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EU legislation on the 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Explanatory Notes

2011 edition

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Foreword

Population and housing censuses provide a precise and geographically detailed count of the population in a country. They offer information about an appropriate range of characteristics of the population and their housing. The results can be cross-classified in great detail. This makes them a rich source for in-depth and flexible analysis. Censuses provide valuable statistical input for formulating and evaluating policies or for administration and research. Laying the foundation for population estimates, sample surveys and geographical data collections, population and housing censuses are the backbone of social and regional statistics.

In the integrated European Union, national censuses are of greater value if their results can be compared between Member States. This is why the European Union is taking steps to harmonise census outputs. There were European census programmes for the 1980, 1990 and 2001 rounds. The framework set up at European level for the 2011 round continues this work on a larger scale. The objective is to disseminate more detailed data in a user-friendly way, and to make the date more comparable. After the 2011 round, comparative studies in the EU will be able to focus on population groups about which less information is otherwise available or to explore the context of socio-economic phenomena better in the light of people's background, e.g. their household and family situation or migration history. Moreover, the regional dimension of EU policies is becoming increasingly important, adding to the need for census data for analysis and decision-making.

Population and housing censuses have a long tradition in the countries of the European Union. Historically, the way census methods have developed in each country has been shaped by numerous factors like information needs, the availability of data sources and technology, data protection requirements, the burden on the respondents and, last but not least, the financial cost of the census operation.

At a time of rapidly changing technology and scientific progress, the census method used in the EU Member States is evolving fast. One sign of this is the growing use of information from administrative registers to compare, complete or even replace information obtained from 'classical' field enumerations. In 2001 seven countries of today's European Union used administrative registers as one of the data sources for their population and housing censuses, but this has more than doubled to 16 in the 2011 round.

For the 2011 censuses, EU-wide reporting will provide transparency about the quality of census outputs. This can then become a basis for an informed discussion within the EU Member States and at European level. It can foster best practice in census-taking and thus bring benefits to the dynamic evolution of census methods and to the fundamental function censuses perform for demographic and other statistics.

The European Union's legislation on population and housing censuses aims to achieve comprehensive and flexible dissemination of census data, plus transparency about their quality. At the same time, it respects the diversity of traditions and methods in the Member States. This publication describes and explains the current legislation.

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This publication was prepared by Gregor Kyi in collaboration with Bettina Knauth and Giampaolo Lanzieri from Eurostat Unit F1 ('Population').

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1. INTRODUCTION: EU LEGISLATION ON POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES

Population censuses produce the most reliable and geographically detailed count of the population. They report the benchmark figure for the 'total population' and cross-classify it in great detail for selected characteristics. This makes censuses one of the richest sources of data on the regional distribution of people living in a country and their most salient characteristics.

Censuses are cost-intensive. In principle, the data sources that form the basis for a census should contain information on each individual statistical unit, e.g. on each person. Censuses entail comprehensive administrative preparation by many public agencies like local, regional and national authorities, public agencies that own relevant data sources and, of course, the statistical institutes. Moreover, census methods and technology are constantly evolving in an interesting but sometimes arduous quest for the best data quality in an environment that pushes for economies and a no-heavier-than-necessary burden on respondents. In this context, the quality of census data is becoming ever more important and needs to be monitored.

To produce census data, the EU Member States have developed different methods that they consider to be best suited to the administrative practices and traditions of their country. The EU legislation respects this diversity. The Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses (**Regulation (EC) No 763/2008**[1]) is concerned with output harmonisation rather than input harmonisation. Member States are free to assess for themselves how to conduct their 2011 censuses and which data sources, method and technology are best in the context of their country. This gives the Member States flexibility, in line with the principles of subsidiarity and of cost-effectiveness and with the competences of the statistical institutes in the Member States.

On the other hand, certain conditions must be met in order to achieve the objective of comparability of census data from different Member States and to assess the data quality:

(1) **Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009**[2] contains definitions and **technical specifications for the census topics (variables) and their breakdowns** that are required to achieve Europe-wide comparability. The specifications comply with international recommendations and have been designed to provide the best possible information value. The census topics include geographic, demographic, economic and educational characteristics of persons, international and internal migration characteristics as well as household, family and housing characteristics.

(2) **Regulation (EU) No 519/2010**[3] requires the data output that Member States transmit to the Commission to comply with a defined **programme of statistical data** (tabulation) and with set rules concerning the replacement of statistical data. The content of the EU census programme serves major policy needs of the European Union. Regionally, there is a strong focus on the NUTS 2 level. The data requirements are adapted to the level of regional detail. The Regulation does not require transmission of any data that the Member States consider confidential.

    The statistical data must be completed by **metadata** that will facilitate interpretation of the numerical data, including country-specific definitions plus metadata on the data sources and on methodological issues. This is necessary in order to achieve the transparency which is a condition for valid interpretation of the data.

(3) The European Commission and any user of output-harmonised census data from the EU Member States need to have detailed information on the quality of the censuses and their results. **Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010**[4] therefore requires transmission of a **quality report** containing a systematic description of the data sources used for census purposes in the Member States and of the quality of the census results produced from these sources. A comparably structured quality report for all EU

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1 OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.
2 OJ L 329, 15.12.2009, p. 29.
3 OJ L 151, 17.6.2010, p. 1.
4 OJ L 324, 9.12.2010, p. 1.

Member States will support the exchanges of experience conducted during the 2011 round and become a reference for development of census methodology in the future.

In order to ensure proper transmission of the data and metadata and provide user-friendly access to this information, the **technical format to be used for transmission** has to be the same for all Member States and for the Commission (Eurostat). The Regulation therefore requires the data to be transmitted in a harmonised structure and in the internationally established SDMX[5] format from every Member State.

Eurostat drafted the three aforementioned implementing Commission Regulations after intensive consultations with the national statistical institutes. Between 2006 and 2010, nine meetings of the Census Task Force advised Eurostat on technical issues[6]. The results were discussed, amended and agreed in three Working Group meetings (March 2008, September 2008 and April/May 2010). The process was accompanied by several written consultations of all the national statistical institutes.

The texts of the four European Regulations concerning population and housing censuses can be found in Annex III to this publication.

Historically, the 2011 census round is not the first time the European Union has endeavoured to make comparable data available at European level. In order to meet their needs, the European Communities, as the EU was then called, prepared their own census programmes for the rounds around 1980 and 1990[7]. For the 2001 census round, the Statistical Programme Committee reached a 'gentlemen's agreement' and adopted the 'Guidelines and Table Programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001'[8]. However, the legal and technical framework set up at European level for the 2011 census round goes far beyond any previous attempts.

Regulation (EC) No 763/2008
of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses
calls for implementing measures on the:

Reference year	Technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns	EU census programme and metadata	Quality reporting	Technical format for data transmission
Article 5(1): The first reference year is 2011	**Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009**	**Regulation (EU) No 519/2010**	**Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010**	

5 **S**tatistical **D**ata and **M**etadata e**X**change.

6 The following countries were represented in the Census Task Force: Austria, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom, plus the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

7 For the 1980 census round: Council Directive 73/403/EEC of 22 November 1973, OJ L 347, 17.12.1973, p. 50; for the 1990 round: Council Directive 87/287/EEC of 26 May 1987, OJ L 143, 3.6.1987, p. 33.

8 Statistical Programme Committee, at its 27th meeting, held on 26 and 27 November 1997 in Luxembourg.

2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

2.1. LEGAL AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Annex to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses[9] lists all the topics on which the EU Member States must report data. They include geographic, demographic, economic and educational characteristics of persons, international and internal migration characteristics as well as household, family and housing characteristics. The annex also provides information on the level of regional detail for which data have to be provided: while some topics are relevant only for NUTS 2 aggregates, others go down to municipality level. However, the Regulation does not stipulate how the census topics are to be broken down. Nor does it specify the census topics in any further detail. Article 5(4) asks the European Commission to do this by means of an implementing Regulation which, for the 2011 round, is Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

The objective of Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 is that in every Member State the data about the census topics should follow the same definitions and technical specifications and the same breakdowns should be published. This is a pre-condition for Europe-wide comparability.

The specifications laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 comply with international recommendations, in particular with the 'Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing' (CES Recommendations). However, the Regulation is more specific in cases where the CES Recommendations have left countries to choose between several options. The Regulation specifies the breakdowns of the topics where this is not done in the CES Recommendations or where more detail was required. These breakdown specifications were a precondition for the second step — defining a unified tabulation programme.

Longstanding cooperation between international and supra-national agencies, namely the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Commission (Eurostat), has led to harmonisation of definitions and technical specifications stretching beyond the EU to other UNECE members or even at world level (UNSD).

The UNECE published the CES Recommendations in 2006. The UNECE, in co-operation with Eurostat, managed the drafting process:

http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/CES_2010_Census_Recommendations_English.pdf.

The UNSD published the second revision of the 'Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses' in 2008:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/Series_M67Rev2en.pdf.

To develop international recommendations and legislation, the international and supra-national agencies cooperate closely with census experts from the national statistical institutes.

2.2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CENSUS TOPICS

In order to ensure that the census data received from the different EU Member States are comparable, the census topics must follow the same technical specifications in every Member State.

The technical specifications laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 provide concrete rules on which statistical units must be enumerated and which class they must be allocated to in the breakdown in question. They correspond largely to the specifications given in the CES Recommendations. However, the CES Recommendations contain many more valuable points of view and discussions that, by nature, are not the subject-matter for a legal text, whereas the Regulation contains several instructions not found in the CES Recommendations but which were considered necessary for practical implementation in the EU context.

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9 Regulation (EC) No 763/2008.

2.3. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE BREAKDOWNS

Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 lays down the breakdowns of the census topics. A number of points are specified with a view to later use of the breakdowns in the European dissemination programme.

2.3.1. Breakdowns with different levels of detail

Many census topics can be broken down with different levels of detail. For example, the topic 'age' can be broken down into every single age, but five-year age groups can be used instead or even broader groups referring to particular periods of life might suffice. This example demonstrates the trade-off between making more detailed information available and the size of the hypercubes (electronic tables) users can consult. Over-detailed breakdowns can lead to an exorbitant increase in the size of the tables when different census topics are cross-tabulated, which can result in very small cell values and, hence, problems with statistical confidentiality.

The level of detail is indicated by the suffix:

- **No suffix** means that there is only one level of detail for the breakdown in question, e.g. SEX. consisting of 'total', 'male' and 'female'.
- The **suffix 'L'** indicates a **l**ow level of detail, e.g. AGE.L. consisting of broad age groups, e.g. 'under 15 years', '15 to 29 years', '30 to 49 years', '50 to 64 years', '65 to 84 years' and '85 years and over'.
- The **suffix 'M'** indicates a **m**edium level of detail, e.g. AGE.M. consisting of five-year age groups.
- The **suffix 'H'** indicates a **h**igh level of detail, e.g. AGE.H. consisting of a class for each single age.
- The **suffix 'N'** is used only in the breakdowns 'Place of usual residence' (GEO.N.) and 'Location of place of work' (LPW.N.) and means that the geographical level is the whole **n**ation.

Each detailed breakdown comprises all its more aggregated siblings. For example, the breakdown AGE.H. comprises AGE.M. and AGE.L., and the breakdown AGE.M. comprises AGE.L.

The categories in the aggregated breakdowns are designed to cover the most important information. This has a practical implication: in a particular hypercube for a particular region, even if statistical information is not available for certain levels of detail (e.g. for reasons related to confidentiality or sampling), the aggregated information might still be available. In this example, if a user extracts data for single ages, but some cell values are blocked in order to protect statistical confidentiality, the user might still be able to obtain the data for the five-year age group aggregations. The hypercubes will thus transmit the maximum amount of information that the national statistical institutes are able to provide.

2.3.2. What are the breakdowns designed to disaggregate?

Each breakdown is designed for a specific kind of statistical units (e.g. persons) and does not require a specific group of such statistical units in order to be applicable. This means that:

a) Each breakdown can disaggregate the whole total corresponding to the specified kind of statistical unit (e.g. total population), even if the topic in question refers only to a subgroup of that total. The advantage of this is that all breakdowns that refer to the same kind of statistical unit (e.g. persons) can be cross-classified.

   Example: The topic 'Family status' logically refers only to persons living in a family. Nevertheless, the corresponding breakdown can be applied to the total population. It is explicitly specified that persons who do not live in a family nucleus should be classified under 'not applicable'. Consequently, the breakdowns for the topic 'Family status' can be cross-classified with any other topic referring to persons.

b) If a breakdown can disaggregate a specified total, it can also break down each sub-total of that total. The breakdowns are complete in that they do not implicitly exclude any sub-category.

Example: Each breakdown designed for the total population can also break down any sub-group of the total population (e.g. the employed, the unemployed, etc.) in a meaningful way.

The breakdowns that can be applied, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009, to the **statistical units** indicated in bold are listed below:

Persons:
- Place of usual residence (GEO.N., GEO.L., GEO.M., GEO.H.)
- Location of place of work (LPW.N., LPW.L.)
- (Size of the) locality (LOC.)
- Sex (SEX.)
- Age (AGE.L., AGE.M., AGE.H.)
- Legal marital status (LMS.)
- Current activity status (CAS.L., CAS.H.)
- Occupation (OCC.)
- Industry (branch of economic activity) (IND.L., IND.H.)
- Status in employment (SIE.)
- Educational attainment (EDU.)
- Country/place of birth (POB.L., POB.M., POB.H.)
- Country of citizenship (COC.L., COC.M., COC.H.)
- Ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country (YAT., YAE.L., YAE.H.)
- Place of residence one year prior to the census (ROY.)
- Household status (HST.L., HST.M., HST.H.)
- Family status (FST.L., FST.H.)
- Housing arrangements (HAR.L., HAR.H.)

Family nuclei:
- Geographical area (listed under ‘Place of usual residence’) (GEO.N., GEO.L., GEO.M., GEO.H.)
- (Size of the) locality (LOC.)
- Type of family nucleus (TFN.L., TFN.H.)
- Size of family nucleus (SFN.L., SFN.M., SFN.H.)

Private households:
- Geographical area (listed under ‘Place of usual residence’) (GEO.N., GEO.L., GEO.M., GEO.H.)
- (Size of the) locality (LOC.)
- Type of private household (TPH.L., TPH.H.)
- Size of private household (SPH.L., SPH.M., SPH.H.)
- Tenure status of households (TSH.)

Living quarters:
- Geographical area (listed under ‘Place of usual residence’) (GEO.N., GEO.L., GEO.M., GEO.H.)
- (Size of the) locality (LOC.)
- Type of living quarters (TLQ.)

Housing units:

- Geographical area (listed under 'Place of usual residence') (GEO.N., GEO.L., GEO.M., GEO.H.)
- (Size of the) locality (LOC.)
- Number of occupants (NOC.L., NOC.M., NOC.H.)
- Useful floor space and/or number of rooms (UFS., NOR.)
- Density standard (DFS., DRM.)
- Water supply system (WSS.)
- Toilet facilities (TOI.)
- Bathing facilities (BAT.)
- Type of heating (TOH.)

Conventional dwellings:

- Geographical area (listed under 'Place of usual residence') (GEO.N., GEO.L., GEO.M., GEO.H.)
- (Size of the) locality (LOC.)
- Number of occupants (NOC.L., NOC.M., NOC.H.)
- Useful floor space and/or number of rooms (UFS., NOR.)
- Density standard (DFS., DRM.)
- Occupancy status of conventional dwellings (OCS.)
- Type of ownership (OWS.)
- Dwellings by type of building (TOB.)
- Dwellings by period of construction (POC.)
- Water supply system (WSS.)
- Toilet facilities (TOI.)
- Bathing facilities (BAT.)
- Type of heating (TOH.)

2.3.3. Further technical specifications that apply to the breakdowns

Some breakdowns are followed by technical specifications that apply to the breakdown (instead of to the topic as such). These often concern the:

- interpretation of particular classes within a breakdown;
- order of preference for allocation of statistical units that theoretically could be classified in more than one class;
- established statistical classifications used; and
- identification and treatment of statistical units to which the breakdown does not apply.

3. EU PROGRAMME FOR THE 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES

3.1. OUTPUT-HARMONISED CENSUS DATA

The EU legislation on population and housing censuses is ‘output-oriented’. The powers to develop appropriate census methods and technology remain with the Member States. The EU legislation aims to make available census data that are comparable between the EU Member States. To achieve this, the data have to follow a European programme of statistical data and metadata.

Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 sets out the EU programme of census data. It opts for dissemination that combines high flexibility for data use with the advantages of ‘classical’ treatment of tabulated data.

The programme is defined in the form of hypercubes, i.e. multidimensional cross-tabulations. These contain both detailed mesodata and more aggregated macrodata. Mesodata provide an intermediate layer between microdata and macrodata[10]. The advantage of mesodata is that they open new angles of analysis, e.g. by tabulating data for sufficiently small areas and/or small subgroups of the population.

On the other hand, the EU programme of census data is designed in a way that aggregates the detailed mesodata step by step, both geographically and in terms of content.

- Each hypercube available for a specific geographical level (e.g. NUTS 2) is also available for any more aggregated geographical level (e.g. NUTS 1 and the whole nation). In this example if, for whatever reason, certain detailed information is not available for a NUTS 2 region, it might still be available for the corresponding NUTS 1 region or for the nation.
- Each detailed breakdown comprises all its aggregated siblings that summarise the most important information[11]. If, in a particular hypercube for a particular region, statistical information is not available in a certain level of detail, it might still be available for the aggregate to which the detailed category belongs.
- The two effects described above interact.

As a result, mesodata available in the EU from the 2011 census will clearly offer users greater flexibility of analysis than could be achieved with more aggregated macrodata. Experience with national censuses suggests that the pre-defined tabulation in the hypercubes will satisfy a high proportion of information requests.

In terms of data production and confidentiality control, tabulation in hypercubes requires less work than processing of microdata because, essentially, the information in the hypercubes has to be processed only once for numerous information requests.

In terms of quality evaluation of the censuses, the mesodata will shed light on important aspects related to the essential features of population and housing censuses. The analysis of the completeness and consistency of the mesodata will complement the analysis of other quality indicators and the evaluation of the census method[12].

> *The legal basis for the Regulation on the programme of statistical data and metadata is Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses (the ‘Census Framework Regulation’). Article 5(3) authorises the Commission to adopt a programme of the statistical data and metadata to be transmitted to the Commission.*

10 See ‘Terminology relating to the implementation of the vision on the production method of EU statistics’, W. Radermacher, A. Baigorri, D. Delcambre, W. Kloek, H. Linden, Eurostat 2010.

11 See section 2.3.1 ‘Breakdowns with different levels of detail’.

12 See section 4 ‘Quality reporting’.

3.2. Focus on EU policies

The EU programme for the 2011 population and housing censuses has been designed to meet major policy needs of the European Union. A common programme of census data which are comparable throughout the EU will not only support EU-wide activities but also make it easier for people acting at national or even regional level to see their situation as part of the larger European picture.

The programme focuses mainly on NUTS 2 regions. The EU's regional cohesion policies cover large budget items (e.g. Structural Funds) and require detailed data to evaluate progress in the NUTS 2 regions. Moreover, many politically relevant developments have a strong regional component, like the demographic ageing of societies or economic and employment-related developments. Finally, sample surveys of the European Statistical System that also produce data for the regional level (e.g. the labour force survey) require a harmonised statistical frame to ensure comparability in the extrapolated survey results. The tables for the NUTS 3 regions are severely reduced and the tables for the municipalities are basic.

Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 adapts the size of the cubes to the level of regional detail (see also Annex I to this publication):

- The five hypercubes for municipality level (LAU 2) are basic and comprise just 42 cells[13] (population overview), 12 cells (households), 15 cells (families), 4 cells (living quarters) and 8 cells (conventional dwellings).
- The programme includes 10 further hypercubes for NUTS 3 level. Most of those are reduced to below 30 000 cells, with the exception of the 'population overview' cube which has below 100 000 cells. The maximum 'principal marginal distribution' for NUTS 3 level (and over) is 500 cells[14].
- Most of the 45 cubes for NUTS 2 level are reduced to below 250 000 cells. The cubes exceeding this threshold include the topics 'Industry' and/or 'Occupation', or 'Citizenship' and 'Country of birth' by continents. The size of these breakdowns makes any further meaningful reduction impossible. The maximum 'principal marginal distribution' for NUTS 2 level (and over) is 5 000 cells.

To tune the level of detail of census data, Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 selects:

1. only a limited number of topics per hypercube. Each hypercube focuses on one or two particular census topics and cross-tabulates these appropriately, i.e. only with the other topics that have been identified as indispensable in that context (see Annex I to this publication);
2. an appropriate level of detail for the topic(s) for which Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 proposes several breakdowns with different levels of detail (see section 2.3.1 'Breakdowns with different levels of detail').

3.3. Hypercubes listed in Regulation (EU) No 519/2010

Annex I to this publication provides an overview of the 60 hypercubes defined in Regulation (EU) No 519/2010. The Regulation itself is set out in Annex III to this publication.

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13 The cell numbers quoted in this publication are based on the number of classes in the breakdowns which are part of the cross-tabulation in question. All obligatory classes at the lowest level are counted, i.e. neither totals nor subtotals are counted (because these are derived from the detail) nor classes for which provision of data is optional.

14 In fact, the size of most 'principal marginal distributions' is well below the limits mentioned. The concept of 'principal marginal distributions' is explained in section 3.4 'The objective: High-resolution census data'.

3.4. THE OBJECTIVE: HIGH-RESOLUTION CENSUS DATA

The programme of statistical data that the EU Member States have to transmit to the European Commission (Eurostat) is defined by the 60 hypercubes listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010[15]. In principle, the Member States have to transmit all the data for the 60 hypercubes[16].

Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council lays a solid foundation for supplying census data with a high resolution. The European Parliament and the Council demand that the data sources and methods that Member States use for their censuses meet, to the highest possible extent, the essential features of population and housing censuses. The Member States must make continuous efforts to enhance compliance with the essential features.[17] These are listed in Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and defined in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010[18].

The principle of 'individual enumeration' is of central importance for the EU programme of statistical data. It means that 'information on each statistical unit is obtained so that their characteristics can be recorded separately and cross-classified with other characteristics'. From this principle, as from the principle of 'universality' (data must be provided for all statistical units within a defined territory), it ensues that the programme of census data shall offer much higher resolution than results of sample surveys. The essential features of 'availability of small area data' (data must be available for small geographical areas and small groups of statistical units) will equally lead to census data where related topics can be cross-tabulated to provide a rich basis for analysis and research.

By putting the emphasis on the essential features of population and housing censuses in Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, the European Parliament and the Council expect the Member States to provide detailed census data. Accordingly, the EU programme of census data laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 is quite comprehensive.

On the other hand, Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 respects the principle of subsidiarity and leaves the EU Member States appropriate flexibility to assess which of their census data are reliable and fit for transmission. In doing so, the Member States can take specific problems into account that might be linked to the size of the region in question or to their reporting problems concerning a specific topic.

Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 identifies sub-sets of the hypercubes called 'principal marginal distributions'. These are marginal distributions within the whole cube[19]. Member States are not allowed to block any numerical cell value within a 'principal marginal distribution', even if it is unreliable[20]. The requirement to transmit, in the worst case, unreliable data too is quite constrictive. Consequently, the 'principal marginal distributions' describe only sets of fundamental census results. They are thus unlikely to be affected by unreliable cell values.

To comply with Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, the Member States are encouraged to transmit as much data as possible for the full hypercubes.

The hypercubes listed for NUTS 2 level (and over)[21] describe the statistical information to be transmitted for the NUTS 2 regions, but also for the NUTS 1 regions and the whole nation. A Member State might provide more information for the more aggregated regional levels (NUTS 1 or nation) than for the

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15 Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

16 Except statistically confidential data.

17 Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008.

18 Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and Article 2(2) to (6) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010. The essential features are 'individual enumeration', 'simultaneity', 'universality within a defined territory', 'availability of small-area data' and 'defined periodicity'.

19 For some small hypercubes the whole hypercubes will be treated as a 'principal marginal distribution'.

20 By contrast, for any other cell the Member States can assess whether the data are fit for transmission. Cells that are part of a 'principal marginal distribution' are called 'primary' cells; cells that are not part of any 'principal marginal distribution' are called 'secondary' cells. In other words, 'secondary' cells can be blocked for reasons of unreliability, but 'primary' cells cannot. Confidential data do not have to be transmitted in any case.

21 Hypercubes containing the breakdown GEO.L.

NUTS 2 regions. This should be the strategy when there is a lack of certain detailed information for some smaller (or even all) NUTS 2 regions. At a more aggregated regional level, more observations become available which helps to overcome problems linked to an insufficient number of observations per cell (e.g. error reduction, estimates and confidentiality).

Example:

Hypercube No 1 'Marital status of people in households' comprises the topics listed in the table below. Cross-tabulation of these topics produces a cube with 155 232 cells. Six 'principal marginal distributions' (cross-tabulations ignoring certain topics) are defined for hypercube No 1. Their size ranges between 1 386 and 3 234 cells.

No	Total	Number of cells	Breakdowns[22]							
1.	Total population	155232	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**LMS.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
1.1.		3234	GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.				AGE.M.
1.2.		1848	GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
1.3.		1848	GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
1.4.		1386	GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
1.5.		1848	GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
1.6.		1848	GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.

22 Within each table entry for a specific hypercube the uppermost row (in bold) lists all the breakdowns used in that hypercube, as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 519/2010. Each further line below (not in bold) specifies a 'principal marginal distribution', as defined in Article 2(3) of the same Regulation. The code identifies the breakdown, as specified in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

3.5. NO TRANSMISSION OF CONFIDENTIAL DATA

Member States can suppress any numerical information if they think this is necessary in order to protect the statistical confidentiality of the data.

> *Article 3(3) together with Article 2(8) of Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 stipulate that Member States can replace a numerical cell value by the special value 'not available' if the numerical cell value must not be disclosed to protect the statistical confidentiality of the data in accordance with the Member States' statistical disclosure control.*

3.6. DATA ON THE HOMELESS

Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 asks Member States to provide information at regional level about:

- primary homeless persons (persons living in the streets without shelter),
- secondary homeless persons (persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation), and
- persons living in non-conventional shelter (e.g. huts, cabins, shacks, shanties, caravans, houseboats or caves),

broken down by their gender and broad age groups at least.

Member States have repeatedly pointed to the challenges involved in enumerating the homeless. However, the homeless are part of the total population, according to the relevant international recommendations and the definitions and specifications in the EU legislation. Eurostat must be able to estimate the total population of each Member State on the basis of the census results. Member States must therefore, as a minimum requirement, include the number of all homeless persons in their data on the total population or provide Eurostat with the best available estimate for the numbers of all primary and all secondary homeless persons in the whole Member State.

