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Items for information: demographic statistics

Demographic statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared in accordance with a request made by the Statistical Commission at its forty-third session (see E/2012/24, chap. I, sect. A). The report provides updated information on the progress of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses. It also introduces the work of the United Nations Statistics Division on the revision of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*, outlining the major features and changes and describing the revision process. In addition, the report presents the response rates by specific demographic topic for the *Demographic Yearbook* over the past five years, thus providing an illustration of national capacities to collect, process and disseminate demographic statistics.

The Commission is invited to take note of the report.

* E/CN.3/2013/1.



I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to the requests made by the Statistical Commission with regard to reporting on the activities related to the United Nations Statistics Division programme on demographic statistics, the present report provides an overview of the developments related to: (a) the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses during the period 2010-2012; (b) the revision of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*; and (c) the collection, processing and dissemination of demographic statistics through the *Demographic Yearbook*.

II. 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses

A. National implementation of population and housing censuses

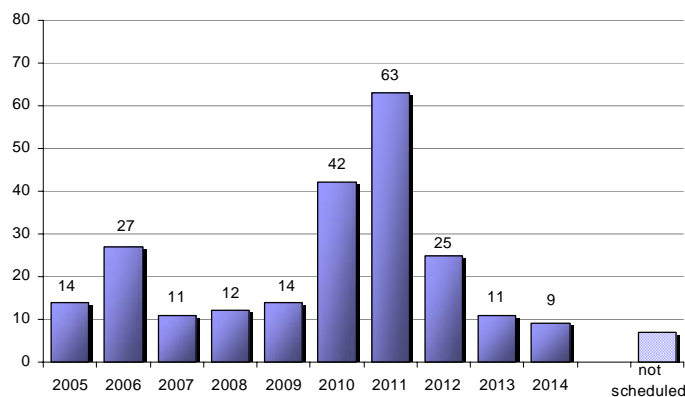
2. The 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses was approved by the Statistical Commission at its thirty-sixth session and adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/13. The Programme recognizes population and housing censuses as one of the main sources of data for effective development planning and objective decision-making. The 2010 World Programme, in particular, is aimed at ensuring that each Member State conducts a population and housing census at least once during the period from 2005 to 2014 and disseminates the results widely.

3. At its forty-third session, the Statistical Commission discussed at length the mid-decade programme review of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, prepared by the Bureau of the Census of the United States of America (see E/CN.3/2012/2). The report summarizes the lessons learned so far in the census decade and provides insight into the potential direction of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. The recommendations contained in the report, based on evidence of changing technologies used in population and housing censuses as well as advances in census methodology, are highly relevant to the preparatory phases for the 2020 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses.

4. Throughout the 2010 round of censuses, the Division has monitored the implementation of population and housing censuses by countries and areas. According to the information available as at the end of 2012, 192 countries or areas have already conducted a population and housing census, 36 plan to conduct a census by the end of the census round, and 7 do not have a plan to conduct a census in this round. This means that close to 90 per cent of the world population has already been enumerated in the current round. It is estimated that by the end of the round, the coverage will increase to 97 per cent. The information on census dates for countries and areas is set out in annex I to the present report.

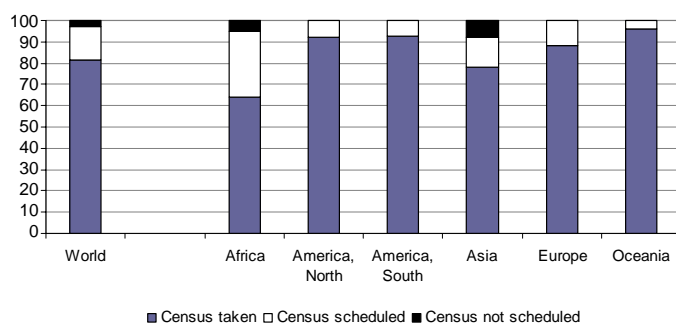
5. Figure I below shows the number of censuses conducted or scheduled to be conducted by year during the 2010 round of censuses. The peak year in the 2010 round was 2011, during which 63 population and housing censuses took place. According to the initial scheduling by countries and areas, the peak year had been expected to be 2010. However, owing to various factors, such as financial constraints, technical difficulties encountered in census preparation and political and social insecurity, 17 censuses were rescheduled from 2010 to 2011.

Figure I
Number of countries/areas that have conducted, plan to conduct or did not schedule a population and housing census in 2010 round, by year



6. Figure II below summarizes the country implementation of population and housing censuses by geographical region. All the countries or areas in South and North America, Europe and Oceania either have already conducted a population and housing census or have one planned before the end of 2014. As shown, the countries or areas that have not scheduled a census in the current round are located in Africa and Asia.

Figure II
Percentage of countries/areas that have conducted, plan to conduct or did not schedule a population and housing census in 2010 round, by continent



B. Activities carried out by the Statistics Division to support the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses

7. At its thirty-eighth session (see E/2007/24), the Statistical Commission requested the Statistics Division and other international agencies to increase their technical assistance to national statistical offices in order to strengthen national capacity for the implementation of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses.

8. In response to that request, the Division has carried out a number of activities aimed at assisting countries. The Division developed international census guidelines, including handbooks and technical reports; developed a software package,

CensusInfo, to help countries disseminate census data; organized training workshops on international guidelines for population and housing censuses, census management, cartography, data capture, analysis and dissemination of census data, and census evaluation; maintained a census resource centre; and published several issues of the web-based 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme Newsletter. A comprehensive summary of these activities and products up to 2010 was submitted to the Statistical Commission in 2011, at its forty-second session, in a report (E/CN.3/2011/21), which describes activities carried out during the period 2010-2012.

1. Training workshops

9. The Division conducted a total of 40 training seminars during the period 2010-2012. Table 1 below presents a summary of those activities, with a detailed description following.

