

## 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 and ‘N’ identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.
- The totals to which the breakdowns apply are identified. Each breakdown may be followed by further technical specifications that relate specifically to that breakdown.

**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 and regardless of how often they return to their family home, 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 one where the child is found

at the time on census night or, alternatively, the household where the child has his or her legal or registered residence.

- (h) Merchant seamen and fishermen usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship) shall be included.
- (i) Persons who may be irregularly staying or undocumented, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for, or been granted, refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for the usual residence in the country shall be included. The intention is not to distinguish these persons separately, but rather to ensure that they are not missed from the enumeration.
- (j) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time shall be included.
- (k) Persons whose stay in the country (actual and/or intended) is exactly one year shall be included.

Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families

- (l) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their duration of stay shall be excluded from the usually resident population of a country.
- (m) Where the duration of residence outside of the country can be established for national military, naval and diplomatic service personnel and their families located outside the country, the following shall be applied:
  - if they are residing abroad for less than 12 months and they are intending to return to the place of departure they shall be allocated within the country in accordance with the rules for usual residence. In particular, they could be allocated to (by decreasing order of priority):
    - (i) the family home address within the country, if any, or
    - (ii) the duty station within the country to which they were attached before leaving.
  - If they are residing abroad for at least 12 months or if they are not intending to return to the place of departure (although returning in the country within a 12-month period), they shall be attributed to a 'virtual place' (extra-region) of the country of departure.

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 <sup>a</sup>		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.

<sup>a</sup> 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 2021. 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<sup>(1)</sup>) and of the classification for Local Administrative Units (LAU) valid on 1 January 2021 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.

For the breakdowns for 'Location of place of work' the version of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) valid on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Information on persons who do not have a fixed place of work but who report to a fixed address at the beginning of their work period (for example bus drivers, airline crew, operators of street market stalls that are not removed at the end of the workday) should refer to that address. This group may also include individuals who travel to work, on a regular basis, across the border to a neighbouring country. Breakdown 'No fixed place of work (inside or outside the Member State)' includes all persons without fixed place of work but will also refer to persons such as sailors, fishermen and offshore workers for whom it may not be possible to allocate the place of work.

Location of place of work <sup>a</sup>	LPW.N.	LPW.L.
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<sup>a</sup> The codes '1.x.' and '1.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification valid for the Member State on 1 January 2021. The annotation 'N' identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

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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.
	1.y.	Unknown place of work in the Member State		1.y.
2.	Not in the territory of the Member State		2.	2.
3.	No fixed place of work (inside or outside the Member State)		3.	3.
4.	Unknown place of work (unknown if inside or outside the Member State)		4.	4.
5.	Not applicable (not working)		5.	5.

**a** The codes '1.x.' and '1.x.x.' depend on the NUTS classification valid for the Member State on 1 January 2021. 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.

#### **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 recognized 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 meters.

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.

Population of a locality is 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 persons	1.

2.	500 000 — 999 999 persons	2.
3.	200 000 — 499 999 persons	3.
4.	100 000 — 199 999 persons	4.
5.	50 000 — 99 999 persons	5.
6.	20 000 — 49 999 persons	6.
7.	10 000 — 19 999 persons	7.
8.	5 000 — 9 999 persons	8.
9.	2 000 — 4 999 persons	9.
10.	1 000 — 1 999 persons	10.
11.	500 — 999 persons	11.
12.	200 — 499 persons	12.
13.	less than 200 persons	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 in completed years of age at the reference date shall be reported.

Age		AGE.L.	AGE.M.	AGE.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	under 15 years	1.	1.	1.
	1.1.		1.1.	1.1.
	1.1.1			1.1.1
	1.1.2.			1.1.2.
	1.1.3.			1.1.3.
	1.1.4.			1.1.4.
	1.1.5.			1.1.5.
	1.2.		1.2.	1.2.
	1.2.1.			1.2.1.

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		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.
		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.

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		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.
		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.

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

Legal Marital Status		LMS.L.	LMS.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Never married and never in a registered partnership	1.	1.
2.	Married or in registered partnership	2.	2.
	2.1.	In an opposite-sex marriage or registered partnership	2.1.
	2.2.	In a same-sex marriage	2.2.

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		or registered partnership		
3.	Widowed or registered partnership ended with the death of partner (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)		3.	3.
4.	Divorced or registered partnership legally dissolved (and not remarried or in a registered partnership)		4.	4.
5.	Not stated		5.	5.

