Advancing Population and Housing Censuses in the 2030 Round

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The Evolving Census Landscape: Lessons from the 2020 round and anticipated trends for the 2030 round

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Outline

□ Findings from UNSD surveys

□ Key lessons from the 2020 census round

□ Anticipated trends for the 2030 census round

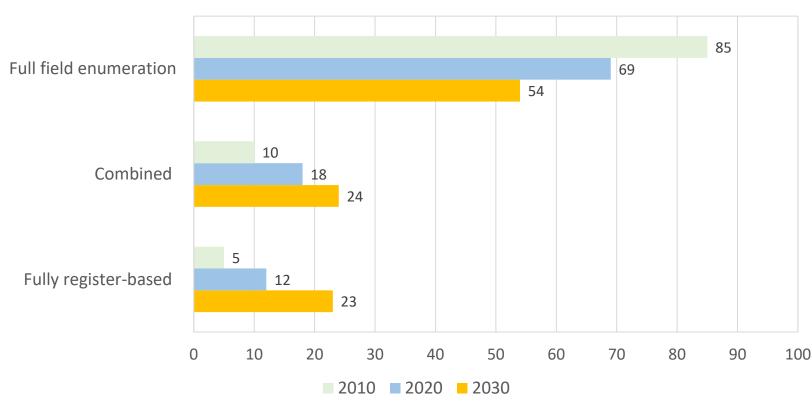
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Proportion of countries by census methodology (2010, 2020, 2030 rounds)



Sources: UNSD surveys conducted in 2013 (126 responses) and 2024 (155 responses)



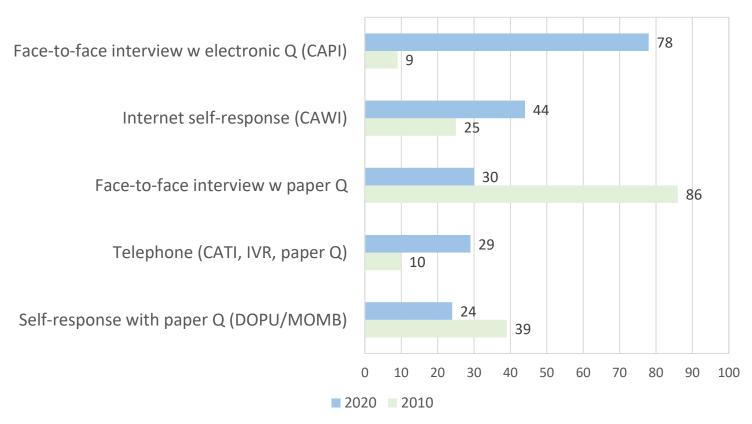
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- A growing number of countries plan to change census methodology from the traditional to other approaches involving the use of administrative data sources, mainly because of: – high costs
 - increasing non-response

- demand for more timely information
- Significant progress observed in use of administrative data sources, due to:
 - Improving coverage and quality of registers
 - Enhanced legal provisions for use of admin data

Proportion of countries by enumeration method (2010, 2020 rounds)



Source: UNSD surveys conducted in 2013 (126 responses) and 2024 (155 responses)



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In 2020 round:

- Nearly 80% of countries used tablets or smart phones (CAPI) for data collection
- Almost half of countries adopted Internet based self response (CAWI)

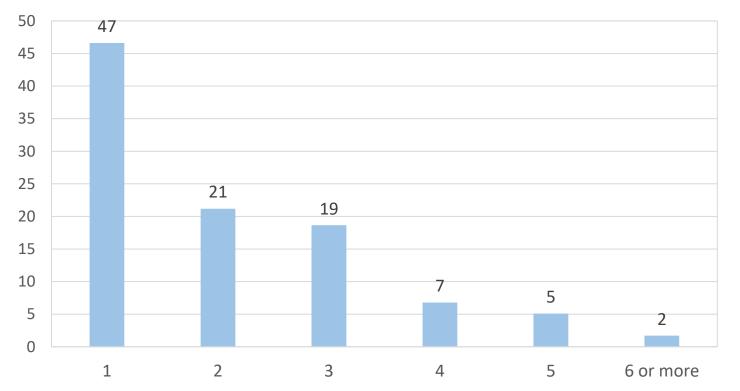
PAPI - Paper questionnaire with face-to-face interview

CAPI - Computer-assisted personal interview

- CAWI Computer- assisted self-interview
- PASI Paper questionnaire with self-interview
- CATI Computer- assisted telephone interview



Number of modes of enumeration used (proportion of countries, 2020 round)



In 2020 round:

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In most countries, multimode data collection was used, whereby electronic questionnaires (CAPI or CAWI) were used in combination with paper questionnaires (PAPI or PASI) and/or CATI

