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The formulation of questions on economic characteristics in population censuses

A preliminary study of the schedules used in forty countries: 1950-1953

prepared in the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch

Statistical Office of the United Nations

Summary

This paper provides information, arranged in a tabular form, on the recent census treatment of the questions on the economic characteristics of the population in forty countries. It shows that the basic census items (i.e. occupation, branch of economic activity, and status as employer, employee, etc.) are universally included in the census schedules and that, therefore, the most important methodological problem at present is to improve the definitions and techniques being used. The paper shows also those items where such improvement could be attempted with good prospects of success in its application to the population censuses to be taken in 1960 and subsequent years.

Attention of the reader is called to two other closely related papers submitted to the World Population Conference: "Notes Regarding the Improvement of Census Standards on the economically active Population" by Ricardo Luna-Vegas and "Determination of the economically active Population for the Purpose of International Comparability" by Roque García-Frías and O. Alexander de Moraes.

* General distribution of this document is limited to the introductory summary. Participants who have been invited to take part in the meeting referred to above will receive also the full text of the paper. Other participants in the Conference will receive the full text upon request.

Pour la traduction française voir au verso.
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La mise en forme des questions sur les caractéristiques économiques dans les recensements de population

Etude préliminaire des questionnaires utilisés dans 40 pays : 1950-1953

préparée par la Division des statistiques démographiques et sociales du Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies.

Résumé : Ce document fournit des renseignements, présentés sous la forme de tableaux, sur la façon dont les services de recensements ont traité les questions sur les caractéristiques économiques de la population, dans 40 pays. Il indique que les rubriques fondamentales (c'est-à-dire profession, branche de l'activité économique, qualités d'employeurs et d'employés, etc.) sont universellement comprises dans les questionnaires de recensement et que, par conséquent, le problème méthodologique le plus important à l'heure actuelle consiste à améliorer les définitions et les techniques en usage. Le document indique également les rubriques auxquelles de telles améliorations peuvent être appliquées avec quelque chance de succès dans les recensements de la population qui doivent avoir lieu au cours des années 1960 et suivantes.

On rappelle aux lecteurs que deux autres documents ayant trait à des questions voisines ont été soumis au Congrès mondial de la population : "Notes concernant l'amélioration des normes de recensement relatives à la population économiquement active" par Ricardo Luna-Vegas et "Détermination de la population économiquement active aux fins de comparabilité internationale" par Roque García-Frías et O. Alexander de Moraes.

- a Seule, la présente analyse d'introduction fait l'objet d'une distribution générale. Les participants qui ont été invités à assister à la séance mentionnée ci-dessus recevront en outre le texte intégral du document. Les autres participants au Congrès recevront le texte intégral sur leur demande.

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

THE FORMULATION OF QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN POPULATION CENSUSES (*)

A preliminary study of the schedules used in forty countries: 1950-1953

prepared in the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch

Statistical Office of the United Nations

The information contained in this paper has been derived almost exclusively from the questionnaires or schedules used in 40 countries which took population censuses during 1950-1953. In exceptional cases, when the meaning of the items shown in these schedules appeared obscure, the manuals of instructions or other enumeration materials were also consulted. Obviously, the information contained in the schedules is not sufficient for an exhaustive study of the methods employed in the census treatment of the questions on economic characteristics. To be complete, the study should include a detailed examination of the instructions used in the collection of the data, but this has not yet been possible, due to lack of time.

It has been necessary to overcome considerable conceptual difficulties to present in a tabular form the items on economic characteristics which have been included in the population census schedules of the forty countries listed below. The language in which the schedules are written and, in many cases, the terminology used presented additional problems. For these reasons the information contained in this paper should be regarded as subject to revision.

(*) This paper should be read in conjunction with two other closely related papers submitted to the World Population Conference: "Notes Regarding the Improvement of Census Standards on the Economically Active Population" by Ricardo Luna-Vegas and "Determination of the Economically Active Population for the Purpose of International Comparability" by Roque García-Frías and O. Alexander de Moraes.