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

**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 'labour force' 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 disorganization 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 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 to be ‘employed’ at work on the same basis as other employed persons; that is irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period. Similarly, persons who perform tasks or duties of an employee job held by a family member living in the same, or in another, household shall also be classified as employed.

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 ‘Others’ comprise persons outside of the labour force who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling into any of the above categories.

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 ‘Outside of the labour force’.

In ascribing a single activity status to each person currently outside of the labour force, 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’, and of ‘Students’ in preference to ‘Others’.

The category ‘Students’ (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 outside of the labour force, and
- are not recipients of a pension or of capital income..

Current activity status		CAS.L.	CAS.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.
1.	Labour force	1.	1.
	1.1.	Employed	1.1.
	1.2.	Unemployed	1.2.
2.	Outside of the labour force	2.	2.
	2.1.	Persons below the national minimum age for economic activity	2.1.

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	2.2.	Pension or capital income recipients		2.2.
	2.3.	Students		2.3.
	2.4.	Others		2.4.
3.	Not stated		3.	3.

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

**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.

Persons aged 15 or over that were employed (i.e. had the ‘Current activity status — CAS of “Employed”’ (CAS.L. and CAS.H. 1.1)) during the reference week shall be classified under only one category of OCC.1. to OCC.11.

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

- unemployed during the reference week (‘Current activity status — “Unemployed”’ (CAS.L. 1.2)) or that were
- outside of the labour force (‘Current activity status — “outside of the labour force”’ (CAS.L. and CAS.H.2.)) shall be classified under ‘Not applicable’ (OCC.12.).

If the denomination of categories of the ISCO classification in force on 1 January 2021 deviates from that listed in the categories OCC.2. to OCC.11., the denomination of the ISCO classification in force on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

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.

### **Topic: Industry**

Industry (branch of economic activity) refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of an employed 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.

Persons aged 15 or over that were employed (i.e. had the ‘Current activity status — CAS’ of ‘employed’ (CAS.L. and CAS.H. 1.1)) during the reference week shall be classified under only one category of IND.1. to IND.11.

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

- unemployed during the reference week (‘Current activity status — “unemployed”’ (CAS.L. and CAS.H.1.2)) or that were
- outside of the labour force (‘Current activity status — “outside of the labour force”’ (CAS.L. and CAS.H.2.)) shall be classified under ‘Not applicable’ (IND.12.).

Industry		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.

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	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.

If the denomination of categories of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2021 deviates from that listed in the categories IND.1. to IND.10., the denomination of the NACE classification in force on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

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

**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 owner's 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’.

‘Other employed persons’ includes persons who are ‘contributing family workers’ and ‘members of producers’ cooperatives’.

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.

Persons aged 15 or over that were employed (i.e. had the ‘Current activity status — CAS’ of ‘employed’ (CAS.L. and CAS.H.1.1)) during the reference week shall be classified under only one category of SIE.1. to SIE.5., according to their status in employment.

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

- unemployed during the reference week (‘Current activity status — “unemployed”’ (CAS.L.1.2. and CAS.H. 1.2)) or that were
- outside of the labour force (‘Current activity status — “outside of the labour force”’ (CAS.L.2. and CAS.H.2.)) shall be classified under ‘Not applicable’ (SIE.6.).

Status in employment		SIE.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Employees	1.
2.	Employers	2.
3.	Own-account workers	3.
4.	Other employed persons	4.
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.

**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.

Persons aged 15 years or over shall be classified under only one of the categories from EDU.1. to EDU.10., according to their educational attainment (highest completed level). Persons under the age of 15 years shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (EDU.11.).

EDU.1. refers to persons not having successfully completed ISCED level 1. This includes individuals who: have never attended an education programme; have attended some early childhood education (defined as ISCED level 0 in the classification of education programmes); or have attended some primary education but have not successfully completed ISCED level 1.

If the denomination of categories of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2021 deviates from that listed in the categories EDU.2. to EDU.9., the denomination of the ISCED classification in force on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Educational attainment (highest completed level)		EDU.
0.	Total	0.
1.	ISCED level 0: Less than primary 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: Short-cycle tertiary education	6.
7.	ISCED level 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level;	7.
8.	ISCED level 7: Master's or equivalent level;	8.
9.	ISCED level 8: Doctoral or equivalent level.	9.
10.	Not stated (of the persons aged 15 years or over)	10.
11.	Not applicable (persons under 15 years of age)	11.

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

**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 2021.

‘EU Member State’ means a country that is a member of the European Union on 1 January 2021.