As the European Commission attaches great importance to the availability of statistics about the homeless, Eurostat will closely monitor the availability of such data in the quality evaluation of the 2011 censuses.

3.7. METADATA ON SPECIFIC HYPERCUBE CELLS: FLAGS

Member States will have the possibility to flag hypercube cells to provide transparency about specific characteristics of the cell value:

- numerical cell values that have been blocked to protect statistical confidentiality will be marked 'confidential';
- cell values that the Member States consider unreliable, according to their own statistical quality control, will be marked 'unreliable'. As is usual practice when disseminating European statistics, users should treat data flagged as unreliable with caution. Moreover, if a Member State feels strongly that some data transmitted to the Commission should not be disseminated to the public, it can request that they should not be published. In this case, the data made available for publication would exclude the unreliable data in question, but Eurostat is entitled to request them for quality assessment only;
- cell values that have been revised after first data transmission can be marked as such;
- Member States are free to provide textual metadata for any particular hypercube cell.

> *Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 lays down the rules on the flags that can be used to give information on metadata on cell values.*

3.8. Metadata on definitions, sources and methodological issues

Member States must report to Eurostat the definitions of the topics used in their censuses, plus the source, the method used to estimate data on the topics or the reason for any systematic unreliability of the data.

In some cases, Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 allows Member States to make choices about the specifications of the topics or certain breakdown categories. Moreover, there might be other country-specific features of the topics. Member States have to report these choices and any country-specific feature of the topics.

The content of the metadata that Member States have to transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) is laid down in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

4. Quality reporting

4.1. Legal framework

Population and housing censuses are supposed to provide data of the highest quality. Next to the high level of regional detail and high capacity to cross-tabulate data, the quality of the census data is the main *raison d'être* of the censuses and justifies the high investment. The European legislation on the censuses requires Member States to report on the quality of the census results that they transmit to the European Commission (Eurostat). The Commission has to assess the quality of the data.

The preamble to the EU framework regulation on population and housing censuses (Regulation (EC) No 763/2008) refers to quality-related issues several times:

> *(3) In view of methodological and technological developments, best practices should be identified and the enhancement of the data sources and methodologies used for censuses in the Member States should be fostered.*

> *(5) In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community Statistics, which constitutes the reference framework for the provisions of this Regulation, it is necessary for the collection of statistics to conform to the principles of impartiality, in particular objectivity and scientific independence, as well as transparency, reliability, relevance, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality.*

> *(7) In the production and dissemination of Community statistics under this Regulation, the national and Community statistical authorities should take account of the principles set out in the European Statistics Code of Practice adopted on 24 February 2005 by the Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom and attached to the Recommendation of the Commission on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical authorities.*

Quality assessment is covered by Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008.

- The terms 'relevance', 'accuracy', 'timeliness', 'punctuality', 'accessibility', 'clarity', 'comparability' and 'coherence' are defined in Article 6(1), in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.

- Article 6(2) requires Member States to report on the quality of the data transmitted. It refers explicitly to the essential features:

  > *Member States shall report on the extent to which the chosen data sources and methodology meet the essential features of population and housing censuses (…).*

  The essential features are listed in Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008. They are: individual enumeration, simultaneity, universality within a defined territory, availability of small-area data and defined periodicity. This provision underlines the central place of the data sources in quality reporting, which is given firmer shape by Article 4(4):

  > *Member States shall ensure that the data sources and the methodology used to satisfy the requirements of this Regulation meet, to the highest possible extent, the essential features of population and housing censuses, as defined in Article 2(i). They shall make continuous efforts to enhance compliance with those essential features.*

- The Commission is required to define the detailed rules for and structure of the quality reports by means of an implementing regulation (Article 6(3)). Article 6(3) also requires the Commission (Eurostat) to assess the quality of the data transmitted. This in turn implies that the quality reports from the national statistical institutes must enable Eurostat to perform this assessment.

- Article 6(4) requires the Commission to make recommendations to ensure the quality of the data and metadata produced. This is particularly useful for continuous work on methodological harmonisation, where, in some cases, it might be appropriate just to issue recommendations instead of launching new legislation.

4.2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE CENSUS

The background information on the legal and organisational context, the data sources and the lifecycle of the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States is outlined in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010. The underlying definitions are provided in Article 2 of the same Regulation.

The information provided should make it easier for quality analysts to gain an overview of the census activities in the Member State. It should therefore be limited in detail. Annex I provides the outline of the report (headings).

Some notable points:

- Generally, the report required by section 2 of Annex I 'Data sources' must be comprehensive and free of overlaps to make it possible to allocate each topic to exactly one data source about which information is provided in section 2[23]. Member States must classify the data sources along the lines of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 (point 2.1). The relationship between the data sources and the topics must be shown in a matrix (point 2.3) and the extent to which the data sources meet the essential features must be indicated (point 2.4).
- At the same time, point 2.2 of Annex I requires a full list of all data sources used for the census. This is particularly relevant for data sources that result from record linkage. For such data sources the list required under point 2.2 must include information both on the new data source and on all original data sources from which the new data source has been derived.
- The different phases of the census operation must be described under section 3 'Census lifecycle'. The census lifecycle refers to processes. Consequently, the data sources listed in section 3 must include all sources involved in the process, i.e. all original and derived data sources.
- Point 3.2 'Preparation and execution of data collection' draws a distinction between questionnaire-based data and register-based data, as defined in Article 2(19) and (20). Point 3.2.1 covers any collection of statistical data used to produce census data which has been conducted by means of a questionnaire with reference to a pre-determined point in time. Points 3.2.2.1 to 3.2.2.3 cover all 'original' registers (e.g. administrative registers) used to produce census data and also the processes that affect the 'original' registers (e.g. reporting delays). Points 3.2.2.4 and 3.2.2.5 cover the creation of any statistical database set up for census purposes and extraction of data from it.
- Point 3.5 covers 'Measures to ensure cost effectiveness': 'Cost effectiveness' is principle 10 of the European Statistics Code of Practice to which the framework regulation (Regulation (EC) No 763/2008) explicitly refers in recital 5. This principle is particularly relevant to the population and housing census which is probably the most costly statistical exercise within the European Statistical System. However, the EU Member States follow different budgetary rules to identify the cost of a census, and the different census methods result in wide variations in the share of fixed costs against variable costs. As a result, harmonisation of figures for the total cost of the 2011 census is practically unachievable.

[23] In practice, the Member States might often report on their 'census databases' that contain records for individual statistical units and from where the national statistical institutes extract the census data for later transmission. The advantage is, for users, that this database is the one most closely linked to the data published and, for the national statistical institutes, that the statisticians know that database well.

4.3. RELEVANCE

4.3.1. Adequacy of the data sources

Point 1.1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires Member States to report on the adequacy of the data sources. Data sources must be considered inadequate for census purposes if they are flawed by major deviations from the essential features, definitions and concepts required by the EU legislation and if these deviations seriously impair adequate use of the census results. The hope is that this will apply in only exceptional cases. However, if major problems appear, Member States must report them honestly in the interest of an open discussion and of improvement in the long run.

> *Member States have to report on the adequacy of the data sources, in particular on the impact of any major deviation from the essential features of population and housing censuses and/or from the required definitions and concepts where this seriously impairs the adequate usage of the transmitted data.*

4.3.2. Completeness

Point 1.2 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires Member States to provide an overview over cell values that are 'not available' or flagged as 'unreliable' or 'confidential'. This information must be provided at NUTS 2 level and above for each hypercube and each 'primary marginal distribution' defined in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010. On the basis of this information the completeness of the data provided can be evaluated.

4.4. ACCURACY: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ON THE DATA SOURCES

The complete quantitative measurement for the quality dimension 'accuracy' has to be provided for data sources/topics that refer to natural persons. Reporting on data sources/topics that refer to households, families, living quarters or conventional dwellings is optional.

Quantitative information has to be provided for NUTS 2, NUTS 1 and national levels, unless otherwise indicated.

4.4.1. Data sources at the focus of the quality reporting on censuses

Census data reflect the information in the data sources used to generate them. Therefore, the quality of these sources has a direct impact on the quality of the data transmitted. Consequently, the quality of the data sources must be at the focus of the quality reporting on censuses.

Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 leaves Member States effectively free to choose the data sources for the census topics. At the same time, the Regulation attaches high importance to compliance with the essential features for censuses. Consequently, the quality reporting has to reflect both considerations:

- the Member States remain free to pool and process their raw data in the way they consider best to produce the census data required;
- the data sources have to be measured against the requirements of the EU legislation on censuses, including the essential features.

The quality reporting on the data sources, as presented in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010, is designed with that in mind. It focuses on the capacity of the data sources to contribute information needed to fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, in particular the extent to which they:

1. meet the essential features listed in Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and defined in Article 2(2) to (6) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010. These definitions correspond to those provided

in CES Recommendation § 22[24]. Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 requires Member States to report on the extent to which the data sources meet the essential features (see section 4.2 'Background information on the census');

2. represent the target population. The extent to which the data sources represent the target population is a central element of the quantitative quality measurement (see section 4.4.5 'Hitting the target population');

3. comply with the relevant technical specifications laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 (see section 3.8 'Metadata on definitions, sources and methodological issues'). Information about compliance with the relevant technical specifications is available:

   - as general metadata. For each topic, the metadata must name the data source(s) used to produce the statistical data on the topic and report on:

     - the definitions relating to the topic;
     - the method used to estimate data on the topic;
     - the reasons for any general unreliability of the data on the topic;
     - the handling of specified cases where Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 leaves a choice between different concepts.

     (Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010);

   - as metadata in the context of the quality reporting. For each topic, Member States have to report on any national definition or practice which could impair the EU-wide comparability of the data (imperfect application of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 or Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009).

     (Annex II, point 5, 'Comparability', of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010);

4. contribute to providing data for the programme of statistical data set out in Regulation (EU) No 519/2010. Member States must report on the completeness of the data they transmit under Annex II, point 1.2 'Relevance/Completeness' of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 for each hypercube for the nation and each NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 region.

4.4.2. Composition of data sources

The approach taken in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 is open to any kind of composed data sources, as long as the conditions of the essential features are met sufficiently well.

The data sources used for census purposes often have more than one origin. Data from two registers might be merged or data obtained by means of a field enumeration might be linked to data available in a register. Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 explicitly allows record linkages which it defines as follows[25]:

> *'Record linkage' means the process of merging information from different data sources by comparing the records for the individual statistical units and merging the information for each statistical unit where the unit to which the records refer is the same.*

If both data sources are registers, Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 defines the term 'matching of registers' as:

> *'Matching of registers' means a record linkage where all matched data sources are contained in registers.*

In that context, any linkage/matching must be based on the records for individual statistical units. For example, random attribution of characteristics to the data from a population register to reflect quotas

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24 Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

25 The definitions of 'data source' and 'record linkage' in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 specifically refer to records for individual 'statistical units'. In this regard the two terms are more narrowly defined than in some other statistical contexts.

found in a survey does not count as creation of a new data source for the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010. In this case, the population register and the survey have to be reported on as two distinct data sources. The data source for the estimate would be the sample survey, leading to much lower rates for point 2.1.1(8) of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 (as a percentage of the census population).

4.4.3. Registers

Member States are moving progressively towards use of registers for their censuses. Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 explicitly provides for this possibility. Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 sets the same requirements for registers as for any other data source. This means that the data records in a register have to qualify as data sources in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010. This implies that registers must aim to be complete and free of redundancy.

A ‘register’ is defined as:

> *a repository which stores information about statistical units and is directly updated in the course of events affecting the statistical units.*
>
> *‘Data extraction’ means the process of retrieving census information from information contained in a register and relating to individual statistical units.*

By the same token:

> *‘register-based data’ means data that are in or originate from a register,*

in contrast to ‘questionnaire-based data’ that:

> *are originally obtained from respondents by the means of a questionnaire in the context of a collection of statistical data which refer to a specified point in time.*

4.4.4. Identification of the data sources for the quality reporting

Before Member States can report on the quality of the data sources, first they have to establish which data sources they have to report on. The system to classify the data sources has to:

- be flexible enough to reflect the reality in different Member States;
- allow comprehensive reporting on the data sources: each topic must be allocated to exactly one data source.

The definition of ‘data source’ is quite open to very different kinds of ‘frame’ data sources:

> *‘Data source’ means the set of data records for statistical units and/or events related to statistical units which forms a basis for the production of census data about one or more specified topics for a specified target population.*

Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 lays down some requirements which the data sources for the census have to meet:

> *Any data source shall be able to contribute information needed to fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, in particular to*
>
> – *meet the essential features as listed in Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and defined in Article 2(2) to (6),*
>
> – *represent the target population,*
>
> – *respect the relevant technical specifications laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009, and*
>
> – *contribute to the provision of data for the programme of statistical data set out in Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.*

In general, Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires Member States to report on their data sources within a comprehensive system free of overlaps. It must be possible to allocate each topic to exactly one data source about which the quality report provides information. This is the case both in Annex I 'Background information', point 2 'Data sources' and throughout Annex II which defines the quantitative quality reporting on the data sources.

Exceptions:

- Annex I, point 2.2 requires a full list of all data sources used for the census, i.e. all original and derived data sources.
- Annex I, point 3.2 'Preparation and execution of data collection' covers process-oriented information, including information relating to any questionnaire-based surveys and any original register (often an administrative register) used to obtain census data.
- Annex II, point 2.1.1(9) on 'Unit no-information' covers process-oriented information about any questionnaire-based enumeration used to obtain census data, irrespective of whether it is used directly to retrieve census results or as input for record linkage later in the process. In the case of record linkage, all cases of 'unit no-information' in the underlying original database(s) must be added up.

4.4.5. Hitting the target population

4.4.5.1. The questions to be answered

The quantitative reporting on the data sources focuses on the match between the information desired on the (ideal) target population and the information which has actually been retrieved from the data sources.

The quantitative reporting aims to reply to three fundamental questions:

1. How well do the published data reflect the 'true' size of the population?
2. How much are the published data based on real observations?
3. How many of the records in the data source have been used for the census?

These questions can be evaluated on the basis of an assessment of coverage and of the imputed and deleted data records.

Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires a set of indicators that can be:

- calculated on the basis of an assessment of coverage and of imputations and deletions of data records,
- interpreted meaningfully.

The indicators show comprehensively and comparatively:

- the match between the estimated target population (the best estimate for the 'true' population) and the census population (mostly affected by coverage errors),
- the effect of record imputations and deletions,
- the effect of any method or technique that adjusts the weights of data records to obtain a better fit of the census population to the target population and/or to increase the plausibility and consistency of the data,
- the effect of frames that are samples.

4.4.5.2. Target population, estimated target population and census population

With a view to reporting on imputation and deletion of data records and on coverage, Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 defines 'target population', 'estimated target population' and 'census population'.

The target population is the ideal (or 'true') population of statistical units. It is a theoretical concept about which a census aims to report without ever achieving perfect coverage in practice.

> *'Target population' means the set of all statistical units in a defined geographical area at the reference date which qualify for reporting on one or more specified topics. The target population includes each valid statistical unit exactly once.*

Census outputs should ideally be based on information about each statistical unit in the target population.

The estimated target population is the best available estimate for the (ideal) target population. The estimate is based on the census population corrected for the errors detected by a coverage assessment. Mostly, only key figures will be available for the estimated target population (e.g. population by sex and broad age groups). To meet the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010, only figures for the size of the total estimated target population (persons) by NUTS 2 region has to be available.

> *'Estimated target population' means the best available approximation of the target population. The estimated target population consists of the census population plus under-coverage minus over-coverage.*

The census population is the population which the census data actually reflect. It is represented in the 'most advanced' data source for a specific topic, i.e. a data source which has undergone processing which the national statistical institute considers sufficient to ensure high-quality census data. The data records for the census population include all imputed records and exclude all deleted records.

> *'Census population' means the set of statistical units which is factually represented by the census results on one or more specified topics for a specified target population. The data records for the census population are the data records in the data source for the specified target population, including all imputed records and excluding all deleted records.*

By definition, all data sources referring to persons (in a specified area and time) have the same target population and practically the same estimated target population. Ideally, the census population should also be the same. In practice, however, the census population can vary from one topic to another. For example, data for one topic might be based on a fairly complete, high-quality frame, but for another topic on a frame of inferior quality.

4.4.5.3. Imputed and deleted data records

The essential features 'individual enumeration' and 'universality within a defined territory' imply that the data source should ideally contain exactly one data record for each statistical unit of the target population. In practice, however, this will hardly ever be the case. Records might be missing or there might be too many records in the data source.

To correct this, the statistical institutes might choose to impute substitute records or to delete invalid records. Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 requires Member States to report on the 'extent to which the chosen data sources and methodology meet the essential features' (Article 6(2)). This 'extent' depends partly on the number of imputed and deleted data records.

It is therefore very important to include the assessment of deletion and, particularly, of imputation of data records in the quality analysis. This information is required to answer questions 1 and 2 above[26].

The problem of missing or redundant data records is relevant at different stages of the census operation: indications that data records are missing might appear during the field work, capturing, coding or editing phases of the census; some records might over-represent the target population because the authorities

26 How well do the published data reflect the 'true' size of the population? How much are the published data based on real observations?

forgot to clear them from a register (e.g. non-deregistration or multiple registration); the statistical institutes might correct coverage problems by imputing records; or the statistical institutes might apply an iterative algorithm that adjusts the weights of individual data records to improve the plausibility and/or consistency of the data (see section 4.4.5.5).

Whatever processes and methods the statistical institutes apply, they must record the number of data records that are not real observations but have become part of the census population. They should also count the records that were originally in the data source but, in the end, were not included in the census population.

Only action that leads to a decrease in the size of the census population should be counted as a record deletion. In many cases, this means that only records deleted from a population register or a validated address list need to be counted. This is provided for by footnote 6 to Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 which states that 'any record deletion decreases the size of the census population.'

Two examples:

- By mistake, all records concerning an apartment building are duplicated in a 'raw' address list. The mistake is detected during the enumeration and the list is corrected. The fact that the duplication is corrected does not lead to any deleted data records because the 'duplicated persons' were never considered to be part of the census population.
- In a country where personal identification numbers (PINs) are used frequently for administrative procedures, a population register contains a data record that has successfully passed a technical validation. However, the NSI finds out that the PIN number has not been used for any administrative procedure for the last x years. A check reveals that the person does not live at the address and that no other address for that person in the same country is known. The NSI assumes that the person has left the country without deregistering. The record is deleted from the census database. This record deletion is to be counted because the census population based on the population register (which is generally considered to represent the census population) had to be corrected downwards by one person.

In the case of data sources created by linkage of records from different original data sources, it is important that all record imputations and deletions are completely inherited downstream (see section 4.4.5.7 'Composed data sources').

4.4.5.4. Coverage assessment

Even after processing of the original data source, the census population will mostly not match the ideal target population. Member States must therefore conduct a coverage assessment to estimate the under-coverage or over-coverage of the total population (persons) of each NUTS 2 region (Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010). The Regulation does not stipulate any statutory method or threshold for such assessments. However, Member States have to describe it.

Coverage problems contravene the essential feature 'universality within a defined territory'. Information on under-coverage and over-coverage is required to answer, as well as possible, question 1 above[27].

In that context, it is important that Member States report under-coverage and over-coverage separately. High under-coverage can be compensated for by high over-coverage. However, high over-coverage would lead to a situation where the published data would not reflect real (and usable) observations. As a result, a 'net balance' of coverage of 100 % can mask substantial quality problems.

The information provided on under-coverage and over-coverage is itself an estimate and therefore affected by mistakes. As a result, a perfect answer to question 1 can never be given in practice. This is why Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires provision of metadata on the operation to assess under-coverage and over-coverage, including information on the quality of the estimates of under- and over-coverage.

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[27] How well do the published data reflect the 'true' size of the population?

Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires Member States to make a coverage assessment for their census. It does not explicitly require them to conduct a post-enumeration survey. A coverage assessment can also be based on information gathered during the process (e.g. to assess over-coverage: a study of the number and kind of non-eligible records found in the data source; a study of duplicated personal identification numbers (PIN); a study of the consistency of data from different data sources on identical statistical units; process information on questionnaires filled in twice; or a study focusing on population groups that are often over-counted like students, children of divorced parents or persons with more than one place of accommodation).

The coverage reported under points 2.1.1(3) and (4) of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 must refer to the census population. That means that if a country has imputed or deleted records to counter coverage problems detected during a preliminary coverage assessment, the results of this preliminary coverage assessment must not be reported here. Instead, the results for the final coverage (which has not been 'corrected') must be reported under points 2.1.1(3) and (4).

Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 gives a number of definitions that are relevant in this context.

> *'Coverage assessment' means a study of the difference between a specified target population and its census population.*
>
> *'Post-enumeration survey' means a survey conducted shortly after the enumeration for coverage and content assessment purposes.*
>
> *'Under-coverage' means the set of all statistical units that belong to a specified target population, but are not included in the corresponding census population.*
>
> *'Over-coverage' means the set of all statistical units that are included in a census population used to report on a specified target population without belonging to that target population.*

4.4.5.5. Attributing weights ≠ 1 to data records

Member States might wish to attribute weights not equal to 1 to individual data records[28]. This might be the case if:

- records are imputed not physically, but only virtually (e.g. a record is weighted by 2 to substitute for an invalid record, which is weighted 0);
- Member States scale some data up or down by systematically increasing or decreasing the weights of parts of the census population;
- Member States use methods that adjust the weights of data records to improve the plausibility and/or consistency of the data.

Such practices contravene the essential feature 'individual enumeration' and in some cases also 'universality within a defined territory'. Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 makes sure that any such action has the same effect as record imputations/deletions have on the quality measurement for the data sources and in the light of the answers to the three questions. This is achieved by footnotes 5 and 6 to point 2.1.1 in Annex II, which state that:

> *If a data record is weighted in the process of generating the required statistical output for the target population with a weight w_{orig} bigger than 1, it has to be counted as an imputed record with the weight $w_{imputed} = w_{orig} - 1$.*
>
> *If a data record is weighted in the process of generating the required statistical output for the target population with a weight w_{orig} smaller than 1, it has to be counted as a deleted record with $w_{deleted} = 1 - w_{orig}$.*

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28 The weights can be decimals. The weights are often contained in the same database as the data records in a way which makes attribution of the weights to the records possible so that they can be retrieved during the process of calculating aggregated data.

Some statistical institutes might use different weights in different hypercubes. Consequently, a reference hypercube for each topic needs to be defined. This is done at the end of Annex III for the data sources reporting about different kinds of statistical units (natural persons, families, private households, living quarters or conventional dwellings). Footnotes 5 and 6 to point 2.1.1 in Annex II therefore both go on to say:

> *The reference hypercube for the weights w_{orig} is the one listed below the table in Annex III for the statistical units on which the data source reports.*

4.4.5.6. Samples as data sources

For some topics, Member States might use data sources that are based only on statistically controlled samples of the statistical units of the target population. Clearly, such practices contravene the essential feature 'universality within a defined territory'.

Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 makes sure that any such action has the same effect as record imputations have on the quality measurement for the data sources and in the light of the answers to the three questions. This is achieved by footnote 7 to point 2.1.1 in Annex II which states that:

> *If a data source comprises, as a matter of methodological principle, data records for only a sample of the statistical units in its estimated target population, the size of the complementary set of statistical units is calculated according to the sampling design.*

'Complementary set of statistical units' is defined as:

> *the set of those statistical units that belong to an estimated target population, but about which the data source contains no data records as a result of an applied sampling methodology.*

Example (non-stratified random sample): CS = u * ((1/s) - 1), where CS is the size of the complementary set of statistical units, u is the number of statistical units actually contained in the data source and s is the relative sample size.

Footnote 7 makes sure that, when the size of the census population is calculated, it is not affected by the sampling. The size of the census population is taken as a reference in the calculation of diverse indicators.

The same logic is also reflected in the definition of 'census population':

> *(…) If a data source comprises, as a matter of methodological principle, data records for only a sample of the statistical units in its estimated target population, the census population comprises, in addition to the statistical units in the sample, the complementary set of statistical units.*

4.4.5.7. Composed data sources

Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 provides for correct measurement of the size of the census population of composed data sources.

As explained in section 4.4.2 'Composition of data sources', the data sources used for extraction of census data might be the result of record linkage. This means they have been assembled from two or more original data sources by a process linking the information relating to the same statistical unit.

However, the completeness of the different original data sources might not be identical. For example[29], the first source might be the (rather complete) population register, the second:

A. the register of civil servants, i.e. a complete register for a subgroup of the population; or

B. the records from a comprehensive sample survey, i.e. a sample representing the whole population.

For quality reporting on the data sources, it is primordial to identify the size of the census population correctly. The size of any composed source is determined by the broadest set of data records, even if the completeness of the information on different topics in the different records in the source is not the same.

In principle, the definition of ‘census population’ and the provisions to calculate its size also apply to the census population of composed data sources. What matters is whether a statistical unit of the target population is represented in the data source, independent of how complete the information in the corresponding data record is. In a frame made up of original data sources with different degrees of completeness, this might lead to some data records holding only basic information (e.g. on ‘sex’ and ‘age’, as in the population register) and others making more complete information available (e.g. in case B, in addition to ‘sex’ and ‘age’ also the information from the sample survey). Complete and incomplete records are counted in the data source as long as the data source aims to cover each statistical unit in the target population exactly once[30].

Special provisions are made for imputation and deletion of data records into or from one of the original data sources (footnotes 5 and 6 to point 2.1.1 in Annex II):

> *Any record imputation increases the size of the census population. In a data source resulting from a record linkage, only the records that have been imputed into any of the original data sources, thereby increasing the size of the census population, have to be counted as imputed records in the new data source. (…)*
>
> *Any record deletion decreases the size of the census population. In a data source resulting from a record linkage, only the records that have been deleted in any of the original data sources, thereby decreasing the size of the census population, have to be counted as deleted records in the new data source. (…)*

In such cases, what matters is the effect of the imputation/deletion on the size of the census population of the ‘frame’ data source.

Two hypothetical examples (based on case A above):

1. A data record for a civil servant is found in the register of civil servants, but there is no corresponding record in the population register. The register of civil servants is known to be of good quality. The population register (which is used as the ‘frame’ for the new data source) is assumed to be flawed and a data record for this civil servant is imputed into the frame register. This increases the size of the new data source. Consequently, this imputation must be counted as a record imputed into the new data source.

2. An investigation has shown that the register on civil servants has not been updated promptly and recent appointments of civil servants might have been forgotten. Information obtained from the owner of the register of civil servants makes it possible to impute plausible records for recently appointed civil servants. After proper verification, they will be linked to records in the population register (‘frame register’). This imputation does not increase the size of the new data source. Consequently, this imputation must not be counted as a record imputed into the new data source. In this case, the information on the young civil servants is counted as an item imputation for the topics derived from the register of civil servants (see section 4.5.3 ‘Item imputation’).