Arranged by continents and with the census date shown in parentheses, the 40 countries included in the table are the following:

AFRICA		ASIA	
Union of South Africa (8 May 1951)		Ceylon (20 March 1953)	
		India (1 March 1951)	
		Japan (1 Oct. 1950)	
		Pakistan (28 Feb. 1951)	
		Turkey (22 Oct. 1950)	
AMERICA		EUROPE	
Bolivia (5 Sept. 1950)		Austria (1 June 1951)	
Brazil (1 July 1950)		Denmark (7 Nov. 1950)	
Canada (1 June 1951)		Finland (31 Dec. 1950)	
Chile (24 April 1952)		Germany (West) (13 Sept. 1950)	
Colombia (9 May 1951)		Greece (7 April 1951)	
Costa Rica (22 May 1950)		Ireland (8 April 1951)	
Cuba (28 Jan. 1953)		Italy (4 Nov. 1951)	
Dominican Republic (6 Aug. 1950)		Norway (1 Dec. 1950)	
Ecuador (29 Nov. 1950)		Portugal (15 Dec. 1950)	
El Salvador (13 June 1950)		Spain (31 Dec. 1950)	
Guatemala (18 April 1950)		Sweden (31 Dec. 1950)	
Haiti (7 Aug. 1950)		Switzerland (1 Dec. 1950)	
Honduras (18 June 1950)		United Kingdom (8 April 1951)	
Mexico (6 June 1950)		Yugoslavia (31 March 1953)	
Nicaragua (31 May 1950)			
Panama (10 Dec. 1950)			
Paraguay (28 Oct. 1950)			
United States (1 April 1950)			
Venezuela (26 Nov. 1950)			
		OCEANIA	
		New Zealand (17 April 1951)	

The various items are arranged in the table under the following section headings:

- A. Economically active or inactive
- B. Age limit, time reference and time worked
- C. Occupation, profession or craft
- D. Industry or branch of economic activity
- E. Status (as employer, employee, etc.) or class of worker
- F. Income or earnings, and
- G. Unemployed

The discussion below follows the order in which the table is arranged.

Persons economically active or inactive

Section "A" of the table deals with the items shown in the census schedules of the 40 countries included in this study for the primary identification of all persons as belonging to either the economically active or the inactive population. It is clear that each person enumerated has first to be (a) included in the gainfully-occupied or in the labour force (depending upon the concept and terminology adopted) or (b) excluded from the gainfully-occupied population or from the labour force. This primary classification of the population into two segments, which appears easy and simple, becomes difficult unless clear and specific instructions are given for the treatment of persons with dual gainful occupations, housewives and students who work for pay part of the time, unemployed persons, those having a job but not working for temporary reasons, young persons looking for work for the first time, etc. Otherwise, persons in any of these groups can be easily misclassified.

The table shows which of the following categories of the economically active and inactive population are specified in the census schedules:

I. Economically active:

- a. Employed (or other similar term)
- b. Unemployed (or other similar term)

II. Economically inactive:

- c. Housewives (or other similar term)
- d. Students (or other similar term)
- e. Retired (or other similar term)
- f. Unable to work (or other similar term), or
- g. Dependent on others for support

Not all the schedules consulted specifically identify all the categories listed above. This might be explained by the fact that in some countries certain of these categories are given in the schedule only as examples and not as a complete listing. Nevertheless, the number of countries where these categories are specified is high.

The table shows that 23 of the 40 countries listed had adopted a multiple-choice question for the identification of the major categories of the economically active and inactive population, whereas 15 countries used separate questions and 6 countries used a linked series of questions. This interesting information should be more carefully examined, taking into account other closely related items (such as the questions on principal and secondary occupation, the lower age limit, the time reference, etc.), but the task involved exceeds the scope of this paper.

Age limit, time reference and time worked

The information on these three items is shown under section "B" of the table. It clearly indicates that they constitute subjects where technical discussion and experimentation may without much difficulty yield concrete results in terms of improving census concepts by sharpening and refining definitions on the census schedule itself.

