

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch

United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* review

National reporting of age and sex-specific data

Implications for international recommendations

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Implications for international recommendations

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy

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The term “country” as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

This report has been issued without formal editing.

PREFACE

The present report, on national reporting of age and sex-specific data, is one of a series of technical reports reviewing the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* system. The system is designed to collect, store and disseminate official national demographic and social statistics at the international level, and provides a selection of these data to a wide range of users through print publications, such as the annual *Demographic Yearbook*, CD Rom on special topics¹, and the Internet².

Earlier drafts of these technical reports served as input to the United Nations Expert Group Meeting to Review the *Demographic Yearbook* System³ which aimed to assess the continued relevance and responsiveness of the system to the emerging needs of a variety of users. Information on the Expert Group Meeting can be found on the website of the United Nations Statistics Division at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/workshop/EGM_dyb/index.htm. The reports review the instruments used by the *Demographic Yearbook* system to collect data from national statistical offices in terms of how well they adhere to relevant international guidelines in terms of concepts, definitions and classifications used.

Furthermore, the technical reports review the experience of countries with regard to reporting of the requested data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system for the period 1961 to 2000, and relate national practices with respect to classifications to relevant international recommendations for the topics being reported. The main international recommendations that are the focus of the assessment are, as appropriate, the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*⁴, the *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*⁵, and *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*⁶.

The reviews, as well as the discussion at the Expert Group Meeting, have highlighted a number of issues including the fact that the questionnaires for the *Demographic Yearbook* system need to be reviewed and revised to bring them in line with international guidelines in terms of concepts and classifications used as well as the content of the tables. Furthermore, the review of reported data based on the experience of

¹ Two CD-ROMs have so far been issued: the *Demographic Yearbook Historical Supplement*, which presents demographic statistics for the period 1948 to 1997, and the *Demographic Yearbook: Natality Statistics*, which contains a series of detailed tables dedicated to natality and covering the period 1980 to 1998.

² For example, data on capital cities and cities with population of 100,000 or more are available at <http://www.un.org/depts/unsd/demog/index.html>; and, data from the *Population and Vital Statistics Report* are available to subscribers at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/seriesa/index.asp>.

³ Held in November 2003, in New York.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.

previous censuses has pointed to the need for a review and updating of international recommendations.

At its thirty-fifth session, the United Nations Statistical Commission⁷ recommended the formation of an Expert Group to consider critical issues related to planning the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, and to set plans for a world programme including use of common definitions, concepts, classifications, tabulations and dissemination mechanisms for population and housing censuses. This mandate requires a review and possible revision or supplementation of the current census recommendations which were developed for the 2000 census round. These technical reports contribute to that review. They also provide some indication of the capacity of countries and areas to report their national data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system.

⁷ *Report on the thirty-fifth session (2-5 March 2004)*. Economic and Social Council, Official Records 2004, Supplement No. 4. E/2004/24; E/CN.3/2004/33. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc04/report-submitted.pdf>; paragraph 2 (a).

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EXECUTITVE SUMMARY

The report presents a brief discussion of the importance of age and sex disaggregated data. It also reviews the content of tables in the six questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook* with regard to how the classifications, by age and sex, of the data that are requested from countries compare with what is in international recommendations for the topics being reviewed. The report further presents the frequency with which countries provide the requested age and sex disaggregated data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system for the period between 1961 and 2000, and discusses how countries adhere to international recommendations on the age and sex classification of data for the topics covered.

Several issues have emerged from the review. In a number of instances, the tables in the questionnaires for the *Demographic Yearbook* do not follow international standards regarding the disaggregation of the data by age and sex either because they are not classified by either one or both of these variables, or the age categories used are different from what is recommended. Where such discrepancies have been observed, suggestions have been made to make the tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires comparable to those in the recommendations. These suggestions are summarized and listed below.

The review has also shown that countries are not always compliant with international guidelines regarding the classification of data by age and sex, although compliance tends not to be uniform by topic and by major geographical regions as well. Observed differences between country practices and international recommendations relate, for the most part, to the lower and upper age categories used and also to the width of the age groups. While in most of these cases countries use an upper age cut-off that is lower than what is recommended in the international guidelines, there are instances where the reverse is the case, i.e., where the upper age limit is lower in international recommendations than what is used by some countries.

The report also shows some cases of a lack of comparability between different sets of international standards in the recommended age classification categories for the same topic. When necessary the report makes suggestions for changes to international recommendations on the age and sex classification of the data, either to make them comparable one to the other, or to allow for better correspondence with policy relevant population groups. Suggested changes to international recommendations are presented below.

Lastly, it is recommended that the United Nations Statistics Division convene a meeting of experts to discuss the suggested and other necessary changes to the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, in preparation for the 2010 round of population censuses.

1. Suggested revisions to tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires

1. Tables on marital status should be revised so that single years of age are used for the population aged 15 to 29 years.
2. Tabulations on migration characteristics should have age 85 years and over as the terminal age category.
3. The table on educational attainment should be revised to present the data for the population starting at the lowest age for school entrance up to age 85 years and over.
4. The terminal age category for information on literacy should be changed to 85 years and over.
5. Coverage for the table on school attendance should be changed so that information is collected for the population aged 5 to 29 years.
6. Tabulations on economic activity status should be internally consistent and also have 75 years and over as the terminal age category.
7. Tables on the household characteristics questionnaire that present data on the age of household members using two broad age categories of those aged less than 60 years and those 60 years and over should be modified to show specific policy-relevant population segments. For example, the broad age group of 0-59 should be broken down to show the population aged 0-14 years (children), those aged 15-24 years (youth) and those 25-59 (adults). The residual age category of 60 years and over (older persons) should also be sub-divided into 5-year age groups with an upper age cut-off of 85 years and over.
8. Tables on the number of children ever born alive and number of children living (dead) should have a classification by sex of the child.
9. Tables on live births by age of mother and live birth order, as well as on foetal deaths by age of mother should be revised to include a breakdown of the data by sex of the child.
10. Tables on children ever born alive and children living by age of mother should have age 85 years and over as the terminal age category.
11. The upper age cut-off for the table on live births by age of father should be adjusted upwards from 65 to 75 years and over to bring it in line with the open ended interval for age at marriage for the groom.

12. Tables that request information on gestational age should be revised so that the age categories used are the same as in the recommendations for vital statistics.
13. The table on the female population by type of economic activity, by age and by marital status should be revised so that the information is presented for both males and females separately.
14. Tables on citizenship, national and/or ethnic group, religion and language which currently present data by sex should also include a disaggregation of the data by age.
15. It is recommended that the table on live births by legitimacy and sex be revised to include a breakdown of data by age of the mother. It is further recommended that use of the term “legitimacy” be reviewed for possible elimination.

2. Suggested revisions to table in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*

1. It is recommended that data on literacy, educational attainment, and economic activity status be presented by single years of age for the population aged 10 to 24 years and those on marital status and population in household also by single years of age for those aged 10 to 29 years.
2. As recommended by UNESCO and the *Provisional Guidelines*, use of age 2 years as the minimum age for school attendance should be explored.
3. Age 100 years and over should be the upper age cut-off for the following topics: (1) population, (2) literacy, (3) educational attainment, (4) economic activity status, (5) marital status, (6) household or family composition, and (7) deaths.
4. The table on population by age and sex and by household composition should not present the population 0-4 as one age category, but as two categories: under 1 year and 1-4 years.

INTRODUCTION

1. Importance of data on age and sex

1. Age and sex are inherent attributes of individuals and represent the most basic type of demographic information collected about individuals in censuses and surveys, as well as through administrative recording systems. These data also form the basis of most analyses of the social and demographic characteristics of the population.

2. Information on the distribution of the population by age and sex is valuable for taking stock of the current state of the population with regard to factors of population change, namely fertility, mortality and migration. This information is also used to make projections of the age and sex structure of the population.

3. Data classified by age and sex are essential in studies of different age segments of the population, such as children, youth⁸, adults and older persons⁹. These data can be used to analyse the social and economic situation of these groups with regard to such issues as infant mortality, education of children and young adults, labour force participation for the adult population, living arrangements and health status for older persons.

4. The composition of the population by age and sex is one of the most basic data describing any population or group in the population. It provides a context within which all other information can be placed. Many socio-economic and demographic characteristics, such as education, economic activity, marital status, fertility, migration, disability, living arrangements, etc., vary not only by age, but by sex as well. Age and sex analysis is therefore fundamental to studies of these socio-economic and demographic characteristics. For example, education, employment, and migration generally show significant variations by gender and for different age groups. In this context, the presentation of data disaggregated by age and sex is important as it highlights differentials by age and also between women and men, and thus enhances the utility of the data for policy formulation and programme planning, monitoring and implementation.

⁸ The United Nations General Assembly defined 'youth', as those persons falling between the ages of 15 and 24 years, inclusive. This definition was adopted for the International Youth Year, celebrated around the world in 1985. By that definition, therefore, children are those persons under the age of 14. It is, however, worth noting that Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines 'children' as persons up to the age of 18. This was intentional, as it was hoped that the Convention would provide protection and rights to as large an age-group as possible and because there was no similar United Nations Convention on the Rights of Youth (Source: Website of the United Nations Division for Social Policy and Development - <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/qanda.htm>).

⁹ In the United Nations the older persons are generally defined to include persons aged 60 years and over. However, national practices differ with regard to defining older persons. In some cases, older persons are defined as persons aged 65 years and over (Source: *Demographic Yearbook, Special Issue: Population ageing and the situation of elderly persons*. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.92.XIII.9).

5. Furthermore, social and economic data, on relevant topics, classified by sex help to dispel sex-based stereotypes regarding particularly, female and male roles in society. At the international level, the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women recommends the presentation of data disaggregated by age and sex to reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society for utilization in policy and programme planning and implementation.¹⁰

6. Based on the foregoing discussion, efforts are needed to present data by age and sex in sufficient detail so as to maximize their policy relevance. The amount of detail to be presented, particularly by age, is dependent on the topic at hand as will be shown later on in this report.

2. Objectives of the report

7. The objectives of the report are to:

- a. Review the content of the *Demographic Yearbook* tabulations in connection with the classification of the data by sex and age and make suggestions when necessary to make them comparable to international recommendations.
- b. Review country experiences with regard to how data by age and sex are classified and how the classifications used compare to international recommendations for classifying data by age and sex.
- c. Suggest changes to international guidelines on classifications of data by age and sex so that the recommended tabulations optimise the availability of necessary data for policy analyses of different population groups, such as infants, children, youth, adults, and older persons.

8. The report is divided into four parts. Part I presents a review of information on age and sex that is requested from countries through tabulations of the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires and how these tabulations compare to those in relevant United Nations recommendations¹¹ in terms of presenting the data by age and sex and makes suggestions for changes as necessary. Part II of the report takes stock of how many countries report the requested data by age and sex to the *Demographic Yearbook* system, while Part III reviews country practices regarding age and sex classifications used for the data being reported. Part IV suggests changes to international recommendations on the disaggregation by age and sex of data related to the reviewed topics.

¹⁰ *The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action*, Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, 4-15 September 1995. United Nations, 1996.

¹¹ The United Nations recommendations include: *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8; *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10; and *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.

PART I: THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ON AGE AND SEX THROUGH THE *DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK*

1. Introduction

9. At the international level, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is responsible for collecting, collating and disseminating national population and vital statistics. The data is collected from national statistical offices through questionnaires covering:

- a. Population estimates
- b. Vital statistics
- c. International migration and travel statistics
- d. Population census
- e. Population Census -Economic characteristics
- f. Population Census - Household characteristics

2. Requests for data disaggregated by age and sex through the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires

10. There are many tables in the six questionnaires that request data tabulated by age and/or sex as summarized in table 1 below. However, the majority of tables have either an age or sex classification only, or do not have any of these variables. The population estimates and international migration questionnaires have the least number of tables requesting data classified by age and sex, but they also have the least total number of tables each. Proportionately, the questionnaires on economic characteristics and on household characteristics have most of their tables classified by age and sex. On the other hand, most tables in the population census and vital statistics questionnaires do not request data that is disaggregated by both age and sex. What follows is a review of the tables, in the six *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires, grouped according to whether or not they present data by:

- a. Age and sex
- b. Age alone
- c. Sex alone
- d. Neither age nor sex

Table 1: *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires by number and type of tables requesting data disaggregated by age and sex

<i>Demographic Yearbook</i> questionnaire	Type of data disaggregation requested				Total number of tables in questionnaire
	Age and sex	Age only	Sex only	No age and sex	
Population census	8	2 ¹²	8	1	18
Population estimates	2	0	1	1	4
International migration and travel statistics	1	0	0	2	3
Economic characteristics	6	1 ¹³	2	0	8 ¹⁴
Household characteristics	9	0	0	0	9
Vital statistics	11	7	2	11	31

3. Tables that request data disaggregated by age and sex

11. In 37 of the tables used to collect data through the *Demographic Yearbook*, the data requested is disaggregated by age and sex. For a list of the 37 tables, see annex 1. In the following section, the age classifications used are reviewed. To improve the coherence and clarity of the discussion, the tables are grouped by broad category of tables on:

- a. Marital status
- b. Migration characteristics
- c. Educational characteristics
- d. Economic characteristics
- e. Household characteristics
- f. Deaths (total, by marital status, by occupation, infant deaths)

12. Table 2 below presents a summary of similarities and differences between tables on the six broad topics listed above in the *Demographic Yearbook* and the recommendations for population censuses or vital statistics, as the case may be, with regard to the lower and upper age limits. The discussion that follows is based on this table.

¹² Presented for females only.

¹³ Presented for females only.

¹⁴ The total number of tables is 9 because table 4 is divided into table 4a and 4b.

Table 2: Similarities and differences between the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires and census recommended tables with regard to the age categories used

Item	Lower age limit (in years)		Upper age limit (in years)	
	<i>Demographic Yearbook</i> questionnaire	Census or vital statistics recommendations	<i>Demographic Yearbook</i> questionnaire	Census or vital statistics recommendations
Age in single years	0	0	100 years and over	100 years and over
Marital status	Under 15	Under 15 ¹⁵	100 years and over	85 years and over
Migration characteristics	Under 1	Under 1	75 years and over	85 years and over
Educational attainment	15	National usual age for entrance into school	65 years and over	85 years and over
School attendance	5	5	24	29
Literacy	10	10	75 years and over	85 years and over
Economic characteristics	Up to the country; 15 years is standard	Up to the country; 15 years is standard	70 years and over, 75 years and over	75 years and over
Household characteristics (members)	Under 15	0	75 years and over	85 years and over
Household characteristics (reference member)	Under 15	Under 15	75 years and over	85 years and over
Deaths (non-foetal)	Under 1	Under 1	100 years and over	100 years and over
Deaths (by marital status)	Under 15	Under 15	100 years and over	85 years and over
Deaths (by occupation)	Under 15	Table not in recommendations	65 years and over	Table not in recommendations
Infant deaths	Under 1 day	Under 1 day	11 months	11 months

a. Marital status

13. Information on the marital status of the population cross-classified by age and sex is requested in the population census and the population estimates questionnaires through tables on “Population by marital status, age and sex” and “Estimated population by age, sex and marital status” respectively. In both tables, age is classified by 5-year groups as follows: 15-19, 20-24, ..., 95-99, and 100 years and over. Both tables also have a broad category of the population “under 15”.

¹⁵ Followed by single years of age, 15, 16, ..28, 29.

14. The two tables are similar to the one in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev.1*¹⁶ in that the information being requested is classified by sex, there is a broad age group for the population aged under 15 years, and detailed 5-year age categorization starts at 15 years. On the other hand, the census recommendations have 85 years and over as the terminal age category, while it is 100 years and over in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires. In this regard, the tables in the *Yearbook* provide more detailed data about the marital status of the elderly population than does the table in the census recommendations. A more significant difference between the two sets of tables is the fact that in the census recommendations, data are presented by single years of age for the population aged 15 to 29 and there after by 5 years groups starting at age 30 while the *Demographic Yearbook* tables have five-year age categories throughout. The categorization of age for the 15-29 year olds as provided in the census recommendations is useful for providing detailed data for ages where most marriages take place. The usefulness of this detailed age classification can be enhanced if this information is linked to or used to make inferences on the fertility situation in the country concerned. Tables on marital status in the two *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires should be revised to bring them in line with the census recommendations with regard to the classification of age for the population 15 to 29 years of age.

b. Migration characteristics

15. Three tables in the population census questionnaire and one table in the questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics request data that is disaggregated by age and sex as shown below:

- a. Native and foreign-born population by age and sex
- b. Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex
- c. Foreign-born population in the country for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex
- d. Long-term emigrants and immigrants by age and sex

16. Data in the first three tables are collected through the population census questionnaire and the last one through the questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics. In terms of age classification, the categories used differ between the four tables, particularly with regard to the terminal age category. In the tabulation on the native and foreign born population by age and sex, the following age categories are used: under 1, 1-4, 5-9, ... 70-74, and 75 years and over. In the two tables on the foreign born population, the terminal age category is 65 years and over, while it is 70 year and over in the table on long-tem emigrants and immigrants by age and sex. In addition, this latter table is different from the others in that it groups together those aged 0-4 instead of having them as separate categories of under 1 and 1-4. In both the census recommendations and the *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*¹⁷, it is recommended that “all those tabulations including age group as a

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8.

