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**Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Statistics Division**

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 **2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme**

**International Seminar on Population and Housing Censuses:
Beyond the 2010 Round**

Seoul, Republic of Korea
27-29 November 2012

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Introduction

1. UNSD and Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) organized the International Seminar on Population and Housing Censuses: Beyond the 2010 Round in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 27 to 29 November 2012. The International was attended by over 60 participants from 21 countries (see annex 1 for the list of participants).
2. The purpose of the International Seminar was to provide a discussion forum for census experts to share experiences and lessons learned from censuses conducted during the 2010 round. The International Seminar covered the following issues (i) emerging methodologies for the census, (ii) use of modern technologies in census operations, (iii) strategies for managing census costs, and (iv) demands for and provision of census micro data. The International Seminar also gave insights about the likely future of census taking (see annex 2 for the agenda).

Opening Remarks

3. Mr. Ki-Jong Woo, Commissioner of KOSTAT in his opening remarks welcomed the participants to the International Seminar and expressed his gratitude to UNSD for the collaboration on the event. Mr. Woo highlighted the importance of census information for monitoring of socio-economic situations in countries, but also pointed out the fact that today's population and housing censuses face challenges including a deteriorating survey environment, the advancement of information and communication technologies, and the demand for cost-efficient and timely data entry, processing and dissemination. He went on to say that as those in charge of census are continuously asked to develop measures to overcome these challenges, the need for international cooperation is, therefore, immense.
4. Mr. Woo indicated that although most countries are still predominantly using interviews as their primary method of collecting census information, other modes such as administrative data-based collection, internet surveys, and telephone are being used as supplementary methods. He stated that in addition, new technologies such as the GIS-based field survey and computer-based coding technologies, which include the OMR, the OCR and scanning, continue to be introduced in census-taking. Mr. Woo informed participants that with the further advancement of ICT utilizing the internet, tablet computers, GPS, mapping and scanning, we can expect revolutionary changes in the next round of censuses. He said that it was, therefore, by sharing these early experiences and advanced techniques with each other, and through in-depth discussions, that we can identify areas for improvement and thus be better prepared for our census taking.
5. Mr. Woo pointed out that despite the many efforts of census experts, it is inevitable that there will remain impediments to censuses with the growing number of single-person households, along with dual-earner households, as well as an increasing awareness within the population concerning privacy and the disclosing of private information. Nonetheless, he was certain that these obstacles can be overcome, if countries work together and share the lessons learned from the 2010 census, and thoroughly look for solutions for the success of census-taking in the next round. Mr. Woo concluded by telling participants that beyond the discussions concerning the censuses, he believed it was imperative to develop a network among participants

to promote the exchange of ideas in order to establish a better census environment, and that he was confident that the seminar would provide the opportunity for creating such a network.

6. Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch at UNSD in welcoming the participants pointed out that the presence, at the International Seminar, of so many leading statisticians and census experts from various parts of the world proved their continuing interest in the importance population and housing censuses as a statistical activity and their serious commitment to strive for its development, as an indispensable source of data for effective development planning. She also commended the long-standing collaboration between UNSD and KOSTAT.

7. Ms. Osaki-Tomita also informed the participants about the role of UNSD as secretariat to the decennial World Population and Housing Census Programme which includes monitoring of implementation of population and housing censuses world wide. She also told the audience about UNSD wide range of activities which are aimed at assisting countries to effectively plan and conduct their national censuses, including the publication of methodological guidelines and organizing of workshops and seminars on different aspects of the census process. She further informed the audience that while 2010 round seems more successful than the 2000 round in terms of country participation and censuses conducted, there were still challenges that countries face including lack of technical expertise to plan and conduct censuses, utilization of modern technologies, difficulty reaching some population groups due to changes in life style, privacy concerns and the rising cost of the census.

8. Ms. Osaki-Tomita concluded by stating that as the 2010 round of population and housing censuses comes close to an end, it is time to review the experiences of the round, by not only sharing successes, but also by addressing challenges faced, and even by identifying failures openly. She stressed that the critical assessment of the current census round will not only broaden our knowledge base, but also will form crucial inputs into the next census round as the preparation for the 2020 round of World Census Programme should build on achievements in the current round and lessons learnt from each other.

