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Cinquante-troisième réunion plénière
(Genève, 13-16 juin 2005)

**RAPPORT DE LA RÉUNION DE TRAVAIL COMMUNE CEE/EUROSTAT
SUR LES RECENSEMENTS DE LA POPULATION
TENUE EN NOVEMBRE 2004**

Établi par le secrétariat de la CEE

Introduction

1. La réunion de travail commune CEE/Eurostat sur les recensements de la population s'est tenue à Genève du 23 au 25 novembre 2004. Elle a été organisée en coopération avec le Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP), qui, par son appui, a facilité la participation de spécialistes du recensement.
2. Ont assisté à la réunion des représentants des pays ci-après: Albanie, Allemagne, Arménie, Australie, Autriche, Azerbaïdjan, Bélarus, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Brésil, Bulgarie, Canada, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, États-Unis, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Géorgie, Hongrie, Irlande, Italie, Kazakstan, Kirghizistan, Lettonie, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Mexique, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas, Oman, Ouzbékistan, Pologne, Portugal, République de Corée, République de Moldova, République islamique d'Iran, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Serbie-et-Monténégro, Slovaquie, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse, Tadjikistan, Turkménistan, Turquie et Ukraine.

3. La Commission européenne était représentée par Eurostat. Étaient également représentés le Conseil de l'Europe, le Comité inter-États de statistique de la CEI, l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), le Bureau international du Travail (BIT), le FNUAP, la Mission des Nations Unies au Kosovo (MINUK) et la Division de statistique de l'ONU.

4. *M^{me} Rosemary Bender (Canada) a été élue présidente de la réunion.*

Organisation de la réunion

5. L'examen des questions de fond suivantes a fait l'objet de séances distinctes durant la réunion de travail et s'est effectué sur la base de 22 communications sollicitées et documents d'appui:

Séance 2: Méthodes de recensement

Séance 3: Techniques de recensement

Séance 4: Lieu de résidence habituelle et autres caractéristiques géographiques

Séance 5: Migration internationale et caractéristiques connexes

Séance 6: Familles et ménages

Séance 7: Emploi

Séance 8: Aspects relatifs au niveau d'instruction.

6. Tous les documents de travail de la réunion peuvent être consultés sur le site Web de la CEE, à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2004.11.census1.htm>.

7. Les principales conclusions des débats relatifs aux questions de fond inscrites à l'ordre du jour sont présentées dans l'annexe I au présent rapport, établie après la réunion (voir annexe I).

Recommandations concernant les travaux futurs

Structure et contenu des recommandations

8. Les participants à la réunion de travail ont proposé que les nouvelles recommandations pour les recensements de la population de 2010 dans la région de la CEE comprennent une section plus étoffée sur les méthodes et les techniques de recensement. L'objectif de cette section ne serait pas d'imposer certaines approches particulières, mais plutôt de fournir des informations sur les options envisageables.

9. Pour chaque approche du recensement décrite dans cette section, il conviendrait d'examiner les éléments suivants: i) brève description, ii) conditions nécessaires, iii) incidences sur les différentes phases du recensement, iv) avantages et inconvénients, et v) incidences sur la collecte de données pour certaines caractéristiques à observer.

10. Les participants ont proposé de structurer la section sur les méthodes et les techniques de recensement de la manière suivante:

I. MÉTHODOLOGIE, PLANIFICATION ET ORGANISATION DES RECENSEMENTS

a) Méthodes de recensement

- Définitions et éléments essentiels du recensement
- Description des recensements classiques et des recensements fondés sur l'exploitation des données de registres
- Utilisation des registres, des sources administratives et des données d'enquête (y compris les enquêtes par sondage) dans la région de la CEE
- Nouvelles méthodes de collecte utilisées dans la région de la CEE
 - Cartographie (utilisation des SIG – systèmes d'information géographique)
 - Exemples de nouvelles méthodes de collecte
- Méthodes visant à garantir la confidentialité lors de la collecte et la diffusion de données
- Systèmes de métadonnées et classifications

b) Cadre d'assurance de la qualité

- Critères
- Évaluation
- Assurance de la qualité dans le contexte de la sous-traitance

c) Consultation avec les utilisateurs de données

- Contenu du recensement
- Diffusion

d) Campagne de publicité et d'information

- Avant la collecte de données
- Pendant la collecte de données.

II. TECHNIQUES DE RECENSEMENT

a) Techniques non traditionnelles de saisie des données utilisées dans la région de la CEE

- Balayage de formulaires de recensement
- Reconnaissance optique de caractères et reconnaissance intelligente de caractères (OCR/ICR)
- Imagerie
- Internet
- Appareils portatifs

- b) Techniques non traditionnelles de traitement des données utilisées dans la région de la CEE
 - Codage des données
 - Édition et imputation des données
 - Système de suivi
 - Stockage des données
- c) Techniques non traditionnelles de diffusion utilisées dans la région de la CEE
 - Protection des données
 - Techniques visant à assurer la confidentialité
 - Produits des recensements et utilisation des données
 - Utilisation d'Internet.