[29] The examples in this section serve for illustration and do not describe any real case.

[30] For evaluating the extent to which the composed census population does not fully represent the target population, the provisions described in section 4.4.5 apply.

4.4.5.8. Unit no-information

For any questionnaire-based data in the data source the unit no-information (before record imputation) must be reported. Unit no-information is defined as failure to collect any data from a statistical unit that is in the census population.

This point covers process-oriented information about any questionnaire-based enumeration used to obtain census data, irrespective of whether it is used directly to retrieve census results or as input for record linkage later in the process. In the case of record linkage, all cases of 'unit no-information' that appear in the underlying original database(s) must be added up.

The statistical institutes might decide to impute records for unit no-information cases. Nevertheless, all cases of unit no-information ('corrected' or not) must be counted (i.e. *before* record imputation).

4.5. ACCURACY: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ON THE TOPICS

4.5.1. Identification of data records containing information on the topic

Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires Member States to classify their data sources within a comprehensive system free of overlaps: it must be possible to allocate each topic to exactly one data source[31]. As a matter of convenience for the user, the census population of that data source must be provided in the table for reference (Annex II, point 2.2.1(1)).

However, not all data records in the data source to which the topic is allocated necessarily contain information on that topic. The reasons might be:

- The data source is a composed data source. It is the result of record linkage from original data sources, some of which might not cover the complete census population. This can lead to data records with different degrees of completeness: for example, some data records might only give details of 'sex' and 'age', whereas others contain information from other, more informative, sources[32].
- Unit no-information might have lead to data not being available[33].
- There might have been item no-information for that topic[34].

This is why the number of data records for the census population containing information on the topic has to be identified (Annex II, point 2.2.1(2)).

Following the logic of the reporting on the data sources, the quality reporting on the topics must answer question 2: How much are the published data on the topic based on real observations?

For this purpose, all instances of information on the topic being imputed must be identified, namely:

- all record imputations that have an effect on the topic in question (Annex II, point 2.2.1(3))[35];
- all item imputations for that topic (Annex II, point 2.2.1(4))[36].

Finally, the net number of data records containing information on the topic (cleaned for any imputed information) must be provided (Annex II, point 2.2.1(6)).

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[31] See section 4.4.4 'Identification of the data sources for the quality reporting'.
[32] See section 4.4.5.7 'Composed data sources'.
[33] See section 4.4.5.8 'Unit no-information'.
[34] See section 4.5.4 'Item no-information'.
[35] See section 4.4.5.3 'Imputed and deleted data records' in connection with section 4.4.5.7 'Composed data sources'.
[36] See section 4.5.3 'Item imputation'.

4.5.2. Topic information based on weighted data records

Member States might choose a method where they weigh the data records containing information on the topic to generate the required census information on that topic.

Evidently, if these weights are applied to the data records that are to be counted under point 2.2.1 of Annex II, they make an impact on the count. The impact of weighting and imputation for the topic categories is an important aspect of quality evaluation.

This is why Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requests the:

> *number of non-imputed data records that contain non-imputed information on the topic broken down according to the hypercube set out in the table in Annex III for the topic in question: non-weighted absolute value, non-weighted percentage of the census population.*

Comparison of the published data and the count of non-weighted non-imputed observations provides information about the effect of the weighting, the imputation of data records, and any statistical adjustment made to the data after first extraction. As demonstrated in section 4.4.5.5 ‘Attributing weights ≠ 1 to data records’, imputations/deletions and adjusted weights of data records are to be reported on equal terms.

4.5.3. Item imputation

Item imputation is defined as:

> *insertion of artificial but plausible information into a data record where the data record already exists in a data source but does not contain this information.*

Information on item imputation is required in order to analyse to what extent the data published for a specific topic are based on real observations. This analysis can complement the analysis of record imputation.

In the case of composed data sources, a record imputation in one of the original data sources might not lead to an increase in the census population, as measured by the composed data source. For example, this would happen in the second case described in section 4.4.5.7, where the frame size is determined by the population register and imputation of a record for any ‘missing’ civil servant leads to a matched record for this person which contains not only the information from the population register, but also the imputed information. For the topics concerned, this imputation must be counted as an item imputation.

This is required by footnote 15 to point 2.2.1(3) and (4):

> *An item imputation has no effect on the size of the census population. For a topic belonging to a data source resulting from a record linkage, any record that contains information on that topic as a result of a record imputation into any of the original data sources is counted as a record imputation if the imputation increases the size of the census population, and as an item imputation for that topic if the imputation does not increase the size of the census population.*

4.5.4. Item no-information

Item no-information is defined as follows:

> *‘Item no-information’ means the failure to collect data on one or more specified topics for a statistical unit that is in the census population, while data on at least one other topic can be collected for that statistical unit.*

Information on item no-information (before item imputation) is required in order to analyse to what extent the data source is appropriate for a specific topic (Annex II, point 2.2.1(5)).

The statistical institutes might decide to impute information for item no-information cases. Nevertheless, all cases of item no-information (‘corrected’ or not) must be counted (i.e. *before* item imputation).

4.5.5. Sample size and design

If information has been collected by means of a sample, Member States must provide information on the sample size and the sample design. Together, this information can be taken as input for the quality assessment of the data transmitted for the topic concerned.

Information on the sample size is effectively provided under Annex II, point 2.2.1(2), in the form of the number of data records containing information on the topic (non-weighted value as a percentage of the census population).

4.5.6. Coefficient of variation

For information which has been collected by means of a statistically controlled sample, details of the sampling error are of central importance. In principle, any sampling contravenes the essential feature ‘universality within a defined territory’. The effect of reporting on census topics on the basis of samples must therefore be indicated.

Apart from the background information on the sampling size and design, the quality of sampled data can be assessed on the basis of the standard error of tabulated data. To that end, Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 focuses on the coefficient of variation which is to be provided for the hypercubes listed in Annex III. These disaggregate the topic in question on the basis of major structure topics, e.g. the person-related topics by ‘sex’ and five-year age groups. For every cell value smaller than 26 the coefficient of variation can be replaced by ‘not available’.

Taking the well-known definition

> *‘Coefficient of variation’ means the standard error (square root of the variance of an estimator) divided by the expected value of the estimator,*

Member States have to calculate the standard error for any topic about which information has been collected by means of a sample for each NUTS 2 region based on the relevant hypercube listed in Annex III.

One obvious alternative to the hypercubes in Annex III could have been the primary marginal distributions defined in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010. This solution would have been more user-friendly because the user would have obtained information relating directly to the quality of the data extracted. However, this approach would probably result in many cells with values lower than 26 which might have to be blocked. Overall, the approach does not justify the additional burden on the national statistical institutes and has therefore not been taken in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010.

Technically, the information for items (7) to (9) in point 2.2.1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 will be contained in separate hypercubes for each item, to be provided for the whole nation and also for each NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 region.

4.6. ACCURACY: PROCESS-ORIENTED MEASUREMENTS?

The quantitative quality reporting under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 focuses on the match between the information desired on the target population and the information actually retrieved from the data sources.

It does not focus on process-oriented measurements. These could count facts like the non-existence of statistical units, refusals to answer interviews, proxy interviews, changes of the status of the person, persons who replied after first/second/third contacts, records which needed to be edited in a specific way, records corrected for wrong coding, etc.

The variety of census methods rapidly renders process-oriented measurements from different Member States incomparable. Moreover, the main purpose of process-oriented measurements is to evaluate and improve processes (which can be very useful at the level of national/regional statistical institutes), whereas the main purpose of the EU quality reporting is to assess the quality of the data transmitted.

4.7. Timeliness and punctuality

Point 3 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 states that Member States must provide information about:

- the calendar date(s) of transmission of the data, broken down by hypercubes[37];
- the calendar date(s) of any major revision(s) of the data transmitted, broken down by hypercubes[37];
- the calendar date(s) of transmission of the metadata[38].

On the basis of this information, the timeliness and punctuality of provision of the data can be evaluated for each hypercube and set of metadata.

In the case of a major revision after the deadline set for the quality reporting in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010, Member States must report the calendar date(s) immediately after the major revision.

4.8. Accessibility and clarity

Point 4 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 states that:

> *Member States may report on the conditions for access to the data and metadata they make available from their 2011 censuses of population and housing, including on those relating to media, support, documentation, pricing policies, and/or any restrictions.*

Easy and comprehensive access to census results is a precondition for a good return on the investment made in the census. Apart from transmitting data to Eurostat and disseminating census data at EU level (via the EU Census Hub), Member States mostly disseminate more detailed census data which cater for requests for more specific information. Member States are invited to report on their dissemination policy and practice. Since national dissemination policy is not covered by the EU legislation on censuses, provision of this information is optional.

4.9. Comparability

Point 5 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 states that:

> *For each topic, Member States have to report on any definition or practice in the Member State which could impair the EU-wide comparability of the data.*

This concerns any significant imperfect application of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 or Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

This is essential for assessing the comparability of the data transmitted. It is equally essential for assessing the appropriateness of the data source used, given that Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 requires, amongst other things, that any data source must have the capacity to contribute information that complies with the relevant technical specifications laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

4.10. Coherence

Point 6 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 states that Member States must provide information on the coherence between the data in different hypercubes[37] that report on persons. It focuses on the major sub-cubes defined in Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 (e.g. breaking person-related topics down by sex and five-year age groups).

This analysis of coherence must answer the question whether information on the same fact is identical in every hypercube where it appears (and if not how much it deviates).

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37 As listed in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

38 As listed in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

Example: Is the data for the total population broken down by ‘Current activity status’, ‘Sex’ and ‘Five-year age groups’ the same in the different hypercubes that contain these data?

The specific steps would be as follows:

1) First, for a specific topic, all hypercubes[37] that contain the sub-set described in Annex III for that topic (e.g. the topic broken down by ‘Sex’ and five-year age groups) must be identified[37]. Assume these to be n hypercubes[37].

2) From each of these hypercubes[37] the relevant sub-set must then be extracted. This results in n extractions, each containing the data for the sub-set which has been transmitted to Eurostat for dissemination in the respective hypercube[37].

3) Next, for the n extractions, the arithmetic average must be calculated for the cell values. This results in one ‘mean sub-set’.

4) The absolute differences between the n extractions for the sub-set (step 2) and the ‘mean sub-set’ (step 3) must be calculated. This results in n cubes for the sub-set containing the absolute differences.

5) The arithmetic average of the n cubes that contain the absolute differences (step 4) must be calculated. This produces one cube for the sub-set showing the mean absolute differences (result).

4.11. FURTHER PROVISIONS

4.11.1. Access to all information relevant to the quality assessment

Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 states that:

> *At the request of the Commission (Eurostat), Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with access to any information relevant to the assessment of the quality of the transmitted data and metadata as required by Regulation (EU) No 519/2010, excluding the transmission to and storage at the Commission of any microdata and confidential data.*

Article 6(3) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 requires Eurostat to assess the quality of the census data transmitted from the Member States. To do this, Eurostat relies entirely on the quality reporting by the Member States. Moreover, the national statistical institutes not only evaluate their own processes and data but also, in turn, depend on data provided by third parties, namely the owners of the data sources. Eurostat has the authority to take a closer look if it has the impression that the quality reporting by a Member State itself is not of sufficient quality or scope. Failure to do so can undermine the confidence users have in the whole quality assessment of the censuses in the European Statistical System.

4.11.2. Technical format for data transmission

Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 states that:

> *The technical format to be used for the transmission of data and metadata for the reference year 2011 shall be the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) format. Member States shall transmit the required data conforming to the data structure definitions and related technical specifications provided by the Commission (Eurostat). Member States shall store until 1 January 2025 the required data and metadata for any later transmission requested by the Commission (Eurostat).*

In short, Article 6 stipulates that the 2011 census data must be available in SDMX format and that the Member States must use the data structure definitions provided by Eurostat.

This implies that the EU Census Hub itself is not regulated. However, the Regulation includes the provisions that make the Hub possible. This approach avoids over-regulation of IT-related issues that depend on continuous testing on the ground and might be subject to change. No matter how the data transmission is finally organised, the data have to be in SDMX format. This is in line with modern practice and does not involve any risk.

The Regulation includes the following definition of ‘data structure definition’:

> *‘Data structure definition’ means a set of structural metadata associated with a data set, which includes information about how concepts are associated with the measures, dimensions, and attributes of a hypercube, along with information about the representation of data and related descriptive metadata.*

(Source: SDMX Common Metadata Vocabulary.)

Annexes

ANNEX I

OVERVIEW OF THE EU CENSUS PROGRAMME UNDER REGULATION (EU) NO 519/2010

This overview contains four sheets:

- Hypercubes about persons – Most detailed regional level: NUTS 2
- Hypercubes about persons – Most detailed regional level: below NUTS 2
- Hypercubes about private households and families – All regional levels
- Hypercubes about housing – All regional levels

The hypercubes about the housing arrangements of persons (hypercubes 38, 39 and 40) are presented in the overview table on 'housing'.

The overview tables indicate the hypercubes in the columns and the topics those hypercubes contain in the rows.

There are three kinds of marker:

- Crosses in bold and red: these indicate the principal focus of the hypercube. For example, the main focus of hypercube 1 is the household status of persons.
- Crosses in bold and black: these indicate the particular angles from which the principal focus of the hypercube is looked at. For example, hypercube 1 looks at the legal marital status of persons with a particular household status (e.g. of lone parents).
- Crosses not in bold and black: these indicate the 'structure topics' helpful to analyse the information. For example, in hypercube 1 the information on persons by their household status and legal marital status is broken down by their sex, five-year age groups, current activity status, country of birth and citizenship.

Hypercubes about persons[39] – Most detailed regional level: NUTS 2

Topic/Breakdowns — Hypercube No	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	42	43	44	45
Population at their place of residence x = NUTS 2, NUTS 1, nation N = only nation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x	N	N	N	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	N	N	x	x	x	x
Residence one year before census (unchanged/same country/same region)											X					X																								
Population at their place of work																		X	X	X	X																			
Persons working abroad																						X	X																	
Size of the locality — 13 size classes				X				X			X																												X	
Sex — total/male/female	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Age — five-year age groups	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Age — single ages																																					X	X	X	X
Legal marital status	X				X												X																							
Household status: in private hh: in family (subg.)/not in family (subg.) not in priv. hh.: in inst. hh. (subgroups)/homeless	X	X	X	X																																	X			
Family status: partner (subg.)/lone parent/child (subg.)					X	X	X	X																													X			
Educational attainment (six ISCED categories)		X				X			X			X	X					X	X			X	X										X	X	X	X			X	
Status of current economic activity: active: employed/unemployed/not active	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Status of current economic activity: active: employed/unemployed (ever/never worked before) not active (subgroups)									X								X																					X		
Occupation (type of work by 10 major ISCO groups)									X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X	X						X	X		X		
Industry (branch of economic activity by 21 NACE sections)									X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X							X	X							X		
Status in employment: employees/employers/own-account workers/others			X				X			X	X								X													X							X	
Country of birth: in country/not in country: EU/non-EU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x						x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x					x
Country of birth: continents														X						X		X	X	X	x		x	X		X		X	X		X					X
Country of birth: countries																									X		X													
Citizenship: in country/not in country: EU/non-EU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	X		x		x	x		x		x				x
Citizenship: continents															X						X	X	X	X		x			X		X	X		X		X				X
Citizenship: countries																										X														
Year of arrival: since 2000																								x	X	X		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X				
Year of arrival: since 1980 (five-year groups)																								x				X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Year of arrival: since 1980 (single years)																								X																

[39] Excluding hypercubes about 'Housing arrangements' of persons which are presented in the table on 'Hypercubes about housing'.

Hypercubes about persons – Most detailed regional level: below NUTS 2

	Hypercube No							
Topic	**Breakdowns**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**50**	**51**	**55**	**56**
Population at their place of residence	NUTS 3, NUTS 2, NUTS 1, nation	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	x
Population at their place of residence	municipalities							**x**
Residence one year before census	unchanged/same country/same region	**x**						
Sex	total/male/female	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Age	five-year age groups	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Age	single ages						**x**	
Legal marital status	never married or in reg. partnership/married/widowed/divorced/in reg. partnership/ended by death of partner/dissolved	**x**	**x**		**x**			
Household status	in private household: in family/not in family/not in priv. household: in inst. household/homeless		**x**	x				
Household status	in private household: in family (subgroups)/not in family (subgroups)/not in priv. household: in inst. hh (subgroups)/homeless			**x**				
Family status	partner/lone parent/child				**x**	x		
Family status	partner (subgroups)/lone parent/child (subgroups)					**x**		
Country of birth	in country/not in country: EU/non-EU	x	x		x			
Country of birth	continents	**x**						
Citizenship	in country/not in country: EU/non-EU	x	x		x			
Citizenship	continents	**x**						

Hypercubes about private households and families

Topic	Breakdowns	Hypercube No 5	52	57	58
Regional detail	NUTS 2, NUTS 1, nation	X	x	x	x
Regional detail	NUTS 3		X	x	x
Regional detail	municipalities			X	X
Type of private household	non-family household (one person/multi-person)/one-family household/ two or more family household	x		X	
Type of private household	non-family household (one person/multi-person)/one-family household (by kind of couple and presence of children)/ two or more family household	X			
Size of private household	1, 2, 3-5, 6+	x		X	
Size of private household	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-10, 10+	x			
Size of private household	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11+	X			
Tenure status of household	housing unit owned/rented/other	X			
Type of family nucleus	by kind of couple		x		X
Type of family nucleus	by kind of couple and presence of children		X		
Size of family nucleus	1, 2, 3-5, 6+		x		X
Size of family nucleus	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-10, 10+		x		
Size of family nucleus	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11+		X		

Hypercubes about housing[40]

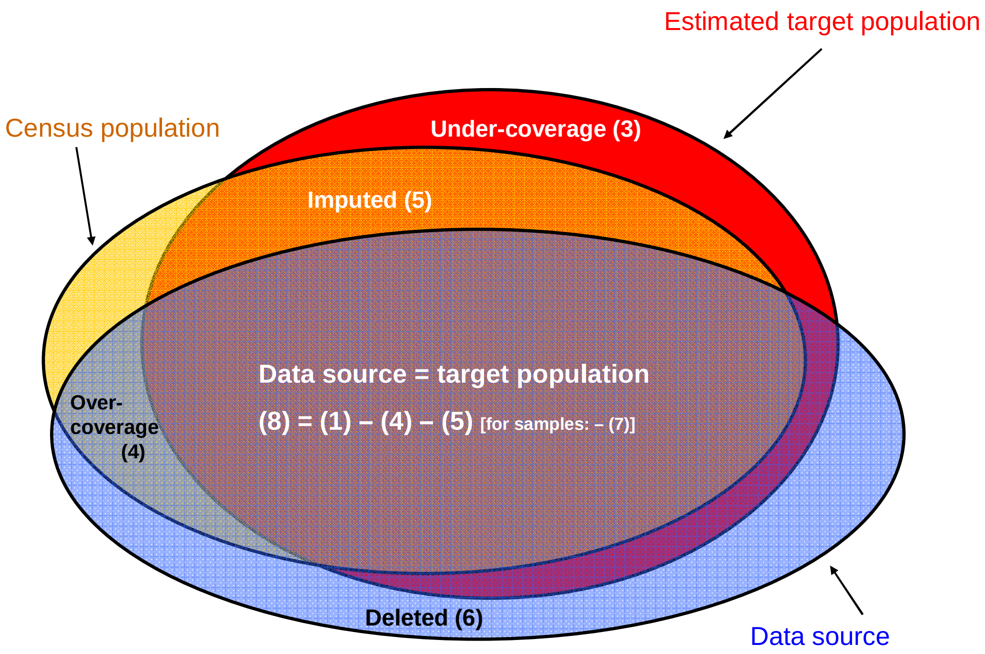
Topic	Breakdowns	38	39	40	41	53	54	59	60
	Hypercube No								
Regional detail (P = Population at their place of residence)	NUTS 2, NUTS 1, nation	P	P	P	x	x	x	x	x
Regional detail	NUTS 3					x	x	x	x
Regional detail	municipalities							x	x
Residence one year before census	unchanged/same country/same region	x	x						
Size of the locality	13 size classes		x	x					
Sex	total/male/female	x	x	x					
Age	five-year age groups	x	x	x					
Housing arrangement	occupants living in a conventional dwelling/collective living quarters/other	x	x	x					
Housing arrangement	occupants living in a conventional dwelling/collective living quarters/other housing unit (e.g. hut, caravan)/homeless			x					
Status of current economic activity	active: employed/unemployed/not active	x							
Country of birth	in country/not in country: EU/non-EU	x	x						
Country of birth	continents		x						
Citizenship	in country/not in country: EU/non-EU	x	x						
Citizenship	continents		x						
Type of living quarters	conventional dwelling/other housing unit (e.g. hut, caravan)/collective living quarters							x	
Occupancy status	conventional dwelling occupied/unoccupied (seasonal use/vacant)					x			x
Ownership	conventional dwelling owner-occupied/cooperative ownership/rented/other				x				
Number of occupants	1, 2, 3-5, 6+				x		x		
Number of occupants	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-10, 11+				x		x		
Number of occupants	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11+				x		x		
Useful floor space or number of rooms	9 size classes				x		x		
Density standard (size of housing unit per occupant)	8 classes				x		x		
Water supply system available in the housing unit	yes/no				x				
Toilet facility available in the housing unit	yes/no				x				
Bathing facilities available in the housing unit	yes/no				x				
Type of heating available in the housing unit	yes/no				x				
Dwellings by type of building	one-dwelling building/two-dwelling building/three-or-more dwelling building				x	x	x		x
Dwelling by period of construction	before 1919, 1919-1945, 1946-1960, 1961-1970, 1971-1980, 1981-1990, 1991-2000, 2001-2005, 2006 or later					x			

40 Including hypercubes about ‘Housing arrangements’ of persons.

ANNEX II

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANNEX II TO REGULATION (EU) NO 1151/2010, POINTS 2.1.1 AND 2.2.1

Quantitative information on the data sources (point 2.1.1)



		High under-coverage	High over-coverage	High under- and over-coverage
(1)	**Census population**	700	1300	1000
Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	70%	130%	100%
(2)	**Estimated target population**	1000	1000	1000
(3)	**Under-coverage**	300	0	300
	% of census population	43%	0%	30%
(4)	**Over-coverage**	0	300	300
	% of census population	0%	23%	30%
(5)	**Imputed records**	0	0	0
	% of census population	0%	0%	0%
(6)	**Deleted records**	0	0	0
	% of census population	0%	0%	0%
(7)	**Complementary set of units**	0	0	0
(8)	**Data source = target population**	700	1000	700
Q 2	*% of census population*	100%	77%	70%
Q 2 * Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	70%	100%	70%
Q 3	*% of records in the data source*	100%	77%	70%
	Net coverage	70%	130%	100%

		High under-coverage	High imputation ("number-1-census")
(1)	**Census population**	700	1000
Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	**70%**	**100%**
(2)	**Estimated target population**	1000	1000
(3)	**Under-coverage**	**300**	0
	% of census population	**43%**	**0%**
(4)	**Over-coverage**	0	0
	% of census population	**0%**	**0%**
(5)	**Imputed records**	0	**300**
	% of census population	**0%**	**30%**
(6)	**Deleted records**	0	0
	% of census population	**0%**	**0%**
(7)	**Complementary set of units**	0	0
(8)	**Data source = target population**	700	700
Q 2	*% of census population*	**100%**	**70%**
Q 2 * Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	**70%**	**70%**
Q 3	*% of records in the data source*	**100%**	**100%**
	Net coverage	70%	100%

		Many invalid records
(1)	**Census population**	1000
Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	**100%**
(2)	**Estimated target population**	1000
(3)	**Under-coverage**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(4)	**Over-coverage**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(5)	**Imputed records**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(6)	**Deleted records**	**300**
	% of census population	**30%**
(7)	**Complementary set of units**	0
(8)	**Data source = target population**	1000
Q 2	*% of census population*	**100%**
Q 2 * Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	**100%**
Q 3	*% of records in the data source*	**77%**
	Net coverage	100%

		Source is sample
(1)	**Census population**	1000
Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	**100%**
(2)	**Estimated target population**	1000
(3)	**Under-coverage**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(4)	**Over-coverage**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(5)	**Imputed records**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(6)	**Deleted records**	0
	% of census population	**0%**
(7)	**Complementary set of units**	**666**
(8)	**Data source = target population**	334
Q 2	*% of census population*	**33%**
Q 2 * Q 1	*% of estimated target population*	**33%**
Q 3	*% of records in the data source*	**100%**
	Net coverage	100%
	Sample size	**33%**
	Stat. units used for extrapolation	**334**

Quantitative information on the topics (point 2.2.1)

		No sizeable problems	High record imputation	High item imputation
(1)	**Census population**	1000	1000	1000
(2)	**Number of records with information on the topic**	995	995	995
	% of census population	100%	100%	100%
(3)	**Number of imputed records with information on the topic**	0	**300**	0
	% of census population	0%	30%	0%
(4)	**Item imputation for the topic**	0	0	**300**
	% of census population	0%	0%	30%
(5)	**Item no-information for the topic**	0	0	0
	% of census population	0%	0%	0%
(6)	**Non-imputed observations on the topic**	995	695	695
	% of census population	**100%**	**70%**	**70%**

		No sizeable problems	Many records without information on the item	Some missing information is imputed
(1)	**Census population**	1000	1000	1000
(2)	**Number of records with information on the topic**	995	**300**	**500**
	% of census population	100%	**30%**	**50%**
(3)	**Number of imputed records with information on the topic**	0	0	0
	% of census population	0%	0%	0%
(4)	**Item imputation for the topic**	0	0	**200**
	% of census population	0%	0%	**20%**
(5)	**Item no-information for the topic**	0	0	0
	% of census population	0%	0%	0%
(6)	**Non-imputed observations on the topic**	995	300	300
	% of census population	**100%**	**30%**	**30%**

Three hypercubes that cross-tabulate each census topic by the most important structure topics (e.g. census topics about persons by sex and five-year age groups):

(7) **Transmitted data**: absolute value, percentage of the census population;

(8) **Number of non-imputed data records that contain non-imputed information on the topic**: non-weighted absolute value, non-weighted percentage of the census population;

(9) Additionally, for topics about which information has been collected by means of a sample: **coefficient of variation.**

ANNEX III

EU REGULATIONS ON POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES

- Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 of 16 June 2010 adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 of 8 December 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission

REGULATION (EC) No 763/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 9 July 2008

on population and housing censuses

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ([1]),

Whereas:

(1) The Commission (Eurostat) needs to be in possession of sufficiently reliable, detailed and comparable data on the population and housing, in order to enable the Community to fulfil the tasks assigned to it, in particular by Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty. Sufficient comparability must be ensured at Community level as regards methodology, definitions and the programme of the statistical data and the metadata.