¹⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.

variable should present distributions by five-year age groups with an open-ended interval set at 85 years and over. The use of other groups is not recommended because it reduces the usefulness of the data for many potential users”¹⁸ The more detailed the age categories are, the better the information generated for assessing the age and sex structure of the migrant and non-migrant populations. It is, therefore, recommended that the age categories for tabulations on migration characteristics in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires be revised to conform to what is recommended in international guidelines. It should be mentioned, however, the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on international migration is currently being revised.

c. Educational characteristics

17. Data on educational characteristics is requested in three tables in the population census questionnaire, namely:

- a. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex
- b. Population 15 years and over by educational attainment, age and sex
- c. Population 5 to 24 years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex

18. The age categories used in these tables differ from those in the census recommendations in a number of ways. In the census recommendations, information on educational attainment is presented in two tables, for those not attending school and for the population aged 5-29 attending school respectively. In the first table, information is presented starting with a broad age category of those less than 15 years whose lower limit is the minimum age, in the country, for entering school. This is followed by five-year age groups - 15-19, 20-24, ..., 80-84, and 85 years and over. The *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire has one table on educational attainment with a 5-year age classification that starts at 15-19 and ends with 65 years and over. The two tabulations in the census recommendations, therefore, present information on educational attainment for the population starting at the lowest age for school entrance up to age 85 years and over while the tabulation in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire is limited only to the population 15 to 65 years old. The age categories used by the questionnaire of the *Demographic Yearbook* are similar what is in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* for the 1980 census round.

19. The terminal age category for information on literacy differs between the census recommendations and the table in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire. It is 85 years and over in the census recommendations and 75 years and over for the *Demographic Yearbook*. Furthermore, information on school attendance covers the population aged 5 to 29 in the census recommendations, but 5 to 24 years in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire. Discrepancies in age categories used between the two sources should be addressed and resolved. Specifically, age categories used in tables on educational characteristics in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire should be

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.88.

made comparable to those in the census recommendations. Tabulations that show detailed age disaggregated data on educational characteristics for the elderly population provide more possibilities for comparisons between the old and young generations in the areas of literacy and formal educational attainment.

d. Economic characteristics

20. Of the nine tables in the questionnaire on economic characteristics, six request data that is disaggregated by age and sex. These are tables on:

- a. Population by type of activity, age and sex
- b. Population not economically active by functional categories, age and sex
- c. Economically active population by industry, age and sex
- d. Economically active population by occupation, age and sex
- e. Economically active foreign-born population by occupation, age and sex
- f. Economically active population by status, age and sex

21. The tabulations on economic characteristics present data by age starting with the population aged under 15, followed by 5-year age groups from 15-19 years. However, these tables are not consistent with regard to the terminal age category. While some tables have adopted age 75 years and over as the upper age cut-off, other tables on the questionnaire that have an age classification use age 70 years and over. In the census recommendations, the terminal age category is 75 years and over. There is a need for the *Demographic Yearbook* tables to be consistent, both internally and also with the census recommendations so that all tables with an age breakdown have 75 years and over as the terminal age category.

e. Household characteristics

22. All the nine tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on household characteristics request data that are disaggregated by age and sex. See annex 1 for the list of tables on this topic. The first six tabulations on this questionnaire use the same age categories starting with the population aged below 15 followed by 5 age categories from age 15 up to age 75 years and over. Except for tables 1 and 8 on the questionnaire, the age and sex classifications refer to those of the householder or other reference member of household. Table 1 of the household questionnaire presents the age and sex classifications of all household members by type of household, i.e., the population living in households, in institutions or collective households, and those without shelter (homeless population). Age in table 8 of the questionnaire refers to that of household members. Unlike the other tables it has 85 years and over as the terminal category.

23. Tables 7 and 9 of the household questionnaire present households and the household population by age and sex cross-tabulated by size of household and by type of household respectively. For these tables, however, only two age categories are presented - persons aged less than 60 years of age and those aged 60 years and over. It should be

noted, however, that these two tables were originally part of the *Demographic Yearbook* Special Questionnaire on Ageing and were added onto the Household Characteristics Questionnaire in recent years. As they have become part of the regular *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on household characteristics, these tables could be modified to show the population 0-14 (children), those aged 15-59 (adults), and those aged 60 and over (the elderly). The broad age group 15-59 could be subdivided to show present separately living arrangement for the youth population (15-24) and the adult population aged 25 to 59 years.

24. In terms of age categories used, there are significant differences between the tabulations in the *Demographic Yearbook* household characteristics questionnaire and those in the census recommendations. Except for one, tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire have age 75 years and over as the terminal age interval, compared to 85 years and over in the census recommendations. Also, age of household members in the census recommendations is presented by five-year age groups starting at 0-4, up to 80-84 and then an open age interval of 85 years and over. In the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on the other hand, the same information is presented in age groupings of different sizes as follows: under 15; 15-24; 25-59; 60-64; 65-69; 70-74; 75-79; 80-84; and 85 years and over.

25. It is recommended that the first age category in table 8 be disaggregated so that instead of showing the population less than 15 years as one group, it shows 5-year age groups so as to provide more information on the living arrangements of children in these age groups. Also, it is advised that all age groupings for those aged up to 60 years be the same between the *Demographic Yearbook* and the census recommendations tables. This would provide more detailed information on living arrangements and relationships for the various age groups. Lastly, the upper age cut-off should be raised from 75 to 85 years and over for all the *Demographic Yearbook* tables on household characteristics so as to provide more information on the living arrangements of elderly persons.

f. Deaths

26. In the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on vital statistics, as in the recommendations for vital statistics¹⁹, information on non-foetal deaths by age and sex is grouped as follows: under 1, 1-4, 5-9, 10-14, ..., 95-99, 100 years and over. The tabulation on deaths by marital status, by age and sex also has the same age categories as used in the census recommendations showing the population aged less than 15, followed by five-year age groups. The terminal age category for this table is 100 years and over in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire and 85 years and over in the census recommendations. In this case, the *Demographic Yearbook* and the vital statistics recommendations have the same age categories but the two have a higher upper age cut-off than does the census recommendations. The *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire includes a table on deaths by occupation which presents the data by age and sex using the

¹⁹ *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

following age categories: under 15, followed by five-year age groups and a terminal age interval of 65 years and over. It is recommended that the terminal age group for this table be adjusted to age 75 years and over to bring it in line with the classification of occupation by age and sex that is in the census recommendations.

4. Tables that request data disaggregated by age only

27. Ten tables in three of the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires request data that are classified by age but not by sex (see annex 2). Seven of these tables are in the questionnaire on vital statistics. The 10 tables can be grouped into four broad categories on:

- a. Fertility (5 tables)
- b. Mortality (3 tables)
- c. Induced abortion (1 table)
- d. Economic activity (1 table)

28. Table 3 presents a summary of similarities and differences between these topics as collected through the *Demographic Yearbook* and what is internationally recommended with regard to age and sex classification.

29. The tables on fertility can be divided into those based on information from population censuses and those based on information from vital registration of live births. The first group is represented by two tables in the population census questionnaire that request information on children ever born alive and children living by age of mother for the female population aged 15 years and over. It is understandable that since they refer to events that occurred to women, they would not have a sex classification, namely a male one that is parallel to that of the women who had the births.

30. That said, however, there is still a need for another type of sex disaggregation of the information in the two tables. In the census recommendations, the two tables on number of children ever born alive and on the total number of children living (or dead) include a classification by sex of the children. This is missing in the *Demographic Yearbook* tables. Census data on fertility are valuable particularly for countries where birth registration statistics are lacking or deficient because they provide information on a variety of fertility indicators. Some of these indicators, such as the average number of children ever born alive by sex to women who have reached the end of the childbearing period; the average number of children born per woman who has already borne at least one child specified by sex; and parity specific birth rates by sex, all require data that are disaggregated by sex. Given the importance of these data, it is therefore recommended that the relevant *Demographic Yearbook* tables be revised to take this into account.

Table 3: Similarities and differences between the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires and internationally recommended tables with regard to sex disaggregation of data and the age categories used

Item	Date disaggregated by sex in recommendations	Upper age categories used	
		<i>Demographic Yearbook</i> questionnaire	Census or vital statistics recommendations
Children born alive by age of mother	Yes	75 years and over	85 years and over
Children living by age of mother	Yes	75 years and over	85 years and over
Live birth by age of father	No	65 years and over	Not provided in recommendations for vital statistics
Live birth by age of mother and live birth order	Yes	50 years and over	50 years and over
Live births by gestational age	No	Under 28 weeks; 28-31; 32-35; 36-39; 40 weeks and over	Under 20 weeks; 20-21; 22-27; 28-31; 32-35; 36; 37-41; 42 weeks and over
Late foetal deaths by age of mother	Yes	50 years and over	50 years and over
Late foetal deaths by age of mother and total birth order	No	50 years and over	50 years and over
Foetal deaths by period of gestation	Yes	Less than 17 weeks, 17, 18, ... 39, 40 weeks and over	Under 20 weeks; 20-21; 22-27; 28-31; 32-35; 36; 37-41; 42 weeks and over
Legally induced abortions by age and number of previous live births of mother	Topic not included in recommendations for vital statistics	50 years and over	Topic not included in recommendations for vital statistics
Female population by type of activity, age and marital status	Yes	75 years and over	75 years and over

31. With regard to tables from vital registration on live births by age of mother and live birth order, as well as on foetal deaths by age of mother, there are differences between the *Demographic Yearbook* and recommended practice. For both tables,

international recommendations include a breakdown of live births or foetal deaths by sex of the baby or foetus. Likewise, the table on foetal deaths by period of gestation includes a sex classification of the foetus in the recommendations, but not in the corresponding *Demographic Yearbook* table. Data on live births by sex and live birth order provides information that is necessary for studying the impact of self-selection with regard to the sex of the child on the patterns of live births.²⁰ Information on foetal deaths by sex is useful for studies in perinatal mortality differentials by sex. The relevant *Demographic Yearbook* tables should, therefore, be revised to include a breakdown of data by sex.

32. It should be said as a reminder that all the tables being discussed in this section have a breakdown of data by age. However, there are still some inconsistencies between how age is classified in some of the tables and those in the international recommendations. The *Demographic Yearbook* tables on children ever born alive and children living by age of mother has 75 years and over as the terminal age group while the same tables in the census recommendations have 85 years and over as the upper age cut-off. The terminal age category for the *Demographic Yearbook* tables should be revised so that it is consistent with what is in international recommendations.

33. The *Demographic Yearbook* table on live births by age of father has 65 years and over as the terminal age category. Although no table format is provided in the recommendations for vital statistics, this age cut-off seems very low. Given that men's reproductive period is not as well defined as that of women, this open age interval could be adjusted upwards to age 75 years and over to bring it in line with the open-ended age interval for age at marriage for the groom.

34. As shown in table 3, information on gestational age is presented differently in the *Demographic Yearbook* tables than in the recommendations for vital statistics and also between the various tables of the *Yearbook*. It is not clear why the two *Demographic Yearbook* tables have different formats for presenting information on period of gestation. In order to request and disseminate comparable data on this topic, the tables in question should be revised to reflect what is in the recommendations.

35. One of the tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on economic characteristics requests information on the female population by type of economic activity, by age and marital status. A fundamental difference between this table and the corresponding one in the census recommendations is that in the latter, the information is presented for both males and females separately. Revising the *Demographic Yearbook* table to make it similar to the one in the census recommendations, would allow the collection from countries, of data that would make it possible to analyse differentials in activity status by marital status between men and women.

²⁰ *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

5. Tables that request data disaggregated by sex only

36. Annex 3 presents a list of tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires that present data by sex only and not by age as well. Most of the tables are in the population census questionnaire.

37. It should be mentioned that most of these are complex tables that do not easily lend themselves to further disaggregation of data without being too unwieldy. This includes the tables on the population by geographical characteristics and also the two tables on economic characteristics. For instance the former tables present population by sex and by geographical characteristics such as rural/urban residence, and size-class of locality. The tables on geographical and also on economic characteristics are included in the census recommendations with only a breakdown of information by sex. Given the complexity of the tables, it is not advisable to add an age breakdown as well to the *Demographic Yearbook* tables.

38. On the other hand, tabulations on citizenship, national and/or ethnic group, religion and language in the census recommendations are cross-tabulated by both age and sex and not just by sex, as are the ones in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire. Since data on these topics provides valuable information on the cultural homogeneity or diversity of the societies concerned, it is important that the information be disaggregated by both age and sex. This would provide information for a quantitative assessment of the relative size and age-sex distribution of the various social groups. *Demographic Yearbook* tables on these topics should therefore be revised to include a disaggregation of the data by age as well.

39. Another table in annex 3 that should be revised is that on live births by legitimacy and sex. It should be mentioned that instead of the term “legitimacy”, the recommendations for vital statistics uses “legitimacy status”. Cross-classification of legitimacy status of the birth by sex, and by age of mother would provide information to measure levels and also differences between age cohorts of women in terms of whether or not the child is born out of wedlock. In fact, the recommendations for vital statistics include a table on live births by place of usual residence and age of mother and legitimacy status. However, this table does not include information on the sex of the child as is the case with the one on for the *Demographic Yearbook*. It is recommended that the table in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire be revised to include a breakdown of data by age of the mother and that the concept of “legitimacy status” in the vital statistics recommendations be reviewed.

6. Tables that request data that are not disaggregated by either age or sex

40. Fifteen *Demographic Yearbook* tables, mainly in the questionnaire on vital statistics, have neither an age nor a sex classification (see annex 4). The lack of disaggregation by age and sex can in some instances be attributed to the complex nature

of the table in question. This would be the case, for example, for the table from the population census questionnaire that requests information on “Households, population in households and number of family nuclei by size of household and number of persons not living in households”. Not only is the title very long and hard to grasp, but also the information being requested is such that disaggregation by age and sex is not feasible. It is recommended that the questionnaire on household characteristics be reviewed to simplify the tables and make it easier for the countries to report the data being requested, and also to not mix household and housing issues in the same questionnaire. Furthermore, the information being requested refers to both households and housing arrangements. To eliminate any confusion and ambiguity that may arise out this mixture of topics, the *Demographic Yearbook* population census questionnaire on household characteristics should be revised and changed so that it collects only households-related data.

41. Two of the tables that have no age and sex breakdown of information are from the questionnaire on migration. It is worth noting that the *Demographic Yearbook* Questionnaire on International Migration and Travel Statistics is currently being revised and that the migration tables in annex 4 are not part of the draft questionnaire, at least not in their current format.

42. In some cases, disaggregation by age and sex does not seem necessary given the information being requested. This goes for many of the tables in the questionnaire on vital statistics, such as the tables on live births by month of birth, live births by birth weight, and marriages by month of marriage. It should also be mentioned that information being requested in some of these tables is already subsumed under other tables. For example, information on live births by birth order is part of the table on live births by age of mother and live birth order.

43. The tables on “Divorces by number of dependent children” in annex 4 could be modified so that the information is cross-classified by both age and sex of the children or at a minimum by age alone. Data on the numbers of dependent children are useful for the assessment of the social, psychological and economic impact of divorce on society.²¹ This being the case, one would expect that the effect both on society, including on the children and their parents, would be different depending on the age of the children involved. For instance, the economic cost of raising a pre-school child may be much more in terms of finances and logistical arrangements than may be the case for a sixteen year old. Instead of requesting time series information on this topic, the *Demographic Yearbook* table should be revised to include a classification by age and sex of children.

²¹ *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

PART II. THE REPORTING BY COUNTRIES OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX THROUGH THE *DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK*

1. Introduction

44. This part of the report is a review of country reporting with regard to age and sex disaggregated data that are submitted to the *Demographic Yearbook* system. The review includes taking stock of how many countries are providing data that are classified by age and sex, on selected topics, to the *Demographic Yearbook* system and at what frequency. Frequency of reporting is assessed for 10-year intervals for the period from 1961 to 2000. Also reviewed are the age categories used, such as the lowest and highest age interval used.

45. For purposes of this report, the reviews of country reporting focuses on the following *Demographic Yearbook* tables whose data have been “cleaned” in the database:

- a. Population by age and sex
- b. Population by marital status, age and sex
- c. Female population by age, number of children ever born, by age and sex

2. Population by age and sex

a. The frequency of reporting data on population by age and sex to the *Demographic Yearbook* system

46. Table 4 presents information on the percentage of countries, by major geographical region, that reported data by age and sex at least once for the period 1961 to 2000. Information for the table on population by age and sex is collected yearly through the population estimates questionnaire and also periodically through the population census questionnaire. So ideally each country should submit information on a yearly basis for this table.

47. For the period 1961-1970, most countries reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* data on the population by age and sex at least once. All the countries in Europe and South America reported this information at least once, as did 86 and 85 per cent of those in North America and Oceania respectively. The lowest ever reporting rate is for Asia (70 per cent), followed by Africa with 78 per cent. There was a slight decline in North America and Europe in the proportion of countries ever reporting this information between 1971 and 1980. In Europe, reporting declined from 100 to 91 per cent of the countries, while in Africa and Asia, there were slight increases in reporting. These two regions showed further increases between 1981-1990 in the percentage of countries reporting data on population by age and sex to the *Demographic Yearbook* system. Oceania and South America on the other hand showed declining reporting for the same period. Reporting declined significantly in Oceania and Africa for the period between

1991-2000 and also noticeably in both North and South America. All the countries in Europe reported data on population by age and sex to the *Demographic Yearbook* system at least once during the same period.

Table 4: The percentage of countries that reported data on population by age and sex at least once, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Geographical region	Reporting period			
	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
Africa	78.0	80.4	84.3	67.3
America, North	86.1	83.3	91.7	80.6
America, South	100	100	92.9	85.7
Asia	70.0	71.8	76.2	87.2
Europe	100	91.2	97.1	100
Oceania	85.2	85.2	71.4	48.1

48. Table 5 and figures 1 to 4 present the frequency of reporting the data on the population by age and sex, by major geographical region. The information is presented by ten-year periods for 1961-1970, 1971-1980, 1981-1990 and 1991-2000.

49. There are regional differences in the frequency of reporting. From 1961 to 1970, almost 80 per cent of the countries in Africa that reported information on the population by age and sex did so only once or twice. This is in sharp contrast to the countries Europe where the corresponding proportion is about 18 per cent. On the other hand, while close to 70 per cent of the countries in Europe provided these data at least 9 times in the same time period, none of the African countries did. Very low frequencies of reporting (1 or 2 times) are also observed for countries in Oceania and Asia. Asia is, however, second to Europe in the proportion of countries reporting 9 or more times (19 per cent), followed by North America with almost 17 per cent.