Table 1
Training workshops conducted by the United Nations Statistics Division under the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, 2010-2012

| <i>Workshop topic</i> | <i>Number of workshops</i> | <i>Number of participants</i> | <i>Number of participating countries</i> |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Population projections | 2 | 50 | 33 |
| In-depth census data analysis | 6 | 145 | 6 |
| Census data archiving | 1 | 21 | 18 |
| Census data dissemination and spatial analysis | 4 | 126 | 81 |
| CensusInfo: | | | |
| Regional | 7 | 147 | 92 |
| National | 15 | 226 | 13 |
| Census evaluation using post enumeration survey | 2 | 49 | 33 |
| Census evaluation using demographic methods | 2 | 47 | 26 |
| Data capture | 1 | 40 | 15 |
| Total | 40 | 851 | Not applicable |

Population projections using census data

10. In 2012, the Division organized two workshops on population projections using census data in Africa, training a total of 50 statisticians and demographers. The objectives of the workshops were to strengthen the technical capacity of the participating countries to generate population projections, to enable participants to learn about related software packages, and to provide a forum for the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among the participating countries. The first workshop, for French-speaking African countries, was held in Rabat from 10 to 14 September 2012 and was attended by 16 participants from 11 countries. The second workshop, for English-speaking countries, was held in Pretoria from 29 October to 2 November 2012 and was attended by 34 participants from 22 countries.

In-depth census data analysis

11. During the period 2010-2012, the Division conducted seven national training seminars on in-depth census data analysis in Africa, as part of a regional project on “Strengthening national capacity to analyse, present and disseminate data for evidence-based policymaking”, supported by the Government of Italy. The training was country-specific, aimed at promoting more comprehensive analysis of data from censuses conducted in the 2010 round and at enhancing the capacity of staff of the participating national statistical offices to undertake analysis of their census data on topics identified by the country concerned. Following the national seminars, the trainees produced analytical reports on the topics on which they had been trained.

12. Workshops were conducted in: (a) Nairobi, from 19 to 22 March 2012, with topics relating to gender issues, internal and international migration, and population projections at the subnational and sectoral levels; (b) Monrovia, from 12 to 14 December 2011, with training on youth and internal migration, employment and education, and poverty measurement; (c) Ouagadougou, from 14 to 16 November 2011, covering the analysis of data relating to educational characteristics, the analysis of data on migration characteristics and the development of subnational population projections; (d) Addis Ababa, from 11 April to 6 May 2011 and from 14 to 18 March 2011, with training analysis of census data relating to fertility, mortality, housing and the elderly; (e) Blantyre, Malawi, from 19 to 22 July 2010, covering data analysis on nuptiality, fertility and gender; and (f) Cairo, from 17 to 19 May 2010, with training on population projections, gender analyses and the construction of the wealth index. Through these national workshops, the Division trained a combined total of 145 staff of the respective national statistical offices.

Census data archiving

13. In 2011, the Division, in collaboration with the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa, organized a regional seminar on census data archiving for Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 23 September. The seminar, which was attended by 21 representatives from national statistical offices of 18 English- and French-speaking African countries, provided a forum for identifying and discussing: (a) major issues relating to the archiving of census data as well as the exchange of information regarding national practices and experiences in census data archiving; (b) core challenges encountered in census data archiving; and (c) steps to be taken and considerations to be made for the formulation and implementation of an effective archiving plan suited to the needs and requirements of individual national statistical offices.

Census data dissemination and spatial analysis

14. The Division conducted four regional seminars on census data dissemination and spatial analysis in 2010 and 2011, bringing together 126 participants from 81 national statistical offices. Seminars were conducted in: (i) Amman, from 16 to 19 May 2011, for Arabic-speaking countries; (ii) Santiago, from 31 May to 3 June 2011, for the Latin American and Caribbean region; (iii) Bangkok, from 5 to 8 October 2010, for the Asian region; and (iv) Nairobi, from 14 to 17 September 2010 (combining both English- and French-speaking countries), for the African region. The objectives of the seminars were: to provide a forum for the sharing of national practices and experiences in the dissemination and use of census data; to

review emerging trends, innovative approaches and technological tools employed in the dissemination of census data; and to identify national capacities and challenges with respect to meeting the increasing requirements of census data users.

CensusInfo

15. In order to assist countries in better disseminating their census data, the Division, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, developed the CensusInfo software. In order to facilitate its implementation, the Division organized regional and national training workshops, providing data managers with hands-on experience in mastering CensusInfo. Seven regional workshops were held, in: (a) Amman, from 3 to 6 December 2012, for Arabic-speaking countries; (b) Oranjestad, from 26 to 30 November 2012, for Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries and territories; (c) Almaty, from 15 to 18 May 2012, for countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States; (d) New Delhi, from 28 November to 1 December 2011, for Asian countries; (e) Bamako, from 30 November to 3 December 2009, for French-speaking African countries; (f) Maputo, from 10 to 13 November 2009, for English-speaking African countries; and (g) Georgetown, from 12 to 15 October 2009, for countries of the Caribbean region.

16. In total, more than 147 data managers from approximately 92 national statistical offices were trained. The training was designed to be outcome-oriented, consisting of a series of demonstrations followed by practical exercises. Participants learned how to create a CensusInfo database consisting of indicators to be disseminated, as well as how to perform various data administration utilities, including data exchange for the uploading of data to the CensusInfo system. Participants learned to generate tables, graphs, maps, reports and profiles from the CensusInfo database. The training also covered creating a web application for CensusInfo.

17. There has been substantive national interest in the use of CensusInfo as witnessed by requests for in-house training. Since the launch of the CensusInfo software, the Division has also conducted 15 national in-house training courses on its implementation, involving a total of 226 data managers in 13 countries. The objective of the in-depth hands-on training was to enable countries to create a version of their national CensusInfo application for the dissemination of their census results. In-house training was conducted in the following countries: (a) Cambodia, from 25 to 29 June 2012; (b) Tajikistan, from 14 to 18 May 2012; (c) China, from 9 to 13 April 2012; (d) Uganda, from 5 to 9 December 2011; (e) Cameroon, from 3 to 7 October 2011; (f) Kenya, from 26 to 30 September 2011; (g) Sri Lanka, from 19 to 23 September 2011; (h) Mexico, from 18 to 22 July 2011; (i) Indonesia, from 14 to 18 March 2011; (j) Malawi, from 29 November to 3 December 2010; (k) Egypt, from 11 to 13 October 2010, from 20 to 23 September 2010, and from 2 to 6 May 2010; (l) Mozambique, from 15 to 19 November 2010; and (m) Liberia, from 26 to 30 October 2009.