11. Les participants sont convenus que le Groupe directeur sur les recensements de la population et du logement serait chargé de décider quelles sections parmi celles énumérées ci-dessus seraient intégrées à la première partie des nouvelles recommandations (dans l'introduction ou dans le chapitre sur la méthodologie) et lesquelles figureraient dans une annexe.

12. En ce qui concerne les caractéristiques de la population pour lesquelles des données doivent être collectées, les participants ont proposé le projet de structure suivant pour les recommandations de 2010:

1. CARACTÉRISTIQUES GÉOGRAPHIQUES
2. CARACTÉRISTIQUES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES
3. CARACTÉRISTIQUES MIGRATOIRES
4. CARACTÉRISTIQUES ETHNIQUES ET CULTURELLES
5. CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉCONOMIQUES
6. CARACTÉRISTIQUES RELATIVES À L'INSTRUCTION DE LA PERSONNE
7. MÉNAGES ET FAMILLES:
 - Caractéristiques du ménage et de la famille de la personne
 - Caractéristiques du noyau familial
 - Caractéristiques des ménages privés.

13. En outre, les nouvelles caractéristiques ci-après seront prises en considération en vue d'être éventuellement intégrées aux nouvelles recommandations: incapacité, travail bénévole et agriculture. Les participants sont convenus que le Groupe directeur déciderait si ces caractéristiques devraient être incluses dans de nouvelles sections ou dans les sections existantes des recommandations.

14. Pour ce qui concerne la section sur les caractéristiques géographiques, les participants ont proposé de réexaminer la définition du lieu de résidence habituelle (en prenant si possible en considération le concept de durée de séjour «projetée» – durée passée et future du séjour) et le traitement statistique de certains groupes de population spécifiques pour ce qui est de cette caractéristique. Les participants ont également noté qu'il était important d'établir une définition commune de la notion de «population totale» et ont proposé d'examiner la question de l'éloignement et d'envisager la prise en compte éventuelle d'une nouvelle caractéristique.

15. En ce qui concerne les sections consacrées aux caractéristiques démographiques, aux caractéristiques migratoires et aux caractéristiques ethniques et culturelles, le projet de structure suivant a été proposé:

2. CARACTÉRISTIQUES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES

- 2.1 Sexe (caractéristique essentielle)
- 2.2 Âge (caractéristique essentielle)
- 2.3 Situation matrimoniale légale (caractéristique essentielle)
- 2.4 Situation matrimoniale de fait
- 2.5 Nombre total d'enfants nés vivants
- 2.6 Date du premier mariage
- 2.7 Date du mariage actuel de la femme.

3. CARACTÉRISTIQUES MIGRATOIRES (nouvelle rubrique regroupant des caractéristiques qui figuraient précédemment dans différentes sections)

- 3.1 Pays/lieu de naissance (caractéristique essentielle)
- 3.2 Lieu de naissance des parents
- 3.3 Pays de citoyenneté (caractéristique essentielle)
- 3.4 Acquisition de la citoyenneté/Citoyenneté à la naissance
- 3.5 Lieu de résidence habituelle un an avant le recensement (caractéristique essentielle)
- 3.6 Durée de résidence
- 3.7 Lieu de résidence habituelle antérieure
- 3.8 Année (ou période) d'immigration dans le pays
- 3.9 Motifs de la migration (nouvelle caractéristique éventuelle).

4. CARACTÉRISTIQUES ETHNIQUES ET CULTURELLES (nouvelle rubrique regroupant des caractéristiques qui figuraient précédemment dans différentes sections)

- 4.1 Groupe ethnique
- 4.2. Langue
- 4.3 Religion.

16. Pour les sections concernant les caractéristiques économiques, les caractéristiques relatives à l'instruction de la personne et les ménages et familles, les participants sont convenus que les grandes lignes de la structure des recommandations de 2000 devraient être maintenues dans les recommandations de 2010.

17. S'agissant de la section sur les caractéristiques économiques, il a été proposé d'ajouter une introduction expliquant l'objectif de la collecte des données dans ce domaine lors d'un recensement et faisant état de l'utilisation d'autres sources. À la réunion de travail, le débat sur ce thème a principalement porté sur les éléments suivants, qu'il convient de revoir dans les nouvelles recommandations: situation au regard de l'activité économique; sous-emploi (dans le cadre de la caractéristique «temps de travail habituel»); situation dans la profession (incluant la définition des travailleurs familiaux); principal moyen d'existence.

18. Les participants à la réunion de travail ont proposé de supprimer la rubrique «prestataires de services sociaux et de services personnels non rémunérés» dans la section sur les caractéristiques économiques. Le Groupe directeur sera chargé de décider si cette caractéristique doit être intégrée à une autre section des recommandations ou faire l'objet d'une section distincte, qui pourrait comprendre l'élément nouveau «travail bénévole».

