I. Compilation of statistics

1. **Census data reference time**：The census reference time of the static data was November 8 of 2020. The census reference week was one week prior to the census reference day (November 1 to 7).

2. **Geographic scope and coverage**：All resident population (include government employees stationed abroad and their dependents living with them, foreigners, foreign workers in productive industries and social welfare, but not include foreign government employees stationed within the border and their dependents living with them) and housing units in all counties and cities at the census reference time.

3. **Census operation**：The Register and Sample Integrated Census was operated by integrating official registration files with data collected from the sampling survey. Official registration files are the basis to compile basic population items. Detailed characteristics and distribution of population and housing are collected by sampling of enumeration areas. Each housing unit, household and population was enumerated in the sampled enumeration area. Townships, cities and districts of each county and city as well as indigenous areas were used as the sub-population. The Random Stratified Cluster Sampling was adopted for all general survey households. The enumeration area was the basic unit of the sampling. The total sampling rate was about 15%. Basically the group quarters composed of more than 100 persons or with specific features were fully interviewed by the related authorities.

4. **Integration of official files and census data**：The related official registration files as of the census reference day (November 8 of 2020) or close to the date were gathered to supplement the completeness of the census data and enrich statistical items. Use official registration files and census data to estimate population and housing statistics.

   (1) Calculation of the total number of the resident population：The total number of the national resident population who are usually living within the border is calculated by using the data of registered population on the census reference day, excluding those already out of the border or plan to be out of the border for 183 days or more of the nationals enter/exit border records. Use foreigners, the population of the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau residency records to compile the total number of the non-national resident population who are usually living within the border by selecting and adding up the data of those living within the border or plan to live within the border for 183 days or more.

   (2) Handicapped resident population statistics：Link handicapped population data of the Social and Family Affairs Administration, the Ministry of Health and Welfare as of November 2020 with the nationals enter/exit border records to check and compile the basic and detailed statistics such as the type of disability and level of severity based on the definition of the resident population.

   (3) Indigenous resident population：Link household registration data of the Department of Household Registration, the Ministry of Interior as of November 2020 with the nationals enter/exit border records to check and compile the basic and detailed statistics such as indigenous groups based on the definition of the resident population.

   (4) Foreign spouse, spouse of the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau statistics：Using the nationals enter/exit border records, alien and permanent resident files of the National Immigration Agency, the Ministry of Interior as of November 2020 to check and compile the basic and detailed statistics based on the definition of the resident population.

   (5) Foreign workers in productive industries and social welfare statistics：Using the file of the foreign workers in productive industries and social welfare of the Ministry of Labor as of November 8, 2020 to compile the statistics.

   (6) Basic housing characteristics：Using house tax records and county/city tax master file as of November 2020 by housing address to check and compile the basic and detailed statistics such as the completion year of construction, total floor area, type and material of the house, etc.

5. Sampling methodology：The type of the household was classified into the general survey household and the specific survey household by the characteristics of the household and each type uses different survey methods.

(1)the general survey household：Townships, cities and districts of each county and city as well as indigenous areas were used as the sub-population. The Random Stratified Cluster Sampling was adopted for all general survey households. The enumeration area was the basic unit of the cluster sampling. The number of the strata was based on the number of enumeration areas of each sub-population. The number of the samples of each stratum was allocated by using Neyman allocation. The enumeration areas of each stratum were selected by using systematic sampling. All population and housing units in these sampled enumeration areas were interviewed. The sampling process was summarized as follows：

①**Population for sampling**：Geographic Information System (GIS) was used to integrate registered addresses with household registration data to set up digital enumeration areas[1] covering whole nation, each enumeration area contained 110 households in average. A total of 80 thousand of enumeration areas were demarcated to be used as the population for sampling.

②**Sampling unit**：The enumeration area was the unit for cluster sampling.

③**Criterion of stratification**：The number of the strata was first based on the number of the enumeration areas of each sub-population and then the strata variable was decided by the number of the registered resident population[2] of each enumeration area. The maximum number of the strata was 7. The optimum stratum threshold of each sub-population was decided by using DH (Dalenius and Hodges) stratification method.

④**Sample allocation**：The confidence coefficient of each sub-population (1-α) % was 95% and the sampling error (ε) was less than 3%. Neyman allocation and the equations of (a), (b) and (c) were used to obtain the number of the sampled enumeration areas of each sub-population, the total number of the sampled enumeration areas, the number of the sampled enumeration areas of each stratum of each sub-population respectively.