Census evaluation

18. In 2010, the Division conducted two more workshops on census evaluation.¹ The purposes of the workshops were to present an overview of various methods of evaluating censuses, with a focus on the post-enumeration survey methodology, and to enable countries to present and discuss their experiences. The workshops, which trained 49 statisticians from 32 national statistics offices, were conducted in: (a) Amman, from 21 to 24 November 2010, for Arabic-speaking countries (attended by 20 participants from 13 countries); and (b) Bangkok, from 10 to 14 May 2010, for Asian countries² (attended by 29 participants from 19 countries).

19. In 2011 and 2012, the Division conducted two workshops on census data evaluation. The objective of the workshops was to strengthen the technical capacity of the participating countries to identify types of errors in census data by applying demographic methods of evaluating the quality of such data. It also served as a forum for discussing national practices and exchanging experiences and lessons learned. The workshops, which were attended by a total of 47 participants, were conducted in: (a) Kampala, from 12 to 16 November 2012, for English-speaking African countries (attended by 28 statisticians and demographers from 20 English-speaking African countries); and (b) Phnom Penh, from 14 to 17 November 2011, for countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (attended by 19 participants from 6 countries).

Census data capture

20. In 2010, with the support of the Division, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretariat conducted a regional workshop on census data editing in Saint John's from 6 to 10 December 2010. The purpose of the workshop was to develop the capacity of staff of the national statistical offices of the CARICOM member countries to use the techniques and procedures for editing census records. It was attended by more than 40 participants from 15 countries or areas.

2. Technical reports

21. In 2009 and early in 2010, the Statistics Division conducted a survey to collect information on methods used by countries or areas in the planning and implementation of their 2010 round population and housing censuses. The survey also collected information on challenges that countries or areas faced or expect to face in the implementation of their censuses for the 2010 round. The questionnaire used for conducting the survey had 28 questions seeking information on: (a) source of population and housing census data; (b) cartography; (c) method(s) of enumeration; (d) census evaluation; (e) data processing; (f) data dissemination; (g) census budget and source of funding; and (h) technical assistance required and areas of expertise.

22. The results of the survey were published in 2011 as a working paper, entitled "Report on the results of a survey on census methods used by countries in the 2010

¹ Three similar workshops were conducted in 2009: in Tunis, from 7 to 11 November 2009, for French-speaking African countries; in Addis Ababa, from 14 to 18 September 2009, for English-speaking African countries; and in Asunción, from 3 to 7 August 2009, for Latin American and Caribbean countries.

² Two participants from South Africa also attended the workshop.

census round”.³ The results indicate that in 138 countries or areas, or 83 per cent of those that responded to the survey, the traditional census is the main source of data, particularly in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania. However, a significant number of countries or areas are relying on alternative sources to generate their census statistics. For example, administrative registers are used as a main source in 15 countries or areas, mainly in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in Asia. Countries or areas that rely on alternative methods (rather than the traditional census) as the main source of census data extensively use additional sources to augment their census data collection.

III. Revision of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*

23. *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2* was adopted by the Statistical Commission at its thirty-second session, in 2001. The essential standard that it endorsed — generating accurate, reliable and regular vital statistics from the civil registration system — remains unchanged and valid. Over the past 10 years several issues have emerged that require the consideration of revisions and updates of the principles and recommendations set out in that publication, such as the increasing use of population registers as source of vital statistics. In addition, feedback regarding the principles and recommendations from countries that participated in a series of civil registration and vital statistics workshops conducted by the Division, as well as other country consultation processes, pointed to the need to consider undertaking a review and update of the 2001 recommendations in terms of several other components. Those components are as follows:

(a) *Restructuring the current principles and recommendations.* The current version of the principles and recommendations elaborates on vital statistics and civil registration in an interchangeable manner. While it is understood that civil registration is the preferred and best source of vital statistics, a need emerged for a more detailed distinction between vital statistics as a set of data crucial for policy decisions and population estimates and the civil registration system as its source, especially in the light of the increased use of population registers in many national statistical systems for the generation of vital statistics;

(b) *Population registers as a source of vital statistics and linkages with the civil registration system.* In a number of workshops conducted by the Division over the past 10 years, the issue of differentiating civil registration and population registers as sources for vital statistics emerged often. It was also noted that in some cases, the installation and functioning of population registers was considered to be the ultimate solution and a replacement for the registration of births, deaths and other vital events, which might not be necessarily the case. More detailed discussion appears necessary to guide countries with respect to the use of population registers in generating vital statistics, as well as the limitations of using such registers for statistical purposes. Guidelines were also needed regarding the use of regular-interval sample surveys to complement information obtained from population registers;

³ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/censuskb20/Attachment485.aspx>.

(c) *Data on core topics to be collected in a vital statistics system.* Several core topics in the current version of the principles and recommendations, such as father's age (for live births), mother's marital status and date of marriage, were considered by some countries to be non-core at workshops organized by the Division during the previous decade. Therefore, it is necessary to revisit the list of core topics and variables in terms of needs for and uses of derived statistics. In addition, there is a need to elaborate in much greater detail on the value of statistics for each core topic, including, inter alia, policy, demographic analysis and public-health interventions;

(d) *Use of records from health services and other administrative sources.* Health institution records are sometimes used to generate, and much more frequently used to complement, vital statistics. This is especially true in the case of causes of death, which is a crucial component of comprehensive national health statistics, as the certification of causes of death is the primary responsibility of health services. The current version of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System* does not elaborate on the advantages and limitations of health services records as sources of vital statistics. Additional guidelines need to be provided with regard to certifying causes of death, coding and the training of medical personnel on providing information related to causes of death;

(e) *Revision of classifications and definitions.* Throughout the current version of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*, there is a need to adjust the international classifications referred to in the publication — for example, whereas the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is ISCO-08, ISCO-88 is referred to in the current version. Certain definitions and classifications may have changed over the past 10 years. Revision is also needed with respect to the definition of certain core or non-core topics in the principles and recommendations in order to align these lists with the most recent guidelines on population censuses (e.g., economic activity status). For the part on population censuses and sample surveys, the revision should use the same definitions and concepts and make clear references to the latest version of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*,⁴ as well as to the *Handbook on the Collection of Fertility and Mortality Data*;⁵

(f) In that context, the Division organized the Expert Group Meeting on International Standards for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems, held in New York from 27 to 30 June 2011. The participants discussed in detail the proposed changes, updates and improvements and provided detailed input related to the content and process of revising the current version of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*;⁶

(g) On the basis of this input, the Division undertook the drafting of a revised set of principles and recommendations, which was circulated to the members of the Expert Group for feedback. At the time of reporting,⁷ the Division was still receiving such feedback; it will shortly proceed with the finalization of the text. The

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XVII.8.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XVII.11.