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.		2.1.	2.1.
	2.1.01.			2.1.01.
	2.1.02.			2.1.02.
	2.1.03.			2.1.03.
	2.1.04.			2.1.04.
	2.1.05.			2.1.05.
	2.1.06.			2.1.06.
	2.1.07.			2.1.07.
	2.1.08.			2.1.08.
	2.1.09.			2.1.09.
	2.1.10.			2.1.10.
	2.1.11.			2.1.11.
	2.1.12.			2.1.12.
	2.1.13.			2.1.13.
	2.1.14.			2.1.14.
	2.1.15.			2.1.15.
	2.1.16.			2.1.16.
	2.1.17.			2.1.17.
	2.1.18.			2.1.18.
	2.1.19.			2.1.19.
	2.1.20.			2.1.20.
	2.1.21.			2.1.21.

**a** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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		2.1.22.	Portugal			2.1.22.
		2.1.23.	Romania			2.1.23.
		2.1.24.	Slovenia			2.1.24.
		2.1.25.	Slovakia			2.1.25.
		2.1.26.	Finland			2.1.26.
		2.1.27.	Sweden			2.1.27.
		2.1.28.	United Kingdom			2.1.28.
	2.2.	Elsewhere		2.2.	2.2.	2.2.
		2.2.1.	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. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The			2.2.1.04.
			2.2.1.05. Iceland			2.2.1.05.
			2.2.1.06. Kosovo <sup>a</sup>			2.2.1.06.
			2.2.1.07. Liechtenstein			2.2.1.07.
			2.2.1.08. Moldova			2.2.1.08.
			2.2.1.09. Monaco			2.2.1.09.
			2.2.1.10.. Montenegro			2.2.1.10..
			2.2.1.11. Norway			2.2.1.11.
			2.2.1.12. Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.12.
			2.2.1.13. Russian Federation			2.2.1.13.
			2.2.1.14. San Marino			2.2.1.14.
			2.2.1.15. Serbia			2.2.1.15.
			2.2.1.16. Switzerland			2.2.1.16.
			2.2.1.17. Turkey			2.2.1.17.

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			2.2.1.18.	Ukraine			2.2.1.18.
			2.2.1.19.	Vatican City State			2.2.1.19.
			2.2.1.20.	Faroe Islands			2.2.1.20.
			2.2.1.21.	Gibraltar			2.2.1.21.
			2.2.1.22.	Guernsey			2.2.1.22.
			2.2.1.23.	Isle of Man			2.2.1.23.
			2.2.1.24.	Jersey			2.2.1.24.
			2.2.1.25.	Sark			2.2.1.25.
			2.2.1.26.	Other country in Europe			2.2.1.26.
		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.

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			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.	Morocco			2.2.2.34.
			2.2.2.35.	Mozambique			2.2.2.35.
			2.2.2.36.	Namibia			2.2.2.36.
			2.2.2.37.	Niger			2.2.2.37.
			2.2.2.38.	Nigeria			2.2.2.38.
			2.2.2.39.	Rwanda			2.2.2.39.
			2.2.2.40.	Saint Helena			2.2.2.40.
			2.2.2.41.	Sao Tome and Principe			2.2.2.41.
			2.2.2.42.	Senegal			2.2.2.42.
			2.2.2.43.	Seychelles			2.2.2.43.

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			2.2.2.44.	Sierra Leone			2.2.2.44.
			2.2.2.45.	Somalia			2.2.2.45.
			2.2.2.46.	South Africa			2.2.2.46.
			2.2.2.47.	Sudan			2.2.2.47.
			2.2.2.48.	South 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.	Western Sahara			2.2.2.54.
			2.2.2.55.	Zambia			2.2.2.55.
			2.2.2.56.	Zimbabwe			2.2.2.56.
			2.2.2.57.	Other country in Africa			2.2.2.57.
		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.
			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.	Bolivia			2.2.3.08.
			2.2.3.09.	Brazil			2.2.3.09.
			2.2.3.10.	British Virgin Islands			2.2.3.10.