19. S'agissant de la section sur les caractéristiques relatives à l'instruction de la personne, les questions importantes à examiner dans le cadre de la révision des recommandations sont notamment les suivantes: la référence au degré d'enseignement le plus élevé auquel une personne est parvenue pour déterminer le niveau d'instruction; la nécessité de souligner la différence entre le niveau d'instruction et les diplômes obtenus; la nécessité de souligner la distinction entre l'aptitude à lire et à écrire et le niveau d'instruction; la création d'une nouvelle rubrique sur les connaissances en informatique; l'introduction du concept d'alphabétisation fonctionnelle.

20. Le débat sur les caractéristiques se rapportant aux familles et aux ménages a mis en évidence que la révision des recommandations à cet égard devrait porter principalement sur les questions suivantes: la distinction entre ménages privés et institutionnels; les sans-logis; les couples homosexuels; les familles recomposées. Concernant la section sur les caractéristiques des ménages privés, les participants ont proposé de prendre en compte les éléments suivants: les téléphones portables, la présence au foyer d'ordinateurs et le raccordement à Internet, et le fait de disposer d'une place de stationnement (nouvelle caractéristique éventuelle).

21. Les participants ont proposé que la question des produits des recensements (y compris éventuellement un programme de mise en tableaux et la production d'ensembles de microdonnées) soit examinée par le Groupe directeur en consultation avec Eurostat et la Division de statistique de l'ONU. On trouvera dans l'annexe II au présent document la table des matières complète des nouvelles recommandations, proposée par la réunion de travail.

22. Les participants sont convenus que la version actuelle des «Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1» (Division de statistique de l'ONU, 1998) devrait être prise en considération lors de l'établissement des nouvelles recommandations pour les recensements dans la région de la CEE, étant entendu que ce document est lui aussi en cours de révision.

Processus d'établissement des nouvelles recommandations

23. Les participants ont proposé que les travaux relatifs à l'établissement de nouvelles recommandations pour les recensements dans la région de la CEE soient coordonnés par les Équipes spéciales suivantes:

- A. Équipe spéciale des méthodes de recensement. Pays participants: États-Unis (pays chef de file), Finlande, France, Pays-Bas, Royaume-Uni et autres pays à déterminer.
- B. Équipe spéciale des techniques de recensement. Pays participants: Australie (pays chef de file), Italie et autres pays à déterminer.
- C. Équipe spéciale des caractéristiques géographiques. Pays participants: Irlande (pays chef de file) et autres pays à déterminer.
- D. Équipe spéciale des caractéristiques démographiques. Pays participants: Hongrie (pays chef de file) et autres pays à déterminer.
- E. Équipe spéciale des caractéristiques migratoires. Pays participants: Suisse (pays chef de file), pays membres actuels du Groupe directeur CEE/Eurostat sur les statistiques des migrations, Italie, et éventuellement autres pays à déterminer.
- F. Équipe spéciale des caractéristiques ethniques et culturelles. Pays participants: à déterminer.
- G. Équipe spéciale des caractéristiques économiques. Organisation chef de file: OIT. Pays participants: à déterminer.
- H. Équipe spéciale des caractéristiques relatives à l'instruction de la personne. Organisation chef de file: UNESCO. Pays participants: à déterminer.
- I. Équipe spéciale des familles et des ménages (équipe spéciale existante). Pays chef de file: Norvège.
- J. Équipe spéciale des incapacités (en coopération avec le secrétariat du Groupe de Washington sur les statistiques des incapacités). Pays participants: Australie et autres pays à déterminer.
- K. Équipe spéciale de l'agriculture. Organisation chef de file: FAO. Pays participants: à déterminer.

24. Le secrétariat de la CEE a informé les participants que les pays membres seraient contactés afin de savoir s'ils souhaitaient faire partie de l'une des équipes spéciales énumérées ci-dessus.

25. Les participants à la réunion ont recommandé que les travaux relatifs aux nouvelles recommandations pour les recensements dans la région de la CEE soient intégrés au processus général de préparation de la série de recensements à l'échelle mondiale de la population et des habitations de 2010, qui comprend également la révision des «Principes et recommandations concernant les recensements de la population et de l'habitation».