(2) Periodic statistical data on the population and the main family, social, economic and housing characteristics of persons are necessary for the study and definition of regional, social and environmental policies affecting particular sectors of the Community. In particular, there is a need to collect detailed information on housing in support of various Community activities, such as the promotion of social inclusion and the monitoring of social cohesion at regional level, or the protection of the environment and the promotion of energy efficiency.

(3) In view of methodological and technological developments, best practices should be identified and the enhancement of the data sources and methodologies used for censuses in the Member States should be fostered.

(4) In order to ensure the comparability of the data provided by the Member States and for reliable overviews to be drawn up at Community level, the data used should refer to the same reference year.

(5) In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community Statistics ([2]), which constitutes the reference framework for the provisions of this Regulation, it is necessary for the collection of statistics to conform to the principles of impartiality, in particular objectivity and scientific independence, as well as transparency, reliability, relevance, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality.

(6) The transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality is governed by Regulation (EC) No 322/97 and Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 1588/90 of 11 June 1990 on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities ([3]). Measures that are taken in accordance with those Regulations ensure the physical and logical protection of confidential data and that no unlawful disclosure or non-statistical use occurs when Community statistics are produced and disseminated.

(7) In the production and dissemination of Community statistics under this Regulation, the national and Community statistical authorities should take account of the principles set out in the European Statistics Code of Practice adopted on 24 February 2005 by the Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom ([4]) and attached to the Recommendation of the Commission on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical authorities.

(8) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the collection and compilation of comparable and comprehensive Community statistics on population and housing, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, due to the absence of common statistical features and quality requirements as well as a lack of methodological transparency, and can therefore, by way of a common statistical framework, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

([1]) Opinion of the European Parliament of 20 February 2008 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 23 June 2008.

([2]) OJ L 52, 22.2.1997, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

([3]) OJ L 151, 15.6.1990, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003.

([4]) OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.

(9) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ([1]).

(10) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to establish the conditions for the establishment of subsequent reference years and the adoption of the programme of the statistical data and the metadata. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, *inter alia*, by supplementing it with new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.

(11) The Statistical Programme Committee has been consulted in accordance with Article 3 of Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes common rules for the decennial provision of comprehensive data on population and housing.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'population' shall mean the national, regional and local population at its usual residence at the reference date;

(b) 'housing' shall mean living quarters and buildings as well as housing arrangements and the relationship between the population and living quarters at the national, regional and local levels at the reference date;

(c) 'buildings' shall mean permanent buildings that contain living quarters designed for human habitation, or conventional dwellings that are reserved for seasonal or secondary use or that are vacant;

(d) 'usual residence' shall mean the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

The following persons alone shall be considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question:

(i) those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference date; or

(ii) those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference date with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

Where the circumstances described in point (i) or (ii) cannot be established, 'usual residence' shall mean the place of legal or registered residence;

(e) 'reference date' shall mean the date to which the data of the respective Member State refer, in accordance with Article 5(1);

(f) 'national' shall mean on the territory of a Member State;

(g) 'regional' shall mean at NUTS level 1, NUTS level 2 or NUTS level 3, as defined in the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), established by Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]) in its version applicable at the reference date;

(h) 'local' shall mean at Local Administrative Units level 2 (LAU level 2);

(i) 'essential features of population and housing censuses' shall mean individual enumeration, simultaneity, universality within a defined territory, availability of small-area data and defined periodicity.

Article 3

Data submission

Member States shall submit to the Commission (Eurostat) data on the population covering determined demographic, social and economic characteristics of persons, families and households, as well as on housing at a national, regional and local level, as set out in the Annex.

Article 4

Data sources

1. Member States may base the statistics on different data sources, in particular on:

(a) conventional censuses;

(b) register-based censuses;

(c) a combination of conventional censuses and sample surveys;

(d) a combination of register-based censuses and sample surveys;

(e) a combination of register-based censuses and conventional censuses;

([1]) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23. Decision as amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

([2]) OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 176/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 61, 5.3.2008, p. 1).

(f) a combination of register-based censuses, sample surveys and conventional censuses; and

(g) appropriate surveys with rotating samples (rolling censuses).

2. Member States shall take all measures necessary to meet the requirements of data protection. The Member States' own data protection provisions shall not be affected by this Regulation.

3. Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) of any revision or correction of the statistics supplied under this Regulation, as well as of any changes in the chosen data sources and methodology, no later than one month before the release of the revised data.

4. Member States shall ensure that the data sources and the methodology used to satisfy the requirements of this Regulation meet, to the highest possible extent, the essential features of population and housing censuses, as defined in Article 2(i). They shall make continuous efforts to enhance compliance with those essential features.

Article 5

Data transmission

1. Each Member State shall determine a reference date. The reference date shall fall in a year specified on the basis of this Regulation (reference year). The first reference year shall be 2011. The Commission (Eurostat) shall establish subsequent reference years in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 8(3). Reference years shall fall during the beginning of every decade.

2. Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with final, validated and aggregated data and with metadata, as required by this Regulation, within 27 months of the end of the reference year.

3. The Commission (Eurostat) shall adopt a programme of the statistical data and of the metadata to be transmitted to fulfil the requirements of this Regulation, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 8(3).

4. The Commission (Eurostat) shall adopt the technical specifications of the topics as required by this Regulation as well as of their breakdowns, in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 8(2).

5. Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) the validated data and metadata in electronic form. The Commission (Eurostat) shall adopt the appropriate technical format to be used for the transmission of the required data, in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 8(2).

6. In the event of a revision or correction in accordance with Article 4(3), Member States shall transmit the modified data to the Commission (Eurostat) no later than on the date of release of the revised data.

Article 6

Quality assessment

1. For the purpose of this Regulation, the following quality assessment dimensions shall apply to the data to be transmitted:

— 'relevance' shall refer to the degree to which statistics meet the current and potential needs of users,

— 'accuracy' shall refer to the closeness of estimates to the unknown true values,

— 'timeliness' and 'punctuality' shall refer to the delay between the reference period and the availability of results,

— 'accessibility' and 'clarity' shall refer to the conditions under and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data,

— 'comparability' shall refer to the measurement of the impact of differences in applied statistical concepts and measurement tools and procedures when statistics are compared between geographical areas, sectoral domains, or over time, and

— 'coherence' shall refer to the adequacy of the data to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses.

2. Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a report on the quality of the data transmitted. In this context, Member States shall report on the extent to which the chosen data sources and methodology meet the essential features of population and housing censuses as defined in Article 2(i).

3. In applying the quality assessment dimensions laid down in paragraph 1 to the data covered by this Regulation, the modalities and structure of the quality reports shall be defined in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 8(2). The Commission (Eurostat) shall assess the quality of the data transmitted.

4. The Commission (Eurostat), in cooperation with the competent authorities of the Member States, shall provide methodological recommendations designed to ensure the quality of the data and metadata produced, acknowledging, in particular, the Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Article 7

Implementing measures

1. The following measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 8(2):

(a) technical specifications of the topics as required by this Regulation as well as of their breakdowns as provided for in Article 5(4);

(b) the establishment of the appropriate technical format as provided for in Article 5(5); and

(c) modalities and structure of the quality reports as provided for in Article 6(3).

2. The following measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 8(3):

(a) the establishment of the reference years, as provided for in Article 5(1); and

(b) the adoption of the programme of the statistical data and the metadata, as provided for in Article 5(3).

3. Consideration shall be given to the principles that the benefits of the measures taken must outweigh their costs and that additional costs and burdens must remain within a reasonable limit.

Article 8

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Statistical Programme Committee.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

Article 9

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 9 July 2008.

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*
H.-G. PÖTTERING	J.-P. JOUYET

ANNEX

Topics to be covered in Population and Housing Censuses

1. Population topics

1.1. Obligatory topics for the geographical levels: NUTS 3, LAU 2

1.1.1. Non-derived topics

— Place of usual residence,

— sex,

— age,

— legal marital status,

— country/place of birth,

— country of citizenship,

— previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place; or place of usual residence one year prior to the census,

— relationships between household members

1.1.2. Derived topics

— Total population,

— locality,

— household status,

— family status,

— type of family nucleus,

— size of family nucleus,

— type of private household,

— size of private household

1.2. Obligatory topics for the geographical levels: national level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2

1.2.1. Non-derived topics

— Place of usual residence,

— location of place of work,

— sex,

— age,

— legal marital status,

— current activity status,

— occupation,

— industry (branch of economic activity),

— status in employment,

— educational attainment,

— country/place of birth,

— country of citizenship,

— ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country (from 1980),

— previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place; or place of usual residence one year prior to the census,

— relationships between household members,

— tenure status of households

1.2.2. Derived topics

— Total population,

— locality,

— household status,

— family status,

— type of family nucleus,

— size of family nucleus,

— type of private household,

— size of private household

2. Housing topics

2.1. Obligatory topics for the geographical levels: NUTS 3, LAU 2

2.1.1. Non-derived topics

— Type of living quarters,

— location of living quarters,

— occupancy status of conventional dwellings,

— number of occupants,

— useful floor space and/or number of rooms of housing units,

— dwellings by type of building,

— dwellings by period of construction

2.1.2. Derived topics

— Density standard

2.2. Obligatory topics for the geographical levels: national level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2

2.2.1. Non-derived topics

— Housing arrangements,

— type of living quarters,

— location of living quarters,

— occupancy status of conventional dwellings,

— type of ownership,

— number of occupants,

— useful floor space and/or number of rooms of housing units,

— water supply system,

— toilet facilities,

— bathing facilities,

— type of heating,

— dwellings by type of building,

— dwellings by period of construction

2.2.2. Derived topics

— Density standard

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1201/2009

of 30 November 2009

implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses [1], and in particular Article 5(4) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In order to ensure that data from the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States are comparable, and to allow reliable Community-wide overviews to be drawn up, the census topics as required by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 must be defined and broken down in the same way in all Member States. Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 therefore requires the European Commission to adopt technical specifications for these topics and their breakdowns.

(2) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation lays down the technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns required to implement Regulation (EC) No 763/2008. The technical specifications, to be applied to the data to be sent to the European Commission for the reference year 2011, are listed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 30 November 2009.

For the Commission
Joaquín ALMUNIA
Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.

ANNEX

Technical specifications of the census topics and their breakdowns

The technical specifications are presented as follows:

— Each topic is identified by a heading.

— The heading of the topic may be followed by technical specifications referring to that topic in general.

— Thereafter, the breakdown(s) for the topic is(are) specified. Some topics have more than one breakdown, each with different levels of detail. Where this is the case, 'H' identifies breakdowns with the highest level of detail, 'M' identifies breakdowns with a medium level of detail, and 'L' identifies breakdowns with the lowest level of detail.

— The totals to which the breakdowns apply are identified. Each breakdown may be followed by further technical specifications that relate specifically to that breakdown.

The definitions laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 also apply to this Regulation.

Topic: Place of usual residence

In applying the definition of 'usual residence' given in Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, Member States shall treat special cases as follows:

(a) Where a person regularly lives in more than one residence during the year, the residence where he/she spends the majority of the year shall be taken as his/her place of usual residence regardless of whether this is located elsewhere within the country or abroad. However, a person who works away from home during the week and who returns to the family home at weekends shall consider the family home to be his/her place of usual residence regardless of whether his/her place of work is elsewhere in the country or abroad.

(b) Primary and secondary school pupils and students who are away from home during the school term shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad.

(c) Tertiary students who are away from home while at college or university shall consider their term-time address to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether this is an institution (such as a boarding school) or a private residence and regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad. Exceptionally, where the place of education is within the country, the place of usual residence may be considered to be the family home.

(d) An institution shall be taken as the place of usual residence of all its residents who at the time of the census have spent, or are likely to spend, 12 months or more living there.

(e) The general rule in relation to where most of the daily period of rest is spent applies to persons doing compulsory military service and to members of the armed forces who live in military barracks or camps.

(f) The place of enumeration shall be taken as the place of usual residence of homeless or roofless persons, nomads, vagrants and persons with no concept of usual residence;

(g) A child who alternates between two places of residence (for instance if his or her parents are divorced) shall consider the one where he or she spends the majority of the time as his or her place of usual residence. Where an equal amount of time is spent with both parents the place of usual residence shall be the place where the child is found at the time on census night.

On the basis of the definition of the place of usual residence, persons usually resident in the place of enumeration but absent, or expected to be absent, at the time of the census for less than one year shall be considered as temporarily absent persons and thus included in the total population. In contrast, persons living or expected to live outside the place of enumeration for one year or more shall not be considered temporarily absent and shall therefore be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of the length of visits that they may pay to their families from time to time.

Persons who are enumerated but do not meet the criteria for usual residence in the place of enumeration, i.e. do not live or do not expect to live in the place of enumeration for a continuous period of at least 12 months, are considered temporarily present and are therefore not counted in the total usual resident population.

Geographical area [1]					GEO.N.	GEO.L.	GEO.M.	GEO.H.
0.	Total (in the territory of the Member State)				0.	0.	0.	0.
x.	All NUTS 1 regions in the Member State					x.	x.	x.
	x.x.	All NUTS 2 regions in the Member State				x.x.	x.x.	x.x.
		x.x.x.	All NUTS 3 regions in the Member State				x.x.x.	x.x.x.
			x.x.x.x.	All LAU 2 regions in the Member State				x.x.x.x.

[1] The codes 'x.', 'x.x.' and 'x.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification, the code 'x.x.x.x.' on the LAU classification, valid for the Member State on 1 January 2011. The annotation 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

The breakdowns for 'Geographical area' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons (Place of usual residence). They can also be used to regionally break down any total to which neither the topic 'Place of usual residence' nor 'Location of place of work' applies.

For the breakdowns for 'Geographical area' the versions of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) and of the classification for Local Administrative Units (LAU) valid on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

Topic: Location of place of work

The location of the place of work is the geographical area in which a currently employed person does his/her job.

The place of work of those mostly working at home is the same as their usual residence. The term 'working' refers to work done as an 'employed person' as defined under the topic 'Current activity status'. 'Mostly' working at home means that the person spends all or most of the time working at home, and less, or no, time in a place of work other than at home.

Location of place of work [1]				LPW.N.	LPW.L.
0.	Total			0.	0.
1.	In the territory of the Member State			1.	1.
	1.x.	All NUTS 1 regions in the Member State			1.x.
		1.x.x.	All NUTS 2 regions in the Member State		1.x.x.
2.	Not in the territory of the Member State			2.	2.
3.	Not applicable (not working)			3.	3.

[1] The codes '1.x.' and '1.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification valid for the Member State on 1 January 2011. The annotation 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

The breakdowns for 'Location of place of work' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

For the breakdowns for 'Location of place of work' the version of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) valid on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

Topic: Locality

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster, that is an area defined by population living in neighbouring or contiguous buildings. Such buildings may either:

(a) form a continuous built-up area with a clearly recognisable street formation; or

(b) though not part of such a built-up area, comprise a group of buildings to which a locally recognised place name is uniquely attached; or

(c) though not meeting either of the above two criteria, constitute a group of buildings, none of which is separated from its nearest neighbour by more than 200 metres.

In applying this definition, certain land-use categories shall not be regarded as breaking the continuity of a built-up area. These categories include: industrial and commercial buildings and facilities, public parks, playgrounds and gardens, football fields and other sports facilities, bridged rivers, railway lines, canals, parking lots and other transport infrastructure, churchyards and cemeteries.

LAU 2 regions with a total population of less than 2 000 can be assumed to be one locality.

Inhabitants of a locality are defined as persons having their usual residence in that locality.

A scattered building is to be allocated to the category that represents the number of persons that have their usual residence in the building.

	Size of the locality	LOC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	1 000 000 and more inhabitants	1.
2.	500 000 — 999 999 inhabitants	2.
3.	200 000 — 499 999 inhabitants	3.
4.	100 000 — 199 999 inhabitants	4.
5.	50 000 — 99 999 inhabitants	5.
6.	20 000 — 49 999 inhabitants	6.
7.	10 000 — 19 999 inhabitants	7.
8.	5 000 — 9 999 inhabitants	8.
9.	2 000 — 4 999 inhabitants	9.
10.	1 000 — 1 999 inhabitants	10.
11.	500 — 999 inhabitants	11.
12.	200 — 499 inhabitants	12.
13.	less than 200 inhabitants	13.

The breakdown ‘Size of the locality’ is designed to break down any total or subtotal of units that can be located in ‘localities’, including any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Sex

	Sex	SEX.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Male	1.
2.	Female	2.

The breakdown ‘Sex’ is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Age

The age reached at the reference date shall be reported (age in completed years).

			Age	AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.	0.
1.	under 15 years			1.	1.	1.
	1.1.	under 5 years			1.1.	1.1.
		1.1.1	under 1 year			1.1.1
		1.1.2.	1 year			1.1.2.
		1.1.3.	2 years			1.1.3.
		1.1.4.	3 years			1.1.4.
		1.1.5.	4 years			1.1.5.
	1.2.	5 to 9 years			1.2.	1.2.

Age				AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
		1.2.1.	5 years			1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	6 years			1.2.2.
		1.2.3.	7 years			1.2.3.
		1.2.4.	8 years			1.2.4.
		1.2.5.	9 years			1.2.5.
	1.3.	10 to 14 years			1.3.	1.3.
		1.3.1.	10 years			1.3.1.
		1.3.2.	11 years			1.3.2.
		1.3.3.	12 years			1.3.3.
		1.3.4.	13 years			1.3.4.
		1.3.5.	14 years			1.3.5.
2.	15 to 29 years			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	15 to 19 years			2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.1.	15 years			2.1.1.
		2.1.2.	16 years			2.1.2.
		2.1.3.	17 years			2.1.3.
		2.1.4.	18 years			2.1.4.
		2.1.5.	19 years			2.1.5.
	2.2.	20 to 24 years			2.2.	2.2.
		2.2.1.	20 years			2.2.1.
		2.2.2.	21 years			2.2.2.
		2.2.3.	22 years			2.2.3.
		2.2.4.	23 years			2.2.4.
		2.2.5.	24 years			2.2.5.
	2.3.	25 to 29 years			2.3.	2.3.
		2.3.1.	25 years			2.3.1.
		2.3.2.	26 years			2.3.2.
		2.3.3.	27 years			2.3.3.
		2.3.4.	28 years			2.3.4.
		2.3.5.	29 years			2.3.5.
3.	30 to 49 years			3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	30 to 34 years			3.1.	3.1.
		3.1.1.	30 years			3.1.1.
		3.1.2.	31 years			3.1.2.
		3.1.3.	32 years			3.1.3.
		3.1.4.	33 years			3.1.4.
		3.1.5.	34 years			3.1.5.
	3.2.	35 to 39 years			3.2.	3.2.
		3.2.1.	35 years			3.2.1.
		3.2.2.	36 years			3.2.2.
		3.2.3.	37 years			3.2.3.
		3.2.4.	38 years			3.2.4.
		3.2.5.	39 years			3.2.5.
	3.3.	40 to 44 years			3.3.	3.3.
		3.3.1.	40 years			3.3.1.

Age				AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
		3.3.2.	41 years			3.3.2.
		3.3.3.	42 years			3.3.3.
		3.3.4.	43 years			3.3.4.
		3.3.5.	44 years			3.3.5.
	3.4.	45 to 49 years			3.4.	3.4.
		3.4.1.	45 years			3.4.1.
		3.4.2.	46 years			3.4.2.
		3.4.3.	47 years			3.4.3.
		3.4.4.	48 years			3.4.4.
		3.4.5.	49 years			3.4.5.
4.	50 to 64 years			4.	4.	4.
	4.1.	50 to 54 years			4.1.	4.1.
		4.1.1.	50 years			4.1.1.
		4.1.2.	51 years			4.1.2.
		4.1.3.	52 years			4.1.3.
		4.1.4.	53 years			4.1.4.
		4.1.5.	54 years			4.1.5.
	4.2.	55 to 59 years			4.2.	4.2.
		4.2.1.	55 years			4.2.1.
		4.2.2.	56 years			4.2.2.
		4.2.3.	57 years			4.2.3.
		4.2.4.	58 years			4.2.4.
		4.2.5.	59 years			4.2.5.
	4.3.	60 to 64 years			4.3.	4.3.
		4.3.1.	60 years			4.3.1.
		4.3.2.	61 years			4.3.2.
		4.3.3.	62 years			4.3.3.
		4.3.4.	63 years			4.3.4.
		4.3.5.	64 years			4.3.5.
5.	65 to 84 years			5.	5.	5.
	5.1.	65 to 69 years			5.1.	5.1.
		5.1.1.	65 years			5.1.1.
		5.1.2.	66 years			5.1.2.
		5.1.3.	67 years			5.1.3.
		5.1.4.	68 years			5.1.4.
		5.1.5.	69 years			5.1.5.
	5.2.	70 to 74 years			5.2.	5.2.
		5.2.1.	70 years			5.2.1.
		5.2.2.	71 years			5.2.2.
		5.2.3.	72 years			5.2.3.
		5.2.4.	73 years			5.2.4.
		5.2.5.	74 years			5.2.5.
	5.3.	75 to 79 years			5.3.	5.3.
		5.3.1.	75 years			5.3.1.
		5.3.2.	76 years			5.3.2.

Age				AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
		5.3.3.	77 years			5.3.3.
		5.3.4.	78 years			5.3.4.
		5.3.5.	79 years			5.3.5.
	5.4.	80 to 84 years			5.4.	5.4.
		5.4.1.	80 years			5.4.1.
		5.4.2.	81 years			5.4.2.
		5.4.3.	82 years			5.4.3.
		5.4.4.	83 years			5.4.4.
		5.4.5.	84 years			5.4.5.
6.	85 years and over			6.	6.	6.
	6.1.	85 to 89 years			6.1.	6.1.
		6.1.1.	85 years			6.1.1.
		6.1.2.	86 years			6.1.2.
		6.1.3.	87 years			6.1.3.
		6.1.4.	88 years			6.1.4.
		6.1.5.	89 years			6.1.5.
	6.2.	90 to 94 years			6.2.	6.2.
		6.2.1.	90 years			6.2.1.
		6.2.2.	91 years			6.2.2.
		6.2.3.	92 years			6.2.3.
		6.2.4.	93 years			6.2.4.
		6.2.5.	94 years			6.2.5.
	6.3.	95 to 99 years			6.3.	6.3.
		6.3.1.	95 years			6.3.1.
		6.3.2.	96 years			6.3.2.
		6.3.3.	97 years			6.3.3.
		6.3.4.	98 years			6.3.4.
		6.3.5.	99 years			6.3.5.
	6.4.	100 years and over			6.4.	6.4.

The breakdowns for 'Age' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Topic: Legal marital status

Marital status is defined as the (legal) conjugal status of an individual in relation to the marriage laws (or customs) of the country (that is the *de jure* status).

A person shall be classified according to his/her most recently acquired legal marital status at the reference date.

The Member States shall report data on registered partnerships if they have a legal framework regulating partnerships that:

(a) lead to legal conjugal obligations between two persons, and

(b) are not marriages, and

(c) exclude a person who is married or has legal obligations resulting from a current such partnership from, at the same time, committing himself/herself to any legal obligation resulting from a new marriage or another such partnership with a different person.

Legal marital status			LMS.
0.	Total		0.
1.	Never married and never in a registered partnership		1.
2.	Married		2.
	2.1.	In an opposite-sex marriage (optional)	2.1.
	2.2.	In a same-sex marriage (optional)	2.2.
3.	Widowed (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)		3.
4.	Divorced (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)		4.
5.	In a registered partnership		5.
	5.1.	In an opposite-sex registered partnership (optional)	5.1.
	5.2.	In a same-sex registered partnership (optional)	5.2.
6.	Registered partnership ended with the death of partner (and not married or in a new registered partnership)		6.
7.	Registered partnership legally dissolved (and not married or in a new registered partnership)		7.
8.	Not stated		8.

The breakdown 'Legal marital status' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

In Member States where the legislation includes provisions for married partners to be 'legally separated', such 'legally separated' persons shall be classified under 'Married' (LMS.2.).

Topic: Current activity status

'Current activity status' is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period of one week, which may be either a specified, recent, fixed, calendar week, or the last complete calendar week, or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

The 'currently economically active population' comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed.

'*Employed*' persons comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who during the reference week:

(a) performed at least one hour of work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, or

(b) were temporarily absent from a job in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, or from a self-employment activity.

Employees temporarily not at work shall be considered as in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment. The possible reasons for such temporary absences are:

(a) illness or injury; or

(b) holiday or vacation; or

(c) strike or lock-out; or

(d) educational or training leave; or

(e) maternity or parental leave; or

(f) reduction in economic activity; or

(g) temporary disorganisation or suspension of work due to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical or electrical breakdown, or shortage of raw materials or fuels; or

(h) Other temporary absence with or without leave.

The formal job attachment shall be determined on the basis of one or more of the following criteria:

(a) a continued receipt of wage or salary; or

(b) an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return; or

(c) the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs.

Self-employed persons (excluding contributing family workers) shall be considered as 'employed', if they have worked as such during the reference week or if they are temporarily absent from work and their enterprise meanwhile continues to exist.

Contributing family workers shall be considered as 'employed', if they have worked as such during the reference week.

The '*unemployed*' comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who were:

(a) 'without work', that is, were not in wage employment or self-employment during the reference week; and

(b) 'currently available for work', that is, were available for wage employment or self-employment during the reference week and for two weeks after that; and

(c) 'seeking work', that is, had taken specific steps to seek wage employment or self-employment within four weeks ending with the reference week.

The category 'Currently not economically active' includes persons below the national minimum age for economic activity.

In ascribing a single activity status to each person, priority shall be given to the status of 'employed' in preference to 'unemployed', and to the status of 'unemployed' in preference to 'not economically active'.

Current activity status				CAS.L.	CAS.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.
1.	Currently economically active			1.	1.
	1.1.	Employed		1.1.	1.1.
	1.2.	Unemployed		1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1.	Unemployed, previously in employment		1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	Unemployed, never worked before		1.2.2.
2.	Currently not economically active			2.	2.
	2.1.	Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity			2.1.
	2.2.	Pension or capital income recipients			2.2.
	2.3.	Students (not economically active)			2.3.
	2.4.	Homemakers and others			2.4.
		2.4.1.	Homemakers (optional)		2.4.1.
		2.4.2.	Others (optional)		2.4.2.
3.	Not stated			3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Current activity status' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

In ascribing a single activity status to each currently not economically active person, priority shall be given to the status of 'Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity' in preference to 'Pension or capital income recipients', to the status of 'Pension or capital income recipients' in preference to 'Students (not economically active)', and of 'Students (not economically active)' in preference to 'Homemakers and others'.

