



المركز الإحصائي
لدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية
GCC-STAT



Recommended 2020 Population and Housing Census Data Basket for GCC Countries 2018

Contents

Introduction to the GCC Population and Housing Census 2020 Data Basket.....	2
Section 1: Summary of GCC Census Data Basket.....	4
1.1 Main Core Topics.....	4
1.2 Topics requiring Further Investigation by Countries	6
1.3 Country specific topics for possible inclusion in 2020 Census.....	6
1.4 Outputs and Indicators.....	6
1.5 Identifiers.....	7
Section 2 Usual Residence Census.....	8
2.1 Overview of Usual Residence Census.....	8
2.2 Relationship between theoretical definitions, enumerated population and Census Population Counts.....	12
Section 3 Population topics in 2020 Census Core Data Basket.....	15
3.1 Directly Collected Population Topics.....	15
3.2 Derived Population Topics	45
Section 4 Housing topics in 2020 Census Core Data Basket.....	50
4.1 Overview.....	50
4.2 Directly Collected Housing Topics	51
4.3 Derived Housing Topics	66
Section 5 Topics requiring further detailed investigation	72
5.1 Population Topics.....	72
5.2 Housing Topics	73
Section 6 Country Specific Topics.....	79

Introduction to the GCC Population and Housing Census 2020 Data Basket

The Harmonised 2020 GCC Population and Housing Census is one of the key strategic statistical projects across the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The 2020 Census project is key for all member countries, as it provides a numerical profile that is the basis of evidence-based decision-making for governments, private sector, academics, researchers and the public. Internationally, the census is also recognised as indispensable for monitoring universally recognized and internationally adopted post-2015 development agenda goals (SDGs).

The 2020 GCC Population and Housing Census is a major foundation for harmonised GCC level statistics. Through adoption of a harmonised census, coherent and consistent population statistics will be available to support regional decision makers, and support comparisons between GCC countries. Three elements of the 2020 Census will be harmonised across the GCC:

- 2020 Census reference date – this is intended to be March 17, 2020
- Core topics - as outlined in this publication
- Common Outputs

In addition, member states will determine country specific topics and produce a range of outputs specific to country requirements.

This publication therefore provides the proposed core topics that all member states will provide. The topics are a mixture of directly collected and derived topics. These harmonised topics along with their associated standard definitions and classifications apply to all GCC censuses. This includes censuses conducted using administrative registers, traditional censuses or combined censuses. These topics will also form the basis for common outputs from the 2020 Census.

The topics (including definitions and classifications) in the data basket are based on the “UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3”. This set of recommendations and guidelines was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2015. The final version of the Principles and Recommendations was published in 2017.¹

The basket is based on the usual residence approach to Population and Housing Censuses. This means that the core location topic is **Place of usual residence**, and not **census night address** (de facto) as used in previous censuses.

The data basket focuses on the topics where statistical information (outputs) are required. To help countries prepare for both the collection and preparation of outputs, the data basket shows the main output classifications that will be needed to provide GCC level statistics. In

¹ Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.3 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf

addition to these topics, countries will also need a series of identifiers. These identifiers will be confidential and not published as outputs.

The GCC core topics for the 2020 Census have been produced following consultation with the GCC Census Committee. This committee, comprised of representatives of the six member states and supported by GCC-Stat has met regularly since early 2015 to review and refine the topics for the Data Basket.

GCC-Stat would like to once again extend its thanks to the GCC Census Committee and the officials from the NSOs who have provided feedback on the basket. GCC-Stat would also like to thank the officials from GCC-Stat who have prepared this publication.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides a summary of the Data Basket topics.
- Section 2 provides an overview of the Usual Residence Census.
- Section 3 provides a description of each of the agreed Population topics
- Section 4 provides the description of the Housing topics.
- Section 5 sets out topics where countries confirmed in early 2017 that further investigations were required
- Section 6 describes two topics that are country specific, but where standard concepts, definitions and classifications are useful.

The topics discussed in Sections 3 – 6 follow a standard format for each topic, including:

- A short description
- Enumeration Unit (if not People)
- Specific coverage requirements
- Any measurement issues, including specific measurement issues for Administrative based censuses
- Special requirements,
- Definitions of terms
- Relevant classifications
- References to Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3

Section 1: Summary of GCC Census Data Basket

1.1 Main Core Topics

The 2020 GCC Census Committee agreed on a series of common topics to be adopted by member countries for the 2020 Harmonised Census. The following tables show the main core topics. Separate tables are provided for Directly Collected Population Topics (Table 1), Derived Population Topics (Table 2), Directly Collected Housing Topics (Table 3) and Derived Housing Topics (Table 4).

Directly Collected topics are required to be obtained directly from respondents or from Administrative Sources. Derived topics use these directly collected topics to create new variables/topics.

Table 1: Directly Collected Population Topics

Census Theme and Topic	مواضيع التعداد
Geography and Internal Migration Characteristics	الخصائص الجغرافية والهجرة الداخلية
1. Place of usual residence	1. مكان الإقامة المعتادة
2. Place of birth	2. مكان الميلاد
3. Duration of residence	3. مدة الإقامة
International Migration Characteristics	خصائص الهجرة الخارجية
4. Country of Birth	4. بلد الميلاد
5. Country of Citizenship	5. بلد المواطنة
6. Year or period of arrival	6. سنة أو فترة الوصول
Household and Family Characteristics	خصائص الأسرة المعيشية والعائلة
7. Relationship to the reference person	7. صلة القرابة بالشخص المرجعي
Demographic and Social Characteristics	الخصائص الديموغرافية والاجتماعية
8. Sex	8. الجنس
9. Age	9. العمر
10. Marital Status	10. الحالة الزوجية
Educational Characteristics	الخصائص التعليمية
11. Literacy	11. معرفة القراءة والكتابة
12. School Attendance	12. الحضور المدرسي
13. Educational Attainment	13. التحصيل العلمي
Economic Characteristics	الخصائص الاقتصادية
14. Labour Force Status	14. حالة القوى العاملة

15. Status in Employment	15. الحالة الوظيفية
16. Main Occupation	16. الوظيفة الرئيسية
17. Economic Activity (Industry) of Establishment	17. النشاط الاقتصادي (الصناعة) للمؤسسة
18. Institutional Sector of Establishment	18. القطاع المؤسسي للمنشأة

Table 2: Derived Population Topics

Census Theme and Topic	مواضيع التعداد
Household and Family Characteristics	خصائص الأسرة المعيشية والعائلية
19. Household and Family Composition	19. تركيب الأسرة المعيشية والأسرة العائلية

Table 3: Directly collected Housing Topics

Census Theme and Topic	مواضيع التعداد
Living Quarter Characteristics	خصائص أماكن المعيشة
1. Building Type	1. نوع المبنى
2. Living Quarters	2. أماكن المعيشة
3. Location of Living Quarters	3. موقع مكان المعيشة
4. Occupancy Status	4. حالة الإشغال
Housing Characteristics	خصائص الإسكان
5. Water Supply System	5. نظام تزويد المياه
6. Toilet Facilities	6. مرافق دورات المياه
7. Sanitation/Sewerage Disposal	7. الصرف الصحي
8. Electricity Connection	8. توصيلات الكهرباء
Household and Economic Characteristics	خصائص الأسرة المعيشية والخصائص الاقتصادية
9. Tenure	9. الحيازة
10. Cars Available	10. السيارات المتاحة

Table 4: Derived Housing Topics

Census Topic	مواضيع التعداد
11. Age and Sex of Reference Person	11. عمر وجنس الشخص المرجعي
12. Household Type	12. نوع الأسرة المعيشية
13. Occupants – number in household	13. الشاغلين – عدد الأسرة المعيشية

1.2 Topics requiring Further Investigation by Countries

The committee identified a small number of topics that require further investigation within the countries, primarily to determine if the topic can be obtained from administrative records.

Table 5: Population Topics requiring further investigation

Census Theme and Topic	مواضيع التعداد
Demographic and Social Characteristics	الخصائص الديموغرافية والاجتماعية
Disability Status	حالة العجز

Table 6: Housing Topics requiring further investigation

Census Theme and Topic	مواضيع التعداد
Housing Characteristics	خصائص السكن
Rooms – number of	عدد الغرف
Bedrooms – number of	عدد غرف النوم
ICT devices	أجهزة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات

1.3 Country specific topics for possible inclusion in 2020 Census

Two Population topics were assessed by the Census Committee as not suitable for the harmonised census, but could be determined specifically by countries. However, it was also agreed that standard definitions would assist countries who chose to use these topics.

Table 7: Country specific topics with standard Concepts, definitions and classifications

Census Theme and Topic	مواضيع التعداد
Geography and Internal Migration Characteristics	الخصائص الجغرافية والهجرة الداخلية
Census Night Address (Place where present at time of census)	العنوان في ليلة التعداد (مكان التواجد وقت التعداد)
Place of residence 5 years ago	مكان الإقامة قبل خمس سنوات

1.4 Outputs and Indicators

In all cases, the different Population and Housing topics (directly collected or derived) are used to prepare outputs and indicators. The classifications used in the data basket aims to reflect the expect output requirements, including regional and standard international requirements. (While the list of 2020 Census GCC harmonised outputs will not be available until late 2019, the classifications set out in the data basket reflects common international requirements, such

as UN Statistical Division census reporting requirements², as well as SDG requirements expected to come from the 2020 Census.³

1.5 Identifiers

In addition to the topics set out in the Data Basket, countries will also need identifiers for records, e.g. Person Identifier, Housing Unit Identifier, Household Identifier etc. (Traditional Censuses may also use Name as an identifier for some topics.)

Identifiers ensure that all information can be linked together, and are key to ensuring everyone is properly counted. Countries in the region who conduct administrative based censuses will use statistical or administrative based identifiers. Administrative based censuses may base the identifiers on the Civil Registration system, as well as other indicators used in administrative systems.

Traditional Censuses will generally create their own ID numbers, possibly based on the census geography or other statistical identifiers.

Where countries conduct combined censuses, the identifiers need to be prepared in such a way to ensure that the traditional and administrative elements can be properly linked.

These identifiers will be confidential and not published as outputs. As country practices for identifiers will be specific to the local situation, and no harmonised outputs are required from this topic, no specific requirements for identifiers are set out in the data basket.

² See for example Population Censuses' Datasets <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/dybcensusdata/>, Demographic Yearbook reporting requirements Demographic Yearbook System, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#questionnaires>

³ The standard SDG requirements to be met by the 2020 Census round, have been summarised by the US Census Bureau in Sustainable Development Goals and the 2020 Round of Censuses, <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2018/demo/sdg-2020.html>

Section 2 Usual Residence Census

2.1 Overview of Usual Residence Census

Overall Approach

The approach for the 2020 Census is a **Usual Residence** census, in order to produce Usual Resident population counts. A usual resident population census provides a more comprehensive count of the population for long term planning and policy purposes, and a better distribution of the resident population within the country for planning and service delivery purposes at sub-national geographic level.

The aim is to ensure that each person is allocated to one and only one place of Usual Residence. This avoids people being counted in more than one location, or not counted at all. It also aims to ensure that people are not counted in more than one country.

A Usual Residence census requires information **on all usual residents** and the **address of their usual residence**.

Usual Residence and Usual Residents

Usual Residence is the place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time.

This means that Usual Residents are:

All the people (citizens and non-citizens) who usually live in a country,

That is they have lived continuously in a country for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least six months and 1 day), excluding temporary absences for holidays or work assignments,

Or

They intend to live in that country for at least six months or more.

Basic Methodology for Usual Residence Census

The basic method is to enumerate all living quarters (housing units, collective living quarters, restricted access housing) and collect information about the people who usually live at these addresses, regardless of whether they were there at the time of the census.

Measurement Issues

Defining the Usual Residents of a Country

Usual Residents are all the people who usually live in a country. They may or may not have citizenship of the country. GCC countries have large numbers of non-citizens, who live and work in the country. If these people meet the requirements for usual residence, irrespective of their citizenship, they should be regarded as Usual Residents.

Usual Residents may also include undocumented persons (e.g. Bidoons, or people without visas) as well as applicants for asylum or refugees. This means that Usual Residence is not the same as the legal concept of Permanent Residence or right to be in the country. For example, some Usual Residents may not have the legal right to be in the country, but meet the definition of having lived in the country for six months or more.

Citizens of GCC countries, who are living overseas (e.g. studying overseas) are not included in the international standard definition of Usual Residents of their home GCC country.

GCC Usual Resident Population

Recognizing the importance of measuring the full range of people with strong links to the GCC countries, an additional measure of the GCC Usual Resident Population has been prepared which will include all International Usual Residents, plus Citizens of GCC countries, who are living overseas.

Defining the Usual Residents of a specific area/locality

Most people have not moved for some time and thus defining their place of usual residence is easy. For some people however, especially those who move regularly or have more than one residence, it is important to apply the definition in a consistent manner.

Relationship to De Jure Residence

The concept of usual residence may sometimes be seen as de jure residence. In certain circumstances, however, the term “de jure” may mean that a person’s residence at that place has a basis in the legal system. This in turn implies that people without such a legal basis, should not be enumerated in that area.

International Usual Resident Population of a country – Specific Inclusions and Exclusions

The international guidelines are clear – the censuses of population and housing should include ALL those whose usual residence on census night was at the place of enumeration and NOT only those people with a legal right to be in a place.

Inclusions

In general, the International Usual Resident Population includes those People (citizens and non-citizens) usually resident in the country, even if temporarily absent from the country at the time of the census. In addition, the following specific cases are also included:

Citizens (including citizens from other GCC countries) and Non-Citizens, who meet any of the following criteria:

- Merchant seamen and fishermen usually resident in the country but were at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship)
- People who cross a frontier daily or weekly to work or study in another country, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country
- Children born in the twelve months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time
- Children under 15 years of age who are studying abroad for one year or more to attain primary or secondary school qualifications, regardless of frequency of return to the family home located within the country.
- People who cannot identify their place of usual residence, such as those who move often such as nomads, homeless people
- People who live in more than one country during a year, if the reporting country is the one where they live most of the time, irrespective of whether they are present in the country at the census reference time

Citizens (including citizens from other GCC countries), who meet the following criteria:

- National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located outside the country

Non-Citizens, who meet the following criteria:

- Foreigners (non-GCC citizens) who have recently arrived in the country and intend to reside in the country for at least 6 months after census day
- Foreign persons who work for international organisations (NOT including foreign diplomats or foreign military forces) provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country
- Illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and persons who have applied for or have been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country of enumeration.