Key Note Address

9. The International Seminar started off with a key note address on censuses in a changing world which was delivered by Ms. Connie Graziadei, Assistant Chief Statistician at Statistics Canada. The key note address demonstrated how census taking has evolved from simple head counts to the current more complex and costly undertakings utilizing multiple data sources and modes of enumeration, but facing ever declining public interest to participate. The address pointed out the necessity of censuses of the future to be innovative and to adapt to changes in society while being cost effective and producing quality data.

10. Ms. Graziadei welcomed the opportunity to offer her perspective on population and housing censuses in a changing world. She pointed out that on every continent, population mobility, the state of housing, and the many changes in society and technology are driving the rapid evolution of census programs, the kind of data we gather, and how we measure it. Ms. Graziadei went on to say that we all have a common goal: to continually improve the value of

our censuses for our governments, researchers, and all our citizens, no matter where they live. She emphasized that many countries are assessing new methods of census-taking because traditional methods are becoming less and less affordable, the need for publishing data on a wide array of topics is growing, users want information more frequently; and in some countries, the ability to reach and/or engage respondents is becoming an increasing challenge.

11. Ms. Graziadei concluded by saying that for all the gathered participating countries continue to share one common objective: to produce high-quality data that respects their legislative framework, that is relevant to their users and operations that are delivered in the most cost effective way possible. She stressed, however, that as countries continue to introduce innovations in technology and improve collection methods to increase the efficiency of conducting a census, new challenges will emerge. As we move forward, Ms. Graziadei mentioned, we will need to continue to focus on data quality, respondent burden, and the demand for more frequent information. She also reiterated that as societies evolve, we are also faced with challenges regarding privacy and decreasing participation in the census.

12. Ms. Graziadei further concluded that given that census programs will continue to evolve, countries must continue to respond to these changes by making good decisions. These decisions should reflect innovative solutions to reduce costs and reduce respondent burden, without sacrificing data quality. They should strike the perfect balance between data relevance and privacy concerns.

13. The full text of the key note address is available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Korea/2012/list_of_docs.htm

Presentations

14. Presentations made at the International Seminar are available on the UNSD website - http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Korea/2012/list_of_docs.htm

Conclusions and Recommendations

15. At the end of the International Seminar, the participants came up with the following conclusions:

- (a) Censuses in a changing world - In a rapidly changing world, censuses have to adapt and change constantly in order to respond to the new reality of modern society. Participants, however, reaffirmed that the fundamental values of population and housing censuses remained unchanged. Population and housing censuses are unique sources of data that allow counting all individuals in a country and collecting their characteristics at a given point in time. Censuses also enable to analyze the situation at lower geographical levels and for small population groups. What is expected of modern censuses is to conduct them to produce quality statistics and in a cost-effective manner. The census as an evolving and dynamic concept has implications for UN guidelines on the definition of a census, which participants recognized should be critically re-examined and possibly revised to

reflect current realities in terms of country legislative requirements.

- (b) Importance of evaluation - Participants emphasized that it is of critical importance to assess, not only census data themselves, but also all processes of census taking. It is recommended that such an evaluation be an integral part of the census plan, and be conducted soon after each process of the census. Evaluation should be carried out also when data are taken from administrative sources.
- (c) Alternative census methodologies - Increasingly, countries are seeking possibilities of using administrative and register data and also survey data to obtain socio-demographic information. While worth pursuing the possibility, countries should exercise caution and should adequately test these new census methodologies before they are implemented. It is necessary to thoroughly check and evaluate the quality of the data and compatibility of concepts among the sources to be used. The checking and evaluation is not a one-time event but should be continuous. Participants were also cognizant of the fact that the establishment of an operational registration system takes a long time. Furthermore, establishment of the requisite infrastructure and capacity for such a system, as well as its maintenance may require significant resources. It is important to note, however, that there are differences among countries regarding the current completeness and quality of their administrative registers and that the cautions above do not equally apply to all.
- (d) Synergies between census and administrative systems - Considering the options to use registers and administrative records to generate population statistics, several challenges were identified in linking different registers or combining them with data from other sources such as surveys. Statistical and census offices normally rely on other administrative organizations for the maintaining and updating of registers and administrative records. Furthermore, the registers and administrative records are not explicitly set up for statistical purposes. Participants emphasized that collaboration between different offices needs to be forged and ensured to allow exchanges of data, for instance, by strengthening and using legal provisions. In this connection, participants recommended to have a meeting bringing together census experts and registration offices.
- (e) Census questions - User's needs for census data change over time. Participants pointed out that although countries have a prerogative to choose topics relevant to them, the inclusions of topics to investigate emerging issues should be critically examined in order not to unduly overburden the census questionnaire. In this connection, it was proposed that countries consider including in their census questionnaires primarily basic core census topics.
- (f) Cost of the census - Traditional censuses are increasingly seen as costly and often inefficient. Participants identified various reasons/factors for the increase in census costs, including high cost for field operations, use of new technologies, high printing costs, translation of questionnaire into different languages, and so on. Some participating countries shared their experiences in the way to improve the cost effectiveness of the census. The examples of such included outsourcing some of the processes, rigorous procurement processes, continuous monitoring of commercial contractors, strong project