Under $\quad P_r\left(\left|\frac{\bar{y}_i-\bar{Y}_i}{\bar{Y}_i}\right| \geq \varepsilon\right)=\alpha$

$$n_i \geq \frac{\left(\sum_h N_{ih}S_{ih}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{Y_i\varepsilon}{Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}}\right)^2 + \sum_h N_{ih}S_{ih}{}^2} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (a)$$

$$n = \sum_i n_i \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (b)$$

$$n_{ih} = \frac{N_{ih}S_{ih}}{\sum_h N_{ih}S_{ih}} \times n_i \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (c)$$

Of which $\quad S_{ih}^2 = \frac{1}{N_{ih}-1}\sum_{j=1}^{N_{ih}}(y_{ihj}-R_{ih}x_{ihj})^2$

$$R_{ih} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_{ih}} y_{ihj}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N_{ih}} x_{ihj}} = \frac{Y_{ih}}{X_{ih}}$$

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[1] Digital enumeration area：The enumeration area is demarcated based on a block and the natural geographic borders such as roads, rails, rivers, streams, etc. by using Geographic Information System (GIS). Each enumeration area contained 110±30 households in average and is adjacent to the neighbor enumeration area covering whole nation.

[2] Registered resident population：It is the result of estimation by using resident population estimation model.

Notations：

n_{ih}：Number of the sampled enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

n_i：Number of the sampled enumeration areas of sub-population i

n　：Total number of the sampled enumeration areas to be sampled

N_{ih}：Total number of the enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

$Y_i = \sum_h N_{ih} \bar{Y}_{ih}$, Number of the registered resident population of sub-population i

$\bar{Y}_{ih}$：Average number of the registered resident population of the enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

$\bar{Y}_i$：Average number of the registered resident population of the enumeration areas of sub-population i

$\bar{y}_i$：Average number of the registered resident population of the sampled enumeration areas of sub-population i

S_{ih}：Standard deviation of the number of the registered resident population of the enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

R_{ih}：Ratio of registered resident population and registered population from stratum h and sub-population i

X_{ih}：Number of registered population of the enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

x_{ihj}：Number of registered population of the enumeration area j from stratum h and sub-population i

Y_{ih}：Number of registered resident population of the enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

y_{ihj}：Number of registered resident population of the enumeration area j from stratum h and sub-population i

ε：Sampling error

Z_α：$1 - \alpha$ Standard normal critical value

⑤**Sample selection**：The sampling rate would be relatively higher for townships, cities and districts with fewer number of population or greater variance on registration and usually living. Townships, cities and districts were fully interviewed if their sampling rate was greater than 75 % after the sample allocation.

(2)**the specific survey household**：Group quarters composed of more than 100 persons or population with specific features, such as servicemen on active duty, dormitory students of junior college or higher level, inmates of detention centers, etc., were fully interviewed by the assistance of the authorities in charge of the businesses to avoid the estimates from statistical bias.

Sample statistics of 2020 Population and Housing Census

	Enumeration area (unit)	Sampled enumeration area (unit)	Sampling rate of the sampled enumeration area (%)
Total	79 587	12 291	15.4
New Taipei City	13 919	1 569	11.3
Taipei City	8 853	982	11.1
Taoyuan City	7 365	857	11.6
Keelung City	1 433	219	15.3
Hisnchu City	1 515	183	12.1
Yilan County	1 587	319	20.1
Hsinchu County	1 840	392	21.3
Taichung City	8 898	1 389	15.6
Miaoli County	1 775	381	21.5
Changhua County	3 592	605	16.8
Nantou County	1 650	379	23.0
Yunlin County	2 269	476	21.0
Tainan City	6 359	1 007	15.8
Kaohsiung City	10 398	1 394	13.4
Chiayi City	914	125	13.7
Chiayi County	1 676	364	21.7
Pingtung County	2 730	615	22.5
Penghu County	419	172	41.1
Taitung County	744	271	36.4
Hualien County	1 192	326	27.3
Kinmen County	400	207	51.8
Lienchiang County	59	59	100.0

Note：1. The data of this table refer to the summary data of both the general survey households and the specific survey households.

2. GIS was used to set up the enumeration areas for all general survey households (each enumeration area contained about 110±30 households).

3. For the specific survey households, each enumeration area contained about 250 persons (adjusted by fact). These enumeration areas were demarcated by the authorities in charge of the businesses due to their specific features.

