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SEMINAR ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS TABULATIONS

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PREPARATION AND USE OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
CENSUS TABULATIONS

PART II: POPULATION CENSUS TABULATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
(a) Introduction	1
(b) Guidelines for the presentation of this document	3
(c) The introduction of regions in census tabulations	5
(d) Use of sampling in the presentation of tabulations	9
(e) Limits on the production of census tabulations	10
(g) What to expect from census tabulations	11
POPULATION CENSUS TABULATIONS USED IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING	 13
I. POPULATION	13
II. HOUSEHOLDS	27
III. INTERNAL MIGRATION	73
IV. EXTERNAL MIGRATION	109
V. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	133
VI. EDUCATION	197
VII. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY	223
VIII. OTHER TABULATIONS	245
Annex I	259
Annex II	282
Annex III	284

(a) Introduction

1. When population and housing censuses were taken around 1960, the Governments expressed interest in making the best possible use of the census data, since - apart from their specific use in the administrative sphere - population censuses provide data which are indispensable for the scientific analysis and evaluation of the composition, distribution and growth of the population. The demographic, economic and social characteristics of the population which are obtained from population and housing censuses are of interest to government officials, research specialists and the private sector. In view of this interest, the United Nations Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America was held at Santiago, Chile, from 30 November to 18 December 1959 1/.

2. This concern that population census data should be properly utilized has grown in recent years, during which economic study centres and planning institutes in the region and the appropriate international agencies have chosen census topics and tabulations in accordance with the regional variants adopted 2/. Other background data relate to the Interregional Seminar on Application of Demographic Data and Studies to Development Planning, which took place at Kiev, Ukraine, from 15 to 25 September 1969 3/, and the Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses for Latin America (Santiago, 20-31 May 1968).

3. As also indicated by the United Nations Population Commission in its report on the fifteenth session 4/, the many data obtainable from population censuses - on all the persons enumerated or a sample - should be available in order to carry out studies on fertility and family planning, mortality, urbanization and migration, demographic aspects of social development, demographic aspects of economic development, and demographic projections.

1/ See the report of this Seminar (ST/TAO/SER.C/46-E/CN.9/Conf.1/1/Rev.1).

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement N° 3, document E/4768, para. 37.

3/ Population Commission, fifteenth session, Geneva, November 1969. Report of the Interregional Seminar on Application of Demographic Data and Studies to Development Planning (document E/CN.9/223).

4/ Document E/4768, op. cit., paras. 154-165.

4. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), at its fourteenth session held at Santiago, Chile, from 27 April to 8 May 1971, recognized that the Latin American countries are anxious to attain appreciably higher development goals than in the past and to spread the resulting benefits more equitably, and that they have expressed their will and determination to participate actively in the action laid down in the United Nations International Development Strategy, inasmuch as it provides an appropriate framework for combining and harmonizing national policies and external co-operation measures. Consequently, taking into account that the developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade, the Commission recommended that the Governments of the developing countries members of ECLA should "adopt the necessary measures to improve their statistical services and, in particular, to make available up-to-date basic data for the periodical review and appraisal of progress towards national and regional development" 5/ In addition, the secretariat was requested to "intensify its efforts to assist the countries of the region to meet the statistical requirements which are considered of priority importance in the task of appraising the progress of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade, with special reference to the need to co-ordinate work on the compilation of basic data and the statistics derived therefrom, and to this end giving consideration to the more frequent use of such modern methods as sampling" 6/.

5. This document has been prepared in response to the interest shown by the above-mentioned international agencies, and includes a set of population tabulations as a guide to the specialists participating in the Seminar in presenting their views according to their needs as users of census data and current statistics.

6. As will be noted by the participants in the Seminar, the present study is Part II of the main working document entitled "Preparation and use of population and housing census tabulations". Part I deals with housing tabulations and contains a detailed introduction on their preparation.

5/ ECLA resolution 310 (XIV).

6/ ECLA resolution 306 (XIV).

(b) Guidelines for the presentation of this document

7. The content of Part II of the working document is based on the main objective of the Seminar, i.e., after an exchange of experiences and views, to choose the most appropriate set of tabulations for the various phenomena which must be studied by those concerned with economic and social planning in the Latin American countries.

8. In this respect, there has been a growing demand from economists, sociologists, demographers, statistical analysts and planning specialists in recent years for many different types of statistical tables which go further than the traditional cross-classification with demographic, social and economic variables. In addition, these cross-classifications relate to localities or geographic areas which, without disregarding the traditional civil divisions, are applied to various regional areas selected in accordance with many different criteria.

9. Moreover, since the sampling method has not been discarded and is used in both gathering information and obtaining advance census results, the experience gained in the use of technical rules in the many sample designs and in the elaboration of operational rules will serve as a useful element of reference.

10. Accordingly, the orderly presentation of the attached set of tabulations as a basis for discussion has been prepared in line with the following guiding principles:

(a) Attention was given primarily to the tabulations recommended by the United Nations in the Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses ^{2/}. These are recommendations at a world level based on census practice and experience in the previous two decades (1950s and 1960s), which in their turn followed traditional practice in this type of research. Changes have been introduced in some of these tabulations, as appropriately indicated.

(b) The number of United Nations tabulations was increased with the addition of new tabulations suggested by the staff of economists, sociologists, statisticians and planning specialists in the various divisions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). Tabulation models were also obtained

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No: 67.XVII.3, pp. 71-149.

from the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Planning Office (ODEPLAN) of Chile. Specialists in these agencies put forward their suggestions in response to a request from the ECLA Demographic and Social Statistics Section. In this request it was stressed that the tabulations suggested should be those which, in line with the specialists' experience and information requirements in their respective fields, would best serve the purposes of economic and social planning.

(c) The tabulations presented here are called tabulations at a national level, since they present national totals for each of the major civil divisions in the various countries, distinguishing urban and rural. As regards their additional content, these tabulations include, where appropriate: (a) a more detailed classification (two, three or four digits) of employment, branch of economic activity, education, etc.; (b) classification by individual years of age, or by five-year groups. In the presentation of national tabulations a clear distinction is made between the tabulations in the United Nations programme and the new tabulations, although they have all been brought into line with the concept of tabulations at a national level.

(d) Once the set of national tabulations had been prepared, the next step was to select tabulations at the level of regions and main cities and advance sampling tabulations. Appropriate bases or criteria were established for the purpose and the text of the tabulations at the national level was used for purposes of comparison. The bases set out in annex I were used to prepare table 1, which contains the separate lists of tabulations for each of the above-mentioned levels. The participants in the Seminar are expected to study, revise, modify (expand or reduce) and accept these tabulations.

(e) No attempt has been made to limit the number of tabulations, not only because it was considered that in this way the widest possible range of suggestions would be available, but also because the set of tabulations at different levels by no means represents a specific programme recommended for any one country. They do, however, constitute a frame of reference, a guide, capable of giving rise to new ideas concerning the full utilization of census data and their possible connexion with data obtained from current statistics or special sampling inquiries.

(f) Each tabulation is defined by the appropriate title complemented by a tabular design (heading and main column). Geographical references to the data are set out in the footnotes to each tabulation. Lastly, a fairly comprehensive summary is given of the possible uses of each tabulation.

11. It is considered that in this way a methodological tool in keeping with modern practices and concerns is made available to national experts responsible for the preparation of census tabulations for economic and social planning purposes. The concept "preparation of census tabulations" thus takes on a first important meaning consisting in the proper choice and orientation of the tabulations in terms of the main topic of each (demographic, social, cultural, educational or economic), the many variables cross-classifying the main topic, and the geographic area adopted for the tabulated data: tabulations at the national, provincial, regional (with its many interpretations) or city level.

12. Another interpretation of the term "preparation of tabulations" is given in Part I of this working document on housing tabulations and in other reference documents dealing with the use of sampling and computers.

(c) The introduction of regions in census tabulations

13. On the basis of a recommendation formulated by the Social Affairs Commission, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-ninth session, adopted resolution 1086 (XXXIX) in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects. The main purpose of this programme was to assist countries faced with problems caused by excessive migration from rural areas to already overcrowded cities, concurrently with unemployment and other social problems. The Council noted the common aspiration of developing countries "to modernize their economies through industrialization and agricultural improvement programmes as a basis for raising standards of living of their populations" and further recognized that "regional development and an appropriate distribution of population within the country are essential factors in achieving such modernization and social development". The Council also recognized that this programme involved improvement in rural levels of living, regional development, decentralization and settlement and resettlement policies.

14. In order to prepare the research and training programme requested by the Council, the resolution was interpreted as having the following main objectives 8/:

(a) observing, in practice, the mutual relationship between national planning and regional development;

8/ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Examples of regional development projects", New York, 1971, p. 2.

/(b) determining

(b) determining how far the development of one sector affects that of other sectors in an economic, social and environmental sphere of development, and that of sectors in other spheres of development;

(c) exploring the dynamic force of regional integration of interrelated sectoral development with a view to improving general efficiency;

(d) examining the real degree and manner in which the organization and judicious use of known and potential regional resources contribute towards national development;

(e) determining whether sectoral development based on the actual resources of a region can reduce the need for "external" input factors or increase their efficiency in the attainment of national development goals, and if so, why;

(f) weighing compatibility of the rates of economic development and human and social progress suggested in a particular region by the national economic development plans and national standards for different sectors of social development.

15. The term "regional development" is used by the United Nations to describe the work involved in distributing the population and organizing its activities in a given space. This work (a) is aimed mainly at improving the living conditions of the whole population; (b) reflects a multidimensional development approach; and (c) is based on the region as the essential unit for the organization of these activities.

16. Regional development activities of this type represent serious large-scale efforts to make full use of under-utilized resources, both human and material; and to break the rigid circle of economic problems affecting nearly all developing countries.

17. In amplifying the concept of development planning and giving it a more global slant, the following questions had to be asked: (a) at what level (or scale of planning) should the economic, social and material aspects of development be integrated? (b) at what government level should the different stages of plan implementation be envisaged?

18. Recent experience provides an answer to these questions. Countries with centrally-planned economies have gradually shifted from national to regional and sectoral planning to overcome some of the difficulties inherent in exclusively central planning. Market-economy countries initiated planning

/mainly at

mainly at the local and urban levels; but they are increasingly aware of the need to expand the sphere of "basic planning" to include at least the area directly affected by the development of a particular city and which, in its turn, influences the city's development. Thus, starting from opposite extremes, the "region" has gradually come to be accepted as the most suitable scale or level, especially for the implementation of a plan 9/.

19. The above observations, which are the result of the experience of a large number of United Nations specialists in a number of visits to regional development projects in three countries in Africa, seven in Asia and the Far East, seven in Europe, three in the Middle East and five in South America, confirm the importance of the study, knowledge and treatment of regions within countries for planning purposes, and the necessity of foresight on the part of statisticians to ensure that the required basic data will be available at the right time.

20. There is no better opportunity than that provided by a census, because of its nation-wide coverage, the wealth of information gathered on all the inhabitants in an area, the detailed geographic subdivision of the country into census research units and the plentiful resources available for electronic data-processing (computers), to obtain a set of tabulations at the national, regional and local levels in a particular country (see paragraphs 10 (c) and 10 (d)).

21. As it indicates, the term national level comprises the whole geographic area of a country. Therefore, the census data cover this whole national area and, by extension as consistent with the concept of national area established in this study, give the subtotals for the major civil divisions which make up the national total.

22. Regional level comprises the medium or minor civil divisions of a country (second- or third-echelon civil divisions), in accordance with the traditional divisions existing in the countries concerned. The census data, of course, cover the sum of these geographic divisions.

23. It should, however, be understood that if the regional approach is adopted, it is no longer possible within the concept of modern planning practices (which are clearly described in paragraphs 13-18) to limit the reference source of the data to a relatively broad or traditional group of geographic, civil, politico-administrative or other divisions in the countries concerned.

9/ Ibid., p. 8.

/24. It

24. It is imperative that those concerned with planning research or studies and research specialists in universities or the many other research institutes in the various countries should voice their ideas on this subject and indicate their requirements so that census statisticians will take the necessary steps in good time to establish the regions required as reference units for the tabulations.

25. This, of course, raises the problem of the definition of a region in a country, which lies outside the scope of this document and the Seminar and about which there must be varying opinions even within the country itself. Different concepts of a region which may be adopted or used by research specialists even within a particular country, according to the objectives pursued in their studies or activities could be accepted for practical purposes, however.

26. On this point, the census specialist's position should be not so much to participate in the discussion of the concept of a region and its variations, but to facilitate the procedure for establishing at a given moment any region that may be required as the reference unit for tabulations.

28. The important point is that, once a geographic mosaic 10/ of the country has been formed, of which each piece (enumeration district, sector or other area) is clearly identified by means of a special code, it should be perfectly feasible to make up a region that tallies fairly closely with that requested.

29. After the region has been defined, the required census tabulations can be prepared. Annex I contains the bases for the content of regional tabulations.

30. Annexes II and III present examples of how to obtain an enumeration of all the units forming the geographic mosaic of a country, by urban and rural areas, showing simple and cumulative totals of dwellings and population found in these units. In this way the indispensable framework for the design of any sample inquiry can be made available to the specialists concerned.

31. Tabulations at the local level relate to the so-called main localities in a country. As with the region concept, differences of opinion may arise between countries and even within a country, regarding the criteria for describing a city as among the most important.

10/ Geographic mosaic is made up of the smallest geographic subdivisions which altogether represent the total area of a country and are the result of the division and subdivision of the minor civil divisions into census enumeration areas.

32. It is easier to reach agreement on this point, however, and specific references to the most important cities are frequently found in a country's statistical and geographical literature. But whatever the number of localities considered as such, the census expert can always, through his geographic mosaic, present any type of tabulation for any city or locality, important or unimportant, urban or rural. He can also subdivide the total area of the city in various ways, not necessarily according to the traditional subdivisions (municipalities, districts, neighbourhoods, cuarteles, etc.).

33. He can follow the same practice for metropolitan areas where the city's legal limits have been extended by the gradual encroachment of urbanization on surrounding areas or by the sudden mass invasion of people from the interior who have settled around these metropolitan areas.

(d) Use of sampling in the presentation of tabulations

34. Once the enumeration of a country has been completed, there remains the intensive and delicate work of processing the data collected. This takes a long time, in view of the millions of data which have to be revised, corrected, completed or replaced through the application of the rules of consistency or, where these are not applicable, the rules of probability (where age is omitted).

35. Added to this is the time required for the transfer of data to conventional or electronic equipment, further operations to determine inconsistency in the data, as well as corrections, until the tabulations are finally produced.

36. In view of the long time between the date of enumeration or collection of data and its presentation in tabular form, as early as the time when slow conventional processing equipment was used in censuses the idea of probability sampling was adopted. It consisted in choosing a few representative enumeration schedules whose processed content gave a fairly accurate idea of the total results. It has thus become common practice to present the most important general census results shortly after the date of enumeration.

37. These advance sample census results generally include only national totals by urban and rural area, or totals for the major geographic divisions of a country. The following kinds of data are provided: totals for population by age and sex, marital status, literacy levels, school attendance, level of

/education, number

education, number of children born to each woman, and the economically active population by major employment groups, major sectors of activity, and type and level of education 11/.

38. National totals are also presented for dwellings, by urban and rural area, according to the number of rooms; type of dwelling and number of rooms; dwellings by large areas in a country, according to the system of tenure and water supply; dwellings by large areas in a country, according to the electricity supply, household appliances, and the main wall, roof and floor materials used 12/.

39. In the light of these census practices, which are based on an increasing fund of experience dating from the 1960s, consideration is given in this study to tabulations which could be made available to users with the least possible delay.

(e) Limits on the production of census tabulations

40. Once the census data have been duly checked and coded according to both their intrinsic value or representativity and the geographic area of the classification, and the relevant data have been transferred to punch cards or magnetic tape (to name a few of the systems used), there is an exceedingly wide range of possible simple and compound combinations of these data which can be presented in the form of tabulations.

41. With the introduction of computers it has become even quicker and more feasible to combine data in tabulations than with the use of conventional equipment, so that it is now much easier for census and statistics offices to present tabulations which would have been impracticable in the past.

42. For this reason it may be said that there are practically no limits to the preparation of any tabulation, however complex, provided that the relevant data are duly recorded on one or another of the systems used in modern computers.

11/ Sexto Censo Nacional de Población y Primero de Vivienda, 2 de julio de 1961: "Principales Resultados Obtenidos por Muestreo", Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Peru; and Censo General, IV de Población y II de Vivienda: "Anticipación de Resultados Censales", Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Uruguay.

12/ Sexto Censo Nacional de Población y Primero de Vivienda, 2 de julio de 1961: "Principales Resultados Obtenidos por Muestreo", op. cit.

43. This great potential output of computers does not mean, however, that all the possible tabulations can actually be prepared. Clearly, the nature of the tabulations to be produced by the computer is a matter which can be decided only after a careful and thorough examination by the competent statistical officials of the country's urgent needs, the users' requirements and, in particular, the resources available.

44. All the same, there is no doubt that potentially the computer can produce any type of tabulation at any time, provided only that it is known what data are stored in the computer system. Moreover, computers could be used promptly in the event of any urgent need for tabulated data if a large number of these potential tabulations were designed beforehand, to allow computer programmers the time to study them.

(g) What to expect from census tabulations

45. Population and housing census tabulations are merely the faithful reflection of the census plan in the form of a questionnaire set out in the respective enumeration schedule. The more comprehensive the census questionnaire the more abundant and varied will be the data collected, and the more accurate and complete the information recorded the more genuine and representative will be the tabulated data.

46. Nevertheless, it is important to note that census inquiries can by no means become a universal or practically universal source of information. Census planners in the Latin American countries are often faced with a professional compromise vis-à-vis other national bodies interested in obtaining data through the census schedule for the satisfactory performance of their own activities. If all these requests were complied with, the census schedule would be converted into a gigantic questionnaire which would be quite impracticable because of the long interviews involved with the families covered by the enumeration, the many limitations of both enumerators and enumerated, the short time available on the day of the census (especially in a de facto census) and the high additional cost of processing the results of such an extensive questionnaire.

47. Accordingly, census planners are constantly forced to reject a great many requests to include additional questions in the schedules. This working compromise between government officials of a country to include or exclude specific topics of research frequently stems from the scant attention that is all too often given in the countries of the region to the sound organization and, therefore, the production of current statistics. If a country's current statistics on labour, education, public health, hospitals, social security, etc.

/are well

are well organized, the sometimes urgent requests for the inclusion of additional topics in the census schedules would be reduced to a minimum.

48. Population censuses, by definition, and even by tradition, are carried out in order to collect all the available data on the size, composition and distribution or location of a country's population. Hence, from the functional standpoint, a population census already comprises a set of basic questions of a strictly demographic kind (age, family relationship, sex and marital status; place of birth, residence and origin; number of children born to each woman; etc.).

49. Over the years, these demographic data have gradually been supplemented in censuses by information directly relating to cultural (literacy, level of education) and economic (employment, place of work) characteristics of the persons covered by the census, thus shedding light on the educational and economic level of the population, and this has sometimes led to the inclusion of questions about welfare (diseases or physical handicaps, membership of social security institutions, etc.).

50. As can be seen, the data obtained through a population census relate directly to personal characteristics or circumstances which can be declared by the person concerned or a member of the family. Only on very justifiable grounds is it permissible, in specific cases, to introduce one or two questions which are not strictly compatible with the general line of inquiry in this kind of census. Hence the establishment a long time ago of the so-called economic censuses covering a broad range of economic and social phenomena.

51. What is feasible, however, is the full utilization of the data collected in the process of enumeration in population censuses: (a) those obtained directly from the persons covered by the enumeration or a member of their households; (b) those not directly obtained from the persons themselves, but recorded by enumerators or identified in the processing of data, as in the case of the many types of census areas, classified as national areas, regional areas (provincial, departmental or municipal, and socio-economic), localities by size, and urban or rural area.

52. As mentioned previously, the set of tabulations included in this document has been prepared with a view to the full utilization of census data as consistent with the present requirements of statisticians, economists and planners.

POPULATION CENSUS TABULATIONS USED IN ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

I. POPULATION

(Tabulations 1 to 6)

TABULATION 1: TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION OF MAJOR CIVIL DIVISIONS,
BY SEX

Uses

- 1) To measure the density and the distribution of population.
- 2) To estimate the population increase rate on the basis of successive censuses, as this is one of the most important parameters for development plans.
- 3) To identify which regions are relatively over- or under-populated, with a view to making it easier to formulate standards and programmes to improve the distribution of the population and resources.
- 4) To obtain the information required for day-to-day administrative decisions and measures, for example, proportional representation in legislative bodies; allocation of credit and other transfers by the central authorities; equitable distribution and rationing of scarce goods and services; formulation of housing and transport plans; formation of new administrative units and modification of existing units; establishment of schools, hospitals, post offices and other public services.
- 5) To provide a rational basis for Government policies such as agrarian reform, rural development, distribution of industries.
- 6) On the basis of vital statistics, to measure net increases or decreases between one census and the next owing to internal migration.
- 7) To calculate per capita income.
- 8) To estimate per capita food consumption in relation to estimated dietary requirements.
- 9) To estimate the number of inhabitants per hospital bed, doctor, etc.
- 10) To estimate the number of inhabitants in the various regions, in relation to the supply of certain goods and services.

United Nations (Illustration 2)

Tabulation 2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} and size-class of locality	Number of localities	Sex		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total				
All localities				
500 000 or more inhabitants				
100 000-499 999 inhabitants				
50 000-99 999 inhabitants				
20 000-49 999 inhabitants				
10 000-19 999 inhabitants				
5 000-9 999 inhabitants				
2 000-4 999 inhabitants				
1 000-1 999 inhabitants				
500-999 inhabitants				
200-499 inhabitants				
Less than 200 inhabitants				
Population not in localities				

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b). It must be borne in mind that the groups of localities in the urban area will not resemble in any way the groups of localities in the rural area. That is to say: the urban area comprises most of the localities whose population is in the higher population brackets and the rural area the localities whose population is in the lower population brackets.

