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 **2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme**

**United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Revising the Principles and  
Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses**

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## Introduction

1. The United Nations Statistics Division organized the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Revising the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, in New York, from 29 October to 1 November 2013. The main objective of the Expert Group Meeting was to solicit the views of census managers and experts on the revision of the principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses so that they provide proper and applicable methodological guidelines and ensure international comparability for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. The Expert Group Meeting reviewed the 2<sup>nd</sup> revision of principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses in the light of the rich and diverse experience accumulated during the 2010 census round and proposed changes for the revision (see annex 1 for the agenda). The Expert Group Meeting was attended by 54 participants, including 29 from 27 countries and 25 from regional and international organizations (see annex 2 for the list of participants).

## Opening Remarks

2. Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita, Branch Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics, UNSD, on behalf of Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, Acting Director, UNSD, welcomed the participants and reiterated the objectives of the meeting. In her remarks, she emphasized the role of population and housing censuses as valuable sources of information for national planning. Ms. Osaki Tomita also pointed out the importance of coordinating census activities at the international level, and of UNSD's role particularly in leading the decennial World Population and Housing Census Programme for over the six decades. She highlighted the wide range of activities that the Division has also carried out in order to assist countries to efficiently conduct population and housing censuses, mainly through the publication of the UN *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*.

3. Ms. Osaki Tomita also informed participants that the UN Statistical Commission, at its 44th session in 2012, in recognizing the unique value of international standards for guiding countries to conduct their population and housing censuses requested UNSD to initiate early enough work for the 3rd revision of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*.

4. She further informed the meeting that the 2010 round has been very successful with 202 countries and areas having already conducted a census and 26 more planning to do so by the end of 2014, thereby enumerating about 98% of the world's population. Ms. Osaki Tomita stressed that while countries have improved efficiency by using new census methodologies and advanced technology, some still face some challenges including the rising cost of censuses, keeping abreast of ever-changing technology and rapidly changing lifestyles accompanied by the reluctance of respondents to participate and provide their personal information. She concluded by stating that the new principles and recommendations need to address these issues in order to be meaningful and relevant for censuses of the 2020 round.

## Papers and presentations

5. The Expert Group Meeting was conducted through a combination of presentations by UNSD, international organizations and representatives of national statistical offices. For papers and presentations see [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/NewYork/2013/list\\_of\\_docs.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/NewYork/2013/list_of_docs.htm). What follows is a summary of salient issues that were discussed during each of the sessions.

### Session 2 – Overview of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses

6. The four presentations in the session provided a review of the implementation of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses at the global level and in select regions of the world, including on achievements and challenges faced.

7. A representative of the United States presented the results of a programme review of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, which was requested by the UN Statistics Commission in February 2011. The US Census Bureau undertook this review and, in collaboration with UNSD, conducted a survey whose objective was to document early lessons from the 2010 census round and to identify preliminary recommendations for the UN Statistical Commission regarding the 2020 round. The presentation is based on an analysis of responses from 126 countries and areas.

8. The survey results show that countries have become innovative in terms of how they undertake their population counts. For example, although the majority of countries (85%) are using full field enumeration as the main source of data for their population and housing censuses counts for the 2010 round, 10% are using administrative registers, and 5% are using a combination of methods. The results also show that a substantial number of countries are using multiple modes of collecting the data, based on the following methods - face to face interviews with paper questionnaires, face to face interviews with electronic questionnaires, self-enumeration with paper questionnaire, and self-enumeration through the internet self-questionnaires. Major successes of the full field method were reported as implementing new technology (61%), while for administrative registers keeping within budget and improved or maintained data quality were reported as the most successful aspects. The main challenges of the full field method were cost (74%) and timeliness (45%). For administrative registers they were data quality (67%), cost (42%), and privacy issues (33%).

9. A representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) presented an African perspective on the implementation of the 2010 round of censuses. The presentation is based on: the results of the US Census Bureau/UNSD survey; the outcome of an ECA workshop that was held in April/May 2013 on assessment of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses in Africa; and results of in depth assessments in eight African countries during August-September 2013 covering four aspects of censuses – planning and management, data quality, new technology, and data dissemination. The presentation emphasized the expectations of a successful 2010 round compared to previous rounds in terms of African countries conducting a census, including the fact that during the current round, four of the countries in the region are conducting their first census in at least a quarter of a century.

