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**Statement from Peru<sup>\*</sup>**

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<sup>\*</sup> This document is being reproduced without formal editing.

**A. Experiences and lessons learned from the 2000 census decade:**

1. Peru has not carried out a census during the 2000 round due mainly to financial reasons. Like many Third World countries, Peru has financial constraints that imply prioritization of social programs in a difficult decision-making moment.

**B. Critical issues to be addressed:**

2. It is for this reason, among others, that the National Statistics Institute of Peru has decided to adopt a different strategy to carry out its national census: the so called “rolling” or “continuous” census to make up for the year 2000 census round, and thus changing the traditional decennial approach. The data collected each year could be used to model more accurate intercensal estimates than those using a traditional approach. The great advantage of the rolling census is the frequency with which information traditionally provided by a census are available, and thus improved population statistics in general.

**C. Implications for the 2010 Program:**

3. Peru’s decision reflects the fact that some countries are looking for alternatives to the decennial approach and thus a debate should be opened to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternatives to the decennial census approach. These considerations should be reflected in the draft resolution as a recognition that there are countries where more accurate intercensal estimates are needed than those attained by using a traditional approach. These are issues and challenges that have emerged since Peru carried out its last census (1993) and has influenced census planning for its next census.