The category 'Students (not economically active)' (CAS.H.2.3.) shall thus comprise secondary and tertiary students who:

— have attained the national minimum age for economic activity or above, and

— are not economically active, and

— are not recipients of a pension or of capital income.

Topic: Occupation

'Occupation' refers to the type of work done in a job. 'Type of work' is described by the main tasks and duties of the work.

The allocation of a person within the breakdowns of the topics 'Occupation', 'Industry' and 'Status in employment' shall be based on the same job. Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated an occupation based on their main job, which is to be identified according to:

(1) the time spent on the job or, if not available,

(2) the income received.

	Occupation	OCC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Managers	1.
2.	Professionals	2.
3.	Technicians and associate professionals	3.
4.	Clerical support workers	4.
5.	Service and sales workers	5.
6.	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	6.
7.	Craft and related trades workers	7.
8.	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	8.
9.	Elementary occupations	9.
10.	Armed forces occupations	10.
11.	Not stated	11.
12.	Not applicable	12.

The breakdown 'Occupation' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Persons aged 15 or over that were:

— employed during the reference week, or

— unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

shall be classified under only one category of OCC.1. to OCC.11., according to the occupation they had during their most recent employment. Categories OCC.1. to OCC.10. of the breakdown 'Occupation' list the 10 major groups of the ISCO-08 (COM) classification.

If the denomination of categories of the ISCO (COM) classification in force on 1 January 2011 deviates from the one listed in the categories of OCC.1. to OCC.10., the denomination of the ISCO (COM) classification in force on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

Persons under the age of 15 years, as well as persons aged 15 or over that were:

— not economically active during the reference week, or

— unemployed, never worked before (i.e. they have never been employed in their lives)

shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OCC.12.).

Topic: Industry (branch of economic activity)

'Industry (branch of economic activity)' refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of a currently economically active person is located. For persons who are recruited and employed by one enterprise but who actually have their place of work in another enterprise ('agency workers', 'seconded workers') the industry (branch of economic activity) of the establishment or similar unit where the place of work actually is shall be reported.

The allocation of a person within the breakdowns of the topics 'Occupation', 'Industry' and 'Status in employment' shall be based on the same job. Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated an industry (branch of economic activity) based on their main job which is to be identified according to:

— the time spent on the job or, if not available,

— the income received.

Industry (branch of economic activity)			IND.L.	IND.H.
0.	Total		0.	0.
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1.	1.
2.	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and other industry		2.	2.
	2.1.	Mining and quarrying		2.1.
	2.2.	Manufacturing		2.2.
	2.3.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		2.3.
	2.4.	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		2.4.
3.	Construction		3.	3.
4.	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities		4.	4.
	4.1.	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		4.1.
	4.2.	Transportation and storage		4.2.
	4.3.	Accommodation and food service activities		4.3.
5.	Information and communication		5.	5.
6.	Financial and insurance activities		6.	6.
7.	Real estate activities		7.	7.
8.	Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities		8.	8.
	8.1.	Professional, scientific and technical activities		8.1.
	8.2.	Administrative and support service activities		8.2.
9.	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities		9.	9.
	9.1.	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		9.1.
	9.2.	Education		9.2.
	9.3.	Human health and social work activities		9.3.
10.	Other services		10.	10.
	10.1.	Arts, entertainment and recreation		10.1.
	10.2.	Other service activities		10.2.
	10.3.	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use		10.3.
	10.4.	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies		10.4.
11.	Not stated		11.	11.
12.	Not applicable		12.	12.

The breakdown 'Industry (branch of economic activity)' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Persons aged 15 or over that were:

— employed during the reference week, or

— unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

shall be classified within IND.L.1. to IND.L.10., and IND.H.1. to IND.H.10.4. respectively, according to the industry they worked in during their most recent employment. The categories IND.H.1. to IND.H.10.4. of the breakdown 'Industry (branch of economic activity)' list the 21 sections of the NACE Rev. 2 classification and appropriate aggregates.

If the denomination of the sections of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2011 deviates from that listed in the breakdown 'Industry (branch of economic activity)', the denomination of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

Persons under the age of 15 years, as well as persons aged 15 or over that were:

— not economically active during the reference week, or

— unemployed, and have never worked before (i.e. have never been employed in their lives)

shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (IND.L.12., IND.H.12.).

Topic: Status in employment

An '*employee*' is a person who works in a 'paid employment' job, that is a job where the explicit or implicit contract of employment gives the incumbent a basic remuneration, which is independent of the revenue of the unit for which he/she works (this unit may be a corporation, a non-profit institution, government unit or a household). Persons in 'paid employment' jobs are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece rates, bonuses or in-kind payment such as food, housing or training. Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbent may be owned by others, and the incumbent may work under direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by, the owner(s) or persons in the owners' employment.

An '*employer*' is a person who, working on his or her own account or with a small number of partners, holds a 'self-employment' job and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference week) has engaged one or more persons to work for him/her as 'employees'. The incumbent makes the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegates such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise.

If a person is both *employer and employee*, he/she shall be allocated to only one group according to:

— the time spent on the job or, if not available,

— the income received.

An '*own-account worker*' is a person who, working on his/her own account or with one or a few partners, holds a 'self-employment job' and has not engaged, on a continuous basis (including the reference week), any 'employees'.

A '*contributing family worker*' is a person who

— holds a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person, living in the same household, and

— cannot be regarded as a partner (that is an employer or own-account worker) because the degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment.

A '*member of a producers' cooperative*' is a person who holds a 'self-employment' job in an establishment organised as a cooperative, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds among the members.

The allocation of a person within the breakdowns of the topics 'Occupation', 'Industry' and 'Status in employment' shall be based on the same job. Persons doing more than one job shall be allocated a status in employment based on their main job, which is to be identified according to:

— the time spent on the job or, if not available,

— the income received.

Status in employment			SIE.
0.	Total		0.
1.	Employees		1.
2.	Employers		2.
3.	Own-account workers		3.
4.	Others ('Contributing family workers' and 'Members of producers' cooperatives')		4.
	4.1.	Contributing family workers (optional)	4.1.
	4.2.	Members of producers' cooperatives (optional)	4.2.
5.	Not stated		5.
6.	Not applicable		6.

The breakdown 'Status in employment' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Persons aged 15 or over that were:

— employed during the reference week, or

— unemployed during the reference week, but have ever been in employment

shall be classified under only one category of SIE.1. to SIE.5., according to their status in employment during their most recent employment.

Persons under the age of 15 years, as well as persons aged 15 or over that were:

— not economically active during the reference week, or

— unemployed, and have never worked before (i.e. have never been employed in their lives)

shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (SIE.6.).

Topic: Educational attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received. All education which is relevant to the completion of a level shall be taken into account even if this was provided outside schools and universities.

Educational attainment (highest completed level)		EDU.
0.	Total	0.
1.	No formal education	1.
2.	ISCED Level 1. Primary education	2.
3.	ISCED Level 2. Lower secondary education	3.
4.	ISCED Level 3. Upper secondary education	4.
5.	ISCED Level 4. Post secondary non-tertiary education	5.
6.	ISCED Level 5. First stage of tertiary education	6.
7.	ISCED Level 6. Second Stage of tertiary education	7.
8.	Not stated (of the persons aged 15 years or over)	8.
9.	Not applicable (persons under 15 years of age)	9.

The breakdown 'Educational attainment (highest completed level)' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

Persons aged 15 years or over shall be classified under only one of the categories from EDU.1. to EDU.8., according to their educational attainment (highest completed level). Persons under the age of 15 years shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (EDU.9.).

If the denomination of categories of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2011 deviates from that listed in the categories EDU.2. to EDU.7., the denomination of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2011 shall be used.

Topic: Country/place of birth

Information on the 'Place of birth' shall be collected according to the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or, if not available, the place in which the birth took place.

Information on the country of birth shall be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing on 1 January 2011.

'EU Member State' means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2011.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.	0.
1.	Place of birth in reporting country			1.	1.	1.
2.	Place of birth not in reporting country			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	Other EU MemberState		2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.01.	Belgium			2.1.01.
		2.1.02.	Bulgaria			2.1.02.
		2.1.03.	CzechRepublic			2.1.03.
		2.1.04.	Denmark			2.1.04.
		2.1.05.	Germany			2.1.05.
		2.1.06.	Estonia			2.1.06.
		2.1.07.	Ireland			2.1.07.
		2.1.08.	Greece			2.1.08.
		2.1.09.	Spain			2.1.09.
		2.1.10.	France			2.1.10.
		2.1.11.	Italy			2.1.11.
		2.1.12.	Cyprus			2.1.12.
		2.1.13.	Latvia			2.1.13.
		2.1.14.	Lithuania			2.1.14.
		2.1.15.	Luxembourg			2.1.15.
		2.1.16.	Hungary			2.1.16.
		2.1.17.	Malta			2.1.17.
		2.1.18.	Netherlands			2.1.18.
		2.1.19.	Austria			2.1.19.
		2.1.20.	Poland			2.1.20.
		2.1.21.	Portugal			2.1.21.
		2.1.22.	Romania			2.1.22.
		2.1.23.	Slovenia			2.1.23.
		2.1.24.	Slovakia			2.1.24.
		2.1.25.	Finland			2.1.25.
		2.1.26.	Sweden			2.1.26.

Country/place of birth				POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
	2.1.27.	United Kingdom				2.1.27.
2.2.	Outside EU			2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
	2.2.1.	Outside EU but elsewhere within Europe			2.2.1.	2.2.1.
		2.2.1.01.	Albania			2.2.1.01.
		2.2.1.02.	Andorra			2.2.1.02.
		2.2.1.03.	Belarus			2.2.1.03.
		2.2.1.04.	Croatia			2.2.1.04.
		2.2.1.05.	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [1]			2.2.1.05.
		2.2.1.06.	Gibraltar			2.2.1.06.
		2.2.1.07.	Guernsey			2.2.1.07.
		2.2.1.08.	Iceland			2.2.1.08.
		2.2.1.09.	Isle of Man			2.2.1.09.
		2.2.1.10.	Jersey			2.2.1.10.
		2.2.1.11.	Kosovo (UN SCR 1244/99)			2.2.1.11.
		2.2.1.12.	Liechtenstein			2.2.1.12.
		2.2.1.13.	Moldova			2.2.1.13.
		2.2.1.14.	Monaco			2.2.1.14.
		2.2.1.15.	Montenegro			2.2.1.15.
		2.2.1.16.	Norway			2.2.1.16.
		2.2.1.17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.17.
		2.2.1.18.	Russian Federation			2.2.1.18.
		2.2.1.19.	San Marino			2.2.1.19.
		2.2.1.20.	Sark			2.2.1.20.
		2.2.1.21.	Serbia			2.2.1.21.
		2.2.1.22.	Switzerland			2.2.1.22.
		2.2.1.23.	Ukraine			2.2.1.23.
		2.2.1.24.	Vatican City			2.2.1.24.
		2.2.1.25.	Faroe Islands			2.2.1.25.
	2.2.2.	Africa			2.2.2.	2.2.2.
		2.2.2.01.	Algeria			2.2.2.01.
		2.2.2.02.	Angola			2.2.2.02.
		2.2.2.03.	Benin			2.2.2.03.
		2.2.2.04.	Botswana			2.2.2.04.
		2.2.2.05.	Burkina Faso			2.2.2.05.
		2.2.2.06.	Burundi			2.2.2.06.
		2.2.2.07.	Cameroon			2.2.2.07.
		2.2.2.08.	Cape Verde			2.2.2.08.
		2.2.2.09.	Central African Republic			2.2.2.09.
		2.2.2.10.	Chad			2.2.2.10.
		2.2.2.11.	Comoros			2.2.2.11.
		2.2.2.12.	Congo			2.2.2.12.
		2.2.2.13.	Côte d'Ivoire			2.2.2.13.
		2.2.2.14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo			2.2.2.14.
		2.2.2.15.	Djibouti			2.2.2.15.

Country/place of birth					POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.2.16.	Egypt			2.2.2.16.
			2.2.2.17.	Equatorial Guinea			2.2.2.17.
			2.2.2.18.	Eritrea			2.2.2.18.
			2.2.2.19.	Ethiopia			2.2.2.19.
			2.2.2.20.	Gabon			2.2.2.20.
			2.2.2.21.	Gambia			2.2.2.21.
			2.2.2.22.	Ghana			2.2.2.22.
			2.2.2.23.	Guinea			2.2.2.23.
			2.2.2.24.	Guinea-Bissau			2.2.2.24.
			2.2.2.25.	Kenya			2.2.2.25.
			2.2.2.26.	Lesotho			2.2.2.26.
			2.2.2.27.	Liberia			2.2.2.27.
			2.2.2.28.	Libya			2.2.2.28.
			2.2.2.29.	Madagascar			2.2.2.29.
			2.2.2.30.	Malawi			2.2.2.30.
			2.2.2.31.	Mali			2.2.2.31.
			2.2.2.32.	Mauritania			2.2.2.32.
			2.2.2.33.	Mauritius			2.2.2.33.
			2.2.2.34.	Mayotte			2.2.2.34.
			2.2.2.35.	Morocco			2.2.2.35.
			2.2.2.36.	Mozambique			2.2.2.36.
			2.2.2.37.	Namibia			2.2.2.37.
			2.2.2.38.	Niger			2.2.2.38.
			2.2.2.39.	Nigeria			2.2.2.39.
			2.2.2.40.	Rwanda			2.2.2.40.
			2.2.2.41.	Saint Helena			2.2.2.41.
			2.2.2.42.	Sao Tome and Principe			2.2.2.42.
			2.2.2.43.	Senegal			2.2.2.43.
			2.2.2.44.	Seychelles			2.2.2.44.
			2.2.2.45.	Sierra Leone			2.2.2.45.
			2.2.2.46.	Somalia			2.2.2.46.
			2.2.2.47.	South Africa			2.2.2.47.
			2.2.2.48.	Sudan			2.2.2.48.
			2.2.2.49.	Swaziland			2.2.2.49.
			2.2.2.50.	Togo			2.2.2.50.
			2.2.2.51.	Tunisia			2.2.2.51.
			2.2.2.52.	Uganda			2.2.2.52.
			2.2.2.53.	Tanzania			2.2.2.53.
			2.2.2.54.	Zambia			2.2.2.54.
			2.2.2.55.	Zimbabwe			2.2.2.55.
		2.2.3.	Caribbean, South or Central America			2.2.3.	2.2.3.
			2.2.3.01.	Anguilla			2.2.3.01.
			2.2.3.02.	Antigua and Barbuda			2.2.3.02.
			2.2.3.03.	Argentina			2.2.3.03.
			2.2.3.04.	Aruba			2.2.3.04.

Country/place of birth					POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.3.05.	Bahamas			2.2.3.05.
			2.2.3.06.	Barbados			2.2.3.06.
			2.2.3.07.	Belize			2.2.3.07.
			2.2.3.08.	Bermuda			2.2.3.08.
			2.2.3.09.	Bolivia			2.2.3.09.
			2.2.3.10.	Brazil			2.2.3.10.
			2.2.3.11.	British Virgin Islands			2.2.3.11.
			2.2.3.12.	Cayman Islands			2.2.3.12.
			2.2.3.13.	Chile			2.2.3.13.
			2.2.3.14.	Colombia			2.2.3.14.
			2.2.3.15.	Costa Rica			2.2.3.15.
			2.2.3.16.	Cuba			2.2.3.16.
			2.2.3.17.	Dominica			2.2.3.17.
			2.2.3.18.	Dominican Republic			2.2.3.18.
			2.2.3.19.	Ecuador			2.2.3.19.
			2.2.3.20.	El Salvador			2.2.3.20.
			2.2.3.21.	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)			2.2.3.21.
			2.2.3.22.	French Southern Territories			2.2.3.22.
			2.2.3.23.	Grenada			2.2.3.23.
			2.2.3.24.	Guatemala			2.2.3.24.
			2.2.3.25.	Guyana			2.2.3.25.
			2.2.3.26.	Haiti			2.2.3.26.
			2.2.3.27.	Honduras			2.2.3.27.
			2.2.3.28.	Jamaica			2.2.3.28.
			2.2.3.29.	Mexico			2.2.3.29.
			2.2.3.30.	Montserrat			2.2.3.30.
			2.2.3.31.	Netherlands Antilles			2.2.3.31.
			2.2.3.32.	Nicaragua			2.2.3.32.
			2.2.3.33.	Panama			2.2.3.33.
			2.2.3.34.	Paraguay			2.2.3.34.
			2.2.3.35.	Peru			2.2.3.35.
			2.2.3.36.	Saint Barthelemy			2.2.3.36.
			2.2.3.37.	Saint Kitts and Nevis			2.2.3.37.
			2.2.3.38.	Saint Lucia			2.2.3.38.
			2.2.3.39.	Saint Martin			2.2.3.39.
			2.2.3.40.	Saint Pierre and Miquelon			2.2.3.40.
			2.2.3.41.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			2.2.3.41.
			2.2.3.42.	Suriname			2.2.3.42.
			2.2.3.43.	Trinidad and Tobago			2.2.3.43.
			2.2.3.44.	Turks and Caicos Islands			2.2.3.44.
			2.2.3.45.	Uruguay			2.2.3.45.
			2.2.3.46.	Venezuela			2.2.3.46.
		2.2.4.	North America			2.2.4.	2.2.4.
			2.2.4.01.	Canada			2.2.4.01.
			2.2.4.02.	Greenland			2.2.4.02.

Country/place of birth					POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.4.03.	United States of America			2.2.4.03.
		2.2.5.	Asia			2.2.5.	2.2.5.
			2.2.5.01.	Afghanistan			2.2.5.01.
			2.2.5.02.	Armenia			2.2.5.02.
			2.2.5.03.	Azerbaijan			2.2.5.03.
			2.2.5.04.	Bahrain			2.2.5.04.
			2.2.5.05.	Bangladesh			2.2.5.05.
			2.2.5.06.	Bhutan			2.2.5.06.
			2.2.5.07.	Brunei			2.2.5.07.
			2.2.5.08.	Cambodia			2.2.5.08.
			2.2.5.09.	China			2.2.5.09.
			2.2.5.10.	Georgia			2.2.5.10.
			2.2.5.11.	India			2.2.5.11.
			2.2.5.12.	Indonesia			2.2.5.12.
			2.2.5.13.	Iraq			2.2.5.13.
			2.2.5.14.	Iran			2.2.5.14.
			2.2.5.15.	Israel			2.2.5.15.
			2.2.5.16.	Japan			2.2.5.16.
			2.2.5.17.	Jordan			2.2.5.17.
			2.2.5.18.	Kazakhstan			2.2.5.18.
			2.2.5.19.	North Korea			2.2.5.19.
			2.2.5.20.	South Korea			2.2.5.20.
			2.2.5.21.	Kuwait			2.2.5.21.
			2.2.5.22.	Kyrgyzstan			2.2.5.22.
			2.2.5.23.	Laos			2.2.5.23.
			2.2.5.24.	Lebanon			2.2.5.24.
			2.2.5.25.	Malaysia			2.2.5.25.
			2.2.5.26.	Maldives			2.2.5.26.
			2.2.5.27.	Mongolia			2.2.5.27.
			2.2.5.28.	Myanmar			2.2.5.28.
			2.2.5.29.	Nepal			2.2.5.29.
			2.2.5.30.	Oman			2.2.5.30.
			2.2.5.31.	Pakistan			2.2.5.31.
			2.2.5.32.	Philippines			2.2.5.32.
			2.2.5.33.	Qatar			2.2.5.33.
			2.2.5.34.	Saudi Arabia			2.2.5.34.
			2.2.5.35.	Singapore			2.2.5.35.
			2.2.5.36.	Sri Lanka			2.2.5.36.
			2.2.5.37.	Syria			2.2.5.37.
			2.2.5.38.	Taiwan; Province of China			2.2.5.38.
			2.2.5.39.	Tajikistan			2.2.5.39.
			2.2.5.40.	Thailand			2.2.5.40.
			2.2.5.41.	Timor-Leste			2.2.5.41.
			2.2.5.42.	Turkey			2.2.5.42.
			2.2.5.43.	Turkmenistan			2.2.5.43.

Country/place of birth					POB.L.	POB.M.	POB.H.
			2.2.5.44.	United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.44.
			2.2.5.45.	Uzbekistan			2.2.5.45.
			2.2.5.46.	Vietnam			2.2.5.46.
			2.2.5.47.	Yemen			2.2.5.47.
		2.2.6.	Oceania			2.2.6.	2.2.6.
			2.2.6.01.	Australia			2.2.6.01.
			2.2.6.02.	Federated States of Micronesia			2.2.6.02.
			2.2.6.03.	Fiji			2.2.6.03.
			2.2.6.04.	French Polynesia			2.2.6.04.
			2.2.6.05.	Kiribati			2.2.6.05.
			2.2.6.06.	Marshall Islands			2.2.6.06.
			2.2.6.07.	Nauru			2.2.6.07.
			2.2.6.08.	New Caledonia			2.2.6.08.
			2.2.6.09.	New Zealand			2.2.6.09.
			2.2.6.10.	Palau			2.2.6.10.
			2.2.6.11.	Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.11.
			2.2.6.12.	Samoa			2.2.6.12.
			2.2.6.13.	Solomon Islands			2.2.6.13.
			2.2.6.14.	Tonga			2.2.6.14.
			2.2.6.15.	Tuvalu			2.2.6.15.
			2.2.6.16.	Pitcairn			2.2.6.16.
			2.2.6.17.	Vanuatu			2.2.6.17.
			2.2.6.18.	Wallis and Futuna Islands			2.2.6.18.
3.	Other				3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	Information not classifiable according to current borders (optional)				3.1.	3.1.
		3.1.01.	Czechoslovakia (optional)				3.1.01.
		3.1.02.	Soviet Union (optional)				3.1.02.
		3.1.03.	Yugoslavia (optional)				3.1.03.
		3.1.04.	Other entity (optional)				3.1.04.
	3.2.	Outside any country (optional)				3.2.	3.2.
4.	Not stated				4.	4.	4.

(1) Provisional denomination that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be given after the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

The breakdowns for 'Country/place of birth' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The list of countries in the breakdown 'Country/place of birth' shall only apply for statistical purposes.

For reporting countries that are EU Member States, the sub-category under the category 'Other EU Member State' (POB.H.2.1.) that refers to their Member State does not apply. For reporting countries that are not EU Member States, the category 'Other EU Member State' (POB.L.2.1., POB.M.2.1., POB.H.2.1.) shall be changed to 'EU Member State'.

The category 'Information not classifiable according to current borders' (POB.M.3.1., POB.H.3.1.) covers persons whose countries of birth existed at the time of the birth, but no longer at the time of the census, and who cannot be allocated uniquely to one country existing at the time of the census, i.e. according to current borders.

The category 'Outside any country' (POB.M.3.2, POB.H.3.2.) covers persons for whom the usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth is not known and who where born outside the borders of any country, for example at sea or in the air.

Topic: Country of citizenship

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation.

A person with two or more citizenships shall be allocated to only one country of citizenship, to be determined in the following order of precedence:

1. reporting country; or

2. if the person does not have the citizenship of the reporting country: other EU Member State; or

3. if the person does not have the citizenship of another EU Member State: other country outside the European Union.

Where there are cases of dual citizenship where both countries are within the European Union but neither is the reporting country, Member States shall determine which country of citizenship is to be allocated.

'EU Member State' means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2011.

Country of citizenship				COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.	0.
1.	Citizenship of reporting country			1.	1.	1.
2.	Citizenship not of reporting country			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State		2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
		2.1.01.	Belgium			2.1.01.
		2.1.02.	Bulgaria			2.1.02.
		2.1.03.	CzechRepublic			2.1.03.
		2.1.04.	Denmark			2.1.04.
		2.1.05.	Germany			2.1.05.
		2.1.06.	Estonia			2.1.06.
		2.1.07.	Ireland			2.1.07.
		2.1.08.	Greece			2.1.08.
		2.1.09.	Spain			2.1.09.
		2.1.10.	France			2.1.10.
		2.1.11.	Italy			2.1.11.
		2.1.12.	Cyprus			2.1.12.
		2.1.13.	Latvia			2.1.13.
		2.1.14.	Lithuania			2.1.14.
		2.1.15.	Luxembourg			2.1.15.
		2.1.16.	Hungary			2.1.16.
		2.1.17.	Malta			2.1.17.
		2.1.18.	Netherlands			2.1.18.
		2.1.19.	Austria			2.1.19.
		2.1.20.	Poland			2.1.20.
		2.1.21.	Portugal			2.1.21.
		2.1.22.	Romania			2.1.22.
		2.1.23.	Slovenia			2.1.23.
		2.1.24.	Slovakia			2.1.24.

Country of citizenship				COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
	2.1.25.	Finland				2.1.25.
	2.1.26.	Sweden				2.1.26.
	2.1.27.	United Kingdom				2.1.27.
2.2.	Citizenship of country not member of the EU			2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
	2.2.1.	Other European country			2.2.1.	2.2.1.
		2.2.1.01.	Albania			2.2.1.01.
		2.2.1.02.	Andorra			2.2.1.02.
		2.2.1.03.	Belarus			2.2.1.03.
		2.2.1.04.	Croatia			2.2.1.04.
		2.2.1.05.	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1)			2.2.1.05.
		2.2.1.06.	not used			2.2.1.06.
		2.2.1.07.	Guernsey			2.2.1.07.
		2.2.1.08.	Iceland			2.2.1.08.
		2.2.1.09.	Isle of Man			2.2.1.09.
		2.2.1.10.	Jersey			2.2.1.10.
		2.2.1.11.	not used			2.2.1.11.
		2.2.1.12.	Liechtenstein			2.2.1.12.
		2.2.1.13.	Moldova			2.2.1.13.
		2.2.1.14.	Monaco			2.2.1.14.
		2.2.1.15.	Montenegro			2.2.1.15.
		2.2.1.16.	Norway			2.2.1.16.
		2.2.1.17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.17.
		2.2.1.18.	Russian Federation			2.2.1.18.
		2.2.1.19.	San Marino			2.2.1.19.
		2.2.1.20.	Sark			2.2.1.20.
		2.2.1.21.	Serbia			2.2.1.21.
		2.2.1.22.	Switzerland			2.2.1.22.
		2.2.1.23.	Ukraine			2.2.1.23.
		2.2.1.24.	Vatican City			2.2.1.24.
		2.2.1.25.	Recognised Non-Citizens			2.2.1.25.
		2.2.1.26.	Other			2.2.1.26.
	2.2.2.	Country in Africa			2.2.2.	2.2.2.
		2.2.2.01.	Algeria			2.2.2.01.
		2.2.2.02.	Angola			2.2.2.02.
		2.2.2.03.	Benin			2.2.2.03.
		2.2.2.04.	Botswana			2.2.2.04.
		2.2.2.05.	Burkina Faso			2.2.2.05.
		2.2.2.06.	Burundi			2.2.2.06.
		2.2.2.07.	Cameroon			2.2.2.07.
		2.2.2.08.	Cape Verde			2.2.2.08.
		2.2.2.09.	Central African Republic			2.2.2.09.
		2.2.2.10.	Chad			2.2.2.10.
		2.2.2.11.	Comoros			2.2.2.11.
		2.2.2.12.	Congo			2.2.2.12.