Exclusions

The International Usual Resident Population excludes those People (citizens and non-citizens) who are NOT usually resident in the country of enumeration; even they were in the country at the time of the census. This means that the following groups of people are excluded:

Citizens (including citizens from other GCC countries) and Non-citizens, who meet the following criteria:

- Children under 15 years of age, who are studying in the country, but whose family home is in another country, regardless of the duration of stay
- Tertiary level students (e.g. university students) who are absent from the country for one year or more
- People who regularly live in more than one country during a year, if the country of enumeration is NOT the one where they live most of time, irrespective of whether or not they are not present in the country at the time of the census

Citizens, who meet the following criteria (See also the note above re GCC Usual Resident Population)

- Citizens who were absent for 12 months or more

Non-Citizens

- Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country of enumeration, regardless of their place of usual residence

Definitions

Absentees	People who usually live in a country but were absent for short periods due to holidays, work assignments or similar.
Census Night Address	Geographical place (address) at which each person was present at the Census Reference Moment.
Census Reference Moment/ Time of the Census	Each person and set of living quarters must be enumerated in respect of the same point of time. This is usually accomplished by fixing a census "moment" at midnight at the beginning of the census day. It is also known as the Census Reference Time or Time of the Census

Citizen	A person, who is a citizen of the country of enumeration. Citizenship may be obtained through birth, marriage or through legal processes, specific to the country.
Country of Enumeration	The country where the census is conducted
Foreign/Non citizen	Non-national of the country of enumeration (that is, a citizen of another country or a stateless person)
Foreign born	Any person (citizen and non-citizen) not born in the country of enumeration
GCC Citizens	Any person who is a citizen of the GCC countries (UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait)
GCC Usual Resident Population	<i>People with citizenship</i> of the relevant country, irrespective of whether they were in the country for the last 12 months (or intend to live there for at least 6 months), and <i>People without citizenship</i> present in the country and who reside (legally or illegally), or intend to reside, in the country continuously for <u>most of the last 12 months</u> (that is, for at least six months and one day), or <u>intend to live there for at least six months</u> ; including those who are temporarily absent
International comparable Usual Resident Population	<i>People with citizenship</i> who have lived continuously in the country for <u>most of the last 12 months</u> (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, <u>or intend to live in the country for at least six months</u> and <i>People without citizenship</i> , who have lived (legally or illegally) continuously in the country for <u>most of the last 12 months</u> (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, <u>or intend to live in the country for at least six months</u> Note – People persons who may have citizenship or family ties, but were absent from the country for more than six of the last 12 months, are not Usual Residents in this definition. This means that people with citizenship in a GCC country, who were absent from the country for more than six of the last 12 months, will be excluded from this measure.
Native	Any person born in the country of enumeration, irrespective of citizenship
Place of Usual Residence	The place at which the person has lived continuously for <u>most of the last 12 months</u> (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or <u>intends to live for at least six months.</u>

Usual Residents	Usual Residents are all the people (citizens and non-citizens) who usually live in a country, that is: They have lived continuously in a country for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least six months and 1 day), excluding temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or They intend to live in that country for at least six months or more.
Usual Residence	The place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and <u>has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time</u>
Visitors	Persons who are not usually resident but temporarily present on the day of the census.

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 2.48-2.54, 4.37, 4.52-4.57

2.2 Relationship between theoretical definitions, enumerated population and Census Population Counts

In order to produce harmonised GCC population and housing statistics, countries are required to produce Population counts on a usual residence basis, using the definitions outlined in section 2.1. However, countries may use different methods and approaches to produce these. In addition, countries may also have specific national requirements for other population requirements.

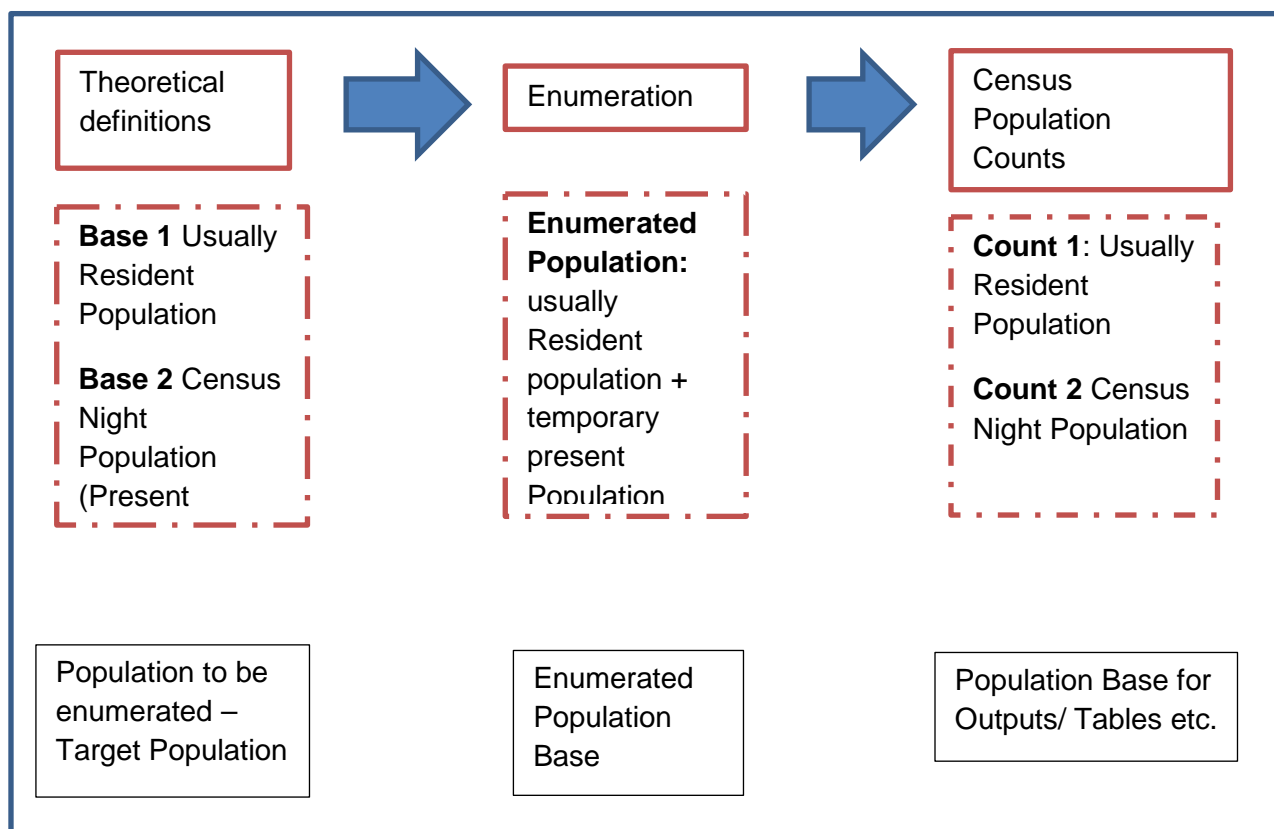
Producing any population count, requires countries to determine

- The *population to be enumerated* or *target population*. This theoretical definition is the set of persons that a country decides should be covered by the census, even if they are subsequently excluded from a specific population count. In other words, this is the group of people (and their housing units), who should be covered by the census operations (including administrative data collation). This is determined at the start of the design of the census.
- The *enumerated population base*. This is composed of those persons who are *actually enumerated or counted* during the census operations.
- The *population base* –This is the population to be used for the compilation of statistical aggregates in a particular tabulation or set of outputs. It is derived from applying the theoretical definition to the *enumerated population base*. Specific outputs may include a sub-set of the *population to be enumerated*.

The *population count* for any output or tabulation, is the total obtained by adding individual records from the *population base*.

The relationship between these concepts is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Theoretical Population definitions, Enumerated Population and Census Population Counts



Options to produce a Usual Residence ‘enumerated population base.

Countries can produce a Usual Residence enumerated population base in two different ways:

- **population present** basis
- **usual residence** basis.

Population present basis

Under this approach, everyone in the country is enumerated. Information is separately collected about:

- Usual Residents enumerated at their residence;
- Absentees (people usually resident who were somewhere else at the time of the census) and
- Visitors (people who are usually resident elsewhere).

Usual residence basis

Only people who are usual residents of the country, at the time of the census are included. Information about all usual residents is collected about their usual residence, regardless of whether they are present at the time of the census or not. Visitors and others who do not meet the criteria for usual residence are excluded.

In choosing the methodology, countries need to consider all of their information needs, as well as the ease of obtaining the information

Definitions

Enumeration	The act of collecting data about a person (or household), irrespective of whether this occurs through fieldwork, or indirectly using data that is already recorded in administrative registers.
-------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3

paras 2.55 – 2.63, 4.39 - 4.47

Section 3 Population topics in 2020 Census Core Data Basket

3.1 Directly Collected Population Topics

Geography and Internal Migration Characteristics

1. Place of Usual Residence

The **Place of usual residence** is the place at which the usual resident person lives at the time of the census, and has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time.

Coverage Total Population

Measurement Issues

Determining who is “usually resident in the country”

It is necessary to determine for each person:

- Whether they were in the country (excluding short visits) for 12 months or more
- Whether they intend to stay in the country for 6 months or more

In addition, for each Absentee (a person who usually lives in the country, but is absent at the time of the census), it is necessary to determine whether they are away for 6 months or more (excluding short visits).

Citizens of GCC countries, living overseas, but expected to return, should be separately identified.

All other Inclusions and Exclusions are discussed in **Overview of Usual Residence Census** (Section 2.1).

Determining “location of usual residence within a country”

It is necessary to assign everyone to one usual residence. Therefore, it is necessary to have rules to manage people with more than one residence

A total usually resident population count for each Geographical division (e.g. country, Administrative region, Municipality, Locality) would normally be compiled by adding people who are usually resident and present to those who are usually resident but temporarily absent (Absentees).

Determining Usual Residents at a specific Address

In addition to the Inclusions and Exclusions discussed in **Overview of Usual Residence Census** – Section 2.1, the rules set out in Table 8 should also be applied to identify the usually resident population at a specific address or location.

Table 8: Rules for determining Usually Resident Population at a Specific Address/Location

Specific case	Place of Usual Residence
People who work away from home during the week and who return to the family home at weekends.	Family home
Students in primary and secondary education who are away from home during the school term.	Family home
Students in tertiary education who are away from home while at college or university	Term-time address regardless of whether this is an institution (such as a boarding school) or a private residence
People who cannot identify their place of usual residence, such as those who move often such as nomads or homeless people	Census Night Address
Person with more than one residence within the country during the year	Address where they spend the most time, irrespective of whether or not the person is present at that place at the census reference time
Family members who alternate between two households (addresses)	Address where they spend the most time. Where an equal amount of time is spent with two households (e.g. children who live with two different parents), then the place of usual residence is where the person is living at the time of the census.
People living in institutions (e.g. hospital patients, prisoners, etc.) who have spent 6 months or are likely to spend 6 months or more in the institution	Institution where they live at the time of the census
National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country, and abroad for less than 12 months, and <u>intending to return to place of enumeration.</u>	Family home address within the country. If this does not apply, then the duty station (location of base, etc.) within the country to which they were attached before leaving.
National military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country, and abroad for less than 12 months, but <u>not intending to return to the place of departure.</u>	These people should be assigned to a special extra region.

Specific Issues for Traditional Censuses

Coverage

It is necessary to determine if every person in the address on census night is a Usual Resident or a Visitor.

It is also necessary to identify and list any Usual Residents who are away from the address – i.e. Absentees.

Producing Usual Resident Counts

This requires the following topics to be collected for each person in the household:

- o **Place of usual residence** by asking a direct question

- **Census Night Address** (See Section 6 Country Specific Topics – **Census Night Address**)

If the answers differ, the **Place of usual residence** needs to be coded to the district, locality, etc. of the place of the usual residence

Absentees (People who are absent from their Usual Address).

Place of Usual Residence and **Census Night Address** are required for all Absentees. It is not always possible to collect information if a whole household is temporarily absent. If the household is in the country of enumeration, it will be necessary to collect information about these people at their **Census Night Address** and if necessary ‘transfer’ them to the correct location (e.g. Administrative region or sub-region), using the information recorded about their **Place of Usual Residence**.

If the whole household is absent from the country, it can be difficult to obtain information.

Specific Issues for Administrative Register Censuses

Coverage of Administrative Registers

The statistical Population Register must include **ALL** people included in the definition of usual residents. The coverage of Population Registers may not meet statistical requirements. Specifically, Administrative Population registers may exclude:

- Unregistered births
- Illegal immigrants
- Homeless persons
- Nomadic or floating populations
- People involved in illegal activities

However, Administrative registers may include the following:

- Unregistered deaths
- People who have left the country, but have not deregistered
- People who are out of the country, intending to return but in more than six months’ time.

Assigning Place of Usual Residence

People must be assigned to their **Place of Usual Residence** at the time of the Census. The location of usual residence may need to be replaced by the *registered* place of residence, where the criterion of residence is similarly defined with reference to a qualification period of 12 months. Countries will need to determine if the *registered* place of residence is a physical location and not a postal address, or address of employer.

Other Issues

Administrative registers will generally NOT have information related to intention to stay in a country or specific locality.

It may be necessary to specifically identify people who are present in the registers but do not meet the criteria of usual residence (i.e. people who have been resident in the country for less than 6 months and do not intend to stay for 6 months or more)

Recording the concepts and definitions that were used

In these cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Specific requirements

Geographical Classifications

Place of Usual Residence is used within countries to derive the following population counts:

- Usual Resident Total Population
- Usual Resident Population for Localities (including Municipalities/ sub-regions as applicable)
- Usual Resident Population for Urban and Rural areas.

This means that **Place of Usual Residence** must be assigned at least to the following Geographical classifications

- Administrative Region, (including sub-region as applicable), Municipality and Locality level
- Urban/Rural location.

Expected GCC Geographical based outputs

GCC-Stat expects to provide geographical based outputs using country and Administrative level geographies (e.g. Municipalities/Locations). For this reason, the standard Geographic output classification requires Country and Administrative level geography. In some cases, Sub-region will also be required.

Consistent with the UN Demographic Yearbook reporting requirements⁴ GCC-Stat also expects to use the UNSD standard classifications of City Indicator, City Type, together with Rural/Urban classifications to provide disaggregations on cities, urban and rural areas in the GCC. This means that Localities and Municipalities need to be assigned to specific classifications (Locality size, City Indicator, City Type). These classifications will also enable countries to provide small area census data for other users, and meet UNSD requirements.

Usual Residence Indicators

Every person enumerated in the census needs to be assigned Usual Residence indicators. Separate indicators are required for Usual Residence in Country, and Usual Residence in Location. The classifications for these indicators are shown below.