Countries that define urban locality strictly on the basis of a demographic criterion (size of population) only need to submit a single tabulation.

TABULATION 2: POPULATION IN LOCALITIES BY SIZE-CLASS OF LOCALITY AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To measure the density and the distribution of the population.
- 2) To estimate the population increase rate on the basis of successive censuses.
- 3) To identify which regions are relatively over- or under-populated, with a view to making it easier to formulate standards and programmes to improve the distribution of the population and resources.
- 4) To obtain the information required for day-to-day administrative decisions and measures, for example, proportional representation in legislative bodies; allocation of credit and other transfers by the central authorities; equitable distribution and rationing of scarce goods and services; formulation of housing and transport plans; formation of new administrative units and modification of existing units; establishment of schools, hospitals, post offices and other public services.
- 5) To obtain information on the degree of concentration or dispersion of the population, and to calculate the rate of variation of the number of units within each size-class and the amount of population in each unit.
- 6) To formulate projections of the future level of population concentration on the basis of past trends.
- 7) To provide a rational basis for Government policies such as agrarian reform, rural development, distribution of industries.
- 8) On the basis of vital statistics, to measure net increases or decreases between one census and the next owing to internal migration.
- 9) In countries where the rural-urban distinction is drawn on the basis of size of locality, to serve as a basis for estimating urbanization rates and for classifying the population by urban and rural areas.

United Nations: modified* (Illustration 3)

Tabulation 3. Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomerations, by sex

Locality	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Urban agglomeration proper	City proper	Remaining urban agglomeration	Urban agglomeration proper	City proper	Remaining urban agglomeration	Urban agglomeration proper	City proper	Remaining urban agglomeration
City or town A 1/									
City or town B 1/									
City or town C 1/									
.									
.									
.									
.									
.									
.									
.									
City or town Z 1/									

1/ Name of city or town.

* The category "Remaining urban agglomeration" has been added.

TABULATION 3: POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES AND OF THEIR URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS, BY SEX

Uses

- 1) To measure the density and the distribution of the population.
- 2) To estimate the population increase rate on the basis of successive censuses.
- 3) To identify which regions are relatively over- or under-populated with a view to making it easier to formulate standards and programmes to improve the distribution of the population and resources.
- 4) To obtain the information required for day-to-day administrative decisions and measures, for example, proportional representation in legislative bodies; allocation of credit and other transfers by the central authorities; equitable distribution and rationing of scarce goods and services; formulation of housing and transport plans; formation of new administrative units and modification of existing units; establishment of schools, hospitals, post offices and other public services.
- 5) To provide a rational basis for Government policies such as agrarian reform, rural development, distribution of industries.
- 6) On the basis of vital statistics, to measure net increases or decreases between one census and the next owing to internal migration.
- 7) To estimate the number of inhabitants in urban and rural areas and in principal localities in relation to the supply of certain goods and services.

United Nations (Illustration 6)

Tabulation 4. Population by single years of age and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} and age (in years)	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages			
Under 1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
.			
.			
.			
99			
100 and over			
Not stated			

^{1/}(a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 4: POPULATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To evaluate the quality of statements of age and to rectify errors and distortions in statements.
- 2) To estimate the number of vacancies required in educational establishments at different levels.
- 3) If the age structure is known to a small margin of error, to provide an approximate estimate of recent demographic growth, which may be useful in the absence of any other estimate.
- 4) To determine the demand for MCH centres, special foodstuffs and clothing for children.
- 5) To determine the level of demand for toys, sports goods, books and school furniture.
- 6) To determine the demand for new jobs.
- 7) To obtain the information required for day-to-day administrative decisions and measures, for example, proportional representation in legislative bodies; allocation of credit and other transfers by the central authorities; equitable distribution and rationing of scarce goods and services; formulation of housing and transport plans; formation of new administrative units and modification of existing units; establishment of schools, hospitals, post offices and other public services.
- 8) To estimate the demand among youth for different types of foodstuffs, by sex.
- 9) For persons between 15 and 24, using the participation rates by sex and age, to estimate entries to the labour market, and using the age-specific nuptiality rate, to estimate the number of marriages and the formation of new households.
- 10) In the youngest group of the population, inter alia, to provide estimates or to permit groupings of smaller intervals for population increase, birth and infant mortality rates.
- 11) To provide denominators for general and age-specific fertility, mortality and nuptiality rates obtained from vital statistics. Age-specific mortality rates are used to prepare life tables, while age-specific fertility rates are used to analyse cohort fertility.
- 12) To provide denominators for migration rates.
- 13) To reconstitute a selected age group (school population or other) without the need to interpolate on the basis of five-year age groups.

United Nations (Illustration 7)

Tabulation 5: Population by five-year age groups and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} and age (in years)	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages			
Under 1			
1-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-79			
80-84			
85 and over			
Not stated			

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division.
Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 5: POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To serve as a basis for formulating demographic projections using the component method.
- 2) To serve, if vital statistics are lacking, as a basis for measuring vital events:
 - (a) Estimates of age-specific mortality rates and biometric functions based on data from two or more censuses.
 - (b) Estimates of gross reproduction and crude birth rates based on data from one census, as a means of estimating mortality levels.
 - (c) Estimates of variations in fertility by regions, etc., using the child-woman ratio.
- 3) To provide the basis required for undertaking an analytical evaluation of the completeness and reliability of census data on the population as a whole and its age and sex structure, together with other variables.
- 4) To provide a sound basis for calculating mortality and the net flow of international migration.
- 5) To calculate the relative proportions of adults, adolescents and children in the population with a view to estimating total and individual needs for each type of foodstuff.
- 6) To determine the demand for MCH centres, special foods and clothing for children.
- 7) To determine the demand for new jobs.
- 8) To estimate the number of marriages and the goods and services they require.
- 9) To estimate the amount of specialized medical services required, given that morbidity often has a particular age and sex structure.
- 10) To estimate the amount of old age pensions that social security funds will have to pay out.
- 11) To obtain the information required for day-to-day administrative decisions and measures, for example, proportional representation in legislative bodies; allocation of credit and other transfers by the central authorities; equitable distribution and rationing of scarce goods and services; formulation of housing and transport plans; formation of new administrative units and modification of existing units; establishment of schools, hospitals, post offices and other public services.
- 12) On the basis of vital statistics, to serve as a denominator in calculating age-specific fertility and mortality rates, morbidity and reproduction rates, biometric functions, etc.
- 13) To estimate the future impact and extent of specific morbidity and to estimate the future trend of cause mortality.
- 14) To provide a useful picture of the total urban and rural population in the various geographic areas by the age-groups used in most census tabulations.

United Nations (Illustration 8)

Tabulation 6: Population by marital status, age and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} sex and marital status	Age (in years)							
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	...	70-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
Single								
Married								
Widowed								
Divorced								
Separated								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								

^{1/} a) total country, b) each major civil division.
Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

TABULATION 6: POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To serve as a basis for studies on age at marriage and the frequency of bachelorhood or spinsterhood, widowhood and divorce as factors affecting fertility and population increase.
- 2) To provide basic data for studying factors affecting the trend of the number and characteristics of households and families, the relation between such factors, and the need for housing and other goods and services.
- 3) To estimate nuptiality, widowhood and divorce rates, if suitable records are not available.
- 4) To estimate the amount of health services required for maternal care.
- 5) To prepare age- and sex-specific nuptiality rates.

II. HOUSEHOLDS
(Tabulations 7 to 28)

United Nations: Corrected* (Illustration 4)

Tabulation 7. Households by number of family nuclei, aggregate number of family nuclei, total population, and size of household

Geographic division ^{1/} and size of household	Households							Aggregate number of family nuclei	Total population
	Total	By number of family nuclei							
		0	1	2	3	4 and more	Not stated		
All households									
Households consisting of:									
1 person									
2 persons									
3 persons									
4 persons									
5 persons									
6 persons									
7 persons									
8 persons									
9 persons									
10 persons and over									
Persons not living in households									
Not stated									

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

* The lay-out of the tabulation was changed and the title completed.

TABULATION 7: HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF FAMILY NUCLEI, AGGREGATE NUMBER OF FAMILY NUCLEI, TOTAL POPULATION AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To calculate the number and size distribution of dwelling units required to house the current population (in line with given standards), and the need for other goods and services.
- 2) To assist in the formulation of administrative programmes for development planning, as the household is a basic socio-economic unit as regards consumption of and demand for goods and services.
- 3) To provide a base or sampling frame for socio-economic surveys and comparative data for evaluating the preciseness of some of the results of such surveys.
- 4) To formulate and evaluate family planning programmes.
- 5) To obtain information on the structure of households in relation to the family nuclei in the household for studies on household formation and estimates of housing requirements.
- 6) To serve, based on the data of successive censuses, in studying the disintegration of the households of complex families, i.e., those with members of a number of generations.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 8. Households by age of head and population in households by type and composition of the family

Geographic division ^{1/} type and composition of family	Household				Population in households	
	Total	By age of head (in years)				
		15-29	30-44	45-59	60 and over	
<u>Total</u>						
<u>Single-person</u>						
<u>Nuclear</u>						
Head and spouse						
Head and unmarried child						
Head, spouse and unmarried child						
<u>Extended</u>						
Head and married child						
Head, spouse and married child						
Head, married child and unmarried child						
Head, spouse, married child and unmarried child						
Head and other relative						
Head, spouse and other relative						
Head, married child and other relative						
Head, unmarried child and other relative						
Head, married child, unmarried child and other relative						
Head, spouse, married child and other relative						
Head, spouse, married child, unmarried child and other relative						
Head, spouse, unmarried child and other relative						
<u>Composite</u>						
<u>Without domestic help</u>						
Head and other person not related to the head						
Head, spouse and other person not related						
Head, unmarried child and other person not related						
Head, spouse, unmarried child and other person not related						
Head, married child, unmarried child and other person not related						
Head, spouse, married child, unmarried child and other person not related						
Head, other relative and other person not related						
Head, spouse, other relative and other person not related						
Head, married child, other relative and other person not related						
Head, unmarried child, other relative and other person not related						
Head, married child, unmarried child, other relative and other person not related						
Head, spouse, married child, other relative and other person not related						
Head, spouse, married child, unmarried child, other relative and other person not related						
Head, spouse, unmarried child, other relative and other person not related						
<u>With domestic help</u>						
(as for <u>without domestic help</u>)						
<u>Undefined type of family</u>						
Member whose relationship is not stated						
Child whose marital status is not stated						

1/ a) Total country, b) Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

2/ For the purposes of this tabulation the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 8: HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD AND POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY
TYPE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILY

Uses

- 1) For sociological studies of the family.
- 2) To measure the influence of the geographical area (urban or rural or civil divisions) on the composition of the family.
- 3) In studies of employment, for comparative purposes, to show the shift of persons working in domestic service to other occupations.
- 4) To provide information for Government bodies on the needs arising in households as a result of the shift of domestic servants to other occupations (mechanization and rationalization of household tasks, establishment of day-care centres, etc.).

ECLA: New

Tabulation 9. Households by type of family and size of household

Geographic division 1/ and size of household	Households							
	Total	By type of family 2/						
		Single- person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
1 person								
2 persons								
3 persons								
4 persons								
5 persons								
6 persons								
7 persons								
8 persons								
9 persons								
10 persons and over								

1/ a) Total country, b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

2/ For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 9: HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To assist, in a comparative study of research on this topic, in studying the changes in the composition of households that are directly related to other aspects of social change.
- 2) In combination with the following tabulation, to calculate the average number of persons per household in each type of family.
- 3) To assist Governments in decision-making regarding population policies and in planning health (sanitation, MCH centres), education (geographical distribution and capacity of educational establishments, teacher-training) and other areas of Government activity.
- 4) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes by ideal size and geographic divisions.
- 5) To provide information, classified by geographic divisions, on the main characteristics of family composition in the different area of the country.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 10: Population in households by type of family and size of household

Geographic division <u>1/</u> and size of household	Population in households							
	Total	By type of family <u>2/</u>						
		Single-person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
1 person								
2 persons								
3 persons								
4 persons								
5 persons								
6 persons								
7 persons								
8 persons								
9 persons								
10 persons and over								

1/ a) Total country, b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

2/ For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 10: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To assist, in a comparative study of research on this topic, in studying the changes in the composition of households that are directly related to other aspects of social change.
- 2) In combination with the preceding tabulation, to calculate the average number of persons per household in each type of family.
- 3) To assist Governments in decision-making regarding population policies and in planning health (sanitation, MCH centres), education (geographical distribution and capacity of educational establishments, teacher-training) and other areas of Government activity.
- 4) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes by ideal size and geographic divisions.
- 5) To provide information, classified by geographic divisions, on the main characteristics of family composition in the different area of the country.

United Nations (Illustration 5)

Tabulation 11. Population in household by relationship to head of household, marital status and sex
(Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division, ^{1/} , relationship to head of household and sex	Total population in households	Marital status					Not stated
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
Total							
Male							
Female							
Head							
Male							
Female							
Spouse							
Male							
Female							
Child							
Male							
Female							
Spouse of child							
Male							
Female							
Grandchild or great-grandchild							
Male							
Female							
Parent or parent of spouse							
Male							
Female							
Other relative							
Male							
Female							
Servant							
Male							
Female							
Other person not related to the head							
Male							
Female							
Not stated							
Male							
Female							

^{1/} a) Total country, b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

TABULATION 11: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD,
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To calculate the number of dwelling units required (in line with given standards) to provide separate housing for the different categories of persons and their dependents, and the need for other goods and services.
- 2) To formulate and evaluate family planning programmes.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 12. Heads of household, and other members of the household by relationship to head, age of head and size of household

Geographic division ^{1/} , age of head of household and size of household	Heads of household	Other members of the household						
		Total	By relationship to head of household					
			Spouse	Child	Other relative	Other person not related	Servants	Not stated
<u>Total</u>								
1 person								
2-4 persons								
5-7 persons								
8-10 persons								
11 persons and over								
15-29 (years)								
(as for <u>Total</u>)								
30-44 (years)								
(as for <u>Total</u>)								
45-59 (years)								
(as for <u>Total</u>)								
60 and over								
(as for <u>Total</u>)								

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 12: HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BY
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, AGE OF HEAD AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

- 1) To identify differences in the composition of the household by degree of relationship, classified by major age groups of the head and household size, which is of use in studying the sociology of the family.
- 2) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes on the basis of household size and degree of relationship.
- 3) To assist in studying characteristics of family composition related to the national social structure.
- 4) To calculate the average number of persons per household.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 13. Households by type of family and number of rooms

Geographic division ^{1/} and number of rooms	Households							
	Total	By type of family ^{2/}						
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
With 1 room								
2 rooms								
3 rooms								
4 rooms								
5 rooms								
6 rooms								
7 rooms								
8 rooms								
9 rooms								
10 rooms and over								
Not stated								

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 13: HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF ROOMS

Uses

- 1) To calculate the average number of rooms per household.
- 2) In combination with the following tabulation, to calculate the average number of persons per room (as an indicator of the degree of over-crowding) in each family type.
- 3) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes based on household size.
- 4) To study the influence of the geographical area on the family structure.
- 5) As a basis for studying the way in which the number of rooms in the household influences family type.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 14. Population in households by type of family and number of rooms

Geographic division ^{1/} , and number of rooms	Population in households							
	Total	By type of family ^{2/}						
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
With 1 room								
2 rooms								
3 rooms								
4 rooms								
5 rooms								
6 rooms								
7 rooms								
8 rooms								
9 rooms								
10 rooms and over								
Not stated								

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 14: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF ROOMS

Uses

- 1) To calculate the average number of rooms per household in each type of family.
- 2) In combination with the preceding tabulation, to calculate the average number of persons per room (as an indicator of the degree of over-crowding) in each family type.
- 3) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes based on household size.
- 4) To study the influence of the geographical area on the family structure.
- 5) As a basis for studying the way in which the number of rooms in the household influences family type.

ECLA: New.

Tabulation 15. Households and population in households by type of household possession

Geographic division <u>1/</u> , and type of household possession	Households	Population in households
<u>Total</u>		
Vehicle Automobile, lorry, light utility vehicle Motorcycle Bicycle None		
Radio and television Radio Television Radio and television None		
Refrigerator, washing machine, sewing machine Refrigerator Washing machine Sewing machine Refrigerator and washing machine Refrigerator and sewing machine Refrigerator, washing machine and sewing machine Washing machine and sewing machine None		
No household possessions		
Not stated		

1/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 15: HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF
HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION

Uses

- 1) The ownership or lack of ownership of household appliances is an indicator of the socio-economic level of the population. This tabulation hence provides data, by geographic divisions and areas, for studies on income levels and social development.
- 2) To undertake market studies.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 16: Households by number of persons employed,
income bracket and size of household

Geographic division ^{1/} income bracket and size of household	Households													
	Total	By number of persons employed											Unknown	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
<u>Total</u>														
1 person														
2 persons														
3 persons														
4 persons														
5 persons														
6 persons														
7 persons														
8 persons														
9 persons														
10 persons and over														
Income bracket A														
(as for <u>Total</u>)														
Income bracket B														
(as for <u>Total</u>)														
.														
.														
.														
.														
Income bracket Z														
(as for <u>Total</u>)														
Not stated														
(as for <u>Total</u>)														

^{1/} a) total country, b) each major civil division.
Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

TABULATION 16: HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, INCOME BRACKET
AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To study the distribution of household income in the different strata, by size of household.
- 2) To calculate the proportion of household members that has employment, by income levels.
- 3) To undertake studies on social security.
- 4) For purposes of evaluating, controlling or modifying the tax system.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 17: Heads of household, and other members of the household
by sex and age, and age of head of household

Geographic division ^{1/} sex and age of head of household (in years)	Heads of house holds	Other members ^{2/}								
		Total			Men			Women		
		Total	Under 15 years	15 and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 and over
<u>Both sexes</u>										
15-19										
20-24										
25-29										
30-34										
35-39										
40-44										
45-49										
50-59										
60 and over										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

^{1/} a) total country, b) each major civil division.

Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

^{2/} Excluding persons employed in domestic service and other persons not related to members of the household.

TABULATION 17: HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BY
SEX AND AGE AND BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To provide information on the age and sex distribution of the household members for use in formulating housing programmes by family structure.
- 2) To provide a picture of the real dependency burden - classifying dependants into children and adults - by excluding from the composite family those persons that are not members of the biological nucleus or relatives.
- 3) To show the changes in the number of family dependants by age and sex of household head.
- 4) For use in market studies of family consumption goods.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 18: Heads and other members of the household by type of activity and age, and type of activity and age of head of household

Geographic division 1/ type of activity and age of head of household(in years)	Heads of house hold	Other members of household 2/																		
		Total					By type of activity													
							Economically active					Not economically active					Not stated			
		All ages	Under 10	10-14	15-19	20 and over	All ages	Under 10	10-14	15-19	20 and over	All ages	Under 10	10-14	15-19	20 and over	All ages	Under 10	10-14	15-19
Total																				
Under 15 (years)																				
15-29																				
30-44																				
45-59																				
60 and over																				
Economically active (as for <u>Total</u>)																				
Not economically active (as for <u>Total</u>)																				
Not stated (as for <u>Total</u>)																				

1/ a) total country, b) each major civil division.

Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

2/ Excluding persons employed in domestic service and other persons not related to members of the household.

TABULATION 18: HEADS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF
ACTIVITY AND AGE, AND BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND AGE OF
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To assist in constructing indexes of dependency of economically active and not economically active household heads, by age.
- 2) To determine how the economic burden is distributed among the component members of the household.
- 3) To establish the extent to which heads find it difficult to meet household needs.
- 4) To study income distribution.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 19: Households by type of family, and sex, marital status and age of head of household

Geographic division ^{1/} sex, marital status and age of head of household (in years)	Households						
	By type of family ^{2/}						
	Total	Single- person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite		
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related
<u>Both sexes</u>							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65-and over							
<u>Single</u>							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
.							
.							
65 and over							
<u>Married</u>							
(as for <u>Single</u>)							
<u>Other marital status</u>							
(as for <u>Single</u>)							
<u>Not stated</u>							
(as for <u>Single</u>)							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

^{1/} a) Total country, b) each major civil division.
Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 19: HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY SEX, MARITAL STATUS
AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) For sociological studies of the family.
- 2) In combination with the following tabulation, to calculate the average number of persons per household in terms of the characteristics of the household head (sex, age, marital status).
- 3) To study the influence of the geographical area on the structure of the family.
- 4) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes, based on the age and marital status of household heads.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 20. Population in households by type of family and sex,
marital status and age of head of household

Geographic division ^{1/} sex marital status and age of head of household (in years)	Households							
	Total	By type of family ^{2/}			Composite			
		Single- person	Nuclear	Extended	Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Both sexes</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
<u>Single</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
•								
•								
•								
•								
65 and over								
<u>Married</u>								
(as for <u>Single</u>)								
<u>Other marital status</u>								
(as for <u>Single</u>)								
<u>Not stated</u>								
(as for <u>Single</u>)								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual households used in population censuses.