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			2.2.3.11.	Cayman Islands			2.2.3.11.
			2.2.3.12.	Chile			2.2.3.12.
			2.2.3.13.	Colombia			2.2.3.13.
			2.2.3.14.	Costa Rica			2.2.3.14.
			2.2.3.15.	Cuba			2.2.3.15.
			2.2.3.16.	Curaçao			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.	Grenada			2.2.3.22.
			2.2.3.23.	Guatemala			2.2.3.23.
			2.2.3.24.	Guyana			2.2.3.24.
			2.2.3.25.	Haiti			2.2.3.25.
			2.2.3.26.	Honduras			2.2.3.26.
			2.2.3.27.	Jamaica			2.2.3.27.
			2.2.3.28.	Mexico			2.2.3.28.
			2.2.3.29.	Montserrat			2.2.3.29.
			2.2.3.30.	Nicaragua			2.2.3.30.
			2.2.3.31.	Panama			2.2.3.31.
			2.2.3.32.	Paraguay			2.2.3.32.
			2.2.3.33.	Peru			2.2.3.33.
			2.2.3.34.	Saint Barthelemy			2.2.3.34.
			2.2.3.35.	Saint Kitts and Nevis			2.2.3.35.
			2.2.3.36.	Saint Lucia			2.2.3.36.

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			2.2.3.37.	Saint Martin (FR)			2.2.3.37.
			2.2.3.38.	St Maarten (NL)			2.2.3.38.
			2.2.3.39.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			2.2.3.39.
			2.2.3.40.	Suriname			2.2.3.40.
			2.2.3.41.	Trinidad and Tobago			2.2.3.41.
			2.2.3.42.	Turks and Caicos Islands			2.2.3.42.
			2.2.3.43.	Uruguay			2.2.3.43.
			2.2.3.44.	Venezuela			2.2.3.44.
			2.2.3.45.	Other country in the Caribbean, South or Central America			2.2.3.45.
		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.
			2.2.4.03.	United States of America			2.2.4.03.
			2.2.4.04.	Bermuda			2.2.4.04.
			2.2.4.05.	Saint Pierre and Miquelon			2.2.4.05.
			2.2.4.06.	Other country in North America			2.2.4.06.
		2.2.5.	Asia			2.2.5.	2.2.5.

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			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 Darussalam		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.

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			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			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.	Turkmenistan			2.2.5.42.
			2.2.5.43.	United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.43.
			2.2.5.44.	Uzbekistan			2.2.5.44.
			2.2.5.45.	Vietnam			2.2.5.45.
			2.2.5.46.	Palestine			2.2.5.46.
			2.2.5.47.	Yemen			2.2.5.47.
			2.2.5.48.	Other country in Asia			2.2.5.48.
		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.	Cook Islands (NZ)			2.2.6.03.
			2.2.6.04.	Fiji			2.2.6.04.
			2.2.6.05.	French Polynesia			2.2.6.05.
			2.2.6.06.	French Southern Territories			2.2.6.06.

**a** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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			2.2.6.07.	Kiribati			2.2.6.07.
			2.2.6.08.	Marshall Islands			2.2.6.08.
			2.2.6.09.	Nauru			2.2.6.09.
			2.2.6.10.	New Caledonia			2.2.6.10.
			2.2.6.11.	New Zealand			2.2.6.11.
			2.2.6.12.	Palau			2.2.6.12.
			2.2.6.13.	Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.13.
			2.2.6.14.	Samoa			2.2.6.14.
			2.2.6.15.	Solomon Islands			2.2.6.15.
			2.2.6.16.	Tonga			2.2.6.16.
			2.2.6.17.	Tuvalu			2.2.6.17.
			2.2.6.18.	Pitcairn			2.2.6.18.
			2.2.6.19.	Vanuatu			2.2.6.19.
			2.2.6.20.	Wallis and Futuna Islands			2.2.6.20.
			2.2.6.21.	Other country in Oceania			2.2.6.21.
3.	Other				3.	3.	3.
4.	Not stated				4.	4.	4.

**a** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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.

### **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:

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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 2021.

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. 2.2.1.20.).

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.	2.1.	2.1.	2.1.
	2.1.01.			2.1.01.
	2.1.02.			2.1.02.
	2.1.03.			2.1.03.
	2.1.04.			2.1.04.
	2.1.05.			2.1.05.
	2.1.06.			2.1.06.
	2.1.07.			2.1.07.
	2.1.08.			2.1.08.
	2.1.09.			2.1.09.
	2.1.10.			2.1.10.
	2.1.11.			2.1.11.
	2.1.12.			2.1.12.

