

ANNOTATIONS part 1: general remarks

In this part of the annotations general remarks are made about the methods used to make the tables (A), definitions used (B) and other remarks to be able to read the tables and to know what the figures stand for (C and D).

A. Used data sources and methods

Many data for the Census 2001 Table Programme were obtained from the Social Statistical Database (SSD). The SSD is a set of micro-linked and micro-integrated data files including demographic and socio-economic data.

Not all of the integrated files in the SSD-set are needed for the Census. A major part of the demanded information, which is information on demographic aspects, is supplied by the **Population Register**, the backbone of the SSD. Data on the part of the economic active population that is employed, is to be extracted from the **Integrated jobs file (employees, employers and self-employed persons without personnel)** in the SSD. Information on the retired population is partly obtained from the **Integrated file of benefits** (pensions and life insurance benefits) in the SSD.

For the remaining part of the Census table programme, information that cannot be found in registers, such as educational attainment, occupation and unemployment, and some details about the current activity of the economic inactive population, the **Labour Force Survey (LFS)** is the main supplier of data.

A short description will be given of each of the above mentioned data sources.

Population and household data

Dutch population register data

The Dutch population and household statistics compiled by Statistics Netherlands are based on the automated municipal population registers. This registration system is known as the GBA system, which stands for '*Gemeentelijke Basis Administratie persoonsgegevens*', the municipal basic registration of population data. 'Basic' refers to the fact that the GBA serves as the basic register of population data within a system of local registers. These registers include the local registers on social security, the local registers of water and electricity supply, the local registers of the police departments dealing with the foreign population in the Netherlands, and the (national) registers of the old age pension fund system.

The GBA system was introduced on 1 October 1994. It is a fully decentralised, comprehensive and cohesive population registration system. Due to legal provisions there is no central counterpart of these municipal registers. In this respect the system is unique in the world. Every municipality in the Netherlands has its own population register containing information on all inhabitants of that municipality. This information is listed per individual inhabitant in a so-called personal list (PL). In the registration system each inhabitant has been given a unique personal identification number (PIN), which enables the municipal authorities to link his or her data to those on the spouse, parents and children. For this reason not only the inhabitant's PIN is stored on each PL, but also those of the parents, the spouse and the offspring.

Quality of the data on population

As mentioned before, the population registers are a basic element in national and local government. This is why much attention was paid to the rules with respect to keeping the population register data up-to-date. The information needed to update these registers is provided by either the local registrar (births, deaths, marriages, partnerships), the judicial courts (divorces), the Ministry of Justice (changes of citizenship) or the persons concerned (house moves, immigration, emigration, births / marriages / other events that took place abroad).

In a number of situations the population register does not match reality:

- Among young people, students for example, the proportion of wrongly registered seems higher than among other groups. Those who move house should notify the municipality of new residence. This is not always done directly after the move.
- An unknown number of people live in the country without being registered in the population register.
- Emigrants should notify the local authorities of their departure. However, they often fail to do so. Some forget, others just do not take the trouble of going to town hall.
- Events that have taken place abroad are usually registered with some delay. Marriages contracted abroad are the most striking example of delayed registration.

Official number of inhabitants versus number of inhabitants in the population and housing Census

Statistics Netherlands determines the official number of inhabitants per municipality yearly in spring. The number of inhabitants per 1 January is fixed as the number known on 15 February of that year. For the population Census all the information known up to 1 January 2002 is taken into account. The number of inhabitants used in the Census tables therefore differs slightly (ca 1500) from the official number.

Household statistics

The household statistics of Statistics Netherlands are based on the GBA-information and are derived every year. Household statistics contain the number of households divided into household types, and persons living in households divided into household positions, in the Netherlands on 1 January. Data on households refer to the population in private and institutional households.

Directly derived households

The main input for household statistics is integral data on the Dutch population which Statistics Netherlands obtains from municipal population registers.

