USING CENSUS FOR PRODUCING DISAGGREGATED DATA

How a census can be used for disaggregation

- Direct collection/calculation of disaggregated indicators
  - Data available for a wide range of topics based on questionnaire

- As sample frame
  - For surveys
  - Reference population for special population groups

- Small area estimation

- Geospatial data analysis
  - Calculation of distances to services

Collected directly/derived

- Principles and Recommendations, 3rd revision: Specifies core and non-core topics
- Choice of every country which **topics/questions** to include

- Typically covered disaggregation dimensions:
  - Sex
  - Age
  - Geographic location
  - Disability
  - Migration
  - Poverty/Income
  - Education level
  - Ethnicity/race
  - …

Potential use of census data - disability

Population and Housing Censuses can potentially provide data for 10 out of 17 Goals

Possible indicators-Goal 1. No poverty

Indicator	P&R Para	C/A	P/H	Prob.	Tier
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	4.382-4.386	A	P	U/L?	I
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	4.382-4.386	A	P	U/L?	I
1.2.2.Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in all its dimensions according to national definitions	4.382-4.386	A	P	U/L?	II
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		D	H	L?	III

C. Core topic; A. Additional topic; D. Derived P. Population; H. Housing ; Possibility: V. Very likely, L. Likely, U. Unlikely

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Disaggregation and sample frame

- Census data are often used as sampling frames
- If we want to sample particular parts of the population, these groups should have been identified in the census
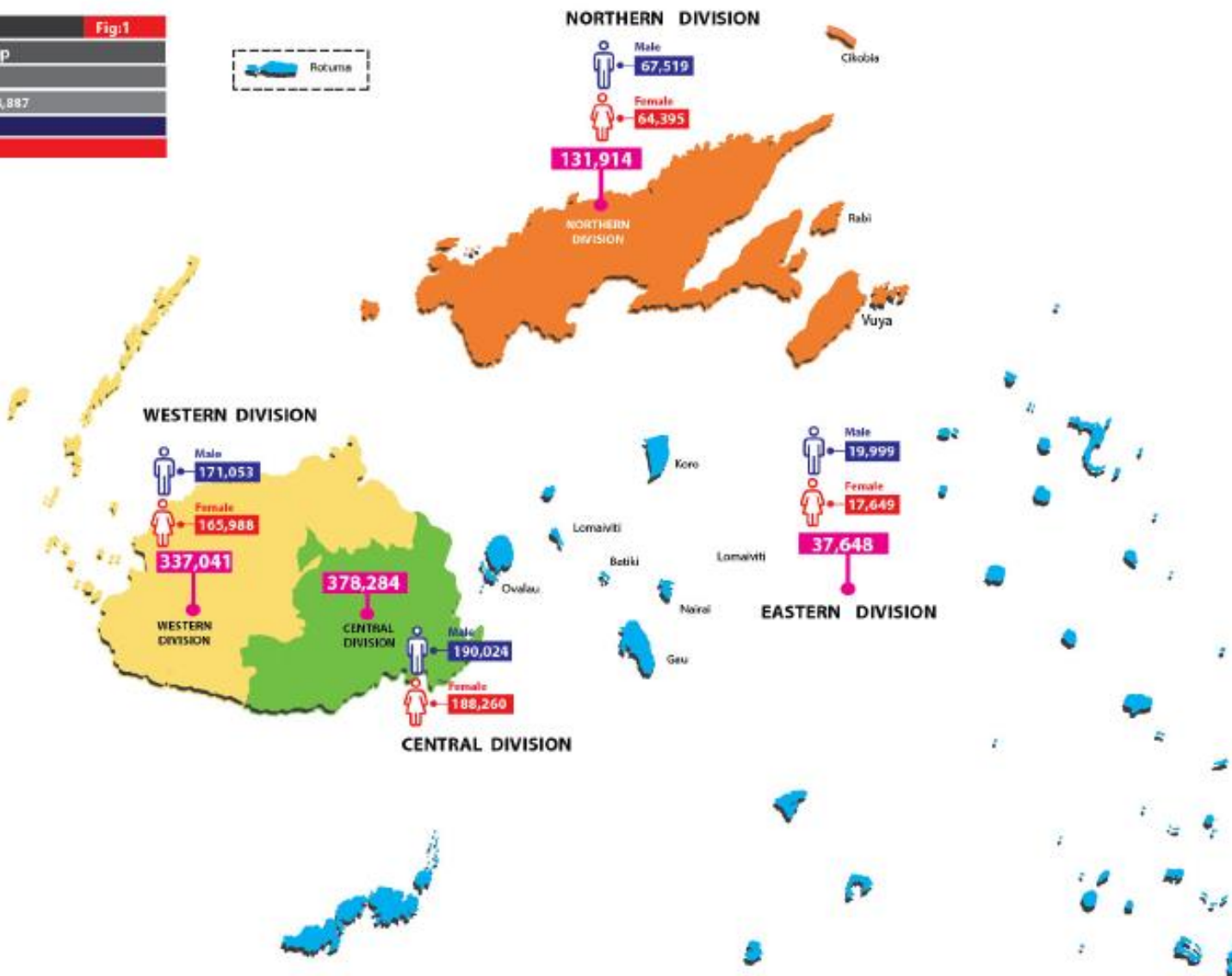 - Need to think ahead
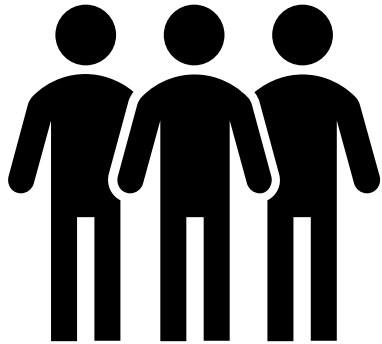
What are the living conditions of a minority indigenous population group?
– to representative sample this group, they need to be identifiable in sample frame