50. Over the years, there was improvement in the frequency of reporting for countries in the African region with a decline in the proportion reporting only once or twice in a ten-year period. This proportion declined from almost 75 per cent for 1971-1980 to about 60 per cent for the preceding twenty-year period. In the 1981-1990 period, about 2 per cent of the countries provided the information ten times.

51. It is interesting to note that while 80 per cent of the countries in Europe reported data on population by age and sex to the *Demographic Yearbook* at least nine times during the period 1971-1980, only about 58 and 25 per cent did so for 1981-1990 and 1991 to 2000 respectively. In fact, only 2 per cent of the countries reporting did so ten times from 1991 to 2000 compared to 67 and 55 per cent for 1971-1980 and 1961-1970 respectively. Also in Europe, the proportion of countries reporting the information only once is much higher for the period 1991 to 2000 than for the preceding ten-year periods.

52. During the forty-year period, there was an increase, in most regions, in the proportion of countries that provided the data more than 5 times in a ten-year period. Most notable is Africa where this proportion was 5 per cent from 1961 to 1970 and almost 25 per cent between 1991 and 2000. South America, Asia and Oceania also show improvements over the same time period in the proportion of countries reporting the data.

Table 5: The percentage of countries by frequency of reporting data on population by age and sex , by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Frequency of reporting Geographical region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1961-1970									
Africa	59.0	17.9	2.6	12.8	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
North America	22.6	19.4	6.5	9.7	9.7	6.5	3.2	6.5	6.5	9.7
South America	28.6	7.1	21.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	7.1	7.1	0.0
Asia	33.3	25.9	11.1	7.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5
Europe	3.0	15.2	6.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	15.2	54.5
Oceania	43.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
	1971-1980									
Africa	48.8	24.4	9.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.9	0.0	0.0
North America	30.0	20.0	20.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	3.3	10.0
South America	21.4	14.3	14.3	7.1	14.3	7.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	0.0
Asia	18.5	14.8	11.1	3.7	7.4	3.7	7.4	7.4	3.7	22.2
Europe	3.3	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	13.3	66.7
Oceania	34.8	17.4	17.4	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.7
	1981-1990									
Africa	48.8	11.6	4.7	4.7	11.6	4.7	2.3	4.7	4.7	2.3
North America	30.3	12.1	18.2	3.0	3.0	9.1	3.0	9.1	0.0	12.1
South America	7.7	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7
Asia	6.7	20.0	16.7	3.3	6.7	3.3	10.0	0.0	16.7	16.7
Europe	3.0	6.1	0.0	3.0	6.1	12.1	3.0	9.1	24.2	33.3
Oceania	31.6	26.3	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	15.8	0.0	5.3
	1991-2000									
Africa	38.2	20.6	5.9	2.9	8.8	8.8	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0
North America	24.1	10.3	13.8	13.8	6.9	3.4	0.0	20.7	3.4	3.4
South America	8.3	16.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	16.7	0.0	8.3	16.7	0.0
Asia	22.0	12.2	14.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	7.3	7.3	9.8	12.2
Europe	11.4	2.3	0.0	4.5	4.5	13.6	15.9	22.7	22.7	2.3
Oceania	46.2	7.7	7.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0

Figure 1: Frequency of reporting data on population by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-1970

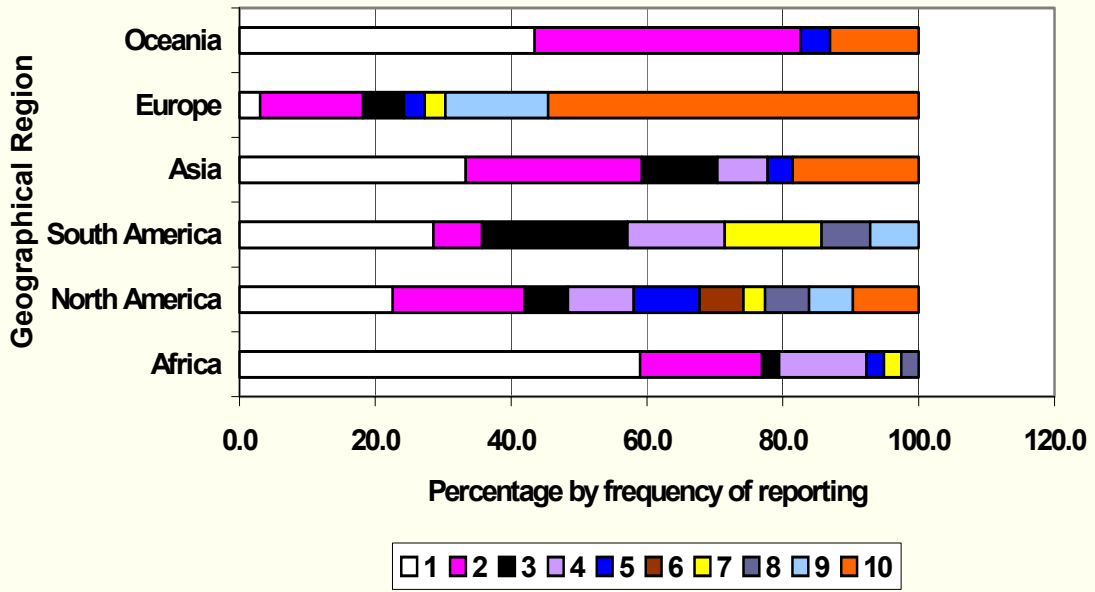


Figure 2: Frequency of reporting data on population by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1971-1980

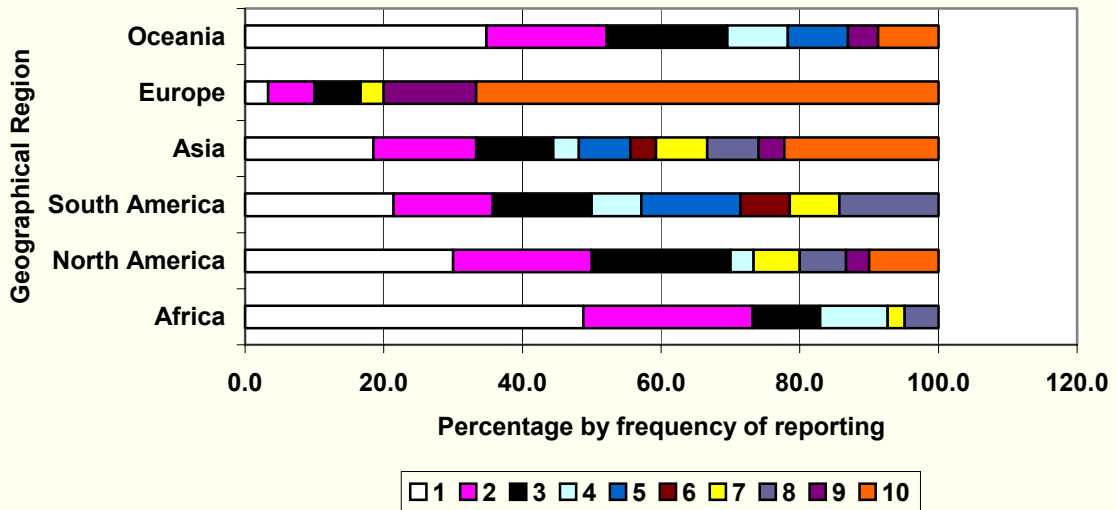


Figure 3: Frequency of reporting data on population by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1981-1990

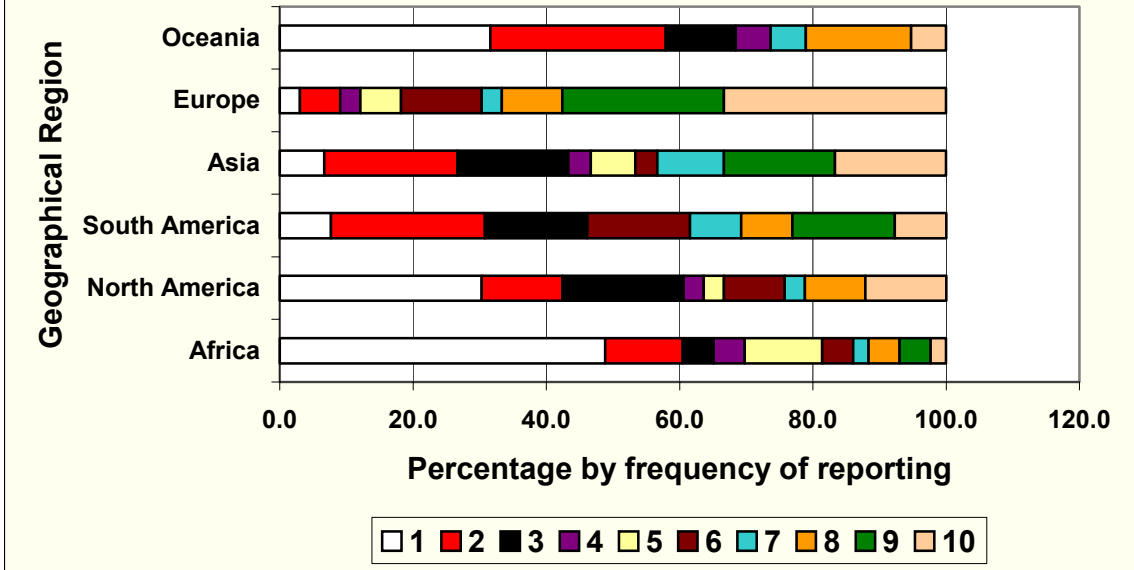
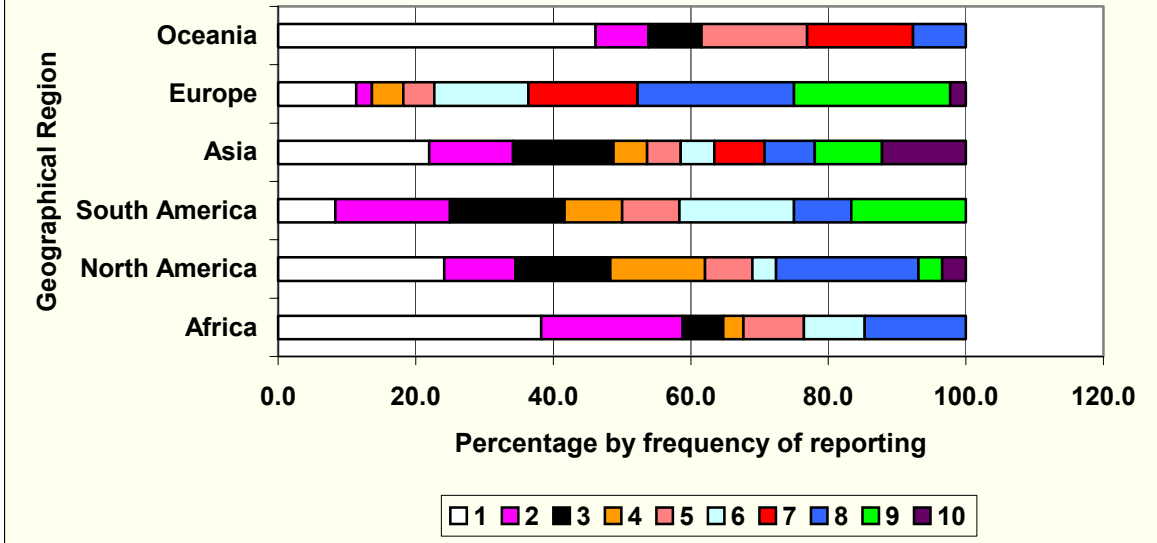


Figure 4: Frequency of reporting data on population by age and sex, by major geographic region, 1991-2000



b. Highest age category used to classify data on population by age and sex

53. Table 6 presents the highest age interval used by countries, grouped by major geographical region, to classify data on the population by age and sex for the period 1961-2000. It should be noted that the unit of observation is studies rather than countries since many countries had more than one study for the ten-year periods under review.

54. Information on the open-ended interval is important for several reasons, including the fact that it marks the end of detailed disaggregation of the data by age. For this reason, it is important to bear in mind this loss of detail when deciding of what age to use as a cut-off for the terminal category. If the open-ended interval starts in the middle ages, such as 50 years and over for examples, the data would be insufficient for detailed analyses of labour force participation for persons above age 50 for instance. Also, these data would be inadequate for studies of older persons given that this population is defined as persons aged at least 60 years old or even higher in some cases.

55. In interpreting the findings, it is important to keep in mind that the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires used to collect data for the table on the population by age and sex had 85 years and over as the residual age category and this was changed to 100 years and over starting with the 1998 issue of the *Yearbook*. In this context, it should be noted that the instrument used to collect the information may have had a limiting effect on what the countries reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* system. It should further be noted, however, that some countries submitted data that had a higher age cut-off than 85 years and over and these data, which are stored in the *Demographic Yearbook* database, are the basis for this review.

56. During the 1961-1970 period, age 85 years and over was the most commonly used open-ended interval for all the major geographical regions. There are, however, differences between the regions in the proportions of studies that fall into this category. While only about 26 per cent of the studies in Africa had age 85 years and over as the terminal age group, it was 51 per cent in North America, about 44 per cent in both South America and Asia, 83 per cent in Europe and 59 per cent in Oceania.

57. After the 1971-1980 period, age 85 years and over ceased to be the most commonly used upper age cut-off in Africa: it was 80 years and over during the 1981-1990 period, and it fell to 75 years and over in the period between 1991-2000. In South America too, there was a progressive decline over the years to age 80 years and over. In North America and Oceania, the most commonly used terminal age group over the review period remained 85 years and over. In Asia, it was age 85 years and over for the 1971-1980 and 1981-1990 periods, but declined to 75 years and over during the 1991-2000 period. Age 85 years and over remained the most popular terminal age category in Europe for the period 1971-1980 and 1981-1990, but increased to 100 years and over during the 1991-2000 period when close to 50 per cent of the studies used this upper age cut-off. It is observed that in the other regions as well, there was a progressive increase in the proportion of studies with a terminal age group that was higher than 85 years and over. For example, the percentage of studies that used 100 years and over as the highest age category between 1991 and 2000 was 4 in Africa, 11 in North America, 7 in South America, and 15 in Asia and Oceania.

Table 6: The percentage of countries reporting by the highest age category used to classify data on population by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Africa				
Highest age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
<60	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.6
60	6.2	6.5	1.5	2.7
65	9.9	6.5	10.6	1.8
70	18.5	8.7	1.5	0.0
75	23.5	21.7	18.2	36.0
80	9.9	19.6	43.2	27.9
85	25.9	37.0	16.7	13.5
90	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.7
95	0.0	0.0	6.1	8.1
100	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.6

North America				
Highest age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
60	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
65	0.7	13.3	11.0	2.3
70	5.2	6.2	2.9	4.5
75	16.3	8.8	6.6	6.8
80	25.2	13.3	17.6	25.0
85	51.1	58.4	51.5	26.5
90	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.4
95	0.0	0.0	5.1	11.4
100	0.7	0.0	1.5	11.4

Table 6: The percentage of countries reporting by highest age category used to classify data on population by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000 (contd.)

South America				
Highest age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
65	20.0	5.4	6.1	0.0
70	18.2	5.4	6.1	1.6
75	3.6	12.5	3.0	1.6
80	14.5	46.4	53.0	58.1
85	43.6	30.4	27.3	22.6
90	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.8
95	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.8
100	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5

Asia				
Highest age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
<60	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
60	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
65	5.2	7.0	4.1	4.9
70	4.2	26.6	16.9	6.9
75	16.7	11.2	18.6	23.6
76	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
80	27.1	11.9	18.0	18.7
85	42.7	43.4	34.9	13.3
90	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.4
95	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.4
100	0.0	0.0	5.2	15.3

Table 6: The percentage of countries reporting by highest age category used to classify data on population by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000 (contd.)

Europe				
Highest age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
65	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
66	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
70	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
75	4.7	3.9	1.6	0.0
80	7.5	2.4	2.7	2.8
85	82.7	93.3	80.0	19.7
90	0.4	0.4	1.6	12.1
95	0.0	0.0	5.9	14.8
100	0.0	0.0	7.8	49.7

Oceania				
Highest age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
<60	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0
60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
70	3.2	2.7	8.6	0.0
75	22.2	33.3	28.6	19.6
80	12.7	10.7	14.3	21.7
85	58.7	50.7	38.6	23.9
90	0.0	0.0	2.9	15.2
95	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.3
100	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2

3. Population by marital status, age and sex

a. Frequency of reporting data on marital status to the *Demographic Yearbook* system

58. Data on population by marital status and by age and sex is collected yearly through the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on population estimates and periodically through the population census questionnaire.

59. Table 7 presents the percentage of countries by major geographical region that reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* system at least once in a ten-year period, as specified in the table, data on the population by marital status, age and sex for the period 1961 to 2000.

60. Between 1961 and 1970, just over half of all the countries in the world provided data for the *Demographic Yearbook* table on the population by marital status, by age and sex. There are variations between the major geographical regions in the levels of reporting with Africa showing the lowest with only a quarter of the countries providing the information at least once during the ten-year period. In Asia also, less than half of the countries reported this information to the *Demographic Yearbook* system. The highest level of reporting for this period was in South America and in Europe where about 93 and 81 per cent of the countries respectively provided data on population by marital status and by age and sex.

61. There was an increase at the global level between the 1961-1970 and 1971-1980 periods in the proportion of countries that reported data the marital status of the population cross-classified by both age and sex. It increased from 54 to 62 percent. This increase is mainly due to a doubling in the percentage of African countries that provided the data and also substantial increases in North America and Asia. During the same period, however, there were declines in South America, Europe and Oceania in the proportions of countries that reported the data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system.

62. Africa and Asia continued to show increases in reporting for the period 1981-1990 and there was a big increase in Europe between this and the previous ten-year period in the proportion of countries providing the data. For all regions combined there was also an increase between the two periods. In Oceania, however, there was a marked decline between the 1970s and 1980s in the percentage of countries that reported, to the *Demographic Yearbook* system, data on population by marital status and by age and sex.