Definitions

Absentees	People who usually live in a country but were absent for short periods due to holidays, work assignments or similar
City Indicator	Whether the City is the Capital City or a City with more than 100,000 population
City Proper	City that exists within one set of administrative boundaries
City Type	Classification of cities into Urban Agglomerations or other types of Cities
Locality	Smallest administrative unit (e.g. village, municipality)
Locality Size	Population Size of Locality. Sizes are based on latest UN requirements

⁴ See Demographic Yearbook System, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#questionnaires>

Place of Usual Residence	“The place at which the person has lived continuously for <u>most of the last 12 months</u> (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or <u>intends to live for at least six months.</u> ”
Rural	To come
Urban	To come
Urban Agglomeration	Urban areas with one or two core cities and multiple peripheral cities and towns/villages that are closely associated economically, socially or both ⁵
Usual Residents	Usual Residents are all the people (citizens and non-citizens) who usually live in a country, that is: They have lived continuously in a country for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least six months and 1 day), excluding temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or they intend to live in that country for at least six months or more.
Usual Resident Status	Usual Resident Status of each person enumerated (listed) in the census.
Usual Resident Status in Country	Usual Resident status within the country of enumeration
Usual Resident Status in Locality	Usual Resident status within the locality
Visitors	Persons not usually resident but temporarily present on the day of the census

Classifications

City Indicator	1. Capital City 2. City more than 100,000 Population
City Type	1. City Proper 2. Urban Agglomeration

⁵ Based on broad definition described in Urban Agglomeration: An evolving concept of an emerging phenomenon, Chaunglin Fan and Danlin Yu, Landscape and Urban Planning June 2017, Volume 162

Locality Size	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1-199; 2. 200-499; 3. 500-999; 4. 1000-1999; 5. 2000-4999; 6. 5000-9999; 7. 10,000- 19,999; 8. 20,000-49,999; 9. 50,000- 99,999; 10. 100,000- 499,999; 11. 500,000 - 999,999; 12. 1,000,000-4,999,999; 13. 5,000,000-9,999,999; 14. 10,000,000 +
Rural/Urban Indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban 2. Rural
Standard GCC Geography outputs	Country Administrative Region (as applicable) – e.g. Governate /Muhafazah Sub-region (as applicable)
Usual Residence Status in Country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Usual Resident in country 2. Usual Resident, not in country (Absentee) 3. Non-resident present (Visitor)
Usual Residence Status in Locality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Usual Resident in Locality 2. Usual Resident, not in Locality (Absentee) 3. Non-resident present (Visitor)

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 2.50, 4.36- 4.43, 4.52-4.57, 4.82-4.100

2. Place of birth

Place of Birth refers to the geographical unit (locality) where the mother usually resided at the time of the person's birth.

For persons born within the country of enumeration, the **Place of Birth** is the civil division (e.g. municipality, locality) in which the person was born.

For persons born in other countries, the **Place of Birth** is the **Country of Birth** (Population topic 4)

Coverage - Total Population

Measurement Issues

Place of Birth and **Country of Birth** (Population topic 4) are related topics; and should only be collected once.

For both administrative and traditional censuses, it is important not to confuse **Place of Birth** with **Country of Citizenship** (Population topic 5).

Specific requirements

Place of Birth in country of enumeration needs to be geocoded to the locality level and the Rural/Urban indicator

Place of Birth outside the country of enumeration uses the standard country classification for the **Country of Birth** topic (Population topic 4).

Definitions

Civil Division	The relevant geography unit used in the administration of the country
Country	A country is the current name – either short or official – of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest.
Country of Enumeration	The country where the census is conducted
Locality	Smallest administrative unit (e.g. village, municipality)
Rural	To come
Urban	To come

Classifications

Country	The international classification <i>Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use</i> , http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm should be used to code country, when the person is born outside the country of enumeration – See also Country of Birth (Population topic 4)
Rural/Urban Indicator	1. Urban 2. Rural
Standard Geography	The following should be used for classifying Place of Birth in country of enumeration Country Administrative Region (as applicable) – e.g. Governate /Muhafazah Sub-region (as applicable) Municipality Locality

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.64 – 4.7100

3. Duration of Residence

Duration of residence is the interval of time during which each person has lived in the locality that is his or her usual residence at the time of the census, or the Administrative Region or Municipality in which that locality is situated.

Coverage - Total Population

Measurement Issues

Duration of residence is the length of time spent living in the Administrative Region, Municipality or Locality, not in the particular housing unit.

For those people who move regularly, the measure is of the most recent move to the current place of usual residence).

Specific requirements

Duration of residence is measured in complete years, averaged to the nearest year. (Less than six months is rounded down, between six and twelve months is rounded up.)

Definitions

Locality	Smallest administrative unit (e.g. village, municipality)
Place of Usual Residence	“The place at which the person has lived continuously for <u>most of the last 12 months</u> (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or <u>intends to live for at least six months.</u> ”

Classifications

Duration of Residence	0. Less than 1 year 1 At least 1 year, but less than 2 years 2 At least 2 years, but less than 3 years 3 At least 3 years, but less than 4 years 4 At least 4 years, but less than 5 years 5 At least 5 years but less than 10 years 6 At least 10 years but less than 15 years 7 At least 15 years but less than 20 years 8 20 years or more
-----------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.72-4.74

International Migration Characteristics

4. Country of Birth

Country of Birth is the country in which the person was born. Country of Birth usually refers to the country where the birth took place.

Coverage - Total Population

Measurement Issues

Country of birth of a person is not necessarily the same as **Country of Citizenship** (Population topic 5).

Citizens born outside the country should have the country where the birth took place recorded.

Respondents (Citizens or Non-citizens) who were born outside of the country, who cannot identify their country of birth, should have the continent or region recorded.

Specific requirements

Traditional Census

Place of Birth (Population topic 2) and **Country of Birth** should only be collected once. **Country of Birth** can then be derived from the response to the **Place of Birth** topic,

recognizing that people born outside of the country of enumeration only need to provide country information.

Administrative Census

Country of Birth and **Place of Birth** are related topics. **Country of Birth** only requires information at the country level. **Place of Birth** requires locality information, within the country of enumeration.

Definitions

Country	A country is the current name – either short or official – of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest.
Country of Enumeration	The country where the census is conducted
GCC	Region comprising the Gulf Cooperation Council countries - United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait

Classifications

Country	<i>Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use</i> , (United Nations) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm
Country Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country of Enumeration 2. Other GCC Countries 3. Other countries

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.105-4.109

5. Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship is the country an individual is a citizen of and with which the individual enjoys a particular legal bond, acquired by birth, naturalization, marriage or some other mechanism.

Coverage - Total Population

Measurement Issues

Country of Citizenship and **Country of Birth** (Population topic 4) are not necessarily the same.

Specific requirements

The **Country of Citizenship** topic should also be used to determine whether people are Citizens or Non-citizens of the country of enumeration and of the GCC.

GCC Citizens are required to be coded to either Citizen of Country of Enumeration or Other GCC Citizen. Non-citizens of any of the GCC countries should be recorded as Non-citizens.

This Nationality classification will be a standard way of disaggregating many other topics.

Definitions

Citizen of country of enumeration (Local Citizen)	A person, who is a citizen of the country of enumeration. Citizenship may be obtained through birth, marriage or through legal processes, specific to the country.
Country	A country is the current name – either short or official – of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest.
Country of Enumeration	The country where the census is conducted
Foreign/Non-citizen	Non-national of the country of enumeration or GCC, (that is, a citizen of a non-GCC country or a stateless person).
GCC	Region comprising the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. - United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait
Other GCC Citizen	Citizens of GCC countries, other than the country of enumeration. Citizenship may be obtained through birth, marriage or through legal processes, specific to the country. For example if the country of enumeration is Kuwait, then citizens of the other GCC countries (UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Qatar) would be coded as Other GCC Citizen

Classifications

Country	<i>Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use</i> , (United Nations) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm
Citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizen of country of Enumeration (Local citizen) 2. Other GCC Citizen 3. Non-Citizen
GCC Citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Arab Emirates 2. Bahrain 3. Saudi Arabia 4. Oman 5. Qatar 6. Kuwait

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.110-4.115

6. Year or Period of Arrival

Year or period of Arrival refers to the calendar year and month of first arrival of a foreign-born person to the country of enumeration.

Coverage - Total Population – born outside the country of enumeration

Measurement Issues

The topic is measured as the year and month of arrival

Specific requirements

Coverage

Year or period of arrival only applies to people born outside of the country of enumeration. This includes Local citizens, other GCC citizens and Non-citizens. The topic does not apply

to people born in the country of enumeration, even if they have spent long periods of time out of the country.

Local Citizens born outside the country of enumeration

The date when they first returned to the country should be recorded.

People who have lived in more than one GCC country.

Many GCC citizens and non-citizens have lived in more than one GCC country. For those who were not born in the country of enumeration; it is important to identify the year or period of arrival in the country of enumeration; not the year or period of arrival in the GCC.

Calculating estimates of Duration of Residence in the Country

Year of arrival may also be used to calculate estimates of Duration of Residence in the Country. This is calculated by comparing **Year of Arrival** with the Census date, and calculating a rounded estimate.

Definitions

Country of Enumeration	The country where the census is conducted
Duration of Residence in Country	Interval of time during which each foreign-born person has lived in the country at the time of the census.
GCC	Region comprising the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. - United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait
Year or period of arrival	Calendar year and month of arrival of first arrival of a foreign-born person to the country

Classifications

Duration of Residence in Country	0. Less than 1 year 1 At least 1 year, but less than 2 years 2 At least 2 years, but less than 3 years 3 At least 3 years, but less than 4 years 4 At least 4 years, but less than 5 years 5 At least 5 years but less than 10 years 6 At least 10 years but less than 15 years 7 At least 15 years but less than 20 years 8 20 years or more
----------------------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
 paras 4.117-4.120

Household and Family Characteristics

7. Relationship to the reference person

This is the relationship that each person in a household has to the nominated reference person.

Coverage All people with **Household Type** of Family or Share Households (See **Household Type** - Housing topic 12). Note -This topic does NOT apply to people living in Collective households.

Measurement Issues

The assigning of relationships to the head of household (reference person) is a key step in the process of developing family and household statistics.

The head of household (reference person) is firstly identified and then the remaining members of the household are recorded according to their Relationship to the reference person.

Assigning the Reference Person

In this region, most households are family households, i.e. they consist (except for domestic servants) of persons related by blood or marriage.

To avoid missing key relationships and bias, the following guidelines will help in the selection of the reference person:

- (a) Select either the husband or the wife of a married couple living in the household (preferably from the middle generation in a multi-generational household)
- (b) If this is not possible, select the parent, where one parent lives with his or her sons or daughters of any age.
- (c) If none of the above conditions applies, then any adult member of the household may be selected.

Assigning relationships

After identification of the reference member of the household, each of the remaining members of the household should be recorded in relation to that person, using the codes set out below.

Listing order

The first person entered after the reference person would be the spouse of that person, followed by unmarried children and then by married children, their spouses and children. In households with more than one wife, each wife and her unmarried children should be listed in succession.

Checking everyone is listed

Note that while it is traditional to have the oldest male relative as the head of household, care should be taken to ensure that all separate families are identified. This can be done by listing first the oldest couples and any unmarried children. Then starting with the oldest married children, list them in turn, with spouse and children. Check that all married children and their families are listed.

Take care to list all domestic servants who live with the household.

Specific requirements

In Administrative censuses, it may not be possible to assign people to all of the categories. In these cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Definitions

Reference Person	The reference person is: (a) Either the husband or the wife of a married couple living in the household (preferably from the middle generation in a multi-generational household); or (b) The parent, where one parent lives with his or her sons or daughters of any age. (c) If none of the above conditions applies, then any adult member of the household may be selected.
Spouse	Married partner of the reference person
Child	Any unmarried individual, regardless of age, who lives with his or her parent(s) and has no children in the same household. (The definition of a 'census' child is primarily a function of an individual's relationship to other household members, regardless of age.)
Other Relative	Other family member
Domestic Employee	Domestic employees (workers) living with the household.

Classifications

Relationship to Reference Person	<ol style="list-style-type: none">0. Reference Person1. spouse2. child3. spouse of child4. grandchild or great-grandchild5. parent (or parent of spouse)6. other relative7. domestic employee or8. other person not related to the reference person.
----------------------------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.129-4.139

Demographic and Social Characteristics

8. Sex

Sex is the distinction between males and females based on the biological differences in sexual characteristics.

Coverage Total Population

Measurement Issues

In Traditional censuses, the Sex of an individual may be determined from the name of the individual. In some situations, it may be necessary to request this information directly from the reference person

Specific requirements

This information should be reported for every person for whom census information has been collected. Where this information is missing, it should be imputed, rather than reported as 'not stated'. Imputation may use other information such as Name, **Marital Status** (Population topic 10), **Age** (Population topic 9), and **Relationship to Reference Person** (Population topic 7), to systematically determine the response.

Definitions

None

Classifications

Sex	1. Male
	2. Female

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.150

9. Age

Age is the interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed years.

Coverage Total Population

Measurement Issues

Rounding

Where Age is derived from the difference between the Date of Birth and the Date of the Census (17 March 2020), it will be necessary to round to the nearest year. Standard rounding should be used, for example people who are 25 years and 3 months would be rounded to 25 years. People aged 35 years and 7 months would be rounded to 36 years.

Babies less than 6 months old, should be rounded to 0 years, while babies between 6 months and 1 year, should be rounded to 1 year of age.

Traditional Censuses

Age should be obtained from the Date of birth (year, month and day). This is more accurate than by asking directly for age at the person's last birthday.

Where people do not know the exact day and month, an estimate should be made.

Administrative Censuses

If the registers record both Date of Birth, and Age, the Date of Birth information should be used. If only Age is recorded, it is important to identify the reference date. For example, Age at the last birthday, Age when administrative form was completed or updated, etc.

Use of Hajri dates

Some countries may also chose to collect information on the Hajri date of birth. For GCC and international consistency, the standard outputs will be reported in Gregorian years.

Specific requirements

This information should be reported for every person. Where this information is missing, it should be imputed, rather than reported as 'not stated'. Imputation may use other information such as Name, **Marital Status** (Population topic 10), **Sex** (Population topic 8), and **Relationship to Reference Person** (Population topic 7), to determine the response.

Definitions

None

Classifications

Standard 5 year Age Groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-42. 5-93. 10-144. 15-195. 20-246. 25-297. 30-348. 35-399. 40-4410. 45-4911. 50-5412. 55-5913. 60-6414. 65-6915. 70-7416. 75-7917. 80-8418. 85+
Standard 10 year Age Groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-92. 10-193. 20-294. 30-395. 40-496. 50-597. 60-698. 70-799. 80+-
Standard Age Groups 15 years and over	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 15-192. 20-243. 25-294. 30-345. 35-396. 40-447. 45-498. 50-549. 55-5910. 60-6411. 65+

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.151 – 4.162

10. Marital Status

Marital status is the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country of enumeration.

Coverage – Total Population, 15 years and over

Measurement Issues

People who have signed a Marriage Contract, but have not yet conducted the Marriage ceremony should be recorded as Married.

People who are Married, but with families in another country, should be recorded as ‘Married.’ They should NOT be coded as Bachelor/Never Married.

Administrative Censuses

Care should be taken to identify the best source for current Marital Status information, as there may be delays in Marital Status information being updated in all registers.

Specific requirements

No additional requirements.