management, effective census campaigns, electronic data capture/processing/archiving, moving to paperless products (web dissemination), and so on.

- (g) Use of modern technologies - During the 2010 round of censuses, countries have continued to build on the experiences of the 2000 round in use of modern technologies for census operations and have also introduced new technologies. The participants agreed that such application of modern technologies has led to better management of census processes, resulting in better data quality, timely dissemination, and better utilization of census results. While the use of some technologies such as SMS for monitoring of field operations are effective, participants cautioned that adequate safeguards are required to mitigate unauthorized access to the information and political pressure for premature release of data.
- (h) Multi-mode census data collection - Participants recognized that the Internet is increasingly used for census enumeration, often offered as an alternative to the traditional filling of paper questionnaires. Many countries that offer an option for respondents to respond by Internet reported a high up-take rate. The response rate through the Internet varies by socio-economic characteristics of respondents. To further improve response rates through the Internet, countries should actively promote its use as the preferred mode for participants to use to participate in the census.
- (i) Census data dissemination, including micro data - Technology for census data dissemination has improved over time. While the use of such technology has enhanced data utilization, participants pointed out that there is a challenge for harnessing of these technologies at grass root level. Participants also stressed that countries should put in place a strategy for marketing of census information as part of the data utilization plan. Furthermore, in view of growing demands for census micro data, it is important to ensure the confidentiality of data through anonymization process or statistical measures, in order to maintain the trust of general public.

Evaluation of the International Seminar

16. In general, the International Seminar was favourably evaluated by the participants. For example, the overall value of the International Seminar was rated 4.4 out of 5 while the extent to which it achieved its objectives was rated 4.2. Participants rated the quality of the materials 4.6, quality of presentations 4.2, and clarity of conclusions reached after each session 4. The substantive sessions and the key note address were also highly rated receiving ratings ranging from 4.1 to 4.4. The overall planning and organization of the International Seminar and also the quality of the meeting facilities were each rated 4.7.

17. Many participants found the exchange of national experiences in census-taking as the most useful element of the workshop. A few also highlighted the use and role of IT and modern technology as useful. In terms of suggestions to improve the content and conduct of the International Seminar, some participants suggested having more time for discussions and including more panel sessions for more dialogue and ideas. Some also suggested having more detailed discussions on civil registration systems and on mapping.

