



Lessons learned from the 2010 round of PHC and planning for the 2020 round to meet the post-2015 development agenda

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Summary

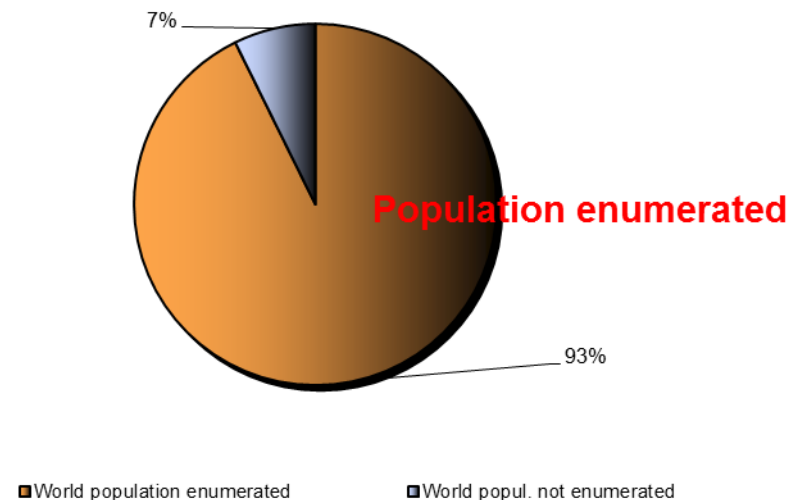
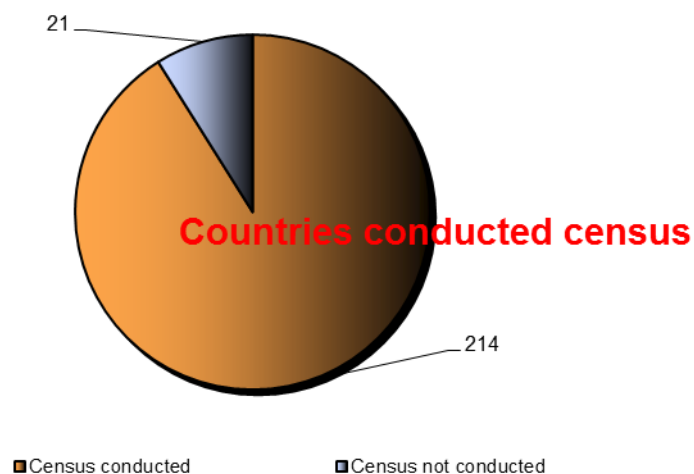
- ☐ Country implementation of 2010 census round
 - ☐ Country experience
 - ☐ Challenges of existing data sources to generate data for SDGs
 - ☐ Suggestions for strengthening the demographic evidence base
 - ☐ UNSD activities in support of 2020 census round
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2010 census round – A success story

□ As of 31 December 2014

- 214 countries had conducted census for 2010 round
- Population enumerated = 6.4 billion representing 93% of world population





Censuses and the MDGs - Advantages

- ❑ Individual enumeration and universality
 - Total count for total country and sub-division
 - Data on topics
 - Totals for denominators

 - ❑ Small area and small population groups statistics
 - Useful for planning and monitoring development at local area level
 - Combine with survey data for small area estimation

 - ❑ Sampling frame for intercensal household sample surveys
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Censuses and the MDGs - Challenges

- ❑ MDGs cover a wide range of issues and concerns - Population and housing censuses not suited to provide data for computing most MDG indicators
 - ❑ Household sample surveys and CRVS good sources for most MDG indicators
 - ❑ All the sources of data (census, sample surveys and administrative records) required to fulfill MDG indicators data requirements
 - ❑ Limited capacity of national statistical countries to conduct surveys and lack of functional CRVS
 - Lack of reporting on many indicators
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2010 census round and the MDGs