Definitions

Never Married	Person who has never been married
Married	Person who is married (including people who have signed the marriage contract)
Widowed and not remarried	Person who has previously been married, but their spouse has died
Divorced and not remarried	Person who has previously been married, but whose marriage is now legally dissolved

Classifications

Marital Status	1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Widowed and not remarried 4. Divorced and not remarried
-----------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.163- 4.171

[Education Characteristics](#)

11. Literacy

Literacy identifies people who are “literate” (can both read and write) and people who are “illiterate.”

Coverage – Total Population, 10 years and over

Measurement Issues

Literacy should be collected for all persons 10 years of age and over.

Literacy applies to any language.

Specific requirements

Literacy should be collected separately to **School Attendance** (Population topic 12) or **Educational Attainment** (Population topic 13).

Literacy should not be derived through **Educational Attainment** (Population topic 13), because although the two are related, there are substantial differences. People can obtain literacy skills through informal or unofficial education, as well as through formal officially organised education. This includes people who were taught to read and write by family members. There are also cases where people leave school with only partial literacy skills, or lose them because of a lack of practice.

Definitions

Literate	A literate person is one who can both read and write, with understanding a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life.
Illiterate	An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life.

Classifications

Literacy	1. Literate 2. Illiterate
----------	------------------------------

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.258 - 4.264

12. School Attendance

School Attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the census.

Coverage – Total Population, 3 years and over

Measurement Issues

Mapping of classifications

To allow international and regional comparison, data on **School Attendance** should be output using the ISCED 2011 classification. In conjunction with most UN countries, the UNESCO Institute of Statistics has completed a mapping of country education systems to the ISCED 2011 classification. Mappings for all GCC countries can be found at <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>. These mappings are for both **School Attendance** and **Educational Attainment** (Population topic 13).

The mappings for GCC countries allow for both Government and Private school qualifications to the ISCED 2011 framework.

If it is not possible to map school attendance to all of the ISCED 2011 classification, using the UNESCO tools, then the categories, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Measuring School Attendance

The requirement is to measure **School Attendance**, and not Enrollment, as a student can be enrolled, but not necessarily be attending, an educational institution.

The GCC Census Reference Date of 17 March 2020 is expected to avoid school vacations. However, if the census is taken during a vacation period, then **School Attendance** is measured at the end of the school year or during the last school year.

Age Groups applying to School Attendance

School Attendance applies to Early Childhood Education, School Education, Vocational study as well as Tertiary study. Care should be taken not to restrict this topic to younger people.

School Attendance and Labour Force Status

School Attendance should not be confused with **Labour Force Status** (Population topic 14). Some students aged 15 years and over attending Educational Institutions, will be working part-time or full-time (i.e. Employed) or looking for work (i.e. Unemployed). For this reason, **Labour Force Status** is collected separately. See **Labour Force Status** (Population topic 14).

Specific requirements

Data on **School Attendance**, **Educational Attainment** (Population topic 13) and **Literacy Status** (Population topic 11) should be collected and tabulated separately and independently of each other.

People living in Collective Living Quarters

Most people living in collective living quarters in GCC countries are not attending educational institutions. However, some people, such as those living in educational hostels, do attend this type of institution. Accordingly, the topic is required for all parts of the population.

However, countries conducting Traditional Censuses may chose not to collect this information from some types of Collective Living Quarters, such as Worker Camps where people are not attending Educational Institutions. The metadata should make it clear if the information has not been collected.

Early Childhood Education and Childcare

Programmes that only cover childcare (supervision, nutrition and health), but not educational development are not included as Early Childhood Education. Similarly, informal learning by children from parents, other relatives or friends is not included as Early Childhood Education.

Definitions⁶

Early childhood Education	Educational Programmes which aim to support children's cognitive, physical, social and emotional development. Programmes may include early childhood educational development (0-2 years) and pre-primary education (3 years to start of primary education).
Primary Education	Programmes designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (Literacy and numeracy) and establish a solid foundation for learning and understanding core areas of knowledge, personal and social development
Lower Secondary Education	Education programmes completed after Primary Education. These programmes are usually organised around a subject-oriented curriculum and aim to lay foundation for further learning and human development. Students typically enter this level between the ages of 10 and 13.
Upper Secondary Education	Programmes designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education or provide skills relevant to employment or both. Programmes are more varied, specialized and in-depth than the programmes in Lower Secondary (ISCED Level 2). Students typically enter this programme at the ages of 14 and 16.
Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED level 4) provides learning experiences to prepare for labour market entry as well as tertiary education. It aims at the individual acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies lower than the level of complexity characteristic of tertiary education. ISCED level 4 programmes are typically vocational programmes.
Tertiary Education	Tertiary education builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education, with a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education.
Short-cycle Tertiary Education	Short-cycle tertiary education programmes (ISCED level 5), are often designed to provide participants with professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically, they are practically based, occupationally-specific and prepare students to enter the labour market, but may also provide a pathway to other tertiary education programmes. Academic tertiary education programmes below the level of a Bachelor's programme or equivalent are also classified as ISCED level 5, e.g. English Foundation course.
Bachelor's or equivalent level	Bachelor's or equivalent level, aim to provide intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a first degree or equivalent qualification. Typically theoretically-based, programmes may include practical components and are traditionally offered by universities and equivalent tertiary educational institutions

⁶ These definitions are based on the International Standard classification of Education, ISCED 2011
<http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>

Master's or equivalent level	Master's or equivalent level, aim to provide participants with advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a second degree or equivalent qualification. Programmes at this level may have a substantial research component but do not yet lead to the award of a doctoral qualification. Typically, programmes at this level are theoretically-based but may include practical components and are traditionally offered by universities and other tertiary educational institutions
Doctoral or equivalent level	Doctoral or equivalent level programmes are designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification and are typically offered only by research-oriented tertiary educational institutions such as universities. Doctoral programmes usually conclude with the submission and defence of a thesis, dissertation or equivalent.

Classifications

School Attendance	ISCED level 0: Early childhood education ISCED level 1: Primary education ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education ISCED level 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education ISCED level 5: Short-cycle tertiary education ISCED level 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level ISCED level 7: Master's or equivalent level ISCED level 8: Doctoral or equivalent level Not Attending
-------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.265-4.271

13. Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment is the highest formal education level successfully complete by an individual, typically certified by a recognised qualification.

Coverage – Total Population, 3 years and over

Measurement Issues

Relationship with other Education topics

Educational Attainment measures the highest formal qualification or completion of study in the official education system. It is different to **School Attendance** (Population topic 12).

Literacy (Population topic 11) should not be derived through **Educational Attainment** as there are substantial differences. People can obtain literacy skills through informal or unofficial education, as well as through formal officially organised education. This includes people who were taught to read and write by family members.

Mapping of classifications

Use of UNESCO framework

To allow international and regional comparison, data on **Educational Attainment** should be output using the ISCED 2011 classification. In conjunction with most UN countries, the

UNESCO Institute of Statistics has completed a mapping of country education systems to the ISCED 2011 classification, including both **School Attendance** (Population topic 12) and **Educational Attainment**. Mappings for most UN countries, including all GCC countries can be found at <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>. In general these mappings include both current qualifications and qualifications awarded by the official education system in earlier years.

If it is not possible to map all qualifications using the UNESCO mappings (including for example any missing historical qualifications), then the concepts and definitions used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Mapping of Education completed in other countries

People in GCC countries (citizens and non-citizens) may have completed education in many different countries. Where qualifications were obtained in other countries, it may be necessary to use the UNESCO mappings <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings> to ensure that qualifications are appropriately mapped to the ISCED 2011 standard.

Where it is not possible to map education qualifications using all of the UNESCO mappings, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata

Specific requirements

People who have not completed any education.

Educational attainment measures the highest completed formal level of education. If no level of education has been completed, then the response should be coded as “Less than Primary Education”. This includes people who attended, but did not complete Primary Education.

People who have attended, but not completed qualifications for education level

As **Educational Attainment** measures the highest completed formal level of education, people who have attended but not complete qualifications (or years of study) at any level, should be coded to the level that they have completed. For example, a young person who is attending lower secondary school, but has not completed the full years of study would be coded to Primary Education. Similarly, a person with a Bachelor’s degree, who is undertaking but has not yet completed a Master’s degree, would be coded as Bachelor’s or equivalent level (ISCED level 6).

Definitions⁷

Less than Primary Education	This includes individuals who have never attended an education programme, attended some early childhood education (ISCED 0); or who have attended some primary education but have not successfully completed ISCED level 1, as well as individuals who are still attending early childhood education but have not completed it.
-----------------------------	---

⁷ These definitions are based on the International Standard classification of Education, ISCED 2011 <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>

Primary Education	Programmes designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (Literacy and numeracy) and establish a solid foundation for learning and understanding core areas of knowledge, personal and social development
Lower Secondary Education	Education programmes completed after Primary Education. These programmes are usually organised around a subject-oriented curriculum and aim to lay foundation for further learning and human development. Students typically enter this level between the ages of 10 and 13.
Upper Secondary Education	Programmes designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education or provide skills relevant to employment or both. Programmes are more varied, specialized and in-depth than the programmes in Lower Secondary (ISCED Level 2). Students typically enter this programme at the ages of 14 and 16.
Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED level 4) provides learning experiences building on secondary education, preparing for labour market entry as well as tertiary education. It aims at the individual acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies lower than the level of complexity characteristic of tertiary education. ISCED level 4 programmes are typically vocational programmes that prepare for the labour market, and so are not considered to be tertiary education.
Tertiary Education	Tertiary education builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education, with a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education.
Short-cycle Tertiary Education	Short-cycle tertiary education programmes (ISCED level 5), are often designed to provide participants with professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically, they are practically based, specific to occupations and prepare students to enter the labour market. However, they may also provide a pathway to other tertiary education programmes. Academic tertiary education programmes below the level of a Bachelor's programme or equivalent are also classified as ISCED level 5, e.g. English Foundation course.
Bachelor's or equivalent level	Bachelor's or equivalent level programmes, aim to provide intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a first degree or equivalent qualification. Typically theoretically based, programmes may include practical components and are traditionally offered by universities and equivalent tertiary educational institutions.
Master's or equivalent level	Master's or equivalent level programmes, aim to provide participants with advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a second degree or equivalent qualification. Programmes at this level may have a substantial research component but do not yet lead to the award of a doctoral qualification. Typically, programmes at this level are theoretically based, but may include practical components. Universities and other tertiary educational institutions traditionally offer these programmes.

Doctoral or equivalent level	Doctoral or equivalent level programmes are designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification and are typically offered only by research-oriented tertiary educational institutions such as universities. Doctoral programmes usually conclude with the submission and defence of a thesis, dissertation or equivalent.
------------------------------	--

Classifications

Education Attainment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. ISCED level 0: Less than Primary Education 1. ISCED level 1: Primary education 2. ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education 3. ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education 4. ISCED level 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education 5. ISCED level 5: Short-cycle tertiary education 6. ISCED level 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level 7. ISCED level 7: Master's or equivalent level 8. ISCED level 8: Doctoral or equivalent level
----------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.272- 4.280

Economic Characteristics

14. Labour Force Status

The classification of all people 15 years and over into their **Labour Force Status** (employed, unemployed, or outside the labour force), over the reference period; measures their inclusion (employed and unemployed) or exclusion from the labour force.

Coverage – Total Population, 15 years and over

Measurement Issues

All persons should be classified to one of the three categories (employed, unemployed, or outside the labour force). The labour force status definitions including the definitions for employed, unemployed and not in the labour force; follow the standards approved by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2013.⁸

Labour Force Status relates to the last seven (7) days prior to the census day.

Treatment of Multiple Labour Force statuses in Reference period

During the reference period, people may be engaged in multiple labour force related activities. However, to establish their labour force status, priority is given to employment over unemployment; and to unemployment over outside the labour force.

This means for example that:

- Anyone who is employed, but is also looking for a different or additional job, is classified as Employed,
- Students who are in part-time work are classified as Employed

⁸ http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/19/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm

- Students who are looking for paid work and are available to work, are classified as Unemployed
- People engaged in unpaid household duties (e.g. full time parents at home), and who are working from home (e.g. running a blog for profit) are classified as Employed.

People Not in the Labour Force

Some people may be classifiable in more than one category (e.g. people engaged in unpaid household duties who are also students). For this reason, there are also prioritisation rules for people who are Not in the Labour Force, with Studying given priority over Unpaid household duties, and Unpaid household duties given priority over Retirement.

This means for example that

- Anyone not in the Labour Force, who is carrying out Unpaid Household Duties and Studying is classified as Studying,
- Anyone not in the Labour Force, who is carrying out Unpaid Household Duties and also Retired is classified as Unpaid Household Duties.

Specific requirements

Standard Labour Force Status disaggregations are for Employed, Unemployed and Not in the Labour Force.

Countries should also provide a finer breakdown of those people in the group “Not in the Labour Force”. In doing so, it is important that the prioritization described above is not lost.

Definitions

Employed persons	<p>All those people of working age, 15 years and over, who during the last 7 days before census day were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit who worked at least one hour.</p> <p>This includes employed persons “not at work” due to “temporary absence” (sickness, holiday, shifts, flexible work time, compensatory leave for overtime, etc).</p> <p>Excluded from employment are people engaged in other forms of work such as voluntary work, unpaid work conducted by interns and trainees, unpaid military service.</p>
Unemployed persons	<p>All those working age 15 and over, who</p> <p>(a) were not in employment in the seven days before census day, and</p> <p>(b) carried out activities to seek employment during in the four weeks prior to the census,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.</p>
Persons outside the labour force (People Not in the Labour Force)	<p>All those, of working age, 15 and over, who in the seven days before the census day were neither employed nor unemployed.</p>

Work for Pay or profit	Work done for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries (for time worked or work done) or in the form of profits. It includes remuneration in cash or in kind, whether actually received or not.
Main Job	Main job is defined as the job with the longest hours usually worked even if the employed person was not at work in the 7 days before census day
Not in employment	Not engaged in work for pay or profit in the seven days before the census day
Seeking employment	<p>Refers to any <u>activity</u> carried out <u>in the four weeks prior to the census day</u> for the purpose of <u>finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking</u>. A job includes part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, paid apprenticeships/internships/or traineeships, within the country or abroad.</p> <p>Examples of job search activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arranging for financial resources; • applying for permits, licenses; • looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs; • seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries; • registering with or contacting public or private employment services; • applying to employers directly, • checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places; • placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; • placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online.
Currently available for work	Available to start work. through the next 2 weeks from the census day
Unemployed & Worked Before	Person who is Unemployed and has worked previously
Unemployed & Never Worked Before	Person who is Unemployed and who has never previously worked

Main activities of Persons outside the labour force	Persons <u>outside the labour force</u> should be categorized in the following order: (a) <i>Students</i> – People attending an educational institution, or were temporarily absent for holidays or sickness, etc. (b) <i>People performing unpaid household services</i> - Persons engaged in the <u>unpaid</u> provision of services for their own household (c) <i>Retired persons</i> - People who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents, royalties or pensions from former employment; (d) <i>Others</i> - all persons outside the labour force who do not fall into any of the above categories (for example, children not attending school, those receiving public aid or private support and persons with disabilities).
---	--

Classifications

Labour Force Status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employed 2. Unemployed 3. Not in Labour Force
Main activities of Persons outside the labour force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students 2. People performing unpaid household services 3. Retired Persons 4. Others

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.289-4.338

15. Status in Employment

Status in employment refers to the type of employment that the employed person has in his/her job.