First, all persons living in an institutional household are classified as such based on address information. After this, persons in private households are derived. For every single identifiable address the persons living on that address are identified together with their (family) relationships. Register information gives information about family ties. Every personal record contains information on parent(s) and of all children born, irrespective of their present residence. There is also information about the partner of the person. Together with the detailed address information it is possible to identify all traditional nuclear families.

Obviously, persons living alone at an address form a one person household.

When more than one person lives at an address either:

1. all persons at the address are related to each other;
2. one or more persons are not related to other persons living at the address.

In the first case the household position and composition is derived directly from the family composition. These are married couples with and without children, single parent households, most other households and some non-married couples with children. (Partners in) registered partnerships are classified as (partners in) married couples,

There are a number of specific cases in which the household composition is derived by taking certain decisions. The most important decisions are:

- Other persons related to the family nucleus, that is brothers/sisters or grandparent(s): if such a relationship can be identified such persons become part of the household. As a general rule these persons are classified as other members of the household. In the case of two related families the youngest couple is considered the family-nucleus. The other family members are classified as other members of the household. Thus multifamily households are not identified.
- Addresses where two brothers/sisters live together are classified as other households. Linking these two persons is possible because the information on the parents is the same.
- Persons aged 15 or younger living at an address without an identifiable parent are classified as other household members in case there is one other family living at an address.
- When two non-related persons came to live at an address at the same day these two persons are classified as a two-person household.
- At addresses with more than one family unit, the household composition is the same as for the separate families living at the address. If, for example, a couple with children, grandmother and two non-family persons live at an address, the households at that address are the couple with children with one other household member, and two one-person households.
- Persons aged 15 or younger living at an address without an identifiable parent are classified as child. The household type of these children is classified as 'Household type not stated', even in case there is another family living at the same address.

Households derived by imputation

Most of the household information is derived from the population registers. However, these registers do not contain all the information that is required to distinguish all the different types of households. The position in the household and the composition of the household can be established if the relationships between persons living at the same address are clear. This is the case for roughly 93 percent of the inhabitants of the Netherlands. The remaining 7 percent of the population in households is imputed on the basis of a logistic regression model. For this purpose six groups of addresses are made:

1. Two 'unattached'¹ persons living at an address;
2. Three 'unattached' persons living at an address;
3. Four to nine 'unattached' persons living at an address;
4. One single-parent family and a 'unattached' person living at an address;
5. One couple and one 'unattached' person living at an address;

¹ 'Unattached' means that no identifiable family ties are present between the persons

6. Addresses as mentioned above with a postal classification identifying more than one separate postal unit (a kind of substitute for households) at the address.

Overall 11 percent of the households is determined by imputation. Unmarried couples without children are the most difficult group to determine. About half of these couples are based on estimation rather than observation. About three quarters of the unmarried couples with children are based on observation. Most of the remaining quarter comes from addresses containing a single parent and an 'unattached' person.

Imputation method

In the production line the imputation is carried out by using a cumulative imputation probability. Every time this cumulative probability of an address containing one household crosses an integer value, that specific address is imputed as two households. If the cumulative probability does not cross an integer value the household becomes one household.

In determining the household composition, the coupled addresses are also imputed, ignoring the information on the composition from the LFS.

Integrated jobs file (employees, employers and self-employed persons without personnel)

The SSD contains an integrated jobs file of employees and an integrated jobs file of employers and self-employed persons without personnel.