10. According to the UNECA representative, successes of the 2010 round in Africa include improved participation by African countries; better budget allocation (not just reliant on external funding); timeliness of data release; inter-country collaboration; and use of technology for cartography; data capture; and use of hand held devices (with substantial support from Brazil). The success of census taking during the 2010 census round is attributed to a number of initiatives in the region. The African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) which was set up in 2006 and has met annually for 6 consecutive years, focused on ensuring that every African country undertakes a census in the 2010 round, on sharing best practices and on promoting South-South cooperation. Regional workshops on different aspects of censuses have been conducted in collaboration with the African Development Bank and UNSD. The UNECA has also provided technical assistance in census cartography and data processing to a number of countries.

11. Challenges include the fact that some countries still have not been able to conduct a census; census dates were postponed in some countries; management of politics of census was still an issue in some countries; census plans were not prepared well in advance and sometimes did not cover all phases; staff turnover affected management and technical capacity; resource mobilization remains a considerable challenge; contracts for outsourcing of some operations were not always well managed; dissemination was limited in content and reach; lack of data analysis; inadequate quality assurance framework; and administrative reports that were not produced. The proposed way forward includes: a regional program on the 2020 round; a systematic and sustainable capacity development program with the creation of Centers of Excellence in African institutions; further South-South cooperation; continued engagement to support countries in their efforts to mobilize political support and funds; and sharing equipment. The UNECA also proposes that there be increased focus on: leadership and management for senior officials; planning and monitoring; quality assessment frameworks; data capture, editing, validation, dissemination and analysis; and Post Enumeration Surveys.

12. A representative of the UNECE Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses made a presentation on activities of the UNECE region towards the revision of the *Conference of European Statisticians (CES) Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. These activities have included an online survey about 2010 round census practices in the UNECE region. Responses to the survey show a mix of census methodologies in the UNECE region: 31 countries conducted 'traditional' censuses in the 2010 round (compared to 26 in the 2000 round); 9 countries used administrative registers in the 2010 round (compared to 3 in the 2000 round); and 10 used mixed methods in the 2010 round (compared to 6 in the 2000 round). Towards the development of the CES principles and recommendations for the 2020 round, UNECE has established Task Forces on: Census Methodology; Census Technology; Quality and coverage; Costs and benefits; Population bases and geographic characteristics; Demographic, household and family characteristics; Economic and education characteristics; Migration and Ethno-cultural characteristics; and Housing. Other issues covered by the Steering Group include, Disability; Agriculture; Legislation; Field operations; Communications and publicity; Security, confidentiality and disclosure controls; Documentation, metadata and archiving; Innovations; and Problems and successes.

13. The main proposals for changes to the CES recommendations relate to: Methodology - more emphasis on use of administrative registers and multi-modal methods and a closer examination of benefits and disadvantages of different methodologies; Technology - more focus on GIS and benefits of OCR/OMR to be reassessed; Costs and benefits - comparison of costs of different methodologies and the value of cost-benefit analysis; Documentation, metadata and archiving - importance of keeping good records and an audit trail and the value of census records as a source of socio-historic value; Quality and coverage - measuring accuracy; Outsourcing - protecting confidentiality, gaining public confidence, and ensuring data quality; Communications/Publicity - use of social media; Population bases - more detailed explanation of 'usual residence'; Geographic characteristics - definition of urban/rural; Demographic - de facto versus de jure marital statistics and same sex couples; Migration - more clarity on concepts and looking into internal and international migration; Economic characteristics – taking into account the new ILO definitions of work, employment and economic activity; Housing - more focus on homelessness; and a focus on new 'green' topics such as use of solar/thermal energy; Dissemination – expected to cover micro-data, new media and data visualization. The new recommendations will be submitted to the CES by Feb 2014 and will be adopted by the CES at the June 2015 Plenary Session. Harmonization with global recommendations is very important.

14. A representative of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) presented on 2010 census experiences from countries in the Pacific region. It was stated in the presentation that there has been a history of census technical assistance (TA) to Pacific countries from UNFPA, AusAID, US Census Bureau, France, ABS and Stats NZ. In the 2010 round there was a significant step up in TA because there was a notable decline in quality from the 1990 to the 2000 Round. The comprehensive census TA approach was aimed at addressing NSO requirements covering: planning, preparation, enumeration, processing, analysis/reporting and dissemination. Except for one, all countries in the region took a census in 2010 round (some of them had 2 censuses). It was also noted, however, that conflicts in some countries had adverse impacts on coverage in the 2010 round.