The basic criteria used to define the groups of the classification are the strength of the attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers that the person has or will have in the job.

Coverage – All people with a **Labour Force Status** (Population Topic 14) of Employed or Unemployed.

Measurement Issues

In Administrative Censuses, countries may find that the group "contributing family workers" cannot be separately identified. These people should be either be classified as part of one of the other groups or excluded from persons in employment. The metadata should make it clear how this group have been treated.

Specific requirements

Status in Employment should be classified on the same job used for classifying the person by **Main Occupation** (Population Topic 16), **Economic Activity (Industry)** (Population Topic 17) and **Institutional sector** (Population Topic 18).

Definitions

Employee	A person who works in a job where the contract provides for a <u>basic remuneration that is independent of the revenue</u> of the unit for which he or she works.
Self-Employed Person	A person who works in a job where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived through market transactions from the goods and services produced. The term “Self-employed Person” refers to all the following sub-categories Employers; Own-account workers; Members of producers’ cooperatives; and Contributing family workers.
Employer	A person who, working on his or her own account or with one or a few partners, and has engaged on a basis one or more persons to work for him/her as employees. While the employer may delegate operational decisions, they retain responsibility for the overall business.
Own Account Worker	A person working on his or her own account or with one or a few partners and who does <u>not have any employees on a continuous basis</u> . People engaged in agriculture, including livestock care, fishing, intended mainly <u>for own consumption</u> by their households are <u>not included in employment</u> and should not be considered as ‘own account workers’ ⁹ .
Member of a producers' cooperative	A person who holds a self-employment job in an establishment organized as a cooperative, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and/or other work, investments and the distribution of proceeds among the members.
Contributing family worker	A person who <u>works</u> in a business operated by a family member
Reference Period	For <u>employed</u> people the reference period relates to the <u>main job carried out in the previous seven days</u> . For <u>unemployed</u> people the reference period relates to the <u>previous main job (if any) carried out in the last five years</u> .

Classifications

Status in Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employees 2. Self-Employed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Employers 2.2 Own Account Workers 2.3 Members of Producer Cooperatives 2.4 Contributing Family Workers 3. Persons not classifiable by Status
-----------------------------	--

⁹ Previously this group were treated as Employed, but the 2013 ILO standards changed this

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.339-4.351

16. Main Occupation

Main Occupation refers to the type of work done in the main job by the person employed or unemployed, during the relevant reference period.

Type of work is considered in terms of the main tasks and duties performed in the job.

For employed people the reference period relates to the main job carried out in the previous seven days.

For unemployed people the reference period relates to the previous main job (if any) carried out in the last five years.

Coverage

All people with a **Labour Force Status** (Population Topic 14) of Employed or Unemployed.

Measurement Issues

For Employed people, the census questionnaire or information taken from registers should be designed to ensure that the topics **Main Occupation**, **Status in employment** (Population Topic 15), **Economic Activity (Industry)** (Population Topic 17) and **Institutional sector** (Population Topic 18) are measured for the same job.

For Unemployed people, data on characteristics of the last main job of unemployed persons (**Status in Employment**, **Main Occupation**, and **Economic Activity (Industry)**), relate to the last main job held during the previous five years.

Specific requirements

A coding index, which links the responses provided by respondents (or stored in the administrative records) to the Output classification. (GCC- ISCO 2014) may be needed.

Main Occupation should be coded to GCC-ISCO 2014. Harmonised Census outputs are required at 2 digits, but country requirements may be for a lower level of the classification. The ISCO 2008 and GCC-ISCO 2014 classifications are consistent at the 2-digit level.

Definitions

Main Occupation	Type of work done in the main job
Reference Period	For <u>employed</u> people the reference period relates to the <u>main job carried out in the previous seven days</u> . For <u>unemployed</u> people the reference period relates to the <u>previous main job (if any) carried out in the last five years</u> .
Type of Work	Main tasks and duties performed in the job

Classifications

Main Occupation	The GCC standard - GCC - ISCO 2014 classification should be used. Until the GCC-ISCO 2014 is published, countries should use ISCO 2008 – http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/
-----------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.352- 4.355

17. Economic Activity (Industry) of Establishment

Economic Activity (Industry) refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the main job of the employed or unemployed was located, during the relevant reference period.

For employed people the reference period relates to the main job carried out in the previous seven days.

For unemployed people the reference period relates to the previous main job (if any) carried out in the last five years.

Coverage

All people with a **Labour Force Status** (Population Topic 14) of Employed or Unemployed.

Measurement Issues

For Employed people, the census questionnaire or information taken from registers should be designed to ensure that the variables **Economic Activity (Industry)**, **Status in employment** (Population Topic 15), **Main Occupation** (Population Topic 17) and **Institutional sector** (Population Topic 18) are measured for the same job.

For Unemployed people, data on characteristics of the last main job of unemployed persons (**Status in Employment**, **Main Occupation**, and **Economic Activity (Industry)**), must relate to the last main job held during the previous five years.

Specific requirements

Countries with a Business Register

Information on the Business Identifier, Name, Address of the establishment should also be collected in the census and matched to the Business Register. The correct ISIC code can then be obtained from the Business Register.

Countries without a business register

Economic Activity needs to be coded directly. A coding index, which links the responses provided by respondents (or stored in the administrative records) to the classification may need to be prepared.

In all cases, regional outputs will be required at the 2-digit level.

Definitions

Economic Activity (Industry)	Kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the main job was located, during the relevant reference period
Reference Period	For <u>employed</u> people the reference period relates to the <u>main job carried out in the previous seven days</u> . For <u>unemployed</u> people the reference period relates to the <u>previous main job (if any) carried out in the last five years</u> .

Classifications

Economic Activity	The ISIC rev 4 classification should be used, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isic-4.asp Harmonised Census outputs will be required at 2 digits.
-------------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.356- 4.359

18. Institutional Sector of Establishment

Institutional Sector of Employment relates to the legal organization and principal functions, behaviour and objectives of the enterprise associated with the main job of the respondent.

Coverage

All people with a **Labour Force Status** (Population Topic 14) of Employed.

Measurement Issues

The census questionnaire or information taken from registers should be designed to ensure that the variables **Institutional Sector of Employment**, **Status in employment** (Population Topic 15), **Main Occupation** (Population Topic 17) and **Economic Activity (Industry)** (Population Topic 16) are measured for the same job.

The classification of institutional sector follows the SNA definitions¹⁰.

Specific requirements

Previous institutional sector is not required for unemployed people.

Definitions

Non-financial corporations	Institutions that are principally engaged in the production of market goods and non-financial services. This includes non-profit institutions engaged in market activities, such as hospitals and schools which charge fees to recover costs
Financial corporations	Institutions that are principally engaged in financial services including banking, financial services, financial intermediation, insurance and pension funds.

¹⁰ System of National Accounts 2008 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XVII.29).
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/sna2008.pdf>

Government sector (including social security funds)	Institutions that, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce services (and possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption mainly on a non-market basis and redistribute income and wealth.
Household Sector	All economic activities operated by households (including family/share or collective households). This includes domestic workers (e.g. drivers, maids, etc.) in family households.
Non-profit institutions serving households	Legal entities that are principally engaged in providing non-market services for households or the community at large; and whose main resources are voluntary contributions.

Classifications

Institutional Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non- Financial Corporations 2. Financial Corporations 3. Government Sector 4. Household Sector 5. Non-Profit Institutions serving Households
----------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.366- 4.368

3.2 Derived Population Topics

19. Household and Family Composition

Household and Family Composition refers to the relationships between the people living in housing units. The topic separately measures both the household arrangements and the family relationships. While household relationships describe the housekeeping arrangements, families are based on relationships.

The topic has two derived variables – Household Status and Household Composition.

Household Status refer to how each individual relates to the other household members within the household.

Household Composition This identifies **the types of families** present in the household. Each type of family is based on the common international concept of a Family Nucleus.

Family Nucleus include the following types of relationships

- (a) A married couple without children;
- (b) A married couple with one or more unmarried children;
- (c) A father with one or more unmarried children;
- (d) A mother with one or more unmarried children

Coverage

Households living in Private Housing Units. People living in Collective Housing are not covered by this topic. (See **Living Quarters** (Housing Topic 2) for definition of Private Housing Units and Collective Housing.)

Measurement Issues

Countries will need to develop rules to derive Household and Family composition of people living in Private Housing Units. Typically, information from the Relationship to Reference Person topic, together with information on Household Type, Number of Occupants, and Marital Status is used.

Specific requirements

Determining Household Status and Household Composition

Relationship to Reference Person (Population topic 7) provides the key information to identify the family relationships.

If the person listed as the Reference Person is not the most appropriate, it will be necessary to re-assign the reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations. Similarly, if the relationship is not adequately stated, the family and household structure is derived where possible from other responses such as Name, **Place of Usual residence** (Population topic 1), **Marital Status** (Population topic 10), **Sex** (Population topic 8), and **Age** (Population topic 9).

In traditional censuses, the order in which persons are listed in the questionnaire and/or the specific identification of children to their mother may also be helpful.

Composition of Families

While Households are made up of ALL the people living in a housing unit, Families are the people living in the housing unit who are related by blood or marriage.

In both cases, Household and Family members must be usual residents as defined in the **Overview of Usual Resident Census**. (Section 2.1) For example, this means that relatives including children or spouses, who usually live in another location, will not be included. It may be necessary to provide additional metadata in country outputs, to explain these situations.

Types of Household Composition

There are many ways in which related people can live together. For example, brothers or sisters may live together without their children or parents. An aunt may live with a niece who has no child. A widowed woman may live with her married son and his family. A couple with children may live with the husband's parents and his unmarried sisters. A couple with children and the unmarried sister of the wife may live together, together with domestic servants. A couple without children may live together without any domestic servants.

In addition, there are also many situations where a person may live on their own.

Accordingly, depending on the relationships, *Household Composition* will be assigned as Nuclear, Extended or Composite families.

- **Nuclear** families contain only one family nucleus, and no other people (apart from domestic servants)
- **Extended** families generally consist of at least one family nucleus, plus related people
- **Composite** families consist of at least one family nucleus, plus unrelated (apart from domestic servants), and possibly related people

Treatment of Absentees and Visitors

In all cases, the family consists of persons usually living in the same household. Therefore, it is important that Usual Residents temporarily absent (Absentees) be included in when determining *Household Composition* and *Household Status*. Visitors, even if related to the reference person, should NOT be included. See also **Place of Usual Residence** (Population Topic 1) and **Overview of Usual Residence Census** (Section 2.1)

For this reason, it is important to determine the **Usual Residence Status** of each person, before attempting to determine *Household Status* and *Household Composition*.

Household status for individuals

In order to determine how a person relates to other household or family members, each individual may be classified according to their position in the household.

It may be easier to derive a household status code for each individual and then derive *Household Composition*.

In all cases, the same definitions and concepts, including family nucleus must be used.

Treatment of Family Servants

Family servants are an important part of many households in GCC countries. When determining the different family groups, family servants should be considered as similar to related persons, and not treated as unrelated persons. For example, if the household consists of a couple, children and housemaid, then *Household Composition* would be Nuclear family.

The *Household Status of Individuals* code for family servants is 1.6 – Other Persons.

Household Composition and Household Type

It is important not to confuse *Household Composition* with **Household Type** (Housing Topic 12). **Household Type** refers to the type of household located in housing units, and determines whether households are family, share or collective households. Household and Family Composition only applies to households with a **Household Type** of Family or Share.

Definitions

Usual Residents	Usual Residents are all the people (citizens and non-citizens) who usually live in a country, that is they have lived continuously in a country for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least six months and 1 day), excluding temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or they intend to live in that country for at least six months or more.
Absentees	People who usually live in a country but were absent for short periods due to holidays, work assignments or similar

Visitors	Persons not usually resident but temporarily present on the day of the census
Household	All the people who usually live in the same housing unit.
Family	Related people who usually live in the same housing unit
Family Nucleus	Persons usually living in the same household who are related in one of the following ways: (a) A married couple without children; (b) A married couple with one or more unmarried children; (c) A father with one or more unmarried children; (d) A mother with one or more unmarried children
Household Composition	Type of family structure, classified according to the family nuclei and the relationship between the family nuclei and any other members of the household.
Household Status	Classification of individuals in a household in relation to their position in the household.
Nuclear family	A family consisting entirely of a single family nucleus (in addition to domestic servants).
Extended family	Extended families generally consist of at least one nuclear family plus related persons, (in addition to domestic servants). Some examples of extended families include:- i. A married couple with children and wife's mother, ii. An older couple with a married son and his wife and children. iii. An older mother who lives with her two married sons and their wives and children; iv. Two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus; (for example a brother and sister).
Composite family	Composite families consist of at least one nuclear family, and additional people, some of whom are not be related. (Domestic servants are considered as related) Examples include: i. A mother with child(ren), her brothers and sister and female family friend; ii. A father with unmarried sons and non-relatives; iii. An older couple, their sons and their wives, unmarried daughter and female family friend; iv. An older couple, their son and this wife and their children, and a female family friend; v. Two couples, not related to one another, living in the same household. vi. Two brothers and friends.

Child	<p>For census purposes, a child is any unmarried individual, regardless of age, who lives with his or her parent(s) and has no children in the same household.</p> <p>This means that the definition of a <u>child</u> is primarily a function of an individual's relationship to other household members. It is not related to age.</p> <p>The term "child" does not imply dependency, but rather is used to capture household living arrangements of persons who are in a parent-child relationship</p>
Lone Father	Father living with children, without wife.
Lone Mother	Mother living with children, without husband
One-person household	A person who lives alone.

Classifications

Household Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 One-person household; 2 Nuclear family 3 Extended family 4 Composite family; 5 Other; 6 Unknown or not stated
Household Status of Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Person in a household, with at least one family nucleus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Husband 1.2 Wife 1.3 Lone father 1.4 Lone mother 1.5 Child 1.6 Other persons, not a member of the family nucleus 2 Person in a household with no family nucleus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Living alone 2.2 Living with relatives 2.3 Living with non-relatives only 2.4 Living with relatives and non-relatives

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.140-4.147

Section 4 Housing topics in 2020 Census Core Data Basket

4.1 Overview

Overall

The purpose of the Housing topics in the Census is to measure the stock (numbers and key characteristics) of housing along with key information about associated households.