TABULATION 20: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY SEX,
MARITAL STATUS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) For sociological studies of the family.
- 2) In combination with the preceding tabulation, to calculate the average number of persons per household in terms of the characteristics of the household head (sex, age, marital status)
- 3) To study the influence of the geographical area on the structure of the family.
- 4) To assist in the formulation of housing programmes, based on the age and marital status of household heads.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 21. Households by type of family, and type of activity, status and sex of head of household

Geographic division ^{1/} , type of activity, status and sex of head of household	Households							
	Total	By type of family ^{2/}						
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extend- ed)
<u>Both sexes</u>								
<u>Economically active</u>								
Employed								
Employer								
Own-account worker								
Employee								
Unpaid family worker								
Member of producers' co-operative								
Not classifiable by status								
Unemployed								
Unemployed proper (as for employed)								
Persons seeking work for the first time								
<u>Not economically active</u>								
Home-maker								
Student								
Income recipient								
Other								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for both sexes)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for both sexes)								

^{1/} a) Total country, b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 21: HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY,
STATUS AND SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) In combination with the following tabulation, to show the average size of the different types of family classified by the sex, economic activity and status of the head.
- 2) To provide an indication of the socio-economic status of each family type.
- 3) For studies of income distribution.
- 4) To study the influence of the status of the head on the family structure.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 22. Population in households by type of family, and type of activity and status of head of household

Geographic division ^{1/} and size of household	Households							
	Total	By type of family ^{2/}						
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Economically active</u>								
Employed								
Employer								
Own-account worker								
Employee								
Unpaid family worker								
Member of producers' co-operative								
Not classifiable by status								
Unemployed								
Unemployed proper (as for employed)								
Persons seeking work for the first time								
<u>Not economically active</u>								
Home-maker								
Student								
Income-recipient								
Other								
Not stated								
<u>Not stated</u>								

^{1/} (a) Total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 22: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) In combination with the preceding tabulation, to show the average size of the different types of family classified by the sex, economic activity and status of the head.
- 2) To provide an indication of the socio-economic status of each family type.
- 3) For studies of income distribution.
- 4) To study the influence of the status of the head on the family structure.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 23. Households by type of family, and branch of economic activity and age of head of household^{1/}

Geographic division ^{2/} branch of economic activity and age of head of household (in years)	Households							
	Total	Single- person	Nuclear	Extended	By type of family ^{3/}			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-44								
45-54								
55-64								
65 and over								
<u>Division 0</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
⋮								
65 and over								
<u>Major group 01</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
⋮								
65 and over								
<u>Major group 09</u> (as for <u>Major group 01</u>)								
<u>Division 9</u> (as for <u>Division 0</u>)								

^{1/} The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{3/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 23: HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC
ACTIVITY AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To assist in studying the influence of the branch of economic activity of the head on the type of family.
- 2) In the formulation of sectoral social security programmes.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 24. Population in households by type of family, and branch of economic activity and age of head of household^{1/}

Geographic division ^{2/} , branch of economic activity and age of head of household (in years)	Households							
	Total	Single-person	Nuclear	Ex-tended	By type of family ^{3/}			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
<u>Division 0</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
⋮								
65 and over								
<u>Major group 01</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
⋮								
65 and over								
<u>Major group "N"</u>								
(as for <u>Major Group 01</u>)								
⋮								
⋮								
⋮								
<u>Division 9</u>								
(as for <u>Division 0</u>)								

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 24: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY BRANCH
OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) To assist in studying the influence of the branch of economic activity of the head on the type of family.
- 2) In the formulation of sectoral social security programmes.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 25. Households by type of family, and socio-economic status and age of head of household

Geographic division <u>1/</u> , socio-economic status and age of head of household (in years)	Households							
	Total	By type of family <u>2/</u>						
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
Socio-economic status A (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Socio-economic status B (as for <u>Total</u>)								
⋮								
Socio-economic status N (as for <u>Total</u>)								

1/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

2/ For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 25: HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC
STATUS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) If tabulated in line with national criteria, to provide information for studies of social stratification.
- 2) For studies of income distribution.
- 3) Based on a series of research work, for studying social mobility.
- 4) To assist in measuring socio-economic differences between geographical areas by type of family.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 26. Population in households by type of family, and socio-economic status and age of head of household

Geographic division ^{1/} , socio-economic status and age of head of household (in years)	Households							
	Total	By type of family ^{2/}						
		Single person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite			
					Total	Nuclear with other persons not related	Extended with other persons not related	Others (neither nuclear nor extended)
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
Socio-economic status A (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Socio-economic status B (as for <u>Total</u>)								
.								
.								
Socio-economic status N (as for <u>Total</u>)								

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 26: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FAMILY, AND BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Uses

- 1) If tabulated in line with national criteria, to provide information for studies of social stratification.
- 2) For studies of income distribution.
- 3) Based on a series of research work, for studying social mobility.
- 4) To assist in measuring socio-economic differences between geographical areas by type of family.

ECLA: New

Tabulación 27. Households by duration of residence in locality of head of household, type of family and age of head

Geographic division ^{1/} type of family ^{2/} and age of head of household (in years)	Households							
	Total	By duration of residence in locality of head of household						
		Resi- dent since birth	Not resident since birth					Not stated
			Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 years and over	
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
<u>Single-person family</u> (as for total)								
<u>Nuclear family</u> (as for total)								
<u>Extended family</u> (as for total)								
<u>Composite family</u> (as for total)								
<u>Nuclear family with other persons not related</u> (as for total)								
<u>Extended family with other persons not related</u> (as for total)								
<u>Other (neither nuclear nor extended)</u> (as for total)								

^{1/} Each mayor civil division. Distinguish urban and rural.

^{2/} For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 27: HOUSEHOLDS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN LOCALITY OF HEAD
OF HOUSEHOLD, TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD

Uses

- 1) To measure the influence of the geographical area and duration of residence on family structure.
- 2) To assist in Government planning of employment, education, health, etc., by showing the volume of migration over given periods.
- 3) For market studies.

EGIA: New

Tabulation 28. Population in households by duration of residence in locality of head of household, type of family and age of head

Geographic division <u>1/</u> , type of family <u>2/</u> and age of head of household (in years)	Population in households							
	Total	By duration of residence in locality of head of household						
		Resi dent since birth	Not resident since birth				10 years and over	Not stated
			Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years		
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
<u>Single-person family</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								
<u>Nuclear family</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								
<u>Extended family</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								
<u>Composite family</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								
<u>Nuclear family with other persons not related</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								
<u>Extended family with other persons not related</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								
<u>Others (neither nuclear nor extended)</u> (as for <u>total</u>)								

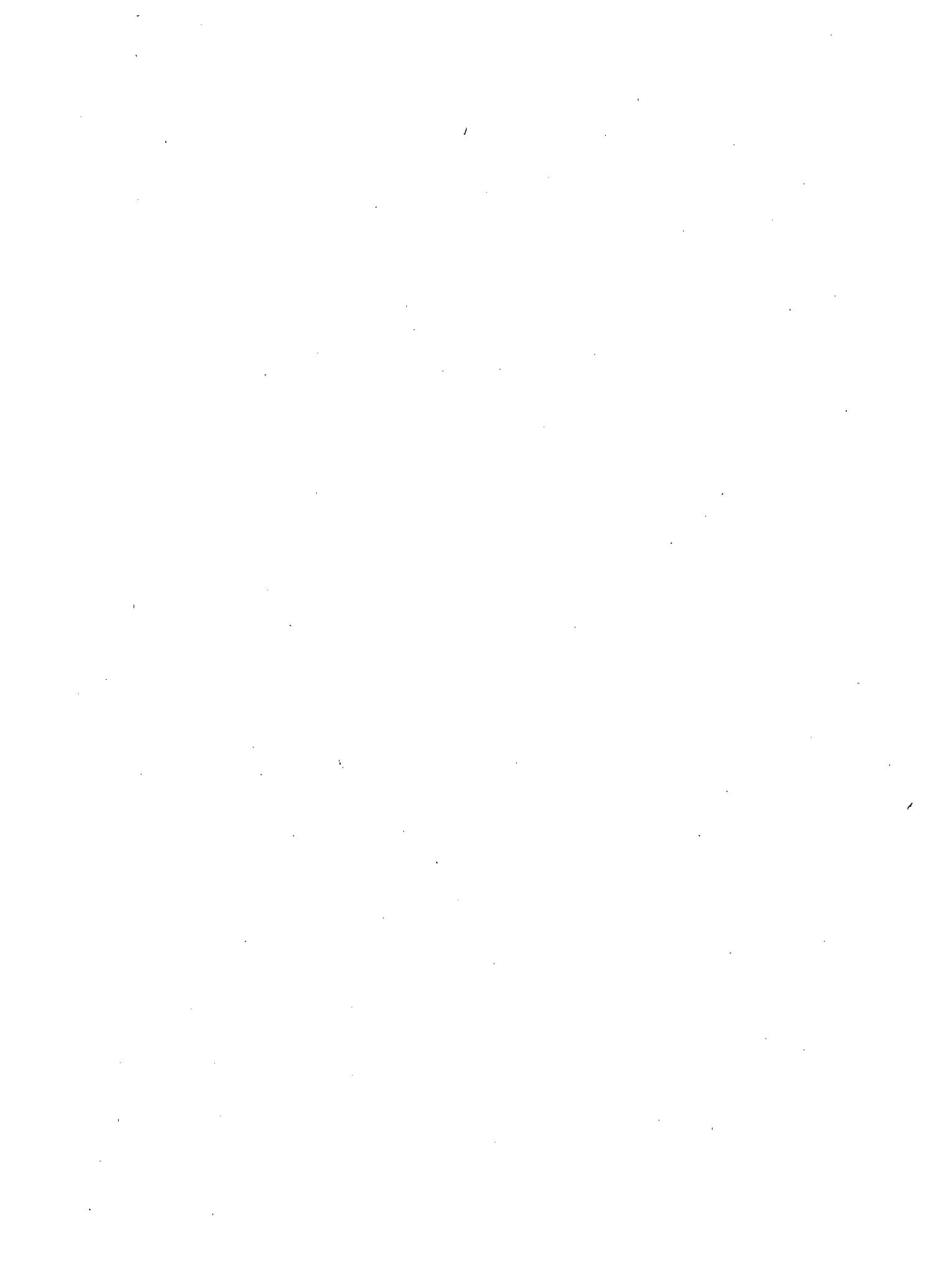
1/ Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural.

2/ For the purposes of this tabulation, the term "family" refers to the concept of individual household used in population censuses.

TABULATION 28: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN LOCALITY
OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD

Uses

- 1) To measure the influence of the geographical area and duration of residence on family structure.
- 2) To assist in Government planning of employment, education, health, etc., by showing the volume of migration over given periods.
- 3) For market studies.



III. INTERNAL MIGRATION
(Tabulations 29 to 45)

ECLA: New

Tabulation 29. Population by place of birth, present place of residence and sex

Geographic division of present residence ^{1/} , sex and age (in years)	Population					
	Total	By place of birth				
		Major civil división A	Major civil división B	...	Major civil división Z	Foreign country
<u>Major civil division A</u> ^{2/}						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Under 1						
1-4						
5-14						
15-24						
25-34						
35-44						
45-64						
65 and over						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>both sexes</u>)						
<u>Major civil division B</u> ^{2/}						
(as for major <u>administration division A</u>)						
<u>Major civil division Z</u> ^{2/}						
(as for major <u>administration division A</u>)						
<u>Place of residence not stated</u>						
(as for major <u>administration division A</u>)						

^{1/} Distinguish urban and rural population.

^{2/} Name of major civil division.

TABULATION 29: POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, PRESENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE,
SEX AND AGE

Use of the tabulation

- 1) For measuring the volume and direction of migratory movements.
- 2) The age structure of migrants can be used to distinguish between voluntary and involuntary migrations.
- 3) For the determination of areas of attraction and expulsion.
- 4) For evaluating migration policies.
- 5) For evaluating the quality of vital registers.
- 6) For the elaboration of population projections.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 30. Population by place of previous residence, present place of residence, sex and age

Geographic division of present residence, 1/sex and age (in years)	Population					
	Total	By place of previous residence				
		The same major civil division	A contiguous major civil division	A non-contiguous major civil division	Foreign country	Not stated
<u>Major civil division A 2/</u>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
0-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Major civil division B 2/</u>						
(as for " <u>Major Adm. Div. A</u> ")						
<u>Major civil division Z 2/</u>						
(as for " <u>Major Adm. Div. A</u> ")						
<u>Residence not stated</u>						
(as for " <u>Major Adm. Div. A</u> ")						

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of place of previous residence.

1/ Distinguish urban and rural population.

2/ Name of major civil division.

TABULATION 30: POPULATION BY PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, PRESENT PLACE
OF RESIDENCE, SEX AND AGE

Use of the tabulation

- 1) For measuring the volume of migratory movements.
- 2) For checking the effect of the variable of distance on the dynamics of migration.
The tabulation enables estimates to be made of whether the areas of in-migration attract migrants mainly from contiguous areas or from more remote areas.
- 3) For determining poles of attraction.
- 4) The tabulation facilitates study of whether the areas peripheral to the main poles of attraction constitute secondary poles of attraction, and of the origin of migrants arriving in these areas.
- 5) The information provided is of use in the preparation of projections of population by age and sex.
- 6) As a basis for formulating migration policies.

United Nations (Illustration 31)

Tabulation 31. Population by place of usual residence, place of previous residence and sex (other useful tabulations)

Geographic division, ^{1/} place of usual residence and sex	Total	Place of previous residence					
		Major civil division A	Major civil division B	Major civil division Z	Foreign country	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total							
Major civil division A ^{2/}							
Major civil division B ^{2/}							
.							
.							
.							
Major civil division Z ^{2/}							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of place of previous residence.

^{1/} The entire country.
^{2/} Name of major civil divisions.

TABULATION 31: POPULATION BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) For measuring the volume and direction of migratory movements.
- 2) For studying the possible effects of migratory movements in a specified time period on changes in the structure of consumption of goods and services.
- 3) For the determination of areas of attraction and expulsion.
- 4) The information provided is useful for preparing regional development projects designed to iron out existing disparities between the different areas of the country, by such means as industrial investment, infrastructural works or social measures.
- 5) For the evaluation of migration policies.
- 6) For preparing projections of population.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 32. Population by place of previous residence, present place of residence, duration of age and sex

Geographic division of present resident, 1/ age (in years) and sex	Population							
	Total	By previous place of residence					Foreign country	Not stated
		The same major civil division of present residence		Another major civil division				
		The same intermediate civil division	Another intermediate civil division	Division B	Division Z		
<u>Both sexes</u>								
0-4								
5-14								
15-24								
25-34								
35-44								
45-54								
55-64								
65 and over								
<u>Resident in the geographic division since birth</u>								
0-4								
.								
.								
65 and over								
<u>Not resident in the geographic division since birth</u>								
0-4								
.								
.								
65 and over								
<u>Resident less than 1 year</u>								
0-4								
.								
.								
65 and over								
<u>Resident 1-4 years</u>								
(as for Resident less than 1 year)								
<u>Resident 5-9 years</u>								
(as for Resident less than 1 year)								
<u>Resident 10 or more years</u>								
(as for Resident less than 1 year)								
<u>Length of residence not stated</u>								
(as for Resident less than 1 year)								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for Both sexes)								

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of residence "N" years previously instead of place of previous residence.

1/ Each major administrative division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

TABULATION 32: POPULATION BY PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, PRESENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) For measuring the volume and direction of migratory movements.
- 2) For analysing migratory trends over time, that is, for verifying changes in the composition of migratory flows in various periods of time. This information is essential to an understanding of the impact of migration in a specific area or country.
- 3) For the study of the possible effects of migratory movements in a specified time period on changes in the structure of consumption of goods and services.
- 4) For the determination of areas of attraction and expulsion.
- 5) The information provided is useful for preparing regional development projects designed to iron out existing disparities between the different areas of the country, by such means as industrial investment, infrastructural works or social measures.
- 6) For the evaluation of migration policies.

United Nations (Illustration 30)

Tabulation 33. Population by duration of residence in major civil division, age and sex (Other useful tabulations)

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and duration of residence	All ages	Age (in years)										
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	...	20-24	25-34	...	55-64	65 and over	Not stated	
<u>Both sexes</u>												
Total												
Resident ^{2/}												
Resident in major civil division since birth												
Not resident in major civil division since birth												
Resident in major civil division less than 1 year												
Resident in major civil division 1-4 years												
Resident in major civil division 5-9 years												
Resident in major civil division 10 or more years												
Duration of residence in major civil division not stated												
Not stated whether resident in major civil division since birth												
Transient or visitor ^{2/}												
Not stated whether resident, transient or visitor ^{2/}												
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)												
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)												

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} This category is needed only if the tabulation is prepared on the basis of the population found in each area at the time of the census; it is not required if the tabulation is based on the resident population of each area.

TABULATION 33: POPULATION BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN MAJOR CIVIL
DIVISION, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) For measuring migratory movements in a specified time period.
- 2) For analysing the effects of migratory movements in a specified time period on changes in the structure of consumption of goods and services.
- 3) For studying the way in which migration has influenced the increase in the available labour supply, in specified periods.
- 4) For preparing estimates of the future population of specific areas of the country. These estimates are needed both for planning in areas of anticipated growth and for the determination of policy on internal migration and possible measures which can be employed to affect its trend.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 34. Population 15 years of age and over, by duration of residence, marital status, age and sex

Geographic division of present residence, 1/, marital status, age (in years) and sex	Population						
	Total	By duration of residence in geographic division					Not stated
		Resi- dent since birth	Not resident since birth				
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
Single							
15-19							
.							
65 and over							
Married (as for <u>Single</u>)							
Living together (as for <u>Single</u>)							
Widowed (as for <u>Single</u>)							
Divorced (as for <u>Single</u>)							
Separated (as for <u>Single</u>)							
Marital status not stated (as for <u>Single</u>)							
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
Female (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be presented in terms of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of present place of residence and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

1/ Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

TABULATION 34: POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) For measuring migratory movements in a specified period.
- 2) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 3) These data are useful for studying the marital status of the migrant and non-migrant groups in each area.
- 4) The tabulation can be used to determine the incidence of migrations of families and of individuals and, especially in the case of women, it gives an indication of the availability of migrant labour.
- 5) It is useful for analysing the effects of migratory movements in a specified time period on changes in the structure of consumption of goods and services.
- 6) It is useful for preparing estimates of the future population of specific areas of the country. These estimates are needed both for planning in areas of anticipated growth and for the determination of policy on internal migration, and possible measures which can be employed to affect its trend.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 35. Population ... years of age and over, by duration of residence, area of origin, type of activity, age and sex

Geographic division of present residence, ^{1/} area of origin, type of activity, age (in years) and sex	Population						
	Total	By duration of residence in geographic division					Not stated
		Resident since birth	Not resident since birth				
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	
<u>Total</u>							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Under 15 ^{2/}							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
<u>Economically active</u>							
Under 15							
15-19							
.							
65 and over							
<u>Not economically active</u>							
(as for " <u>Economically active</u> ")							
<u>Type of activity not stated</u>							
(as for " <u>Economically active</u> ")							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Urban origin</u>							
(as for <u>total</u>)							
<u>Rural origin</u>							
(as for <u>total</u>)							
<u>Area of origin not known</u>							
(as for <u>total</u>)							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of area of residence "N" years previous, instead of area of origin, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

^{1/} Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 35: POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE, AREA OF ORIGIN, TYPE OF ACTIVITY, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) In the context of the analysis of the economic absorption of migrants, this tabulation makes possible an evaluation of the effect of the area of origin on the capacity of migrants to join the labour market.
- 3) These data are useful for studying the way in which migration, especially rural-urban migration, has influenced the increase in the available labour supply.
- 4) The information can be used for the elaboration of projections of economically active population needed for planning purposes.
- 5) As a guide to policies of internal migration.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 36. Economically active population by duration of residence, occupation, age and sex 1/

Geographic division of present residence, 2/ occupation, age (in years) and sex	Economically active population						
	Total	Resident since birth	By duration of residence in geographic division				
			Not resident since birth				
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 or more years
<p><u>1955-56</u></p> <p>Under 15 3/</p> <p>15-19</p> <p>20-24</p> <p>25-29</p> <p>30-34</p> <p>35-39</p> <p>40-44</p> <p>45-49</p> <p>50-54</p> <p>55-59</p> <p>60-64</p> <p>65 and over</p> <p>Major group 0</p> <p>Under 15</p> <p>•</p> <p>•</p> <p>•</p> <p>65 and over</p> <p>Major group 1</p> <p>(as for <u>Major group 0</u>)</p> <p>Major group 2</p> <p>(as for <u>Major group 0</u>)</p> <p>Major group X</p> <p>(as for <u>Major group 0</u>)</p> <p><u>Male</u></p> <p>(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)</p> <p><u>Female</u></p> <p>(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)</p>							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "7" years previously, instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 36: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
OCCUPATION, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) It is useful for studying in depth the economic absorption of migrants and for checking what kind of occupation they find on arrival in their respective areas of destination. A comparison may also be made between the structure of employment of recently arrived migrants and of the native population and migrants of longer standing.
- 3) For studying the age-specific participation of non-natives in each sphere of activity in the different areas of the country.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 37. Economically active population by duration of residence type of activity, age and sex 1/

Geographic division of present residence, 2/ type of activity, age (in years) and sex	Economically active population							Not stated
	Total	Resident since birth	By duration of residence in geographic division				Total	
			Not resident since birth					
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 or more years		
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Under 15 2/								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65 and over								
<u>División 0</u>								
Under 15								
65 and over								
<u>División 1</u>								
(as for División 0)								
<u>Division 9</u>								
(as for Division 0)								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for Both sexes)								

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

- 1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.
- 3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 37: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
TYPE OF ACTIVITY, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.