Employees

The integrated jobs file of employees is created in a micro-integration process in which the following sources were used:

- Jobs register, the so-called Employee Insurance Schemes Registration System for Employees (EIS-Employees). Number of records at the end of 2000: 6,5 million records.
- Survey on Employment and Earnings (SEE). The SEE is a large-scale survey among enterprises, in which the data are mainly obtained by electronic data interchange (EDI) from payroll administrations. The survey contains information about earnings and working hours of employees as well as some characteristics of their jobs. The SEE has a complicated sampling design, as for most of the larger enterprises the data are available on register base, whereas for the smaller enterprises a sample is taken. The SEE is needed because the jobs register lacks information on two variables which are needed for the Census Programme, namely 'time usually worked' and 'place of working'. Number of records at the end of 2000: 3 million records.
- FIBASE register. The FIBASE register is a fiscal administration, in which data are stored on labour and social security income, that is subject to advance tax payments. The FIBASE register is also used to complete for missing data on (often small) jobs. Number of records on jobs at the end of 2000: 7,2 million records.

For Census purposes out of the integrated jobs file of employees a selection was made of employees that had a job (of at least 1 hour per week) in the period of 22-31 December 2000. The reasons for a slight deviation of the Census reference date are the following. First, information on jobs by the 1st of January 2001 was not yet available. Second, every year patterns of jobs show a dip in the last week of

December. It is likely that a lot of jobs of flexible workers end before the end of the year. Therefore, the date of 31 December is less appropriate as a choice for a representative reference date.

Employers and self-employed persons without personnel (self-employed persons)

Information on the jobs of employers and self-employed persons without personnel, who from now on will together be denoted as self-employed persons, is stored in the integrated jobs file of self-employed persons. The information itself is obtained from the register of final income tax assessments on profits of self-employed persons (FITAP). This register unfortunately does not possess data on the exact period of income. Therefore, it is assumed that those who were registered somewhere in 2000 were also employers or self-employed persons without personnel on the Census reference date, 1st of January 2001. But one cannot rule out that the assumption leads to an overestimation of the number of employers and self-employed persons without personnel on this date. While compiling the Census 2001 table programme, information was still lacking for approximately 40 thousand self-employed persons (5%). Their tax assessment was not yet arranged, probably because of a dispute with the fiscal authorities. These employers are not included in the Census 2001 tables.

The number of records in FITAP in 2000: 790 thousand records.

Retired population

People who go into early retirement are traced by searching for data on life insurances and pensions in the integrated file of benefits. This kind of information was obtained in the micro-integration process from the FIBASE register. The number of records in the FIBASE on pensions and life insurance at the end of 2000: 2,7 million records.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey, and is needed for Census information that is not (yet) available in registers. It concerns Census variables such as occupation and educational attainment. The LFS is also used to define that part of the economically active population that is unemployed or to define those in the economically inactive population who are full-time attendant at educational institutions or whose main current activity is that they are engaged in family duties.

The LFS is a survey on private households, in which the survey population is restricted to persons of 15 years and older. It is a continuous survey, meaning that sampling and surveying of persons is spread throughout the year. The sample size is actually relatively small; some 100 thousand persons are sampled, which is approximately 1 percent of the total population of 15 year and older. The consequence is that estimation for small subpopulations on a detailed level, which is often asked for in the Census table programme 2001, might be unreliable or even impossible. For this reason a union was made of two LFS's, 2000 and 2001, to create more mass. In fact, information up to one year in advance of the Census reference date (1st of January 2001) and up to one year after reference date has been gathered in this way. It is assumed that the above mentioned LFS Census variables are relatively stable within the period of a year, so that without much error it can be assumed that they also represent the situation at the reference date. In practice, variables as occupation and unemployment may be subject to changes more often than is assumed. The number of records in the LFS 2000-2001 is: 230 thousand records.

Methods

Before tabulating, some derivations and adjustments had to be made in the sources used of the SSD data set in order to get table variables defined according to the guidelines of the Census Programme 2001.

Suppose that the LFS states a person as being unemployed at the survey date, which in most cases is different from the Census reference data. The LFS does not have any information, whether the person is employed on the Census date or not. If the integrated jobs file indicates that the person has a job on the 1st of January 2001, he will be qualified as an employed person. So the information from the integrated jobs files overrules the LFS-information, and prevents that the person is unjustly marked as an unemployed person at the reference date.