63. Globally and also within each major geographical region, the proportion of countries that reported data on the population by marital status declined sharply to only 40 per cent in the 1990s. In all the regions, except Europe, less than half of the countries reported these data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system. The lowest reporting was in Oceania where only 24 per cent of the countries provided the data followed by North America, Africa, South America and Asia with 27, 32, 36, and 46 per cent respectively.

Table 7: The percentage of countries reporting at least once data on marital status by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Geographical region	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000 ²²
Africa	25.9	50.0	60.7	32.1
America, North	55.6	73.0	73.0	27.0
America, South	92.9	80.0	85.7	35.7
Asia	44.7	55.6	67.4	46.0
Europe	81.1	71.1	86.8	60.4
Oceania	68.0	64.3	46.4	24.0
Total	53.5	62.4	68.5	39.6

64. Also reviewed in this section is the frequency of reporting data on the population by marital status and by age and sex, by major geographical region, for the forty-year period, 1961 to 2000 (see table 8). As was mentioned before, data for this table are collected every year through the population estimates questionnaire. Potentially, therefore, a country can report the data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system 10 times in a 10-year period.

65. Information on the frequency of reporting data on the population by marital status, by age and sex in table 8 shows that for all the regions, except Europe, most countries reported this information to the *Demographic Yearbook* system only once in each ten-year period. Between 1961 and 1970, for example, 60 per cent of all the countries reporting this information did so only once. On a regional basis, 87 and 85 per cent of the countries in Africa and South America reported data on the marital status of the population by age and sex only once. In Europe on the other hand, only 30 per cent of the countries did so only once during the same period. In fact, for each region, except Europe the majority of the countries reported the information no more than twice in the 1960s. In Europe there is a spread in the proportion of countries that reported these data. For example, 10 per cent of the countries in the region provided the information six times and another 10 per cent did so 10 times, while 7 per cent each did so six, seven, and eight times.

66. Over the years the percentage of countries in the African region that supplied the data only once remained very high particularly in the 1990s when all the responding countries did so only one time. This was the case also for the South American countries during the same time period.

²² Reporting for this time period may be incomplete as some of the data on marital status from the 2000 census round may not have been ready to be reported. Also, some of the reported data in the *Demographic Yearbook* system are in the "input system" and not yet in the database.

Table 8: The percentage of countries by frequency of reporting data on marital status by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

	Times reporting in ten years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961-1970										
Africa	86.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America North	65.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
America South	84.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Asia	66.7	28.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	30.0	23.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	10.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	10.0
Oceania	52.9	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	59.5	23.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.6	4.3
1971-1980										
Africa	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America North	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7
America South	83.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	52.0	40.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	40.7	7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	14.8	25.9
Oceania	61.1	33.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	68.1	15.2	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.2	0.0	2.9	5.8
1981-1990										
Africa	82.4	11.8	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America North	66.7	11.1	3.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.4
America South	66.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	62.1	24.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0
Europe	33.3	9.1	6.1	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.2	12.1	15.2
Oceania	69.2	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Total	62.2	14.2	4.1	1.4	3.4	0.7	1.4	4.1	4.1	4.7
1991-2000										
Africa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
America North	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
America South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia	69.6	21.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	51.7	3.4	0.0	3.4	6.9	27.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0
Oceania	50.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	69.2	7.7	2.2	1.1	3.3	11.0	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.0

c. Lowest and highest age categories used for reporting data on population by marital status by age and sex

67. Tables on population by marital status, age and sex that are published in the *Demographic Yearbook* include the following age categories: 15-19 years, 5 year groups through 70-74 years, and 75 years and over. It should be noted, however, that the tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires that are used to collect information on the population by marital status, by age and sex have age 100 years and over as the terminal age category and also they include a broad age category of the population aged less than 15 years. It should further be noted that in the census recommendations the age classification for the table on the population by marital status, by age and sex includes a classification of those aged below 15 years and has age 85 years and over as the terminal age category.

68. Tables 9 and 10 present information on the lowest and highest age categories used by the countries for data population by marital status and by age and sex, grouped by major geographical regions. In the 1960s most countries in all regions of the world had the broad age category of 0-14 years as the lowest age category for classifying data on marital status. This was the case for 92 percent of the countries that provided the data on this topic. For these countries, age 15 was the beginning of a detailed age classification of the population by age possibly in line with national practices regarding the likelihood of and acceptability of having young persons reported as other than never married. This may be the reason why some countries did not have a separate category by marital status of those aged less than 15 years. In total, about 4.5 percent of the countries have an age classification that covers only those aged 15 years and over during the 1960s.

69. At the global level, most countries continued to report data on population by marital status and by age and sex that had 0-14 as the lowest age category during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. This was the case for 79, 68 and 73 percent of the countries worldwide during the four respective ten-year reporting periods.

70. At the regional level, Europe had the highest proportion of countries that used 0-14 as the first age category for classifying data on marital status. In Africa on the other hand, we see a substantial proportion of countries that have either age 10 or 12 as the lowest age for classifying information on marital status. For example, about 20 percent of the countries in Africa that reported this information during the period 1971-1980 included the population age 10 years and over and about 10 percent included those age at least 12 years in the tabulation on marital status by age and sex. During the 1980s and 1990s the proportions with tabulations that include those age 10 or 12 years and over is even much higher. For example, between 1981-1990 42 percent of the countries in Africa that provided information on the population by marital status and by age have this information tabulated for the population 10 years and over and another 12 percent tabulated it for those age 12 years and over.

71. In South America and Asia, high proportions of countries also have the data tabulated for those aged either 10 or 12 and over. In the 1980s, for example, half the

countries in South America that reported these data have them tabulated for the population aged 12 years and above and 25 percent have it for the population 10 years and over.

72. With regard to the terminal age category, most countries particularly in the 1970s and 1980s used age 75 years and over. This was the case for 78 and 76 percent of the countries worldwide for the two periods respectively. This practice is in conformity with what was contained in the census recommendations of that time which had age 75 years and over as the residual age category.²³ The second most popular open-ended age group for most regions was 65 years and over. This said, however, there are regional differences in the terminal age category used.

73. During the 1960s, almost 40 percent of the countries in North America and close to 25 percent of those in Africa used either age 65 or 70 years and over as the terminal age group. Also in Africa, about 22 percent of the countries had the upper age cut-off set at either 80 or 85 years and over. In Asia, about 28 percent of those reporting during the same period had the open-ended age interval as either 60 or 65 years and over.

74. In the last review period (1991-2000), there is an increase, for all geographical regions combined, in the proportion of countries that have 85 years and over and also 100 years and over as the terminal age group. This was particularly the case in Europe, North America and Oceania. Increases in the terminal age group may be due to increasing demand for data on older persons especially information that can be used to study their living arrangements.

75. In view of the utility of the information and also the census recommendations, it is recommended that the next issue of the *Demographic Yearbook* that has information on the population by marital status, by age and sex should have the terminal age category set at 100 years and over. This should not be a problem given the tables in the *Yearbook* that are used to collect this information already have this as the open-ended age interval.

²³ *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.67.XVII.3; and *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8

Table 9: The percentage of countries by the lowest age category used to classify data on population by marital status by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Age	Africa	N. America	S. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
1961-1970							
0-14	88.9	85.4	56.5	96.6	98.4	96.0	91.5
10+	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
0-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4
10-14	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
12+	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
13+	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
14+	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
15+	0.0	8.3	21.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.7
15-19	0.0	2.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
17-19	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
20-29	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1971-1980							
0-13	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
0-14	58.1	69.1	43.8	56.1	100.0	80.8	78.8
10+	19.4	10.9	12.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	6.8
0-15	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.7
6-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
12+	9.7	1.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.0
13+	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
14+	0.0	12.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
15+	9.7	3.6	25.0	17.1	0.0	15.4	6.5
15-19	0.0	1.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

Table 9: The percentage of countries by the lowest age category used to classify data on population by marital status by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000 (contd.)

Age	Africa	N. America	S. America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
1981-1990							
0-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5
0-14	32.6	64.5	12.5	28.3	96.3	75.0	68.3
0-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
10-14	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
10+	41.9	11.3	25.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	10.9
12+	11.6	3.2	50.0	9.4	0.6	0.0	5.7
13+	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
14+	0.0	6.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
15+	9.3	11.3	0.0	37.7	0.6	17.9	10.1
15-19	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
16+	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.1	1.1
18+	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
20-29	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1991-2000							
0-14	33.3	65.0	12.5	36.1	99.1	85.7	73.4
0-15	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
0-19	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
10+	33.3	12.5	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
12+	16.7	0.0	37.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	5.0
14+	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
15+	11.1	15.0	0.0	25.0	0.9	14.3	9.0
15-19	0.0	2.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
16+	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

Table 10: The percentage of countries by the highest age category used to classify data on population by marital status by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Age	Africa	North America	South America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
1961-1970							
15	5.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.1
50	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
55	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
60	5.6	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
65	11.1	14.6	39.1	17.2	0.8	4.0	9.3
70	22.2	22.9	8.7	6.9	5.5	16.0	11.1
75	33.3	45.8	47.8	51.7	62.2	44.0	53.3
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4
80	11.1	10.4	0.0	3.4	5.5	0.0	5.6
85	11.1	4.2	4.3	3.4	26.0	28.0	17.0
1971-1980							
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.3
50	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
55	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
60	6.5	3.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.3
65	12.9	20.7	33.3	34.1	1.5	15.4	13.6
70	6.5	6.9	22.2	7.3	0.7	0.0	4.5
75	64.5	69.0	33.3	56.1	97.0	76.9	77.7
80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
1981-1990							
10	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
12	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.6	0.6
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.6
50	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
55	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
60	2.3	6.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	3.6	3.0
61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6
65	30.2	11.3	18.8	25.0	3.1	7.1	11.9
70	4.7	4.8	12.5	9.6	1.3	3.6	4.2
75	48.8	75.8	62.5	46.2	93.8	75.0	75.6
80	7.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
85	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3

Table 10: The percentage of countries by the highest age category used to classify data on population by marital status by age and sex, by major geographical region, 1961-2000 (contd.)

Age	Africa	North America	South America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
1991-2000							
12+	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
16+	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
55	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
60	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
65	38.9	12.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	14.3	11.7
70	5.6	0.0	12.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.8
75	33.3	45.0	75.0	36.1	67.9	50.0	55.0
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.3
85	5.6	15.0	0.0	8.3	11.3	28.6	11.7
85-89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.1	0.9
95	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.9
95-98	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
100	5.6	10.0	0.0	2.8	13.2	0.0	9.0

4. Female population by age and by total number of children ever born alive

76. Data on the female population by age and by number of children ever born alive is collected periodically through the population census questionnaire. This section reviews the frequency of reporting by countries to the *Demographic Yearbook* system. The discussion also includes a review of the lowest and highest ages used by countries in tabulations of data reported.

a. Number and proportion of countries reporting data on the female population by age and by total number of children ever born alive, 1961-2000

77. Table 11 presents the number and percentage of countries, by major geographical region, that reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* system data on the female population by age and by number of children ever born alive for ten-year periods between 1961 and 2000. Country reporting to the *Demographic Yearbook* system of data on the number of children ever born alive by age of the mother has generally been low. In the period 1961-1970, for instance, only 72 countries worldwide or 33 per cent of all the countries reported these data. For example, on six countries, or 10 per cent of the countries in the African region reported this information. This is surprising given that as a region, Africa generally lacks reliable fertility information from vital registration systems and therefore

relies on other data sources for fertility and mortality data. Consequently, one would have expected more reporting of this information, as it is the only source of fertility estimates for many countries in Africa. Only Oceania and South America have more than half of the countries in their regions that reported these data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system between 1961 and 1970. It should be mentioned that low levels of reporting may be due to the fact that many countries, especially developed ones may not be collecting this information through censuses and surveys as they have reliable data on fertility from vital registration.

78. Country reporting improved between the 1960s and 1970s for all countries combined and for all geographical regions except Europe and Oceania. In Africa, the proportion of countries reporting data on the female population by age and by number of children ever born alive increased from 10 to 26 per cent during this time period. During the 1980's the number and proportion of countries that submitted these data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system declined slightly in North and South America, and went down tremendously in Oceania. There were noticeable improvements in Africa, Asia and Europe over the level of reporting for the 1970s. Country reporting declined sharply in the 1990s both globally and by region except in South America when there was a moderate reduction.

Table 11: The number and percentage of countries that reported data on the female population by age and by number of children ever born alive, by major geographical region, 1961-2000

Geographical region	1961-1970		1971-1980		1981-1990		1991-2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Africa	6	10.3	15	25.9	19	33.9	6	10.7
North America	14	38.9	21	56.8	17	45.9	10	27.0
South America	8	57.1	9	66.7	8	57.1	7	50.0
Asia	15	29.8	21	46.7	22	51.2	5	12.0
Europe	17	40.5	8	21.1	14	36.8	8	16.7
Oceania	17	60.0	16	55.2	8	28.6	1	4.0
Total	77	33.2	90	41.0	88	40.7	37	16.5

b. The lowest and highest age categories used to classify information on age of the mother by the total number of children ever born alive

79. For the majority of countries, the reported data on children ever born alive by age of mother refers to women aged 15 years and over. There are few cases where the female population covered includes women aged less than 15 years. This was the case in 10 out of the 72 and 91 countries that reported the information during 1961-1970 and 1971-1980 period respectively. Similarly, five of the 88 countries and three of the 38 countries that reported the data on the female population by age and by number of children ever born

alive during the 1981-1990 and 1991-2000 periods respectively, had tabulations that included women aged less than 15 years. Only one country classified this information for the female population aged more 15 (16 years and over), between 1961-1970, as did two other countries in the period from 1971 to 1980 (16 and 18 years and over).

80. With regard to the terminal age category used to classify data on the female population by age and by number of children ever born alive, there are some variations over the forty-year period as shown in table 12. It should be noted that information in this table is aggregated and not shown by major geographical region because of the small numbers involved when it is disaggregated. In the period between 1961 and 1970 age 50 and over was the most common terminal age category used – by almost 50% of the countries. This was followed by age 75 years and over, which was used by 21% of the countries. In the subsequent years, there was an increase in the terminal age categories most used by the countries that provided the information. For instance, between 1971 and 1980 close to 43% of the countries had 75 years and over as the open-ended age interval as did almost 33% and 60% of the countries in the 1981-1990 and 1991-2000 periods.

Table 12: The percentage and number of countries by the highest age category used to classify information on age of the mother by total number of children ever born alive, 1961-2000²⁴

Beginning of age category	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000
35	1.3 (1)			
34-35	1.3 (1)			
40		1.1 (1)		2.7 (1)
44	1.3 (1)			
45		1.1 (1)	4.6 (4)	8.1 (3)
50	48.0 (36)	5.6 (5)	8.0 (7)	2.7 (1)
51	1.3 (1)			
55	1.3 (1)	3.4 (3)	2.3 (2)	
60	8.0 (6)	7.9 (7)	5.7 (5)	8.1 (3)
63				2.7 (1)
64	2.7 (2)			
65	9.3 (7)	32.6 (29)	33.3 (29)	10.8 (5)
70	4.0 (3)	5.6 (5)	13.8 (12)	5.4 (2)
75	21.3 (16)	42.7 (37)	32.2 (28)	56.8 (21)
90				2.7 (1)
Total number of countries	75	88	87	38

²⁴ Figures in brackets represent the number of countries in each category.

PART III: COUNTRY PRACTICES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF DATA BY AGE AND SEX

1. Data used and topics covered

81. The data used in the analysis of country experiences come from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* database as well as from various issues of the *Yearbook*. The review covers data for the period from 1985 to the present. This period corresponds roughly to the 1990 and 2000 census rounds, which is necessary in light of the aim of this study, which is to assess country practices related to implementation of current international recommendations for population censuses and to suggest changes to recommendations for future censuses. The data presented by country refers to the most recent within the time period specified above.

82. The review of country practices and of international recommendations as described in section 1(a) above, covers the following topics:

- a. Population (general)
- b. Marital status
- c. Education (literacy, school attendance, educational attainment)
- d. Economic activity status
- e. Population in households and living arrangements
- f. Children ever born alive
- g. Deaths

2. Country practices in the classification of data by age and sex by topic

a. Population

83. Annex 5 presents the distribution of countries according to the classification of data for the basic table on population by age and sex. Table 13 provides a summary of this information by major geographical region.

Table 13: Age categories used to classify data on population by age and sex, by major geographical area

(Number and percentage of countries)

Geographical area	Number of countries	Classified data by 5-year age groups	Used internationally recommended lowest age category (less than 1 year)	Upper age category used			
				Internationally recommended upper age category (85 years and over)	Lower than internationally recommended upper age category (<85 years and over)	Higher than internationally recommended upper age category (>85 years and over)	
						All that used >85 years and over (%)	Used 100 years and over ²⁵ (%)
(Number)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Africa	34	97.1	67.6	11.8	55.9	32.4	5.9
America, North	29	93.1	55.2	24.1	41.4	34.5	6.9
America, South	12	100.0	50.0	16.7	58.3	25.0	8.3
Asia	41	100.0	70.7	19.5	31.7	48.8	22.0
Europe	45	100.0	71.1	28.9	4.4	66.7	51.1
Oceania	11	100.0	45.5	9.1	63.6	27.3	18.2
Total	172	98.3	64.5	20.3	34.9	44.8	22.7

²⁵ This is a sub-group of all those that used >85+ as the upper age category.

84. The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*²⁶ and the *Provisional Guidelines on Standard International Age Classifications*²⁷ recommend that data for the basic table on population be presented by single years of age up to age 99, followed by an open-ended age interval of 100 and over. For cross-classification with other variables, the following age groups are recommended in the census recommendations: under 1, 1-4, 5-9,80-84, 85 and over. The *Provisional Guidelines* extend the five-year age groups up to 95-99, followed by 100 and over.