The problem of the setting of a lower age limit for the questions on economic characteristics apparently has not been fully discussed in methodological studies or in meetings of census technicians. The table shows that only 21 of the 40 countries included in the schedule a lower age limit for such questions. The age limits adopted by these countries are given below:

<u>Lower age limit</u>	<u>Number of countries</u>
15	2
14	9
12	3
10	4
6 or 7	3

It can be said that the setting of the age limit for census questions on economic characteristics is governed by national conditions rather than by international standards. In some countries a legal viewpoint is followed in establishing an age

limit compatible with the labour legislation. In other countries, in an obvious effort to measure the child-labour problem, such age limit is set lower than the age at which the legislation permits a child to work. This measurement should be possible also in countries where no lower age limit is set for the census questions on economic characteristics. Any of the 19 countries which took this course could have obtained tabulations of their child-labour if they had wanted to do so. On the other hand, if, for instance, the age limit is set in the schedule at the age of 14, such tabulations cannot be obtained for children under 14, simply because the enumerator has been specifically instructed not to record the occupation of children under 14 years of age even if they have been engaged in a paid job. Although somewhat obvious, this point should be made quite clear to the countries interested in the measurement of their child-labour problem.

Exactly one-half of the countries included in the table established in their census schedule a time reference for the identification of the persons economically active, as follows:

<u>Time reference</u>	<u>Number of countries</u>
Activity during the week prior to census day.....	7
Activity at present or on census day.....	7
Activity during the month prior to census day.....	2
Activity during the year prior to census day.....	1
Activity during a specified period of time other than those listed above.....	3

The fact that 20 of the 40 countries included in the table did not specify a time reference in their schedules indicates a promising area for the improvement of census techniques for the measurement of the working population. It is hoped that the information contained in the table might prove useful for that purpose. Another element of a general nature is provided by a direct question on the time worked. The attached table shows that 11 countries included in their schedules a direct question regarding the time spent working by the economically active person. This is a

supplementary question which should not be confused with the time reference item discussed above. In fact, such direct question is not asked in all the countries where a time reference was adopted.

Occupation, profession or craft

Under section "C" of the table it is shown that all the forty countries included in this study had in their census schedules a question intended to obtain the description of the individual occupation, profession, craft or kind of work in which the person was engaged for pay or profit. This universal practice thus meets with existing international standards which recommend the inclusion of an item on occupation in population censuses. ^{1/}

Nevertheless, the problem of specifying precisely in the schedule the occupation to be reported remains to be solved. The table shows that the schedules of 24 countries called for "principal occupation" or "main occupation", 7 for "usual occupation", while 7 merely specified that the "kind of work performed" (or similar wording) should be stated.

The adoption of a time reference for the basic question on persons economically active or inactive will in itself determine the occupation to be reported for many persons. For those with more than one gainful activity, however, an explicit statement of the occupation to be supplied is needed.

A closely connected problem of terminology should be mentioned here. In some countries of continental Europe the term "profession" is used in the census sense of the English term "occupation". In most of the Latin American countries, on the other hand; the term "profession" usually refers to persons holding a professional title such as medical doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. In order to avoid confusion, it should be made clear that the question on the census schedule is aimed at eliciting

^{1/} International Labour Office. The Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Geneva, 26 September to 8 October 1949, pages 8-15 and 51-53. Geneva, 1951.

a description of the occupation actually performed (as the "principal" or "usual" occupation during a given period of time) rather than the professional title, which is also investigated in some population censuses.

Industry or branch of economic activity

This is another item included among the existing international standards for population censuses. Section "D" of the table shows that the 40 countries covered in this study included in their schedules at least one question directed at obtaining a description of the industry, branch of economic activity or kind of business in which the person was engaged. Of these 40 countries, 16 included additional questions on the place of work and/or the name of business, employer or firm, and 8 countries inserted questions regarding the area, tenure, operation or valuation of agricultural holdings.

The entries given in reply to the question on "industry", "branch of economic activity" or "kind of business" should be precise enough to permit a detailed distribution of the population in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification recommended by the Statistical Commission ^{2/} or with a more detailed classification needed for national purposes from which the data could be converted, if desired, to the international classification. Information based on the examination of the census schedules of a number of countries indicates that the entries on industry lack the precision needed to reduce to a minimum the editing work and expedite the processing of the data. The adoption of an additional question on the place of work, and name of business or employer should be considered in countries where such adoption is not likely to elicit strong opposition for fear of taxation or other unpopular uses of the census data.