- 2) This tabulation prepares the ground for a study of the economic absorption of migrants and their incorporation in the labour market. Moreover, the evolution of their absorption can be followed in terms of duration of residence in the place of destination, and the penetration of various migrant groups into different types of activity can be compared with that of the native population.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 98. Economically active population by duration of residence, status, age and sex 1/

Geographic division of present residence 2/, status, age (in years) and sex	Economically active population						
	Total	Resident since birth	By duration of residence				Not stated
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	
<u>Both sexes</u> Under 15 3/ 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65 and over <u>Employer</u> Under 15 : 65 and over <u>Own-account worker</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>) <u>Wage- or salary-earner</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>) <u>Unpaid family worker</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>) <u>Member of producers' co-operative</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>) <u>Not classifiable by status</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>) <u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>) <u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<p><u>Note:</u> It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.</p>							

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 38: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) This tabulation furnishes information on the position of the various groups of migrants and local-born population in the occupational hierarchy, and thus completes the analysis of the economic absorption of migrants.
- 3) This tabulation is useful for determining the socio-economic status of migrants.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 39. Population 10 years of age and over by duration of residence, literacy, sex and age

Geographic division of present residence ^{1/} , sex, literacy and age (in years)	Population						
	Total	Resident since birth	By duration of residence in geographic division				Not stated
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
10-14							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
<u>Literate</u>							
10-14							
15-19							
.							
.							
.							
65 and over							
<u>Illiterate</u>							
(as for <u>Literate</u>)							
Literacy not known							
(as for <u>Literate</u>)							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be presented in terms of place of residence "N" years earlier, instead present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be eliminated.

^{1/} Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

TABULATION 39: POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
LITERACY, SEX AND AGE

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination, and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) This tabulation can be used for studying the most basic social data on migrants at each point of destination and for drawing comparisons between migrants and the native population.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 40: Population ... years of age and over by duration of residence, educational attainment, age and sex

Geographic division of present residence ^{1/} , educational attainment, age and sex	Population						
	Total	By duration of residence in geographic division					Not stated
		Resident since birth	Not resident since birth				
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
<u>Total</u>							
Under 15							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
No education (as for <u>Total</u>)							
First level not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
First level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Second level begun but not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Second level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Third level begun but not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Third level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Special education (as for <u>Total</u>)							
Level not stated (as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

Note: 1. The following classification by level of education was also suggested:

No education
1 - 3
4 - 6
7 - 9
10 - 12
13 and over

2. It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

^{1/} Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural.

TABULATION 40: POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated

- 2) This tabulation is of fundamental importance for analysing the degree of basic training of migrants and local-born population, which will largely determine the level of socio-economic absorption of migrants and their positive or negative contribution to the place of destination.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 41: Population 5 - 24 years of age by duration of residence, school attendance, age and sex

Geographic division of present residence ^{1/} , school attendance, age (in years) and sex	Population							
	Total	Resi- dent since birth	By duration of residence in geographical division					Not stated
			Net resident since birth					
			Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 or more years	
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
5-9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
Attending school								
5-9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
Not attending school								
5-9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
Not stated whether attending school								
5-9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be presented in terms of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

^{1/} Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

TABULATION 41: POPULATION 5-24 YEARS OF AGE BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each place, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) It is useful for determining the extent to which the educational system, in the light of its development and the level of specialization in each area, constitutes an attraction for migrants.
- 3) This tabulation furnishes material for educational planning, e.g., for determining the increase in demand for enrolment in areas of attraction, and for determining the desirability of setting up diverse educational establishments in areas where there is much emigration for educational reasons.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 42: Economically active population by duration of residence, status educational attainment and sex 1/

Geographic division of present residence 2/, status educational attainment, and sex	Economically active population						
	Total	By duration of residence in geographic division					Not stated
		Resident since birth	Not resident since birth				
		Total	less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 or more years	
<u>Total</u>							
No education							
grade 1							
grade 2							
General							
Technical							
Teacher training							
University							
Not stated							
<u>Employers</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Own-account workers							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Wage or salary-earners							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Unpaid family workers							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Members of producers' co-operatives							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
Not classifiable by status							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously, instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

The following classification by educational attainment was also proposed:

No education
 1-3 years
 4-6 years
 7-9 years
 10-12 years
 13 or more years

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ Each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural population.

TABULATION 42: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE,
STATUS, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) The main purpose of this tabulation is to investigate the economic absorption of migrants in their respective areas of destination. The occupational status of recently arrived migrants may be compared with that of different groups of migrants of longer standing and with that of the native population of each area.
- 2) The investigation of educational attainment may be combined with examination of educational differences between local-born population and migrants and analysis of the differential effect of the level of education on the occupational structure of men and women, both migrants and local-born.
- 3) For determining the socio-economic status of migrants.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 43: Immigrant population by area of origin, area of present residence, sex and age

Geographic division 1/ and area of present residence, sex and age (in years)	Immigrant population					From a foreign country
	Total	From within the country				
		Total	By area of origin			
			Urban	Rural		
<u>Both sexes</u>						
<u>Total</u>						
Under 1						
1-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
<u>Urban area</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Rural area</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Area of residence not stated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of area of residence "N" years previously, instead of area of origin.

1/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division.

TABULATION 43: INMIGRANT POPULATION BY AREA OF ORIGIN, AREA OF PRESENT RESIDENCE, SEX AND AGE

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation facilitates study of the direction of the main migratory movements. In other words, in a specific region, the prevalence of flows from rural area to town, from town to rural area, from rural area to rural area, or from town to town can be determined.
- 2) It is useful for determining the way in which migration influences the increase in the need for goods or services.
- 3) For determining the ratio of the increase in the supply of labour to the migratory flows from urban or rural areas, in areas of attraction.
- 4) For studying movements of agricultural workers to other sectors.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 44. Economically active population employed in low-paid activities, with residence of five years or less in the corresponding civil division of the country, by status, occupation, literacy, age and sex 1/

Geographic division of present residence 2/, literacy, age and sex	Population employed in low-paid activities									
	Total	By status and occupation								
		Own-account workers					Unpaid family workers			Domestic workers
		Total	Farmers	Salesmen and manual workers	Workers in services	Craftsmen	Total	Farmers	Salesmen	
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Literate										
Illiterate										
Not stated										
<u>Under 15 3/</u>										
Literate										
Illiterate										
Not stated										
<u>15-19</u>										
Literate										
Illiterate										
Not stated										
<u>20-24</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>25-29</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>30-34</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>35-39</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>40-44</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>45-49</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>50-54</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>55-59</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>60-64</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>65 and over</u>										
(as for 15-19)										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 44: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION EMPLOYED IN LOW-PAID ACTIVITIES,
WITH RESIDENCE OF FIVE YEARS OR LESS IN THE CORRESPONDING
CIVIL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY, BY STATUS, OCCUPATION,
LITERACY, AGE AND SEX

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each area, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be computed. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) These data are useful for an assessment of how far migrants contribute to marginality.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 45. Female population..... years of age and over by duration of residence, type of activity and age

Geographic division of present residence, type of activity and age (in years)	Female population						
	Total	Resident since birth	By duration of residence in geographic division				Not stated
			Not resident since birth				
			Total	Less than 1 years	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	
<u>Total</u>							
Under 15 ^{2/}							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
<u>Economically active</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Employed</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Unemployed</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Not economically active</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Type of activity not stated</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)							

Note: It is also suggested that this tabulation should be made in respect of place of residence "N" years previously instead of present place of residence, and that the classification by duration of residence should be omitted.

^{1/} Distinguish between urban and rural population for each major civil division.

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 45: FEMALE POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND AGE

Use of the tabulation

- 1) This tabulation, together with other information, is designed to investigate the characteristics of migrants in their respective places of destination and, through comparisons with the native population of each area, to evaluate the ability of migrants to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. The extent and quality of the assimilation of migrants according to point of origin and duration of residence in the place of destination may also be compared. The importance of these tabulations stems from the fact that migrations within a region have positive or negative effects according to the quality of the migrants entering into the area and the extent to which they are assimilated.
- 2) This tabulation is designed to facilitate analysis of the participation of migrant and local-born women in the labour force according to age and duration of residence in the place of destination.

IV. EXTERNAL MIGRATION
(Tabulations 46-56)

United Nations (Illustration 9)

Tabulation 46. Native and foreign-born population by age and sex (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Total	Native	Foreign-born	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages				
Under 1				
1 - 4				
5 - 9				
10 - 14				
15 - 19				
20 - 24				
25 - 29				
30 - 34				
35 - 39				
40 - 44				
45 - 49				
50 - 54				
55 - 59				
60 - 64				
65 - 69				
70 - 74				
75 and over				
Not stated				
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				

Note: Included in Tabulation 49.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 46: NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To improve the measurement and estimate of vital events in places where immigration has been substantial and to study the effect of immigration on the growth and structure of the population.
- 2) To provide the essential basis for the analytical evaluation of the comprehensiveness and precision of the census data relating to total population and to its structure by sex and age.
- 3) To provide a good basis for calculating mortality and the net balance of international migratory movements.
- 4) In connexion with demographic, economic and social characteristics, to determine the factors that have influenced the volume and direction of domestic migration during the period.

United Nations (Illustration 10)

Tabulation 47. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, ^{1/} continent and country of birth, and sex	All ages	Age (in years)								
		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	...	70-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Total										
Africa										
Country A ^{2/}										
Country B ^{2/}										
.										
.										
.										
Country Z ^{2/}										
All other countries										
Country not stated										
America, North										
(as above)										
America, South										
(as above)										
Asia										
(as above)										
Europe										
(as above)										
Oceania										
(as above)										
Continent not stated										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division.

^{2/} Name of country.

TABULATION 47: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AGE AND
SEX

Uses

- 1) To help identify the ethnic groups to which the immigrants belong, though without indicating the degree of assimilation of each group.
- 2) As a basis for calculating the net volume of migration by country.
- 3) To clarify possible problems of cultural assimilation connected with the age, sex and country of birth of the immigrants.

United Nations (Illustration 11)

Tabulation 48. Native population by major civil division of birth, age and sex (Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division, 1/ sex and major civil division of birth	All ages	Age (in years)								
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	• • •	70-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Total										
Major civil division A 2/										
Major civil division B 2/										
Major civil division C 2/										
•										
•										
•										
Major civil division Z 2/										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

1/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
2/ Name of major civil division.

TABULATION 48: NATIVE POPULATION BY MAJOR CIVIL DIVISION OF BIRTH, AGE
AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To calculate the magnitude of emigration and immigration over an indeterminate period in the past (a more thorough analysis can be obtained by classifying people according to whether they were born in the locality where they are registered, in another part of the same major civil division, or in another division).

ECLA: New

Tabulation 49. Population by place of birth and length of residence in country, according to age and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and age	Population					
	Total	Native-born	Place of birth			Not stated
			Total	Foreign-born		
				Length of residence		
		Less than 10 years	10 years and over	Not stated		
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Under 1						
1-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
			<u>Note: Includes Tabulation 46.</u>			
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 49: POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE
IN COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To improve the measurement and estimate of vital events in places where immigration has been substantial and to study the effect of immigration on the growth and structure of the population over a given period.
- 2) To provide the essential basis for the analytical evaluation of the comprehensiveness and precision of the census data relating to total population and to its structure by sex and age.
- 3) To provide a good basis for calculating mortality and the net balance of international migratory movements.
- 4) In connexion with demographic, economic and social characteristics, to determine the factors that have influenced the volume and direction of domestic migration during the period.

ECLA: New

Tabulación 50. Foreign-born population, by sex and age

Geographic division ^{1/} and age	Foreign-born population		
	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
<u>All ages</u>			
0-4	<p><u>Note:</u> 1. For countries in which immigration is not a very important factor (foreign-born population less than 50 000 or less than 2 per cent of total population), it is suggested that a similar tabulation should be prepared covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Each bordering country. (b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics. (c) European countries. (d) Other countries and territories. <p>2. For countries in which immigration is an important factor (foreign born accounting for at least 2 per cent of total, or 50 000 or more), it is suggested that similar tabulations should be prepared covering persons born in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Each bordering country. (b) South American countries and territories. (c) Central American countries and territories (incl. Panama and Mexico). (d) Caribbean countries and territories. (e) Countries and territories north of the Río Grande. (f) Any one of the 19 Latin American republics. (g) European countries. (h) Other countries and territories. <p>These tabulations should include national totals only.</p>		
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75 and over			

^{1/} Total country. Distinguish urban and rural. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

TABULATION 50: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE

Uses

- 1) By comparing the results of two or more consecutive censuses, it is possible to determine the net inter-censal balance of migratory movements.
- 2) The immigrant population by sex and age can serve as a denominator for calculating certain specific rates (birth, fertility, mortality, etc.) if the necessary numerator can be determined by means of the census itself or some other source.
- 3) Extremely useful for preparing population projections by components since it makes possible an accurate estimate of the vegetative growth (assuming an absence of emigration) between two or more censuses and the formulation of "cleaner" hypotheses regarding the components of future demographic growth.
- 4) To evaluate immigration policies.
- 5) To improve the measurement and estimate of vital events in places where immigration has been substantial and to study the effect of immigration on the growth and structure of the population.
- 6) In connexion with demographic, economic and social characteristics, to determine the factors that have influenced the volume and direction of domestic migration during the period.
- 7) To provide a good basis for calculating mortality and the net balance of international migratory movements.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 51. Foreign-born population by year of arrival during the preceding ten years, according to age on arrival and sex

Geographic division 1/ age on arrival and sex	Foreign-born population 2/				
	Total arrivals between (N-9) and N	Year of arrival			
		Year N	Year (N-1)	Year (N-2)
<u>Both sexes</u>					
0-4					
5-9					
10-14					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-44					
45-54					
55-59					
60-64					
65 and over					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)					

Note: 1. Suggested for those countries in which immigration is an important factor, with the foreign-born population exceeding 50 000 or constituting at least 2 per cent of the total.

2. Prepare a similar tabulation for:
- a) Each bordering country
 - b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics
 - c) European countries
 - d) Other countries and territories

1/ Total country. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

2/ "N" is the year of the census.

TABULATION 51: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL DURING THE
PRECEDING TEN YEARS, ACCORDING TO AGE ON ARRIVAL AND
SEX

Uses

- 1) To show the structure by age and sex at the time of emigrating.
- 2) To provide an indication of possible structural changes connected with variations in the intensity of immigration.
- 3) The information derived from 2 is of the utmost importance for the formulation of immigration policies, especially concerning immigration from bordering countries.
- 4) To estimate how far back certain migratory currents date and how they have varied in intensity.
- 5) To evaluate immigration policies.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 52. Foreign-born population by year and period of arrival, according to age on arrival and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} age on arrival and sex	Foreign-born population										
	Total	Year and period of arrival									
		Arrival between (N-4) and N					Period (N-9)	Period (N-14)	Period (N-19)	Period prior to (N-19)	Period not stated
		Total	Year N	Year (N-1)	Year (N-2)	Year (N-3)	Year (N-4)	to (N-5)	to (N-10)	to (N-15)	to (N-19)
<u>Both sexes</u>											
0-4											
5-9											
10-14											
15-19											
20-24											
25-29											
30-34											
35-39											
40-44											
45-49											
50-54											
55-59											
60-64											
65 and over											
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)											
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)											

Note: 1. Suggested for countries in which immigration is not an important factor, i.e. with foreign-born population of less than 50 000 or representing less than 2 per cent of the total.

2. Prepare a similar tabulation for:

- a) Each bordering country
- b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics
- c) European countries
- d) Other countries and territories

1/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural population. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

2/ "N" is the year of the census.

TABULATION 52: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY YEAR AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL,
ACCORDING TO AGE ON ARRIVAL AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To show the structure by age and sex at the time of emigrating.
- 2) To provide an indication of possible structural changes connected with variations in the intensity of immigration.
- 3) The information derived from 2 is of the utmost importance for the formulation of immigration policies, especially concerning immigration from bordering countries.
- 4) To estimate how far back certain migratory currents date and how they have varied in intensity.
- 5) To evaluate immigration policies.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 53. Foreign-born population by five-year period of arrival, according to age on arrival and sex

Geographic division 1/ age on arrival and sex	Foreign-born population						
	Total	Period of arrival 2/					
		Period (N-4) to N	Period (N-9) to (N-5)	Period (N-19) to (N-15)	Period prior to (N-19)	Period not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
0-4							
5-9							
10-14							
15-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

Note: 1. Suggested for those countries in which immigration is and important factor, with the foreign-born population exceeding 50 000 or constituting at least 2 per cent of the total.

2. Prepare a similar tabulation for:

- a) Each bordering country
- b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics
- c) European countries
- d) Other countries and territories

1/ Total country. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

2/ "N" is the year to the census.

TABULATION 53: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR PERIOD OF ARRIVAL,
ACCORDING TO AGE ON ARRIVAL AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To show the structure by age and sex at the time of emigrating.
- 2) To provide an indication of possible structural changes connected with variations in the intensity of immigration.
- 3) The information derived from 2 is of the utmost importance for the formulation of immigration policies, especially concerning immigration from bordering countries.
- 4) To estimate how far back certain migratory currents date and how they have varied in intensity.
- 5) To evaluate immigration policies.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 54. Foreign-born population by age on arrival, according to present age and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} present age and sex	Foreign-born population					
	Total	Age on arrival				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	65 and over
<u>Both sexes</u>						
0-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

Note: 1. Suggested for those countries in which immigration is an important factor, with the foreign-born population exceeding 50 000 or constituting at least 2 per cent of the total.
 2. Prepare a similar tabulation for:
 a) Each bordering country
 b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics
 c) European countries
 d) Other countries and territories

^{1/} Total country. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

^{2/} "N" is the year to the census.

TABULATION 54: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY AGE ON ARRIVAL, ACCORDING TO PRESENT AGE AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To help show how long ago the various generations of immigrants arrived in the country. This information is particularly useful for studying differences in urban and rural settlement patterns.
- 2) Can provide some indication of reverse movements of immigrants (the ages at which such movements might occur and/or approximate duration of residence).

ECLA: New

Tabulation 55: Economically active foreign-born population, by branch of economic activity, occupation and sex 1/

Geographic division 2/ occupation and sex	Economically active foreign-born population									
	Total	Branch of economic activity								
		Division								
		0	1	2-3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Major group 0										
Major group 1										
Major group 2										
Major group 3										
Major group 4										
Major group 5										
Major group 6										
Major group 7-8										
Major group 9										
.										
.										
.										
Major group X										
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

Note: 1. Suggested for countries in which immigration is not an important factor, i.e. with foreign-born population of less than 50 000 or representing less than 2 per cent of the total

2. Prepare a similar tabulation for:
 (a) Each bordering country
 (b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics
 (c) European countries
 (d) Other countries and territories

1/ Treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking employment for the first time) should be clearly specified.

2/ Total country. Distinguish urban and rural population. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

TABULATION 55: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY BRANCH
OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, OCCUPATION AND SEX

Uses

- 1) To help determine the contribution of the foreign-born population to the economically active population.
- 2) The break-down of the information by main occupational branch and major division of economic activity makes it possible to diagnose the positive or negative effect of immigration in various professions and sectors of the economy.
- 3) To help formulate immigration policies so as to attract manpower with specific qualifications.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 56: Foreign-born population by sex, civil status and age; women by number of children and number of live births, according to civil status and age of mothers

Geographic division ^{1/} civil status and age	Foreign-born population						Total live births
	Total	Male	Female			Total	
			Total	With children	No children		
<u>Total</u>							
Under 15 years							
15 - 19							
20 - 24							
25 - 29							
30 - 34							
35 - 39							
40 - 44							
45 - 49							
50 - 54							
55 - 59							
60 - 64							
65 and over							
<u>Single</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Married</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>In consensual union</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Widowed</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Divorced</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Separated</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Not stated</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							

Note: 1. Suggested for those countries in which immigration is an important factor, with the foreign-born population exceeding 50 000 or constituting at least 2 per cent of the total.

2. Prepare a similar tabulation for:
- (a) Each bordering country
 - (b) The remainder of the 19 Latin American republics.
 - (c) European countries
 - (d) Other countries and territories

^{1/} Total country. With respect to data on urban areas, distinguish where appropriate metropolitan areas from other urban areas.

TABULATION 56: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY SEX, CIVIL STATUS AND AGE;
WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS,
ACCORDING TO CIVIL STATUS AND AGE OF MOTHERS

Uses

- 1) To help determine the composition of the marital status of the foreign-born population, classified according to age and sex. Such information can be compared with that corresponding to the indigenous population so as to assess its influence in the total population.
- 2) To help determine the difference in fertility between indigenous women and foreign-born mothers, according to marital status and age.

V. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(Tabulations 57 to 87)

United Nations (Illustration 12)

Tabulation 57. Population ... years of age and over by type of activity, age and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and age (in years)	Total	Type of activity				
		Employed	Economically active		Not economically active	Not stated
			Unemployed			
			Total	Seeking work for the first time		
<u>Both sexes</u>						
<u>All ages</u>						
Under 15 ^{2/}						
15 - 19						
20 - 24						
25 - 29						
30 - 34						
35 - 39						
40 - 44						
45 - 49						
50 - 54						
55 - 59						
60 - 64						
65 - 69						
70 - 74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 57: POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY,
AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study the rates of gross participation by age and sex in economic activities, their trends and the factors influencing them.
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 3) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 4) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in the various types of economic activities, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on labour productivity and the structure of the economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 5) As the point of departure for estimating future economic growth.
- 6) Provides the bases for more intensive up-to-date studies of unemployment and under-employment, which can be carried out by means of manpower sample inquiries.
- 7) With projections of the population by sex and age group, to estimate future manpower resources.
- 8) With biometric functions, to study the growth of manpower: duration of active life, rates of entry into employment and retirement, etc.

United Nations (Illustration 13)

Tabulation 58: Population not economically active, by functional categories, age and sex
(Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and age (in years)	Total not- economically active	Functional categories				
		Home-maker	Student	Income- recipient	Other	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages						
Under 15 ^{2/}						
15-19						
20 - 24						
25 - 29						
30 - 34						
35 - 39						
40 - 44						
45 - 49						
50 - 54						
55 - 59						
60 - 64						
65 - 69						
70 - 74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 58: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY,
AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study manpower reserves which are unavailable but could enter the labour market if conditions changed.
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 3) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.

