Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/543 of 22 March 2017 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/543

of 22 March 2017

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

Whereas:

(1) To ensure that data from the population and housing censuses conducted in the Member States are comparable, and to allow reliable Union-wide overviews to be drawn up, the census topics need to be established and broken down in the same way in all Member States. Technical specifications for those topics and their breakdowns should therefore be adopted.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The technical specifications for the census topics and their breakdowns which are to be applied to the data to be sent to the Commission for the reference year 2021 are listed in the Annex.

Article 2

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

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

Changes to legislation: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/543 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 16 December 2020. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Done at Brussels, 22 March 2017.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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ANNEX

Technical specifications of the census topics and their breakdowns

The technical specifications are presented as follows:

— Each topic is identified by a heading.

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

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

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

Topic: Place of usual residence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Merchant seamen and fishermen usually resident in the country but at sea at the time of the census (including those who have no place of residence other than their quarters aboard ship) shall be included.

(i) Persons who may be irregularly staying or undocumented, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for, or been granted, refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for the usual residence in the country shall be included. The intention is not to distinguish these persons separately, but rather to ensure that they are not missed from the enumeration.

(j) Children born in the 12 months before the census reference time and whose families are usually resident in the country at the census reference time shall be included.

(k) Persons whose stay in the country (actual and/or intended) is exactly one year shall be included.

Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families

(l) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their duration of stay shall be excluded from the usually resident population of a country.

(m) Where the duration of residence outside of the country can be established for national military, naval and diplomatic service personnel and their families located outside the country, the following shall be applied:

— if they are residing abroad for less than 12 months and they are intending to return to the place of departure they shall be allocated within the country in accordance with the rules for usual residence. In particular, they could be allocated to (by decreasing order of priority):

  (i) the family home address within the country, if any, or

  (ii) the duty station within the country to which they were attached before leaving.

— If they are residing abroad for at least 12 months or if they are not intending to return to the place of departure (although returning in the country within a 12-month period), they shall be attributed to a ‘virtual place’ (extra-region) of the country of departure.

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

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

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

a The codes ‘x.’, ‘x.x.’ and ‘x.x.x.’ depend on the NUTS classification, the code ‘x.x.x.x.’ on the LAU classification, valid for the Member State on 1 January 2021. The annotation ‘N’ identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.

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

For the breakdowns for ‘Geographical area’ the versions of the classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS[(2)]) and of the classification for Local Administrative Units (LAU) valid on 1 January 2021 shall be used.

Topic: Location of place of work

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

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

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

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

Location of place of work[a]	LPW.N.	LPW.L.

a The codes ‘1.x.’ and ‘1.x.x.’ depend on the NUTS classification valid for the Member State on 1 January 2021. The annotation ‘N’ identifies the breakdown that refers to the national level.