^{2/} United Nations. International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. Statistical Papers, Series M No. 4, Lake Success, N. Y. 31 October 1941; also United Nations. Application of International Standards to Census Data on the Economically Active Population. New York, 1951

Status (as employer, employee, etc.) or class of worker

Section "E" of the table shows that all the 40 countries covered in this study included a question regarding status or class of worker, which is another item included among existing international standards on economic characteristics. The table shows also the various groups or categories of status or class of worker specified in the census schedules. This information seems to indicate that further work should be done to improve the definitions being used, particularly with respect to the following points:

- (a) Since at least 13 of the 40 countries distinguish between salaried employees and wage earners, it would seem important to revise the existing international standards in order to provide for such a distinction on an optional basis;
- (b) A clarification seems needed with respect to the employers and own account workers, as these categories are confused in many censuses;
- (c) Although this may be mainly a problem of terminology, it would seem desirable to clarify the meaning of the term unpaid family worker, particularly in countries where this status is described as helping family member (or other similar term) without indication that the person is unpaid.

Income or earnings

Section "F" of the table shows that only 10 of the 40 countries covered in this study included in their census schedules one or more questions regarding the personal or family income or earnings. This is a controversial item. Experience shows that its inclusion in the census questionnaire meets with resistance even in countries well used to censuses or statistical surveys. Some census technicians point out that its inclusion in the schedule gives grounds for suspicion of taxation motives. They feel that the question on income generally is not suitable for a population census. It is pointed out that it is not possible to obtain reliable information through the rapid collection of data which normally has not been verified. The utilization of sample surveys would seem to be a better method of obtaining data on income.

The table also shows that the question on income was defined in the census schedule in one or two of the following ways:

- (a) Income from wages and salaries;
- (b) Income from sources other than wages and salaries;
- (c) Income from all sources.

As will be seen in the table, definition (a) was used in 7 countries, definition (b) in 3 and definition (c) also in 3 countries. It should be noticed that the 3 countries where definition (b) was used also used definition (a).

Unemployed

As already shown under section "A" of the table, the population census schedules of 34 of the 40 countries included permit the identification of the unemployed. Despite the inclusion of this item in the schedules of such a high number of countries, it should be said that the population census is not regarded as the most reliable source for measuring unemployment. This is particularly true when the time reference is not properly chosen and when the definitions used are not very precise.

The last section of the table, section "G", indicates any additional questions that were asked of the unemployed and also how the occupation of the person unemployed was defined in the census schedules. This information might provide some basis for the improvement of the techniques followed in population censuses for determining the unemployed.

Item included....."x"; item not included....."-"

[illegible]

Item included....."x"; item not included....."-"

Item on Economic Characteristics Included in the Population Census Schedule			Number of countries including item	Austria (1951)	Bolivia (1950)	Brazil (1950)	Canada (1951)	Ceylon (1953)	Chile (1952)	Colombia (1951)	Costa Rica (1950)	Cuba (1953)	Denmark (1950)	Dominican Republic (1950)	Ecuador (1950)	El Salvador (1950)	Finland (1950)	Germany (West) (1950)	Greece (1951)	Guatemala (1950)	Haiti (1950)	Honduras (1950)	India (1951)	Ireland (1951)	Italy (1951)	Japan (1950)	Mexico (1950)	New Zealand (1951)	Nicaragua (1950)	Norway (1950)	Pakistan (1951)	Panama (1950)	Paraguay (1950)	Portugal (1950)	Spain (1950)	Sweden (1950)	Switzerland (1950)	Turkey (1950)	Union of So. Africa (1951)	United Kingdom (1951)	United States (1950)	Venezuela (1950)	Yugoslavia (1953)		
C. OCCUPATION, PROFESSION OR CRAFT																																													
1. Question to obtain the description of the individual occupation, profession, craft or kind of work in which the person is engaged for pay or profit.....	40	x	x	x	x ^{g/}	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2. The occupation (or other similar term) is generally defined in the population census schedule as follows:																																													
a. Principal or main occupation.....	24	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
b. Kind of work performed.....	7	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Usual occupation.....	7	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Direct question regarding the subsidiary occupation.....	13	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	
D. INDUSTRY OR BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY																																													
1. Question to obtain the description of the industry, branch of economic activity or kind of business in which the person is engaged.....	40	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2. Question on the place of work and/or name of business, employer or firm.....	16	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3. Question on agricultural holdings (area, tenure, operation or valuation)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. STATUS (AS EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, UNPAID FAMILY WORKER, ETC.) OR CLASS OF WORKER																																													
1. Question regarding the status (as employer, employee, etc.).....	40	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x ^{2/}	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Categories of status (as employer, employee, etc.) specified in the schedule as follows:																																													
a. Employer (or other similar term).....	34	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
b. Employee (not distinguishing between "salaried employee" and "wage earner").....	24	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
c. Salaried employee.....	13	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
d. Wage earner.....	13	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
e. Own account worker.....	40	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
f. Unpaid family worker.....	25	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-
g. Helping family member (without the indication of being unpaid).....	12	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h. Other categories not listed above.....	22	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. INCOME OR EARNINGS																																													
1. Question or questions on the income or earnings of the person	10	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. The income is defined in the schedule as follows:																																													
a. Income from wages and salaries (yearly, monthly, daily, etc.).....	7	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. Income from all sources (yearly, monthly, etc.).....	3	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Income from sources other than wages and salaries (yearly, monthly, etc.).....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