United Nations (Illustration 14)

Tabulation 59. Economically active population by industry, age and sex^{1/}
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and industry	All ages	Age (in years)							Not stated
		Under 15 ^{3/}	15-19	20-24	25-29	. . .	70-74	75 and over	
<u>Both sexes</u>									
Total economically active									
Division 0									
Major group 01									
Major group 02									
(etc.)									
Division 1									
Major group 11									
Major group 12									
(etc.)									
.									
.									
.									
.									
Division 9									
Major group 90									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 59: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) As a basis for measuring population density (relation between the rural population or number of males engaged in agriculture and the cultivated or arable area or total rural area).
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 3) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 4) To study the effects of fluctuations in demand for work in various types of employment on the proportion of persons of different sex and age groups engaged in economic activities. These tabulations also provide data for studying the demographic factors responsible for variations in the distribution of manpower supply among the different types of economic activity, including the rate at which young people join the labour force in activities of different types, the proportion of withdrawal from different types of activity to another during the workers' active life.
- 5) In connexion with projections of the distribution of the economically active population among the different economic sectors.
- 6) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in the various types of economic activity, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on manpower productivity and the structure of the national economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 7) Provides common denominators for a differential analysis of fertility and mortality by branch of economic activity.

United Nations (Illustration 15)

Tabulation 60. Economically active population by occupation, age and sex^{1/}
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, ^{2/} sex and occupation	All ages	Age (in years)							Not stated
		Under 15 ^{3/}	15-19	20-24	25-29	...	70-74	75 and over	
<u>Both sexes</u>									
Total economically active									
Major group 0.....									
Minor group 0-0.....									
Minor group 0-1.....									
(etc.)									
Major group 1.....									
Minor group 1-0.....									
Minor group 1-1.....									
(etc.)									
.									
.									
.									
Major group X.....									
Minor group X-1.....									
Minor group X-2.....									
Minor group X-3.....									
Armed forces.....									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 60: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To estimate the quantitative food requirements of the population engaged in different occupations, by age group and sex.
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 3) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 4) To study the effects of fluctuations in demand for various types of employment on the proportion of persons of different sex and age groups engaged in economic activities. These tabulations also provide data for studying the demographic factors responsible for variations in the distribution of manpower supply among the different types of economic activity, including the rate at which young people join the labour force in activities of different types, the proportion of withdrawal from different types of activity owing to retirement or death, and the changes from one type of activity to another during the workers' active life.
- 5) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in various types of economic activity, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on manpower productivity and the structure of the national economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 6) To study professional health risks in relation to the state of health in the various groups of occupations, and the effect of the occupation concerned on mental health.
- 7) Provides common denominators for a differential analysis of fertility and mortality by occupation.

United Nations (Illustration 16)

Tabulation 61. Economically active population by status, age and sex 1/ (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, 2/ sex and age (in years)	Total economically active	Status					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	Not classifiable by status
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All ages							
Under 15 3/							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65-69							
70-74							
75 and over							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 61: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 2) To evaluate census data on the size and composition of the economically active population and its relations with total population, particularly as the tabulation shows the effect of the interpretations given to the concept of economic activity by enumerators and respondents in relation to unpaid family workers in an enumeration of the economically active population.
- 3) To study the effects of fluctuations in demand for various types of employment and the variation in the number of employment opportunities for own-account workers and unpaid family workers on the proportion of persons of different sex and age groups engaged in economic activities. These tabulations also provide data for studying the demographic factors responsible for variations in the distribution of manpower supply among the different types of economic activity, including the rate at which young people join the labour force in activities of different types, the proportion of withdrawal from different types of activities owing to retirement or death, and the changes from one type of activity to another during the workers' active life.
- 4) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in various types of economic activity, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on manpower productivity and the structure of the national economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 5) Provides data which serve as a first indicator of economic and social status.
- 6) Supplies useful data for the preparation of social welfare, medical insurance and other programmes; they usually cover employees and workers only.

United Nations (Illustration 17)

Tabulation 62. Economically active population by status, industry and sex 1/
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, 2/ sex and industry	Total economically active	Status					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	Not classifiable by status
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total economically active							
Division 0							
Major group 01							
Major group 02 (etc.)							
Division 1							
Major group 11							
Major group 12 (etc.)							
.							
.							
.							
Division 9							
Major group 90							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 62: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS, BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX

Use

- 1) As a basis for measuring population density (relation between the rural population or number of males engaged in agriculture and the cultivated or arable area or total rural area).
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 3) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 4) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in the various types of economic activity, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on manpower productivity and the structure of the national economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 5) To evaluate the economic aspects of internal migration, since the studies on population shifts from the countryside to the towns require an analysis of the distribution of manpower in the cities by occupation and branch of economic activity.
- 6) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate internal migration policy.
- 7) Provides the necessary data for the adoption of decisions regarding the possible establishment of industries in different localities and regions of the country.
- 8) To prepare projects for the development and expansion of an educational system and the more efficient utilization of manpower.
- 9) The data on status of the labour force in a specific branch of economic activity constitute a useful indicator of the stage of development attained by that sector.

United Nations (Illustration 18)

Tabulation 69. Economically active population by status, occupation and sex 1/
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, 2/ sex and occupation	Total economically active	Status					
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative	Not classifiable by status
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total economically active							
Major group 0							
Minor group 0-0							
Minor group 0-1							
Major group 1							
Minor group 1-0							
Minor group 1-1 (etc.)							
.							
.							
.							
Major group X							
Minor group X-1							
Minor group X-2							
Minor group X-3							
Armed forces							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time), should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 63: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS, OCCUPATION AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 2) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 3) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in the various types of economic activity, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on manpower productivity and the structure of the national economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 4) To evaluate the economic aspects of internal migration, since the studies on population shifts from the countryside to the towns require an analysis of the distribution of manpower in the cities by occupation and branch of economic activity.
- 5) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate internal migration policy.
- 6) This tabulation provides the necessary data for the adoption of decisions regarding the possible establishment of industries in different localities and regions of the country.
- 7) To prepare projects for the development and expansion of an educational system and the more efficient utilization of manpower.
- 8) The data on status of the labour force in specific branch of economic activity constitute a useful indicator of the stage of development attained by that sector.

United Nations (Illustration 19)

Tabulation 64. Economically active population by industry, occupation and sex 1/
(Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division, 2/ sex and occupation	Total economically active	Industry 3/										
		Division 0					Division 1					Division 9
		Major group					Major group					Major group
		01	02	...	11	12	...	90				
<u>Both sexes</u>												
Total economically active												
Major group 0												
Minor group 0-0												
Minor group 0-1												
•												
Major group 1												
Minor group 1-0												
Minor group 1-1												
•												
•												
•												
Major group X												
Minor group X-1												
Minor group X-3												
Armed forces												
<u>Male</u>												
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)												
<u>Female</u>												
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)												

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
 2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
 3/ If the classification by major groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification is not feasible, the total for each division may be shown instead.

TABULATION 64: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
OCCUPATION AND SEX

Use

- 1) As a basis for measuring density (relation between the rural population or number of males engaged in agriculture and the cultivated or arable area or total rural area).
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 3) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 4) To prepare a statistical inventory of the labour force and its use in the various types of economic activity, which is indispensable in the formulation of rules and plans for the more efficient utilization of human resources and for carrying out studies on manpower productivity and the structure of the national economy, and many other types of economic analysis of interest in economic development planning.
- 5) As a supplementary means of studying the economic aspects of internal migration, since the studies on population shifts from the countryside to the towns require an analysis of the distribution of manpower in the cities by occupation and branch of economic activity.
- 6) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate internal migration policy.
- 7) This tabulation provides the necessary data for the adoption of decisions regarding the possible establishment of industries in different localities and regions of the country.
- 8) To prepare projects for the development and expansion of an educational system and the more efficient utilization of manpower.
- 9) The data on status of the labour force in a specific branch of economic activity constitute a useful indicator of the stage of development attained by that sector.

United Nations (Illustration 20)

Tabulation 65. Economically active population by occupation, marital status, age and sex 1/ (Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division, 2/ sex, marital status and age (in years)	Total economically active	Occupation				Armed Forces
		Major group 0	Major group 1	...	Major group X	
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Total						
Under 15 3/						
15-24						
25-44						
45-64						
65 and over						
Not stated						
<u>Single</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-24						
.....						
.....						
.....						
Not stated						
<u>Married</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-24						
.....						
.....						
.....						
Not stated						
<u>Other</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-24						
.....						
.....						
.....						
Not stated						
<u>Not stated</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-24						
.....						
.....						
.....						
Not stated						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
 3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 65: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION, MARITAL STATUS,
AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To analyse in greater depth the factors influencing the trends of participation in economic activity.
- 2) To study the manpower characteristics affecting production capacity.
- 3) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the economically active population, and to prepare economically active population projections.
- 4) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the economically active population.
- 5) To study the effects of possible changes in customs regarding the employment of married and unmarried women on the size and structure of the population.
- 6) To examine the problems of supervisors.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 66. Economically active population by number of months worked in the year, type of activity and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} , type of activity and sex	Economically active population					
	Total	By number of months worked in the year				Not stated
		0	1	...	12	
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Employed						
Unemployed ^{2/}						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} Excluding persons seeking work for the first time.

TABULATION 66: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED
IN THE YEAR, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides data for the study of employment, under-employment and unemployment of the economically active population.
- 2) Together with other information, it is possible to detect seasonal variations in employment by branch of economic activity and geographic division.
- 3) Useful for comparative analyses of employment by area.
- 4) Provides data on potential manpower reserves available to enter the labour market.

COINS (Tabulation 16)

Tabulation 67. Economically active employed populationyears of age and over by branch of economic activity, sex and age group

(First priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Economically active population..... years and over											
	Total	In the indicated branch of economic activity										
		Division 0			Division 1			Division 2-3			...	Division 9
		Grouping			Grouping			Grouping			...	Grouping
	01	02	...	11	12	...	21	22	...		90	
Total												
Under 15 ^{2/}												
15-19												
20-24												
25-29												
30-34												
35-39												
40-44												
45-49												
50-54												
55-59												
60-64												
65-69												
70-74												
75-79												
80-84												
85 and over												
Not stated												
Male												
(as for Total)												
Female												
(as for Total)												

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for the census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABLATION 67: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE
AND OVER BY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on size and structure of the employed population.
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the employed population, and to prepare projections for employed population and its distribution among the different branches of economic activity.
- 3) For productivity studies and human resources planning.
- 4) Provides data for studying the effect of demographic factors on the distribution of manpower supply among the different branches of economic activity, including the rate at which young people join the labour force in activities of different types, the proportion of workers withdrawing from different types of activities and the changes from one type of activity to another during the workers' active life.
- 5) Useful for a differential analysis of fertility and mortality by branch of economic activity.

COINS (Tabulation 18)

Tabulation 68. Economically active employed population years of age and over
by occupation, sex and age group

(First priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Economically active employed population...years of age and over												
	Total	In the indicated occupation group											
		Major group 0			Major group 1			Major group X			Major group Y		
		Subgroup			Subgroup			Subgroup			Subgroup		
	0-0	0-1	...	1-0	1-1	...		x-0	x-1	...	y-0	y-1	...
<u>Total</u>													
Under 15 ^{2/}													
15-19													
20-24													
25-29													
30-34													
35-39													
40-44													
45-49													
50-54													
55-59													
60-64													
65-69													
70-74													
75-79													
80-84													
85 and over													
Not stated													
<u>Male</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Female</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for the census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 68: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER BY OCCUPATION, SEX AND AGE GROUP

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on size and structure of the employed population.
- 2) To study the professional health risks in relation to the state of health in the various groups of occupations, and the effect of the occupation concerned on mental health.
- 3) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the employed population, and to prepare projections for employed population and its distribution among the different groups of occupations.
- 4) For productivity studies and human resources planning.
- 5) To prepare a statistical inventory of the employed population and its utilization in the various types of economic activity.
- 6) For a differential analysis of fertility and mortality by branch of economic activity.

COINS (Tabulation 20)

Tabulation 69. Economically active employed population..... years of age and over by occupational status, sex and age group (First priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and age (in years)	Economically active population..... years of age and over						
	Total	In the indicated occupational status					Persons not classi- fiable by status
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee		Unpaid family worker	
In the public sector	In the private sector						
<u>Total</u>							
Under 15 ^{2/}							
15-19.....							
20-24.....							
25-29.....							
30-34.....							
35-39.....							
40-44.....							
45-49.....							
50-54.....							
55-59.....							
60-64.....							
65-69.....							
70-74.....							
75-79.....							
80-84.....							
85 and over.....							
Not stated.....							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Total</u>)							

1/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

2/ All ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for the census questions on economic activity and 14, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 69: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE
AND OVER BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX AND AGE GROUP

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on size and structure of the employed population.
- 2) To study the relations between total population growth and the growth of the employed population, and to prepare employed population projections.
- 3) To study the participation of the employed population in production sectors according to their institutional character.
- 4) Provides data which serve as one of the indicators of economic and social status.
- 5) Provides useful data for the preparation of social welfare, medical insurance and other programmes.

COINS (Tabulation 22)

Tabulation 70. Economically active employed population..... years of age and over by occupational status, according to sex and branch of economic activity (First priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and branch of economic activity	Economically active population..... years of age and over						Persons not classifiable by status
	Total	In the indicated occupational status				Unpaid family worker	
		Employer	Own-account worker	Employee			
				In the public sector	In the private sector		
<u>Total</u>							
Division 0.....							
Major group 0-1.....							
Major group 0-2.....							
:							
:							
Division 1.....							
Major group 11.....							
Major group 12.....							
:							
:							
:							
:							
Division 9.....							
Major group 90.....							
<u>Male</u>							
(The same classification as for <u>Total</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(The same classification as for <u>Total</u>)							

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 70: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX AND BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the employed population.
- 2) Provides the necessary data for industrial planning in different localities and regions of the country.
- 3) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate migration policy.
- 4) Provides useful data for the preparation of social welfare, medical insurance and other programmes.
- 5) Provides data for classifying the employed population by socio-economic groups.

COINS (Tabulation 24)

Tabulation 71. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupational status, according to sex and occupation (First priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and occupation	Economically active employed population ... years of age and over							Persons not classi- fiable by status
	Total	In the indicated occupational status					Member of pro- ducers' co- operative	
		Employer	Own- account worker	Employee		Unpaid family worker		
In the public sector	In the private sector							
<u>Total</u>								
Major group 0								
Minor group 0-0								
Minor group 0-1								
:								
Major group 1								
Minor group 1-0								
Minor group 1-1								
:								
:								
Major group X								
Minor group X-0								
Minor group X-1								
:								
Major group Y								
Minor group Y-0								
Minor group Y-1								
:								
:								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for <u>Total</u>)								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for <u>Total</u>)								

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 71: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX AND OCCUPATION

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the employed population.
- 2) Provides the necessary data for industrial planning in different localities and regions of the country.
- 3) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate migration policy.
- 4) To prepare projects for the development and expansion of educational and professional training systems and the more efficient utilization of manpower.

COINS (Tabulation 26)

Tabulation 72. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by branch of economic activity, according to sex and occupation (First priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and occupation	Economically active employed population ... years of age and over												
	Total	In the indicated branch of economic activity ^{2/}											
		Division 0			Division 1			Division 2-3			Division 9		
		Major group			Major group			Major group			Major group		
		01	02	...	11	12	...	21	22	90
<u>Total</u>													
Major group 0													
Minor group 0-0													
Minor group 0-1													
:													
Major group 1													
Minor group 1-0													
Minor group 1-1													
:													
:													
:													
Major group X													
Minor group X-0													
Minor group X-1													
:													
Major group Y													
Minor group Y-0													
Minor group Y-1													
:													
<u>Male</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Female</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} If the classification by major groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification is not feasible, the total for each division may be shown instead.

TABULATION 72: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER BY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX AND OCCUPATION

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the employed population.
- 2) To carry out studies on manpower productivity.
- 3) Provides the necessary data for industrial planning in different localities and regions of the country.
- 4) To prepare projects for the development and expansion of educational and professional training systems and the more efficient utilization of manpower.

COINS (Tabulation 28)

Tabulation 73. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupation, according to sex, marital status and age group (Second priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex, marital status and age (in years)	Economically active employed population ... years of age and over												
	Total	In the indicated occupation group											
		Major group O			Major group I			Major group X			Major group Y		
		Subgroup		...	Subgroup		...	Subgroup		...	Subgroup		...
		O-0	O-1		I-0	I-1		X-0	X-1		Y-0	Y-1	
<u>Total</u>													
Under 15 ^{2/}													
15-24													
25-44													
45-64													
65 and over													
Not stated													
<u>Single</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Married</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Other marital status</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Marital status not stated</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Male</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Female</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for the census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 73: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER BY OCCUPATION, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUP

Use

- 1) To analyse in greater depth the factors influencing the trends of participation in economic activity.
- 2) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the employed population.
- 3) To study the effects of possible changes in customs on the employment of women according to their marital status.
- 4) Provides useful data for the preparation of social security, medical insurance, social welfare and other programmes.

CEPAL: Nueva

Tabulación 74. Población económicamente activa ocupada por horas semanales trabajadas, según rama de actividad económica y sexo.

División geográfica ^{1/} , sexo y rama de actividad económica	Población económicamente activa ocupada							
	Total	Por horas semanales trabajadas						
		Menos de 15	15-34	35-40	41-48	49-59	60-69	70 ó más
<u>Ambos sexos</u>								
División 0								
División 1								
División 2-3								
División 4								
División 5								
División 6								
División 7								
División 8								
División 9								
<u>Hombres</u>								
(lo mismo que para <u>Ambos sexos</u>)								
<u>Mujeres</u>								
(lo mismo que para <u>Ambos sexos</u>)								

^{1/} a) todo el país; b) cada una de las divisiones administrativas mayores. En a) y b) se hará una distinción entre la población Urbana y Rural.

TABULATION 74: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides data for the study of employment and under-employment of the employed population.
- 2) To prepare studies on labour productivity.
- 3) Provides data on potential manpower reserves available to enter the labour market.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 75. Economically active employed population by branch of economic activity, according to status, hours worked per week and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} status, number of hours worked and sex	Economically active employed population									
	Total	By branch of economic activity								
		Division 0	Division 1	Division 2-3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7	Division 8	Division 9
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Under 15 hours										
15-34 hours										
35-40 hours										
41-48 hours										
49 hours and over										
Not stated										
<u>Employer</u>										
Under 15 hours										
15-34 hours										
35-40 hours										
41-48 hours										
49 hours and over										
Not stated										
<u>Own-account worker</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)										
<u>Employee</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)										
<u>Unpaid family worker</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)										
<u>Member of producers'</u> <u>co-operative</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)										
<u>Not classifiable by</u> <u>status</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)										
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 75: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC
ACTIVITY, STATUS, HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides data for the study of employment and under-employment of the employed population.
- 2) To prepare studies on labour productivity.
- 3) Provides the necessary data for industrial planning.
- 4) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate migration policy.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 76. Economically active employed population by hours worked per week and income bracket

Geographic division ^{1/} and income bracket	Economically active employed population							
	Total	By hours worked per week						
		Under 15	15-34	35-40	41-48	49-59	60-69	70 and over
<u>Total</u>								
Income bracket A								
Income bracket Z								
Not stated								

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 76: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND INCOME BRACKET

Use

- 1) Provides data for studies of population distribution by income level.
- 2) Provides data for the study of employment and under-employment of the employed population.
- 3) Useful for economic development planning.
- 4) Provides partial data on the immediate supply of manpower.
- 5) Can be used as an indicator of the socio-economic level of the population.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 77. Economically active employed population by income bracket, occupation and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} occupation and sex	Economically active employed population					
	Total	By income bracket				
		Income bracket A	Income bracket B	• • • • •	Income bracket N	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Major group 0						
Major group 1						
Major group 2						
Major group 3						
Major group 4						
Major group 5						
Major group 6						
Major group 7-8						
Major group 9						
Major group X						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 77: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INCOME BRACKET,
OCCUPATION AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study the average compensation by occupation and its variation by geographic division.
- 2) Provides data for studies of population distribution by income level.
- 3) Provides useful data for the preparation of social security, medical insurance, welfare and other programmes.
- 4) To study the differential compensation according to sex.
- 5) To study the differential fertility according to economic and social status.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 78. Economically active employed population by income bracket, status, age and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} , category, age (in years) and sex	Economically active employed population					
	Total	By income bracket				
		Income bracket A	Income bracket B	Income bracket N	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Under 15 ^{2/}						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						
<u>Employer</u>						
Under 15						
15-19						
.						
.						
65 and over						
<u>Own-account worker</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)						
<u>Employee</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)						
<u>Unpaid family worker</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)						
<u>Member of producers'</u> <u>co-operative</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)						
<u>Not classifiable by status</u> (as for <u>Employer</u>)						
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						

^{1/} a) total country, b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for a) and b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 78: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INCOME BRACKET,
STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides data for studies of population distribution by income level.
- 2) Supplies data for classifying the population by socio-economic group.
- 3) To estimate the active life of men and women and to measure, for example, the rates at which young people are incorporated in the active population and the rates of withdrawal.
- 4) To prepare studies on demand for goods and services.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 79. Economically active employed population by income bracket, status and educational attainment

Geographic division ^{1/} , status and educational attainment	Economically active employed population					
	Total	By income bracket				
		Income bracket A	Income bracket B	Income bracket N	Not stated
<u>Total</u>						
Employer						
Own-account worker						
Employee						
Unpaid family worker						
Member of producers' co-operative						
Not classifiable by status						
<u>No education</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
First level of education not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)						
First level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)						
Second level started by not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)						
Second level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)						
Third level started but not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)						
Third level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Special education</u> (not classified by level) (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Level not stated</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						

Note: The following classifications by educational attainment were also suggested:

- No education
- Primary (1-3)
- Primary (4 and over)
- Secondary (1-3)
- Secondary (4 and over)
- Technical (1-3)
- Technical (4 and over)
- University (1-3)
- University (4 and over)
- Not stated

^{1/}(a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 79: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INCOME BRACKET,
STATUS AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Use

- 1) Provides data for studies on population distribution by income level.
- 2) Supplies data for classifying the population by socio-economic group.
- 3) To prepare projects for the development and expansion of educational and professional training systems.
- 4) To prepare studies on demand for goods and services.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 80. Economically active unemployed population by age, according to branch of economic activity, duration of unemployment and sex 1/

Geographic division <u>2/</u> , branch of economic activity, duration of unemployment and sex	Economically active unemployed population									
	Total	By age (in years)								
		Under 15 <u>3/</u>	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Under 2 weeks										
2 weeks to under 1 month										
1 to 5 months										
6 months and over										
Not stated										
<u>Division 0</u>										
Under 2 weeks										
2 weeks to under 1 month										
.										
.										
6 months and over										
Not stated										
<u>Major group 01</u>										
Under 2 weeks										
.										
.										
Not stated										
<u>Major group "n"</u>										
(as for Major <u>Group 01</u>)										
<u>Division 9</u>										
(as for <u>Division 0</u>)										
<u>Male</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										
<u>Female</u>										
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)										

1/ The treatment of persons seeking work for the first time should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 80: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION BY AGE, BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides data for the study of differential unemployment according to age and sex.
- 2) To analyse the seasonal variations in unemployment by branch of economic activity and geographic division.
- 3) To carry out studies on social security.
- 4) To prepare resettlement programmes and formulate migration policy.
- 5) To analyse the supply of manpower and prepare training programmes.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 81. Economically active population by relationship to head of household, according to type of activity, marital status and sex

Geographic division ^{1/} , type of activity, marital status and sex	Economically active population ^{2/}					
	Total	By relationship to head of household				
		Head of household	Spouse or person living in consensual union	Child	Other relative	Other person not related
<u>Total</u>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Single						
Married						
Widowed						
Other marital status						
Not stated						
<u>Male</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
<u>Female</u>						
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)						
Employed						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
Unemployed ^{2/}						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} The treatment of persons seeking work for the first time should be clearly stated.