⁶ The final report on this meeting, as well as all the relevant documentation, is available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/CRVS2011/list_of_docs.htm.

⁷ Third week of November 2012.

Division will organize a side event to present the revised version of *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*.

IV. *Demographic Yearbook* data collection and response rates

24. The *Demographic Yearbook* is one of the earliest established vehicles for the collection and dissemination of official statistics at the United Nations. It was mandated by both the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission in 1949 as a critical source of demographic statistics at the international level, and its sixty-second issue is submitted for print with all the tables posted online.⁸ The demand for the statistics presented in the *Demographic Yearbook* is best illustrated by the fact that more than 320,000 downloads were registered in the third quarter of 2012 alone, despite the fact that that quarter has the lowest Internet traffic of the year, with schools closed and vacation season in the Northern Hemisphere.

25. The *Demographic Yearbook* collection of data relies on a set of annual and census questionnaires dispatched to national statistical authorities. The annual questionnaire on vital statistics requests data on births by age, marital status and urban/rural residence of mother and father, sex of the child, gestational age, birth weight, birth order, plurality; deaths by age, sex and urban/rural residence and month of occurrence; infant and late foetal mortality; and marriages and divorces.⁹ The second annual questionnaire requests data on annual population estimates. In addition, there is a set of census questionnaires, dispatched after the country or area conducted a population and housing census; they relate to general population characteristics, such as age, sex, education, marital status, economic characteristics, household characteristics and housing conditions.

26. The rates of response to the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires illustrate the availability of demographic statistics in national statistical offices. It has to be outlined that these are essential statistics, as population figures are not only indispensable for evidence-based decision-making, but are used as a denominator for all the other computed indicators. Each issue of the annual *Demographic Yearbook* presents a synoptic table that documents the existence of reported statistics for each individual table as reported by each country or area, thus permitting an assessment of the general and specific availability of basic demographic data. In general, the response rates decrease with the increased complexity of the tables for which data are requested. For example, data for total births are provided by most national statistical authorities, but when those data are cross-tabulated with the age of mother and the number of births, the number of countries or areas with available statistics decreases.

27. The response rates for the *Demographic Yearbook* have displayed a steady increase over the years, indicating improved capacity to collect, process and report demographic statistics worldwide. All data discussed below are extracted from the synoptic table in the *Demographic Yearbook 2011*.¹⁰ The total number of tables for which data were requested was 30; the average number of tables containing data submitted by countries or areas was 11 for Africa, 15 for Oceania, 20 for both North

⁸ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2011.htm>.

⁹ A complete list of all questionnaires and variables is provided in annex II.

¹⁰ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2011/Synoptic.pdf>.

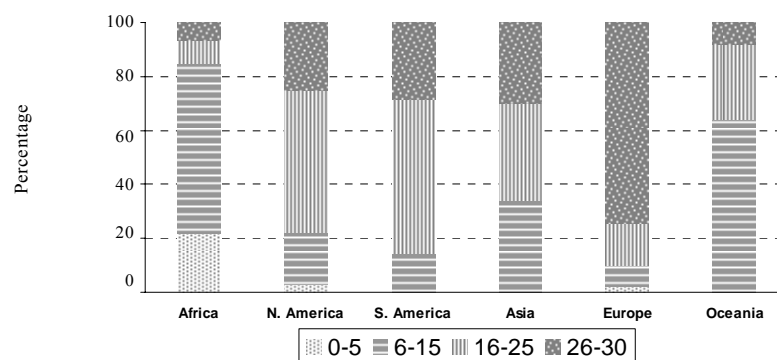
America and Asia, 22 for South America and 26 for Europe. Table 2 below indicates that only two countries did not provide any tables containing data for the 2011 issue of the *Demographic Yearbook*; all other countries or areas were able to provide some demographic statistics. On the other hand, 23 of the 51 countries or areas in Europe provided all the requested statistics; this annual data collection is closely coordinated with Eurostat in order to avoid duplicate reporting.

Table 2
**Number of countries or areas providing demographic statistics for the
*Demographic Yearbook 2011***

| Number of tables containing data provided | Number of countries or areas per continent providing data | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|------|--------|---------|
| | Africa | North America | South America | Asia | Europe | Oceania |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-5 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6-10 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 11-15 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 9 |
| 16-20 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| 21-25 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| 26-29 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 1 |
| 30 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 1 |

28. In terms of percentages, the majority of national statistical authorities in Africa, some 63 per cent, provided between 5 and 16 tables containing data for the *Demographic Yearbook 2011* — almost the same proportion as in Oceania; in North and South America, the majority of national offices, 53 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively, provided between 16 and 25 tables containing data; in Asia, 36 per cent of offices provided between 16 and 25 tables containing data, and 30 per cent were able to provide between 26 and 30 tables containing data; and in Europe, the vast majority (75 per cent) of offices provided between 26 and 30 tables containing data, as presented in figure III below.

Figure III
Percentage of countries providing data, by number of tables containing data and by continent, *Demographic Yearbook 2011*



29. With respect to the response rates relating to the *Demographic Yearbook* collection of population and housing census statistics in the 2010 round of population censuses, the following is a brief general overview:

(a) A total of 118 countries or areas provided data on the total population enumerated in the population and housing census, representing some 80 per cent of the total number of countries or areas that concluded the population and housing census by end of 2011 (see para. 5 above);

(b) Of these 118 countries or areas, 83 (approximately 70 per cent) reported population figures by age and sex;

(c) With regard to household characteristics, the *Demographic Yearbook* has so far received data from 35 countries or areas; 39 have provided data on population by economic characteristics; and 40 have provided data on housing conditions.