15. Achievements in the Pacific region regarding the 2010 census round include: almost all countries used GPS and digitized maps (there was considerable outsourcing in this area), PDAs were used in one country and there was successful data user engagement in another. The census review resulted in similar lessons learned as in the ECA region. Planning for the 2020 round will start with a regional workshop in the first half of 2014 and the aims are to discuss solutions instead of just focusing on problems and producing standardized census modules across SPC countries.

16. In discussions following the presentations, participants recognized that national experiences and practices in the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, based on the programme review and other surveys/studies conducted by UNSD, UNECA and UNECE, represent a substantive base upon which the revision of principles and recommendations can be built. The fact that, since the launching of the United Nations population and housing census programmes in the early 1950's, the 2010 census round appears to be the most successful round in terms of the percentage of countries that have conducted at least one census in the period 2005 until 2013, makes this collection of experiences an even more valuable resource. Furthermore, the program review of the 2010 World Population and Housing Censuses Programme contains

specific recommendations for the 3<sup>rd</sup> revision of the principles and recommendations, and these have been approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

### **Session 3 – Summary of the views and suggestion of countries for the revision of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses**

17. A representative of the United Nations Statistics Division presented on results of a survey on countries' views on revising the current United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. The principles and recommendations and handbooks and technical reports are developed for each census round through consultative processes involving experts from countries, UN regional commissions and other international and regional organizations. National experiences are reviewed and guidelines are based on national best practices.

18. In May 2013 UNSD conducted a worldwide survey on what should be enhanced, revised, added to or deleted from the next revision of the principles and recommendations. The survey contained nine questions and responses were received from 40 countries and some organizations. Based on the survey results, overall countries indicated that no changes were needed in the structure of the principles. It was suggested, however, that the content of the next revision should take into account innovations in census methodology and the use of technology in census operations. Collaboration with regional revisions was encouraged.

19. Changes to augment the revised publication came under three broad categories: (i) innovations in census taking methods, including, alternatives to the traditional census, innovations in methods of data collection, use of technology in census operations; (ii) planning and operational aspects, including, contracting out, maintaining confidentiality of personal information, quality setting and management, census publicity strategy including use of social media, estimating census costs; and (iii) evaluation, dissemination and utilization of census data, including, census evaluation, dissemination strategies, access to micro-data, and data archiving and preservation. It was generally not recommended to change the definition of population and housing censuses.

20. On suggestions to changes regarding core topics, some countries noted that determining core topics for international use is problematic due to regional and national differences and availability of data from other sources. New topics for consideration included environment and energy, secondary place of residence, reason for migration, and daily commuting. Literacy, fertility and mortality, disability, same sex consensual unions, occupation, industry and income were identified by some countries as topics that proved difficult to collect information on during their censuses for the 2010 round. When asked if guidance was needed for question formulation on sensitive topics there was a mixed reaction – most respondents thought that it was better done at the national level but some guidelines were needed on disability questions.

21. When asked about the usefulness of recommended tabulations in the principles and recommendations responses fell into 2 categories – one group thought that tabulations are useful for international harmonization of census results but pointed out that the trend is now for making

data available through databases, while another group indicated that they are not useful as these countries have their own national or regional requirements for tabulations.

22. During the discussion that followed, participants noted that the current set of recommendations, although emphasizing the critical significance of assessing census expenditures does not provide an elaboration of possible methods for estimating the costs of the census. They recognized that cost benefit analysis of censuses, although a very complex issue, should be encouraged for countries to undertake also because of its role in advocacy for the census. It was also mentioned that census data is not used as widely as it should be, thereby limiting the benefits from the cost. In this context, participants suggested that the principles and recommendations should emphasize the use of census data at the local level and also noted that improvements to civil registration should not be viewed as an alternative to a census. It was also suggested that the chapter on publicity be expanded to include stakeholder engagement.

23. Participants expressed concern over the length of the principles and recommendations and suggested that changes be made cautiously and that not all topics need to be included. While it was felt that some topics could be included in a separate document, participants were of the view that core topics based on the post 2015 development agenda should be considered for inclusion, and that recommendations from the regions should be taken into account in the review of the principles and recommendations. Finally it was noted that advocacy and communication campaign are different concepts, i.e., advocacy involves working with parliamentarians and senior officials to increase support for censuses whereas communication campaign more involves media and the general public.