Annex 1. Agenda

Tuesday, 27 November 2012	
09:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:30	Session 1 – Opening Mr. Ki-Jong Woo – Republic of Korea Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita – UNSD
10:30 – 11:15	Session 2 - Keynote Address: Population and Housing Censuses in a Changing World Ms. Connie Graziadei – Statistics Canada General discussion
11:15 – 11:45	Coffee Break
11:45 – 12:30	Session 3 - Experiences of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: A Global overview
	This session reviews national implementation of population and housing censuses during the 2010 round, from a global perspective. Information is based on a survey conducted in 2011-2012 by UNSD and US Census Bureau. Experience of countries based on a global survey that was conducted by UNSD in 2009-2010 will also be included when appropriate. Ms. Margaret Mbogoni – UNSD General discussion
12:30 – 2:00	Lunch Break
2:00 – 3:30	Session 4 - Emerging methodologies for the census
	Presentations in this session will examine alternative approaches to the traditional census data collection method that countries have adopted in the 2010 census round and key features of these approaches. The session also discusses the applicability of these approaches to countries which are currently conducting a census in the traditional manner. Mr. Paolo Valente – UNECE Ms. Ms. Yael Feinstein – Israel Ms. Rajana Netsaengtip – Thailand General discussion
3:30 – 4:00	Coffee Break
4:00 – 5:30	Session 4 - Emerging methodologies for the census (contd.) Mr. Fabio Crescenzi – Italy Mr. Egon gerards – Netherlands Mr. Baris uçar – Turkey General discussion
06:00-07:30	Welcome Dinner (Host : Commissioner of Statistics Korea)

Wednesday, 28 November 2012

9:00 – 10:30	<p>Session 5 - Future of Population and Housing Censuses (Roundtable discussion) Censuses are continuously evolving in terms of how they are defined and also how they are conducted. Given that countries will continue to be innovative in how they obtain their census data how will censuses of the future be implemented? Moderator: Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita – UNSD Discussants: Mr. Ian White – United Kingdom Mr. Morongwe Calvin Molongoana – South Africa Ms. Margaret Mbogoni – UNSD General discussion</p>
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
	<p>Session 6 - Strategies for managing the cost of the census</p>
11:00 – 12:30	<p>A population and housing census is usually the biggest statistical activity that a national statistical office undertakes. Due to lack of financial resources some countries were not able to plan and conduct censuses in previous census rounds. High census cost is also one of the reasons that countries have cited for exploring alternatives to the traditional census. The session will examine the causes of increases in census costs and also strategies taken by countries to enhance cost-effectiveness. Mr. Hyong-Joon Noh – Republic of Korea Mr. Ian White – United Kingdom Ms. Connie Graziadei – Canada General discussion</p>
12:30 – 2:00	Lunch Break
	<p>Session 7 - Use of modern technologies for censuses</p>
2:00 – 3:30	<p>Application of new technologies has introduced impressive improvements in ways censuses are being conducted in the 2010 round of population and housing censuses. An increasing number of countries have adopted new technologies in various phases of the census process - during pre-enumeration, enumeration, data processing, analysis and dissemination. This session will introduce national examples on how modern technologies such as the Internet, hand-held devices, GIS/GPS, and dissemination tools have been used to improve the efficiency of census operations. Mr. Eun-Koo Lee – Republic of Korea Mr. Paolo Valente – UNECE Mr. Hideki Koizumi – Japan General discussion</p>
3:30 – 4:00	Coffee Break
4:00 – 5:30	<p>Session 7 - Use of modern technologies for censuses (contd) Mr. Krzysztof Kurkowski – Poland Mr. Khalifa AL Barwani – Oman General discussion</p>

Thursday, 29 November 2012	
9:00 – 10:30	Session 7 - Use of modern technologies for censuses (contd) Mr. Guillermo Jr. Lipio – Philippines Mr. Thoman Pardosi – Indonesia Ms. Hekali Vikiye Zhimomi – India General discussion
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
Session 8 - Demands for and Provision of Census Micro Data	
11:00 – 12:30	Demands for census micro data have grown notably over the years. Based on country experiences, the session will discuss issues associated with release of census micro data. Who are the users of micro data? What is the appropriate level of sampling for release? How can we ensure data confidentiality of the samples? How should we archive micro data? Mr. Hon-kwan Lam – Hong Kong, SAR of China Mr. Jasim Al Qubaisi – United Arab Emirates Mr. Assefa Negera Etana – Ethiopia Ms. Upuli Vasana Jayakody – Sri Lanka
12:30 – 12:45	Closing
12:45 – 2:00	Farewell Luncheon (Host : Statistics Korea)
2:30 – 6:30	Cultural Program (Only for Pre-registered)