Disaggregated census results Fiji

Source: https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/index.php/census-2018

NORTHERN DIVISION

Bua - 15,489
Bua - 6,153
Vuya - 4,844
Wainunu - 4,492

Cakaudrove - 50,447
Cakaudrove - 14,599
Nasavusavu - 12,592
Rabi - 2,334
Saqani - 2,034
Tunuloa - 3,843
Vaturova - 4,196
Wailevu - 6,363
Wainikeli - 4,486

Macuata - 65,978
Cikobia - 100
Dogotuki - 2,092
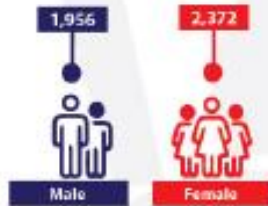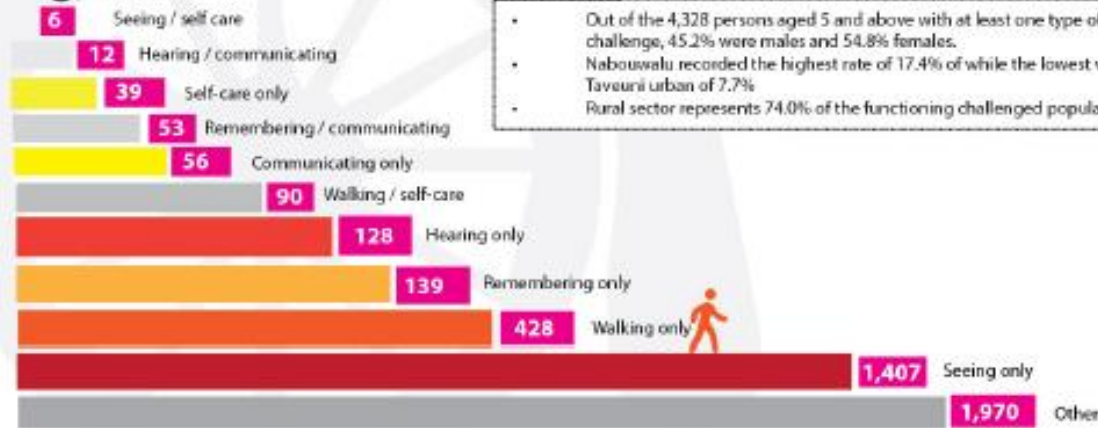Labasa - 49,369
Macuata - 9,346
Sasa - 5,071