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		2.1.13.	Cyprus			2.1.13.
		2.1.14.	Latvia			2.1.14.
		2.1.15.	Lithuania			2.1.15.
		2.1.16.	Luxembourg			2.1.16.
		2.1.17.	Hungary			2.1.17.
		2.1.18.	Malta			2.1.18.
		2.1.19.	Netherlands			2.1.19.
		2.1.20.	Austria			2.1.20.
		2.1.21.	Poland			2.1.21.
		2.1.22.	Portugal			2.1.22.
		2.1.23.	Romania			2.1.23.
		2.1.24.	Slovenia			2.1.24.
		2.1.25.	Slovakia			2.1.25.
		2.1.26.	Finland			2.1.26.
		2.1.27.	Sweden			2.1.27.
		2.1.28.	United Kingdom			2.1.28.
	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.	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The		2.2.1.04.
			2.2.1.05.	Iceland		2.2.1.05.
			2.2.1.06.	Kosovo <sup>a</sup>		2.2.1.06.
			2.2.1.07.	Liechtenstein		2.2.1.07.
			2.2.1.08.	Moldova		2.2.1.08.
			2.2.1.09.	Monaco		2.2.1.09.
			2.2.1.10.	Montenegro		2.2.1.10.

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			2.2.1.11.	Norway			2.2.1.11.
			2.2.1.12.	Bosnia and Herzegovina			2.2.1.12.
			2.2.1.13.	Russian Federation			2.2.1.13.
			2.2.1.14.	San Marino			2.2.1.14.
			2.2.1.15.	Serbia			2.2.1.15.
			2.2.1.16.	Switzerland			2.2.1.16.
			2.2.1.17.	Turkey			2.2.1.17.
			2.2.1.18.	Ukraine			2.2.1.18.
			2.2.1.19.	Vatican City State			2.2.1.19.
			2.2.1.20.	Recognised Non- Citizens			2.2.1.20.
			2.2.1.21.	Other country in Europe			2.2.1.21.
		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.

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			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.	Morocco			2.2.2.34.
			2.2.2.35.	Mozambique			2.2.2.35.
			2.2.2.36.	Namibia			2.2.2.36.
			2.2.2.37.	Niger			2.2.2.37.
			2.2.2.38.	Nigeria			2.2.2.38.
			2.2.2.39.	Rwanda			2.2.2.39.
			2.2.2.40.	Sao Tome and Principe			2.2.2.40.

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			2.2.2.41.	Senegal			2.2.2.41.
			2.2.2.42.	Seychelles			2.2.2.42.
			2.2.2.43.	Sierra Leone			2.2.2.43.
			2.2.2.44.	Somalia			2.2.2.44.
			2.2.2.45.	South Africa			2.2.2.45.
			2.2.2.46.	Sudan			2.2.2.46.
			2.2.2.47.	South Sudan			2.2.2.47.
			2.2.2.48.	Swaziland			2.2.2.48.
			2.2.2.49.	Togo			2.2.2.49.
			2.2.2.50.	Tunisia			2.2.2.50.
			2.2.2.51.	Uganda			2.2.2.51.
			2.2.2.52.	Tanzania			2.2.2.52.
			2.2.2.53.	Western Sahara			2.2.2.53.
			2.2.2.54.	Zambia			2.2.2.54.
			2.2.2.55.	Zimbabwe			2.2.2.55.
			2.2.2.56.	Other country in Africa			2.2.2.56.
		2.2.3.	Country in the Caribbean, South or Central America			2.2.3.	2.2.3.
			2.2.3.01.	Antigua and Barbuda			2.2.3.01.
			2.2.3.02.	Argentina			2.2.3.02.
			2.2.3.03.	Aruba			2.2.3.03.
			2.2.3.04.	Bahamas			2.2.3.04.
			2.2.3.05.	Barbados			2.2.3.05.
			2.2.3.06.	Belize			2.2.3.06.
			2.2.3.07.	Bolivia			2.2.3.07.
			2.2.3.08.	Brazil			2.2.3.08.
			2.2.3.09.	Chile			2.2.3.09.