TABULATION 81: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, TYPE OF ACTIVITY, MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

Use

- 1) To evaluate the quality of census data on the size and structure of the active population.
- 2) To carry out studies on family income distribution inasmuch as the tabulation provides data on income recipients by their relationship to the head of the household.
- 3) For economic and social planning.
- 4) To study the effects of possible changes in customs regarding the employment of married or unmarried women on the size and structure of the population.
- 5) To examine the problems of supervisors.

United Nations: modified* (Illustration 21)

Tabulation 82. Female population ... years of age and over by type of activity, marital status and age (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, ^{1/} marital status and age (in years)	Total females	Type of activity				
		Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated
		Employed	Unemployed			
			Total	Seeking work for the first time		
<u>Total</u>						
All ages						
Under 15 ^{2/}						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
<u>Single</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Married</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Living in consensual union</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Widowed</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Divorced</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Separated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Not stated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						

Note: Also covered by the following tabulation.

* The status "Living in consensual Union" has been added to the original tabulation.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the lower age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 82: FEMALE POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TYPE OF
ACTIVITY, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE

Use

- 1) To analyse in greater depth the factors influencing the trend of participation in economic activity.
- 2) To study the manpower characteristics affecting production capacity.
- 3) To study the effects of possible changes in customs regarding the employment of married and unmarried women on the size and structure of the population.
- 4) The tabulation by urban and rural area provides useful data on the marital status of women engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
- 5) Indicates the groups in which unutilized female manpower resources may be found, classified by marital status and age.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 83. Female population ... years of age and over by type of activity, marital status and age

Geographic division, ^{1/} marital status and age (in years).	Female population											
	Total	By type of activity										
		Economically active					Not economically active					Not stated
		Total	Employed	Unemployed			Total	Home-maker	Stu- dent	Income recip- ient	Other	
Total	Previously employed			Seeking work for the first time								
<u>Total</u>												
Under 15 ^{2/}												
15-19												
20-24												
25-29												
30-34												
35-39												
40-44												
45-49												
50-54												
55-59												
60-64												
65-69												
70-74												
75 and over												
<u>Single</u>												
Under 15												
15-19												
20-24												
.												
75 and over												
<u>Married</u>												
(as for <u>Single</u>)												
<u>Living in consensual union</u>												
(as for <u>Single</u>)												
<u>Widowed</u>												
(as for <u>Single</u>)												
<u>Divorced</u>												
(as for <u>Single</u>)												
<u>Separated</u>												
(as for <u>Single</u>)												
<u>Not stated</u>												
(as for <u>Single</u>)												

Note: Comprises the previous tabulation.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the lower age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 83: FEMALE POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TYPE OF
ACTIVITY, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE

Use

- 1) To analyse in greater depth the factors influencing the trend of participation in economic activity.
- 2) To study the manpower characteristics affecting production capacity.
- 3) To study the effects of possible changes in customs regarding the employment of married and unmarried women on the size and structure of the population.
- 4) The tabulation by urban and rural area provides useful data on the marital status of women engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
- 5) Indicates the groups in which unutilized female manpower resources may be found, classified by marital status and age.
- 6) Provides data for analysing the differential fertility according to type of activity.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 84. Female population ... years of age and over by level of education according to type of activity, marital status and age 1/

Geographic division 2/ type of activity, marital status and age (in years)	Female population					
	Total	By educational attainment				
		No education	First level	Second level	University level	Special education
<u>Total</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-19						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
<u>Economically active</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-19						
20-24						
:						
:						
75 and over						
<u>Not economically active</u> (as for <u>Economically active</u>)						
<u>Not stated</u> (as for <u>Economically active</u>)						
<u>Single</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Married</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Living in consensual union</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Widowed</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Divorced</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Separated</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Not stated</u> (as for <u>Total</u>)						

Note: The following classifications by educational attainment were also suggested:

- No education
- Primary (1-3)
- Primary (4 and over)
- Secondary (1-3)
- Secondary (4 and over)
- Technical (1-3)
- Technical (4 and over)
- University (1-3)
- University (4 and over)
- Not stated

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated
 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
 3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 84: FEMALE POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT, TYPE OF ACTIVITY, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE

Use

- 1) To analyse in greater depth the factors influencing the participation of women in economic activity.
- 2) To study the effect of the level of education on the propensity to obtain remunerative employment.
- 3) To study the effects of possible changes in customs regarding the employment of married and unmarried women on the size and structure of the population.
- 4) Indicates the groups in which unutilized female manpower resources may be found, classified by marital status, age and level of education.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 85. Female population 15 years of age and over by number of children alive, marital status, type of activity and age

Geographic division ^{1/} , marital status, type of activity and age (in years)	Female population												
	Total	By number of children living											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	Not stated
<u>Total</u>													
15-19													
20-24													
25-29													
30-34													
35-39													
40-44													
45-49													
50-54													
55-59													
60-64													
65-69													
70-74													
75 and over													
<u>Economically active</u>													
15-19													
20-24													
⋮													
75 and over													
<u>Employed</u>													
15-19													
20-24													
⋮													
75 and over													
<u>Unemployed</u>													
(as for <u>Employed</u>)													
<u>Unemployed proper</u>													
(as for <u>Employed</u>)													
<u>Seeking work for the first time</u>													
(as for <u>Employed</u>)													
<u>Not economically active</u>													
(as for <u>Employed</u>)													
<u>Single</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Married</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Living in consensual union</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Widowed</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Divorced</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Separated</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													
<u>Not stated</u>													
(as for <u>Total</u>)													

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 85: FEMAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE, MARITAL STATUS, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND AGE

Use

- 1) Provides data for analysing differential fertility according to type of activity and marital status.
- 2) To formulate educational and training programmes.
- 3) To analyse the incorporation of women in productive activities, by age, marital status and fertility.
- 4) The tabulation by urban and rural area provides useful data on the marital status of women engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 86. Economically active female population by status, according to marital status and age 1/

Geographic division 2/, marital status and age (in years)	Economically active female population					
	Total	By status				
		Employer	Own-account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of pro- ducers' co-oper- ative
<u>Total</u>						
Under 15 3/						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
50-59						
60-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
<u>Single</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Married</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Living in consensual union</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Widowed</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Divorced</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Separated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Not stated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 86: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALE POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE

Use

- 1) To analyse the opportunities of access by women to the various occupational categories.
- 2) Provides data for studying the tendency for the female population to seek paid employment.
- 3) To study the incorporation in and withdrawal of women from economic activities, by age and marital status.

United Nations (Illustration 34)

Tabulation 87. Population by socio-economic status, age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and socio- economic status	All ages	Age (in years)							
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	. . .	70-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>									
<u>Total</u> (Socio-economic status classifi- cation adopted by the country)									
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 87: POPULATION BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study the efficiency of the existing facilities and the various groups' capacity to use available services and facilities.
- 2) Provides data on the number and distribution of the different socio-economic sectors of the population by age and sex, as a basis for studying each individual group and thus determining the variables related to the socio-economic status of the population for subsequently formulating policies to improve the situation.



VI. EDUCATION

(Tabulations 88-99)

United Nations Modified* (Illustration 22)

Tabulation 88. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex
(Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Total	Literacy		
		Literate	Illiterate	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Total 10 and over				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65 and over				
Not stated				
<u>Male</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				
<u>Female</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				

Note: It was proposed that the 15-24 age group should be broken down into single years.

* Five-year age groups were substituted for the ten year groups.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 88: POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY LITERACY, AGE
AND SEX

Use

- 1) To determine the situation of the country with regard to the level of education of the population, and comparison with the level of education in successive generations.
- 2) To determine the level of adaptation of the population with a view to action in the public health sector.
- 3) To estimate rates of literacy and illiteracy.
- 4) To provide an appreciation of the situation of each country with regard to education and development requirements in education, to study the efficiency of teaching services and to plan the building of schools and other aspects of education programmes.
- 5) They are indicators of one of the main components of the standard of living and make an important contribution to drawing up educational policy, literacy campaigns, adult education programmes, etc.
- 6) The progress achieved in education can be estimated by comparing data from successive censuses and also by studying the figures from the latest census, classified by age groups of persons of over school age. The classification of the statistics by ages also provides an appropriate basis for making projections of the cultural characteristics of the population in the future.
- 7) To organize adult education, particularly if the adults are tabulated locally.
- 8) As a common denominator for estimating vital rates differentiated by literacy taken as a socio-economic variable, e.g., birth rates by literacy of the mother and marriage and divorce rates by literacy of the husband and wife.

United Nations: Modified * (Illustration 23)

Tabulation 89. Population ... years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, 1/sex and educational attainment	Total	Age (in years)										Not stated
		20 to 19	25 to 24	30 to 29	35 to 34	40 to 39	45 to 44	50 to 49	55 to 54	60 to 59	65 and over	
<u>Both sexes</u>												
Total												
Less than 1 completed grade at first level												
First level:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Second level:												
General:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Vocational:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Teacher training:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Third level:												
University or equivalent institutions:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Non-university teacher education:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Other non-university:												
Grade 1												
.												
Grade not stated												
Special education (not classified by level)												
Level not stated												
<u>Male</u>												
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)												
<u>Female</u>												
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)												

Note: The following classification by educational attainment was also proposed:

- No grade completed
- 1 grade completed
- 2 grades completed
- 3 grades completed
- .
- .
- .
- 18 or more grades completed

* Age groups were added and the ten-year groups were converted to five-year groups.

1/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

2/ The Lower age-limits the average age which secondary education is completed in the country.

TABULATION 89: POPULATION 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To determine the situation of the country with regard to the level of education of the population, and comparison with the level of education in successive generations.
- 2) To determine the adaptation of the population, with a view to action in the public health sector.
- 3) To determine the average educational attainment.
- 4) To provide an appreciation of the situation of the country with regard to education and development requirements in education, to study the efficiency of teaching services and to plan the building of schools and other aspects of education programmes.
- 5) They are indicators of one of the main components of the standard of living and make an important contribution to drawing up educational policy, literacy campaigns, adult education programmes, etc.
- 6) The progress achieved in education can be determined by comparing the data from successive censuses, and by studying the figures from the latest census, classified by age groups of persons of over school age. The classification of the statistics by ages also provides an appropriate basis for making projections of the cultural characteristics of the future population.
- 7) To observe the availability of qualified labour in relation to the needs of this category according to development plans, the possible limitations which may result from the lack of qualified persons in the different specialities, and training programme requirements.
- 8) With population projections by sex and age and school enrolment projections by level of education, to project future educational standards of the population.
- 9) Allows an estimate to be made of the "index of educational attainment", i.e., the average number of years of regular education for the population of 25 years of age, providing a valuable complementary indicator of the national standard of living.

United Nations: Corrected* (Illustration 25)

Tabulation 90. Population 1/ to 24 2/ years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, 3/ sex and age (in years)	Total	School attendance		
		Attending school	Not attending school	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>				
<u>Total</u>				
5 1/				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
.				
.				
.				
24 2/				
<u>Male</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				
<u>Female</u>				
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)				

* The category "Not stated (but under 25)" was eliminated.

1/ The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

2/ If a significant number of older persons are attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.

3/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 90: POPULATION ... TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,
SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To analyse the factors which influence the figures for school attendance.
- 2) To provide an appreciation of the situation of each country with regard to education and development requirements in education, to study the efficiency of teaching services and to plan the building of schools and other aspects of educational programmes, such as the training of teachers and the supply of teaching equipment and materials.
- 3) With projections of the school age population to project future school enrolment.
- 4) In comparison with school enrolment in the appropriate grades offers an approximate indication of the proportion in which the desired school attendance is being achieved.
- 5) Where expenditure on school attendance is incompletely recorded, to give an exact measure of school attendance and its characteristics, especially by age.
- 6) May be used for a periodic evaluation of the statistics, on comparison of net school attendance in addition for countries supplying integral detailed statistics from the registers of teaching institutions.

United Nations (Illustration 24)

Tabulation 91. Population ... 1/ to 242/ years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division, 2/ school attendance and educational attainment	Sex and age (in years)							Male (as for Both sexes)	Female (as for Both sexes)
	Both sexes						Not stated		
	...- 24 1/2/	...- 9 1/	10-14	15-19	20-24 2/				
Total									
Less than 1 completed grade at first level 4/									
First level:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Second level:									
General:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Vocational:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Teacher training:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Third level:									
University or equivalent institutions:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Non-university teacher education:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Other non-university:									
Grade 1									
:									
Grade not stated									
Special Education (not classified by level)									
Level not stated									
Attending school									
(as for <u>Total</u>)									
Not attending school									
(as for <u>Total</u>)									
Not stated									
(as for <u>Total</u>)									

1/ The lower age-limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

2/ If a significant number of older persons are attending school, the upper age-limit should be extended as appropriate and the necessary additional categories should be added to the age classification.

3/ (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

4/ Includes persons who never attended school.

TABULATION 91: POPULATION ... TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study the numbers of backward children, those who go through the different grades, and those who give up school at the different levels. The combined classification of these characteristics gives an indication of the probability that specific persons with a certain educational attainment, will continue regular schooling.
- 2) The combination of these data also indicates the net school attendance for each level and year, and makes it possible to estimate approximately some standard of living indicators, such as rates of school enrolment by levels and groups.
- 3) With projections of the school age population, to project enrolment in the different teaching grades.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 92. Population years of age and over by type of activity, educational attainment, age and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} educational attainment, age and sex	Population								
	Total	Type of activity						Not economically active	Not stated
		Economically active				Unemployed	Seeking work for first time		
		Total	Employed	Total	Previously employed				
<u>Both sexes</u>									
<u>Total</u>									
All ages									
Under 15 ^{2/}									
15-19									
20-24									
25-44									
45-64									
65 and over									
<u>Without education (as for Total)</u>									
<u>First level of education not completed (as for Total)</u>									
<u>First level completed (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Second level started but not completed (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Second level completed (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Third level started but not completed (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Third level completed (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Special education (not classified by level) (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Level not stated (as for Total)</u>									
<u>Male (as for Both sexes)</u>									
<u>Female (as for Both sexes)</u>									

Note: The following classification by educational attainment was also proposed.

Without education: 1- 3 grades completed
 4- 6
 7- 9
 10-12
 13 or more grades completed.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 92: POPULATION ... YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) The tabulation permits a separate analysis of the educational attainment of the economically active population in comparison with the economically inactive population.
- 2) It indicates whether employed persons have an educational attainment equal to or different from that of unemployed persons, and among the latter, whether persons seeking work for the first time, particularly the youngest of these, have a higher educational attainment than the total of unemployed persons.
- 3) To check whether qualified labour resources are used appropriately within the economic structure.
- 4) With projections of the economically active population by occupation, to determine future requirements with respect to improving the education of the labour force and to study the contribution of education to the capacity for economic development.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 93. Population.... years of age and over not economically active, by functional categories, educational attainment, age and sex (Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division ^{1/} , educational attainment, sex and age	Population not economically active				
	Total	Functional categories*			
		Home-maker	Student	Income-recipient	Other
<u>Both sexes</u>					
<u>Total</u>					
<u>All ages</u>					
Under 15 ^{2/}					
15-19					
20-24					
25-44					
45-64					
65 and over					
<u>Without education (as for Total)</u>					
<u>First level of education not completed (as for Total)</u>					
<u>First level completed (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Second level started but not completed (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Second level completed (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Third level started but not completed (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Third level completed (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Special education (not classified by level) (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Level not stated (as for Total)</u>					
<u>Male (as for Both sexes)</u>					
<u>Female (as for Both sexes)</u>					

* It has been suggested that this group should be broken down into categories (rentiers, pensioners, sick persons, etc.) according to the particular conditions prevailing in the country.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 93: POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To determine the volume of labour available not used in the activity of the economy.
- 2) To observe the educational attainment of home-makers over the different generations.
- 3) To compare the level of training of the economically active population with that of the population not economically active.
- 4) Indicates the proportion of students in each age group and the grade in which they are to be found.

United Nations (Illustration 26)

Tabulation 94. Economically active population by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex 1/

Geographic division 2/, sex, educational attainment and age (in years)	Total economy cally active	Occupation										
		Major group 0			Major group 1			Major group X			Armed forces	
		Minor group			Minor group			Minor group				
		0-0	0-1	1-0	1-1	X-1	X-2	X-3		
<u>Both sexes</u>												
<u>Total</u>												
All ages												
Under 15 3/												
15-19												
20-24												
25-44												
45-64												
65 and over												
Not stated												
Without of education (as for Total)												
First level of education not completed (as for Total)												
First level completed (as for Total)												
Second level started but not completed (as for Total)												
Second level completed (as for Total)												
Third level started but not completed (as for Total)												
Third level completed (as for Total)												
Special education (not classified by level) (as for Total)												
Level not stated (as for Total)												
<u>Male</u>												
(as for Both sexes)												
<u>Female</u>												
(as for Both sexes)												

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) Total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 94: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To determine whether the standards of training for the labour force are adequate and to check whether the resources of qualified labour are used appropriately in the economic structure.
- 2) With projections of the economically active population by occupation, to determine future requirements with regard to improving the education of the labour force and to study the contribution of education to the capacity for economic development.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 95. Economically active population by industry,
educational attainment, age and sex 1/

Geographic division, 2/ educational attainment age and sex	Economically active population									
	Total	Industry 3/								
		Division 0			Division 1			...	Division 9	
		Major group			Major group			...	Major group	
	01	02	...	11	12	...		90		
<u>Both sexes</u>										
Total										
All ages										
Under 15 4/										
15-19										
20-24										
25-44										
45-64										
65 and over										
Not stated										
Without education (as for Total)										
First level of education not completed (as for Total)										
First level completed (as for Total)										
Second level started by not completed (as for Total)										
Second level completed (as for Total)										
Third level started but not completed (as for Total)										
Third level completed (as for Total)										
Special education (not classified by level) (as for Total)										
Level not stated (as for Total)										
<u>Male</u> (as for Both sexes)										
<u>Female</u> (as for Both sexes)										

Note: The following classification by educational attainment was also suggested:

Without education

First level

Second level

Third level (higher)

Special education

Level not stated

Up to 3 grades completed

4 or more grades completed

General { Up to 3 grades

{ 4 or more

Vocational { Up to 3 grades

{ 4 or more

Teacher-training { Up to 3 grades

{ 4 or more

Up to 3 grades

4 grades or more

- 1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
- 3/ If the classification by major groups is not feasible, the total for each division may be shown instead.
- 4/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 95: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY, EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) To establish how far each industry absorbs the qualified labour force.
- 2) The age variable is important in order to know in what form the new generations are assimilated into the labour market, adjusting to demand or imposing the creation of jobs in administrative and service sectors, especially the public sector.
- 3) Permits the establishment of educational differentials in the labour employed by each sector of industry by geographic divisions.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 96. Economically active population by status, educational attainment, age and sex 1/

Geographic division 2/ educational attainment, age and sex	Economically active population					
	Total	Status				
		Employer	Own-account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' co-operative
Both sexes						
Total						
All ages						
Under 15 3/						
15 - 19						
20 - 24						
25 - 44						
45 - 64						
65 and over						
Without education (as for Total)						
First level of education not completed (as for Total)						
First level completed (as for Total)						
Second level started but not completed (as for Total)						
Second level completed (as for Total)						
Third level started but not completed (as for Total)						
Third level completed (as for Total)						
Special education (as for Total)						
Level not stated (as for Total)						
Male (as for Both sexes)						
Female (as for Both sexes)						

Notes: Included in the next tabulation. The following classification by educational attainments was also suggested:

Without education
 First level { Up to 3 grades completed
 4 or more grades completed
 Second level General { Up to 3 grades
 4 or more
 Vocational { Up to 3 grades
 4 or more
 Teacher-training { Up to 3 grades
 4 or more
 Third level (higher) { Up to 3 grades
 4 grades or more
 Special education
 Level not stated

- 1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
- 2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
- 3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 96: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS, EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) As an indicator of the socio-economic status.
- 2) To determine the differences in educational attainment in each category, by geographic division and age.