85. Information in annex 5 and table 13 shows that all countries represented classified the information on population by sex and also by age. There are, however, variations between countries and geographical regions with regard to the classification of the information by age. For example, four countries (Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Guinea Bissau) used age categories that are different from the recommended 5-year age groups. Costa Rica, for instance, used 10-year age groups from age 30-39 to 60-69 and Cuba also uses 10-year age groups for 65-74 and 75-84. Guinea Bissau on the other hand, used non-conventional age groups such as 1-7, 8-14, 15-17, 18-19, and 20-44. Unlike the first two countries, these age categories are not compatible with the recommended standard five-year categories except as very broad categories (1-14, 15-19, 20-44). Use of non-conventional broad age categories limits the comparability of data between countries and potentially affects the utility of the data.

86. With regard to the lowest age category, about 65 per cent of all countries used the recommended age group of “under 1” while about 35 per cent, especially in Oceania, and in North and South America used a broad age group of 0-4 years. Use of two age groups, under 1 and 0-4, to present the population aged under 5 is important because it allows the identification of infants and toddlers separately. This information is important for many purposes, especially for the calculation of age-specific rates, such as for childhood mortality (i.e., mortality among children aged 1 to 4 which should be distinguished from infant mortality that occurs among those aged less than one year of age).

87. There is more variation among countries and geographical regions with regard to the upper age cut-off than there is with the lower age cut-off discussed above. Overall, about 20 per cent of the countries used 85 years and over as the terminal age category; about 35 per cent used an age cut-off that is lower than 85 years while about 45 per cent used one that is higher than 85 years. This shows that for many countries, the upper age category that is in the United Nations census recommendations is not adequate for their purposes. Within this category of countries, about 23 per cent have 100 and over as the terminal age group, as suggested in the *Provisional Guidelines*, to be used in conjunction with 5-year age group data on population.

88. There are also differences between the geographical regions with regard to the terminal age category used with countries in Europe and Asia generally using a higher open-ended interval than countries in other regions. For example, while the majority of

²⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8

²⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XVII.5.

countries in Oceania (64%), South America (58%) and Africa (56%) used an upper age cut-off that was less than 85 years, only four per cent of the countries in Europe did. On the other hand, however, 67 per cent and close to half of the countries in Europe and Asia respectively used a terminal age group of over 85 years. Furthermore, more than 50 per cent of the reporting countries in Europe used 100 and over as the age cut-off.

b. Marital status

89. The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* recommend the following age categories for the classification of data by marital status: under 15, 16, 17,29, 30-34, 35-39,80-84, 85 and over. The *Provisional Guidelines* also recommend the same categories. Annex 6 presents national classifications by age and sex of data on marital status that have been reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* in recent years. Table 14 presents a summary of this information by major geographical regions.

90. Information on marital status by age and sex was reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* by 125 countries or areas (see annex 6). All these countries or areas presented the data separately for males and females as recommended in the international guidelines. With regard to the presentation of the data by age, however, countries do not always follow international recommendations. For example, three countries did not present the data by age while an additional seven used age categories that are different from what is recommended in the international guidelines. While some of these used 10-year age groups, e.g., Swaziland, others used a mixed of 5 and 10-year age categories, e.g., Micronesia.

91. There are variations among countries and major geographical regions regarding the lowest age category used to classify the data on marital status. This is not surprising given that the age of entry into marital unions would differ between countries due to variations in culture and also in the legal minimum age for marriage. Information in table 2 shows that overall about 58 per cent of the countries or areas did not report the marital status of the population aged 0 to 14 but used 15-19 as the lowest age group. This, however, was the case for only 25 and 27 per cent of the countries in Africa and South America respectively, compared to 93 per cent of those in North America. The review of the reported data also shows that 16 per cent of all the countries covered used 10-14 as the lowest age category. While no countries or areas in North America, Europe and Oceania used this age group as the lowest age category, about 35 and 32 per cent of the countries or areas in Asia and Africa did. Also, about 46 and 21 per cent of the countries in South America and Africa respectively used the category 12-14 as the lowest age group.

Table 14: Age categories used to classify data on marital status, by major geographical area

Geographical area	Total number of countries	Used 5-year age groups (%)	Lower age category used (%)					Upper age category used (%)						
			Not specified <15	10-14	12-14	15-19	Other	<60	60 and over	65 and over	70 and over	75 and over	at least 80 and over	
Africa	28	89.3	17.9	32.1	21.4	25.0	3.6	7.1	3.6	28.6	10.7	42.9	7.1	
America, North	16	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	73.3	6.7	
America, South	11	81.8	0.0	18.2	45.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	63.6	9.1	
Asia	26	100.0	11.5	34.6	11.5	38.5	3.8	0.0	7.7	23.1	15.4	42.3	11.5	
Europe	33	100.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	78.1	3.1	
Oceania	11	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	
Total	125	94.3	10.7	16.4	12.3	58.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	15.6	12.3	59.8	6.6	

92. As noted earlier, the census guidelines recommend that data on marital status be presented by single years of age for the population aged 15 to 29 and thereafter by 5 year groups between ages 30 and 84. The tables used in two of the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires to request data on marital status, however, have only 5-year age categories. Given the difference in age classifications between the census recommendations and the questionnaires of the *Yearbook*, therefore, national data on marital status that are reported through the *Demographic Yearbook* system do not classify the data by single years for the population aged 15 to 29. This makes it difficult to assess whether or not countries follow international recommendations on age categorization of data on marital status in their national tabulations.

93. There are striking variations between the countries with regard to the terminal age categories used, ranging from a low of 55 and over in a few countries in Africa and Oceania to a high of 95 and over in Japan (see annex 6). Information in table 14 shows that the majority (60 per cent) of countries or areas used 75 and over as the upper age cut off. There are, however, marked differences among the major geographical region with about 42 per cent of the countries or areas in Asia and Africa using this age cut off compared to those in other regions, particularly Europe where it was the case for about 78 per cent of the countries or area. The second most used upper age category was 65 and over for the countries or areas in Africa, Asia and North America, and 70 and over for those in South America and Europe.

94. Clearly, there is a need for countries to follow international guidelines related to disaggregating data on marital status by age particularly at the lower and upper age segments of the population. The presentation of data by single years of age for the 15-29 year olds as provided in the census recommendations is useful for providing detailed data for ages where most marriages take place. Such information can be linked to or used to make inferences on the fertility situation in the country concerned. Age-disaggregated data at the very old ages is important to study the situation of older persons, as information on marital status is useful for making inferences about issues of companionship and living arrangements for the persons concerned.

c. Educational characteristics

95. The classification of data on literacy by country, by age and sex is presented in annex 7. Except for Rwanda, all countries presented the data on this topic by sex. With regard to age disaggregation, there are some differences among the countries with regard to the categories used, and also between country practices and the census recommendations.

96. Of the 47 countries or areas presented in annex 7, five did not disaggregate the data by age (see table 15). Of those with an age classification, two did not use 5-year age groups as recommended in the census recommendations; one (Central African Republic) used a mixture of 5 and 10-year age groupings while another (Belize) used a combination of 5, 15 and 20-year age categories. It should be mentioned that at the highest level of

detail, the *Provisional Guidelines* recommends that data on literacy be presented by single years of age for the population aged 10 to 24 followed by 5-year age groups from 25 to 74 years.

97. With regard to the minimum age category for presenting the data on literacy, the majority of the countries or areas used 10-14 as recommended in the *Principles and Recommendations*. In eight of the countries or areas a different lower age limit was used as presented in table 15.

98. All the countries or areas that disaggregated the data on literacy by age used 65 and over as the upper age cut-off. This age category, which is used in the relevant table of the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire, is the same as what is recommended in the *Provisional Guidelines*, but below the 85 and over that is recommended by the *Principles and Recommendations*.

99. Information in annex 8 shows that all the countries or areas represented reported data on educational attainment that are disaggregated by sex. While the majority of countries or areas have the data disaggregated by 5-year age groups as recommended in the census guidelines, six have used other age categories as shown in annex 8 and also in table 16. In five of these cases, the information is presented by a combination of 5-year and some other grouping, such as 10-year age categories. In four of the countries, however, the data are not disaggregated by age.

Table 15: Examples of age and sex disaggregation of data on literacy in selected countries

Country or area	Minimum age or age group used	Country/area	Age groups used	With an age but no sex disaggregation
Thailand	6 and over	Central African Republic	10-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-39, ... 60-64	Rwanda
India	7 and over	Belize	14-19, 20-34, 35-64	
Lithuania	9-14			
Mauritania	10 and over			
Mauritius, Seychelles	12-14			
Belize	14-19			

100. In the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire, information on educational attainment is collected for the population age 15 and over. This is different from the census guidelines where it is recommended that the information be tabulated for all persons at or above the usual age for entrance into school. There are some instances, however, when countries have used lower age limits than that used by the *Demographic Yearbook* as shown in both annex 8 and table 16. For example, information on educational attainment was tabulated for the population 6 and over in Mauritania and 10 and over in Iraq. Similarly, the lowest age category was 15-24 in Namibia and Bahamas, 12-19 in Seychelles and 16-19 in Bermuda. The table on educational attainment in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire should be revised to make it consistent with the census recommendations.

101. Only 4 countries or areas that disaggregated the data by age used a different upper age cut-off other than 65 and over. It was 25 and over in the Philippines, 35 and over in Tonga, and in Indonesia and Viet Nam it was 55 and over. The upper age cut-off used by the majority of the countries, i.e. 65 and over is what is used by the *Demographic Yearbook* system to collect data on educational attainment. This makes it difficult to tell whether or not countries have data that are disaggregated to a higher age cut-off.

Table 16: Examples of age categories used to classify data on educational attainment in selected countries

Country/area	Age or age groups used	Country/area	Upper age category used
Mauritania	6 and over	Philippines	25 and over
Iraq	10 and over	Tonga	35 and over
Seychelles	12-19, 20-24, ... 60-64	Indonesia	55 and over
Bahamas Namibia	15-24, 25-29, ... 60-64	Viet Nam	55 and over
Bermuda	16-19, 20-24, ... 60-64		
South Africa	15-19, 20-24, ... 35-54, 55-59		

102. With regard to school attendance, the *Principles and Recommendations* recommend that the data be classified by sex and by single years of age starting from the usual age for school entrance, such as age 5, up to age 29. The *Provisional Guidelines*, quoting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have recommended that this information be classified by single years of age from 2 to 24.²⁸

103. Annex 9 presents information on the classification by age and sex of data on school attendance for 48 countries or areas. It is encouraging to note that all the countries

²⁸ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Revised recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics", *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, annex 1.

covered reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* system data on this topic that are disaggregated by age. Only one (Solomon Islands) did not present the data separately for males and females. It should be noted, however, that the *Demographic Yearbook* table used to collect the data has 24 years as the upper age cut-off for the population attending school compared to 29 years used in the census recommendations. As a result, all but two of the countries or areas have used 24 years as the age cut-off for the data reported.

104. In 12 countries or areas the data were not classified by single years of age as recommended by international guidelines (table 17 and annex 9). Instead they were classified by either 5-year age groups as was the case in seven countries, or by a combination of single and grouped ages as was done in the remaining five countries.

105. With regard to the lowest age limit for tabulating the data on school attendance, countries display substantial differences in practices. In 27 countries or areas it was set at 5 years and at a higher age in the remaining at 21 years (see table 17, middle panel). In 12 of these countries or areas, the information was tabulated for the population 6 to 24 years of age and in four countries each for those aged from 7 and 15 years respectively.

106. Discrepancies between country practices and the tabulations of the *Demographic Yearbook*, on one hand, and international recommendations, on the other hand, with regard to the age and sex classification of data on educational characteristics should be addressed and resolved. Specifically, age categories used in tables on educational characteristics in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire should be made comparable to those in the census recommendations. This would improve country reporting of data that are classified according to international recommendations. Tabulations that show detailed age-disaggregated data on educational characteristics for older persons, for example, would provide more possibilities for comparisons between the old and young generations in the areas of literacy and formal educational attainment.

Table 17: Examples of age categories used to classify data on school attendance in selected countries

Country/area	Age groups used	Country/area	Minimum age used	Country/area	Upper age used
Kenya 1989	6-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24	Cote d'Ivoire 1988 Kenya 1989 Namibia 1991 Bolivia 1992 Uruguay 1985 Japan 1990 Latvia 1989 Hungary 1990 Rep. of Moldova 1989 Romania 1992 Russian Fed. 1989 Slovenia 1991	6	Fiji 1986	19
Bahamas 1990	5-9,...20-24	Burundi 1990 Philippines 1990 Finland 1985 Norway 1990	7	New Zealand 1991	22
Panama 1990	5, 6, ...19, 20-24	Singapore 1990	10		
Argentina 1991	5-9,...20-24	Belize 1991 France 1990 Poland 1988 Australia 1986	15		
Venezuela 1990	5, 6, ..14, 15-19, 20-24				
China – Macau 1991	5-9,...20-24				
Indonesia 1990	5-9,...20-24				
Singapore 1990	5-9,...20-24				
Australia 1986	15-19, 20-24				
Kiribati 1985	5-9,...20-24				
New Zealand 1991	5-14, 15, 16,...				
Solomon Is. 1986	5, 6, ...19, 20-24				

d. Economic activity status

107. The *Principles and Recommendations* suggest that data on population by economic activity status be tabulated by sex and age using the following age categories: under 15, 15-19,70-74, and 75 and over. The category “under 15” should cover all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is under 15 years. The *Provisional Guidelines* on the other hand recommend that at the highest level of detail, the following age categories should be used: under 10, single years from 10 to 24 years, five year-age groups from 25 to 54 years, single years from 55 to 74, five-year age groups from 75 to 84, and 85 and over. These age groupings are recommended to take account of varying minimum legal or lowest actual ages for entry into the labour force, and of retirement ages in different countries and cultural settings. For example, single years are recommended for ages 10-24 to permit detailed analyses concerning child labour and the population entering the labour force after completion of tertiary education.

108. As evidenced by the information in annex 10 and also table 18, there is wide variation in how information on the economic activity status of the population is tabulated by age and sex. Most of the differences relate to the classification of the information by age and not by sex. In four of the 129 countries or areas being reviewed, the data are combined for both sexes rather than being presented separately for males and females. The four countries are Lesotho, Mali, Rwanda, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Also, in nine cases, the data are not classified by age. These are Chad, Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda, Zambia, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

109. In the majority of cases, countries or areas tabulated the data by 5-year age groups as recommended in the census recommendations. This also applied to those that used a wider age group, such as 0-14, for the lowest age segment followed by 5-year age groups. In some cases, however, other age groupings were used. For example, in Niger and Chile, the data were classified by 10-year age categories. Sometimes a mixture of different age categories was used, such as combinations of 5, 10, 15 and sometimes 20-year age groups. Examples of this include South Africa, Swaziland, Puerto Rico, United States, Peru, India, Denmark, Gibraltar and the Federated States of Micronesia (see annex 10).

110. Countries or areas, as well as geographical regions, exhibit marked differences regarding the minimum age adopted for asking questions on economic activity. This age ranges from 0 to 16 years. The summary of country practices presented in table 18 shows that globally, about 48 per cent of the countries or areas asked these questions of the population aged 15 years and over. On a regional basis, however, there are variations with 78 per cent of the countries or areas in Europe compared to only 14 per cent of those in Africa adopting 15 years as the minimum age. For the African region, 10 was the most popular minimum age for asking questions on economic activity (used by 52 per cent) followed by age 12 years (21 per cent). In some cases (15 per cent), the data on economic activity were tabulated for the whole population starting at age 0 using a broad age category such as 0-6 years or 0-14 years. As it is hard to believe that the census collected

information on the economic activity of infants, it would be beneficial to adopt a more meaningful minimum age for collecting and tabulating these data as an ill-defined lower cut-off confounds the age specific activity rate for this age group.

Table 18: The percentage of countries by the lowest and highest age categories used to classify data on activity status, by major geographical region

Geographical region	Total number of countries	Lowest age used (years)									Upper age category used (years)					
		0 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	55 and over	60 and over	65 and over	67 and over	70 and over	75 and over
Africa	30	10.3	3.4	0.0	51.7	20.7	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	34.8	0.0	13.0	43.5
America, North	19	5.3	0.0	0.0	10.5	5.3	0.0	10.5	52.6	15.8	0.0	5.3	47.4	0.0	10.5	36.8
America, South	12	25.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	0.0	8.3	33.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	41.7	0.0	16.7	33.3
Asia	27	22.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	11.1	3.7	3.7	44.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	38.5	0.0	15.4	42.3
Europe	32	19.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	12.9	3.2	16.1	67.7
Oceania	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	44.4
Total	129	15.0	0.8	0.8	18.1	9.4	0.8	3.1	45.7	6.3	0.8	3.3	34.2	0.8	13.3	47.5

111. The upper age cut-off also varies between countries or areas with most of them using either 75 years and over or 65 years and over as the open-ended category. Together the two age categories were used by about 80 per cent of the countries or areas, with 48 per cent using 75 years and over and 34 using 65 years and over. It should be remembered that the census recommendations recommend using 75 years and over as the terminal age category for tabulating data on the economic characteristics of the population. About 13 per cent of the countries or areas used 70 years and over as the terminal age category. On a regional basis, most of the countries in Europe, Asia and Africa used 75 years and over as the upper age cut-off while most of those in Oceania, and in North and South America used 65 years and over.

112. Clearly, variations in country practices regarding the tabulation of the data by age and sex hamper the international comparability of the data. Use of varying age categories, as described above makes it difficult to make comparisons between the countries in terms of the population covered. Some recommendations on how to remedy the situation are provided in section 3.

e. Households and living arrangements

113. Annex 11 presents country practices on classifications by age and sex of data on population in households and living arrangements. This information is summarized by major geographical region in table 19. It should be noted that very few countries, especially in Africa, South America and Oceania have reported to the *Demographic Yearbook* information on households for the period under review.