6. Estimation methodology： The ratio estimation was adopted to estimate the characteristic values of population and housing units of each township/city/district(sub-population). The estimation method stated as follows:

(1)Population, household and housing units estimation of each township/city/district(sub-population)：

①**the general survey**

$$r_{ih} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{ih}} u_{ihj}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{ih}} x_{ihj}} = \frac{u_{ih}}{x_{ih}}$$

$$\hat{U}'_{ih} = r_{ih} \times X_{ih}$$

$$\hat{U}'_i = \sum_{h=1}^{L_i} \hat{U}'_{ih} = \sum_{h=1}^{L_i} r_{ih} \times X_{ih}$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{U}'_i) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_i} N_{ih}^2 \frac{N_{ih} - n_{ih}}{N_{ih}} \times \frac{s_{ih}^2}{n_{ih}}$$

Of which $s_{ih}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{ih}-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{ih}} (u_{ihj} - r_{ih} x_{ihj})^2$

Notations：

u_{ihj}：Sum of the characteristic values of population or housing units from sampled enumeration area j, stratum h and sub-population i

u_{ih}：Sum of the characteristic values of population or housing units of the sampled enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

$\hat{U}'_{ih}$：Sum of the characteristic estimates of population or housing units from stratum h and sub-population i

$\hat{U}'_i$：Sum of the characteristic estimates of population or housing units of sub-population i

x_{ihj}：Total number of registered population or housing units from sampled enumeration area j, stratum h and sub-population i

x_{ih}：Total number of registered population or housing units of the sampled enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

X_{ih}：Total number of registered population or housing units from stratum h and sub-population i

r_{ih}：The characteristic estimates of population or housing units as well as the ratio of registered population or housing units from stratum h and sub-population i

$\hat{V}(\hat{U}'_i)$：The variance estimate of the sum of the characteristic estimates of population or housing units of sub-population i

$V(\hat{X}'_i)$：The sample variance of the sum of the characteristic values of population or housing units from stratum h and sub-population i

L_i：The number of strata of sub-population i

n_{ih}：The number of the sampled enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

N_{ih}：The total number of the enumeration areas from stratum h and sub-population i

②**the specific survey**

$$U_i^s = \sum_{k=1}^{M_i^s} u_{ik}^s$$

Notations：

u_{ik}^s：Sum of the characteristic values of population from specific survey k and sub-population i

U_i^s：Sum of the characteristic values of population of sub-population i

M_i^s：Total number of the specific survey households of sub-population i

③**Sum of the characteristic values of township/city/district**：The sum of the characteristic values of township/city/district was obtained by aggregating the sum of the characteristic estimates of the general survey and the sum of the characteristic values of the specific survey, of which the values of those who are not registered but usually living are adjusted by the distribution of usually living place of those who are registered but not usually living.

(2)Reallocation of the estimates：

①Calculation of the total of resident population：The total number of national resident population who are usually living within the border is calculated by using the data of registered population on the census reference day, excluding those already out of the border or plan to be out of the border for 183 days or more of the nationals enter/exit border records. Use foreigners, the population of the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau enter/exit records to compile the total number of non-national resident population who usually live within the border by selecting and adding up the data of those living within the border or plan to live within the border for 183 days or more.

②The disparity between the estimates and the total number of the resident population was first allocated proportionally based on the total number of the resident population of the townships, cities and districts and then was adjusted by the cross classification of the sex and age of the resident population.

II. Glossary of census terms and definitions

1. **Resident (usually living) population**：All nationals and non-nationals who have been living or plan to live at current address within the border for 6 months or more on 00.00.AM as of November 8 of 2020 (census reference time).

2. **Average annual growth rate**＝（$\sqrt[n]{\text{data of this period} / \text{ data of last period}}$ － 1）× 100%, n＝this year － last year.

3. **Non-national resident population**：People who have been living or plan to live at current address for 6 months or more, including foreign population, population of the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau, foreign workers in productive industries and social welfare, etc.

4. **Child population**：Population aged under 15 years.

5. **Working age population**：Population aged 15 to 64 years.

6. **Elder population**：Population aged 65 years and over.

7. **Region**

   (1)Northern region：Including New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Keelung City, Hsinchu City, Yilan County and Hsinchu County.

   (2)Central region：Including Taichung City, Miaoli County, Changhua County, Nantou County and Yunlin County.

   (3)Southern region：Including Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Chiayi City, Chiayi County, Pingtung County and Penghu County.