ITEMS ON ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDED IN THE POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULES OF FORTY COUNTRIES, 1950-1953 (cont'd)

(The information in this table is based almost exclusively on an examination of the census schedules. Therefore, it should be regarded as provisional and subject to revisions. Further study of the instructions and other materials will be necessary for a final determination of the methods followed in collecting this type of data.)

Item included....."x"; item not included....."-"

Item on Economic Characteristics Included in the Population Census Schedule		Number of countries including item	Austria (1951)	Bolivia (1950)	Brazil (1950)	Canada (1951)	Ceylon (1953)	Chile (1952)	Colombia (1951)	Costa Rica (1950)	Cuba (1953)	Denmark (1950)	Dominican Republic (1950)	Ecuador (1950)	El Salvador (1950)	Finland (1950)	Germany (West) (1950)	Greece (1951)	Guatemala (1950)	Haiti (1950)	Honduras (1950)	India (1951)	Ireland (1951)	Italy (1951)	Japan (1950)	Mexico (1950)	New Zealand (1951)	Nicaragua (1950)	Norway (1950)	Pakistan (1951)	Panama (1950)	Paraguay (1950)	Portugal (1950)	Spain (1950)	Sweden (1950)	Switzerland (1950)	Turkey (1950)	Union of So. Africa (1951)	United Kingdom (1951)	United States (1950)	Venezuela (1950)	Yugoslavia (1953)		
G. UNEMPLOYED																																												
1. Questions intended to determine the unemployed.....	34	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	M ₂	x	-	x	x	x	x	M ₂	M ₂	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	M ₂	-	x	x	x	x	
2. Question on the length of the person's unemployment.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M ₂	-	-	-	-	
3. Question regarding the occupation of the unemployed.....	27	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	M ₂	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	M ₂	-	x	x	x	x	
4. The occupation of the unemployed is defined as follows:																																												
a. Last occupation.....	17	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	M ₂	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
b. Usual occupation.....	4	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M ₂	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Questions on the unemployed's industry, status, etc.	19	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	M ₂	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
6. Questions regarding actual application for job, reason for being unemployed, etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M ₂	-	-	-

1/ Only the schedule used in England and Wales was available. It seems, however, that practically the same schedule was used in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

2/ Item does not appear in the schedule but is included in the instructions printed on separate sheets or in booklets.

3/ Item does not appear with the relevant question but is included in instructions printed in another part of the schedule.

4/ In the blank space in the schedule, to be used for an optional question selected by each State, a question on unemployment was inserted by some States.

5/ The schedule states that the questions on economic characteristics were "for persons who were born before the end of 1940". The date of the census was 1 October 1950; the time reference or "survey week" was 24-30 September 1950.

6/ It is stated in the schedule that the column on occupation is to be filled out for persons born in 1935 or earlier, and for children born in 1936 or later "only if they have any occupation".

7/ This was a sample question asked only of every person on a "sample line" of the schedule.

8/ In addition to a question on activity or occupation during preceding week, a question on usual occupation was asked.

9/ In addition to a question on activity or occupation during preceding week, asked of all persons 14 years old and over, a question on usual occupation was included on a sample basis.

10/ Item included in the schedule used for the enumeration of non-Natives but excluded from the schedule for Natives.

11/ Employers are included in the status category "own account workers".

12/ In addition to the three sample questions on income received by the person in 1949, three sample questions are included in the schedule on income received by his relatives in the household.

13/ In addition to the question on income from wages and salaries, a question to determine whether or not board and/or room are given to the person is included in the schedule.