Country of citizenship					COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
			2.2.2.13.	Côte d'Ivoire			2.2.2.13.
			2.2.2.14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo			2.2.2.14.
			2.2.2.15.	Djibouti			2.2.2.15.
			2.2.2.16.	Egypt			2.2.2.16.
			2.2.2.17.	Equatorial Guinea			2.2.2.17.
			2.2.2.18.	Eritrea			2.2.2.18.
			2.2.2.19.	Ethiopia			2.2.2.19.
			2.2.2.20.	Gabon			2.2.2.20.
			2.2.2.21.	Gambia			2.2.2.21.
			2.2.2.22.	Ghana			2.2.2.22.
			2.2.2.23.	Guinea			2.2.2.23.
			2.2.2.24.	Guinea-Bissau			2.2.2.24.
			2.2.2.25.	Kenya			2.2.2.25.
			2.2.2.26.	Lesotho			2.2.2.26.
			2.2.2.27.	Liberia			2.2.2.27.
			2.2.2.28.	Libya			2.2.2.28.
			2.2.2.29.	Madagascar			2.2.2.29.
			2.2.2.30.	Malawi			2.2.2.30.
			2.2.2.31.	Mali			2.2.2.31.
			2.2.2.32.	Mauritania			2.2.2.32.
			2.2.2.33.	Mauritius			2.2.2.33.
			2.2.2.34.	Mayotte			2.2.2.34.
			2.2.2.35.	Morocco			2.2.2.35.
			2.2.2.36.	Mozambique			2.2.2.36.
			2.2.2.37.	Namibia			2.2.2.37.
			2.2.2.38.	Niger			2.2.2.38.
			2.2.2.39.	Nigeria			2.2.2.39.
			2.2.2.40.	Rwanda			2.2.2.40.
			2.2.2.41.	Saint Helena			2.2.2.41.
			2.2.2.42.	Sao Tome and Principe			2.2.2.42.
			2.2.2.43.	Senegal			2.2.2.43.
			2.2.2.44.	Seychelles			2.2.2.44.
			2.2.2.45.	Sierra Leone			2.2.2.45.
			2.2.2.46.	Somalia			2.2.2.46.
			2.2.2.47.	South Africa			2.2.2.47.
			2.2.2.48.	Sudan			2.2.2.48.
			2.2.2.49.	Swaziland			2.2.2.49.
			2.2.2.50.	Togo			2.2.2.50.
			2.2.2.51.	Tunisia			2.2.2.51.
			2.2.2.52.	Uganda			2.2.2.52.
			2.2.2.53.	Tanzania			2.2.2.53.
			2.2.2.54.	Zambia			2.2.2.54.
			2.2.2.55.	Zimbabwe			2.2.2.55.

Country of citizenship						COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
		2.2.3.	Country in the Caribbean, South or Central America				2.2.3.	2.2.3.
			2.2.3.01.	Anguilla				2.2.3.01.
			2.2.3.02.	Antigua and Barbuda				2.2.3.02.
			2.2.3.03.	Argentina				2.2.3.03.
			2.2.3.04.	Aruba				2.2.3.04.
			2.2.3.05.	Bahamas				2.2.3.05.
			2.2.3.06.	Barbados				2.2.3.06.
			2.2.3.07.	Belize				2.2.3.07.
			2.2.3.08.	Bermuda				2.2.3.08.
			2.2.3.09.	Bolivia				2.2.3.09.
			2.2.3.10.	Brazil				2.2.3.10.
			2.2.3.11.	British Virgin Islands				2.2.3.11.
			2.2.3.12.	Cayman Islands				2.2.3.12.
			2.2.3.13.	Chile				2.2.3.13.
			2.2.3.14.	Colombia				2.2.3.14.
			2.2.3.15.	Costa Rica				2.2.3.15.
			2.2.3.16.	Cuba				2.2.3.16.
			2.2.3.17.	Dominica				2.2.3.17.
			2.2.3.18.	Dominican Republic				2.2.3.18.
			2.2.3.19.	Ecuador				2.2.3.19.
			2.2.3.20.	El Salvador				2.2.3.20.
			2.2.3.21.	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)				2.2.3.21.
			2.2.3.22.	French Southern Territories				2.2.3.22.
			2.2.3.23.	Grenada				2.2.3.23.
			2.2.3.24.	Guatemala				2.2.3.24.
			2.2.3.25.	Guyana				2.2.3.25.
			2.2.3.26.	Haiti				2.2.3.26.
			2.2.3.27.	Honduras				2.2.3.27.
			2.2.3.28.	Jamaica				2.2.3.28.
			2.2.3.29.	Mexico				2.2.3.29.
			2.2.3.30.	Montserrat				2.2.3.30.
			2.2.3.31.	Netherlands Antilles				2.2.3.31.
			2.2.3.32.	Nicaragua				2.2.3.32.
			2.2.3.33.	Panama				2.2.3.33.
			2.2.3.34.	Paraguay				2.2.3.34.
			2.2.3.35.	Peru				2.2.3.35.
			2.2.3.36.	Saint Barthelemy				2.2.3.36.
			2.2.3.37.	Saint Kitts and Nevis				2.2.3.37.
			2.2.3.38.	Saint Lucia				2.2.3.38.
			2.2.3.39.	Saint Martin				2.2.3.39.
			2.2.3.40.	Saint Pierre and Miquelon				2.2.3.40.
			2.2.3.41.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				2.2.3.41.
			2.2.3.42.	Suriname				2.2.3.42.
			2.2.3.43.	Trinidad and Tobago				2.2.3.43.
			2.2.3.44.	Turks and Caicos Islands				2.2.3.44.

Country of citizenship					COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
			2.2.3.45.	Uruguay			2.2.3.45.
			2.2.3.46.	Venezuela			2.2.3.46.
		2.2.4.	Country in North America			2.2.4.	2.2.4.
			2.2.4.01.	Canada			2.2.4.01.
			2.2.4.02.	not used			2.2.4.02.
			2.2.4.03.	United States of America			2.2.4.03.
		2.2.5.	Country in Asia			2.2.5.	2.2.5.
			2.2.5.01.	Afghanistan			2.2.5.01.
			2.2.5.02.	Armenia			2.2.5.02.
			2.2.5.03.	Azerbaijan			2.2.5.03.
			2.2.5.04.	Bahrain			2.2.5.04.
			2.2.5.05.	Bangladesh			2.2.5.05.
			2.2.5.06.	Bhutan			2.2.5.06.
			2.2.5.07.	Brunei			2.2.5.07.
			2.2.5.08.	Cambodia			2.2.5.08.
			2.2.5.09.	China			2.2.5.09.
			2.2.5.10.	Georgia			2.2.5.10.
			2.2.5.11.	India			2.2.5.11.
			2.2.5.12.	Indonesia			2.2.5.12.
			2.2.5.13.	Iraq			2.2.5.13.
			2.2.5.14.	Iran			2.2.5.14.
			2.2.5.15.	Israel			2.2.5.15.
			2.2.5.16.	Japan			2.2.5.16.
			2.2.5.17.	Jordan			2.2.5.17.
			2.2.5.18.	Kazakhstan			2.2.5.18.
			2.2.5.19.	North Korea			2.2.5.19.
			2.2.5.20.	South Korea			2.2.5.20.
			2.2.5.21.	Kuwait			2.2.5.21.
			2.2.5.22.	Kyrgyzstan			2.2.5.22.
			2.2.5.23.	Laos			2.2.5.23.
			2.2.5.24.	Lebanon			2.2.5.24.
			2.2.5.25.	Malaysia			2.2.5.25.
			2.2.5.26.	Maldives			2.2.5.26.
			2.2.5.27.	Mongolia			2.2.5.27.
			2.2.5.28.	Myanmar			2.2.5.28.
			2.2.5.29.	Nepal			2.2.5.29.
			2.2.5.30.	Oman			2.2.5.30.
			2.2.5.31.	Pakistan			2.2.5.31.
			2.2.5.32.	Philippines			2.2.5.32.
			2.2.5.33.	Qatar			2.2.5.33.
			2.2.5.34.	Saudi Arabia			2.2.5.34.
			2.2.5.35.	Singapore			2.2.5.35.
			2.2.5.36.	Sri Lanka			2.2.5.36.
			2.2.5.37.	Syria			2.2.5.37.
			2.2.5.38.	Taiwan; Province of China			2.2.5.38.

Country of citizenship					COC.L.	COC.M.	COC.H.
			2.2.5.39.	Tajikistan			2.2.5.39.
			2.2.5.40.	Thailand			2.2.5.40.
			2.2.5.41.	Timor-Leste			2.2.5.41.
			2.2.5.42.	Turkey			2.2.5.42.
			2.2.5.43.	Turkmenistan			2.2.5.43.
			2.2.5.44.	United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.44.
			2.2.5.45.	Uzbekistan			2.2.5.45.
			2.2.5.46.	Vietnam			2.2.5.46.
			2.2.5.47.	Yemen			2.2.5.47.
		2.2.6.	Country in Oceania			2.2.6.	2.2.6.
			2.2.6.01.	Australia			2.2.6.01.
			2.2.6.02.	Federated States of Micronesia			2.2.6.02.
			2.2.6.03.	Fiji			2.2.6.03.
			2.2.6.04.	French Polynesia			2.2.6.04.
			2.2.6.05.	Kiribati			2.2.6.05.
			2.2.6.06.	Marshall Islands			2.2.6.06.
			2.2.6.07.	Nauru			2.2.6.07.
			2.2.6.08.	New Caledonia			2.2.6.08.
			2.2.6.09.	New Zealand			2.2.6.09.
			2.2.6.10.	Palau			2.2.6.10.
			2.2.6.11.	Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.11.
			2.2.6.12.	Samoa			2.2.6.12.
			2.2.6.13.	Solomon Islands			2.2.6.13.
			2.2.6.14.	Tonga			2.2.6.14.
			2.2.6.15.	Tuvalu			2.2.6.15.
			2.2.6.16.	Pitcairn			2.2.6.16.
			2.2.6.17.	Vanuatu			2.2.6.17.
			2.2.6.18.	Wallis and Futuna Islands			2.2.6.18.
3.	Stateless				3.	3.	3.
4.	Not stated				4.	4.	4.

([1]) Provisional denomination that does not affect the definitive denomination of the country to be given after the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

The breakdowns for 'Country of citizenship' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The list of countries in the breakdown 'Country of citizenship' shall only apply for statistical purposes.

For reporting countries that are EU Member States, the sub-category of the category 'Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State' (COC.H.2.1.) that refers to their Member State does not apply. For reporting countries that are not EU Member States, the category 'Citizenship not of reporting country, but other EU Member State' (COC.L.2.1. COC.M.2.1. COC.H.2.1.) shall be changed to 'Citizenship of an EU Member State'.

Persons who are neither citizens of any country nor stateless and who have some but not all of the rights and duties associated with citizenship shall be classified under 'Recognised Non-Citizens' (COC.H.2.2.1.25.).

Topic: Ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country (from 1980)

The year of arrival shall be the calendar year in which a person most recently established usual residence in the country. The year of the most recent arrival in the country shall be reported rather than the year of first arrival (i.e. the topic 'Year of arrival in the country' does not provide information on interrupted stays).

Year of arrival in the country since 2000		YAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 2000 or after	1.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived in 1999 or before, or never resided abroad	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Year of arrival in the country since 2000' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The breakdown 'Year of arrival in the country since 2000' focuses on international migration since 2000.

Year of arrival in the country since 1980					YAE.L.	YAE.H.
0.	Total				0.	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 1980 or after				1.	1.
	1.1.	2010 to 2011			1.1.	1.1.
		1.1.1.	2011			1.1.1.
		1.1.2.	2010			1.1.2.
	1.2.	2005 to 2009			1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1.	2009			1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	2008			1.2.2.
		1.2.3.	2007			1.2.3.
		1.2.4.	2006			1.2.4.
		1.2.5.	2005			1.2.5.
	1.3.	2000 to 2004			1.3.	1.3.
		1.3.1.	2004			1.3.1.
		1.3.2.	2003			1.3.2.
		1.3.3.	2002			1.3.3.
		1.3.4.	2001			1.3.4.
		1.3.5.	2000			1.3.5.
	1.4.	1995 to 1999			1.4.	1.4.
		1.4.1.	1999			1.4.1.
		1.4.2.	1998			1.4.2.
		1.4.3.	1997			1.4.3.
		1.4.4.	1996			1.4.4.
		1.4.5.	1995			1.4.5.
	1.5.	1990 to 1994			1.5.	1.5.
		1.5.1.	1994			1.5.1.
		1.5.2.	1993			1.5.2.
		1.5.3.	1992			1.5.3.
		1.5.4.	1991			1.5.4.
		1.5.5.	1990			1.5.5.
	1.6.	1985 to 1989			1.6.	1.6.
		1.6.1.	1989			1.6.1.
		1.6.2.	1988			1.6.2.
		1.6.3.	1987			1.6.3.
		1.6.4.	1986			1.6.4.

Year of arrival in the country since 1980				YAE.L.	YAE.H.
		1.6.5.	1985		1.6.5.
	1.7.	1980 to 1984		1.7.	1.7.
		1.7.1.	1984		1.7.1.
		1.7.2.	1983		1.7.2.
		1.7.3.	1982		1.7.3.
		1.7.4.	1981		1.7.4.
		1.7.5.	1980		1.7.5.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived 1979 or before, or never resided abroad			2.	2.
	2.1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived 1979 or before (optional)		2.1.	2.1.
	2.2.	Never resided abroad (optional)		2.2.	2.2.
3.	Not stated			3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Year of arrival in the country since 1980' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The breakdowns for 'Year of arrival in the country since 1980' focus on international migration since 1980.

The data for 2011 shall refer to the time span between 1 January 2011 and the reference date.

Topic: Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place; or Place of usual residence one year prior to the census

The relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census shall be reported.

Place of usual residence one year prior to the census				ROY.
0.	Total			0.
1.	Usual residence unchanged			1.
2.	Usual residence changed			2.
	2.1.	Move within the reporting country		2.1.
		2.1.1.	Usual residence one year prior to the census within the same NUTS 3 area as the current usual residence	2.1.1.
		2.1.2.	Usual residence one year prior to the census outside the NUTS 3 area of the current usual residence	2.1.2.
	2.2.	Move from outside the reporting country		2.2.
3.	Not stated			3.
4.	Not applicable			4.

The breakdown 'Place of usual residence one year prior to the census' is designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

In the breakdown 'Place of usual residence one year prior to the census' any change of residence shall refer to the time span between one year prior to the reference date and the reference date.

Children under one year of age shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (ROY.4.).

Countries collecting information on the topic 'Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place' shall classify all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date according to their previous place of usual residence, i.e. the place of usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.

Topic: Household status

Member States shall apply the 'housekeeping concept' to identify private households, or, if not possible, the 'household-dwelling' concept.

1. Housekeeping concept

According to the housekeeping concept, a private household is either:

(a) A one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multiperson household as defined below; or

(b) A multiperson household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

2. Household-dwelling concept

The household-dwelling concept considers all persons living in a housing unit to be members of the same household, such that there is one household per occupied housing unit. In the household dwelling concept, then, the number of occupied housing units and the number of households occupying them is equal, and the locations of the housing units and households are identical.

The category 'Persons living in a private household' comprises 'Persons in a family nucleus' (category 1.1.) and 'Persons not in a family nucleus' (category 1.2.). The category 'Persons in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who belong to a private household that contains a family nucleus of which they are a member. 'Persons not in a family nucleus' comprises all persons who either belong to a non-family household or to a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household.

Household status					HST.L.	HST.M.	HST.H.
0.	Total				0.	0.	0.
1.	Persons living in a private household				1.	1.	1.
	1.1.	Persons in a family nucleus				1.1.	1.1.
		1.1.1.	Persons in a married couple				1.1.1.
			1.1.1.1.	Persons in a husband/wife couple (optional)			1.1.1.1.
			1.1.1.2.	Persons in a married same-sex couple (optional)			1.1.1.2.
		1.1.2.	Partners in a registered partnership				1.1.2.
			1.1.2.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex registered partnership (optional)			1.1.2.1.
			1.1.2.2.	Partners in a same-sex registered partnership (optional)			1.1.2.2.
		1.1.3.	Partners in a consensual union				1.1.3.
			1.1.3.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex consensual union (optional)			1.1.3.1.
			1.1.3.2.	Partners in a same-sex consensual union (optional)			1.1.3.2.
		1.1.4.	Lone parents				1.1.4.
		1.1.5.	Sons/daughters				1.1.5.
			1.1.5.1.	Not of lone parent (optional)			1.1.5.1.
			1.1.5.2.	Of lone parent (optional)			1.1.5.2.
	1.2.	Persons not in a family nucleus				1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1.	Living alone				1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	Not living alone				1.2.2.
			1.2.2.1.	Persons living in a household with relative(s) (optional)			1.2.2.1.

Household status		HST.L.	HST.M.	HST.H.
1.2.2.2.	Persons living in a household exclusively with non-relative(s) (optional)			1.2.2.2.
1.3.	Persons living in a private household, but category not stated		1.3.	1.3.
2.	Persons not living in a private household	2.	2.	2.
2.1.	Persons in an institutional household		2.1.	2.1.
2.1.1.	Persons not in a family nucleus (optional)			2.1.1.
2.1.2.	Persons in a family nucleus (optional)			2.1.2.
2.1.2.1.	Partners (optional)			2.1.2.1.
2.1.2.2.	Lone parents (optional)			2.1.2.2.
2.1.2.3.	Sons/daughters (optional)			2.1.2.3.
2.2.	Primary homeless persons		2.2.	2.2.
2.3.	Persons not living in a private household, but category not stated		2.3.	2.3.

The breakdowns for 'Household status' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

A non-family household can be a one-person household (person is 'Living alone' (HST.H.1.2.1.)) or a multiperson household without any family nucleus. The category 'Not living alone' (HST.H.1.2.2.) comprises persons that live either in a multiperson household without any family nucleus or in a family household without being member of any family nucleus in that household. Persons who belong to a skip-generation household and who are not member of any family nucleus in that household shall be classified in the optional category 'Persons living in a household with relative(s)' (HST.H.1.2.2.1.).

The term 'son/daughter' is defined as the term 'child' in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'.

'Husband/wife couple' means a married opposite-sex couple.

'Registered partnership' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Legal marital status'. 'Consensual union' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Family status'.

The category 'Partners' (HST.H.2.1.2.1.) comprises 'Persons in a married couple', 'Partners in a registered partnership' and 'Partners in a consensual union'.

'Primary homeless persons' (HST.H.2.2.) are persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters as defined in the technical specifications for the topic 'Type of living quarters'.

Topic: Family status

The family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense, that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.

Child (son/daughter) refers to a blood, step- or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who has no partner or own children in the same household. Foster children are not included. A son or daughter who lives with a spouse, with a registered partner, with a partner in a consensual union, or with one or more own children, is not considered to be a child. A child who alternates between two households (for instance if his or her parents are divorced) shall consider the one where he or she spends the majority of the time as his or her household. Where an equal amount of time is spent with both parents the household shall be the one where the child is found at the time on census night.

The term couple shall include married couples, couples in registered partnerships, and couples who live in a consensual union. 'Registered partnership' is defined as in the technical specifications for the topic 'Legal marital status'.

Two persons are considered to be partners in a 'consensual union' when they

— belong to the same household, and

— have a marriage-like relationship with each other, and

— are not married to or in a registered partnership with each other.

'Skip-generation households' (households consisting of a grandparent or grandparents and one or more grandchildren, but no parent of those grandchildren) are not included in the definition of a family.

The distinction between persons in opposite-sex couples and persons in same-sex couples is optional. 'Husband/wife couple' means a married opposite-sex couple.

Family status				FST.L.	FST.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.
1.	Partners			1.	1.
	1.1.	Persons in a married couple			1.1.
		1.1.1.	Persons in a husband/wife couple (optional)		1.1.1.
		1.1.2.	Persons in a married same-sex couple (optional)		1.1.2.
	1.2.	Partners in a registered partnership			1.2.
		1.2.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex registered partnership (optional)		1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	Partners in a same-sex registered partnership (optional)		1.2.2.
	1.3.	Partners in a consensual union			1.3.
		1.3.1.	Partners in an opposite-sex consensual union (optional)		1.3.1.
		1.3.2.	Partners in a same-sex consensual union (optional)		1.3.2.
2.	Lone parents			2.	2.
3.	Sons/daughters			3.	3.
	3.1.	Not of lone parent (optional)			3.1.
	3.2.	Of lone parent (optional)			3.2.
4.	Not stated			4.	4.
5.	Not applicable			5.	5.

The breakdowns for 'Family status' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

The category 'Partners' (FST.L.1.) comprises 'Persons in a married couple', 'Partners in a registered partnership' and 'Partners in a consensual union'.

Persons who do not live in a family nucleus shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (FST.L.5., FST.H.5.).

Topic: Type of family nucleus

The specifications for family concepts and the definitions of the terms 'family nucleus', 'child', 'couple' and 'consensual union' provided for the topic 'Family status' also apply for the topic 'Type of family nucleus'.

Type of family nucleus				TFN.L.	TFN.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.
1.	Married couple families			1.	1.
	1.1.	Married couple families without resident children			1.1.
		1.1.1.	Husband/wife couple families (optional)		1.1.1.
		1.1.2.	Married same-sex couple families (optional)		1.1.2.
	1.2.	Married couple families with at least one resident child under 25			1.2.
		1.2.1.	Husband/wife couple families (optional)		1.2.1.
		1.2.2.	Married same-sex couple families (optional)		1.2.2.
	1.3.	Married couple families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			1.3.
		1.3.1.	Husband/wife couple families (optional)		1.3.1.
		1.3.2.	Married same-sex couple families (optional)		1.3.2.
2.	Registered partnership couple families			2.	2.
	2.1.	Registered partnership couple without resident children			2.1.
		2.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		2.1.1.
		2.1.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		2.1.2.
	2.2.	Registered partnership couple with at least one resident child under 25			2.2.
		2.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		2.2.1.
		2.2.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		2.2.2.
	2.3.	Registered partnership couple, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			2.3.
		2.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		2.3.1.
		2.3.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		2.3.2.
3.	Consensual union couple families			3.	3.
	3.1.	Consensual union couples without resident children			3.1.
		3.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		3.1.1.
		3.1.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		3.1.2.
	3.2.	Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25			3.2.
		3.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		3.2.1.
		3.2.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		3.2.2.
	3.3.	Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			3.3.
		3.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple families (optional)		3.3.1.
		3.3.2.	Same-sex couple families (optional)		3.3.2.
4.	Lone father families			4.	4.
	4.1.	Lone father families with at least one resident child under 25			4.1.

Type of family nucleus			TFN.L.	TFN.H.
	4.2.	Lone father families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		4.2.
5.	Lone mother families		5.	5.
	5.1.	Lone mother families with at least one resident child under 25		5.1.
	5.2.	Lone mother families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		5.2.

The breakdowns for 'Type of family nucleus' are designed to break down the total of 'family nuclei', and any subtotals.

Topic: Size of family nucleus

The definition of the term 'family nucleus' provided for the topic 'Family status' also applies to the topic 'Size of family nucleus'.

Size of family nucleus				SFN.L.	SFN.M.	SFN.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.	0.
1.	2 persons			1.	1.	1.
2.	3 to 5 persons			2.	2.	2.
	2.1.	3 persons			2.1.	2.1.
	2.2.	4 persons			2.2.	2.2.
	2.3.	5 persons			2.3.	2.3.
3.	6 and more persons			3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	6 to 10 persons			3.1.	3.1.
		3.1.1.	6 persons			3.1.1.
		3.1.2.	7 persons			3.1.2.
		3.1.3.	8 persons			3.1.3.
		3.1.4.	9 persons			3.1.4.
		3.1.5.	10 persons			3.1.5.
	3.2.	11 and more persons			3.2.	3.2.

The breakdowns for 'Size of family nucleus' are designed to break down the total of 'family nuclei', and any subtotals.

Topic: Type of private household

The specifications provided for the topic 'Household status' also apply to the topic 'Type of private household'.

Type of private household				TPH.L.	TPH.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.
1.	Non-family households			1.	1.
	1.1.	One-person households		1.1.	1.1.
	1.2.	Multiperson households		1.2.	1.2.
2.	One-family households			2.	2.
	2.1.	Married couple households			2.1.
		2.1.1.	Married couples without resident children		2.1.1.

Type of private household				TPH.L.	TPH.H.
		2.1.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.1.1.
		2.1.1.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.1.2.
	2.1.2.	Married couples with at least one resident child under 25			2.1.2.
		2.1.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.2.1.
		2.1.2.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.2.2.
	2.1.3.	Married couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			2.1.3.
		2.1.3.1	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.3.1.
		2.1.3.2	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.1.3.2.
2.2.	Registered partnership households				2.2.
	2.2.1.	Registered partnerships without resident children			2.2.1.
		2.2.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.1.1.
		2.2.1.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.1.2.
	2.2.2.	Registered partnerships with at least one resident child under 25			2.2.2.
		2.2.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.2.1.
		2.2.2.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.2.2.
	2.2.3.	Registered partnerships, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			2.2.3.
		2.2.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.3.1.
		2.2.3.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.2.3.2.
2.3.	Consensual union couple households				2.3.
	2.3.1.	Consensual union couples without resident children			2.3.1.
		2.3.1.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.1.1.
		2.3.1.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.1.2.
	2.3.2.	Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25			2.3.2.
		2.3.2.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.2.1.
		2.3.2.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.2.2.
	2.3.3.	Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older			2.3.3.
		2.3.3.1.	Opposite-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.3.1.
		2.3.3.2.	Same-sex couple households (optional)		2.3.3.2.

Type of private household				TPH.L.	TPH.H.
	2.4.	Lone father households			2.4.
		2.4.1.	Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25		2.4.1.
		2.4.2.	Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.4.2.
	2.5.	Lone mother households			2.5.
		2.5.1.	Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25		2.5.1.
		2.5.2.	Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.5.2.
3.	Two-or-more-family households			3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Type of private household' are designed to break down the total of 'private households', and any subtotals.

Topic: Size of private household

The specifications for the household concepts provided for the topic 'Household status' also apply to the topic 'Size of private household'.