There are a wide range of housing and living arrangements in GCC countries. The housing topics aim to provide statistics on the main types of arrangements. At the same time, the collection phase whether by Traditional or Administrative census must ensure that all types of housing and living arrangements are appropriately enumerated.

Units of Enumeration

The required topics may relate to different enumeration units. The units of enumeration are buildings, living quarters, private housing units, households and occupants. Therefore, it is important to identify the relevant enumeration unit for each topic.

Relationship between Enumeration Units Description

Occupants (people) live together in a range of different types of **Household** (including Family, Share and Collective).

Households occupy different types of **Housing Units**.

These Housing Units, sometimes in combination with units used for non-residential purposes, are located in **Buildings**.

Figure 2 shows the relationships between the different enumeration units.

Figure 2: Enumeration Units in Housing Census

Buildings			
Residential			Non-Residential (commercial/ industrial/ government offices)
Living Quarters			
Housing Units	Collective Living Quarters	Restricted Access Housing	
Households			
Family and Share Households	Collective Households	May be Family or Share or Collective Households	

4.2 Directly Collected Housing Topics

Living Quarter Characteristics

1. Building Type

A building is any freestanding structure covering a land area. It may be used or intended for residential, commercial or industrial purposes or for a mixture.

Building Type classifies buildings in terms of their use for residential or non-residential purposes.

Enumeration Unit - Building

Coverage - All Buildings

Measurement Issues

The purpose of the Building Type classification is to determine whether buildings are used for any residential purposes, i.e. contain any living quarters.

Classification of buildings, especially for buildings that only contain a single set of Living Quarters, should not be confused with the classification of **Living Quarters** (Housing Topic 2).

Administrative Censuses also need to determine how to link Building information with information about **Living Quarters**.

Specific requirements

Each building needs to be classified. This helps identify the buildings containing any Living Quarters units (places of accommodation).

Buildings that are predominantly used for industrial, business or government purposes may need detailed investigations in either Administrative or Traditional Censuses to determine whether they include any living quarters, including temporary or informal living quarters.

Definitions

Residential Building	Building used (partly or fully) for residential purposes.
Non-Residential Building	Buildings used for non-residential purposes, including but not limited to industrial, business or government purposes.
Single Living Quarter	A Living Quarter, not physically connected to any <u>other living quarters</u> . A standalone villa is an example of a Single Living Quarter.
Multiple Living Quarters	Multiple Living Quarters are physically linked (by walls/ceilings or floors) to one or more other Living quarters. Examples of Multiple Living Quarters include Apartment units in an Apartment building, individual townhouses in a block of townhouses.
Institution	Any group of premises designed to accommodate groups of people bound by either a common public objective or common personal interest. Examples include hospitals, prisons, student hostels.

Collective Housing	Accommodation owned by companies or institutions and/or accommodation organised for people living there. They are intended to be inhabited by large groups of individuals. Examples include hotels, camps and workers quarters.
Other Residential Building	Temporary or mobile buildings. Examples include boats, mobile caravans, tents, etc.

Classifications

Building Type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential Building <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Residential Buildings containing a single Living Quarter 1.2 Buildings containing multiple Living Quarters 1.3 Buildings for people in institutions or other Collective housing 1.4 Other Residential Building 2. Non-residential Building
---------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.526-4.534

2. Living Quarters

Living Quarters are places of accommodation, generally designed, built/converted or arranged for human occupation. However, they also include units, which may not have been intended for human occupation, but were used for this purpose at the time of the census.

There are two main types of living quarters – private housing units (those intended for/used by private households) and collective living quarters. Collective living quarters are owned by organisations or companies and/or have accommodation organised for the people living there.

Enumeration Unit Living Quarters

Coverage All Buildings with **Building Type** – Residential Building See also **Building Type** (Housing Topic 1)

Measurement Issues

The aim is to identify all living quarters, and classify the main purpose of each set of living quarters.

Restricted Access Housing

Access to some living quarters is restricted. These include both private housing units (e.g. palaces) and collective living quarters (e.g. military institutions). These groups may need different collection treatment and so an input classification has been prepared to separately identify them.

Restricted Access Living Quarters do not need to be separately identified in the outputs and so an Output Classification is also provided. The Output code will depend on the main functional purpose (e.g. Worker Housing in Remote or Restricted locations in the Input classification would be recoded as Worker Camps in the Output classification.)

Administrative Censuses

The statistical Housing Register must include **ALL** Housing Units and Collective Living Quarters included in the definition of living quarters.

The coverage of Administrative Registers may not meet statistical requirements.

Specifically, Administrative registers may **exclude**

- Some semi-permanent housing units, including barastis and sheds built to accommodate workers on building or industrial sites
- Illegally converted living quarters (including those converted from shops or businesses into accommodation)

However, Administrative registers may **include** the following

- Housing Units which have been converted into shops or businesses without permission
- Housing Units under construction, where work has stopped or been delayed

The information in the registers may mean it is not possible to separately identify all the different types of living quarters.

In all cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Specific Requirements

Output Classifications

Three different output classifications are provided. The Living Quarters (Output – Extensive) classification provides a detailed classification for all types of Living Quarters. A high level and simplified classification Living Quarters – Simplified, can be used where only high-level information is required to be output. Finally, a summary classification for Collective Living Quarters is also provided. This should be used when information only about Collective Living Quarters is required.

Definitions

Housing units	Private living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by family or share households
Private Housing Unit	Permanent structure designed, built/converted or intended for family households. They must include the following features:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a room or suite of rooms, • be located in a permanent building • have separate access to street or common space (such as lobby or corridor) and • are intended to be occupied by family or share households. See also Household Type (Housing topic 12).
Other Housing Units	Temporary or semi-permanent housing units being occupied by family or share households for a period of time.
Collective living quarters	Housing owned by companies or institutions and/or accommodation organised for people living there

Restricted Access Housing	<p>Living Quarters where access to the people living there is difficult, either because it is remote or for other reasons.</p> <p>The data about these types of Living Quarters, and the people living in them, may need to be collected in different ways to the rest of the Census. The resulting information however should be reclassified to align with the Output classification.</p>
Villa/townhouse	A housing unit with separate access to the street and intended to be occupied by family households. Villas or townhouses may have rooms on one or more stories. A townhouse is usually attached or semi-detached, and a villa is undetached/stand alone.
Apartment	A set of rooms usually on one floor of a building, intended to be used for accommodation by family households. Apartments are usually located within a building containing more than one unit.
Arabic Housing	Arabic or Traditional Housing refers to the style of a set of housing units around a central courtyard or central space. Where possible, each of the units should be separately enumerated.
Semi-permanent housing units	<p>A structure that has many of the features of private housing units, but by the way it is built is not expected to maintain its durability for a long period.</p> <p>Examples include barastis and sheds often found in industrial areas or work sites. In terms of the latter, the units will have accommodation, kitchen and bathroom facilities.</p>
Mobile Housing Unit	Any type of accommodation that has been produced to be transported (such as a tent), or is a moving unit such as a boat, vessel or holiday caravan. Mobile housing units must be occupied at the time of the census to be included.
Informal Housing units	Units used for housing, but without all the features of private housing units. This includes units in places such as warehouses, shops, factories etc. To be included, they must be occupied at the time of the census. Examples include Shacks, or Wooden cabins used for informal accommodation.
Hotel, Hotel Apartments, Rooming Houses, and Lodging Houses	Permanent structures that provide accommodation for a fee. The number of possible guests should exceed five. Where there is less than five possible guests, it should be classified as a Private housing unit.
Institutions	Any group of premises designed to accommodate groups of people bound by either a common public objective or common personal interest. Examples include hospitals, prisons, student hostels
Camps and Worker's quarters	Camps are premises for the accommodation of workers or other persons with common employers. Companies or institutions provide the housing. A minimum of five people should be living in the individual camp. If the number is less than five, then it should be classified as a Private Housing unit.

Classifications

Living Quarters (Input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Housing units<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Private Housing Unit –<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1.1 Villa/Townhouse1.1.2 Apartment1.2.3 Arabic Housing1.2 Other housing units<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.2.1 Semi-permanent housing units1.2.2 Mobile housing units1.2.3 Informal housing units2 Collective living quarters<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 Hotels, Hotel Apartments rooming houses and other lodging houses<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1.1 Hotel and Hotel Apartments2.1.2 Rooming and Lodging Houses2.1.3 Other Tourist Accommodations2.2 Institutions<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.2.1 Hospitals2.2.2 Correctional institutions (prisons, penitentiaries)2.2.3 Retirement homes, homes for elderly2.2.4 Student dormitories and similar2.2.5 Orphanages2.2.6 Other (including Long term care institutions)2.3 Camps and workers' quarters<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.3.1 Worker camps2.3.2 Refugee camps2.3.3 Camps for internally displaced people2.3.4 Other3 Restricted Access Housing<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1 Military<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1.1 Military institutions3.1.2 Military Camps3.2 Palaces and VIP houses<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.2.1 Palaces and VIP housing3.2.2 Housing on remote islands/locations belonging to VIPs3.3 Worker Housing in Remote Islands/Locations3.4 Other Restricted/Secure Housing
----------------------------	--

<p>Living Quarters (Output - Extensive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Housing units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Private Housing Unit – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Villa/Townhouse 1.1.2 Apartment 1.1.3 Arabic Housing 1.1.4 Other Private Housing Unit 1.2 Other housing units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 Semi-permanent housing units 1.2.2 Mobile housing units 1.2.3 Informal housing units 2 Collective living quarters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Hotels, Hotel Apartments rooming houses and other lodging houses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 Hotel and Hotel Apartments 2.1.2 Rooming and Lodging Houses 2.1.3 Other Tourist Accommodations 2.2 Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2.1 Hospitals 2.2.2 Correctional institutions (prisons, penitentiaries) 2.2.3 Military Institutions 2.2.4 Religious Institutions 2.2.5 Retirement homes, homes for elderly 2.2.6 Student dormitories and similar 2.2.7 Orphanages 2.2.8 Other (including Long term care institutions) 2.3 Camps and workers' quarters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3.1 Worker camps 2.3.2 Refugee camps 2.3.3 Camps for internally displaced people 2.3.4 Other 2.4 Other Collective Living Quarters
<p>Living Quarters - Simplified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Private Housing Unit 1.2 Other Housing Units 1.3 Unknown Housing Units 2. Collective Living Quarters

Collective Living Quarters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hotels 2. Institutions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Hospitals 2.2 Correctional Institutions 2.3 Military Institutions 2.4 Religious Institutions 2.5 Retirement Homes 2.6 Student Dormitories 2.7 Orphanages 2.8 Other Institutions 3 Camps and Worker Quarters 4. Other Collective Living Quarters
----------------------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.421-4.462, 4.526- 4.534

3. Location of Living Quarters

Location of Living Quarters refers to the geographical place (address) of each set of living quarters.

In both Administrative and Traditional censuses, this information will be used in the management of census operations to check that all Living Quarters have been enumerated/records obtained.

Location information is also very important in the dissemination of data at the different geographical levels.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters

Coverage - All Living Quarters

Measurement Issues

It is critical to assign the relevant detailed geographic code (Enumeration area or GPS) to every set of living quarters. Where possible, assign the lowest level geographic code.

Specific requirements

Coding to detailed geography

Within countries, the location information is used to derive the following

- Counts of the Total Number of Living Quarters
- Counts of the Number of Living Quarters for Localities (including for Municipalities/sub-regions as applicable)
- Counts of the Number of Living Quarters for Urban and Rural areas

This means that **Location of Living Quarters** must be assigned at least to the following Geographical classifications:

- Administrative Region (including sub-region as applicable)
- Urban/Rural location

GCC Standard geographical based outputs

GCC-Stat expects to provide geographical based outputs using country and Administrative level geographies. For this reason, the standard Geographic output classification requires Country and Administrative level geography. In some cases, Sub-region will also be required. GCC-Stat also expects to use the UNSD standard classifications of City Indicator, City Type, together with Rural/Urban classifications to provide disaggregations on urban and rural areas in the GCC.

See also **Place of usual Residence** (Population topic 1).

Definitions

City Indicator	Whether the City is the Capital City or a City with more than 100,000 population
City Proper	City that exists within one set of administrative boundaries
City Type	Classification of cities into Urban Agglomerations or other types of Cities
Locality	Smallest administrative unit (e.g. village, municipality)
Locality Size	Population Size of Locality. Sizes are based on latest UN requirements,
Rural	To come
Urban	To come
Urban Agglomeration	Urban areas with one or two core cities and multiple peripheral cities and towns/villages that are closely associated economically, socially or both ¹¹

Classifications

City Indicator	1. Capital City 2. City more than 100,000 Population
City Type	1. City Proper 2. Urban Agglomeration
Rural/Urban Indicator	1. Urban 2. Rural
Locality Size	1. 1-199; 2. 200-499; 3. 500-999; 4. 1000-1999; 5. 2000-4999; 6. 5000-9999; 7. 10,000- 19,999; 8. 20,000-49,999; 9. 50,000- 99,999; 10. 100,000- 499,999; 11. 500,000 - 999,999; 12. 1,000,000-4,999,999; 13. 5,000,000-9,999,999; 14. 10,000,000 +

¹¹ Based on broad definition described in Urban Agglomeration: An evolving concept of an emerging phenomenon, Chaunglin Fan and Danlin Yu, Landscape and Urban Planning June 2017, Volume 162 page 11

Standard GCC Geography outputs	Country Administrative Region (as applicable) – e.g. Governate /Muhafazah Sub-region (as applicable)
--------------------------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.463-4.470

4. Occupancy Status

Occupancy status determines whether Private Housing units are occupied at the time of the census, as well as the reason why any units are not occupied (e.g. vacant, under construction, seasonal use, etc.).

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Information about the Occupancy Status relates to the time of the Census.

Housing Units where the occupants are only temporarily absent, should be coded as Occupied.

Vacant Units

For vacant units intended for year-round occupancy, the type of vacancy (for rent, for sale, etc.) should be obtained.

It is necessary to also distinguish vacant housing units from units intended for secondary occupancy (e.g. as second or holiday homes).

Other Housing Units

Other Housing Units include Semi-permanent, mobile and informal housing units. These units are only enumerated if occupied at the time of the Census. Therefore, they will only have a status of Occupied. (See **Living Quarters** (Housing Topic 2) for relevant definitions of Other Housing Units.)

Specific requirements

Traditional Censuses

Traditional censuses will need to distinguish between situations when the occupants are temporarily absent and vacant housing units.

Administrative censuses

Administrative Housing registers may **not always have**

- Information about vacant housing – including whether the unit is used for secondary housing (e.g. holiday homes/apartments)
- Information about any illegally converted living quarters

Therefore, it may be necessary to link other information, such as electricity/water or telecommunication information to identify vacant housing units.