**a** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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			2.2.3.10.	Colombia			2.2.3.10.
			2.2.3.11.	Costa Rica			2.2.3.11.
			2.2.3.12.	Cuba			2.2.3.12.
			2.2.3.13.	Curaçao			2.2.3.13.
			2.2.3.14.	Dominica			2.2.3.14.
			2.2.3.15.	Dominican Republic			2.2.3.15.
			2.2.3.16.	Ecuador			2.2.3.16.
			2.2.3.17.	El Salvador			2.2.3.17.
			2.2.3.18.	Grenada			2.2.3.18.
			2.2.3.19.	Guatemala			2.2.3.19.
			2.2.3.20.	Guyana			2.2.3.20.
			2.2.3.21.	Haiti			2.2.3.21.
			2.2.3.22.	Honduras			2.2.3.22.
			2.2.3.23.	Jamaica			2.2.3.23.
			2.2.3.24.	Mexico			2.2.3.24.
			2.2.3.25.	Nicaragua			2.2.3.25.
			2.2.3.26.	Panama			2.2.3.26.
			2.2.3.27.	Paraguay			2.2.3.27.
			2.2.3.28.	Peru			2.2.3.28.
			2.2.3.29.	Saint Kitts and Nevis			2.2.3.29.
			2.2.3.30.	Saint Lucia			2.2.3.30.
			2.2.3.31.	St Maarten (NL)			2.2.3.31.
			2.2.3.32.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			2.2.3.32.
			2.2.3.33.	Suriname			2.2.3.33.

**a** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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			2.2.3.34.	Trinidad and Tobago			2.2.3.34.
			2.2.3.35.	Uruguay			2.2.3.35.
			2.2.3.36.	Venezuela			2.2.3.36.
			2.2.3.37.	Other country in the Caribbean, South or Central America			2.2.3.37.
		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.	United States of America			2.2.4.02.
			2.2.4.03.	Other country in North 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 Darussalam			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.

**a** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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			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/ Burma			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			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.	Turkmenistan			2.2.5.42.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

			2.2.5.43.	United Arab Emirates			2.2.5.43.
			2.2.5.44.	Uzbekistan			2.2.5.44.
			2.2.5.45.	Vietnam			2.2.5.45.
			2.2.5.46.	Palestine			2.2.5.46.
			2.2.5.47.	Yemen			2.2.5.47.
			2.2.5.48.	Other country in Asia			2.2.5.48.
		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.	Kiribati			2.2.6.04.
			2.2.6.05.	Marshall Islands			2.2.6.05.
			2.2.6.06.	Nauru			2.2.6.06.
			2.2.6.07.	New Zealand			2.2.6.07.
			2.2.6.08.	Palau			2.2.6.08.
			2.2.6.09.	Papua New Guinea			2.2.6.09.
			2.2.6.10.	Samoa			2.2.6.10.
			2.2.6.11.	Solomon Islands			2.2.6.11.
			2.2.6.12.	Tonga			2.2.6.12.
			2.2.6.13.	Tuvalu			2.2.6.13.
			2.2.6.14.	Vanuatu			2.2.6.14.
			2.2.6.15.	Other country in Oceania			2.2.6.15.
3.	Stateless				3.	3.	3.
4.	Not stated				4.	4.	4.

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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.

**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).

The breakdown ‘Year of arrival in the country since 2010’ focuses on more recent international migration since 2010.

Year of arrival in the country since 2010		YAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Ever resided abroad and arrived in 2010 or after	1.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived in 2009 or before, or never resided abroad	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown ‘Year of arrival in the country since 2010’ is 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 2021 shall refer to the time span between 1 January 2021 and the reference date.

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.	2020 to 2021	1.1.	1.1.
		1.1.1. 2021		1.1.1.
		1.1.2. 2020		1.1.2.
	1.2.	2015 to 2019	1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1. 2019		1.2.1.
		1.2.2. 2018		1.2.2.
		1.2.3. 2017		1.2.3.
		1.2.4. 2016		1.2.4.
		1.2.5. 2015		1.2.5.
	1.3.	2010 to 2014	1.3.	1.3.

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		1.3.1.	2014		1.3.1.
		1.3.2.	2013		1.3.2.
		1.3.3.	2012		1.3.3.
		1.3.4.	2011		1.3.4.
		1.3.5.	2010		1.3.5.
	1.4.	2005 to 2009		1.4.	1.4.
		1.4.1.	2009		1.4.1.
		1.4.2.	2008		1.4.2.
		1.4.3.	2007		1.4.3.
		1.4.4.	2006		1.4.4.
		1.4.5.	2005		1.4.5.
	1.5.	2000 to 2004		1.5.	1.5.
	1.6.	1995 to 1999		1.6.	1.6.
	1.7.	1990 to 1994		1.7.	1.7.
	1.8.	1985 to 1989		1.8.	1.8.
	1.9.	1980 to 1984		1.9.	1.9.
2.	Resided abroad and arrived 1979 or before, or never resided abroad			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.

**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.

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. A move within the same LAU2 area shall also be considered as a move within the same NUTS 3 area.

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.

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
		2.1.2.	Usual residence one year prior to the census outside the NUTS 3 area of the current usual residence
	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.