   (4)Eastern region：Including Taitung County and Hualien County.

   (5)Kinma region：Including Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.

8. **Population density**：number of resident population / total land area

9. **Sex ratio**：(number of male resident population / number of female resident population) x 100

10. **Marital status**

    (1)Unmarried："Unmarried" refers to one never married or cohabited, including getting engaged but not married.

    (2)Married or cohabited (including unmarried partner)：Refers to the couple officially married and living with the spouse in the same household (including same sex marriage), including the married couple living apart due to working or health as well as the couple not officially married but living together as a wife/husband.

    (3)Divorced or separated："Divorced" refers to the couple ever officially married but now divorced, one who divorced and still living in his/her spouse's home but not as a wife/husband is considered as divorced; "Separated" refers to the couple not officially divorced but separated by fact.

    (4)Widowed：Refers to one's spouse was deceased but not married or cohabited.

11. **Unmarried rate**：(number of unmarried population aged 15 years and over / number of population aged 15 years and over) x 100%

12. **Married or cohabited rate**：(number of married or cohabited population aged 15 years and over / number of population aged 15 years and over) x 100%

13. **Divorce rate**：(number of divorced or separated population aged 15 years and over / number of population aged 15 years and over) x 100%

14. **Widow rate**：(number of widowed population aged 15 years and over / number of population aged 15 years and over) x 100%

15. **Language usage**：Refers to the language used to communicate with others, including Mandarin, Taiwanese, Hakka, Indigenous, Taiwan sign language and other language (such as dialects, foreign languages, other country sign languages, etc.).

    (1)Language earliest learned in childhood：Refers to the language earliest learned after birth.

    (2)Language used primarily now：Refers to the language most often used to communicate with others at the census reference time.

    (3)Language used secondarily now：Refers to the language less often used to communicate with others at the census reference time.

    (4)Language most often used by father (mother)：Refers to the language father (mother) most often used to communicate with others at the census reference time or when he (she) alive.

16. **Pre-school children**：Children born on or after September 1 of 2014 and not reach school age.

    (1)At kindergarten：Children not reach school age receive pre-school education or nurture care at public or private kindergarten. Pre-school education includes both kindergarten and nursery school since 2012 due to the implement of the Early Childhood Education and Care Act.

    (2)Nurture care：Not at kindergarten but care by babysitter or nurture care center.

    (3)Care by family member：The child is not at kindergarten or being taken care of by babysitter or nurture center but by his/her parents or relatives.

17. **Educational attainment**：Refers to the educational status at the census reference time (November 8 of 2020), including never attended school, attending school, graduated or uncompleted from domestic or foreign schools and institutions, or passed an equivalency qualification test.

    (1)Illiterate：Persons born on or before September 1 of 2014 (attained school age) and never attended formal school or cannot read letters or newspapers.

    (2)Self-educated：Persons born on or before September 1 of 2014 (attained school age) and never attended formal school but can read letters or newspapers by self-study, including attended non-formal schools such as community university, cram school, training center, study school, correspondence course or school, home study, etc.

    (3)Education level：Refers to the education level of people who "graduated", "uncompleted", "attending school" at the census reference time.

    ①**Elementary**：Elementary school and its supplementary school.

    ②**Junior high**：Junior high school and its supplementary school.

    ③**Senior high**：Senior high, vocational senior high, the 1st to 3rd grade of 5-year junior college, the 1st to 3rd grade of 7-year college.

    ④**Junior college**：Including 2-3 year junior college, the 4th to 5th grade of 5-year junior college

    ⑤**University**：Including university, 2-year technical college, the 4th to 7th grade of 7-year college.

    ⑥**Graduate school**：Including master and doctorate degree program.

    (4)People who passed the civil service examination, professional or technical personnel examination, or any tests qualified by the education authorities are supposed to report his/her educational attainment as follows：

    ①Those who passed the elementary level of the civil service examination or the equivalent level of the special civil service examination, rank promotion examination, or any equivalency test held by the Examination Yuan should report their educational attainment as "Junior high school".

②Those who passed the junior level of the civil service examination or the equivalent level of the special civil service examination, or any equivalency test should report their educational attainment as "Senior high or vocational senior high school".

③Those who passed the senior level of the civil service examination or the equivalent level of the special civil service examination, rank promotion examination, or any equivalency test should report their educational attainment as "University".