Adoption du rapport

26. Les participants ont adopté le rapport de la réunion de travail à la séance de clôture.

ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE SUBSTANTIVE TOPICS

Session 2: Census methodology

1. The plans by ECE countries for the 2010 round of censuses show that an increasing number of countries is planning to move away from traditional censuses and to use register data, either as a unique source or in combination with fieldwork or sample surveys. Moreover, it was noted that some countries developed innovative approaches to population census based on the adoption of sampling techniques, with the objective to reduce census costs, make a more efficient use of existing sources and provide data at a higher frequency than every ten years.
2. The majority of countries in the ECE region still plans to take a traditional census in the 2010 round, however, given the adoption by some countries of innovative approaches the meeting recommended that the 2010 census recommendations include an expanded section on census methodology to describe the different methodologies and help countries to evaluate the different alternatives taking into account the national context. It was stressed the need to have this session not to set regional standards but rather to inform countries about different methodologies stressing their advantages and disadvantages.
3. The meeting also discussed the use of Internet for data collection since several countries are considering this option for the 2010 census round as a secondary data collection method. It was noted that, in addition to data security issues, an effective form tracking system should be developed in order to avoid the risk of double-counting.
4. Participants recommended that the topic of evaluation of census quality and coverage be covered in the new census recommendations. Some countries reported on the findings of their coverage studies, and it was noted that in some cases these studies were not successful and were not able to find many duplicates. Some countries even questioned the opportunity to invest significant resources on this type of studies. It was observed that the attention should not focus only on the evaluation of census coverage, since this is only one aspect of the quality of census data. An approach for census evaluation should follow an overall quality assurance strategy where coverage evaluation is only one aspect. The meeting also discussed the use of coverage error estimates to adjust census data or intercensal population estimates.
5. The meeting noted that the census publicity and information campaign assumes an increasing importance given the trend observed in most countries towards a decreasing cooperation of the respondents, resulting in an increasing refusals to provide information or in providing unreliable information. An effective publicity and information campaign should be aimed at informing the population about the census, explaining the importance of the census for the society, and creating a positive attitude among the population. Different target groups should be identified which could be subject to negative attitudes toward the census, and different strategies should be adopted to address these attitudes. It was emphasized that a timely and targeted dissemination of census results could also play an important role in improving the cooperation of respondents.

Session 3: Census technology

6. The continuing development of information technology provides countries with more and more technological tools to carry out census tasks, with gains in terms of time and data quality. In some cases these new technologies may also reduce census costs. However, the impact on costs needs to be studied carefully when considering introducing new technologies, as they can lead to cost increases in certain circumstances.

7. Some technologies, like scanning, OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) and OCR/ICR (Optical Character Recognition/Intelligent Character Recognition), have been available for many years, but the increasing reliability of the systems and the decreasing costs make these options accessible and appealing to an increasing number of countries.

8. A technology that has been applied to censuses only recently is the use of handheld devices for census data collection. The experience of the adoption of this technology in the 2003 census of the Sultanate of Oman (in the Muscat Governorate) was presented at the meeting, and the advantages and disadvantages of this technology were discussed.

9. The meeting agreed that the new census recommendations should include a section on census technology, presenting the available tools for data capturing, data processing and dissemination. This section should build on material already available in existing UN manuals and it should not provide standards but rather to present the different options available in order to help the countries to make informative choices. It was stressed that countries should carefully consider the adoption of emerging technologies since they may not fit the best interest of all countries. The new section in the recommendations should help countries looking at the advantages and disadvantages of different technological solutions.

10. With regard to data dissemination, the meeting agreed that attention should be paid to data protection and to techniques to assure confidentiality.

Session 4: Place of usual residence and other geographic characteristics

11. The experience of the 2000 round of censuses showed that most countries complied with the general recommended definition of place of usual residence. However, it was suggested to review the definition for the new census recommendations to make it more specific particularly in relation to the concept of “intended” stay (past and future length of stay).

12. Significant inconsistencies were recorded for the treatment of “difficult groups”, including for instance students living in a residence for part of the year and elsewhere during vacations or persons who live away from home during the working week and return at weekends. Problems and inconsistencies were also reported for the treatment of persons who left temporarily their place/country of residence. These problems lead to significant double-counting or under-counting and the meeting agreed that the treatment of these groups should be better defined in the new census recommendations.

13. Some countries reported their efforts to improve the understanding of the respondents of the residence rules in order to reduce counting errors, but it was also discussed the reluctance of

the respondents to treat family members in accordance to residence rules rather than to criteria related to their family situation.

14. The meeting noted the importance of defining a common definition of total population considering that the Council of the European Union will adopt this definition to determine the parliamentary seats of EU member countries. In the 2000 round of censuses most countries adopted the recommended concept of total usually resident population, and there was a general agreement that this concept should be maintained in the new recommendations. Some countries took a “de facto” census (each person was enumerated at the place where it was found, and information was collected on the place of usual residence), and noted that this choice simplify the counting process.

15. The meeting noted that in the 2000 census round there were significant inconsistencies in the treatment of specific groups (including foreign students, migrants, nomads, refugees and asylum seekers) and their inclusion in the total population. It was agreed that this problem should be addressed in the new recommendations, and that the treatment of undocumented migrants should also be discussed.

16. The meeting also agreed that for the new census recommendations the introduction of remoteness as a new non-core topic should be considered, to allow the comparisons between the categories of urban and rural areas on the basis of physical remoteness from goods and services.

Session 5: International migration and related characteristics

17. The report on the experience of the 2000 round of censuses showed that two different aspects have to be considered when examining the measurement of immigrants’ stocks:

- the treatment of some population groups relevant to international migration have important implications on both the resident and immigrant population;
- the differences in the criteria used by countries to identify the stock of immigrants have heavy implications on data comparability.

18. Among the population groups whose treatment can have important consequences, participants underlined that special attention should be devoted to foreigners without a legal status: in principle, the place of usual residence and thus the inclusion in the resident population should be exclusively determined on the basis of statistical considerations, irrespective of the legal situation. In practice this can be a very controversial issue given its political sensitivity.

19. On the criteria to identify the stock of immigrants a proposal was discussed to use a broad concept of ‘persons with foreign background’, to include the foreign-born and the II generation so that all foreign citizens can be part of this population group. This concept would be broad enough to incorporate national needs and specificities but also able to reflect the complexity of immigration within and across the countries.