If an employee has more than one job, it has been decided for the purpose of the Census Programme, to refer to the characteristics of his main job. So, if the branch of economic activity and the working hours of an employee have to be tabulated, always those of his main job are taken. The main job is defined as the job with the highest gross wage.

The place of work is constructed on the basis of place of residence and place of branch of the employer, if available. Otherwise, the place of head office is imputed as place of work and in principle, the branch nearest to the place of residence is chosen as the place of work, taking into account the number of employees in that branch. 'Redundant' persons are placed in the second nearest branch and so on to keep consistency with the number of employees per branch. Therefore, the regional data are extended with geographical co-ordinates in kilometres from a fixed position (outside the Netherlands) to calculate the Euclidean (fictive) travel distance between home and work.

For the definitions used see part B of these annotations.

Tabulating register information

The micro data set from the SSD has a register part and a sample survey part. When in the Census Table Programme it comes to tabulating of SSD register variables only, it is just a matter of straightforward counting from the register data in the SSD. The Census 2001 tables 1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23, 30, 33, 35 and 40 are based on complete information. The tables 14, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37 and 39 are housing tables and are based on housing registers and the housing survey. The remaining tables in the Population Census table set need SSD information in combination with sample survey information from the SEE and LFS.

Register counts from the SSD will always be numerically consistent in all Census tables. This is guaranteed because the SSD-database consists of micro-integrated files in which conflicting information is harmonized.

Tabulating sample survey (and register) information

Estimating (sub) totals from survey samples, such as the SEE or LFS, that are consistent with register totals is a complex issue. Estimates from a survey will always be numerically consistent as long as they are based on the same micro data, and the same sample weights are used. However, they are generally not numerically consistent with all register counts, except for the few register variables used as auxiliary information in the weighting model. One should realize that it is fairly impossible to take into account all the register information, because that would imply too many restrictions and it would

certainly lead to estimation problems. Therefore, with the traditional way of weighting one can never realize numerical consistency between sample estimates and register counts in all respects.

For the Census overall numerical consistency is demanded between all tables in this table set. The need for overall numerical consistency stimulated methodologists at Statistics Netherlands to develop a new estimation method that ensures numerically consistent table sets, even if the data are obtained from different data sources. The method is called 'repeated weighting' (RW); it is based on the repeated application of the regression method to eliminate numerical inconsistencies between table estimates from different sources. More information about the principles of the RW-method is to be found in '*Estimating consistent table sets: position paper on repeated weighting*' of Houbiers, Knottnerus, Kroese, Renssen and Snijders (2003). It can be found at the following internet address: <http://www.cbs.nl/en/publications/articles/general/discussion-papers/discussion-paper-03005.pdf>

Roughly speaking, the RW-method works as follows. Each table is estimated using as many records as possible: depending on the variables of interest, the table may be counted from register data, or estimated from survey data from one or more surveys. Then for each table one determines which margins the present table has in common with the tables in the set that are already estimated. The next step is to estimate the table while calibrating on these common margins. The estimates, apart from being consistent, will also be more accurate, particularly if the margins can be estimated from larger data sets or counted from register data, and as such serve as auxiliary information. Whereas with traditional weighting one fixed set of weights is calculated per sample survey, with the RW-method one derives a new set of weights (based on the survey weights) per table in order to get consistency with tables that are already estimated.

Statistics Netherlands has developed a software package to automate the process of repeated weighting. It is called VRD (Vullen Reference Database in Dutch, or Filling the Reference Database in English). From simulation studies it is known that the method of repeated weighting lowers the variances of the estimates (compared to traditional weighting), as long as cell sizes are sufficiently large.

Table cells with little or no survey data may cause estimation problems. In this case the estimates were often considered too unreliable to publish, and in the zero-cell case, it was even impossible to estimate. It applies in particular to Census tables that demand detailed information for small subpopulations. For example in Census tables that are specified at a detailed regional level, such as the level of municipalities, low cell sizes caused a lot of estimation problems.