④Those who passed the advanced level of the civil service examination or the equivalent level of the special civil service examination, rank promotion examination, or any equivalency test should report their educational attainment as "Master degree".

⑤Those who passed the professional level of civil service examination should report their educational attainment as "Doctorate degree".

18. **The highest level of education**：Refers to the highest level completed or the highest degree received either from domestic or foreign schools and institutions, or passed an equivalency qualification test at the census reference time (November 8 of 2020).

19. **Long-term care**：Long-term care refers to the status that one needed care of others for 6 months or more since illness, injury or aging which causes difficulty in doing daily activities, including eating, getting on/off bed, dressing, toileting, bathing, walking, preparing meals (cooking), doing laundry, housekeeping (cleaning).

20. **Long-term care rate**：(number of long-term care population / number of resident population) x 100%

21. **Civilian resident population aged 15 years and over**：Refers to resident population aged 15 years and over, usually living within the border and not include servicemen and institutional population

22. **Working status**：Refers to the working status during the census reference week.

Refers to the working status the interviewees are engaged in within the census reference week.

(1)Holding a job：Refers to those who are engaged in a paid job or those receiving no pay but help family members to do a paid job and work for more than 15 hours during the census reference week (November 1 to 7 of 2020).

(2)Not holding a job：Refers to those who are neither engaged in a paid job nor receiving no pay but help family members to do a paid job and work for more than 15 hours during the census reference week (November 1 to 7 of 2020). Those only invest on stocks, play gambling or lottery are considered as "Not holding a job".

23. **Job holding rate**：(number of employed population / number of civilian resident population aged 15 years and over) x 100%.

24. **Population commuting to work**：Refers to the employed population whose working place and usually living place were not located in the same township, city or district.

25. **Rate of commuting to work**：(number of population commuting to work / number of the employed population) x 100%

26. **School enrollment population**：Refers to the population attended at regular school

27. **Population commuting to school**：Refers to the school enrollment population whose schooling place and usually living place were not located in the same township, city or district.

28. **Rate of commuting to school**：(number of population commuting to school / number of school enrollment population) x 100%

29.**Activity population of the county and city**：Resident population of the county and city - population commuting to other county and city for work or study + population commuting from other county and city for work or study.

30. **Migration population**：Refers to the population whose living place 5 years ago was not the same as the usually living place.

31. **Migration rate**：(number of migration population / number of resident population) x 100%

32. **Household**：A household is composed of one, two or more related or unrelated individuals, living in the same place and sharing common foods or other arrangements for essential living. There are "ordinary household" and "group quarters".

   (1)**Ordinary household**：A household is mainly composed of family members sharing common foods or other arrangements for essential living no matter they live in the house, collective living quarters or other places, including relatives, employees and other nonrelatives living with these family members. The ordinary household also includes the following households, one person living alone, two or more unrelated individuals living in the same housing unit.

   (2)**Group quarters**：Group quarters is mainly composed of non-family members sharing common living essentials and headed by one person, including two or more persons living in the convalescent hospital, hospital, dormitory (single, student, etc.), church, temple and hotel, etc.

33. **Relationship to householder**：

   (1)**Householder**：The representative of the household (not necessarily the householder listed on the household registration record).

   (2)**Spouse**：Wife or husband of the householder.

   (3)**Cohabitant**：Unmarried partner of the householder and living together with him/her even no official marital relationship.

   (4)**Parent**：Parents, foster parents or step parents of the householder.

   (5)**Spouse's parent**：Parents, foster parents or step parents of the householder's spouse.

   (6)**Grandparent**：Grandparents of the householder or the householder's spouse, including foster and step grandparents.

   (7)**Child**：Child(ren), foster child(ren) or step child(ren) of the householder.

   (8)**Child's spouse**：Spouse of the child(ren), the foster or step child(ren) of the householder.

   (9)**Grandchild or his/her spouse**：Grandchild(ren) or grandchild(ren)'s spouse of the householder.

   (10)**Brother/sister or his/her spouse**：Brother/sister or brother's/sister's spouse of the householder.

   (11)**Other relatives**：Relatives not list in the category of (1) to (10), such as grand grandparents and grand grandchild(ren), uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.

   (12)**Roommate**：People not list in the category of (1) to (11), usually living in this household or not living in this household but registered at this household, no relative relationship with the householder, such as classmates, colleagues, etc.

   (13)**Employees**：Usually living in this household and employed by the householder and received salary or alike from doing a paid job.