24. Regarding outsourcing of census operations in the context of lessons learnt from the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, participants would like the revised principles and recommendations to provide more specific guidelines on the management of the process including on how to ensure knowledge transfer. Participants also recognized the need for the revised census recommendations to provide more detailed guidelines on setting goals and monitoring performance for quality assurance.

#### **Session 4: Annotated outline for the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: The 2020 round**

25. A representative of UNSD presented a proposed annotated outline for the 3<sup>rd</sup> revision of the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. The representative reiterated the normal procedure for the revision of the principles and recommendations, which is the outcome of consultation and discussions of census experts from around the world. The presentation noted some major lessons learned from the current round of population and housing censuses which have a bearing on the next revision of the principles and recommendations, including an increasing use of population and administrative registers to generate detailed socio-demographic data, an extensive use of contemporary technologies in census operations in order to facilitate, speed and improve the population and housing census, and also the use of the Internet for data collection.

26. The presentation introduced an annotated outline for the revised principles and recommendations. It was stated in the presentation that the current census guidelines are geared towards a traditional census. The objective of the revision, therefore, is to produce a comprehensive set of guidelines that the national statistical authorities will find substantively useful, applicable and holistic. It was stressed in the presentation, therefore, that the revised guidelines, as depicted in the proposed outline takes into consideration current national practices and the needs, namely that for elaborating on register-based censuses, adding to the essential features of censuses the issue of generating statistics at the small area level, use of micro-data, archiving of census data and documents, and ensuring data quality. It was explained that through the annotated outline, it is proposed that the next revision of the principles and recommendations be structured into four parts. The presentation elaborated on the focus of each of the four parts and highlighted the proposed changes in the outline. With regard to the recommended tabulations, it was proposed that they no longer be included in print in the revised principles and recommendations but rather be made available on the UNSD website.

27. More specifically, the meeting deliberated on the proposed outline of the revised set of principles and recommendations, as submitted by the United Nations Statistics Division. The meeting welcomed the proposed approach and outline, with the following adaptations:

- (a) The preamble needs to be expanded to provide a succinct summary of lessons learned in the 2010 round of censuses, primarily related to major achievements and obstacles, thus leading to the rationale for adapting the international standards for census taking.
- (b) Part Three – on census operations and management – should switch places with Part Two – on census topics – as it would provide a more consistent flow between the definition and essential features of the census and its implementation.
- (c) As far as census practices are concerned, it is necessary to distinguish between basic census methodologies and census methods. Basic census methodologies are conceptually distinguished on the basis of the source of the data: either data is directly collected from each individual, irrespective of the collection method, or census statistics are generated without contacting the respondents, or a combination of the two. Census collection methods, on the other hand, would be much more numerous, including, face-to-face interviews, self-enumeration by mail, self-enumeration through the internet, use of tablet and other hand-held computers, mobile devices and so forth.
- (d) The meeting took note of a proposal to consolidate into one chapter all issues related to use of technology in population and housing censuses that would cover all the phases of census, rather than elaborating these technologies under each of the specific chapters. This is with the understanding that this proposal will be taken into full consideration by the appropriate working group in subsequent phases of work on the revision of principles and recommendations.
- (e) The meeting noted that the part on data processing in the current version of the recommendations does not elaborate on the process of validation of data or census results prior to their release.

## **Session 5 - Definition and essential features of population and housing censuses**

28. The representative from UNSD presented on the definition and essential features of population and housing censuses. The presentation included a proposal to add the phrase “at the smallest geographical level” in the definition of a population and also a housing census. Similarly, it was also proposed to add “small area statistics” as an essential feature of a census.

29. The general discussion that followed the presentation evolved mainly around the proposal to add “at the smallest geographical level” in the definition of a census. Some experts noted that providing statistics at the smallest geographical level was not a new feature of a census and proposed that this addition be left out. As a compromise, it was suggested that the addition rather be “at the smallest geographical level appropriate”. Some experts also spoke with regard to periodicity. They felt that periodicity was not an essential feature of a census and suggested to add “periodically” in the definition of a census. There was no agreement to include this.