B. Definitions used

Household positions: Private households consist of one or more persons sharing the same address and providing for their own daily needs. A person in a one-person household is referred to as single. The members of multi-person households can be classified according to their position with respect to the so-called reference person². The following positions for those members can be distinguished:

- child(ren) living at parental home;
- living together;
- other.

Children may be blood-related, stepchildren or adopted children living with (one of) the parent(s) and not having any children of their own living at home. If two persons are living together, it is assumed that they have a steady relationship. 'Other members' of the household are for example boarders, foster children and parent(s) of the reference person or of the partner. Persons living with their children but without a partner at the same address are included in the category 'single parents'.

The population in *institutional households* consists of persons whose accommodation and daily needs are provided for by a third party on a professional basis. It includes persons living in homes for the elderly, nursing homes and mental hospitals. Whether a person is living in an institutional household is determined by the address of the institution. In service personnel as well as their children are therefore counted as living in institutional households.

Household type: The type of household depends on the relation of its members to the reference person, marital status and offspring. If the reference person is the only person at an address, it is clear that this is a one-person household. Households may also consist of unmarried couples with or without children, and of married couples with or without children. The presence of an 'other member' in these households does not affect the classification by type of household. A household consisting of more than one person, where the reference person neither has a partner nor children, is included in the category 'other household'. If the reference person is not cohabiting but has children living at home, the category 'single parent household' applies.

'*Two or more families households*' are not identified. See the general information on deriving household information for further information.

The information used in the variable *Economic activity* comes from registers as well as from the Labour Force Survey. Because the classes of the classification have to be mutually exclusive and the Census Programme guidelines are not very clear in how to deal with persons that have a mix of economic activities, we defined some priority rules to make an unambiguous choice in economic activity.

1. First we looked at the age of the persons (age at 1 January 2001):
 - a. children up to 3 years where all set to be 'other economically inactive';
 - b. children between the age of 4 and 16 where all set to be 'attendant at educational institutions';
 - c. Persons aged 75 and over where all set to be 'retired';

- d. All persons aged 16-74 were taken into further investigation in the following steps.
2. Of the age group 16-74 all employees were set to be 'employee', whether or not they could have been assigned to another category (for example employer or attendant at an educational institution) as well.
3. Of the remaining group the employers and the 'other employed' were determined and set to 'other employed' (it was not possible to distinguish between these two categories).
4. Persons in the age group 65-74 and without a job are set to be 'retired'.
5. From persons in the age group 55-64 of the remaining group it is determined if they went with early retirement. If so, they are set to be 'retired'.
6. What remains is a population of 16-74 years old which is not employed and is not retired. Some of them are 'economically active' although unemployed. Others are 'economically inactive', but they are active in another sense, either attending full-time education (restricted to persons of at most 30 years old), being engaged in family duties or being 'other economically inactive'. For the distinction between all these activities LFS-information is used.

The information for *Educational attainment (ISCED)* is derived from the Labour Force Survey. In this survey the questions about educational attainment are not asked for children under the age of 15. For these children we used their age in October 2000 to determine what category of educational attainment they would have had on 1 January 2001. In the Dutch educational system children can start primary education in the school year in which they will be 6 on 1 October. They have to complete 6 classes before they can go to secondary education. So the children who were in the age group 6-11 on 1 October 2000 were set to have completed pre-primary education. Children between the age of 12 and 15 on 1 October 2000 were set to have completed primary education. And children below the age of 6 on 1 October 2000 were classified in the category 'no education at all'.

ISCED-level 3b does not occur in the educational system of the Netherlands and ISCED-level 3c includes those cases for which it is not known whether level 3a or 3c was completed.

The number of persons for whom the educational attainment is unknown was very limited and the number of persons with an educational attainment at pre-primary level or no education at all was limited for persons aged 15 and over. Therefore, these three categories were taken together in all tables.