In the category of the own-account worker, there may be a considerable difference in educational attainment depending on the geographic division and equally on the age, since in the older generations of the population, the condition of own-account worker is correlative with a specific level of education and specialization, while among the younger population it may be a disguised form of unemployment.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 97. Economically active population by age, status, occupation, educational attainment and sex 1/

Geographical division 2/ status, occupation, educa- tional attainment and sex	Economically active population				
	Total	Age			
		Under 15 3/	15-24	25-44	45-64
<u>Both sexes</u>					
<u>All statuses</u>					
Without education and up to 3 grades at first level					
4 or more grades at first level					
Second or third level completed or started but not completed					
<u>Major group 0</u>					
Without education and up to 3 grades at first level					
4 or more grades at first level					
Second or third level completed or started but not completed					
<u>Minor group 0-1</u>					
Without education and up to 3 grades at first level					
4 or more grades at first level					
Second or third level completed or started but not completed					
<u>Minor group 0-5</u> (as for <u>Minor group 0-1</u>)					
<u>Major group 5</u> (as for <u>Major group 0</u>)					
<u>Employer</u> (as for <u>All statuses</u>)					
<u>Own-account worker</u> (as for <u>All statuses</u>)					
<u>Employee</u> (as for <u>All statuses</u>)					
<u>Unpaid family worker</u> (as for <u>All statuses</u>)					
<u>Member of producers' co-operative</u> (as for <u>All statuses</u>)					
<u>Not classifiable by status</u> (as for <u>All statuses</u>)					
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)					
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)					

Note: Includes the preceding tabulation with a reduced classification by educational attainment and age.

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time), should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

3/ All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 97: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE, STATUS, OCCUPATION,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SEX

Use

- 1) As an indicator of socio-economic status.
- 2) As a measure of the proportion of the unqualified labour force employed in each occupation and category.
- 3) To formulate training and teaching programmes for workers nationally or in specific geographic areas.

United Nations (Illustration 35)

Tabulation 98. Population which has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education by educational qualifications, age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and educational qualification	Total population which has success- fully completed a course of study at the third level	Age (in years)							Not stated
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All fields of study (Classification of degrees, diplomas, certificates, etcetera, adopted by the country)									
Humanities ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Education ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Fine arts ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Law ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Social sciences ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Natural sciences ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Engineering ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Medical science ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Agriculture ^{2/} (Classification as above)									
Not stated (Classification as above)									
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

^{2/} The fields of study listed here are intended only as an aid to countries in establishing their own classification.

TABULATION 98: POPULATION WHICH HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides an indicator on the characteristics of the qualified labour force of the country.
- 2) Gives an estimate of the present and probable number of qualified persons assimilated into the different areas and compares this with the requirements for qualified labour in the different sectors of the economy.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 99. Economically active population engaged in low-income activities by status, occupation, literacy, age and sex ^{1/}

Geographic division ^{2/} literacy, age and sex	Population engaged in low-income activities								
	Total	Status and occupation							Domestic servants
		Own-account worker				Unpaid family worker			
		Total	Farm workers	Vendors and manual workers	Workers in services	Artisans	Total	Farm workers	
<u>Both sexes</u>									
Literate									
Illiterate									
Not stated									
<u>Under 15</u> ^{3/}									
Literate									
Illiterate									
Not stated									
15-19									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
20-24									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
25-29									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
30-34									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
35-44									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
45-54									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
55-64									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
65 and over									
(as for <u>Under 15</u>)									
<u>Male</u>									
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									
<u>Female</u>									
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)									

^{1/} The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.
^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).
^{3/} All ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

TABULATION 99: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ENGAGED IN LOW-INCOME
ACTIVITIES, BY STATUS, OCCUPATION, LITERACY, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) As an indicator of socio-economic status.
- 2) To study how illiteracy has influenced the acceptance of low-income activities, in each generation.
- 3) To study the characteristics of the marginal population and formulate policies for mobilizing them and changing their condition.

VII. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

(Tabulations 100 to 109)

United Nations (Illustration 27)

Tabulation 100. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{2/} and age (in years)	Female population						Aggregate number of children born alive
	Total	With indicated number of children born alive					
		0	1	2	..	10 and over	
15 and over							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29	<u>Note:</u> Included in the following tabulation.						
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65-69							
70-74							
75 and over							

^{1/} If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 100: FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE AND
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE

Use

- 1) As a means of measuring fertility and studying the factors which influence it. This tabulation is especially useful when data from the register of births is insufficient, although it is not sufficient to replace them
- 2) It may, however, be used to estimate current rates of fertility by age.
- 3) It is also a useful supplement to the register data since it provides a summary of the fertility of the female population.
- 4) The following measures of fertility can be obtained: the average number of children born alive by females of child-bearing age or over, the average number of children born alive by females who have reached the end of their child-bearing period, the percentage of females who have not had children by the end of their child-bearing period, the average number of children born alive by females who have had at least one child and the cumulative average of the gross fertility rates by age groups.
- 5) Also provides a basis for estimating fertility rates by parity. The use of this information in successive censuses leads to the identification of female cohorts and the study of their reproductive characteristics from one age group to another.
- 6) For work connected with family planning.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 101. Female population 15 years of age and over by number of children born alive, marital status and age

Geographic division, ² /marital status and age (in years)	Female population					Aggregate number of children born alive
	Total	By number of children born alive				
		0	1	...	10 and over	
<u>Total</u>						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75 and over						
<u>Single</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Married</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Living together</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Widowed</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Divorced</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Separated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						
<u>Marital status not stated</u>						
(as for <u>Total</u>)						

Note: Includes the previous tabulation.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 101: FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NUMBER
OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE

Use

- 1) As a means of measuring fertility and studying the factors which influence it. This tabulation is especially useful when data from the register of births is insufficient, although it is not sufficient to replace them.
- 2) It may, however, be used to estimate current rates of fertility by age.
- 3). For comparative studies of fertility by age of married females or females living in concubinage.
- 4) It is also a useful supplement to the register data since it provides a summary of the fertility of the female population.
- 5) The following measures of fertility can be obtained: the average number of children born alive by females of child-bearing age or over and by marital status, the average number of children born alive by females who have reached the end of their child-bearing period, the percentage of females who have not had children by the end of their child-bearing period, the average number of children born alive by females who have had at least one child and the cumulative average of the gross fertility rates by age groups and marital status.
- 6) Also provides a bases for estimating fertility rates by parity. The use of this information in successive censuses leads to the identification of female cohorts and the study of their reproductive characteristics from one age group to another.
- 7) For work connected with family planning.

United Nations (Illustration 28)

Tabulation 102. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive (Recommended, first priority)

Geographic division ^{2/} and age (in years)	Female population							Aggregate number of children born alive
	Total	With indicated number of children born alive						
		0	1	2	...	10 and over	Not stated	
15 and over								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
65-69								
70-74								
75 and over								
Not stated								

^{1/} If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

^{2/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 102: FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY AGE AND
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE

Use

- 1) These data are of great use in countries where the statistics of the register of deaths are non-existent or insufficient, since they take into account deaths of children born alive during the lifetime of the mother.
- 2) From this tabulation can be obtained two measurements connected with fertility: (a) the net fertility rate (average number of children surviving per female of child-bearing age or over), (b) cumulative average of net fertility rates by age groups.
- 3) The net fertility rate compared with the gross rate derived from tabulation 100 measures the death-rate for the generation; this is of great value when mortality rates based on adequate vital records are not available.
- 4) These means of measuring fertility and mortality also lead to an analysis of the structure of the family by the number of children living. These data cannot be obtained from registers of births nor from census information on the Head of the Household, since this information only includes persons registered by the census in the household, and not always all the children living of the female registered.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 103: Female population aged 15 years and over, with or without children born alive by age, total number of children alive and total number of children now living 1/

Geographic division 2/ and age (in years)	Female population				Total number of children born alive	Total number of children now living
	Total	With children born alive	Without children born alive	Not stated		
<u>Total</u>						
15 years						
16 years						
17 years						
18 years						
19 years						
20 years						
21 years						
.						
.						
.						
.						
49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						

1/ If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 103: FEMALE POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, WITH OR WITHOUT CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, BY AGE, TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOW LIVING

Use

- 1) To study fertility by age.
- 2) Allows different fertility measurements to be calculated, e.g., fertility rates by age, average number of children born alive per female in each age group, percentage of females who have not had children by the end of their child-bearing period, etc.
- 3) Allow the gross fertility rate (average number of children born alive per female of child-bearing age and over) and net fertility rate (average number of surviving children per female of child-bearing age and over). A comparison of these rates measures the death-rate for the generation.
- 4) For work connected with family planning.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 104: Female population 15 years of age and over, with or without children born alive in the last year, by age, and number of children born alive in the last year, in order of birth 1/

Geographical división 2/ and age (in years)	Female population				Children born alive in the last year			
	Total	with children born alive in last year	Without children born alive in last year	Not stated	Total	Order of birth		
						First	Second	Third or more
<u>Total</u>								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50 and over								

1/ If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 104: FEMALE POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WITH OR WITHOUT CHILDREN BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST YEAR, BY AGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST YEAR, IN ORDER OF BIRTH

Use

- 1) Gives an estimate of the average age at which females have their first child; a comparison with other research leads to a study of the changes in this phenomenon in the course of time.
- 2) To evaluate the quality of registers of births by the estimate of gross specific birth rates by the age of the mother.
- 3) To estimate inter-pregnancy intervals, and on comparison with other research, to study their variations with the course of time.

United Nations: Corrected* (Illustration 29)

Tabulation 105. Female population 15 year of age and over by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment 1/ (Recommended, second priority)

Geographic division, 2/ educational attainment and age	Female population							Aggregate number of children born alive
	Total	With indicated number of children born alive						
		0	1	2	10 and over	Not stated	
<u>Total</u>								
15 and over								
15-19								
.								
.								
70-74								
75 and over								
No education (as for <u>Total</u>)								
First level of education not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)								
First level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Second level started but not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Second level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Third level started but not completed (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Third level completed (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Special education (as for <u>Total</u>)								
Level not stated (as for <u>Total</u>)								

* The correction consists in adding the category "no education"

1/ If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 105: FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE,
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Use

- 1) Gives an indication of the effects of educational characteristics on fertility.
- 2) Allows all the fertility measurements indicated in tabulation 100 to be calculated and also provides a basis for calculating fertility rates by the educational attainment of the mother.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 106. Female population aged 15 to 59 by number of children born alive, type of activity, status and sex 1/

Geographic division 2/ status and age (in years)	Female population													
	Total	By number of children born alive											10 or more	Not stated
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
<u>Total</u>														
15-19														
20-24														
25-29														
30-34														
35-39														
40-44														
45-49														
50-54														
55-59														
<u>Economically active</u>														
15-19														
20-24														
55-59														
<u>Employed</u>														
15-19														
20-24														
55-59														
<u>Employers</u>														
15-19														
20-24														
55-59														
<u>Own-account workers</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Wage or salary-earners</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Unpaid family workers</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Not classifiable by status</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Unemployed</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Unemployed proper</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Seeking work for the first time</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Not economically active</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														
<u>Type of activity not stated</u> (as for <u>Employers</u>)														

1/ If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) Total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 106: FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 TO 59, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
BORN ALIVE, TYPE OF ACTIVITY, STATUS AND SEX

Use

- 1) To study how the number of children is affected by whether or not the female is engaged in economic activity. It also provides an analysis of the differences in fertility between the economically active and the economically inactive female population.
- 2) Allows a relationship to be established between the status, as a measure of socio-economic status, and fertility.
- 3) To calculate the fertility measurements indicated in tabulation 100, by type of activity and status of the mother.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 107. Economically active female population 15 years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and number of children born alive 1/

Geographic division 2/, age and number of children born alive	Economically active female population									
	Total	By educational attainment								
		No educa- tion	First level started but not com- pleted	First level com- pleted	Second level started but not com- pleted	Second level com- pleted	Third level started but not com- pleted	Third level com- pleted	Special educa- tion	Not stated
<u>Total</u>										
0 Children										
1 Child										
2 Children										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10 or more children										
Not stated										
15-19										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
20-24										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
25-29										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
30-34										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
35-39										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
40-44										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
45-49										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
50-54										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
55-59										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
60-64										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										
65 and over										
(as for <u>Total</u>)										

Note: The following classification was also proposed: By educational attainment (number of approved courses):

- 1) none
- 2) 1-3 courses
- 3) 4-6 courses
- 4) 7-9 courses
- 5) 10-12 courses
- 6) more than 12 courses

1/ The treatment of unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated. If the population included is restricted to ever-married females, this fact should be clearly stated.

2/ (a) Total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 107: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE
AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND NUMBER OF
CHILDREN BORN ALIVE

Use

- 1) Provides information for studying the effects of educational characteristics on the fertility of economically active mothers.
- 2) Allows the fertility measurements indicated in tabulation 100 to be calculated for economically active females by educational attainment.

United Nations (Illustration 39)

Tabulation 108. Female population 15 years of age and over, in first marriage, by age at marriage, duration of marriage and number of children born alive (other useful)

Geographical division ^{1/} , age marriage (in years) and duration of marriage	Total	Females in their first marriage						Aggregate number of children born alive
		With indicated number of children born alive						
		0	1	2	...	10 or more	Not stated	
<u>All ages at marriage</u>								
Duration of marriage:								
All durations								
Less than 1 year								
1 year								
2 years								
4 years								
15-19 years								
20-24 years								
25-29 years								
30 years and over								
Under 15 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
15-19 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
20-24 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
25-29 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
30-34 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
35-39 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
40-44 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
45-49 at marriage (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
50 and over at marriages (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								
Age at marriage not stated (as for <u>All ages at marriage</u>)								

^{1/} (a) Total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 108: FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN FIRST MARRIAGE, BY AGE AT MARRIAGE, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE

Use

- 1) Provides for female population in first marriage the data necessary to obtain all the fertility measurements mentioned in tabulation 100. Using the age on marriage and the duration of the marriage it is possible to analyse the relationships between these variables and the fertility of the female on first marriage.
- 2) In countries where the majority of births are legitimate, can be used together with information from the Register of Births to study the trend of these births, since the tabulation gives the years of exposure to the risk of conception.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 109. Orphaned and non-orphaned population, by age

Geographic division ^{1/} , and age (in years)	Population			
	Total	Orphaned or not orphaned		
		Motherless	Not motherless	Not stated
<u>Total</u>				
0-4				
5-9				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65 and over				

^{1/} (a) total country; (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 109: ORPHANED AND NON-ORPHANED POPULATION, BY AGE

Use

- 1) To estimate mortality and presumed specific relations between the levels of fertility and mortality from one generation to another.

VIII. OTHER TABULATIONS

(Tabulations 110-115)

United Nations (Illustration 32)

Tabulation 110: Population by country of citizenship,
age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division ^{1/} , continent and country of citizenship and sex	Age (in years) ^{2/}						
	All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total							
Citizens							
Aliens							
Of which:							
Africa							
Country A ^{3/}							
Country B ^{3/}							
.							
.							
.							
Country Z ^{3/}							
All other countries							
Country not stated							
America, North (as above)							
America, South (as above)							
Asia (as above)							
Europe (as above)							
Oceania (as above)							
Continent not stated							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for have (a) and (b).

^{2/} The age group which includes the age-limit for voting may usefully be subdivided to show persons who attained voting age.

^{3/} Name of country.

TABULATION 110: POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Of special importance for studying problems connected with the legal status and civil rights of the immigrants.
- 2) Also provides information on the nationality of the population groups within each country, which can be used as indicators of the ethnic structure of the population.
- 3) Can be used, together with statistics on the country of birth, to determine the relative percentages of naturalization among the foreign-born population.

United Nations (Illustration 39)

Tabulation 111: Population by language (Mother tongue, usual language or ability to speak one or more languages), age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and language	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	...	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total [Each language or combination of languages for which separate information is required]								
All others								
Not stated								

^{1/}(a) total country, (b) each major civil division, Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 111: POPULATION BY LANGUAGE (MOTHER TONGUE, USUAL LANGUAGE OR ABILITY TO SPEAK ONE OR MORE LANGUAGES), AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Combined with data on the place of birth, can be used to study the degree of assimilation of the foreign-born population.
- 2) In countries which have more than one official language, the information on ability to speak one or more specific languages is needed in problems of educating linguistic minorities in inter-communication.

United Nations (Illustration 36)

Tabulation 112. Population by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division ^{1/} , sex and ethnic group	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	...	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total [Each national and/or ethnic group for which separate information is required]								
All others								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								

Note: Included on rest tabulation.

^{1/}(a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 112: POPULATION BY NATIONAL AND/OR ETHNIC GROUP,
AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Gives information for a separate analysis of the structure and growth of the ethnic groups.
- 2) Gives data for a more critical evaluation of the quality of the results of the census carried out on the different ethnic groups, and data for drawing up demographic projections by sex and age for these groups.
- 3) Provides a basis for further research on the different ethnic groups and for formulating policies to eliminate the obstacles of a social and economic nature which affect some of them.

ECLA: New

Tabulation 113. Population by national and/or ethnic group, educational attainment, age and sex

Geographic division, ^{1/} educational attainment, age (in years) and sex	Population					
	Total	By national and/or ethnic group				Not stated
		Ethnic group A	Ethnic group B		Ethnic group N	
<u>Both sexes</u>						
<u>Total</u>						
<u>All ages</u>						
<u>Under 15</u>						
<u>15-19</u>						
<u>20-24</u>						
<u>25-44</u>						
<u>45-64</u>						
<u>65 and over</u>						
<u>Age not stated</u>						
<u>No education (as for Total)</u>						
<u>First level not completed (as for Total)</u>						
<u>First level completed (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Second level started but not completed (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Second level completed (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Third level started but not completed (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Third level completed (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Special education (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Level not stated (as for Total)</u>						
<u>Male</u> (as for Both sexes)						
<u>Female</u> (as for Both sexes)						

Note: (a) Includes previous tabulation.
(b) The following classification by educational attainment was also proposed:

No education
1-3
4-6
7-9
10-12
13 and over.

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 113: POPULATION BY NATIONAL AND/OR ETHNIC GROUP,
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Allows comparisons to be made on opportunity to achieve a certain level of education, with a view to establishing whether discrimination exists with respect to specific ethnic groups.
- 2) The distribution by age provides data for comparing these differences over the course of time.

United Nations (Illustration 33)

Tabulation 114. Population by main source of livelihood, age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and age (in years)	Total popu- lation	Main source of livelihood					
		Economic activity	Pensions of all kinds	Benefits and as- sistance (other than pensions)	Property or other invest- ments	Support by another person or persons	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All ages							
Under 15							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65-69							
70-74							
75 and over							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)							

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 114: POPULATION BY MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides information on the numerical structure by age and sex of persons economically dependent on others and persons not so dependent.

United Nations (Illustration 37)

Tabulation 115. Population by religion, age and sex (Other useful)

Geographic division, ^{1/} sex and religion	All ages	Age (in years)						
		Under 5	5-14	15-24	65-74	75 and over	Not stated
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Total								
[Each religion (and sect, if desired) of signifi- cance in the country]								
All others								
No religion								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								
<u>Female</u> (as for <u>Both sexes</u>)								

^{1/} (a) total country, (b) each major civil division. Distinguish urban and rural for (a) and (b).

TABULATION 115: POPULATION BY RELIGION, AGE AND SEX

Use

- 1) Provides basic information for a quantitative evaluation of the size and distribution by sex and age of the different religious groups in any one country.
- 2) Of particular importance where there are largescale economic and social differences according to the religion of the persons concerned, and allows investigation into the possible correlation of these features with religious belief or affiliation.

Annex I

(a) Bases for classifying tabulations in groups

I. National tabulations

Bases for selection

National totals.

Composed only of major administrative units.

Characteristics

More combination of data than for the regional tabulations and greater detail.

The distribution, in all cases, of data in Urban and Rural categories.

A more detailed application (two, three or four digits) of classifications of occupations, industry, education, etc.

A classification, where appropriate, by single years of age or by five-year age groups.

Additional basis for final selection: the consensus of the specialists (demographers, statisticians, economists, sociologists and planners) who will be present in the Seminar.

II. Regional tabulations

Bases for selection

Tabulations for second-echelon civil divisions.

These tabulations will, depending on the case, be expanded to include third-echelon, or fourth-echelon if it exists, civil divisions. Lastly, measures will be taken to ensure the preservation on magnetic tape of the identification (codes) of the territorial census divisions (census sectors, census areas, etc., according to the different nomenclatures used in different countries) so that the census data obtained can be referred to them. It will thus be possible to prepare simple or complex tabulations for the operationally smallest geographical areas of a country. These areas, pieced together by stages in ascending order, give the total areas corresponding to the civil divisions that the different echelons. The data compiled could then be referred back to these areas.

The national total of all civil divisions (from great to small), broken down into census sub-divisions which, operationally speaking, help in the registering of individual persons and the collecting of census information, would form the geographical mosaic ^{1/} of the territory which could be used for sampling purposes. A model for obtaining rapidly the units of the geographical mosaic can be found in Annex II.

These bases for selection lead to the formation of regional areas, whatever colour a country may give to the concept of the region.

Characteristics

Less combination of data or variables.

A more detailed sub-division of the classifications by age, occupation, industry, education, etc.

The classification in the majority of cases into urban and rural.

^{1/} In accordance with the fore-going, the geographical mosaic of the territory can only be the sum of the smallest territorial sub-divisions, which as a whole make up the total area of the country and are the result of dividing and sub-dividing the minor civil divisions into census areas.