**Topic: Family status**

The family nucleus is defined in a 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 shall not be 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 of census night or, alternatively, the household where the child has his or her legal or registered residence.

'Partners' 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

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- 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.

Family status		FST.L.	FST.M.	FST.H.
0.	Total	0.	0.	0.
1.	Partners	1.	1.	1.
	1.1. Persons in a married couple or registered partnership		1.1.	1.1.
	1.1.1. Persons in an opposite-sex married couple or registered partnership			1.1.1.
	1.1.2. Persons in a same-sex married couple or registered partnership			1.1.2.
	1.2. Partners in a consensual union		1.2.	1.2.
2.	Lone parents	2.	2.	2.
3.	Sons/daughters	3.	3.	3.
	3.1. Not of lone parent		3.1.	3.1.
	3.2. Of lone parent		3.2.	3.2.
4.	Not stated	4.	4.	4.
5.	Not applicable — not in a family nucleus	5.	5.	5.

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

**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 or Registered partnership couple families		1.	1.
	1.1.	Married or Registered partnership couple families without resident children		1.1.
		1.1.1. Husband/wife couple families		1.1.1.
		1.1.2. Married or Registered partnership same-sex couple families		1.1.2.
	1.2.	Married or Registered partnership couple families with at least one resident child under 25		1.2.
		1.2.1. Husband/wife couple families		1.2.1.
		1.2.2. Married or Registered partnership same-sex couple families		1.2.2.
	1.3.	Married or Registered partnership couple families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		1.3.
		1.3.1. Husband/wife couple families		1.3.1.
		1.3.2. Married or Registered partnership same-sex couple families		1.3.2.
2.	Consensual union couple families		2.	2.
	2.1.	Consensual union couples without resident children		2.1.
	2.2.	Consensual union couples with at least one resident child under 25		2.2.

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	2.3.	Consensual union couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.3.
3.	Lone father families		3.	3.
	3.1.	Lone father families with at least one resident child under 25		3.1.
	3.2.	Lone father families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		3.2.
4.	Lone mother families		4.	4.
	4.1.	Lone mother families with at least one resident child under 25		4.1.
	4.2.	Lone mother families, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		4.2.

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.	
0.	Total	0.	
1.	2 persons	1.	
2.	3 to 5 persons	2.	
	2.1.	3 persons	2.1.
	2.2.	4 persons	2.2.
	2.3.	5 persons	2.3.
3.	6 and more persons	3.	
	3.1.	6 to 10 persons	3.1.
	3.2.	11 and more persons	3.2.

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

**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' (HST.M. and HST.H.1.1.) and 'Persons not in a family nucleus' (HST.M. and HST.H.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.

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.

An *institutional household* comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution. An institution is understood to be a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of services to a group of persons. Institutions usually have common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, eating facilities, dormitories and so forth).

'Homeless persons' (HST.M. 2.2. and HST.H.2.2.) are 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).

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.
	1.2.	Persons not in a family nucleus	1.2.	1.2.
		1.2.1.	Living alone	1.2.1.

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		1.2.2.	Not living alone			1.2.2.
	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.
	2.2.	Persons not living in a private household (including homeless persons), but category not stated			2.2.	2.2.

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

**Topic: Type of private household**

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

‘Couple households’ shall include married couple households, registered partnership households and consensual union couple households.

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.	
	1.2.	Multiperson households	1.2.	
2.	One-family households	2.	2.	
	2.1.	Couple households	2.1.	
		2.1.1.	Couples without resident children	2.1.1.
		2.1.2.	Couples with at least one resident child under 25	2.1.2.
		2.1.3.	Couples, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older	2.1.3.

	2.2.	Lone father households			2.2.
		2.2.1.	Lone father households with at least one resident child under 25		2.2.1.
		2.2.2.	Lone father households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.2.2.
	2.3.	Lone mother households			2.3.
		2.3.1.	Lone mother households with at least one resident child under 25		2.3.1.
		2.3.2.	Lone mother households, youngest resident son/daughter 25 or older		2.3.2.
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.	
0.	Total	0.	
1.	1 person	1.	
2.	2 persons	2.	
3.	3 to 5 persons	3.	
	3.1.	3 persons	3.1.
	3.2.	4 persons	3.2.
	3.3.	5 persons	3.3.
4.	6 to 10 persons	4.	