'*Occupation (ISCO)*' is derived for employees and employers in the age group 16-74. The 15 year old have to visit compulsory education and the persons aged 75 and over are by definition retired and thus not employed. In the table layouts supplied by Eurostat there was no category 'occupation unknown'. We added the counts of the employed people of whom we did not have a score on occupation to the total. In those tables the total comprises more than the sum of the particular components.

'*Industry (NACE)*' is derived for the employees and employers in the age group 16-74. The 15 year old have to visit compulsory education and the persons aged 75 and over are by definition retired and thus not employed. Employed persons of whom the major branch of economic activity is unknown are attributed proportionally to NACE 01-93. The number of employed persons in NACE 95 and NACE

² The reference person is a statistical entity. The reference person in a heterosexual relationship is always the man. In homosexual and lesbian relationships, the reference person is the elder of the two.

99 is very limited. Employed persons who work in these NACE-branches are therefore also attributed proportionally to NACE 01-93.

C. General remarks about the figures and explanation of symbols

In tables where the supplied classification of a variable did not contain all the possible dimensions of the variable, the counts of the missing categories are included in another category (mostly the total). In the concerned tables an annotation is placed. This occurred particularly in cases where for some people no information was available for that particular variable, whereas a category 'unknown' was not supplied. In some other cases the missing category was added to the table (see annotations part 2: adjustments in the layout of the tables).

As was stated in the first part of these annotations not all of the information in the tables comes from registers. Some information (particularly about educational attainment, occupation and unemployment) was derived from the Labour Force Survey. Tables that comprises (some of) this information cannot always be given in the detail that was required. In some cases it was not even possible to estimate certain cells, in other cases the estimated cell counts are not reliable because of a small number of observations. In cases where the cell counts are not reliable, we put a point (.). It was not the intention to fully protect the tables against disclosure. Sometimes it is possible to reveal a dotted cell. A dotted cell is a signal to the user of the data that we do not consider the cell as publishable. In cases where it was not possible to estimate certain cells, one or more categories have been taken together. This was particularly done with the detailed age-classifications and with regional levels. In the tables concerned an annotation is placed.

In the Labour Force Survey (LFS) only persons from private households are interviewed. That means that for the population in institutional households some variables (educational attainment, attendance at educational institutions, engagement in family duties, occupation and unemployment) were not available. We have assumed that the distribution of these variables for the persons in institutional households is the same as for the other persons.

Explanation of symbols used:

- Blank : category not applicable (for example because of used definition);
- . : data not available (no reliable estimate available);
- 0 : value < 0,5.

D. Remarks per table

Table 3 (tabna03): Persons by country of citizenship which hold citizenship of a country which fell apart in different states (for example Soviet-Union became Russia, Ukraine etc) are classified by the formerly existing country of citizenship (Soviet-Union). The information available in the GBA does not provide sufficient information in those cases to determine the country of citizenship according to actual countries of citizenship existing on 1 January 2001.

Table 4 (tabna04): Persons born in countries which no longer exist are if possible classified as being born in the country in which that country has changed. For example persons born in the German Democratic Republic are classified as being born in Germany. Persons born in the Dutch East Indies are classified as being born in Indonesia. For countries which have disintegrated this is not possible. In that case the person is classified by the former country of birth (for example, Yugoslavia instead of Croatia). The information available in the GBA in those cases does not provide sufficient information to determine the country of birth according to actual countries of birth existing on 1 January 2001.

Table 5 (tabna05): In determining the municipality of residence one year prior to the Census municipalities are classified according to the municipal boundaries on 1 January 2001. Thus the information on persons living on the same address on 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2001 are classified consistently. This principle is also applied for municipalities which stopped existing in the year 2000.

Table 6 (tabna06): the information to fill the category 'engaged in family duties' (part of economic activity) was derived from the Labour Force Survey by means of personal questions about the social status of a person. Because no decisive criterion could be used, the distribution between this category and the category 'other economically inactive' is sometimes rather fanciful.