   (14)**Boarder**：People not list in the category of (1) to (13), usually living in this household or not living in this household but registered at this household.

34. Type of family household：Ordinary household is categorized as the following based on its composition:

(1)Nucleus family household：A household is composed of "a married couple or unmarried partner", "a married couple with their unmarried child(ren)", or "father/mother with his/her unmarried child(ren)", with other collateral relatives or nonrelatives.

(2)Stem family household：A household is composed of "grandparents, parents and their unmarried child(ren)", "a married couple with their married child(ren)"or "grandparents with their unmarried grandchild(ren)", with other collateral relatives or nonrelatives.

(3)One-person household：An ordinary household is composed of only one person.

(4)Other household：A household is composed of the householder and the relatives of the householder and unable to be classified as the three types of the family household listed above, or a household is composed of the householder and the non-relatives of the householder, such as the employees and those registered but never living in this household.

35. Single parent family household：Of the nucleus family household, the household is mainly composed of a father/mother with his/her unmarried child(ren). The marital status of the parent is unmarried, divorced (or separated) or widowed.

36. Three-generation family household：Of the stem family household, the household is mainly composed of grandparents, parents and their unmarried child(ren).

37. Skip-generation family household：Of the stem family household, the household is mainly composed of grandparents with their unmarried grandchild(ren).

38. Percentage of living with children：(number of population living with children / number of resident population) x 100%

39. Percentage of living alone：(number of population living alone / number of resident population) x 100%

40. Housing unit：A housing unit is mainly for family households living and with house facilities (including kitchen, bath or toilet, etc.) and independent entrance (having direct access from outside of the building or through a common hall) at the census reference time, such as apartment, mansion, cottage, etc.

41. Housing living and usage status

(1)Occupied housing unit：A house was occupied on the census reference time.

①**Residence only**：A house was for residential living only.

②**Residence and factory**：A house was also for production and factory.

③**Residence and business or service**：A house was also for business or service, such as offices, stores, etc.

④**Residence and agriculture**：A house was also for agriculture, such as agriculture machinery, product and fertilizers storage.

(2)Unoccupied housing unit：A house was not being occupied on the census reference time.

①**For other uses other than owner occupied**：For other uses other than owner occupied, such as offices, storage rooms, etc.

②**Vacant housing unit**：

a.**Owner occupied sometimes**：A house was occupied sometimes or on holidays, usually living in elsewhere other than this house due to work or abroad.

b.**Not in use now**：A house was for rent, for sale, rented, sold out, under repair, or not in use on the census reference time for any other reason.

42. Home vacancy rate：(number of vacant housing units / number of housing units) x 100%

43. Total floor area：Refers to the main body of the housing, not including balcony, terrace, the auxiliary part of the housing and public utilities area.

44. Average floor area per person：sum of total floor area of occupied housing units / sum of the number of resident population living in the housing units

45. Housing age：Refers to number of years from the completion year of construction to 2020.

46.Construction material：

　(1)Steel frame construction：Including steel frame construction, steel frame concrete construction, steel frame reinforced concrete construction.

　(2)Reinforced concrete construction：Including reinforce concrete construction, precast concrete construction.

　(3)Brickwork construction：Including reinforce brickwork construction and brickwork construction.

　(4)Steelwork specification construction：Steelwork specification construction.

　(5)Wood, bamboo, mud, stone or other materials：Wood, bamboo, mud, stone and other materials not list in the category of (1) to (4).

47. Number of rooms：Refers to number of bed room, study room, living room and dining room, etc., not including kitchen, bath, toilet, storage room and garage, etc.

48. Home ownership：Refers to the status of the ownership of a housing unit.

　(1)Self-owned：Refers to the house is owned by any one of the usually living members of the household.

　(2)Owned by spouse, parents or children not living together：Refers to the house is owned by the householder's spouse, parents or children who are not living in this household, not owned by any one of the usually living members of the household.

　(3)Rented：Refers to the house is occupied by paying rent.

　(4)Allotted：Refers to the house is issued by the interviewee's working institution, group, company, store or school for the interviewee's living.

　(5)Other (including borrowed)：Unable to be classified as (1) to (4) listed above, including borrowed.

49. Home ownership rate：(number of households for self-owned house / number of ordinary households in housing units) x 100%

50. Home rental rate：(number of households for rent house / number of ordinary households in housing units) x 100%

51. Percentage of internet use at home：(number of households use internet at home / number of ordinary households) x 100%