Source: UNSD survey conducted in 2024 (155 responses)

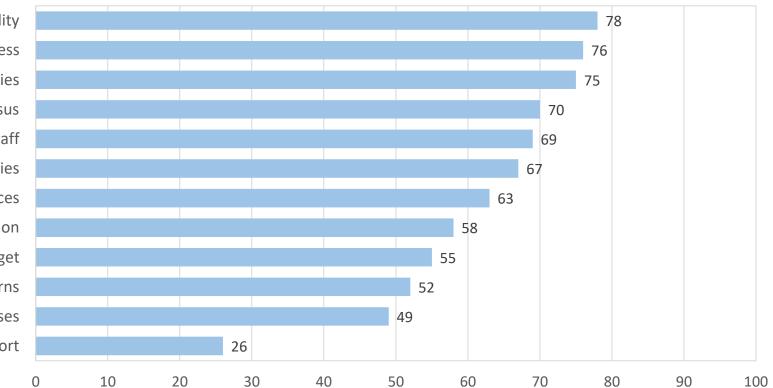


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"Significant" or "Moderate" Challenge

(proportion of countries, 2020 round)



Improving coverage and data quality Timeliness Implementing new technologies Managing public trust / perceptions about the census

> Recruiting and training field staff Implementing new methodologies

> > Financial resources

Improving data dissemination

Keeping to budget

Privacy and confidentiality concerns Identifying residential addresses Legal authority / Governmental support

Source: UNSD survey conducted in 2024 (155 responses)

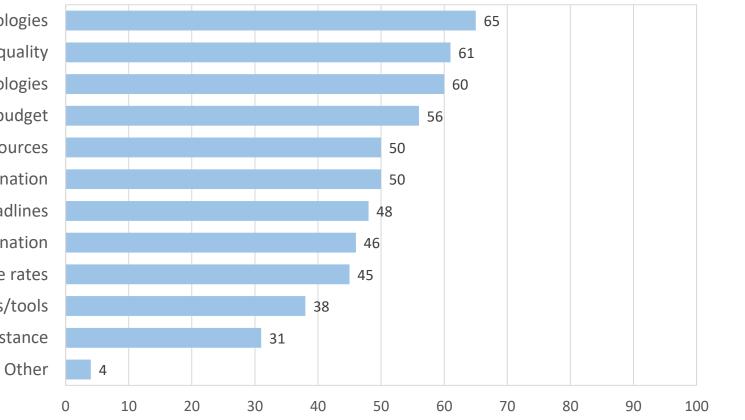


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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GCALS

Success

(proportion of countries, 2020 round)



Improved information technologies Improved/maintained data quality Improved census methodologies Kept within budget Securing necessary financial resources Improved data dissemination Meeting deadlines Improved logistics and coordination Improved/maintained response rates Project management methods/tools Overcoming public resistance

Source: UNSD survey conducted in 2024 (155 responses)



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Key lessons from 2020 round

Census methodology

• no one-size-fits-all solution; balance cost-effectiveness, time, efficiency, respondent burden, data quality

Project management

• robust contingency planning, flexibility to adjust timeline and operational plans

Technology

• robust IT infrastructure, security measures to protect sensitive data, testing, early attention to development of IT

Geospatial information

leveraging geospatial information improves efficiency of census operations, data quality

Communication and public engagement

robust communication strategies for public trust and encourage participation

Capacity building

• investing in training of staff essential for successful census

Innovation

continuous culture of innovation

Anticipated trends for the 2030 census round

The 2030 round is expected to witness further methodological/technological transformations:

- Increased adoption of digital-first, multi-mode methods (CAWI, CAPI, CATI)
- Increased role of geospatial information/tools
 - planning and conducting field operations
 - analysis and dissemination of geocoded census results
- Increased leveraging of administrative data sources
 - as a data source
 - to support field-based operations
- Lessons from COVID-19 (emergency preparedness and contingency planning)
- Further advancement of population data systems (with PHC as pillar)



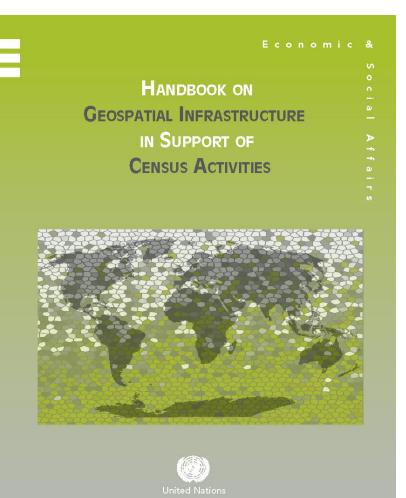


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Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses







Handbook on the Management of Population and Housing Censuses

Revision 2

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