20. The definition of place of birth used in the 2000 Census Recommendations should be examined and discussed taking into account the problems experienced in the last census round.

21. On the measurement of flows, the most appropriate and informative questions to capture the migration moves and their timing were discussed, also taking into account the information needs on internal migrations. The need to include the reason of migration as a topic of the next recommendations was raised.

22. Participants discussed the issue of ethnic group and the possible ways to identify ethnic affiliation. It was agreed that it is probably not possible to give a precise definition of an ethnic group: given the complexity and sensitivity of this issue, every country should decide whether to include or not this topic in the Census and what definition to adopt. However, a reference definition and some good practices should be included in the next Recommendations. The following points should be included:

- the importance to determine ethnic affiliation on the basis of self-declaration
- the need to provide documentation on the classification used
- some guidance on the treatment of children from mixed marriages and multiple identities

23. Religion is also a very sensitive topic and in some countries there are legal constraints to collecting it. Different typologies of religious affiliation can be asked but, given the general nature of the Census, the main focus should be on the identification of a certain community or denomination rather than on religious beliefs. The possibility to use a common classification of religious denominations should be investigated.

24. Among the different criteria used to identify language, the knowledge of languages is probably the less relevant to collect information on migration and priority should be given to the mother tongue. Also in the case of language, the possibility to adopt a common classification should be carefully examined.

Session 6: Families and households

25. The meeting reviewed the report presented by the Task Force on Families and Households and acknowledged the increasing number of households with complex family relationships. Discussions focused on the difficulties experienced in the last census round in the identification of reconstituted families, same-sex couple, consensual unions, children living alone, and homeless. In some countries, step-children were not included in the relationship with the reference person and it was not possible to distinguish between cohabitants and consensual union. Problems related to the treatment of households with one-parent working outside the household and the definition of “child” were also reported.

26. Some countries presented methods that improved the question on relationship to the reference person. These included: i) the use of a matrix to report the relationship to all members of the households or to a limited number of household members, ii) the use of three columns to identify: the family each member belongs to, the relationship to the reference person and the relationship within the family, iii) the inclusion of categories about step-children, and iv) the use of two reference persons.

27. To identify same-sex couples the meeting discussed indirect and explicit methods where one specific category is included to clearly refer to the concepts of partnership and “same sex”.

28. As for the classification of homeless, it was noted that homeless people can be identified as a relative or absolute category. A relative category of homeless would refer to the homeless counted in specialized shelters.

29. The meeting agreed to review the current section of the recommendations on families and households to include improved methods to identify reconstituted families and same-sex partnerships (through the improvement of relationship to reference person) and to add additional recommendations on the identification of homeless as a relative and absolute categories. In addition, the meeting advised to review the current section on the definition of private and institutional households to clearly specify how to classify the living arrangements that are not clearly private households or institutions where for example people live independently but linked to an institutionalized centre for the provision of services.

30. Looking at characteristics of private households, it was felt that the inclusion of durable consumer goods possessed by the households has become obsolete for many of the countries in the region. The possession of computers (currently included as durable goods) and the presence of internet connection in the households (new topic) should be included in the recommendations. On the number of cars available for the use of the household, countries had different views on its usefulness and purposes. It was, however, decided to keep it as non-core topic and in addition to consider the inclusion of the availability of parking space as a new topic.

Session 7: Employment

31. In reviewing the section on employment characteristics, participants discussed the role of the census in collecting information on employment when labour force surveys and other sources are available on a regular and more detailed basis. The main purposes highlighted for using the census were:

- the provision of data on industry and occupation. Given the large number of categories included in these classifications, sample surveys can not give reliable data
- the development of sample frames for labour force surveys
- the provision of data for small areas.

32. In countries where the census is used primarily to provide information on economic characteristics for small areas, the problem of reconciling different figures from different sources was discussed. It was decided that an introduction section be included in the new recommendations to discuss the purposes of collecting employment data in a census and the use of other sources.

33. Participants discussed the use of the ILO definition for employment and agreed that it should be kept as core-topic although one country reported it will not be included in the next census. The meeting stressed the importance of collecting data on previous work for the unemployed persons as approved by the Conference of Labour Statisticians although this information is less useful for people who change jobs very often. The need to also clarify the

definition of unemployment was highlighted. It was felt that more guides were needed in defining a time limit for people with previous employment but currently unemployed.

34. Concern was expressed about the quality of the data on status in employment given that respondents find it difficult to understand the concepts included in the classification. Countries that have a register-based census lamented the difficulty to distinguish different jobs and to identify the main job to be used to collect information on status in employment. It was also stressed that there is confusion on the use of the term self-employment. If ILO defines it as the category that includes employers, unpaid family workers, own-account workers, and members of cooperatives, countries in Europe and Eurostat often use it to define own-account workers. The meeting agreed that the ILO terminology should be kept in the recommendations clarifying the correspondence between the ILO and the Eurostat terminology. In the definition of status in employment it was also stressed the need to clarify the concept of unpaid family workers specifically in relation to the treatment of children.