In all cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Definitions

Occupied	Occupied by one or more usual residents at the time of the Census. This includes where usual residents are temporarily absent.
Vacant/Not Occupied	Private Housing Unit is Vacant, with no usual residents. Excluded are situations where usual residents are temporarily absent.
Seasonally vacant	Private housing units that are occupied for part of the year, but are vacant at the time of the Census. A common example is a Holiday House, which is vacant at the time of the census
Secondary residences	Residences which are second homes, and where the residents usually live in another set of Living Quarters (either in the country of enumeration or in another country). The Usual Residence definitions set out in Overview of Usual Residence Census (Section 2.1) should be used to determine if the occupants are usual residents. A common example is a Holiday House, which is occupied at the time of the census, but by people who usually live somewhere else.
Under construction	Housing Units that are being constructed.
For rent/sale	Housing units which unoccupied, because they are for rent or sale
For demolition	Housing Units which are being demolished or prepared for demolition

Classifications

Occupancy Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Occupied 2 Vacant / not occupied 2.1 Seasonally vacant 2.1.1 Holiday homes 2.1.2 Other 2.2 Secondary residences 2.3 For rent/sale 2.4 Under construction 2.5 For demolition
-------------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.471-4.475

Housing Characteristics

5. Water Supply System

Water Supply System refers to the way in which the housing unit obtains its main supply of water.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

This topic measures if the water is supplied directly to the housing unit, and also the main source of the water supply.

Most Housing Units will have water directly supplied to the unit. However, some housing units – especially semi-permanent or mobile housing units, will access water from a central point (e.g. tap or tank) outside the unit.

Irrespective of the way of accessing water within the unit, there are different sources for the water supply.

It is necessary to first identify whether the water is supplied directly to the housing unit, and then determine the main source of water.

For housing units where the water is supplied directly, the sources include:

- Water network – Water supplied through a network of pipes from a central supply operated by the municipality or other authority
- Tanker supply - water delivered directly by tanker.
- Recycled/treated water delivered by a network of pipes
- Individual Source – where water accessed is from an individual source, such as a well and then piped into the housing unit

For housing units where water is accessed from outside the housing unit, options include:

- Water network – Water supplied through a network of pipes from a central supply operated by the municipality or other authority
- Tanker supply - water delivered directly by tanker.
- Individual Source - Water accessed directly from an individual source such as a well.

Specific requirements

In housing units located on farms or as part of businesses, it is important to ensure that the water supply relates to the housing unit and not the rest of the building or activity.

Only collect information on the main source of water, even if the housing unit also obtains its water from a secondary source. For example if a housing unit mainly obtains water from the Water Network, but sometimes also has tanker water delivered; then only the Water Network will be recorded.

Definitions

Water Network	A pipe network for distribution of water to households and other consumers
Tanker Supply	Water distribution system involving tankers delivering water to households
Recycled (Treated) Water	A pipe network distributing recycled (treated) water to households and other consumers
Individual Source	A separate source of water, such as a well

Classifications

Water Supply	1 Piped water inside the unit 1.1 From a water network 1.2 From a tanker supply 1.3 Recycled (Treated) Water Network 1.4 From an individual source 2 Piped water outside the unit 2.1 From a water network 2.2 From a tanker supply 2.3 From an individual source 3 Other
--------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.490-4.493

6. Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facilities are installations for the disposal of human waste. Information is recorded on both the number of toilets inside private housing units, and where relevant, whether households only have access to a toilet outside the dwelling unit.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Housing units located in or directly associated with Businesses or Farms, may share toilet systems. In these cases record the system that best relates to the housing unit.

Specific requirements

Information on **Toilet Facilities** will be combined with information about the **Sewerage Disposal** (Housing topic 7) system in order to provide measures of the adequacy of sanitation facilities in housing units.

Definitions

None

Classifications

Toilet Facilities	1 Number of toilets inside housing unit 1.1 One 1.2 Two 1.3 Three 1.4 Four 1.5 Five 1.6 Six 1.7 Seven 1.8 Eight Etc. 2. Toilet outside housing unit
--------------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.496-4.499

7. Sanitation/Sewerage Disposal

Type of **Sewerage Disposal** used in the Housing Unit.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Housing units located in or directly associated with Businesses or Farms, may share sewerage systems. In these cases record the system that best relates to the housing unit.

Specific requirements

Information on **Sewerage Disposal** will be combined with the information on **Toilet Facilities** (Housing topic 6) in order to provide measures of the adequacy of sanitation facilities in housing units.

Definitions

None

Classifications

Sanitation/ Sewerage Disposal	Empties into a network Empties into septic tank or similar Other – toilet(s) empties into open ditch, pit, river, sea and so forth 3.1 River 3.2 Sea 3.3 Other.
-------------------------------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
para 4.500

8. Electricity Connection

Electricity Connection refers to the source(s) of electricity in the housing unit.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Housing units located in or directly associated with Businesses or Farms, may share electricity connections. If so, record these as "Third Party".

Some housing units may have an independent source of electricity. This includes diesel generators, as well as renewal sources such as solar or wind power

Specific requirements

Housing units with more than one type of connection should have all sources recorded

Administrative Censuses

It may not be possible to identify all of the categories. In these cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Definitions

None

Classifications

Electricity Connection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">0. No connection1. Electricity network.2. Third party (e.g. Business or Farm)3. Independent source<ol style="list-style-type: none">3.1 Diesel Generator3.2 Renewable Energy (e.g. Solar, Wind)3.3 Other
---------------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3

paras 4.511- 4.512

Household and Economic Characteristics

9. Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit.

Enumeration Unit - Household

Coverage – Households in Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) with status of Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Tenure should not be confused with **Occupancy status** (Housing topic 4). **Occupancy Status** is a housing unit topic and relates to all Housing Units. **Tenure** is a household level topic, and describes the economic relationship between the household and the housing unit that it occupies.

Specific requirements

If one or more person in the household owns the housing unit, then the household owns the housing unit. Similarly if one person in the household is the main or sub-tenant, then the household rents the housing unit.

GCC countries have a large number of rented housing units. Tenancy agreements are lodged with Government (e.g. the local Municipality or appropriate authority. In both Traditional and Administrative censuses, it is important, to record the actual Tenure status, rather than the status of the documentation.

Administrative Censuses

It may not be possible to identify all of the categories, especially in relation to sub-tenancy arrangements. In these cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Definitions

Owns Housing Unit	Someone in the household owns the housing unit (with or without a mortgage or other housing loan)
Household rents	Household who pays money regularly (weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc.) for their accommodation and associated spaces. Rent may be paid directly by the household or indirectly (e.g. by the employer or another family member).
Main tenant	Person or household who has a tenancy contract (formal or informal) with the housing unit's owner or representative
Sub-tenant	Person or household who has a tenancy contract (formal or informal) with the main tenant for all or part of a housing unit
Employer Provided Housing	Employer arranges housing directly
Occupies Free of Rent	Situations, apart from Employer provided housing, where the household lives fully or rent-free. This includes situations where extended family members not in the household pay the rent or own the housing unit and provide it rent-free.

Classifications

Tenure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Household owns housing unit2. Household rents all or a part of housing unit<ol style="list-style-type: none">2.1 As a main tenant2.2 As a subtenant3. Employer provided Housing4. Household occupies housing unit free of rent5. Household occupies housing unit under some other arrangement
--------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.556 – 4.559

10. Cars Available

Number of **cars or vans or other light vehicles normally available** for use by members of the household.

Enumeration Unit - Household

Coverage – Households in Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) with status of Private Housing Units (1.199) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

The term “normally available” refers to vehicles that either are owned by occupants or are under some other more or less permanent agreement, such as a lease, and includes those provided by an employer if available for use by the household. This topic refers to the number of cars or vans normally available for use by members of the household. .

Excluded are:

Vans, trucks or similar vehicles used solely for carrying of goods or for other commercial purposes

Vehicles provided by an employer for exclusive use by only one member of the household

Specific requirements

Administrative Censuses

Administrative censuses may not be able to identify all leased vehicles or assign leased or company owned vehicles to households. In these cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Definitions

Vehicles Normally Available	Vehicles that either are owned by occupants or are under some other more or less permanent agreement, such as a lease, and includes those provided by an employer if available for use by the household
-----------------------------	---

Classifications

Number of Vehicles	Number of Vehicles Available (0, 1, 2, 3, 4...)
--------------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.572

4.3 Derived Housing Topics

These topics are derived from directly collected information in the Population and Housing census or from management information used in the census operations (e.g. Household Type/Number of Occupants).

11. Age and Sex of Reference Person

Age and Sex of Reference Person refers to the **Age** (Population topic 9) and **Sex** (Population topic 8) of the Reference Person identified in **Relationship to Reference Person** (Population topic 7).

Enumeration Unit - Household Type (Housing topic 12) which are Family or Share Households

Coverage – Family or Share Households (**Household Type** – Housing topic 12) in **Living Quarters** (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Traditional Census

The first step is to identify the Reference Person. (See **Relationship to Reference Person** (Population topic 7).) The **Age** (Population topic 9) and **Sex** (Population topic 8) information for the Reference Person is then copied from the responses for that individual.

Administrative Census

Where it is possible to derive a Reference Person, then the Age and Sex information is copied from the responses for that individual.

Combined Censuses

If the Housing and Population information are conducted separately (for example, if the Population Census information is mainly collected by administrative records, and the Housing Census information is collected by interview), then it will be necessary to collect the basic demographic information about the reference person to support the linking of the information.

The Reference Person is assigned as follows:

- (a) Either the husband or the wife of a married couple living in the household (preferably from the middle generation in a multi-generational household); or
- (b) The parent, where one parent lives with his or her sons or daughters of any age.
- (c) If none of the above conditions applies, then any adult member of the household may be selected

Specific requirements

Age and Sex of Reference Person are a standard way of presenting a range of housing topics (e.g. housing characteristics as well as households and economic characteristics). The information can be used for example to help understand whether households headed by older people have different housing characteristics to those headed by younger people.

Administrative Censuses

If the standard processes cannot be used to assign the **Age and Sex of the Reference Person**, then the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Definitions

Reference Person	The Reference Person is: (a) Either the husband or the wife of a married couple living in the household (preferably from the middle generation in a multi-generational household); (b) The parent, where one parent lives with his or her sons or daughters of any age; or (c) If none of the above conditions apply, then any adult member of the household may be selected
Sex	The distinction between males and females based on the biological differences in sexual characteristics
Age	The interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed solar years.

Classifications

Sex	1. Male
	2. Female
Standard Age Groups 15 years and over,	1. 15-19
	2. 20-24
	3. 25-29
	4. 30-34
	5. 35-39
	6. 40-44
	7. 45-49
	8. 50-54
	9. 55-59
	10. 60-64
	11. 65+

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.554- 4.553

12. Household Type

Household Type refers to the type of household (family/shared/collective) living in housing units. This topic ensures that the correct topics are collected from each type of household/living quarters.

Information from **Living Quarters** (Housing topic 2), **Relationship to Reference Person** (Population topic 7), and **Number of Occupants** (Housing topic 13) will all be used to determine **Household Type**.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters

Coverage Living Quarters

Measurement Issues

It is important to assign this topic correctly. The coverage of many of the other Population and Housing topics relates to specific Household Types. For example, some topics only relate to Family or Share households.

Family households

These are made up of people who are related to one another. Single person households living in private housing units (e.g. villas or apartments) are also classified as family households.

Households made up of unrelated people

If the household is a group of unrelated people, then the household type will be based on the **Number of Occupants** (Housing topic 13) and the type of **Living Quarters** (Housing Topic 2). There are two types of Households of unrelated people

- Share households
- Collective households

Share Households

Share households are small groups (5 or less) of unrelated people. They usually live in private housing units (villas or apartments). Generally, they will organise their own accommodation.

Collective Households

Collective households are large groups of unrelated people. They are only found in collective living quarters (which are organised by companies or institutions).

Generally, any household living in any form of collective Living Quarters will be classified as a Collective Household. (However, there may be special cases - e.g. families living in Hotel Apartments should be considered as a Family Household.)

Specific requirements

Distinguishing between Share and Collective Households

If there are more than 5 unrelated people in a share household, then the household is a collective household.

If there are 5 or less people, it should be treated as a share household, even if the living arrangements are organised by companies or institutions.

Inconsistencies between Household Type and Living Quarter Classification

In some cases, the information from the **Number of Occupants** (Housing topic 13) and **Relationship to Reference Person** (Population topic 7) may not be consistent with the **Living Quarters** (Housing topic 2). In these cases, it may be necessary to change the Living Quarters Classification. For example, initially it may appear that the Living Quarters classification for a villa is Private Housing Unit. However, if a group of 6 or more young men is living together, this should have a Living Quarters classification of Camps and Workers Quarter – 2.3.4 Other, and a Housing Type of Collective Household.

Administrative Censuses

It may not always be possible to determine from administrative records how many people are usually resident, and the relationships between the usual residents.

This means it may not be easy to distinguish between family and share households. It also may not be possible to distinguish between share and small collective households.

If the standard processes cannot be used to assign **Household Type**, then the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Traditional Censuses

If the usual residents of a private housing unit are absent, it may not always be easy to distinguish between Family and Share households, or distinguish between share and small collective households.

Definitions

Household	Households are all the people who usually live in the housing unit/living quarters, whether they are related (i.e. a family) or not.
Family households	<i>Family households</i> have a household head and are generally related by blood or marriage. They will generally also contain a family nucleus as defined in Household and Family Composition (Population topic 19).
Share households	<i>Share households</i> include all the situations where groups of unrelated people who occupy private housing units, organise their own living arrangements. This includes situations where the living arrangements are organised by companies or institutions, but there are 5 or less people living in the housing unit.
Collective Household	All the situations where living arrangements are organised by companies or institutions and there are 6 or more people.

Classifications

Household Type	1 Family Household 2 Share Household 3 Collective Household
----------------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3

Not applicable

13. Occupants - Number in Household

The **Number of Occupants in the Household** is the count of the total number of usual residents occupying the Housing unit/ collective living quarters/Restricted Access Housing unit. The Usual Residence definitions set out in **Overview of Usual Residence Census** (Section 2.1) should be used to determine the Usual Residents.

Enumeration Unit - Household

Coverage - Living Quarters – Housing Units, which have an **Occupancy Status** (Housing topic 4) of Occupied, plus all Collective Living Quarters which are occupied at the time of the Census. See **Living Quarters** (Housing Topic 2) for definitions of Housing Units and Collective Living Quarters.

Measurement Issues

The Number of Occupants is the count of the number of people who usually live at the address, regardless of whether they were present or not. This includes the Usual Residents present on Census night plus the count of Absentees (people who usually live at the housing unit, but were away on Census night). See also **Place of Usual Residence** (Population Topic 1) and **Overview of Usual Residence Census** (Section 2.1).

Visitors, including people with another usual residence should not be included. People who do not yet meet the Usual Residence criteria set out in **Overview of Usual Residence Census** (Section 2.1) should also be excluded.

Specific requirements

This topic is key for determining indicators such as household size, crowding ratios, etc.

It also provides a useful control total check for the number of expected individual responses. This check applies to both Traditional and Administrative Censuses.