Additional basis for final selection. The consensus of the specialists present in the Seminar

III. Tabulations of major cities

These may be considered as forming part of the group of regional tabulations.

Bases for selection

A minimum population figure or given population interval, or administrative criteria, or physical or functional criteria.

Sub-division into areas, districts or municipalities according to the practices of the different countries. The main distinction should be that between the population of the total urban agglomeration and the population of the central city.

Characteristics

The same in principle as for the national tabulations, especially as far as the detailed contents are concerned.

Additional basis for final selection. The consensus of the specialists present in the Seminar.

IV. Tabulations forecast by sampling

Bases for selection

To be selected from among the national tabulations. In this case, an aid to the selection of tabulations would be the consideration of the following factors: (a) rapidity in obtaining them; (b) urgent need for comparisons; (c) use in formulating plans or programmes; (d) urgent need for analysis; (e) use in evaluating census quality.

Characteristics

Although the group of tabulations to be chosen would turn on the same topics and combinations of variables as the national tabulations, the intrinsic detail of their content and relation to geographical limits will depend on the sampling pattern adopted by the country (size and cost of sample).

Additional basis for final selection. The consensus of the specialists present in the Seminar.

V. Special tabulations

These would form a group apart and could be applied to groups, or rather sub-groups, especially population sub-groups, e.g., the unoccupied, the migrants (internal and external); the illiterate; those leaving institutes of higher education; the low-income population; the indigenous population, etc.

Lately the need has been very much felt by planning institutes and other national bodies for research into national problems for having available census information (from a sample) on specific population groups, such those mentioned above. A declaration on this by those present in the Seminar would be of great interest.

(b) Table 1: Content and geographic coverage of population census tabulations at different levels

Table 1 consists of four columns. The first contains the titles of all the tabulations at the national level, whose specific content and geographic coverage are shown in the respective tabular designs included in this document.

The second column shows the content and geographic coverage of each tabulation at the regional level. This level relates to civil divisions of different types or socio-economic regions built up by each country according to its needs.

The specific content is included in (a) and the geographic coverage in (b).

The third column relates to tabulations at the level of major cities, the content being shown in the same way as for tabulations at the regional level. The geographic coverage is indicated only where a more detailed tabulation is required or where a criterion is established for determining which cities should be included.

The fourth column relates to advance sampling tabulations. It is considered that each country should plan these in accordance with their needs and resources. It has been left blank so that the participants can use it for their comments.

Table 1

CONTENT AND GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE OF POPULATION CENSUS TABULATIONS
AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

National tabulations ^{1/}	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
I. POPULATION			
1. Total population and population of major civil divisions, by sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions By socio-economic region.	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By civil subdivisions	
2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region		
3. Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomeration, by sex		(a) Included in the national tabulation	
4. Population by single years of age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
5. Population by five-year age groups and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By civil subdivisions of major cities and localities of 20 000 inhabitants and over	
6. Population by marital status, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second- and third-echelon civil divisions By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city; by size of locality	
II. HOUSEHOLDS			
7. Households by number of family nuclei, aggregate number of family nuclei, total population, and size of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second- and third-echelon civil divisions By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations by cities of 20 000 inhabitants and over	

Table 1 (continued 1)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
8. Households by age of head and population in households, and type and composition of the family	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By socio-economic region.	(a) As for national tabulations	
9. Households by type of family and size of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second- and third-echelon civil divisions By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
10. Population in households by type of family and size of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second- and third-echelon civil divisions By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
11. Population in households by relationship to head of household, marital status and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
12. Heads of household, and other members of the household by relationship to head, and age of head and size of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
13. Households by type of family and number of rooms	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
14. Population in households by type of family and number of rooms	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
15. Households and population in households by type of household possession	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 2)

National tabulations ^{1/}	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
16. Households by number of persons employed, income bracket and size of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
17. Heads of household, and other members of the household, by sex and age, and age of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
18. Heads and other members of the household by type of activity and age, and type of activity and age of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
19. Households by type of family, and sex, marital status and age of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
20. Population in households by type of family, and sex, marital status and age of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
21. Households by type of family, and type of activity, status and sex of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
22. Population in households by type of family, and type of activity and status of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 3)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
23. Households by type of family, and branch of economic activity and age of head of household	(a) Only by divisions of branch of economic activity (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
24. Population in households by type of family, and branch of economic activity and age of head of household	(a) Only by divisions of branch of economic activity (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
25. Households by type of family, and socio-economic status and age of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
26. Households by type of family, and socio-economic status and age of head of household	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
27. Households by duration of residence in locality of head of household, type of family and age of head	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division, if census data permit	(a) As for national tabulations	
28. Population in households by duration of residence in locality of head of household, type of family and age of head	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division, if census data permit	(a) As for national tabulations	
III. INTERNAL MIGRATION 29. Population by place of birth, place of present residence and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but by second-echelon civil division of present residence By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations, but by civil subdivision of residence	

Table 1 (continued 4)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
30. Population by place of previous residence, place of present residence, sex and age	(a) By five-years age groups up to 14, and ten-year age groups from 15 upwards (b) By second-echelon civil division of present residence By socio-economic region		
31. Population by place of usual residence, place of previous residence and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but by second-echelon civil division of present and previous residence	(a) As for national tabulations, but by city of present residence within each major civil division, and by major division of previous residence	
32. Population by place of previous residence, place of present residence, age and sex	(a) By five-year age groups up to 14, and ten-year age groups from 15 upwards (b) By second-echelon civil division of present residence By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations, but by major city of present residence	
33. Population by duration of residence in major civil division, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but by second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
34. Population 15 years of age and over, by duration of residence, marital status, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil division By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
35. Population ... years of age and over, by duration of residence, area of origin, type of activity, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations, by duration of residence in the city	

Table 1 (continued 5)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulation at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
36. Economically active population by duration of residence, occupation, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, by duration of residence in the city	
37. Economically active population, duration of residence, type of activity, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and by socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, by duration of residence in the city	
38. Economically active population by duration of residence, status, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, by duration of residence in major cities (b) By size of localities	
39. Population 10 years of age and over by duration of residence, literacy, sex and age	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, by duration of residence in major cities	
40. Population ... years of age and over by duration of residence, level of education, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, by duration of residence in major cities (b) By size of localities	
41. Population 5-24 years of age by duration of residence, school attendance, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations	
42. Economically active population by duration of residence, status, level of education and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second and third-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) Capital cities of second- and third-echelon civil divisions	

Table 1 (continued 6)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
43. Immigrant population by area of origin, area of present residence, sex and age	(a) By five-year age groups up to 14, and ten-year age groups from 15 (b) By second-echelon civil divisions of present residence By socio-economic regions	(a) By major city of present residence (rural area of residence is omitted)	
44. Economically active population employed in low-paid activities, with residence of five years or less in the corresponding civil division of the country, by status, occupation, literacy, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) Capital cities of second- and third-echelon civil divisions	
45. Female population ... years of age and over by duration of residence, type of activity and age	(a) By ten-year age groups (b) For second-echelon civil divisions and by socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities	
IV. EXTERNAL MIGRATION 46. Native population and foreign-born population, by age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For second-echelon civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For localities of 20 000 inhabitants or over	
47. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For localities of 20 000 inhabitants or over	
48. Native population, by place of birth, age and sex	(a) By five-year age groups up till 14 and ten-year age groups from 15 (b) By second and third-echelon civil divisions and by socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 7)

National tabulations <u>1/</u>	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advanced sampling tabulations
49. Population by place of birth and duration of residence in country, by age and sex	(a) Five-year age groups up till 14 and ten-year age groups from 15 (b) For second-echelon civil divisions, and by socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations	
50. Foreign-born population by sex and age	(a) As for national tabulations but for the total foreign population of the region (b) By socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (see notes in text of tabulations)	
51. Foreign-born population by year of arrival during the preceding ten years, age on arrival and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the region (b) By socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the major cities	
52. Foreign-born population, by year and period of arrival age on arrival and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the region (b) By socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the major cities	
53. Foreign-born population by five-year periods of arrival, by age on arrival and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for total foreign population of the region (b) By socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the major cities	
54. Foreign-born population by age on arrival by present age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the region (b) By socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the major cities	
55. Economically active foreign-born population, by type of activity, occupation and sex	(a) As for national tabulations, but only for the total foreign population of the region (b) For civil divisions of the country which justify it in special cases	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 8)

National tabulations <u>1/</u>	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
56. Foreign-born population, by sex, marital status and age; women by number of children and number of live births by marital status and age of mothers	(a) As for national tabulations, but for the total foreign population (b) By second-echelon civil divisions and by socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations, but for the total foreign population	
V. POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 57. Population ... years of age and over, by type of activity, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By minor civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major cities, by size of locality	
58. Population not economically active, by functional categories, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By minor civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities, by size of locality.	
59. Economically active population by industry, age and sex	(a) By ten-year age groups and only by divisions of industry for all the minor civil divisions of the country and by socio-economic regions (b) For areas of the country which require it, giving types of industry of importance, as detailed in the national tabulation, nor ever more broken down	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities. By size of locality (c) According to the case, refers to what is indicated in (b) for the regional tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 9)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
60. Economically active population, by occupation, age and sex	<p>(a) By ten-year age group, and only by major occupational groups for all the minor civil divisions of the country and by socio-economic regions</p> <p>(b) For those areas of the country which require it, giving types of industry of importance, as detailed in the national tabulation, or even more broken down</p>	<p>(a) As for national tabulations</p> <p>(b) For major cities By size of locality</p>	
61. Economically active population, by status, age and sex	<p>(a) By ten-year age groups</p> <p>(b) For all minor civil divisions and socio-economic regions</p>	<p>(a) As for national tabulations</p> <p>(b) For major cities By size of locality</p>	
62. Economically active population by status, industry and sex	<p>(a) Only by divisions of industry for all the minor civil divisions of the country and by socio-economic regions</p> <p>(b) For the regions of the country which require it giving types of industry of importance, as detailed in the national tabulation, or even more broken down</p>	<p>(a) As for national tabulations</p> <p>(b) For major cities By size of locality</p> <p>(c) According to the case, refers to what is indicated in (b) for the regional tabulation</p>	
63. Economically active population by status, occupation and sex	<p>(a) Only for major occupational groups for all the minor civil divisions of the country and by socio-economic regions</p> <p>(b) For the regions of the country which require it, giving types of industry of importance, as detailed in the national tabulation, or even more broken down</p>	<p>(a) As for national tabulations</p> <p>(b) For major cities By size of locality</p>	

Table 1 (continued 10)

National tabulations ^{1/}	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
64. Economically active population by industry, occupation and sex	(a) Only by divisions of industry and major occupational groups. For all minor civil divisions and socio-economic regions (b) For the areas which require it, giving the industry or industries combined with the occupations as detailed in the national tabulation, or even more broken down	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality (c) According to the case refers to what is indicated in (b) for the regional tabulation	
65. Economically active population by occupation, marital status, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and socio-economic regions		
66. Economically active population by number of months worked in the year, by type of activity and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (c) For all minor civil divisions and socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations	
67. Economically active employed population ...years of age and over by branch of economic activity, by sex and age group	(a) By ten-year age groups and only by divisions of industry for all the minor civil divisions of the country and by socio-economic regions. (b) For the areas of the country which require it, giving the industries of importance as detailed in the national tabulation, or even more broken down	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality (c) According to the case, refers to what is indicated in (b) for the regional tabulation	

Table 1 (continued 11)

National tabulations ^{1/}	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
68. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupation by sex and age groups	(a) By ten-year age groups and only by major occupational groups, for all the minor civil divisions of the country and by socio-economic regions (b) For the areas of the country which require it, giving the occupations of importance as detailed in the national tabulation, or even more broken down	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	
69. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupational status, sex and age groups	(a) By 10-year age group (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	
70. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupational status, according to sex and branch of economic activity	(a) Only by division of branch of economic activity. For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region (b) For those areas of the country that require it, include major branches of economic activity under the national tabulation, or even more broken down	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality (c) Where applicable, refer to point (b) under regional tabulations	
71. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupational status, according to sex and occupation	(a) Only by major occupational group. For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region (b) For those areas of the country that require it, include major occupations under the national tabulation, or even more broken	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	

Table 1 (continued 12)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
72. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by branch of economic activity according to sex and occupation	(a) Only by division of branch of economic activity and by major occupational group. For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region (b) For those areas of the country that require it, the branch(es) of economic activity combined with the occupations under the national tabulation, or even more broken down	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality (c) Where applicable, refer to point (b) under national tabulations	
73. Economically active employed population ... years of age and over by occupation, according to sex, marital status and age group	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region		
74. Economically active employed population by hours worked per week, branch of economic activity and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
75. Economically active employed population by branch of economic activity, according to status, hours worked per week and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
76. Economically active employed population by hours worked per week and income bracket	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
77. Economically active employed population by income bracket, occupation and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(b) As for national tabulations	
78. Economically active employed population by income bracket, status, age and sex	(a) By 10-year age group. For all minor civil divisions (b) As for national tabulations, by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 13)

National tabulations <u>1/</u>	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
79. Economically active employed population by income bracket, status and educational attainment	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For second- and third-echelon civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
80. Economically active unemployed population by age, according to branch of economic activity, duration of unemployment and sex	(a) By 10-year age group and by division of branch of economic activity (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
81. Economically active population by relationship to head of household, according to type of activity, marital status and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
82. Female population ... years of age and over by type of activity, marital status and age	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of localities	
83. Female population ... years of age and over by type of activity, marital status and age	(a) By 10-year age group (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	
84. Female population...years of age and over by level of education, according to type of activity, marital status and age	(a) By 10-year age group (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	
85. Female population 15 years of age and over by number of children alive, marital status, type of activity and age	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For second-echelon civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
86. Economically active female population by status, according to marital status and age	(a) By ten-year age group (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 14)

National tabulations ^{1/}	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
87. Population by socio-economic status, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
88. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	
89. Population ... years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex	(a) By 10-year age group (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For major cities By size of locality	
90. Population ... to 24 years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city	
91. Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city By size of locality	
92. Population ... years of age and over by type of activity, educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city By size of locality	
93. Population ... years of age and over not economically active, by functional categories, educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
94. Economically active population by occupation educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city By size of locality	

Table 1 (continued 15)

National tabulations 1/	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
95. Economically active population by industry, educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city By size of locality	
96. Economically active population by status, educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
97. Economically active population by age, status, occupation, educational attainment and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
98. Population which has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education by educational qualifications, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
99. Economically active population engaged in low-income activities by status, occupation, literacy, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
VII. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY			
100. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic regions	(a) As for national tabulations	
101. Female population 15 years of age and over by number of children born alive, marital status and age	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city By size of locality	
102. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (continued 16)

National tabulations $\frac{1}{2}$	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
103. Female population aged 15 years and over, with or without children born alive, by age, total number of children born alive and total number of children now living	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
104. Female population 15 years of age and over, with or without children born alive in the last years, by age and number of children born alive in the last year, in order of birth	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
105. Female population 15 years of age and over by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By major city By size of locality	
106. Female population aged 15 to 59 by number of children born alive, type of activity, status and sex.	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
107. Economically active female population 15 years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and number of children born alive	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
108. Female population 15 years of age and over, in first marriage by age at marriage, duration of marriage and number of children born alive	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
109. Orphaned and non-orphaned population, by age	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

Table 1 (concluded)

National tabulations ^{1/}	Regional tabulations	Tabulations at the level of major cities	Advance sampling tabulations
110. Population by country of citizenship, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
111. Population by language (mother tongue, usual language or ability to speak one or more languages, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
112. Population by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
113. Population by national and/or ethnic group, educational attainment, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) For all minor civil divisions and by socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
114. Population by main source of livelihood, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By second-echelon civil division and socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	
115. Population by religion, age and sex	(a) As for national tabulations (b) By socio-economic region	(a) As for national tabulations	

^{1/} The specific content and geographic coverage of tabulations at the national level are indicated in their design.

Annex II

SAMPLING FRAME FOR DWELLINGS AND INHABITANTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE-CENSUS TERRITORIAL DIVISION

I: Urban area

Minor civil division

Sector tabulation by blocks

Territorial-administrative codification				Census codification				Calculation					Total dwellings		Total inhabitants	
Major civil division A	Medium civil division a	Minor civil division a'	Locality	Segment	Area	Register sector	Block	Number of dwellings	Number of households	Inhabitants			Partial	Cumulative	Partial	Cumulative
										Males	Females	Total				
13	4	1	5	2	3	1	1	30	30	60	90	150	30	30	150	150
						2	2	20	30	60	60	120	20	50	120	270
						3	3	15	20	50	25	75	15	65	75	345
						4	4	12	16	40	22	62	12	77	62	407
						5	5	10	10	24	26	50	10	87	50	457
						6	6	5	6	16	14	30	5	92	30	467
						7	7	4	7	20	12	32	4	96	32	519
						8	8	6	6	10	14	24	6	102	24	543
	6	11	15	18	15	30	45	15	117	45	588					
	7	11	50	5	275	25	300	50	167	300	888					

II: Rural area

Minor civil division

Register sector tabulation by grouped and scattered population

Territorial-Administrative Codification			Census codification					Calculation					Total dwellings		Total inhabitants		
Major civil division A	Medium civil division a	Minor division a'	---	Segment	Area	Regis- ter sector	A:grouped D:scattered T:total	Number of dwell- ings	Number of house- holds	Inhabitants			Partial	Cumil- ative	Partial	Cumil- ative	
										Males	Females	Total					
19	4	6		1	5	1	A	15	18	40	50	90	15	15	90	90	
							D	35	40	70	80	150	35	50	150	240	
							T	50	58	110	130	240	50	100	240	480	
						2	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							D	50	60	140	160	300	50	150	300	780	
							T	50	60	140	160	300	50	200	300	1 080	

ANNEX III

Tabulations included in the recommendations of the United Nations for the last decade, compared with COTA 1960-1970

Tabulation	UN 1970	COTA 1970	UN 1960	COTA 1960
1. Total population and population of major and minor civil divisions by sex	1*	1*	1*	1 Min
2. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex	2*	2*	4*	3 Min.
3. Population of principal localities and of their urban agglomeration, by sex	3*	-	2*	2 Min.
4. Population in households and number of family nuclei, by size of household and number of persons not living in households	4*	3*	13*(in part) 14 (in part)	16 Min (in part)
5. Population in households by relationship to head of household, marital status and sex	5 S	4 S	-	13 Exp.
6. Population by single years of age and sex	6*	5*	5*	4 Min.
7. Population by five-year age groups and sex	7*	6*	3*	5 Min.
8. Population by marital status, age and sex	8*	7*	6*	5 Min.
9. Native population and foreign-born population by age and sex	9*	8*	8*	6 Min.
10. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex	10*	9*	9*	1 Exp.
11. Native population, by place of birth (major civil division) age and sex	11 S	10 S	10*(in part) (Age missing)	7 Min. (in part)
12. Population ... years of age and over, by type of activity, age and sex	12*	13*	15* 16	12 Min. 10 Exp.
13. Population not economically active, by functional categories, age and sex	13 S	14 S	17 S	11 Exp.
14. Economically active population by industry, age and sex	14*	15*	19*	14 Min.
15. Economically active population, by occupation, age and sex	15*	17*	21*	13 Min.
16. Economically active population, by status, age and sex	16*	19*	23 S	15 Min.
17. Economically active population, by status, industry and sex	17*	21*	18*	8 Exp.
18. Economically active population, by status, occupation and sex	18*	23*	20*	9 Exp.
19. Economically active population, by industry, occupation and sex	19 S	25*	-	7 Exp.
20. Economically active population, by occupation, marital status, age and sex	20 S	27 S	22 S	5 Exp. (in part) 6 Exp. (in part)
21. Female population ... years of age and over, by type of activity, marital status and age	21*	29*	-	10 Exp. (in part) 11 Exp. (in part)
22. Population 10 years of age and over, by literacy age and sex	22*	30*	27* (15 and over)	9 Min.
23. Population 25 years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and sex	23*	31*	28*(in part) (not by age)	10 Min.

ANNEX III (concluded)

Tabulation	UN 1970	COTA 1970	UN 1960	COTA 1960
24. Population ... to 24 years of age by school attendance, educational attainment, age and sex	24*	32*	-	4 Exp. (in part)
25. Population ... to 24 years of age, by school attendance, single years of age and sex	25*	33*	29 S	11 Min.
26. Economically active population, by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex	26 S	34*	-	-
27. Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children born alive	27*	36*	30*	17 Exp.
28. Female population 15 years of age and over, by age and number of children living	28*	37 S	-	-
29. Female population 15 years of age and over, by age, number of children born alive and educational attainment	29 S	38 S	-	-
30. Population by duration of residence in locality and major civil division, age and sex	30 Otu	12 S	-	-
31. Population by place of usual residence, place of previous residence and sex	31 Otu	11*	-	-
32. Population by country of citizenship, age and sex	32 Otu	42 Otu	11*	8 Min.
33. Population by main source of livelihood, age and sex	33 Otu	-	-	-
34. Population by socio-economic condition, age and sex	34 Otu	-	-	-
35. Population which has successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education by educational qualification, age and sex	35 Otu	43 Otu	-	-
36. Population by national and/or ethnic group, age and sex	36 Otu	-	26*	-
37. Population by religion, age and sex	37 Otu	-	-	-
38. Population by language (mother tongue, usual languages or ability to speak one or more languages), age and sex	38 Otu	-	25*	-
39. Female population 15 years of age and over, in first marriage, by age at marriage, duration of marriage and number of children born alive	39 Otu	39 Otu	-	-

* = Recommended as being of first priority.

S = Recommended as being of second priority.

Otu = Mentioned as "other useful".

Exp. = Expanded programme.