All of these statistics are available, together with detailed metadata, in electronic format through the UNData portal.¹¹

¹¹ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybcensusdata.htm>.

Annex I

List of population and housing censuses conducted in the 2010 round, by country/area, date and population count

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Africa | | | | | |
| Algeria | √ | 16 April 2008 | 34 452 759 | 17 428 500 | 17 024 259 ^d |
| Angola | □ | 16 July 2013 | – | – | – |
| Benin | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Botswana | √ | 9 August 2011 | – | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | √ | 9 December 2006 | 14 196 259 | 6 842 560 | 7 353 699 |
| Burundi | √ | 16 August 2008 | 7 877 728 | 3 838 045 | 4 039 683 |
| Cameroon | √ | 11 November 2005 | 17 052 134 | 8 408 495 | 8 643 639 |
| Cape Verde | √ | 16 June 2010 | 491 575 | 243 315 | 248 260 ^d |
| Central African Republic | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Chad | √ | 20 May 2009 | – | – | – |
| Comoros | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Congo | √ | 28 April 2007 | 3 697 490 | 1 821 357 | 1 876 133 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Djibouti | √ | 29 May 2009 | – | – | – |
| Egypt | √ | 21 November 2006 | 72 798 031 | 37 219 056 | 35 578 975 |
| Equatorial Guinea | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Eritrea | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ethiopia | √ | 29 May 2007 | 73 750 932 | 37 217 130 | 36 533 802 |
| Gabon | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Gambia | □ | 15 April 2013 | – | – | – |
| Ghana | √ | 26 September 2010 | 24 223 431 | 11 801 661 | 12 421 770 ^d |
| Guinea | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Guinea-Bissau | √ | 15 March 2009 | 1 520 830 | 737 634 | 783 196 |
| Kenya | √ | 24 August 2009 | 38 610 097 | 19 192 458 | 19 417 639 |
| Lesotho | √ | 13 April 2006 | 1 741 406 | 818 379 | 923 027 |
| Liberia | √ | 21 March 2008 | 3 476 608 | 1 739 945 | 1 736 663 |
| Libya | √ | 15 April 2006 | 5 657 692 | 2 934 452 | 2 723 240 ^d |
| Madagascar | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Malawi | √ | 8 June 2008 | 13 077 160 | 6 358 933 | 6 718 227 |
| Mali | √ | 1 April 2009 | 14 517 176 | 7 202 744 | 7 314 432 ^d |
| Mauritania | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Mauritius | √ | 4 July 2011 | – | – | – |
| Mayotte | √ | 31 July 2007 | 186 387 | 91 405 | 94 982 |

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Morocco | □ | September 2014 | – | – | – |
| Mozambique | √ | 1 August 2007 | 20 252 223 | 9 746 690 | 10 505 533 |
| Namibia | √ | 28 August 2011 | – | – | – |
| Niger | □ | December 2012 | – | – | – |
| Nigeria | √ | 21 March 2006 | 140 431 790 | 71 345 488 | 69 086 302 |
| Réunion | √ | 1 January 2006 | 781 962 | 379 176 | 402 786 |
| Rwanda | √ | 15 August 2012 | – | – | – |
| Saint Helena | √ | 10 February 2008 | 4 257 | 2 165 | 2 092 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | √ | 13 May 2012 | – | – | – |
| Senegal | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Seychelles | √ | 26 August 2010 | – | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | □ | 2014 | – | – | – |
| Somalia | – | – | – | – | – |
| South Africa | √ | 10 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| South Sudan | √ | 21 April 2008 | – | – | – |
| Sudan | √ | 21 April 2008 | – | – | – |
| Swaziland | √ | 11 May 2007 | 844 223 | 405 868 | 438 355 |
| Togo | √ | 6 November 2010 | 6 191 155 | 3 009 095 | 3 182 060 |
| Tunisia | □ | April 2014 | 9 910 872 | 4 965 435 | 4 945 437 |
| Uganda | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | √ | 26 August 2012 | – | – | – |
| Western Sahara | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zambia | √ | 16 October 2010 | 13 046 508 | 6 394 455 | 6 652 053 ^d |
| Zimbabwe | √ | 17 August 2012 | – | – | – |
| America, North | | | | | |
| Anguilla | √ | 11 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Antigua and Barbuda | √ | 27 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Aruba | √ | 29 September 2010 | 101 484 | 48 241 | 53 243 |
| Bahamas | √ | 3 May 2010 | 353 658 | 170 926 | 182 732 ^d |
| Barbados | √ | 1 May 2010 | – | – | – |
| Belize | √ | 12 May 2010 | 312 698 | 157 935 | 154 763 ^d |
| Bermuda | √ | 20 May 2010 | – | – | – |
| British Virgin Islands | √ | 12 July 2010 | – | – | – |
| Canada | √ | 16 May 2006 | 31 612 895 | 15 475 970 | 16 136 930 |
| Cayman Islands | √ | 10 October 2010 | 55 036 | 27 218 | 27 818 |
| Costa Rica | √ | 30 May 2011 | 4 301 712 | 2 106 063 | 2 195 649 ^d |
| Cuba | √ | 14 September 2012 | – | – | – |
| Curaçao | √ | 26 March 2011 | – | – | – |
| Dominica | √ | 14 May 2011 | 71 293 | 36 411 | 34 882 ^d |