Size of private household				SPH.L.	SPH.M.	SPH.H.
0.	Total			0.	0.	0.
1.	1 person			1.	1.	1.
2.	2 persons			2.	2.	2.
3.	3 to 5 persons			3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	3 persons			3.1.	3.1.
	3.2.	4 persons			3.2.	3.2.
	3.3.	5 persons			3.3.	3.3.
4.	6 and more persons			4.	4.	4.
	4.1.	6 to 10 persons			4.1.	4.1.
		4.1.1.	6 persons			4.1.1.
		4.1.2.	7 persons			4.1.2.
		4.1.3.	8 persons			4.1.3.
		4.1.4.	9 persons			4.1.4.
		4.1.5.	10 persons			4.1.5.
	4.2.	11 or more persons			4.2.	4.2.

The breakdowns for 'Size of private household' are designed to break down the total of 'private households', and any subtotals.

Topic: Tenure status of households

The topic 'Tenure status of households' refers to the arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of a housing unit.

Tenure status of households		TSH.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit	1.
2.	Households of which at least one member is a tenant of all or part of the housing unit	2.
3.	Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure	3.
4.	Not stated	4.

The breakdowns for 'Tenure status of households' is designed to break down the total of 'private households', and any subtotals.

Households that are in the process of paying off a mortgage on the housing unit in which they live or purchasing their housing unit over time under other financial arrangements shall be classified under category 'Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit' (TSH.1.).

Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit and at least one member tenant of all or part of the housing unit shall be classified under category 'Households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit' (TSH.1.).

Topic: Housing arrangements

The topic 'Housing arrangements' covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census. This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in some type of living quarters, or who are roofless, sleeping rough or in emergency shelters, when the census is taken.

Occupants are persons with their usual residence in the places listed in the respective category.

'Conventional dwellings' are structurally separate and independent premises at fixed locations which are designed for permanent human habitation and are, at the reference date,

(a) used as a residence, or

(b) vacant, or

(c) reserved for seasonal or secondary use.

'Separate' means surrounded by walls and covered by a roof or ceiling so that one or more persons can isolate themselves. 'Independent' means having direct access from a street or a staircase, passage, gallery or grounds.

'Other housing units' are huts, cabins, shacks, shanties, caravans, houseboats, barns, mills, caves or any other shelter used for human habitation at the time of the census, irrespective if it was designed for human habitation.

'Collective living quarters' are premises which are designed for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and which are used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census.

'Occupied conventional dwellings', other housing units and collective living quarters together represent 'living quarters'. Any 'living quarter' must be the usual residence of at least one person.

The sum of occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units represents 'housing units'.

The homeless (persons who are not usual residents in any living quarter category) can be persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters (primary homelessness) or persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation (secondary homelessness).

Housing arrangements			HAR.L.	HAR.H.
0.	Total		0.	0.
1.	Occupants living in a conventional dwelling or in a collective living quarter		1.	1.
	1.1.	Occupants living in a conventional dwelling	1.1.	1.1.
	1.2.	Occupants living in a collective living quarter	1.2.	1.2.
2.	Occupants living in an other housing unit and the Homeless		2.	2.
	2.1.	Occupants living in an other housing unit		2.1.
	2.2.	Homeless		2.2.
3.	Not stated		3.	3.

The breakdowns for 'Housing arrangements' are designed to break down any total or subtotal referring to persons.

In the breakdown HAR.L., the categories 'Total' (HAR.L.0.) as well as 'Occupants living in an other housing unit and the Homeless' (HAR.L.2.) are optional.

Topic: Type of living quarters

A living quarter is housing which is the usual residence of one or more persons. The terms 'Conventional dwellings', 'Other housing units' and 'Collective living quarters' are defined as under the topic 'Housing arrangements'.

Type of living quarter		TLQ.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupied conventional dwellings	1.
2.	Other housing units	2.
3.	Collective living quarters	3.
4.	Not stated	4.

The breakdown 'Type of living quarter' is designed to break down the total of 'living quarters', and any subtotals.

Topic: Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

'Occupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census. 'Unoccupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are not the usual residence of any person at the time of the census.

Occupancy status of conventional dwelling			OCS.
0.	Total		0.
1.	Occupied conventional dwellings		1.
2.	Unoccupied conventional dwellings		2.
	2.1.	Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use (optional)	2.1.
	2.2.	Vacant dwellings (optional)	2.2.
3.	Not stated		3.

The breakdowns for 'Occupancy status of conventional dwelling' are designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Conventional dwellings with persons present but not included in the census shall be classified under the category 'Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use' (OCS.2.1.).

Topic: Type of ownership

The topic 'Type of ownership' refers to the ownership of the dwelling and not to that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

'Owner-occupied dwellings' are those where at least one occupant of the dwelling owns parts or the whole of the dwelling.

'Cooperative ownership' refers to ownership within the framework of a housing cooperative.

'Rented dwellings' are those where at least one occupant pays a rent for the occupation of the dwelling, and where no occupant owns parts or the whole of the dwelling.

	Type of ownership	OWS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Owner-occupied dwellings	1.
2.	Dwellings in cooperative ownership	2.
3.	Rented dwellings	3.
4.	Dwellings in other types of ownership	4.
5.	Not stated	5.
6.	Not applicable	6.

The breakdown 'Type of ownership' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Unoccupied conventional dwellings shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OWS.6.).

Topic: Number of occupants

The number of occupants of a housing unit is the number of people for whom the housing unit is the usual residence.

				Number of occupants	NOC.L.	NOC.M.	NOC.H.
0.	Total				0.	0.	0.
1.	1 person				1.	1.	1.
2.	2 persons				2.	2.	2.
3.	3 to 5 persons				3.	3.	3.
	3.1.	3 persons				3.1.	3.1.
	3.2.	4 persons				3.2.	3.2.
	3.3	5 persons				3.3.	3.3.
4.	6 and more persons				4.	4.	4.
	4.1.	6 to 10 persons				4.1.	4.1.
		4.1.1.	6 persons				4.1.1.
		4.1.2.	7 persons				4.1.2.
		4.1.3.	8 persons				4.1.3.
		4.1.4.	9 persons				4.1.4.
		4.1.5.	10 persons				4.1.5.
	4.2.	11 or more persons				4.2.	4.2.

The breakdowns for 'Number of occupants' are designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals.

Topic: Useful floor space and/or Number of rooms of housing units

Useful floor space is defined as:

— the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces; or

— the total floor space of rooms falling under the concept of 'room'.

A 'room' is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.

The Member States shall report on the 'useful floor space' or, if this is not possible, on the 'number of rooms'.

	Useful floor space	UFS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Under 30 square metres	1.
2.	30 — less than 40 square metres	2.
3.	40 — less than 50 square metres	3.
4.	50 — less than 60 square metres	4.
5.	60 — less than 80 square metres	5.
6.	80 — less than 100 square metres	6.
7.	100 — less than 120 square metres	7.
8.	120 — less than 150 square metres	8.
9.	150 square metres and over	9.
10.	Not stated	10.

The breakdown 'Useful floor space' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

	Number of rooms	NOR.
0.	Total	0.
1.	1 room	1.
2.	2 rooms	2.
3.	3 rooms	3.
4.	4 rooms	4.
5.	5 rooms	5.
6.	6 rooms	6.
7.	7 rooms	7.
8.	8 rooms	8.
9.	9 rooms and more	9.
10.	Not stated	10.

The breakdown 'Number of rooms' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Density standard

The topic 'Density standard' relates the useful floor space in square metres or the number of rooms to the number of occupants, as specified under the topic 'Number of occupants'.

Member States shall report on the density standard measured by the 'useful floor space', or, if not possible, by the 'number of rooms'.

	Density standard (floor space)	DFS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Under 10 square metres per occupant	1.
2.	10 — less than 15 square metres per occupant	2.
3.	15 — less than 20 square metres per occupant	3.
4.	20 — less than 30 square metres per occupant	4.
5.	30 — less than 40 square metres per occupant	5.
6.	40 — less than 60 square metres per occupant	6.
7.	60 — less than 80 square metres per occupant	7.
8.	80 square metres and over per occupant	8.
9.	Not stated	9.

The breakdown 'Density standard (floor space)' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals.

	Density standard (number of rooms)	DRM.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Less than 0,5 room per occupant	1.
2.	0,5 — less than 1,0 room per occupant	2.
3.	1,0 — less than 1,25 rooms per occupant	3.
4.	1,25 — less than 1,5 rooms per occupant	4.
5.	1,5 — less than 2,0 rooms per occupant	5.
6.	2,0 — less than 2,5 rooms per occupant	6.
7.	2,5 — less than 3,0 rooms per occupant	7.
8.	3,0 and more rooms per occupant	8.
9.	Not stated	9.

The breakdown 'Density standard (number of rooms)' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals.

Topic: Water supply system

	Water supply system	WSS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Piped water in the housing unit	1.
2.	No piped water in the housing unit	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Water supply system' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Toilet facilities

	Toilet facilities	TOI.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Flush toilet in the housing unit	1.
2.	No flush toilet in the housing unit	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Toilet facilities' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Bathing facilities

A bathing facility is any facility designed to wash the whole body and includes shower facilities.

	Bathing facilities	BAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Fixed bath or shower in the housing unit	1.
2.	No fixed bath or shower in the housing unit	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Bathing facilities' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Type of heating

A housing unit is considered as centrally heated if heating is provided either from a community heating centre or from an installation built in the building or in the housing unit, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

	Type of heating	TOH.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Central heating	1.
2.	No central heating	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown 'Type of heating' is designed to break down the total of 'housing units', and any subtotals. It can also be used to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Dwellings by type of building

The topic 'Dwellings by type of building' refers to the number of dwellings in the building in which the dwelling is placed.

		Dwellings by type of building	TOB.
0.	Total		0.
1.	Conventional dwellings in residential buildings		1.
	1.1.	Conventional dwellings in one-dwelling buildings	1.1.
	1.2.	Conventional dwellings in two-dwelling buildings	1.2.
	1.3.	Conventional dwellings in three or more dwelling buildings	1.3.
2.	Conventional dwellings in non-residential buildings		2.
3.	Not stated		3.

The breakdown 'Dwellings by type of building' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

Topic: Dwellings by period of construction

The topic 'Dwellings by period of construction' refers to the year when the building in which the dwelling is placed was completed.

	Dwellings by period of construction	POC.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Before 1919	1.
2.	1919-1945	2.
3.	1946-1960	3.
4.	1961-1970	4.
5.	1971-1980	5.
6.	1981-1990	6.
7.	1991-2000	7.
8.	2001-2005	8.
9.	2006 and later	9.
10.	Not stated	10.

The breakdown 'Dwellings by period of construction' is designed to break down the total of 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 519/2010

of 16 June 2010

adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses [1], and in particular Article 5(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Pursuant to Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, the Commission should adopt a programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for the population and housing censuses to be transmitted to the Commission.

(2) In order to ensure data from the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States are comparable, and to allow reliable Union-wide overviews to be drawn up, this programme should be the same in all Member States.

(3) In particular, it is necessary to define hypercubes which are the same in all Member States, the special cell values and flags that the Member States can use in these hypercubes as well as the metadata on the topics.

(4) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns [2] lays down the technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns to be applied to the data to be sent to the Commission for the reference year 2011.

(5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes the programme of the statistical data and the metadata for the population and housing censuses to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) for the reference year 2011.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the definitions and specifications in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

1. 'total population' of a well defined geographical area means all persons whose usual residence, as defined in Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, is located in that geographical area;

2. 'hypercube' means a multidimensional cross tabulation of breakdowns which contains a cell value for the measurement of each category of each breakdown cross-tabulated by each category of any other breakdown used in that hypercube;

3. 'principal marginal distribution' means a subset of a given hypercube which results from the cross tabulation of some but not all of the breakdowns of the hypercube;

4. 'primary cell' means any cell which is part of at least one principal marginal distribution in a given hypercube. In hypercubes for which no principal marginal distribution is defined all cells are primary cells;

5. 'secondary cell' means a hypercube cell that is not a primary cell in a given hypercube;

6. 'cell value' means the information transmitted in a hypercube cell. A cell value can be either a 'numerical cell value' or a 'special cell value';

(1) OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.
(2) OJ L 329, 15.12.2009, p. 29.

7. ‘numerical cell value’ means a numerical value that is transmitted in a cell in order to provide the statistical information on the observation for that cell;

8. ‘confidential cell value’ means a numerical cell value which must not be disclosed to protect the statistical confidentiality of the data according to the Member States’ statistical disclosure control;

9. ‘non-confidential cell value’ means a numerical cell value which is not a confidential cell value;

10. ‘unreliable cell value’ means a numerical cell value which is unreliable according to the Member States’ quality control;

11. ‘special cell value’ means a symbol that is transmitted in a hypercube cell instead of a numerical cell value;

12. ‘flag’ means a code that can accompany a particular cell value to describe a specific characteristic of that cell value.

Article 3

Programme of the statistical data

1. The programme of the statistical data to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) for the reference year 2011 shall consist of the hypercubes listed in Annex I.

2. Member States shall transmit the special cell value ‘not applicable’ only in the following cases:

(a) when a cell refers to the category ‘not applicable’ of at least one breakdown; or

(b) when a cell describes an observation that does not exist in the Member State.

3. Member States shall replace any confidential cell value by the special cell value ‘not available’.

4. Member States can replace a non-confidential cell value by the special cell value ‘not available’ only when the cell value is in a secondary cell.

5. On request of a Member State the Commission (Eurostat) shall not disseminate to the public any unreliable cell value transmitted by that Member State.

Article 4

Metadata on the cell values

1. Where applicable, Member States shall add the following flags to a hypercube cell:

(a) ‘confidential’;

(b) ‘unreliable’;

(c) ‘revised after first data transmission’;

(d) ‘see information attached’.

2. Each cell whose confidential cell value has been replaced by the special value ‘not available’ shall be marked with the flag ‘confidential’.

3. Each cell whose numerical cell value is unreliable shall be marked with the flag ‘unreliable’, regardless of whether the numerical cell value or the special cell value ‘not available’ has been transmitted for that cell.

4. For each cell accompanied by at least one of the flags ‘unreliable’, ‘revised after first data transmission’ or ‘see information attached’ an explanatory text shall be provided.

Article 5

Metadata on the topics

Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with the metadata on the topics as laid out in Annex II.

Article 6

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 June 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Programme of the statistical data (hypercubes) for the reference year 2011, according to Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
1.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**LMS.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
1.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.				AGE.M.
1.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
1.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
1.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
1.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
1.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
2.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
2.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	EDU.				AGE.M.
2.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
2.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
2.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
2.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
2.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
3.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**SIE.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
3.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	SIE.				AGE.M.
3.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
3.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
3.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L			AGE.M.
3.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
3.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
4.	Total population (4), (5)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HST.H.**	**LOC.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
4.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LOC.				AGE.M.
4.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
4.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
4.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
4.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
4.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
5.	Number of all private households (6)	**GEO.L.**	**TPH.H.**	**SPH.H.**	**TSH.**				

No (1)	Total (2)	Breakdowns (3)							
6.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**LMS.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
6.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LMS.				AGE.M.
6.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
6.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LMS.	CAS.L.		COC.M.	
6.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
6.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
6.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
7.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
7.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	EDU.				AGE.M.
7.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
7.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	EDU.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
7.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
7.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
7.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
8.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**SIE.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
8.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	SIE.				AGE.M.
8.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
8.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	SIE.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
8.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
8.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
8.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
9.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**FST.H.**	**LOC.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
9.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LOC.				AGE.M.
9.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		
9.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.	LOC.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	
9.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
9.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.			POB.L.		AGE.M.
9.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	FST.H.				COC.L.	AGE.M.
10.	Total population (4)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.H.**	**EDU.**	**AGE.M.**	
10.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.		CAS.H.		AGE.M.	
10.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.		CAS.H.	EDU.		
10.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.		IND.H.	CAS.L.		AGE.M.	

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]							
10.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.		IND.H.	CAS.L.	EDU.		
10.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
10.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.	CAS.L.			
10.7.		GEO.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.		EDU.		
11.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**SIE.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
11.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.	OCC.				AGE.M.
11.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.	OCC.		CAS.L.	COC.L.	
11.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.		IND.H.			AGE.M.
11.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	SIE.		IND.H.	CAS.L.	COC.L.	
12.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**LOC.**	**SIE.**	**ROY.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
12.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.				AGE.M.
12.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.		CAS.L.	COC.L.	
12.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.	ROY.	CAS.L.		
12.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.	SIE.	ROY.		COC.L.	
12.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.		ROY.			AGE.M.
12.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	LOC.		ROY.	CAS.L.	COC.L.	
13.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**OCC.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
13.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.			AGE.M.	
13.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.	OCC.	COC.L.		
14.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**IND.H.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
14.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.			AGE.M.	
14.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	EDU.	CAS.L.	IND.H.			
14.3.		GEO.L.		EDU.	CAS.L.	IND.H.	COC.L.		
15.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**	
15.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	POB.M.			AGE.M.	
15.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	POB.M.	OCC.			
15.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		IND.H.		
16.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**	
16.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	COC.M.			AGE.M.	
16.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	COC.M.	OCC.			
16.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		IND.H.		

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]							
17.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.L.**	**ROY.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
17.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	ROY.				AGE.M.
17.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	ROY.	OCC.		COC.L.	
17.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.L.	ROY.		IND.H.		
18.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**CAS.H.**	**LMS.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**		
18.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.H.	LMS.		AGE.M.		
18.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	CAS.H.	LMS.	COC.L.			
19.	Total population [4]	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**EDU.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
19.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.		EDU.		AGE.M.	
19.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.		EDU.	COC.L.		
19.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.		IND.H.			AGE.M.	
19.4.		LPW.L.	SEX.		IND.H.	EDU.	COC.L.		
19.5.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
19.6.		LPW.L.	SEX.	OCC.	IND.H.	EDU			
19.7.		LPW.L.	SEX.			EDU	COC.L.	AGE.M.	
20.	Total population [4]	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**SIE.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**EDU.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
20.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.					AGE.M.
20.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.	OCC.			COC.L.	
20.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.		IND.H.		COC.L.	
20.4.		LPW.L.	SEX.	SIE.			EDU.	COC.L.	
21.	Total population [4]	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**POB.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**		
21.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	POB.M.			AGE.M.		
21.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	POB.M.	OCC.				
21.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.	POB.M.		IND.H.			
22.	Total population [4]	**LPW.L.**	**SEX.**	**COC.M.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**	**AGE.M.**		
22.1.		LPW.L.	SEX.	COC.M.			AGE.M.		
22.2.		LPW.L.	SEX.	COC.M.	OCC.				
22.3.		LPW.L.	SEX.	COC.M.		IND.H.			
23.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**LPW.N.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**OCC.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
23.1.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.	OCC.			AGE.L.
23.2.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.		POB.M.		AGE.L.

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]							
23.3.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.			COC.M.	AGE.L.
24.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**LPW.N.**	**SEX.**	**EDU.**	**IND.H.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
24.1.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.	IND.H.			AGE.L.
24.2.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.		POB.M.		AGE.L.
24.3.		GEO.L.	LPW.N.	SEX.	EDU.			COC.M.	AGE.L.
25.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.H.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**CAS.L.**	**AGE.M.**	
25.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	POB.M.			AGE.M.	
25.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.H.	POB.M.		CAS.L.		
25.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		COC.M.		AGE.M.	
25.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.H.		COC.M.	CAS.L.		
25.5.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	POB.L.	COC.L.		AGE.L.	
25.6.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	POB.L.	COC.L.	CAS.L.		
25.7.		GEO.L.	SEX.		POB.M.	COC.M.		AGE.M.	
25.8.		GEO.L.	SEX.		POB.M.	COC.M.	CAS.L.		
25.9.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.H.				AGE.M.	
26.	Total population [4]	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**POB.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**YAT.**	**AGE.M.**		
26.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.			AGE.M.		
26.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.	CAS.L.	YAT.			
27.	Total population [4]	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**COC.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**YAT.**	**AGE.M.**		
27.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	COC.H.			AGE.M.		
27.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	COC.H.	CAS.L.	YAT.			
28.	Total population [4]	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**POB.H.**	**COC.L.**	**CAS.L.**	**AGE.M.**		
28.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.	COC.L.		AGE.M.		
28.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	POB.H.	COC.L.	CAS.L.			
29.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**OCC.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
29.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.			AGE.M.	
29.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
29.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
30.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**OCC.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
30.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.			AGE.M.	
30.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	OCC.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]							
30.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
31.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
31.1.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.M.	
31.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
31.3.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
31.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.		POB.M.		
32.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**IND.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
32.1.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.M.	
32.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.			AGE.L.	
32.3.		GEO.L.		YAE.L.	IND.H.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		
32.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	IND.H.		COC.M.		
33.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**SIE.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
33.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	SIE.				AGE.M.
33.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	SIE.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
33.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	SIE.	CAS.L.		COC.M.	
33.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.			AGE.M.
34.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
34.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.			AGE.M.	
34.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.M.		
34.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
35.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**YAE.L.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**	
35.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.			AGE.M.	
35.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.	EDU.	CAS.L.	COC.M.		
35.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	YAE.L.		CAS.L.		AGE.M.	
36.	Total population [4]	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**YAT.**	**OCC.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.M.**	**AGE.M.**
36.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.			AGE.M.
36.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.	CAS.L.	POB.M.	
37.	Total population [4]	**GEO.N.**	**SEX.**	**YAT.**	**OCC.**	**EDU.**	**CAS.L.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
37.1.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.			AGE.M.
37.2.		GEO.N.	SEX.	YAT.	OCC.	EDU.	CAS.L.	COC.M.	

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]									
38.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HAR.L.**	**CAS.L.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**ROY.**	**AGE.M.**		
38.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.	POB.L.			AGE.M.		
38.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.		COC.L.		AGE.M.		
38.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.	POB.L.		ROY.			
38.4.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	CAS.L.		COC.L.	ROY.			
39.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HAR.L.**	**LOC.**	**ROY.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**		
39.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	LOC.				AGE.M.		
39.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	LOC.	ROY.	POB.M.				
39.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.L.	LOC.	ROY.		COC.M.			
40.	Total population [4] (optional)	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**HAR.H.**	**LOC.**	**AGE.M.**					
40.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.H.		AGE.M.					
40.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	HAR.H.	LOC.						
41.	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings [7]	**GEO.L.**	**OWS.**	**NOC.H.**	**TOB.**	**(UFS. or NOR.)**	**(DFS. or DRM.)**	**WSS.**	**TOI.**	**BAT.**	**TOH.**
41.1.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.	(UFS. or NOR.)					
41.2.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.		(DFS. or DRM.)				
41.3.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.			WSS.			
41.4.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.				TOI.		
41.5.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.					BAT.	
41.6.		GEO.L.	OWS.	NOC.H.	TOB.						TOH.
42.	Total population [4], [5]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**HST.M.**	**FST.H.**					
42.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	HST.M.						
42.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.		FST.H.					
43.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**CAS.H.**	**OCC.**	**IND.H.**				
43.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	CAS.H.						
43.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.		OCC.					
43.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.			IND.H.				
44.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**CAS.L.**	**SIE.**	**EDU.**	**LOC.**			
44.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	CAS.L.	SIE.					
44.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	CAS.L.		EDU.				
44.3.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.				LOC.			

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]						
45.	Total population [4]	**GEO.L.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**		
45.1.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.	POB.M.			
45.2.		GEO.L.	SEX.	AGE.H.		COC.M.		
46.	Total population [4]	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**LMS.**	**ROY.**	**POB.M.**	**COC.M.**	**AGE.M.**
46.1.		GEO.M.	SEX.			POB.M.		AGE.M.
46.2.		GEO.M.	SEX.				COC.M.	AGE.M.
46.3.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.				AGE.M.
46.4.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.		POB.L.		
46.5.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.			COC.L.	
46.6.		GEO.M.	SEX.		ROY.			AGE.M.
46.7.		GEO.M.	SEX.		ROY.	POB.M.		
46.8.		GEO.M.	SEX.		ROY.		COC.M.	
46.9.		GEO.M.	SEX.	LMS.	ROY.			
47.	Total population [4], [5]	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**HST.M.**	**LMS.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
47.1.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.				AGE.M.
47.2.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.	LMS.			
47.3.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.		POB.L.		
47.4.		GEO.M.	SEX.	HST.M.			COC.L.	
48.	Total population [4], [5]	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.M.**	**HST.H.**			
49.	Number of all private households [6]	**GEO.M.**	**TPH.H.**	**SPH.H.**				
50.	Total population [4]	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**FST.L.**	**LMS.**	**POB.L.**	**COC.L.**	**AGE.M.**
50.1.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.				AGE.M.
50.2.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.	LMS.			
50.3.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.		POB.L.		
50.4.		GEO.M.	SEX.	FST.L.			COC.L.	
51.	Total population [4]	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.M.**	**FST.H.**			
52.	Number of all families [8]	**GEO.M.**	**TFN.H.**	**SFN.H.**				
53.	Number of all conventional dwellings [9]	**GEO.M.**	**TOB.**	**OCS.**	**POC.**			

No [1]	Total [2]	Breakdowns [3]				
54.	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings [7]	**GEO.M.**	**TOB.**	**(DFS. or DRM.)**	**(UFS. or NOR.)**	**NOC.H.**
54.1.		GEO.M.	TOB.	(DFS. or DRM.)	(UFS. or NOR.)	
54.2.		GEO.M.	TOB.	(DFS. or DRM.)		NOC.H.
55.	Total population [4]	**GEO.M.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.H.**		
56.	Total population [4]	**GEO.H.**	**SEX.**	**AGE.M.**		
57.	Number of all private households [6]	**GEO.H.**	**TPH.L.**	**SPH.L.**		
58.	Number of all families [8]	**GEO.H.**	**TFN.L.**	**SFN.L.**		
59.	Number of all living quarters [10]	**GEO.H.**	**TLQ.**			
60.	Number of all conventional dwellings [9]	**GEO.H.**	**OCS.**	**TOB.**		

(1) Within a table entry for a specific hypercube the one-digit number in the first row from the top (marked in bold) identifies the hypercube according to Article 2(2) of this Regulation. Each two-digit number below (not in bold) identifies a 'principal marginal distribution' according to Article 2(3) of this Regulation.

(2) The overall total of each hypercube refers to the whole reporting country.

(3) Within a table entry for a specific hypercube the first row from the top (marked in bold) lists all breakdowns used in that hypercube according to Article 2(2) of this Regulation. Each further line below (not in bold) specifies a 'principal marginal distribution' according to Article 2(3) of this Regulation. The code identifies the breakdown as specified under this code in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

(4) Homelessness: In principle, the data on the total population shall include the number of all primary homeless persons (persons living in the streets without shelter) and secondary homeless persons (persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation). However, Member States are free not to include the number of homeless persons in their data on the total population, or to include the number on the homeless but not to break the data on the homeless down by any breakdown or category (figure included only in the total and/or categorised under 'Not stated'). If Member States do not include the number of homeless persons in their data on the total population, they shall provide the Commission with the best available estimate for the number of all primary and the number of all secondary homeless persons in the whole Member State.