114. Not all the countries that sent the information on population in households and living arrangements to the *Demographic Yearbook* for the period under review have the data disaggregated by sex. Of the 56 countries or areas covered by the review, the majority, about 95 per cent, have the data presented separately for males and females. Only three countries, Egypt, Aruba and Tajikistan, reported data that are combined for both sexes. On the other hand, all the covered countries or areas in South America, Europe and Oceania have the information disaggregated by sex.

115. In a few cases, the data were not presented by either age or sex (see annex 11). They were rather grouped together for both sexes and for all ages. This was the case, for example, for Egypt and Aruba.

116. With regard to the presentation, by age, of the data on population in households and living arrangements, the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* recommend the following categories: 0-4, 5-9, 80-84 and 85 years and over. At the highest level of detail, the *Provisional Guidelines on Standard International age Classifications* recommend that the data be presented for: under 15, single years for the population aged 15 to 29, by 5-year age groups between 30 and 84 years, and 85 years and over.

117. Overall, about 88 per cent of the countries shown in annex 11 presented the information on population in households and living arrangements by age. The African region has the lowest percentage of countries (43 per cent) with this information disaggregated by age compared to 100 per cent for the countries covered in Asia, Europe and Oceania. About 15 and 20 per cent of the countries in North America and South America respectively, did not have an age breakdown of the information.

118. Furthermore, it is observed both in annex 11 and table 19 that not all the countries that presented the information by age used 5-year age groups as recommended in the *Principles and Recommendations* or by the combination in the *Provisional Guidelines*. Only about 78 per cent of the countries or areas used 5-year age groups. The percentage is even lower for all the major geographical regions, except for Europe and North America. There are variations with regard to the countries that did not use 5-year age groups. As shown in annex 11, some countries used a combination of 5 and 10-year age groupings while others used 10 or even 15-year age categories.

119. As far as the lowest age category is concerned, all the countries used 0-14 as presented in the *Demographic Yearbook* Population Census Questionnaire on Household Characteristics. It should be noted that this practice differs from the guidelines in the *Principles and Recommendations* as presented above. For the upper age cut-off, 37 of the 49 countries (76 per cent) that presented the information by age used 75 years and over as the terminal age category. The remainder used a lower age cut-off. It should be mentioned that while 75 years and over is the terminal age group used in the *Demographic Yearbook* to request the data from the countries, this age is lower than 85 years and over that is recommended in both the *Principles and Recommendations* and the *Provisional Guidelines*.

Table 19: Percentage of countries according to the classification of data on households and living arrangements by age and sex, by major geographical region

Geographical area	Total number of countries	Percentage		
		With a sex classification	With an age classification	
			Total	Those that used 5-year age groups
Africa	7	85.7	42.9	66.7
America, North	14	92.9	85.7	83.3
America, South	5	100.0	80.0	50.0
Asia	12	91.7	100.0	75.0
Europe	15	100.0	100.0	86.7
Oceania	3	100.0	100.0	66.7
Total	56	94.6	87.5	77.6

f. Children ever born alive

120. There are some inconsistencies in the classification by age and sex of data on children ever born between the tabulation in the questionnaire of the *Demographic Yearbook* and consequently what countries report through the system, on one hand, and the classifications in the *Principles and Recommendations*, on the other (annex 12). In the census recommendations, the table on the number of children ever born alive has a breakdown by sex of child. The corresponding table in the questionnaire of the *Demographic Yearbook* does not present the data for male and female children separately. A second observation is that in the census recommendations, age for the female population is classified by 5-year age groups for the population aged 15 and over with an upper age cut-off of 85 years and over. The same age classification is used in the tabulation in the questionnaire of the *Demographic Yearbook*, but with 75 years and over as the terminal age category.

121. Annex 12 shows information for 82 countries or areas on the classification by age of data on the female population aged 15 years and over by number of children ever born alive. All the countries or areas, except one (Argentina), used 5-year age groups to classify age for the female population, and for all the countries, the lowest age group for presenting the data is 15-19. Argentina on the other hand used 5-year age categories from starting with 15-19 up to 45-49, followed by 10-year age groups from 50-59 up to 80-89 years.

122. There are two main differences between country practices and international recommendations regarding the presentation of the data on children ever born. First, national data on the number of children ever born alive are not presented separately for male and female children. It may be argued that the studies being presented here were conducted before the current census recommendations, which were developed for the 2000 round of censuses, were adopted. It is hoped that national data from the current round of censuses (1995-2004) will follow international guidelines on the tabulation of data on this topic.

123. Table 20 which presents a summary of annex 12 on the upper age cut-offs used to tabulate the information by age of the female population also illustrates differences in practices among the countries and also between them and what is recommended in the *Principles and Recommendations*. Overall, more countries (38 per cent) used 75 years and over as the terminal age category than any other upper age cut-off, but there are major differences by geographical region in the categories used. For example, more than half of the countries in North America and Europe adopted 75 years and over as the upper age limit compared to only 20 per cent in Oceania and 22 in Asia. On the other hand, 40 per cent of the countries in Oceania used 60 years and over as the terminal age category compared to none in North and South America and only 6 per cent in Europe. For countries in Africa and South America, 65 years and over was the most popular upper age cut-off.

124. Census data on fertility are valuable particularly for countries where birth registration statistics are lacking or deficient because they provide information for the computation of a variety of fertility indicators. Some of these indicators, such as the average number of children ever born alive by sex to women who have reached the end of the childbearing period; the average number of children born per woman who has already borne at least one child specified by sex; and parity specific birth rates by sex, all require data that are disaggregated by sex. Given the importance of these data, it is recommended that the relevant tables in the questionnaires of the *Demographic Yearbook* be revised to take this into account. The terminal age category for the *Demographic Yearbook* table on this topic should also be revised so that it is consistent with what is internationally recommended.

Table 20: Percentage of countries by highest age category used to classify data on children ever born alive by age of mother, by major geographical region

Geographical area	Total number of countries	Upper age category used					
		<60 years	60 years and over	65 years and over	70 years and over	75 years and over	90 years and over
Africa	18	22.2	0.0	44.4	5.6	27.8	0.0
America, North	16	0.0	18.8	25.0	0.0	56.3	0.0
America, South	9	0.0	0.0	44.4	11.1	33.3	11.1
Asia	18	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	0.0
Europe	16	6.3	0.0	0.0	37.5	56.3	0.0
Oceania	5	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Total	82	13.4	6.1	25.6	13.4	37.8	1.2

g. Deaths

125. International guidelines differ with regard to the recommended age categories for classifying data on deaths by sex and age. The *Principles and Recommendations* suggest use of the following age categories in the classification of information on deaths in the 12 months before the census by sex and age: under 1 year, 1-4, followed by five-year age groups from 5-9 to 80-84, and 85 and over. The *Provisional Guidelines* recommend that at the highest level of detail, data on deaths should be tabulated by single years to age 89 followed by 90 years and over as the terminal age category. The second preference is that the data be classified as follows: under 1, 1-4, followed by 10-year age groups from 5 to 74, and 75 years and over. In the *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*²⁹, the following age categories are recommended for tabulating information on deaths: under 1 year, 1-4, 5-9 (also showing single years up to 9 years), 10-14, ...95-99, 100 years and over.

126. Table 21 summarizes country practices, by major geographical region, in terms of how data on deaths are classified by sex and age. Details on categories used by countries, with regard to whether or not the data are classified by sex, and by five-year age groups, including lower and upper age categories used, are shown in annex 13.

127. Overall, countries present data on deaths by both sex and five-year age groups. Only three countries did not have sex classification and another four did not classify the information by five-year age groups. Two of these countries (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tonga) used 10-year age groups while the other two (Cayman Islands and Palau) used a combination of 10 and 20-year age groups as shown in annex 13. In terms of the lower age category for presenting the data, 10 per cent of the countries did not use 0-1, i.e., two countries in Africa, five in North America, one in South America, three in Asia

²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

and one in Europe. Some of the age categories used by these countries include, 0-4, 1-4, and 1-9 years.

128. With regard to the upper open-ended interval, about half of the countries covered used an age cut-off that is between 80 and 89 years. Information in table 21 shows that for all the major geographical regions, except Europe, more than 50 per cent of the countries used an upper age cut-off that is between 80 and 89 years. Annex 13 shows that most of the countries in this category have 85 years and over as the terminal age for presenting data on deaths by sex and age as is recommended by the census recommendations. For about 37 per cent of the countries, 100 years and over was the upper age category for this table although there are marked differences between geographical regions. While 64 per cent of the countries in Europe used this terminal age category, only 8 per cent of the countries in Africa and close to 13 per cent in Oceania did. On the other hand, about 38 per cent of the countries in Oceania compared to none in South America and 2 per cent in Europe used a terminal age category of less than 80 years.

Table 21: Percentage of countries according to the classification by age and sex, of data on deaths, by major geographical region

Geographical area	Number of countries	With a sex classification	Classified data by 5-year age groups	Used internationally recommended lowest age category (0-1)	Upper age category used			
					< 80 years	80-89 years	90-99 years	100 years and over
Africa	12	91.7	91.7	75.0	8.3	75.0	8.3	8.3
America, North	28	96.4	92.9	82.1	10.7	60.7	7.1	21.4
America, South	12	91.7	100.0	91.7	0.0	58.3	0.0	41.7
Asia	28	100.0	100.0	89.3	14.3	50.0	10.7	25.0
Europe	45	100.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	31.1	2.2	64.4
Oceania	8	100.0	75.0	100.0	37.5	50.0	0.0	12.5
Total	133	97.7	96.2	90.2	9.0	48.9	5.3	36.8

PART IV: IMPLICATIONS OF THE REVIEW FOR INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATIONS

5. The review of the *Demographic Yearbook* tabulations and of country practices with regard to the classification of data by age and sex has shown that:

- a. Sometimes there are differences between different sets of international recommendations in the recommended age classification categories for the same topic.
- b. Countries do not always conform to international guidelines.

6. The review of international recommendations on age classifications focuses on the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, Provisional Guidelines on Standard International Age Classifications*, and *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*, all developed by the United Nations Statistics Division. Table 22 presents a visual comparison of the age categories used by the three sets of international guidelines on age categories to be used for selected topics.

7. Of the seven topics review in Part III of this report, it is only for marital status that the recommended categories for classifying the data by age and sex are the same for the census recommendations and the *Provisional Guidelines*. For other topics, namely, population, educational characteristics, economic activity status, households and living arrangements, and deaths, the two sets of international recommendations show marked differences as shown in table 22.

8. The differences between the recommended age categories for the sets of international recommendations being reviewed relate to group sizes, i.e., the number of years grouped together, as well as to the lower age limit and upper age cut-offs used. In terms of the group sizes, the census recommendations only use the traditional 5-year age categories while the *Provisional Guidelines* tend to recommend a combination of single years and 5-year age groups. This is the case for the classification of data on literacy, educational attainment, economic activity status, and households and living arrangements. Single years are used to present the data for those aged up to 24 years (29 years for households) and also for those aged between 55 and 74 for economic activity status. Use of single years is deemed necessary in order to account for differences in country practices with regard to minimum legal ages such as for marriage, school entrance, and entry into and retirement from the labour force.

9. With regard to the lower and upper age cut-offs, there are also some variations among the three sets of international recommendations. For example, the upper open-ended age interval for the basic tabulation on population is 85 years and over for the census recommendations and 100 years and over for the *Provisional Guidelines*. Upper age cut-offs are different between the latter two international guidelines for the classification of data on economic activity status and for deaths as well. With regard to classification of deaths by age, the terminal age category is 85 years and over for the census recommendations, 90 years and over for the *Provisional Guidelines*, and 100

years and over for the vital statistics recommendations. For some topics, the *Provisional Guidelines* has recommended lower minimum ages than the census recommendations. For example, the *Guidelines* have recommended 2 years as the minimum age for classifying information on school attendance compared to 5 years for the census recommendations. The *Provisional Guidelines* recommends 10 years as the minimum for age classifications on economic activity which is set at a broad category of “under 15” years for the census recommendations.

Table 22: Recommended categories for classifying data by age for selected topics: a comparison of different international guidelines

Topic	Age categories used		
	Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	Provisional Guidelines on Standard International Age Classifications	Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System
Population	Under 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 years and over	Under 1, 1-4, 5-9,, 95-99, 100 years and over	
Literacy	10-14, 15-19,, 70-74, 75 years and over	10, 11, 12,, 24, 25-29, 30-34, ...70-74, 75 years and over	
Educational attainment	*-14, 15-19,, 80-84, 85 years and over	15, 16,, 24, 25-29, 30-34,, 70-74, 75 years and over	
School attendance	5, 6,, 29	2, 3, 4,, 24	
Economic activity status	⁺ -15, 15- 19,, 70-74, 75 years and over	Under 10, 10, 11, 12,24, 25-29, 30-34,, 55, 56,, 74, 75-79, 80-84, 85 years and over	
Households and living arrangements	0-4, 5-9,, 80-84, 85 years and over	Under 15, 15, 16,, 29, 30-34, 35-39,, 80-84, 85 years and over	
Deaths	Under1, 1-4, 5-9,, 80-84, 85 years and over	0, 1, 2,, 89, 90 years and over	Under1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-14,, 95-99, 100 years and over

* Lower age limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

⁺ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

10. Differences between the two sets of recommendations should be minimized in order not to confuse countries that are keen on adopting these international guidelines. Sometimes, however, the answer is not straightforward. For example, should the minimum age for school attendance in the census recommendations be lowered to 2 years to bring in line with what is recommended by UNESCO and the *Provisional Guidelines*? What are the possible advantages of using this lower age and does it have much international applicability? For the upper age cut-offs, the census recommendation should be revised up-ward where the two sets differ such as for population, economic activity and deaths so as to make the two comparable and have more age-detailed data available on older persons.

11. Likewise, use of single years of age in the census recommendations, similar to what is recommended in the *Provisional Guidelines* should be explored so as to bring the two sets in line. As part of this process, the United Nations Statistics Division may wish to convene a meeting of experts composed of data producers and users to discuss the merits and shortcomings of having the census recommendations have single year age categories as those recommended for the various topics in the *Provisional Guidelines*.

12. The review has shown that for some topics, many countries use a higher upper age cut-off than what is in the census recommendations. This is the case for the age classifications of data on population, marital status and also deaths. The *Principles and Recommendations* should be revised to take this into account. This is particularly important in view of emerging concerns about population ageing and the situation of older persons especially in developing countries and the needed data to study this phenomenon. For instance, research has shown that older men die earlier than older women in both developed and developing countries and that while most older men are currently married, most older women are widowed.³⁰ As a result of widowhood, older women are more likely to live alone which is of particular importance in times of illness or frailty when care giving is required. Research also shows that a substantial proportion of older persons, especially women, in developing countries are economically active.³¹ Older women also generally have lower education and literacy levels than older men. This has an effect on employment opportunities, particularly in the government and formal sectors which affect access to work related pensions. Detailed age data beyond the current set age of 85 years and over for most topics would provide very useful data for research on older persons in these and other areas of policy concern. For example, presenting age detailed data on household or family composition at the upper ages provides information on the living situation of older persons including on older women and men that live alone. It is, therefore recommended that the census recommendations be revised so that data are presented by age with a terminal age category of 100 years and over for the following topics which are part of this review: (1) literacy, (2) educational

³⁰ Knodel John and Mary Beth Ofstedal, "Gender and Aging in the Developing World: Where are the Men?", *Population Development Review* 29(4):677-698 (December 2003).

³¹ United Nations, *World Population Ageing: 1950-2050*. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIII.3.

attainment, (3) economic activity status, (4) marital status, (5) household or family composition, and (6) deaths.

13. Increasing the upper age cut-off to show detailed data for older persons is already being requested by some users of the data that are collected through the *Demographic Yearbook* system. For example, the Population Division has observed that as population ageing is progressing throughout the world, it becomes increasingly important to have demographic events and stocks tabulated in greater detail for the oldest-old segment of population, that is for ages above 80 years. As a result, the Division recommends having single year breakdowns, but notes that five-year groups for this age group are important as well. The Population Division further recommends that national statistical offices be encouraged to include higher age groups regularly.³²

14. On the lower end of the age spectrum, the results of this review have shown large disparities between countries with regard to the lowest age category used to present data particularly on marital status and economic activity status. While detailed age presentations for both topics in the census recommendations have 15-19 years as the initial age group, many countries included in the review have used much lower age limits such as 6 years for information on economic activity status and 10-14 years for marital status. Country practices with regard to the collection and presentation on data on these two topics is particularly influenced by the norms of the countries concerned. For instance, in countries where a large proportion of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, the collection of information on economic activity is likely to include persons at a much lower age than would be the case in situations where the employment of young children is not so common. Likewise, where early marriage, such as of young teenagers, is customary, data on marital status are likely to be tabulated for persons in their early teens.

15. It is recommended that the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* present data by single years of age for the population aged 10 to 24 years by economic activity status, and 10 to 29 years by marital status. The data for both topics should be presented from 25 or 30 years, as the case may be, by 5-year age groups up to 95-99 years. For example, presentation of detailed data by age for children (10-14 years) and youth (15-24 years) on marital status and economic activity status would accommodate varying national minimum legal and customary ages for marriage as well as minimum age-limits adopted for the census questions on economic activity and would provide detailed statistics on child labour and marriages. The census recommendations already recognize the need for detailed age presentations of data on children and youth by use of distributions by single years of age and sex as useful.³³ The recommendations further point out that given the priority on the girl child, as highlighted in the major United Nations international meetings, special attention needs to be given to improving

³² United Nations Population Division, "Meeting users needs: Data requirements and gaps". Paper presented at the United Nations Expert Group Meeting to Review the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* System, 10-14 November 2003 (ESA/STAT/AC.91/14).

³³ *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, p. 132.

and disseminating statistics on children. Of particular concern is the situation of the girl child with respect to school attendance, mortality, and early marriage among others.