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Dominican Republic | √ | 1 December 2010 | 9 445 281 | 4 739 038 | 4 706 243 ^d |
| El Salvador | √ | 12 May 2007 | 5 744 113 | 2 719 371 | 3 024 742 |
| Greenland | √ | 1 January 2010 | – | – | – |
| Grenada | √ | 12 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Guadeloupe | √ | 1 January 2006 | 400 736 | 188 720 | 212 016 |
| Guatemala | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Haiti | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Honduras | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Jamaica | √ | 4 April 2011 | – | – | – |
| Martinique | √ | 1 January 2006 | 397 732 | 185 604 | 212 128 |
| Mexico | √ | 17 October 2005 | 103 263 388 | 50 249 955 | 53 013 433 |
| Montserrat | √ | 12 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Nicaragua | √ | 4 June 2005 | 5 142 098 | 2 534 491 | 2 607 607 |
| Panama | √ | 16 May 2010 | 3 405 813 | 1 712 584 | 1 693 229 |
| Puerto Rico | √ | 1 April 2010 | 3 725 789 | 1 785 171 | 1 940 618 ^d |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | √ | 15 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | √ | 10 May 2010 | 173 720 | 86 595 | 87 125 ^d |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | √ | March 2006 | 6 125 | 3 034 | 3 091 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | √ | 12 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Saint Maarten (Dutch part) | √ | 9 April 2011 | – | – | – |
| Trinidad and Tobago | √ | 9 January 2011 | 1 324 699 | 665 119 | 659 580 ^d |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | √ | 25 January 2012 | – | – | – |
| United States of America | √ | 1 April 2010 | 308 745 538 | 151 781 326 | 156 964 212 |
| United States Virgin Islands | √ | 1 April 2010 | – | – | – |
| America, South | | | | | |
| Argentina | √ | 27 October 2010 | 40 117 096 | 19 523 766 | 20 593 330 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | □ | 21 November 2012 | – | – | – |
| Brazil | √ | 1 August 2010 | 190 755 799 | 93 406 990 | 97 348 809 ^d |
| Chile | √ | 9 April 2012 | – | – | – |
| Colombia | √ | 22 May 2005 | 41 468 384 | 20 336 117 | 21 132 267 |
| Ecuador | √ | 28 November 2010 | 14 483 499 | 7 177 683 | 7 305 816 ^d |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | √ | 8 October 2006 | 2 955 | 1 569 | 1 386 |
| French Guiana | √ | 1 January 2006 | 205 954 | 101 930 | 104 023 |
| Guyana | √ | 15 September 2012 | – | – | – |
| Paraguay | √ | 15 October 2012 | – | – | – |
| Peru | √ | 21 October 2007 | 27 412 157 | 13 622 640 | 13 789 517 ^d |
| Suriname | √ | 13 August 2012 | – | – | – |
| Uruguay | √ | 1 September 2011 | – | – | – |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | √ | 1 September 2011 | – | – | – |

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | □ | 2011 | – | – | – |
| Armenia | √ | 12 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | √ | 13 April 2009 | 8 922 447 | 4 414 398 | 4 508 049 |
| Bahrain | √ | 27 April 2010 | 1 234 571 | 768 414 | 466 157 |
| Bangladesh | √ | 15 March 2011 | 149 772 364 | 74 980 386 | 74 791 978 ^d |
| Bhutan | √ | 30 May 2005 | 634 982 | 333 595 | 301 387 |
| Brunei Darussalam | √ | 20 June 2011 | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | √ | 3 March 2008 | 13 395 682 | 6 516 054 | 6 879 628 |
| China | √ | 1 November 2010 | 1 339 724 852 | 686 852 572 | 652 872 280 ^d |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | √ | 14 July 2006 | 6 864 346 | 3 272 956 | 3 591 390 |
| China, Macao SAR | √ | 19 August 2006 | 502 113 | 245 167 | 256 946 |
| Cyprus | √ | 1 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | √ | 1 October 2008 | 24 052 231 | 11 721 838 | 12 330 393 |
| Georgia | □ | 2014 | – | – | – |
| India | √ | 9 February 2011 | 1 210 193 422 | 623 724 248 | 586 469 174 ^d |
| Indonesia | √ | 15 May 2010 | 237 641 326 | 119 630 913 | 118 010 413 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | √ | 28 October 2006 | 70 495 782 | 35 866 362 | 34 629 420 |
| Iraq | – | – | – | – | – |
| Israel | √ | 27 December 2008 | 7 412 180 | 3 663 910 | 3 748 270 |
| Japan | √ | 1 October 2005 | 127 767 994 | 62 348 977 | 65 419 017 |
| Jordan | □ | November 2014 | – | – | – |
| Kazakhstan | √ | 25 February 2009 | 16 009 600 | 7 712 200 | 8 297 400 ^d |
| Kuwait | √ | 20 April 2005 | 2 193 651 | 1 300 347 | 893 304 |
| Kyrgyzstan | √ | 24 March 2009 | 5 107 700 | 2 489 200 | 2 618 500 ^d |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | √ | 1 March 2005 | 5 621 982 | 2 800 551 | 2 821 431 |
| Lebanon | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malaysia | √ | 6 July 2010 | 28 334 135 | 14 562 638 | 13 771 497 |
| Maldives | √ | 21 March 2006 | 298 968 | 151 459 | 147 509 |
| Mongolia | √ | 11 November 2010 | 2 647 199 | 1 314 246 | 1 332 953 |
| Myanmar | □ | April 2014 | – | – | – |
| Nepal | √ | 22 June 2011 | 26 620 809 | 12 927 431 | 13 693 378 ^d |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | √ | 1 December 2007 | 3 761 646 | 1 908 432 | 1 853 214 ^d |
| Oman | √ | 12 December 2010 | 2 773 479 | 1 612 408 | 1 161 071 ^d |
| Pakistan | – | – | – | – | – |
| Philippines | √ | 1 August 2007 | 88 548 366 | – | – |
| Qatar | √ | 26 April 2010 | 1 699 435 | 1 284 739 | 414 696 |
| Republic of Korea | √ | 1 November 2005 | 47 278 951 | 23 623 954 | 23 654 997 |