Functioning Challenge | Fig: 7
Northern
Total Population: 4,328 (At least 1)

By: Sex (At least 1)

1,956 — Male
2,372 — Female

Labasa — 3,371 / 13.9%
Seaqaqa — 52 / 9.9%
Taveuni — 215 / 7.7%
Savusavu — 696 / 8.1%
Nabouwalu — 94 / 17.4%

Types

- 6 — Seeing / self care
- 12 — Hearing / communicating
- 39 — Self-care only
- 53 — Remembering / communicating
- 56 — Communicating only
- 90 — Walking / self-care
- 128 — Hearing only
- 139 — Remembering only
- 428 — Walking only
- 1,407 — Seeing only
- 1,970 — Other
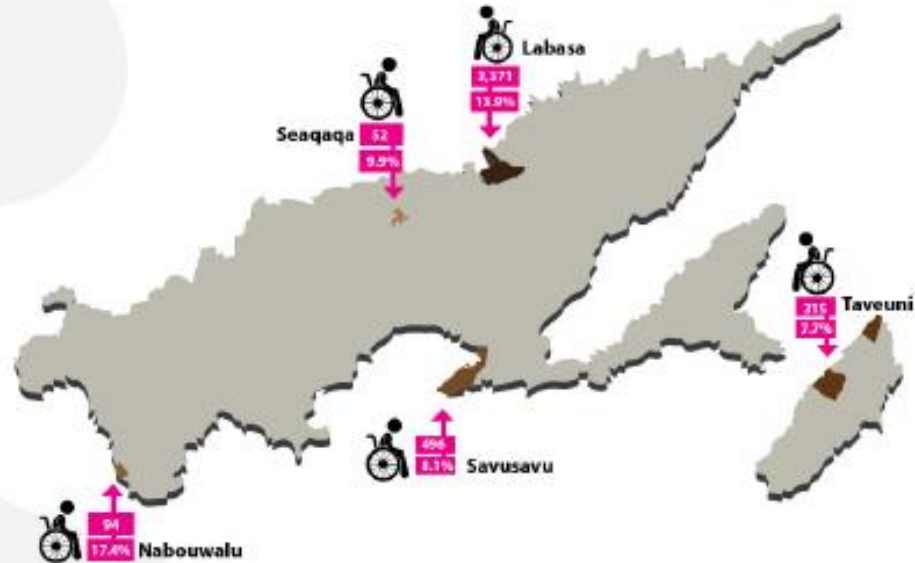
Description

- Out of the 4,328 persons aged 5 and above with at least one type of functioning challenge, 45.2% were males and 54.8% females.
- Nabouwalu recorded the highest rate of 17.4% of while the lowest was recorded from Taveuni urban of 7.7%
- Rural sector represents 74.0% of the functioning challenged population

By: Status

At least one — 4,328
None — 31,159

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
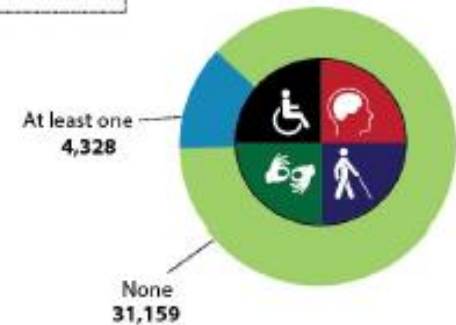
Work ahead?

- Do the census preparations also consider coverage of SDG indicators?
- Are different dimensions of disaggregation taken into account?

Thank you!