Annex 2. List of participants

No.	Country / Organization		Contact Person Information
1.	CANADA	1.	Ms. Connie GRAZIADEI Assistant Chief Statistician Statistics Canada
2.	HONG KONG, SAR of CHINA	2.	Mr. Hon-kwan LAM Senior Statistician Census and Statistics Department
3.	ETHIOPIA	3.	Mr. Assefa Negera ETANA Senior Expert Central Statistical Agency
4.	INDIA	4.	Ms. Hekali Vikiye ZHIMOMI Director of Census Operations Government of India Bayavu Kohima
5.	INDONESIA	5.	Mr. Thoman PARDOSI Director of People's Welfare Statistics BPS(NSO) – Statistics Indonesia
6.	ISRAEL	6.	Ms. Yael FEINSTEIN Head of the Census Planning Sector Census and Demography Department Central Bureau of Statistics
7.	ITALY	7.	Mr. Fabio CRESCENZI Head of office on Methods and Techniques for Censuses National Institute of Statistics
8.	JAPAN	8.	Mr. Hideki KOIZUMI Deputy Director of Population Census Division Statistical Survey Department Statistics Bureau of Japan
		9.	Mr. Kazuro NEMOTO Deputy Director of Population Census Division Statistical Survey Department Statistics Bureau of Japan
9.	MYANMAR	10.	Ms. Khaing Khaing SOE Deputy Director Department of Population Ministry of Immigration and Population
10.	NETHERLANDS	11.	Mr. Egon GERARDS Manager, Social Statistics Database Demographic and Social Statistics Statistics Netherlands

No.	Country / Organization		Contact Person Information
11.	OMAN	12	Mr. Khalifa AL BARWANI Director General of Social Statistics Ministry of National Economy
		13	Mr. Sulaiman ALZADJALI Director General of Information and Publication Center National Center for Statistics and Information
		14	Mr. Ahmed ALMUFARJI Information System Manager
12.	PHILIPPINES	15	Mr. Guillermo Jr. LIPIO Statistician III National Statistics Office
13.	POLAND	16	Mr. Krzysztof KURKOWSKI Vice President Central Statistical Office
		17	Mr. Janusz DYGASZEWICZ Director Central Statistical Office
14.	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	18	Mr. Ki-Jong WOO Commissioner Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
		19	Mr. Chang-Ick KANG Director General Survey Management Bureau Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
		20	Mr. Sang-Yool LEE Director General Planning & Coordination Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
		21	Ms. Insook JEONG Director International Statistical Cooperation Division Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
		22	Mr. Yong-Gil KIM Deputy Director International Statistical Cooperation Division Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
		23	Ms. In-Hye Sophia KIM Assistant Director International Statistical Cooperation Division Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)

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		47	Ms. Joo-Hyun SUNG Assistant Director Vital Statistics Division Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
15.	SOUTH AFRICA	48	Mr. Morongwe Calvin MOLONGOANA Census Project Director – Chief Director Statistics South Africa
		49	Mr. Luqmaan OMAR Executive Manager – Data Processing Statistics South Africa
16.	SRI LANKA	50	Ms. Upuli Vasana JAYAKODY Senior Statistician Population Census and Demography Division Department of Census and Statistics
17.	THAILAND	51	Ms. Jirawan BOONPERM Advisor to the Minister Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
		52	Ms. Rajana NETSAENGTIP Deputy Director General National Statistical Office
18.	TURKEY	53	Mr. Baris UÇAR Head of Population and Migration Statistics Group Demographic Statistics Department Turkish Statistical Institute
19.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	54	Mr. Abdulla Hassan AL SHAER National Bureau of Statistics Director, Population and Social Statistics Department
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20.	UNITED KINGDOM	58	Mr. Ian WHITE Head of International Census Liaison Office for National Statistics
21.	VIET NAM	59	Ms. Mai Nguyen THI THANH Specialist Department of Population and Labour Statistics General Statistics Office
22.	UNECE	60	Mr. Paolo VALENTE Statistician Social and Demographic Statistics Section Statistician Division
23.	UNSD	61	Ms. Keiko OSAKI-TOMITA Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch Statistics Division, United Nations
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6	Sue Jeong	CHO	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
7	Sungin	PARK	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
8	Sungjin	KIM	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
9	You-Kang	CHIN	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
10	Young Bo	LEE	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
11	Young Ok	JUNG	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
12	Young-Il	HAN	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
13	Hee-Hoon	EUN	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
14	Chul-joo	KIM	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)