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Saudi Arabia | √ | 28 April 2010 | 27 136 977 | 15 460 147 | 11 676 830 ^d |
| Singapore | √ | 30 June 2010 | 3 771 721 | 1 861 133 | 1 910 588 |
| Sri Lanka | √ | 20 March 2012 | – | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | □ | 2014 | – | – | – |
| Tajikistan | √ | 21 September 2010 | – | – | – |
| Thailand | √ | 1 September 2010 | – | – | – |
| Timor-Leste | √ | 11 July 2010 | 1 066 582 | 541 147 | 525 435 ^d |
| Turkey | √ | 2 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | □ | 15 December 2012 | – | – | – |
| United Arab Emirates | √ | 5 December 2005 | 4 106 427 | 2 806 141 | 1 300 286 |
| Uzbekistan | – | – | – | – | – |
| Viet Nam | √ | 1 April 2009 | 85 846 997 | 42 413 143 | 43 433 854 |
| Yemen | □ | 17 December 2014 | – | – | – |
| Europe | | | | | |
| Albania | √ | 1 October 2011 | 2 831 741 | 1 421 810 | 1 409 931 ^d |
| Andorra | √ | 31 December 2011 | – | – | – |
| Austria | √ | 31 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Belarus | √ | 14 October 2009 | 9 503 807 | 4 420 039 | 5 083 768 |
| Belgium | √ | 1 January 2011 | – | – | – |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | □ | April 2013 | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | √ | 1 February 2011 | – | – | – |
| Croatia | √ | 31 March 2011 | – | – | – |
| Czech Republic | √ | 25 March 2011 | – | – | – |
| Denmark | √ | 1 January 2011 | – | – | – |
| Estonia | √ | 31 December 2011 | – | – | – |
| Faeroe Islands | √ | 11 November 2011 | – | – | – |
| Finland | √ | 31 December 2010 | 5 375 276 | 2 638 416 | 2 736 860 |
| France | √ | 1 January 2006 | 61 399 541 | 29 714 539 | 31 685 002 |
| Germany | √ | 9 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Gibraltar | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| Greece | √ | 9 May 2011 | – | – | – |
| Guernsey | □ | 2012 | – | – | – |
| Holy See | √ | 1 July 2009 | – | – | – |
| Hungary | √ | 1 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Iceland | √ | 31 December 2011 | – | – | – |
| Ireland | √ | 23 April 2006 | 4 239 848 | 2 121 171 | 2 118 677 |
| Isle of Man | √ | 23 April 2006 | 80 058 | 39 523 | 40 535 |
| Italy | √ | 23 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Jersey | √ | 27 March 2011 | – | – | – |

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Latvia | √ | 1 March 2011 | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | √ | 31 December 2010 | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | √ | 5 April 2011 | – | – | – |
| Luxembourg | √ | 1 February 2011 | – | – | – |
| Malta | √ | 27 November 2005 | 404 962 | 200 819 | 204 143 |
| Monaco | √ | 9 June 2008 | 31 109 | 15 076 | 15 914 |
| Montenegro | √ | 1 April 2011 | – | – | – |
| Netherlands | √ | 1 January 2011 | – | – | – |
| Norway | √ | 19 November 2011 | – | – | – |
| Poland | √ | 31 March 2011 | – | – | – |
| Portugal | √ | 21 March 2011 | 10 561 614 | 5 047 387 | 5 514 227 ^d |
| Republic of Moldova | □ | 1 April 2014 | – | – | – |
| Romania | √ | 22 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Russian Federation | √ | 14 October 2010 | 142 856 536 | 66 046 579 | 76 809 957 |
| San Marino | √ | 7 November 2010 | – | – | – |
| Serbia | √ | 1 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | √ | 14 May 2011 | 5 397 036 | 2 627 772 | 2 769 264 |
| Slovenia | √ | 1 January 2011 | 2 058 051 | 1 019 826 | 1 038 225 |
| Spain | √ | 1 November 2011 | – | – | – |
| Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands | √ | 19 November 2011 | – | – | – |
| Sweden | √ | 31 December 2011 | – | – | – |
| Switzerland | √ | 31 December 2010 | – | – | – |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | □ | 1 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| Ukraine | □ | 2013 | – | – | – |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | √ | 27 March 2011 | – | – | – |
| Oceania | | | | | |
| American Samoa | √ | 1 April 2010 | – | – | – |
| Australia | √ | 8 August 2006 | 20 061 646 | 9 896 500 | 10 165 146 |
| Cook Islands | √ | 1 December 2006 | 19 342 | 9 816 | 9 526 |
| Fiji | √ | 16 September 2007 | 837 271 | 427 176 | 410 095 |
| French Polynesia | √ | 20 August 2007 | 259 706 | 133 109 | 126 597 |
| Guam | √ | 1 April 2010 | – | – | – |
| Kiribati | √ | 7 November 2005 | 92 533 | 45 612 | 46 921 |
| Marshall Islands | √ | 3 April 2011 | – | – | – |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | √ | 4 April 2010 | – | – | – |
| Nauru | √ | 31 October 2011 | – | – | – |
| New Caledonia | √ | 27 July 2009 | 245 580 | 124 524 | 121 056 |

| Region/country/area | Census status ^a | Census date ^b | Enumerated population ^c | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| New Zealand | √ | 7 March 2006 | 4 143 282 | 2 021 277 | 2 122 005 |
| Niue | √ | 9 September 2006 | 1 625 | 802 | 823 |
| Norfolk Island | √ | 8 August 2006 | 2 523 | 1 218 | 1 305 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | √ | 1 April 2010 | – | – | – |
| Palau | √ | 1 April 2005 | 19 907 | 10 699 | 9 208 |
| Papua New Guinea | √ | 10 July 2011 | – | – | – |
| Pitcairn | √ | 31 December 2005 | – | – | – |
| Samoa | √ | 5 November 2006 | 180 741 | 93 677 | 87 064 |
| Solomon Islands | √ | 22 November 2009 | – | – | – |
| Tokelau | √ | 19 October 2006 | 1 151 | 583 | 568 |
| Tonga | √ | 30 November 2006 | 101 991 | 51 772 | 50 219 |
| Tuvalu | □ | November 2012 | – | – | – |
| Vanuatu | √ | 16 November 2009 | 234 023 | 119 091 | 114 932 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | √ | 21 July 2008 | 13 445 | 6 669 | 6 776 |

^a Census status: “√” — taken; “□” — scheduled; “–” — not scheduled or no information.

^b For countries conducting more than one census per round, only the first conducted census is listed. Countries using continuous population registers are listed with the reference date for population statistics as reported to the United Nations.

^c The source of the population count is the census data collection of the *Demographic Yearbook*.

^d Provisional results.