(5) For 'Persons living in a private household, but category not stated' (categories HST.M.1.3. or HST.H.1.3.), 'Primary homeless persons' (HST.M.2.2. or HST.H.2.2.) and 'Persons not living in a private household, but category not stated' (HST.M.2.3. or HST.H.2.3.) no principal marginal distribution is required (recommended: GEO.L. x SEX. x AGE.L. x HST.M., respectively GEO.L. x SEX. x AGE.L. x HST.H.).

(6) As specified under the topic 'Household status' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

(7) As specified under the topics 'Occupancy status of conventional dwellings' and 'Housing arrangements' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

(8) Specified as 'family nucleus' under the topic 'Family status' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

(9) As specified under the topic 'Housing arrangements' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

(10) As specified under the topic 'Type of living quarters' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

ANNEX II

METADATA ON THE TOPICS

Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) definitions relating to the census topics.

For each topic, the metadata shall:

— name the data source(s) used to report the statistical data on the topic;

— report on the methodology used to estimate data on the topic;

— report on the reasons for any unreliability of the data on the topic.

In addition, Member States shall provide the metadata outlined below:

Place of usual residence

The metadata shall explain in which way the definition of 'usual residence' of Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 has been applied, in particular to what extent the legal or registered residence has been reported as a substitute for the usual residence according to the 12 months criterion, as well as a clear definition of the concept adopted for the resident population.

The metadata shall report if third level students whose term-time address is not the one of their family home have been considered to have their usual residence at their family home.

The metadata shall report if the data on the total population include/exclude primary homeless persons (persons living in the streets without shelter) and/or secondary homeless persons (persons moving frequently between temporary accommodation).

The metadata shall report on any other country-specific application of the rules for the 'special cases' listed in the technical specifications for the topic 'Place of usual residence' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

Legal marital status/partnerships

The metadata shall report on the relevant legal basis in the Member State concerning opposite-sex and same-sex marriages, the minimum age for marriages, opposite-sex and same-sex registered partnerships, and the possibility to divorce or legally separate.

Economic topics

The metadata shall report on any country-specific application of the rules listed in the technical specifications for the topic 'Current activity status' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009. The metadata shall report whether the current activity status has been reported on the basis of registers, and, if this is the case, on the relevant definitions used in this register.

The metadata shall report on the national minimum age for economic activity in the country, and the relevant legal basis.

Where the census in the Member State identifies persons doing more than one job, the metadata shall describe the method used to allocate them to their main job (for example, on the basis of time spent on the job, income received).

The metadata shall report on any country-specific application of the rules listed in the technical specifications for the topic 'Status in employment' in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009. Where the census in the Member State identifies person who are both, employer and employee, the metadata shall describe the method used to allocate them to one of the two categories.

Country/place of birth

For censuses for which no or incomplete information is available on the country of birth according to international boundaries existing at the time of the census, the metadata shall inform about the methodology used to allocate persons within the breakdown of the topic 'Country/place of birth'.

The metadata shall report if the place of usual residence of the mother was substituted for by the place where the birth took place.

Country of citizenship

In countries where a part of the population are persons who are 'Recognised Non-Citizens' (that is persons who are neither citizens of any country nor stateless and who have some but not all of the rights and duties associated with citizenship), the metadata shall provide relevant information.

Place of usual residence one year prior to the census

Where the census in the Member State collects information on the topic 'Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place', the metadata shall describe any methodology used to report on the place of usual residence one year prior to the census.

Household and family topics

The metadata shall specify whether the census in the Member State applies the 'housekeeping' or the 'household-dwelling' concept to identify private households. The metadata shall report on the method used to generate households and families.

The metadata shall report on the way the relationships between household members are identified (e.g. relationship matrix; relation to reference person).

The metadata shall report on the methodology used to report on primary homeless persons.

Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

Where the census in the Member State collects information on 'Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use' and 'Vacant dwellings' the metadata shall report on the methodology used to report on these categories.

Type of ownership

The metadata shall report on the definition of 'housing co-operatives' adopted for census purposes in the Member State, and on the relevant legal basis.

The metadata shall report on any typical cases that have been classified under 'Dwellings in other types of ownership'.

Useful floor space and/or number of rooms of housing unit, density standard

The metadata shall report on the application of the concept of either 'useful floor space', or 'number of rooms' as appropriate, and on the definition adopted for the corresponding measurement of the density standard.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1151/2010

of 8 December 2010

implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses [1], and in particular Articles 5(5) and 6(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 establishes common rules for the decennial provision of comprehensive data on population and housing.

(2) In order to assess the quality of the data transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) by the Member States, it is necessary to define the modalities and structure of the quality reports.

(3) In order to ensure the proper transmission of the data and metadata, the technical format should be the same for all Member States. It is therefore necessary to adopt the appropriate technical format to be used for data transmission.

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down the modalities and structure of the quality reports to be submitted by Member States on the quality of the data they transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) from their population and housing censuses for the reference year 2011, as well as the technical format for data transmission, to fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008.

Article 2

Definitions

The definitions and technical specifications set out in Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and Commission Regulations (EC) No 1201/2009 [2] and (EU) No 519/2010 [3] shall apply for the purpose of this Regulation. The following definitions shall also apply:

1. ‘statistical unit’ means the basic observation unit, namely a natural person, household, family, living quarter, or conventional dwelling;

2. ‘individual enumeration’ means that information on each statistical unit is obtained so that their characteristics can be recorded separately and cross-classified with other characteristics;

3. ‘simultaneity’ means that the information obtained in a census refers to the same point in time (reference date);

[1] OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14.

[2] OJ L 329, 15.12.2009, p. 29.

[3] OJ L 151, 17.6.2010, p. 1.

4. ‘universality within a defined territory’ means that data are provided for all statistical units within a precisely defined territory. Where statistical units are persons, ‘universality within a defined territory’ means that data are provided which are based on information for all persons that have their usual residence in the defined territory (total population);

5. ‘availability of small-area data’ means the availability of data for small geographic areas and for small groups of statistical units;

6. ‘defined periodicity’ means the capacity to conduct censuses regularly at the beginning of every decade, including the continuity of registers;

7. ‘target population’ means the set of all statistical units in a defined geographical area at the reference date which qualify for reporting on one or more specified topics. The target population includes each valid statistical unit exactly once;

8. ‘estimated target population’ means the best available approximation of the target population. The estimated target population consists of the census population plus under-coverage minus over-coverage;

9. ‘census population’ means the set of statistical units which is factually represented by the census results on one or more specified topics for a specified target population. The data records for the census population are the data records in the data source for the specified target population, including all imputed records and excluding all deleted records. If a data source comprises, as a matter of methodological principle, data records for only a sample of the statistical units in its estimated target population, the census population comprises, in addition to the statistical units in the sample, the complementary set of statistical units;

10. ‘complementary set of statistical units’ means the set of those statistical units that belong to an estimated target population, but about which the data source contains no data records as a result of an applied sampling methodology;

11. ‘coverage assessment’ means a study of the difference between a specified target population and its census population;

12. ‘post-enumeration survey’ means a survey conducted shortly after the enumeration for coverage and content assessment purposes;

13. ‘under-coverage’ means the set of all statistical units that belong to a specified target population, but are not included in the corresponding census population;

14. ‘over-coverage’ means the set of all statistical units that are included in a census population used to report on a specified target population without belonging to that target population;

15. ‘record imputation’ means the assignment of an artificial but plausible data record to exactly one geographical area at the most detailed geographical level for which census data are produced, and the imputation of that data record into a data source;

16. ‘record deletion’ means the act of deleting or ignoring a data record that is included in a data source used to report on a specified target population, but does not report any valid information on any statistical unit within that target population;

17. ‘item imputation’ means the insertion of artificial but plausible information into a data record where the data record already exists in a data source but does not contain this information;

18. ‘data source’ means the set of data records for statistical units and/or events related to statistical units which forms a basis for the production of census data about one or more specified topics for a specified target population;

19. ‘register-based data’ means data that are in or originate from a register;

20. ‘questionnaire-based data’ means data that are originally obtained from respondents by the means of a questionnaire in the context of a collection of statistical data which refer to a specified point in time;

21. ‘register’ means a repository which stores information about statistical units and is directly updated in the course of events affecting the statistical units.

22. ‘record linkage’ means the process of merging information from different data sources by comparing the records for the individual statistical units and merging the information for each statistical unit where the unit to which the records refer is the same;

23. ‘matching of registers’ means a record linkage where all matched data sources are contained in registers;

24. ‘data extraction’ means the process of retrieving census information from information contained in a register and relating to individual statistical units;

25. ‘coding’ means the process of converting information into codes representing classes within a classification scheme;

26. ‘identifying variable’ means a variable in the data records in a data source or any list of statistical units which is used

    — to evaluate whether the data source (or list of statistical units) includes no more than one data record for each statistical unit, and/or

    — for a record linkage.

27. ‘capturing’ means the process by which collected data are put into a machine-readable form;

28. ‘record editing’ means the process of checking and modifying data records to make them plausible while at the same time preserving major parts of these records;

29. ‘generation of a household’ means the identification of a private household according to the household-dwelling concept as defined in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 under the topic ‘Household status’;

30. ‘generation of a family’ means the identification of a family based on information on whether the persons live in the same household, but with no or incomplete information on family relationships between persons. The term ‘family’ is specified as ‘family nucleus’ in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 under the topic ‘Family status’;

31. ‘unit no-information’ means the failure to collect any data from a statistical unit that is in the census population;

32. ‘item no-information’ means the failure to collect data on one or more specified topics for a statistical unit that is in the census population, while data on at least one other topic can be collected for that statistical unit;

33. ‘statistical disclosure control’ means the methods and processes applied in order to minimise the risk of disclosing information on individual statistical units while releasing as much statistical information as possible;

34. ‘estimation’ means the calculation of statistics or estimates using a mathematical formula and/or algorithm applied to the available data;

35. ‘coefficient of variation’ means the standard error (square root of the variance of an estimator) divided by the expected value of the estimator;

36. ‘model assumption error’ means an error due to assumptions underlying the estimation and containing uncertainty or lack of detail;

37. ‘data structure definition’ means a set of structural metadata associated with a data set, which includes information about how concepts are associated with the measures, dimensions, and attributes of a hypercube, along with information about the representation of data and related descriptive metadata.

Article 3

Metadata and quality reporting

1. Member States shall report to the Commission (Eurostat), by 31 March 2014, the background information specified in Annex I to this Regulation as well as the quality-related data and metadata specified in Annexes II and III to this Regulation, with reference to their population and housing censuses for the reference year 2011 and to the data and metadata transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) as required by Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

2. To meet the requirements of paragraph 1, Member States shall make a coverage assessment for their population and housing censuses for the reference year 2011 as well as an assessment of the imputation and deletion of data records.

3. Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 (1) and the Euro SDMX Metadata Structure as defined in Commission Recommendation 2009/498/EC (2) for the production and exchange of reference metadata (including quality) shall apply in the context of this Regulation.

(1) OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164.
(2) OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 50.

Article 4

Data sources

Any data source shall be able to contribute information needed to fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, in particular to

— meet the essential features as listed in Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 and defined in Article 2 (2) to (6),

— represent the target population,

— respect the relevant technical specifications laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009, and

— contribute to the provision of data for the programme of statistical data set out in Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

Article 5

Access to relevant information

At the request of the Commission (Eurostat), Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with access to any information relevant to the assessment of the quality of the transmitted data and metadata as required by Regulation (EU) No 519/2010, excluding the transmission to and storage at the Commission of any microdata and confidential data.

Article 6

Technical format for data transmission

The technical format to be used for the transmission of data and metadata for the reference year 2011 shall be the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) format. Member States shall transmit the required data conforming to the data structure definitions and related technical specifications provided by the Commission (Eurostat). Member States shall store until 1 January 2025 the required data and metadata for any later transmission requested by the Commission (Eurostat).

Article 7

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 December 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Background information

The structure of the background information to the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States for the reference year 2011 comprises the following sections:

1. OVERVIEW

1.1. **Legal background**

1.2. **Bodies responsible**

1.3. **References to other relevant documentation (e.g. national quality reports) (optional)**

2. DATA SOURCES [1]

2.1. **Classification of the data sources according to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008**

2.2. **List of the data sources used for the 2011 census** [2]

2.3. **Matrix 'Data sources x Topics'**

2.4. **Extent to which the data sources meet the essential features (Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008)**

2.4.1. *Individual enumeration*

2.4.2. *Simultaneity*

2.4.3. *Universality within the defined territory*

2.4.4. *Availability of small-area data*

2.4.5. *Defined periodicity*

3. CENSUS LIFECYCLE

3.1. **Reference date according to Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008**

3.2. **Preparation and execution of data collection**

3.2.1. *Questionnaire-based data*

3.2.1.1. Design and testing of questionnaires (including copies of all final questionnaires)

3.2.1.2. Preparation of any address lists, preparation of the field work, mapping, publicity

3.2.1.3. Data collection (including field work)

3.2.2. *Register-based data*

3.2.2.1. Creation of new registers from the year 2001 onwards (where applicable)

3.2.2.2. Re-design of existing registers from the year 2001 onwards (including changes in the contents of registers, adaptation of the census population, adaptation of definitions and/or technical specifications) (where applicable)

3.2.2.3. Maintenance of the registers (for each register used for the 2011 census), including

— content of the register (registered statistical units and information on the statistical units, any record editing and/or item imputation in the register)

— administrative responsibilities

— legal obligation to register information, incentives for providing truthful information or possible reasons for providing false information

(1) The reporting for section 2 must be comprehensive and free of overlaps in the sense that it is possible to allocate each topic to exactly one data source.

(2) For data sources that result from a record linkage, the list comprises information on the new data source and on all original data sources from which the new data source has been derived.

— delays in reporting, in particular legal/official delays, data registration delays, late reporting

— evaluation of and clearance for non-registration, non-deregistration, multiple registration

— any major register revision that affects the 2011 census data, periodicity of register revisions

— stability (comparability of information on the registered population over time) (optional)

— usage, including 'statistical usage of the register other than for the census' and 'usage of the register other than for statistical purposes (e.g. administrative purposes)'

3.2.2.4. Matching of registers (including identifying variable(s) used for record linkage)

3.2.2.5. Data extraction

3.3. **Processing and evaluation**

3.3.1. *Data processing (including capturing, coding, identifying variable(s), record editing, record imputation, record deletion, estimation, record linkage including identifying variable(s) used for the record linkage, generation of households and families)*

3.3.2. *Quality and coverage assessment, post-enumeration survey(s) (where applicable), final data validation*

3.4. **Dissemination (dissemination channels, assurance of statistical confidentiality including statistical disclosure control)**

3.5. **Measures to ensure cost effectiveness**

ANNEX II

Quality-related data and metadata

The quality-related data and metadata about the data sources and topics comprise the items listed below.

1. RELEVANCE

1.1. **Adequacy of data sources**

Member States have to report on the adequacy of the data sources, in particular on the impact of any major deviation from the essential features of population and housing censuses and/or from the required definitions and concepts where this seriously impairs the adequate usage of the transmitted data.

1.2. **Completeness**

The following data have to be provided for

— all geographical areas at the following levels: national level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2,

— all hypercubes (1) and all primary marginal distributions (1):

(1) number of all special cell values 'not available'

(2) number of special cell values 'not available' flagged as 'unreliable'

(3) number of special cell values 'not available' flagged as 'confidential'

(4) number of numerical cell values flagged as 'unreliable'

2. ACCURACY

The following information:

— has to be provided for each data source (section 2.1.) and each topic (section 2.2.), referring to person counts (2) and

— may be provided for data sources (section 2.1.) and topics (section 2.2.), referring to counts of statistical units other than persons (optional)

2.1. **Data sources** (3)

The data as required under point 2.1.1. have to be provided for all geographical areas at the following levels: national level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2. The explanatory metadata as required under point 2.1.2. have to be provided for the national level.

2.1.1. *Data*

(1) Census population: absolute value and percentage of the estimated target population;

(2) Estimated target population (4): absolute value;

(3) Under-coverage (estimated): absolute value and percentage of the census population;

(4) Over-coverage (estimated): absolute value and percentage of the census population;

(5) Number of all record imputations (5): absolute value and percentage of the census population;

(6) Number of all record deletions [6]: absolute value and percentage of the census population;

(7) Additionally, for samples: complementary set of statistical units [7]: absolute value;

(8) Number of non-imputed records in the data source for statistical units belonging to the target population: absolute value [8], percentage of the census population [8], percentage of the estimated target population [9], and percentage of all non-imputed records in the data source (before any record deletion) [10];

(9) additionally, for questionnaire-based data in the data source: [11] unit no-information (before record imputation): absolute value and percentage of the census population.

2.1.2. *Explanatory metadata*

The explanatory metadata contain descriptions of

— the operation to assess under-coverage and over-coverage, including information on the quality of the estimates for under- and over-coverage,

— any method used to impute or delete records for statistical units,

— any method applied to weigh data records for statistical units,

— additionally for questionnaire-based data in the data source: [11] any measures to identify and limit unit no-information or other measures to correct errors during the collection of data.

2.2. **Topics**

The data required under point 2.2.1. have to be provided for all geographical areas at the following levels: national level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2. The explanatory metadata required under point 2.2.2. has to be provided for the national level.

2.2.1. *Data*

(1) Census population [12]: absolute value;

(2) Number of data records [13] that contain information on the topic: non-weighted [14] absolute value, non-weighted [14] percentage of the census population;

(3) Number of imputed data records [13], [15] that contain information on the topic: non-weighted [14] absolute value, non-weighted [14] percentage of the census population;

(4) Item imputation [13] [15] for the topic: non-weighted [14] absolute value, non-weighted [14] percentage of the census population;

(5) Item no-information [13] (before item-imputation) for the topic: non-weighted [14] absolute value, non-weighted [14] percentage of the census population;

(6) Number of non-imputed observations on the topic: [13], [16] non-weighted [14] absolute value, non-weighted [14] percentage of the census population;

(7) Transmitted data [17] for the hypercube set out in the table in Annex III for the topic in question [18]: absolute value, percentage of the census population;

(8) Number of non-imputed data records [13] that contain non-imputed information on the topic broken down according to the hypercube set out in the table in Annex III for the topic in question [18]: non-weighted [14] absolute value, non-weighted [14] percentage of the census population;

(9) Additionally, for topics about which information has been collected by means of a sample: coefficient of variation ([19]) for the cells in the hypercube set out in Annex III for the topic in question ([18]).

2.2.2. *Explanatory metadata*

The explanatory metadata contain descriptions of the method used to treat item non-response for the topic in question.

For topics about which information has been collected by means of a sample, the metadata also contain descriptions of

— the sampling design,

— possible biases in the estimation due to model assumption errors,

— formulae and algorithms used to calculate the standard error.

3. TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

The following information has to be provided for the national level:

(1) Calendar date(s) of the transmission of data to the Commission (Eurostat), broken down by hypercubes ([1]);

(2) Calendar date(s) of major revision(s) of the transmitted data, broken down by hypercubes ([1]);

(3) Calendar date(s) of transmission of the metadata ([20]).

In the case of major revisions on 1 April 2014 or after, Member States have to report the respective calendar date(s) separately to the Commission (Eurostat) within one week after each major revision.

4. ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY (OPTIONAL)

Member States may report on the conditions for access to the data and metadata they make available from their 2011 censuses of population and housing, including on those relating to media, support, documentation, pricing policies, and/or any restrictions.

5. COMPARABILITY

For each topic, Member States have to report on any definition or practice in the Member State which could impair the EU-wide comparability of the data.

6. COHERENCE

For each topic referring to person counts ([2]), Member States have to provide the average absolute deviation ([21]) for the cell values in the hypercubes set out in Annex III ([18]).

([1]) As listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

([2]) Topics, or data sources for topics, for which the total shown in the table in Annex III is the total population.

([3]) The reporting on the data sources must be comprehensive and free of overlaps in the sense that it is possible to allocate each topic to exactly one data source about which information is provided in this section. If a record linkage has led to the creation of a new data source, Member States have to evaluate the new data source rather than the original data sources from which the new data source has been derived.

([4]) ((1) + (3) − (4)), referring to the data in point 2.1.1. of this Annex, given in absolute values.

([5]) Any record imputation increases the size of the census population. In a data source resulting from a record linkage, only the records that have been imputed into any of the original data sources, thereby increasing the size of the census population, have to be counted as imputed records in the new data source.
If a data record is weighted in the process of generating the required statistical output for the target population with a weight w_{orig} bigger than 1, it has to be counted as an imputed record with the weight $w_{imputed} = w_{orig} - 1$. The reference hypercube for the weights w_{orig} is the one listed below the table in Annex III for the statistical units on which the data source reports.

([6]) Any record deletion decreases the size of the census population. In a data source resulting from a record linkage, only the records that have been deleted in any of the original data sources, thereby decreasing the size of the census population, have to be counted as deleted records in the new data source.
If a data record is weighted in the process of generating the required statistical output for the target population with a weight w_{orig} smaller than 1, it has to be counted as a deleted record with $w_{deleted} = 1 - w_{orig}$. The reference hypercube for the weights w_{orig} is the one listed below the table in Annex III for the statistical units on which the data source reports.

([7]) If a data source comprises, as a matter of methodological principle, data records for only a sample of the statistical units in its estimated target population, the size of the complementary set of statistical units is calculated according to the sampling design.

(8) ((1) − (4) − (5) − (7)), referring to the data in point 2.1.1. of this Annex, given in absolute values, respectively 100 * ((1) − (4) − (5) − (7)) / (1).

(9) 100 * ((1) − (4) − (5) − (7)) / ((1) + (3) − (4)), referring to the data in point 2.1.1. of this Annex.

(10) 100 * ((1) − (4) − (5) − (7)) / ((1) − (5) + (6) − (7)), referring to the data in point 2.1.1. of this Annex.

(11) In a data source resulting from a record linkage of more than one questionnaire-based data sources, the information has to be provided for each original questionnaire-based data source.

(12) As identified under point 2.1.1. (1) of this Annex for the data source from which census information on the topic is derived for the target population.

(13) For the census population in the data source from which census information on the topic is derived.

(14) If the data records are weighted in the process of generating the required statistical output for the topic in question, 'weighted' means that these weights are be applied to the data records for the count, 'non-weighted' means that these weights are not be applied to the data records for the count. The reference hypercubes for the weights are those listed for the topics in the table in Annex III.

(15) An item imputation has no effect on the size of the census population. For a topic belonging to a data source resulting from a record linkage, any record that contains information on that topic as a result of a record imputation into any of the original data sources is counted as a record imputation if the imputation increases the size of the census population, and as an item imputation for that topic if the imputation does not increase the size of the census population.

(16) ((2) − (3) − (4)), referring to the data in section 2.2.1. of this Annex.

(17) The data transmitted on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 in the hypercube listed for the respective topic in the table in Annex III.

(18) The geographical area for which the information has to be provided is indicated in the table in Annex III.

(19) Where a numerical cell value is smaller than 26, the coefficient of variation can be replaced by the special value 'not available'.

(20) As listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

(21) The arithmetic average of the absolute (positive) value of the difference between the numerical cell value and its arithmetic average, with the arithmetic averages being calculated for all hypercubes (as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010) in which the respective hypercube as set out in Annex III is contained.

ANNEX III

Cross-tabulations for the quality assessment

For the hypercubes set out below, the following data have to be provided:

— all topics as required by Annex II, points 2.2.1. (7) and (8),

— the topics about which information has been collected by means of a sample, as required by Annex II, point 2.2.1. (9), and

— the coherence between the hypercubes [1] as required by Annex II, point 6.

Topic(s)	No. of reference hypercube (*), (**)	Cross-tabulations for the quality assessment	
		Total	Breakdowns (***)
Sex, Age	42	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.H.
Current activity status	18	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. CAS.L.
Location of place of work	22	Total population	LPW.L. SEX. AGE.M.
Locality	4	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. LOC.
Legal marital status	18	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. LMS.
Occupation	13	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. OCC.
Industry	14	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. IND.H.
Status in employment	12	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. SIE.
Educational attainment	14	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. EDU.
Country / place of birth	45 26	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. POB.M. GEO.N. SEX. AGE.M. POB.H.
Country of citizenship	45 27	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. COC.M. GEO.N. SEX. AGE.M. COC.H.
Year of arrival in the country	25	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. YAE.L.
Place of usual residence one year prior to the census	17	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. ROY.
Household status	1	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. HST.H.
Family status	6	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. FST.H.
Type of family nucleus, Size of family nucleus (optional)	52	Number of all families	GEO.L. TFN.H. SFN.H.
Type of private household, Size of private household (optional)	5	Number of all private households	GEO.L. TPH.H. SPH.H.
Tenure status of household (optional)	5	Number of all private households	GEO.L. TSH. SPH.H.
Housing arrangement	38	Total population	GEO.L. SEX. AGE.M. HAR.L.
Type of living quarters (optional)	59	Number of all living quarters	GEO.L. TLQ.
Occupancy status of conventional dwellings (optional)	53	Number of all conventional dwellings	GEO.L. OCS.

[1] As listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.

Topic(s)	No. of reference hypercube (*), (**)	Cross-tabulations for the quality assessment	
		Total	Breakdowns (***)
Type of ownership (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. OWS.
Number of occupants, Useful floor space and/or number of rooms of housing unit (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. NOC.H. (UFS. or NOR.)
Number of occupants, Density standard (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. NOC.H. (DFS. or DRM.)
Water supply system (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. WSS.
Toilet facilities (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. TOI.
Bathing facilities (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. BAT.
Type of heating (optional)	41	Number of all occupied conventional dwellings	GEO.L. TOH.
Dwellings by type of building (optional)	53	Number of all conventional dwellings	GEO.L. TOB.
Dwellings by period of construction (optional)	53	Number of all conventional dwellings	GEO.L. POC.

(*) As listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.
(**) For topics where data records are weighted in the process of generating the required statistical output, the weights used for the reference hypercube below provide the basis for the quality-related data as required by Annex II, points 2.2.1. (7), (8) and (9).
(***) The code identifies the breakdown as specified under this code in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.

The reference hypercubes [1] for the weights w_{orig} mentioned under Annex II, points 2.1.1. (5) and (6) are:

— hypercube [1] No 42 for natural persons [2];

— hypercube [1] No 52 for families [2];

— hypercube [1] No 5 for private households [2];

— hypercube [1] No 59 for living quarters [2];

— hypercube [1] No 53 for conventional dwellings [2].

(1) As listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 519/2010.
(2) Statistical units on which the data source reports.

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