35. In reviewing the practices used in the last census round in collecting economic characteristics, it was noted that some countries defined employment, unemployment, and status in employment on the basis of source of livelihood. The meeting stressed the importance of keeping separated the concept of employment and source of livelihood and decided to review the section on source of livelihood to emphasize this point and if necessary to give guides on how countries can move from an employment concept based on source of livelihood to the standard ILO employment concept.

36. The meeting also decided to consider the inclusion in the Recommendations of underemployment (in the context of time usually worked) and extended time of leave. It also stressed the importance of using social-professional classifications and possibly expanding the existing section on these classifications.

37. In restructuring the current section on economic characteristics, proposals were made to move the topic of place of work to the section on geographical characteristics and to extend the topic of length and frequency of journey to work to the journey to place of study. It was also suggested to move the topic of providers of non-paid social and personal services outside the section on economic characteristics.

Session 8: Education

38. In relation to the topic of educational attainment, the meeting agreed that the Recommendations be reviewed to consider the highest grade completed with some advice on how to relate the highest grade completed with all levels completed. The need to collect information on qualifications was stressed for obtaining information on accessibility to the labour market. However, some countries reported problems with the quality of the data obtained from the previous census. The need to clearly distinguish highest grade completed and qualifications was stressed. Although it was noted that in the last census round countries did not use common practices in setting the age threshold for asking educational attainment it was decided to stress again the need to collect this topic for all people above the age of compulsory education.

39. The meeting noted the difficulties experienced by countries to measure school attendance as a different concept of enrolment and agreed to review the Recommendations to improve the definition of attendance and give clear guidelines on what should be measured in a census in relation to attendance and enrolment.

40. The meeting stressed the need to collect literacy as a separate topic from educational attainment. It discussed the possibility of including in the Recommendations elements related to functional literacy but it also realized the difficulty of measuring functional literacy with a limited number of questions. A proposal was made to consider computer literacy as a new topic.

Structure of the new recommendations

41. The meeting agreed on the draft structure of the 2010 census recommendations presented in Annex II, which reflects the outcome of the discussion in the various substantive sessions.

42. The main changes compared to the 2000 recommendations consist in the new expanded sections on census methodology and technology and in the creation of two new sections on "Migration Characteristics" and "Ethno-Cultural Characteristics" containing topics that previously were under different sections.

43. In the draft structure of the 2010 recommendations the meeting proposed to include three new topics: disability, volunteer work and agriculture.

Future work

44. The meeting agreed that the work on the new census recommendations would be coordinated by the Task Forces listed in para. 23 of the main report, on pages 5 and 6. In early January 2005 the membership of the Task Forces will be finalised and the Terms of Reference will be prepared and sent out by the ECE Secretariat to the respective Leaders.

45. The Task Forces will be expected to submit the first draft of the new census recommendations by the end of May 2005. The first draft will be reviewed by the Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses and a second draft will be prepared by the Task Forces by the end of August 2005, so that it could be translated on time for the discussion at the ECE-Eurostat meeting on Population and Housing Censuses tentatively planned in December 2005.

ANNEX II

**Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of
Population and Housing in the ECE Region**

Detailed Table of Contents

Draft version discussed at the Work Session on Population Censuses (23-25 November 2004)

NOTE: comments are in *italic*; new sections or topics are in **bold**.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Aims and objectives of the Recommendations (*including reference to the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 and the 2010 UN World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses*)
2. Methodology
 - 2.1 Definitions and essential features of a census (possible new section)**
 - 2.2 Description of traditional and register-based censuses (*including reference to the Principles and Recommendations...*)
 - 2.3 Use of registers, administrative sources and survey data (including sample surveys) in ECE region
 - 2.4 Emerging collection methods used in the ECE region**
 - 2.4.1 Mapping (Use of GIS)**
 - 2.4.2 Examples of emerging collection methods** (*Review of the approaches presented at the Seminar, including for each approach:*
 - i) brief description, ii) necessary conditions, iii) implications on various phases of census taking, iv) advantages and disadvantages, v) implications for the collection of topics*)
 - 2.5 Methods to assure confidentiality during collection and dissemination**
 - 2.6 Metadata systems and classifications**
3. **Quality Assurance framework**
 - 3.1 Criteria**
 - 3.2 Evaluation**
 - 3.3 Quality assurance in subcontracting**
4. **Consultation with data users**
 - 4.1 Content of census** (*objectives of consultations, factors considered and trade-offs when determining content in the ECE region, identification of stakeholders, again in the ECE region, methods of consultation*)
 - 4.2 Dissemination**

- 5. Publicity and information campaign**
 - 5.1 Before data collection**
 - 5.2 During data collection**
- 6. Technology**
 - 6.1 Non-traditional technologies for data capture used in the ECE region**
 - 6.1.1 Scanning**
 - 6.1.2 OCR/ICR**
 - 6.1.3 Imaging**
 - 6.1.4 Internet**
 - 6.1.5 Hand held devices**
 - 6.2 Non-traditional technologies for data processing used in the ECE region**
 - 6.2.1 Data coding**
 - 6.2.2 Data editing and imputation**
 - 6.2.3 Track system**
 - 6.2.4 Data storage**
 - 6.3 Non-traditional technologies for dissemination used in the ECE region**
 - 6.3.1 Data Protection**
 - 6.3.2 Techniques to assure confidentiality**
 - 6.3.3 Census products and data utilization**
 - 6.3.4 Use of Internet**

NOTE: The Steering Group will decide which sections among those listed above will be presented in the first part of the new recommendations and which sections will be presented in an annex to the recommendations.