Table 20 (tabna20) and table 40 (NL40a, NL40b, NL40c): The source of these tables is the Labour Force Survey in combination with the Survey on Employment and Earnings, while information about employers was derived from SSD data sets. The data refer to the end of the year 2000. No information is available for people with a fixed place of work outside the Netherlands. Employees without a fixed place of work are included in the category employees with a fixed place of work, with place of head office as place of work. Employees of which even the head office (of the business where they work) is not known are assumed to have the place of residence as the place of work. Those employees were mainly self-employed persons for which it is not unreasonable to assume that their place of residence and work coincide. Finally, we have to mention that NUTS4 divisions do not exist in the Netherlands and that no data are available for work at home.

Table 38d (NL38d): In part G (Economically active population by status of employment and industry (branch of economic activity)) of this table the column 'Unemployed' contains very few numerical values. This is caused by the fact that no register exists of unemployed persons in the Netherlands. For many municipalities not enough records in the Labour Force Survey are available to produce reliable estimates for the unemployed. For some of the smaller municipalities the 'Total economically active population' (part E) is equal to the number of 'Employed' (part G). In those cases zero unemployed were found in the Labour Force Surveys of 2000 and 2001. It is likely that for those small municipalities the unemployment is biased downwards.

ANNOTATIONS part 2: adjustments in the layout of the tables

In this part of the annotations the adjustments are described that are made in the original set of tables supplied by Eurostat.

Regional level NUTS 3, used in tables 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37: two of the NUTS 3-areas are missing. 'Utrecht' (code 311) and 'Flevoland' (code 231) are added to the tables.

Regional level NUTS 5, used in tables 38, 39 and 40: the classification supplied by Eurostat is the classification of 1 January 1999. The tables have been adjusted to the classification of 1 January 2001.

Table 3, 4, and 5 (tabna03, tabna04, and tabna05): in several cases the list of '21 Remainder of New Independent States' has been complemented.

In the same tables the following code numbers have been uniformed: 153 into 151, 155 into 152, 156 into 153 and 157 into 154 (all 'European New Independent States').

Table 7 (tabna07): The codes 14 and 15 of the variable 'country of citizenship' have changed places underneath 'males all' and 'females all'. The classification is all right underneath 'both sexes all'. The classification is changed so that code 14 means 'Central Europe' and code 15 means 'European New Independent States' all over the table.

Table 8 (tabna08): in the classification of 'living in a family' the column 'child' was missing. This code was mentioned in the Guidelines provided by Eurostat, so it is added to the table.

Table 9 (tabna09): In the description of this table, provided by Eurostat, is written that this table concerns the female resident population aged 15 and over living in private households. However, the phrase 'living in private households' was not mentioned in the title of table 9 and therefore we adjusted the title.

In the part 'with partner of spouse' the column 'without child' is missing. It is added analogously to the part 'without partner or spouse'.

Table 11 (tabna11): The category 'unemployed' was only included underneath 'both sexes all'. It is added underneath the other parts as well.

Underneath 'males aged 15-20' the category 'Legislators..(ISCO-COM1)' was included twice. One of the lines is removed.

Table 14 (tabna14): a new line is added: '13 with other family status', to compensate for the cases in which the household type could not be stated (see part 1A from these annotations for further information).

Table 16 (tabna16): the table outline for this table used erroneously ISCO 88 titles and not those of ISCO 88 COM. The titles were changed in ISCO 88 COM titles.

Table 18 (tabna18): Underneath 'females' the NACE-codes 410 and 930 have been removed, because these codes do not occur underneath 'total' and 'males'. The codes 41 and 93 have been maintained.

Table 24 (tabna24): Underneath 'type of private household' a new line is added: '4 household type not stated' (see part 1A from these annotations for further information).

Table 30 (NL30): the title for the age group '75-80' is changed in '75-79'.