5.	11 or more persons	5.
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The breakdowns for ‘Size of private household’ are designed to break down the total of ‘private households’, and any subtotals

**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) are 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.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupants living in a conventional dwelling or in a collective living quarter	1.
	1.1. Occupants living in a conventional dwelling	1.1.

	1.2.	Occupants living in a collective living quarter	1.2.
2.	Occupants living in an other housing unit and the homeless		2.
3.	Not stated		3.

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

**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.

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 all or part 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 all or part of the housing unit’ (TSH.1.).

Tenure status of households		TSH.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Households of which at least one member is the owner of all or part of the housing unit	1.
2.	Households of which at least one member is a tenant of all or part of the housing unit (and no other member is the owner)	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.

**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.

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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.

*Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use, vacant dwellings, as well as conventional dwellings with persons present but not included in the census shall be classified under the category 'Unoccupied conventional dwellings' (OCS.2.).*

Occupancy status of conventional dwelling		OCS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Occupied conventional dwellings	1.
2.	Unoccupied conventional dwellings	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.

**Topic: Type of ownership (tenure arrangements under which the dwelling is occupied)**

The topic 'Type of ownership' refers to the ownership of the dwelling and not to that of the land on which the dwelling stands. It is intended to show the tenure arrangements under which the dwelling is occupied.

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

'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.

Unoccupied conventional dwellings shall be classified under 'Not applicable' (OWS.5.).

Type of ownership		OWS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Owner-occupied dwellings	1.
2.	Rented dwellings	2.
3.	Dwellings in other types of ownership	3.



4.	Not stated	4.
5.	Not applicable	5.

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

**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.		
0.	Total	0.		
1.	1 person	1.		
2.	2 persons	2.		
3.	3 to 5 persons	3.		
	3.1.	3 persons	3.1.	
	3.2.	4 persons	3.2.	
	3.3	5 persons	3.3.	
4.	6 and more persons	4.		
	4.1.	6 to 10 persons	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.	

The breakdowns for ‘Number of occupants’ are designed to break down the total of ‘occupied conventional dwellings’, 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.
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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 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 'conventional dwellings', and any subtotals.

**Topic: Density standard**

The topic 'Density standard' relates the useful floor space in square meters 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 ‘occupied conventional dwellings’, and any subtotals.

Density standard (number of rooms)		DRM.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Under 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.

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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 ‘occupied conventional dwellings’, and any subtotals.

**Topic: Water supply system**

*It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have ‘Piped water in conventional dwelling’. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as WSS.1 — ‘Piped water in conventional dwelling’. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.*

Water supply system		WSS.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Piped water in conventional dwelling	1.
2.	No piped water in conventional dwelling	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown ‘Water supply system’ is designed to break down the total of ‘conventional dwellings’, and any subtotals.

**Topic: Toilet facilities**

*It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have ‘Toilet facilities’. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as TOI.1 — ‘Flush toilet in conventional dwelling’. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.*

Toilet facilities		TOI.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Flush toilet in conventional dwelling	1.
2.	No flush toilet in conventional dwelling	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

The breakdown ‘Toilet facilities’ is designed 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.

*It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have 'Bathing facilities'. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as BAT.1. — 'Fixed bath or shower in conventional dwelling'. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.*

Bathing facilities		BAT.
0.	Total	0.
1.	Fixed bath or shower in conventional dwelling	1.
2.	No fixed bath or shower in conventional dwelling	2.
3.	Not stated	3.

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

**Topic: Type of heating**

Conventional dwelling 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 conventional dwelling, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

*It is recognised that, for some Member States, where there is evidence based on previous censuses, administrative data sources or from sample survey data, it may be assumed that virtually all conventional dwellings have 'Central heating'. Therefore, for these Member States, all conventional dwellings may be coded as TOH.1 — 'Central heating'. When Member States adopt this option, they shall certify this assumption and explain it in the metadata.*

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 '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.

*A building is considered as a Non-residential building when its purpose is predominantly non-residential (commercial building, office building, factory) but contains very few dwellings, e. g. for the property caretaker or an employee dwelling.*

Dwellings by type of building		TOB.
0.	Total	0.

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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.	1961-1980	4.
5.	1981-2000	5.
6.	2001-2010	6.
7.	2011-2015	7.
8.	2016 and later	8.
9.	Not stated	9.

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

- (1) In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003, all Member States' statistics that are transmitted to the Commission and that are to be broken down by territorial units should use the NUTS classification. Consequently, in order to establish comparable regional statistics, data on the territorial units should be provided in accordance with the NUTS classification. (Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) ([OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1](#)).