Country experience during 2010 census round

- ❑ Only 21 countries or areas did not conduct a census
- ❑ Most countries conducted a census in 2010 or 2011 enhancing international comparability of results
- ❑ Many countries collected data on core population and housing topics in the *UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*



2010 census round and the MDGs

Number and proportion of countries that included MDG related population topics

Topic	Countries	Percentage
Demographic topics		
Sex	124	100
Age	124	100
Marital status	122	98
Household deaths	48	39
Maternal and paternal orphanhood*	27	22
Socioeconomic topics		
Literacy	75	60
School attendance	117	94
Educational attainment	105	85
Activity status	124	100
Occupation	120	97
Industry	114	92
Status in employment	113	91



2010 census round and the MDGs

Number and proportion of countries that included MDG and other related housing topics

Topic	Countries	Percentage
Living quarters-type of	92	74
Water supply system	75	60
Drinking water-main source of	47	38
Toilet-type of	99	80
Sewage disposal	61	49
Bathing facilities	64	52
Kitchen-availability of	46	37
Fuel used for cooking	75	60
Solid waste disposal-main type of	46	37
Tenure	107	86
ICT devices – availability of	93	75



Censuses SDGs monitoring

- ❑ Population and housing censuses provide data on population which is the base for most indicators related to measuring sustainable development
- ❑ Censuses embody total coverage of a country and a source of disaggregated data by sex, geography, education, disability and other traits of populations – essential for “leave no one behind”
- ❑ Censuses are a source of data on the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and some benchmark data on environmental issues
 - Censuses can provide data for assessing impact of population on the environment, e.g., on drainage basins and on water resource management systems



Censuses for SDGs monitoring

- ❑ Large number of goals/targets compared to MDGs requiring:
 - Lots of data on many issues and disaggregation (social inclusion, climate change, gender equality, governance, renewable energy, global warming, disability, etc)
 - Large data gaps for many policy areas covered by goals/targets
- ❑ Census not enough source to meet “data revolution”
 - Multiple data sources required to generate all necessary data
 - However, CRVS systems not functional in many countries
 - Lack of sustainable, coherent programme of household surveys
- ❑ Open access and timely data with ICT use necessary
 - Censuses are conducted infrequently and with large data dissemination delays
 - Open access still a challenge for many countries



Censuses for SDGs monitoring

Strengthening the demographic evidence base

Significant and sustainable national statistical capacity development key to countries' ability to produce, analyze and disseminate data for SDGs

□ Data sources

- Population and housing censuses
 - Support to countries to conduct censuses based on international guidelines
 - Support countries in use of modern technologies in census operations
- Administrative data sources
 - Strengthen national capacity CRVS
 - Exploit other administrative sources, e.g., for migration data



Censuses for SDGs monitoring

- ❑ Data sources (contd.)
 - Household sample surveys
 - Development of standards and national capacity development in conducting surveys
 - Coordination necessary at national level for surveys produced by different line ministries
 - ❑ Data analysis
 - Training in demographic techniques and analysis for production of SDG indicators
 - ❑ Dissemination
 - National capacity development to better harness ICT to make data more easily available and faster
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Activities for 2020 round of censuses

- ❑ International guidelines for the 2020 census round
 - *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 3* emphasis on
 - Alternative methodologies
 - Use of technology in census operations
 - Evaluation of the quality of the census
 - Data dissemination and utilization
 - New ILO conceptual framework for work statistics
 - *Handbook on Management for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev 2*
 - Contract management for outsourced operations
 - Use of technology in census operations
 - Technical Report on Quality Assurance for the Census
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Activities for 2020 round of censuses

- ❑ National capacity building activities
 - Training workshops on international census guidelines
 - Planning and management
 - Census topics
 - Dissemination and analysis
 - Use of technology (hand-held devices, geospatial tools)
 - In country technical assistance for planning and conducting of national censuses
 - ❑ Dissemination of data from the 2010 census round
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Thank You!