II. TOPICS FOR WHICH DATA ARE TO BE COLLECTED

1. Criteria for selection of topics
2. Listing of core and non-core topics, including derived topics

III. POPULATION TOPICS

1. GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 - 1.1 Place of usual residence (core topic)
 - *Definition (length of stay past and future – intended stay)*
 - *For difficult groups (students, persons with multiple residences, etc):*

- *Revise list of groups*
- *Define clearer rules for each group*
- *Discuss the priority to family place*
- *Treatment of temporarily absent members*
- 1.2 Place where found at time of census (non-core topic)
- 1.3 Farm or non-farm residence (non-core topic)
- 1.4 Total population (derived core topic)
 - *Maintain the concept of total usually resident population*
 - *Try to harmonize the treatment of various special groups: refugees, nomads, asylum seekers, students studying abroad, etc.*
 - *How to treat undocumented immigrants?*
- 1.5 Locality (derived core topic)
- 1.6 Urban and rural areas (derived non-core topic)
- 1.7 Remoteness (possibly new topic)**
- 2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
 - 2.1 Sex (core topic)
 - 2.2 Age (core topic)
 - 2.3 Legal marital status (core topic)
 - 2.4 De facto marital status (non-core topic)
 - 2.5 Total number of children born alive (non-core topic)
 - 2.6 Date of first marriage and current marriage of ever-married women (non-core topic)
- 3. MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS *(new heading regrouping topics that previously were under different sections)*
 - 3.1 Country/place of birth (core topic)
 - 3.2 Place of birth of parents (non-core topic)
 - 3.3 Country of citizenship (core topic)
 - 3.4 Citizenship acquisition/Citizenship at birth (non-core topic)
 - 3.5 Place of usual residence one year prior to the census (core topic)
 - 3.6 Duration of residence (non-core topic)
 - 3.7 Place of previous residence (non-core topic)
 - 3.8 Year (or period) of immigration into the country (non-core topic)
 - 3.9 Reasons for migration (possibly new topic)**

4. ETHNO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS *(new heading regrouping topics that previously were under different sections. In alternative, this section could be called “SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS” and include disability and providers of un-paid services. In this case, it should be placed before migration)*
 - 4.1 Ethnic group (non-core topic)
 - *More explicit definition, address children in mixed marriages and multiple identities, self declaration, drop national group?*
 - 4.2 Language (non-core topic)
 - 4.3 Religion (non-core topic)
5. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
 - **Introduction on the purpose of collecting data in a census and the use of other sources (new section)**
 - 5.1 Current economic activity status (core topic)
 - *Clarify the definition of unemployment*
 - *Include extended time of leave*
 - *Collect information on previous work with caution*
 - 5.2 Usual activity status (non-core topic)
 - 5.3 Time usually worked (non-core topic)
 - *Include underemployment*
 - 5.4 Duration of unemployment (non-core topic)
 - 5.5 Occupation (core topic)
 - 5.6 Secondary occupation (non-core topic)
 - 5.7 Industry (branch of economic activity) (core topic)
 - 5.8 Type of sector (institutional unit) (non-core topic)
 - 5.9 Status in employment (core topic)
 - *Improve definition of family workers*
 - *Use ILO terminology explaining the Eurostat terminology*
 - 5.10 Number of persons working in the local unit of the establishment (non-core topic)
 - 5.11 Main source of livelihood (non-core topic)
 - *To be stressed as an additional topic from activity status and employment status*
 - 5.12 Dependency relationship (non-core topic)
 - 5.13 Income (non-core topic)

- 5.14 Socio-economic groups (derived non-core topic)
- 5.15 Place of work (core topic)
 - *Proposal to move topics 5.15 to 5.18 to Geographical characteristics*
- 5.16 Location of school, university, etc (non-core topic)
- 5.17 Mode of transport to work (non-core topic)
- 5.18 Length and frequency of journey to work (non-core topic)
 - *Proposal to extend 5.17 and 5.18 to the journey to place of study*
- 6. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
 - 6.1 Educational attainment (core topic)
 - *Recommend use of highest grade completed*
 - 6.2 Educational qualifications (non-core topic)
 - *Stress the difference between levels of education and qualifications*
 - 6.3 Field of study (non-core topic)
 - 6.4 School attendance (non-core topic)
 - 6.5 Literacy (non-core topic)
 - *Stress the separation of literacy and attainment*
 - *Possible introduction of the concept of functional literacy*
 - 6.6 **Computer literacy (possible new topic)**
- 7. **PROVIDERS OF NON-PAID SERVICES (possible new section)**
 - 7.1 Providers of non-paid social and personal services (non-core topic)