Annex II

Demographic Yearbook: list of all questionnaires and requested data topics, by individual questionnaire

Datasets collected by the United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic Statistics Section

Population estimates questionnaire

Surface area (in square kilometres)

Estimated population by sex and urban/rural residence as of 1 July (annual average)

Estimated population by five-year age groups or single years of age, sex and urban/rural residence as of midyear

Estimated population of the capital city and cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants as of midyear

Estimated population by marital status, age and sex as of midyear

Vital statistics questionnaire

Live births by sex of child and urban/rural residence of mother

Deaths by sex and urban/rural residence of deceased

Infant deaths by sex of infant and urban/rural residence of mother

Late foetal deaths by sex of foetus and urban/rural residence of woman

Legally induced abortions by urban/rural residence of woman

Marriages by urban/rural residence

Divorces by urban/rural residence

Total fertility rate (TFR)

Life expectancy at birth

Live births by month of birth

Live births by marital status of mother

Live births — born in wedlock — by duration of marriage

Live births by live birth order and sex of child

Live births by age of mother and live birth order

Live births by age of mother and sex of child

Live births by age of father

Live births by birthweight and sex of child

Live births by gestational age and sex of child

Live births by plurality

Deaths by month of death

Deaths by age and sex
 Complete life table: males
 Complete life table: females
 Abridged life table: males
 Abridged life table: females
 Infant deaths by month of death
 Infant deaths by age and sex
 Foetal deaths by gestational age
 Late foetal deaths by age of woman
 Legally induced abortions by age and number of previous live births of woman
 Marriages by marital status of groom and bride
 Marriages by age of groom and age of bride
 First marriages by age of groom/bride
 Divorces by duration of marriage
 Divorces by number of dependent children
 Divorces by age of husband and wife

Questionnaire on international travel and migration statistics

Inflows by reason for admission, and sex
 Inflows by purpose of stay abroad, and sex
 Outflows by status at time of departure, and sex
 Outflows by purpose of going abroad, and sex
 Number of incoming migrants by citizenship status, age and sex
 Number of incoming foreign migrants by country of citizenship and sex
 Number of incoming international migrants by previous country of usual residence and sex
 Number of departing international migrants by citizenship status, age and sex
 Number of emigrating citizens by future country of usual residence and sex

Population census questionnaire: general characteristics

Total population by sex (de facto)
 Total population (de jure)
 Population by major civil division, sex and urban/rural residence
 Population in localities by size of locality and by sex
 Population of the capital city and cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants by sex and city type; and land area of cities

Population by five-year age groups or single years of age, sex and urban/rural residence

Population by marital status, age, sex and urban/rural residence

Population by national and/or ethnic group, sex and urban/rural residence

Population by language, sex and urban/rural residence

Population by religion, sex and urban/rural residence

Population 5 to 24 years of age by school attendance, single years of age, sex and urban/rural residence

Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age, sex and urban/rural residence

Population 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex

Live births during the 12 months preceding the census date, by age of mother, sex of child and urban/rural residence

Deaths during the 12 months preceding the census date, by age, sex and urban/rural residence

Female population 10 years of age and over by age, number of children ever born alive and urban/rural residence

Female population 10 years of age and over by age, number of children living and urban/rural residence

Native and foreign-born population by age and sex

Foreign-born population by continent/country of birth, age and sex

Foreign-born population 15 years of age and over, by continent/country of birth, educational attainment and sex

Population by citizenship status, age and sex

Foreigners (non-citizens) by continent/country of citizenship, age and sex

Foreigners (non-citizens) 15 years of age and over by continent/country of citizenship, educational attainment and sex

Economically active foreign-born by occupation, age and sex

Population census questionnaire: economic characteristics

Population by activity status, age, sex and urban/rural residence

Population not economically active by functional category, age and sex

Employed population by status in employment, age and sex

Employed population by industry (ISIC), age and sex

Employed population by occupation (ISCO), age and sex

Employed population by status in employment, industry (ISIC) and sex

Employed population by status in employment, occupation (ISCO) and sex

Employed population by marital status, age and sex

Population census questionnaire: household characteristics

Population by type of living quarters, age and sex

Households by type of household, age and sex of head of household or other reference member

Households by type of household and sex and marital status of head of household or other reference member

Households by household size and age and sex of household head or other reference member

Population in households by relation to head of household or other reference member and by age and sex

Population in households by type of household, age and sex of head of household or other reference member

Population in households by type of household, age and sex

Housing census questionnaire: national data

Living quarters by broad types and urban/rural location

Households by broad types of living quarters and number of roofless by urban/rural location

Population by broad types of living quarters/number of roofless, sex and urban/rural residence

Population in collective living quarters by type of collective living quarters, sex and urban/rural residence

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and urban/rural location

Households in housing units by type of housing unit and urban/rural residence

Occupants of housing units by type of housing unit and urban/rural residence

Occupants of housing units by type of housing unit, number of rooms and urban/rural residence

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, number of rooms and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, water supply system and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, main source of drinking water and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, type of toilet and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, type of bathing facilities and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, availability of kitchen and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, main type of fuel used for cooking and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, type of lighting and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, main type of solid waste disposal and urban/rural location

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit, construction material of outer walls and urban/rural residence

Households in housing units by type of housing unit, tenure of household and urban/rural residence

Households in housing units by type of housing unit, availability of communication technology devices/access to Internet by urban/rural location

Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence

Housing census questionnaire: data for selected cities

Living quarters by broad types for selected cities

Households by broad types of living quarters/number of roofless for selected cities

Population by broad types of living quarters/number of roofless and sex for selected cities

Population in collective living quarters by type of collective living quarters and sex for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit for selected cities

Households in housing units by type of housing unit for selected cities

Occupants of housing units by type of housing unit for selected cities

Occupants of housing units by number of rooms and type of housing unit for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and number of rooms for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and water supply system for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and main source of drinking water for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and type of toilet for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and type of bathing facilities for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and availability of kitchen for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and main type of fuel used for cooking for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and type of lighting for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and main type of solid waste disposal for selected cities

Occupied housing units by type of housing unit and construction material of outer walls for selected cities

Households in housing units by type of housing unit and tenure of household for selected cities

Households in housing units by type of housing unit and availability of communication technology devices/access to Internet for selected cities

Population by age and sex for selected cities