16. Moreover, it is recommended that if single-year age distribution is not feasible for young children under 5 years, the presentation of data should at least distinguish between those under one year of age (infants) and those aged 1-4 years. For those aged 15-19 years, it is desirable to distinguish minors (15-17 years) from adults (18-19 years). In view of this, the census tabulation on the distribution of the population by age and sex and household composition should show as separate categories those aged under 1 year and those 1-4 years instead of presenting them as one category of 0-4 years as is currently the case.

Annex 1: Tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires that request data disaggregated by age and sex

1. Population census questionnaire

1. Population by single years of age and by five-year age groups and sex
2. Population by marital status, age and sex
3. Native and foreign born population by age and sex
4. Foreign born population by country of birth, age and sex
5. Foreign born population in the country for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex
6. Population 10 years of age and over by literacy, age and sex
7. Population 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age and sex
8. Population 5 to 24 years of age by school attendance, single years of age and sex

2. Questionnaire on population estimates

9. Estimated population by age (single years) and sex: latest available year
10. Estimated population by age, sex and marital status

3. Questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics

11. Long-term emigrants and immigrants by age and sex

4. Population census questionnaire on economic characteristics

12. Population by type of activity, age and sex
13. Population not economically active by functional categories, age and sex
14. Economically active population by industry, age and sex
15. Economically active population by occupation, age and sex
16. Economically active foreign-born population by occupation, age and sex
17. Economically active population by status, age and sex

5. Population census questionnaire on household characteristics

18. Population by age, sex and type of household
19. Households by age and sex of household head or other reference member of household and household size
20. Households by age, sex and marital status of head of household or other reference member of household
21. Households by number of persons in household and relationship to head or other reference member of household by age and sex of head of household or other reference member
22. Population by number of persons in household and relationship to head of other reference member of household by age and sex of head of household or other reference member

23. Households by type of household, number of household members and presence of spouse by age and sex of head or other reference member of household
24. Households and population in households by sex, size of household and presence of persons 60 years of age and over
25. Household population by relationship to householder, (head or reference person), age and sex
26. Households and population in households by number of persons 60 years of age and over by age, sex of householder and type of household

6. Questionnaire on vital statistics

27. Live births by age of mother and sex of child
28. Abridged and complete life table
29. Deaths (exclusive of foetal deaths) by age and sex
30. Deaths by age and marital status (and by sex)
31. Deaths by age, sex and occupation
32. Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) by age and sex
33. Marriages by age of bride and groom
34. First marriages by age of groom and bride
35. Marriages by age of previous marital status of bride and groom
36. Divorces by age of husband and wife
37. Divorces by duration of marriage and age of husband and wife

Annex 2: Tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires that request data disaggregated by age only

1. Population census questionnaire

1. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children born alive
2. Female population 15 years of age and over by age and number of children living

2. Population census questionnaire on economic characteristics

3. Female population by type of activity, age and marital status

3. Questionnaire on vital statistics

4. Live births by age of father
5. Live births by age of mother and live birth order
6. Live births by gestational age
7. Late foetal deaths by age of mother
8. Late foetal deaths by age of mother and total birth order
9. Foetal deaths by period of gestation
10. Legally induced abortions by age and number of previous live births of mother

Annex 3: Tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires that request data disaggregated by sex only

1. Population census questionnaire

1. Total area and population by urban/rural residence
2. Population by major civil divisions by urban/rural residence
3. Population in localities by size-class of locality and sex
4. Population of national capital and other principal cities
5. Population by country of citizenship and sex
6. Population by national and/or ethnic group and sex
7. Population by religion and sex
8. Population by language and sex

2. Questionnaire on population estimates

9. De facto population estimates of capital and cities of 100 000 or more inhabitants

3. Population census questionnaire on economic characteristics

10. Economically active population by status, industry and sex
11. Economically active population by status, occupation and sex

4. Questionnaire on vital statistics

12. Vital statistics summary
13. Live births by legitimacy and sex

Annex 4: Tables in the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires that request data that are not disaggregated by either age or sex

1. Population census questionnaire

1. Households, population in households and number of family nuclei by size of household and number of persons not living in households

2. Questionnaire on population estimates

3. De facto population estimates by urban/rural residence as of midyear (1 July) each year beginning in 1960

4. Questionnaire on international migration and travel statistics

3. Major categories of international departures and arrivals
4. Long-term emigrants and immigrants by country of intended long-term residence or by country of last long-term residence

5. Questionnaire on vital statistics

5. Live births by month of birth
6. Live births by live-birth order
7. Legitimate live-birth by duration of marriage
8. Live births by birth-weight
9. Live births by type of birth
10. Total fertility rate and gross and net reproduction rate
11. Deaths (exclusive of foetal deaths) by month of death
12. Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) by month of death
13. Marriages by month of marriage
14. Divorces by duration of marriage
15. Divorces by number of dependent children

Annex 5: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on population by age and sex

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
AFRICA					
Algeria	1998	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Benin	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Botswana	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Burkina Faso	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Burundi	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Chad	1993	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Egypt	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+
Ethiopia	1999	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Gabon	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Gambia	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Ghana	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Guinea-Bissau	1991	Y	N, 0-1, 1-7, 8-14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-44	0-1	45+
Lesotho	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+
Malawi	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Mauritania	1993	Y	Y	0-4	95+
Mauritius	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Morocco	2000	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Mozambique	1998	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Namibia	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Nigeria	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Réunion	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Rwanda	1991	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Saint Helena	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Senegal	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Seychelles	1998	Y	Y	0-4	80+
South Africa	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Sudan	1993	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Swaziland	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Tunisia	1994	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Uganda	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Zambia	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Zimbabwe	1992	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
NORTH AMERICA					
Anguilla	1992	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Antigua and Barbuda	1996	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Aruba	1997	Y	Y	0-4	95+
Bahamas	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Belize	1998	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Bermuda	1997	Y	Y	0-4	80+
British Virgin Islands	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Canada	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Costa Rica	1998	Y	Mixed, 10-year groups from 30-39	0-4	70+
Cuba	1998	Y	Mixed, 65-74, 75-84	0-1	85+
Dominica	1998	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Dominican Republic	1995	Y	Y	0-4	75+
El Salvador	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Greenland	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Guadeloupe	1992	Y	Y	0-4	90+
Guatemala	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Haiti	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Jamaica	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Martinique	1992	Y	Y	0-4	90+
Mexico	1995	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Netherlands Antilles	2000	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Nicaragua	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Panama	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Puerto Rico	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1996	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Saint Lucia	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Saint Vincent / Grenadines	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Trinidad and Tobago	1997	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
United States	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	1995	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Bolivia	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Brazil	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Chile	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Colombia	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Ecuador	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1996	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Paraguay	1992	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Peru	1998	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Suriname	1995	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Uruguay	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Venezuela	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
ASIA					
Armenia	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Azerbaijan	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Bahrain	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+
Bangladesh	1991	Y	Mixed, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-59	0-4	60+
Bhutan					
Brunei Darussalam	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Cambodia	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
China	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
China, Hong Kong SAR	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
China, Macao SAR	2000	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Cyprus	1992	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Georgia	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
India	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Indonesia	1997	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Israel	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Japan	1995	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Jordan	1994	Y	Y	0-4	95+
Kazakhstan	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Korea, Republic of	1995	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Kuwait	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Kyrgyzstan	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Malaysia	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Maldives	1995	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Mongolia	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	70+
Myanmar	1997	Y	Y	0-4	65+
Nepal	1998	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Occupied Palestinian Ter.	1997	Y	Y	0-4	95+
Pakistan	1998	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Philippines	1995	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Saudi Arabia	1992	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Singapore	2000	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Sri Lanka	1998	Y	Y	0-4	70+
Syrian Arab Republic	1994	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Tajikistan	1993	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Thailand	2000	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Turkey	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	75+
Turkmenistan	1995	Y	Y	0-4	100+
Uzbekistan	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Viet Nam	1992	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Yemen	1994	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
EUROPE					
Andorra	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Austria	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Belarus	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Belgium	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Bulgaria	1999	Y	Y	0-4	80+
Channel Islands: Guernsey	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Jersey	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Croatia	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Czech Republic	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Denmark	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Estonia	1997	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Faeroe Islands	1991	Y	Y	0-4	100+
Finland	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
France	1998	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Germany	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Gibraltar	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Greece	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Hungary	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Iceland	1997	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Ireland	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Isle of Man	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Italy	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Latvia	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Liechtenstein	1997	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Lithuania	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Luxembourg	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Malta	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
Netherlands	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	95+
Norway	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Poland	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+
Portugal	1991	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Republic of Moldova	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Romania	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	85+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Russian Federation	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
San Marino	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Slovakia	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Slovenia	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Spain	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Sweden	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Switzerland	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
The FYR of Macedonia	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Ukraine	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
United Kingdom	1999	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Yugoslavia	1998	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
OCEANIA					
Australia	2000	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Cook Islands	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	90+
French Polynesia	1999	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
Marshall Islands	1995	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1994	Y	Y	0-4	85+
New Caledonia	1994	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	80+
New Zealand	1996	Y	Y, except 0-1, 1-4	0-1	100+
Niue	1997	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Palau	1995	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Tonga	1999	Y	Y	0-4	75+
Tuvalu	1991	Y	Y	0-4	75+

Annex 6: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on marital status

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
AFRICA						
Algeria	1987	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Botswana	1991	Y	Y	12-14	65+	
Burkina Faso	1985	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Burundi	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Cape Verde	1990	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Central African Republic	1988	Y	Y	10-14	60+	
Comoros	1991	Y	Y	12-14	55+	
Cote d'Ivoire	1988	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Egypt	1986	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Gabon	1993	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Kenya	1989	Y	Y	12-14	65+	
Malawi	1987	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Mali	1987	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Mauritius	1990	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Morocco	1994	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Namibia	1991	Y	Mixed (30-39, 40-49, 50-64)	15-19	65+	
Nigeria	1991	Y	Y	10-14	85+	
Réunion	1990	Y	Y (60-74, 75-79)	15-19	80+	
Saint Helena	1987	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	Y	Y	10-14	70+	
Senegal	1988	Y	Y	<15	70+	
Seychelles	1987	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
South Africa	1991	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Swaziland	1986	Y	N (10-year age groups)	10-19	70+	
Tunisia	1994	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Uganda	1991	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Zambia	1990	Y	Y	12-14	55+	
Zimbabwe	1992	Y	Y	<15	75+	
NORTH AMERICA						
Aruba	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Bahamas	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Belize	1991	Y	Y	15-19	85+	
Bermuda	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
British Virgin Islands	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Canada	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Cayman Islands	1989	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
El Salvador	1992	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Jamaica	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Mexico	1990	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Netherlands Antilles	1992	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Panama	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Puerto Rico	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Saint Vincent / Grenadines	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
United States	1990	Y	N (35-44, 45-54)	15-19	75+	
United States Virgin Islands	1990	Y	N			x
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Bolivia	1992	Y	Y	12-14	70+	
Brazil	1991	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Chile	1992	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Colombia	1993	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Ecuador	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Falkland Islands	1986	Y	10-year age groups	20-29	70+	
French Guiana	1990	Y	Mixed (60-74)	15-19	80+	
Paraguay	1992	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Uruguay	1996	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Venezuela	1990	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
ASIA						
Bahrain	1991	Y	Y	12-14	65+	
Brunei Darussalam	1991	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
China	1990	Y	Y	15-19	60+	
China, Hong Kong SAR	1996	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
China, Macao SAR	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Cyprus	1992	Y	Y	<15	75+	
India	1991	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Indonesia	1990	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Iraq	1987	Y	Y	12-14	75+	
Japan	1995	Y	Y	15-19	95+	
Kazakhstan	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Korea, Republic of	1995	Y	Y	15-19	85+	
Kuwait	1988	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Kyrgyzstan	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Malaysia	1991	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Maldives	1990	Y	Y	12-14	65+	
Nepal	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Philippines	1995	Y	Y	10-14	85+	
Qatar	1986	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Singapore	1990	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
Tajikistan	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Thailand	1990	Y	Y	13-14	70+	
Turkey	1990	Y	Y	<15	65+	
Viet Nam	1989	Y	Y	10-14	60+	
Yemen	1994	Y	Y	10-14	75+	
EUROPE						
Austria	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Belarus	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Bulgaria	1985	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Channel Islands: Guernsey	1996	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Jersey	1996	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Croatia	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Czech Republic	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Denmark	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Finland	1985	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
France	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Gibraltar	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Greece	1991	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Hungary	1990	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Ireland	1996	Y	Y	15-19	85+	
Isle of Man	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Latvia	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Lithuania	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Luxembourg	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Monaco	1990	Y				x
Norway	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Poland	1988	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Portugal	1991	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Republic of Moldova	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Romania	1992	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Russian Federation	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
Slovakia	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Slovenia	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Spain	1991	Y	Y	<15	75+	
Sweden	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Switzerland	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Ukraine	1989	Y	Y	15-19	70+	
United Kingdom	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Yugoslavia	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
OCEANIA						
American Samoa	1990	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Australia	1986	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Fiji	1986	Y	Y	15-19	55+	
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1994	Y	N (25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64)	15-19	65+	
New Caledonia	1989	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
New Zealand	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Niue	1986	Y	Y	15-19	60+	
Norfolk Island	1986	Y				x
Pitcairn	1991	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Tonga	1986	Y	Y	15-19	75+	
Vanuatu	1989	Y	Y	<15	75+	

Annex 7: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on literacy

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
AFRICA						
Algeria	1987	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Burundi	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Cape Verde	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Central African Republic	1988	Y	mixed (15-24, 25-34)	10-14	65+	
Cote d'Ivoire	1988	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Egypt	1986	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Malawi	1987	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Mauritania	1988	Y		10+		x
Mauritius	1990	Y	Y	12-14	65+	
Namibia	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Rwanda	1991	N	Y	10-14	65+	
Senegal	1988	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Seychelles	1987	Y	Y	12-14	65+	
Swaziland	1986	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Uganda	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
NORTH AMERICA						
Belize	1991	Y	14-19, 20-34, 35-64	14-19	65+	
Panama	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	1992	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Chile	1992	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Ecuador	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Uruguay	1985	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
ASIA						
Bahrain	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Brunei Darussalam	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
China	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
India	1991	Y		7+		x
Indonesia	1990	Y	Y	10-14	55+	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Iraq	1987	Y				x
Kazakhstan	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Kuwait	1985	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Maldives	1985	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Philippines	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Qatar	1986	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Singapore	1990	Y				x
Thailand	1990	Y		6+		x
Turkey	1990	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Viet Nam	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
EUROPE						
Estonia	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Latvia	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Lithuania	1989	Y	Y	9-14	65+	
Malta	1985	Y	Y	10-19	65+	
Republic of Moldova	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Romania	1992	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Russian Federation	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Slovenia	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
Spain	1991	Y	Y	10-14	65+	
OCEANIA						
New Caledonia	1989	Y	Y	10-14	65+	

Annex 8: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on educational attainment

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
AFRICA						
Algeria	1987	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Botswana	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Burundi	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Central African Republic	1988	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Cote d'Ivoire	1988	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Egypt	1986	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Malawi	1987	Y	Y	15-19	55+	
Mauritania	1988	Y		6+		x
Mauritius	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Namibia	1991	Y	Mixed	15-24	65+	
Seychelles	1987	Y	Mixed	12-19	65+	
South Africa	1985	Y	Mixed (35-54)	15-19	65+	
Swaziland	1986	Y	Y	15-19	55+	
Uganda	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
NORTH AMERICA						
Aruba	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Bahamas	1990	Y	Mixed	15-24	65+	
Belize	1991	Y		15-19		x
Bermuda	1991	Y	Mixed	16-19	65+	
Canada	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Cayman Islands	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Mexico	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Panama	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	1992	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Ecuador	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Uruguay	1985	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
ASIA						
Bahrain	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Hong Kong	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Indonesia	1990	Y	Y	15-19	55+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Iraq	1987	Y		10+		x
Japan	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Kazakhstan	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Korea, Rep. of	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Kuwait	1985	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Maldives	1985	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Philippines	1990	Y	Y	15-19	25+	
Qatar	1986	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Thailand	1990	Y		15-19		x
Turkey	1985	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Viet Nam	1989	Y	Y	15-19	55+	
EUROPE						
Estonia	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Finland	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
France	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Latvia	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Lithuania	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Norway	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Poland	1988	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Republic of Moldova	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Romania	1992	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Russian Federation	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Slovenia	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Spain	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
OCEANIA						
Fiji	1986	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Guam	1990	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
New Caledonia	1989	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
New Zealand	1991	Y	Y	15-19	65+	
Tonga	1986	Y	N	25-34	35+	

Annex 9: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on school attendance

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
AFRICA					
Botswana	1991	Y	Y	5	24
Burundi	1990	Y	Y	7	24
Central African Republic	1988	Y	Y	5	24
Comoros	1991	Y	Y	5	24
Cote d'Ivoire	1988	Y	Y	6	24
Kenya	1989	Y	N (6-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24)	6-9	20-24
Malawi	1987	Y	Y	5	24
Mauritius	1990	Y	Y	5	24
Namibia	1991	Y	Y	6	24
Swaziland	1986	Y	Y	5	24
NORTH AMERICA					
Aruba	1991	Y	Y	5	24
Bahamas	1990	Y	N (5-year age groups)	5-9	20-24
Belize	1991	Y	Y	15	24
Bermuda	1991	Y	Y	5	24
Canada	1991	Y	Y	5	24
Cayman Islands	1989	Y	Y	5	24
Panama	1990	Y	Mixed (20-24)	5	20-24
United States	1990	Y	Y	5	24
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	1991	Y	N (5-year age groups)	5-9	24
Bolivia	1992	Y	Y	6	20-24
Uruguay	1985	Y	Y	6	24
Venezuela	1990	Y	Mixed (15-19, 20-24)	5	24
ASIA					
Bahrain	1991	Y	Y	5	24
China – Macau	1991	Y	N (5-year age groups)	5-9	24