Traditional Censuses will need to identify separately Absentees and Visitors, so that the Number of Occupants is correctly calculated.

Administrative Censuses will need to ensure that all the people associated with the housing unit are usual residents meeting the definitions set out in Section 2.1.

Definitions

Occupants	Occupants refer to the people in the household who are Usually resident within that household. (Usual Residence is defined in Section 2.1)
Usual Residents	Usual Residents are all the people (citizens and non-citizens) who usually live in a country, that is they have lived continuously in a country for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least six months and 1 day), excluding temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or they intend to live in that country for at least six months or more.
Absentees	People who usually live in a country but were absent for short periods due to holidays, work assignments or similar
Visitors	Persons not usually resident but temporarily present on the day of the census

Classifications

Number of Occupants	0 None – no usual residents 1 One (Single Person Household) 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four 5 Five 6 Six 7 Seven etc.
----------------------------	--

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.524 – 4.525

Section 5 Topics requiring further detailed investigation

Member states are completing investigations to determine if these topics can be obtained from administrative records or other sources.

5.1 Population Topics

Disability Status

Statistical information about people with disabilities is used to:

1. Provide services to people with disabilities, including the development of programs and policies for service provision and the evaluation of these programs and services
2. Monitor the level of functioning in the population
3. Assess equalization of opportunities

The international standard for measuring disability in the census is the Washington Group Short Set¹². This was developed by the UN Washington City group, comprised of experts and users from around the world. The Washington Group Short Set has been tested and implemented in many parts of the world. It assesses whether the respondent has a disability based on their responses to questions that assess difficulties with universal basic activities rather than by asking them to identify as having a disability. If any individual answers 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do it at all' to at least one of the questions, they should be considered a person with a disability for data disaggregation purposes.

The question sets are designed to identify the population that is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in social participation, for example in employment, education or civic life.

Coverage - Total Population

Measurement Issues

The international framework sets out the following standard questions and response categories. The response categories apply to each question.

Standard Questions

Walking - Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps

Seeing - Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?

Hearing - Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?

Cognition - Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating

Standard Response Categories

(a) No (meaning no difficulty at all);

(b) Yes – some difficulty;

¹² The UN Washington City group, comprised of experts and users from around the world, prepared this international standard. The questions are designed to provide comparable data for people living in a variety of cultures with varying economic resources. The questions use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual model. See <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/methodology-and-research/conceptual-framework/>

- (c) Yes – a lot of difficulty;
- (d) Cannot do [the activity] at all

The disability questions need to be addressed to each person in the household.

Specific requirements

Disability prevalence is derived, based on the Standard responses “A lot of difficulty/Cannot do at all”.

Administrative Censuses

It is necessary to determine if there is data in the registers consistent with the international standard.

Definitions

Persons with Disabilities	Those persons who experience limitations in basic activity functions, such as walking or hearing, even if the limitations are ameliorated by use of assistive devices, supportive environment or plentiful resources, and so are at greater risk of restrictions in activities or participation than the general population.
---------------------------	--

Classifications

Disability Output	Total number of people who have one of the disability types (Walking, Seeing, Hearing, Cognition) at the time of the Census, based on the responses “A lot of difficulty/Cannot do at all” to the Disability Status questions.”
Disability Status Classification	Disability Prevalence (a) Walking; (b) Seeing; (c) Hearing; (d) Cognition

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.193 – 4.213

5.2 Housing Topics

Rooms - Number of

Number of spaces in a housing unit used or intended to be used by the household primarily for dwelling purposes, following the specified criteria related to walls, area and use.

When used with other topics, this topic can be used to determine indicators such as housing density (number of rooms/person), etc.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

Criteria

The following criteria should be used to determine if a space is to be counted as a Room.

- *Walls and Floor Space*

Walls must reach from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres.

The room must have an area large enough to hold a bed for one adult, that is, at least four square metres.

- *Use*

The room must be used for living/dwelling purposes – including eating or gathering. Rooms used for business/professional purposes should be included, and separately identified.

Rooms to be counted

These include bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, majilis, studies, habitable attics, servants' rooms, rooms used for professional or business purposes, and other separate spaces used or intended for living/dwelling purposes, so long as they meet the criteria concerning walls and floor space.

Rooms NOT to be counted

Passageways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms and toilet rooms should **not** be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria concerning walls and floor space

Traditional Censuses

It may only be possible to collect this information for Occupied Private Housing Units.

Administrative Censuses

The detailed information on size and use may not be available from Administrative Registers. In these cases, the concepts and definitions that were used should be presented in relevant reports and metadata.

Specific requirements

Rooms used only for business and professional purposes

Rooms used only for business and professional purposes should preferably be counted separately. It is desirable to include them when calculating the number of rooms in a housing unit but to exclude them when calculating, the number of persons per room

Specific Rooms

Kitchens

Kitchens only used for food preparation, including traditional Arabic kitchens, should NOT be included.

Kitchens used for food preparation **and** as a place for eating or gathering, which also meet the criteria concerning walls and floor space, should be included.

Bathrooms

Bathrooms and toilet rooms should **not** be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria concerning walls and floor space

Shared rooms

If a space in a housing unit is shared between two or more households (e.g. a kitchen), then it should only be counted by one household.

Rooms in “Other Housing Units”

The **Number of Rooms** topic applies to both ‘Private Housing Units’ and ‘Other Housing Units’. (See **Living Quarters**, Housing topic 2 for definitions.) ‘Other Housing Units’ include a range of lower quality housing units, where it may not be possible to define and count the number of rooms.

In these cases, countries should record the number of ‘Other Housing Units’ where the information could not be obtained. These housing units will be excluded from housing density calculations.

Definitions

Rooms	A space in a housing unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres,- having an area large enough to hold a bed for one adult, that is, at least four square metres, and- used or intended to be used by the household primarily for dwelling purposes
-------	--

Classifications

Rooms	1 One 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four 5 Five 6 Six 7 Seven 8 Eight 9 Nine 10 etc.
-------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.482- 4.484

Bedrooms - Number of

A bedroom is defined as a room equipped with a bed and used for night rest.

Enumeration Unit -Living Quarters – Housing Units only

Coverage - Living Quarters (Housing topic 2) which are Private Housing Units (1.1) or Other Housing Units (1.2).

Measurement Issues

The count of bedrooms is independent of the number of people using the room, or the size of the room, as long as it meets the minimum size of at least four square metres.

The bedroom must contain at least one bed. This may include beds specifically for babies or children

Specific requirements

Bedrooms in "Other Housing Units"

This topic applies to both 'Private Housing Units' and 'Other Housing Units'. (See **Living Quarters**, Housing topic 2 for definitions.) 'Other Housing Units' include a range of lower quality housing units, where it may not be possible to define and count the number of bedrooms.

In these cases, countries should record the number of 'Other Housing Units' where the information could not be obtained.

Definitions

Bedroom	A room equipped with a bed and used for night rest, and having an area large enough to hold a bed for one adult, that is, at least four square metres
Rooms	A space in a housing unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres,- having an area large enough to hold a bed for one adult, that is, at least four square metres, and used or intended to be used by the household primarily for dwelling purposes

Classifications

Bedrooms	1 One 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four 5 Five 6 Six 7 Seven 8 Eight 9 Nine 10 etc.
----------	---

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 4.485- 4.486

ICT Devices

Devices used to communicate and access the Internet.

Enumeration Unit - Living Quarters

Coverage – All Living Quarters

Measurement Issues

People use technology in many ways. The type of **ICT devices** and connection methods continues to change rapidly, and people will often use more than one method.

This topic and standard classification therefore has to keep pace with this changing environment. The classification and definitions builds on the international Census standards, and International standards for measuring ICT¹³

Access to fixed-line telephones

This is usually at the housing unit level, and not at the individual. Information should be collected about access for the housing unit or collective living quarter. The count of individuals with access can be derived then from the **Number of Occupants** (Housing Topic 13), and then derived for all persons living in the respective housing unit or collective living quarter.

Access to mobile (cellular) telephones

Access to mobile phones is usually provided to an individual. Information should be obtained on the number of individuals in the housing unit or collective living quarter who have access to a mobile phone.

An individual can be considered as having access to a mobile telephone within the housing unit or collective living quarter, when they are able to use the phone to receive and make calls from inside, or within the near vicinity.

Internet access

Access to the internet can be via individual device (mobile telephone, tablet) or household device (e.g. home PC or device such as smart TV, etc.). Internet access includes using the internet for social media access, email, gaming as well as other Internet activities.

Excluded from this are internet connected devices for smart homes such as smartphone controlled heating or cooling systems, home security systems, or devices such as smart speakers, etc.

Traditional censuses

Traditional censuses need to allow for multiple responses.

Specific requirements

Two sets of ICT related indicators are required

- ICT Individual Access – which assesses Individual access to ICT across locations
- ICT Household Access – which assesses access to ICT at the household level (Family, Share and Collective).

¹³ Population and Housing Census Recommendations, Revision 3 and Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals, 2014 http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/ind/D-IND-ITCMEAS-2014-PDF-E.pdf

Definitions¹⁴

Fixed telephone line	A fixed telephone line connecting a customer's equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public telephone network (PSTN).
Mobile (cellular) telephone	A portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. . Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included.
Internet	The <i>Internet</i> provides access to the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news and entertainment, and data files. Access to the Internet may be by computer, mobile telephone, smartphone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.
Locations of Internet use	Locations of Internet use are defined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home • Work: where a person's workplace is located. • Place of education: applies only to students • Another person's home: the home of a friend, relative or neighbour • Community Internet access facility (typically free of charge): • Commercial Internet access facility (typically not free of charge), such as Internet cafe: • Mobile access - via a mobile telephone or other mobile device

Classifications

ICT Individual Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals having access to a fixed-line telephone 2. Individuals having one or more mobile telephone devices 3. Individuals accessing the Internet from home, 4. Individuals accessing the Internet from elsewhere other than home 5. Individuals without any access to the Internet
ICT Household Access.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Proportion of family/shared households with access to a fixed-line telephone 2 Proportion of family/shared households with access to at least one mobile telephone 3 Proportion of family/shared households with access to the Internet 4 Proportion of individuals living in Collective households with access to a fixed-line telephone 5 Proportion of individuals living in Collective households with access to at least one mobile telephone 6 Proportion of individuals living in Collective households with access to the Internet

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 paras 4.564 – 4.571

¹⁴These definitions and indicators are based on The Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals, 2014 http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/ind/D-IND-ITCMEAS-2014-PDF-E.pdf

Section 6 Country Specific Topics

The following Population topics are country specific, but where standard concepts, definitions and classifications are useful to support comparisons between countries. Both topics need to be collected directly or where possible collated from administrative data.

Census Night Address (Place where present at time of census)

The geographical place (address) at which each person was present on the day of the census, whether or not this was his or her place of usual residence.

Coverage - Total Population

Measurement Issues

Producing population present (de facto) counts has been the traditional approach in GCC countries. The enumeration approach has been to enumerate each person present, and add in any citizens temporarily overseas.

The Census night address topic requires detailed location information on everyone living or temporarily staying at each set of Living Quarters in the country on Census night.

Treatment of Visitors and Absentees

Foreign residents who are in the country at the time of the census should be included, and enumerated at the place where they are staying.

People who are present, who are not at their usual residence, should be also be enumerated

Usual residents of the country who are absent at the census should be excluded.

Specific requirements

Traditional Census

While it is necessary to list all persons in the living quarters on census night (including visitors), it will not necessary to separately collect the Census Night Address for each person, because the information will be available from the location of the living quarters.

However, it is important to separately identify usual residents and visitors, to ensure that no one is missed or double counted.

Administrative Census

This topic may not be possible for Administrative censuses, as administrative records will may not include information on temporary absences, including information about people visiting other parts of the country of enumeration.

Enumeration Approach for measuring both Usual Residence and Census Night Populations

If a country requires population counts for both the Usual Residence and Census Night Populations, the enumeration approach needs to be determined early in the design. This may differ from the enumeration approach used in the past. The options are

- a) Enumerate each person present in every household or institution on the census day
- OR

- b) Enumerate each person present and each usual resident temporarily absent. In this method, absentees (usual residents who are temporarily absent) are identified at their place of usual residence.

In both cases, it is necessary to identify

- a) persons usually resident and present on the day of the census,
 b) absentees (persons usually resident but temporarily absent on the day of the census)
 and
 c) visitors (persons not usually resident but temporarily present on the day of the census).

Information is then collected on the usual address of visitors and on the address where absentees can be found. This information can be used to allocate persons to the household (or institution) and geographical area within which they are to be counted. It is also used to check that people away from their usual residence are not counted at both the usual residence and the census night address.

The procedures must be very carefully planned and strictly followed. For more information on Usual Resident Population, see **Place of Usual Residence** (Population Topic 1) and **Overview of Usual Residence Census** (Section 2.1)

Definitions

Absentees	Persons usually resident but temporarily absent on the day of the census
Census Reference Moment/ Time of the Census	Each person and set of living quarters must be enumerated in respect of the same point of time. This is usually accomplished by fixing a census "moment" at midnight at the beginning of the census day. . It is also known as the Census Reference Time or Time of the Census.
Census Night Address	Geographical place (address) at which each person was present at the Census Reference Moment.
2020 Harmonised GCC Census, reference moment	The census reference moment is midnight of the 17 th of March 2020.
Usual Resident	Usual Residents are all the people (citizens and non-citizens) who usually live in a country, that is they have lived continuously in a country for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least six months and 1 day), excluding temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or they intend to live in that country for at least six months or more.
Visitors	Persons not usually resident but temporarily present on the day of the census

Classifications

Rural/Urban Indicator	1. Urban 2. Rural
Standard GCC Geography outputs	Country Administrative Region (as applicable) – e.g. Governate /Muhafazah Sub-region (as applicable)

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 2.55- 2.63, 4.58-4.63

Place of Residence 5 years ago

The **Place of Residence 5 years ago** is the major or smaller division, locality, or the foreign country), in which the individual usually resided 5 years before the census date.

Coverage - Total Population, 5 years and over at the time of the census

Measurement Issues

Traditional Censuses

Individuals will be required to provide their usual residence five years before the census date.

Administrative Censuses

It will be necessary to access the usual address information from five years before.

In both cases, the information required is the locality, not the specific housing unit.

Specific requirements

If the **Place of residence five years ago** is in the country of enumeration, it needs to be geocoded to the locality level.

If the **Place of residence five years ago**, is outside the country of enumeration, then the Country standard should be used)

Definitions

Country	A country is the current name – either short or official – of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest.
Country of Enumeration	The country where the census is conducted
GCC	Region comprising the Gulf Cooperation Council countries - United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait

Classifications

Rural/Urban Indicator	1. Urban 2. Rural
Standard GCC Geography outputs	Country Administrative Region (as applicable) – e.g. Governate /Muhafazah Sub-region (as applicable)

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3
paras 2.24.77, 4.81