(This topic in the 2000 recommendations was in the section on economic characteristics)

 - 7.2 **Volunteer services (possible new topic)**
- 8. **DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS (possible new section, to be discussed by the Steering Group in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics)**
- 9. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS
 - *Revise the distinction between private and institutional households in the existing introduction to this section*
 - 9.1 Relationship to reference person of private household (core topic)
 - *Add more on alternatives to one-reference person; same-sex partnership*
 - 9.2 Type of institutional household or other communal establishment in which a person lives (non-core topic)

- 9.3 Whether living as inmate of an institutional household or other communal establishment or not (non-core topic)
- 9.4 Household status (derived core topic)
 - *Add more on homeless (absolute and relative)*
- 9.5 Family status (derived core topic)
- 9.6 Extended family status (derived non-core topic)
- 10. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY NUCLEI
 - 10.1 Type of family nucleus (derived core topic)
 - *Text on reconstituted families to be reviewed*
 - 10.2 Type of extended family (derived non-core topic)
 - 10.3 Size of family nucleus (derived core topic)
 - 10.4 Number of children under a specified age (derived core topic)
 - 10.5 Specified age groups of children (derived non-core topic)
 - 10.6 Number of economically active members (derived core topic)
 - 10.7 Number of members whose main source of livelihood is economic activity (derived non-core topic)
 - 10.8 Number of dependent members (derived non-core topic)
- 11. CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS
 - 11.1 Type of private household (derived core topic)
 - 11.2 Generational composition of private households (derived non-core topic)
 - 11.3 Size of private household (derived core topic)
 - 11.4 Number of economically active members (derived core topic)
 - 11.5 Number of members whose main source of livelihood is economic activity (derived non-core topic)
 - 11.6 Number of children under a specified age (derived core topic)
 - 11.7 Number of dependent members (derived non-core topic)
 - 11.8 Number of members of retirement age (derived core topic)
 - 11.9 Tenure status of households (core topic)
 - 11.10 Single or shared occupancy (non-core topic)
 - 11.11 Rent (non-core topic)
 - 11.12 Durable consumer goods possessed by the household (non-core topic)
 - 11.13 Possession of computer and internet connection (possible new non-core topic)** *(in the 2000 rec., the possession of a personal computer was considered under the topic "Durable consumer goods possessed by the household")*

11.14 Number of cars available for the use of the household (non core topic)

11.15 Car parking (possible new non-core topic)

11.16 Telephone (non-core topic) (*fixed and mobile*)

12. AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS (possible new section, to be discussed by the Steering Group in cooperation with FAO)

IV. HOUSING TOPICS

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS AND OTHER LIVING QUARTERS

1.1 Type of living quarters (core topic)

1.2 Type of ownership (core topic)

1.3 Location of living quarters (core topic)

1.4 Occupancy status (core topic)

- *Distinction between occupied and vacant dwellings to be explored further, bearing in mind main and secondary residences*

1.5 Type of vacancy (non-core topic)

1.6 Occupancy by one or more households (non-core topic)

1.7 Number of occupants (core topic)

1.8 Number of rooms (core topic)

- *Definition of room to be reviewed in the context of dimension, use and presence or not of window(s)*
- *Should kitchen be counted as a room?*

1.9 Useful and/or living floor space (non-core topic) **Should this be a core topic?**

- *Topic to be reviewed (see above comment)*
- *As the number of rooms, to be considered as an indicator of overcrowding.*

1.10 Kitchen (core topic)

1.11 Cooking facilities (non-core topic)

1.12 Water supply system (core topic)

1.13 Hot water (non-core topic)

1.14 Toilet facilities (core topic)

1.15 Type of sewage disposal system (non-core topic)

1.16 Bathing facilities (core topic)

1.17 Type of heating (core topic)

- **Methods of cooling to be added to the existing categories of heating?**
- *The existing indicators of equipment and amenity standards to be reviewed.*

1.18 Main type of energy used for heating (non-core topic)

1.19 Electricity (non-core topic)

1.20 Piped gas (non-core topic)

1.21 Position of dwelling in the building (non-core topic)

1.22 Access to housing area (building, dwelling, via for example number of floors and presence of working lifts) (possible new topic)

- *This is an emerging area in the context of an ageing population and persons with disabilities.*

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING DWELLINGS

2.1 Type of building (core topic)

- *Revise classification, to better distinguish detached, semi-detached, row (terraced) houses, apartment buildings and others*

2.2 Number of floors (storeys) (non-core topic)

2.3 Number of dwellings in the building (non-core topic)

2.4 Whether building is a farm building or not (non-core topic)

2.5 Lift (non-core topic)

- *Change to working lift*

2.6 Period of construction (core topic)

2.7 Materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed (non-core topic)

2.8 State of repair (non-core topic)

V. OUTPUT PROGRAMME FOR THE ECE REGION

The census output programme (including possibly a tabulation programme and microdata sets) should be discussed by the Steering Group in consultation with Eurostat and UNSD.