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Hong Kong	1991	Y	Y	5	24
Indonesia	1990	Y	N (5-year age groups)	5-9	20-24
Japan	1990	Y	Y	6	24
Philippines	1990	Y	Y	7	24
Qatar	1986	Y	Y	5	24
Singapore	1990	Y	N (5-year age groups)	10-14	20-24
Viet Nam	1989	Y	Y	5	24
EUROPE					
Finland	1985	Y	Y	7	24
France	1990	Y	Y	15	24
Hungary	1990	Y	Y	6	24
Ireland	1986	Y	Y	5	24
Latvia	1989	Y	Y	6	24
Norway	1990	Y	Y	7	24
Poland	1988	Y	Y	15	24
Republic of Moldova	1989	Y	Y	6	24
Romania	1992	Y	Y	6	24
Russian Federation	1989	Y	Y	6	24
Slovenia	1991	Y	Y	6	24
OCEANIA					
Australia	1986	Y	N (5-year age groups)	15-19	20-24
Fiji	1986	Y	Y	5	19
Kiribati	1985	Y	N (5-year age groups)	5-9	24
New Zealand	1991	Y	Mixed (5-14)	5-14	22
Solomon Islands	1986	N	Mixed (20-24)	5	20-24
Tonga	1986	Y	Y	5	24

Annex 10: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on economic activity status

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
AFRICA						
Algeria	1987	Y	Y	10	60+	
Benin	1992	Y	Y	10	65+	
Botswana	1991	Y	Y	12	75+	
Burundi	1990	Y	Y	10	65+	
Cape Verde	1990	Y	Y	10	75+	
Chad	1993	Y		15+		x
Comoros	1991	Y		12+		x
Egypt	1986	Y	Y (except 6-14)	6	75+	
Gabon	1993	Y	Y	10	65+	
Kenya	1989	Y				x
Lesotho	1996	N		10+		x
Malawi	1987	Y	Y	10	60+	
Mali	1987	N	Y	0-6	75+	
Mauritania	1988	Y		10+		x
Mauritius	1990	Y	Y	12	75+	
Morocco	1994	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Namibia	1991	Y	Y	10	65+	
Niger	1988	Y	10-year age groups	10	70+	
Nigeria	1991	Y	Y	10	75+	
Réunion	1990	Y	Y	15	70+	
Rwanda	1991	N	N	10		x
Saint Helena	1998	Y	Y	15	65+	
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	Y	Y	10	70+	
Seychelles	1997	Y	Y	12	65+	
South Africa	1985	Y	N (0-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-54, 55-64)	0-19	65+	
Swaziland	1986	Y	Y (except 40-49 and 50-64)	12	65+	
Tunisia	1994	Y	Y	15	75+	
Uganda	1991	Y	Y	10	75+	
Zambia	1990	Y	N	12		x
Zimbabwe	1992	Y	Y	10	75+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
NORTH AMERICA						
Aruba	1991	Y	Y	14	65+	
Bahamas	1990	Y	Y	15	65+	
Belize	1991	Y	Y	14	75+	
Bermuda	1991	Y	Y	16	75+	
British Virgin Islands	1991	Y	Y	15	65+	
Canada	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Cayman Islands	1989	Y	Y	15	75+	
El Salvador	1992	Y	Y	10	75+	
Guadeloupe	1990	Y	Y	15	70+	
Jamaica	1991	Y	Y	0-14	65+	
Martinique	1990	Y	Y	15	70+	
Mexico	1990	Y	Y	12	65+	
Netherlands Antilles	1992	Y	Y	15	65+	
Panama	1990	Y	Y	10	60+	
Puerto Rico	1990	Y	Mixed (5-year except 35-44 and 45-54)	16	75+	
Saint Lucia	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Saint Vincent / Grenadines	1991	Y	Y	15	65+	
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	Y	Y	15	65+	
United States	1990	Y	N (16-19, 20-24, 25-54, 55-64)	16	65+	
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	1991	Y	Y	14	75+	
Bolivia	1992	Y	Y (except 7-14)	0-6	70+	
Brazil	1990	Y	Y	10	75+	
Chile	1992	Y	N (10-year age groups)	15	65+	
Colombia	1993	Y	Y	0-14	65+	
Ecuador	1990	Y	Y(except 8-14)	8	65+	
Falkland Islands	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
French Guiana	1999	Y	Y	15	65+	
Guyana	1990	Y	Y	15	70+	
Peru	1993	Y	N (0-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-64)	0-14	65+	
Uruguay	1996	Y	Y	12	75+	
Venezuela	1990	Y	Y	12	55+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
ASIA						
Bahrain	1991	Y	Y	12	65+	
Brunei Darussalam	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Cambodia	1998	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
China	1990	Y	Y	15	65+	
China, Hong Kong SAR	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
China, Macao SAR	1991	Y	Y	14	75+	
Cyprus	1992	Y	Y	15	75+	
India	1991	Y	Mixed (10-year age groups for 40-49, 50-59, 60-69)	0-14	75+	
Indonesia	1990	Y	Y	10	65+	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1996	Y	Y	10	65+	
Israel	1995	Y	Y	15	75+	
Japan	1995	Y	Y	15	75+	
Jordan	1995	Y	Y	15	75+	
Kazakhstan	1989	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Korea, Republic of	1990	Y	Y	15	70+	
Kuwait	1985	Y	Y	15	65+	
Kyrgyzstan	1989	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Maldives	1995	Y	Y	12	65+	
Nepal	1991	Y	Y	10	65+	
Occupied Palestinian Ter.	1997	Y	N	10		x
Philippines	1990	Y	Y	15	75+	
Qatar	1986	Y	Y	15	75+	
Singapore	1990	Y	Y	15	60+	
Tajikistan	1989	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Turkey	1990	Y	Y	12	65+	
Viet Nam	1989	Y	Y	13	65+	
Yemen	1994	Y	Y	0-14	65+	
EUROPE						
Austria	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Belarus	1999	Y	Y	15	70+	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	Y				x
Channel Islands: Guernsey	1996	Y	Y	15	75+	
Jersey	1996	Y	Y	15	75+	
Croatia	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Czech Rep.	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Denmark	1991	Y	Y (except 60-66)	16	67+	
Finland	1995	Y	Y	15	75+	
France	1990	Y	Y	15	75+	
Gibraltar	1991	Y	N (15-17, 18-24, 25-54, 55-59, 60-64)	15	65+	
Greece	1991	Y	Y	10	75+	
Hungary	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Ireland	1996	Y	Y	15	75+	
Isle of Man	1996	Y	Y	15	75+	
Latvia	1989	Y	Y	15	70+	
Lithuania	1989	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Luxembourg	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Malta	1985	Y	Y	15	65+	
Norway	1990	Y	Y	15	75+	
Poland	1988	Y	Y	15	75+	
Portugal	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Romania	1992	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Russian Federation	1989	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Slovakia	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Slovenia	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Spain	1991	Y	Y	16	65+	
Sweden	1995	Y	Y	16	75+	
Switzerland	1990	Y	Y	15	75+	
The FYR of Macedonia	1994	Y	Y	15	75+	
Ukraine	1989	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Yugoslavia	1991	Y	Y	15	65+	
OCEANIA						
American Samoa	1990	Y	Y	16	75+	
Australia	1986	Y	Y	15	65+	
Cook Islands	1991	Y	Y	15	65+	
Fiji	1986	Y	Y	15	65+	
Guam	1990	Y	Y	16	75+	
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1994	N	Mixed (5-year age groups except 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64)	15	65+	
New Zealand	1991	Y	Y	15	75+	
Tonga	1986	Y	Y	15	65+	

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Vanuatu	1989	Y	Y	15	75+	

Annex 11: Countries by the classification, by age and sex, of data on population in households and living arrangements

Country	Latest year available	With as sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
AFRICA						
Cape Verde	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Egypt	1986	N				x
Malawi	1987	Y				x
Mauritius	1990	Y	15-19, 20-24, followed by 10-year age groups	0-14	65+	
Namibia	1991	Y				x
Seychelles	1996	Y				x
Zimbabwe	1992	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
NORTH AMERICA						
Aruba	1991	N				x
Bahamas	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Bermuda	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Canada	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Cayman Islands	1989	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Guadeloupe	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Martinique	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Mexico	1990	Y	Y	0-14	65+	
Netherlands Antilles	1992	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Puerto Rico	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Saint Lucia	1991	Y				x
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
United States	1994	Y	10-year age groups from 45 onward	0-14	75+	
United States Virgin Islands	1990	Y	mixed – 35-44, 45-54, 55-59, 60-69, 70-74	0-14	75+	
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	1991	Y	15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65-74	0-14	75+	

Country	Latest year available	With as sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No classification age
Bolivia	1992	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Paraguay	1992	Y				x
Peru	1993	Y	15-year age groups (15-29, 30-44, 45-64)	0-14	65+	
Uruguay	1985	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
ASIA						
China	1990	Y	Y	0-14	60+	
China, Hong Kong SAR	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
China, Macao SAR	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Cyprus	1992	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1991	Y	Y	0-14	65+	
Japan	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Kazakhstan	1989	Y	Mixed (20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69)	0-14	70+	
Korea, Republic of	1985	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Kuwait	1985	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Philippines	1990	Y	15-29, 30-49	0-14	50+	
Tajikistan	1989	N	15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69	0-14	70+	
Viet Nam	1989	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
EUROPE						
Belarus	1989	Y	Mixed (15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, followed by 5-year age groups)	0-14	70+	
Channel Islands: Guernsey	1996	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Denmark	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Finland	1995	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Fed. Rep. Germany	1987	Y	Y	0-19	75+	
Greece	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Hungary	1996	Y	Y; 10-year groups for 60-69, 70-79	0-14	80+	
Ireland	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	

Country	Latest year available	With as sex classification	Age classification used			
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category	No age classification
Norway	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Poland	1988	Y	Y	0-14	70+	
Portugal	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Romania	1992	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
San Marino	1985	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Slovenia	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
Sweden	1990	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
OCEANIA						
Australia	1986	Y	Mixed (15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45, 54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69)	0-14	70+	
Cook Islands	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	
New Zealand	1991	Y	Y	0-14	75+	

Annex 12: Countries by classification, by age, of data on the total number of children ever born alive by age of mother

Country	Latest year available	Age classification used		
		5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
AFRICA				
Benin	1992	Y	15-19	75+
Botswana	1991	Y	15-19	65+
Burkina Faso	1985	Y	15-19	75+
Burundi	1990	Y	15-19	65+
Central African Republic	1988	Y	15-19	55+
Cote d'Ivoire	1988	Y	15-19	55+
Gabon	1993	Y	15-19	65+
Malawi	1987	Y	15-19	65+
Mauritius	1990	Y	15-19	75+
Morocco	1994	Y	15-19	45+
Namibia	1991	Y	15-19	65+
Saint Helena	1987	Y	15-19	75+
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	Y	15-19	70+
Senegal	1988	Y	15-19	50+
Seychelles	1987	Y	15-19	65+
Swaziland	1986	Y	15-19	65+
Uganda	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Zambia	1990	Y	15-19	65+
NORTH AMERICA				
Aruba	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Bahamas	1990	Y	15-19	75+
Belize	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Bermuda	1991	Y	15-19	75+
British Virgin Islands	1991	Y	15-19	60+
Canada	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Cayman Islands	1989	Y	15-19	75+
El Salvador	1992	Y	15-19	75+
Mexico	1990	Y	15-19	75+
Netherlands Antilles	1992	Y	15-19	75+
Panama	1990	Y	15-19	65+
Puerto Rico	1990	Y	15-19	65+
Saint Lucia	1992	Y	15-19	65+
Saint Vincent / Grenadines	1991	Y	15-19	60+
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	Y	15-19	65+

Country	Latest year available	Age classification used		
		5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
United States	1990	Y	15-19	60+
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1991	Y (10-years starting 50-59)	15-19	90+
Bolivia	1992	Y	15-19	70+
Brazil	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Chile	1992	Y	15-19	65+
Colombia	1993	Y	15-19	65+
Ecuador	1990	Y	15-19	65+
Paraguay	1992	Y	15-19	75+
Uruguay	1996	Y	15-19	75+
Venezuela	1990	Y	15-19	65+
ASIA				
Bahrain	1991	Y	15-19	65+
China	1990	Y	15-19	60+
China, Macao SAR	1991	Y	15-19	
Cyprus	1992	Y	15-19	75+
India	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Indonesia	1990	Y	15-19	75+
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1986	Y	15-19	65+
Iraq	1987	Y	15-19	50+
Kazakhstan	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Korea, Republic of	1990	Y	15-19	75+
Maldives	1990	Y	15-19	65+
Nepal	1991	Y	15-19	45+
Philippines	1990	Y	15-19	45+
Qatar	1986	Y	15-19	50+
Singapore	1990	Y	15-19	50+
Tajikistan	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Turkey	1990	Y	15-19	65+
Yemen	1994	Y	15-19	60+
EUROPE				
Belarus	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Croatia	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Czech Republic	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Estonia	1989	Y	15-19	70+

Country	Latest year available	Age classification used		
		5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Finland	1990	Y	15-19	50+
Hungary	1990	Y	15-19	75+
Latvia	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Luxembourg	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Portugal	1991	Y	15-19	75+
Republic of Moldova	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Romania	1992	Y	15-19	75+
Russian Federation	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Slovenia	1991	Y	15-19	75+
The FYR of Macedonia	1994	Y	15-19	75+
Ukraine	1989	Y	15-19	70+
Yugoslavia	1991	Y	15-19	75+
OCEANIA				
Australia	1986	Y	15-19	65+
Fiji	1986	Y	15-19	75+
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1994	Y	15-19	45+
Tonga	1986	Y	15-19	70+
Vanuatu	1989	Y	15-19	45+

Annex 13: Countries by classification, by age and sex, of data on deaths

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
AFRICA					
Algeria	1998	Y	Y	0-1	80+
Cape Verde	1991	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Egypt	1998	Y	Y	0-1	75+
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1996	Y	10-year groups from 10-19	0-1	80+
Malawi	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Mauritius	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Morocco	1999	Y	Y	0-1	80+
Réunion	1997	N	Y	0-1	100+
Saint Helena	1999	Y	Y	50-54	95+
Seychelles	1998	Y	Y	1-4	85+
South Africa	1996	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Tunisia	1995	Y	Y	0-1	85+
NORTH AMERICA					
Anguilla	1999	N	N	1-9	70+
Antigua and Barbuda	1995	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Bahamas	1998	Y	Y	1-4	100+
Barbados	1991	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Belize	1998	Y	Y	0-1	80+
Bermuda	1998	Y	Y	15-19	100+
Canada	1997	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Cayman Islands	1994	Y	N (0-1, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64)	0-1	65+
Costa Rica	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Cuba	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Dominican Republic	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
El Salvador	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Greenland	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Guadeloupe	1991	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Guatemala	1998	Y	Y	0-1	95+
Jamaica	1991	Y	Y	0-1	75+
Martinique	1992	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Mexico	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Netherlands Antilles	1992	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Nicaragua	1999	Y	Y	0-1	95+
Panama	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Puerto Rico	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1996	Y	Y	0-1	85+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Saint Lucia	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Saint Vincent / Grenadines	1992	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Trinidad and Tobago	1997	Y	Y	0-1	100+
United States	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
United States Virgin Islands	1993	Y	Y	0-1	85+
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Bolivia	1991	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Brazil	1996	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Chile	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Colombia	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Ecuador	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Falkland Islands	1992	Y	Y	20-24	85+
French Guiana	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Paraguay	1992	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Suriname	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Uruguay	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Venezuela	1999	N	Y	0-1	100+
ASIA					
Armenia	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Azerbaijan	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Bahrain	1999	Y	Y	0-1	75+
Brunei Darussalam	1992	Y	Y	0-4	70+
China	1999	Y	Y	0-4	90+
China, Hong Kong SAR	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
China, Macao SAR	2000	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Cyprus	1999	Y	Y	0-1	80+
Georgia	1997	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1991	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Israel	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Japan	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Kazakhstan	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	1993	Y	Y	0-4	85+
Korea, Republic of	1999	Y	Y	0-1	95+
Kuwait	1996	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Kyrgyzstan	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Malaysia	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Maldives	1996	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Mongolia	1998	Y	Y	0-1	70+
Pakistan	1997	Y	Y	0-1	70+
Philippines	1993	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Qatar	1999	Y	Y	0-1	95+
Singapore	2000	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Sri Lanka	1996	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Tajikistan	1994	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Thailand	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Uzbekistan	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
EUROPE					
Albania	1991	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Andorra	1994	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Austria	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Belarus	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Belgium	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Bulgaria	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Channel Islands: Guernsey	2000	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Jersey	1994	Y	Y	0-1	75+
Croatia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Czech Rep.	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Denmark	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Estonia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Faeroe Islands	1990	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Finland	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
France	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Germany	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Greece	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Hungary	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Iceland	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Ireland	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Isle of Man	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Italy	1997	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Latvia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Liechtenstein	1997	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Lithuania	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Luxembourg	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Malta	1999	Y	Y	0-1	90+
Netherlands	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Norway	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+

Country	Latest year available	With a sex classification	Age classification used		
			5-year age groups	Lower age category	Upper age category
Poland	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Portugal	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Republic of Moldova	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Romania	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Russian Federation	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
San Marino	2000	Y	Y	15-19	85+
Slovakia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Slovenia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Spain	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Sweden	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Switzerland	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
The FYR of Macedonia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Ukraine	1998	Y	Y	0-1	100+
United Kingdom	1999	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Yugoslavia	1998	Y	Y	0-1	85+
OCEANIA					
American Samoa	1993	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Australia	1999	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Guam	1992	Y	Y	0-1	85+
Kiribati					
Marshall Islands	1996	Y	Y	0-1	75+
New Caledonia	1994	Y	Y	0-1	85+
New Zealand	2000	Y	Y	0-1	100+
Palau	1999	Y	N (1-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64)	0-1	65+
Tonga	1998	Y	N (10-year groups)	0-1	70+