30. Based on the discussion, the proposed definition of the population census reads as follows: “A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, publishing and disseminating demographic economic and social data at the smallest geographical level appropriate pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country.”

## **Session 6 – Census methodology**

31. The session was comprised of six presentations, one by UNSD and five by countries – Italy, Sweden, Germany, Peru and India. The presentation by UNSD on the definitions of census terminology for data sources and enumeration methods showed that although full field enumeration (traditional census) is still the dominant methodology for national population and housing censuses, there is a trend towards use of alternative methodologies. Operationalization of census methodologies, however, is not uniform across countries. There are wide differences among countries in how they carry out their traditional census or how they compile their census data based on alternative approaches. The presentation provided a back-drop for the discussion on how the different methodologies should be defined and categorized in the next revision of the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

32. The focus of the country presentations was on the various experiences and challenges of the countries in their implementation of census methodologies, for those that using registers to compile the data as well as those undertaking a traditional census through full field enumeration.

33. Three countries—Germany, Italy and Sweden—shared their national experiences on transitioning to, implementing and conducting a register-based census. Despite national particularities, all three countries shared several common points. The decision to change to a register-based census methodology generally originated from a request from the political side to reduce the financial costs related to the implementation of ‘traditional’ censuses. In the case of Germany and Italy, the burden on the population was also considered in the decision to move away from the ‘traditional’ census. The experience of all three countries shows also the

fundamental importance of having pre-existing administrative data registration systems on which to rely and mobilize during the conduct of the new census. The use of multiple registers to consolidate the population register is a prerequisite to the success of register-based census. All three countries illustrate that not all countries of the world can, and should, transit to a register-based census.

34. Germany shared its experiences in implementing its new combined census model based on multiple sources (registers, combined with full enumeration and surveys). Following a political request to reduce the burden on the population and the cost of the census, the Federal Statistical Office conducted for the first time in 2011 a register-based census. The primary demand for the German census model was to provide reliable data for administrative units. The reliance on municipalities' population registers (about 11,500) and their harmonization constituted one of the major challenges in the process of building a centralized population register.

35. Italy is currently in the transition phase toward a register-based census for 2021 (registers, combined with rolling sample surveys). Upon completion, the rolling census in Italy—"Censimento permanente"—is estimated to reduce the cost by about 40 per cent of what it cost to conduct the 'traditional' census of 2011. Starting in 2016, the Censimento permanente will provide on a yearly basis data at the administrative level over 100,000 inhabitants, while the results for the lower administrative levels will take longer to be produced, as data will be pooled over several years in order to produce reliable statistics at these levels.

36. Sweden 2011 census was fully register-based. Switching from a traditional to a fully register-based census was a gradual process starting with the 1970 census. The impetus for switching includes concerns about cost aspects of the traditional census, the reduction of response burden, and the need to provide yearly statistics on the population, households, housing and dwellings. The success in conducting a fully register-based census could only be made possible due to several existing 'infrastructure' pre-conditions (e.g. listing of addresses, individual identifier numbers), administrative routines (first registration, updating, public trust and willingness), and regulations (statistical act, data act and secrecy act). The connection of different individual, real estate and businesses databases can be made only through the use of the unique ID number in the IT system.

37. India and Peru detailed their last experiences with the conduct of a 'traditional' census. Given the size of its national population, the task of conducting a census in India constitutes by itself a massive challenge. Several 'innovative' practices were implemented during the 2011 Census of India in order to ensure high coverage for high quality and timely results while minimizing cost. Most of the innovations were through use of technological solutions, both low tech and high tech applications. There was extensive use of GIS and other ICT applications during the pre-census and also during the census, including use of social media (Facebook, Twitter). The design of the questionnaire incorporated several techniques/features for enhanced data processing which was based on the ICR technology. Besides technological devices and infrastructure, the Census of India is based on a very hierarchical human organization structure that offers a way to assure quality control of the performance, starting from the enumerator in the fieldwork up to the Census Commissioner. The census also benefited from outsourcing of activities that are not core to the census office, e.g., logistics for transportation of field material.

38. A representative of Peru made a presentation highlighting the main features of the 2007 census, including on how that the count was done.

39. During the session, the need to work with, and use, the same definition or category to refer to a type of census methodology was underlined. As old definitions seem not to be sufficient anymore to cover the diversity of methodological choices implemented across countries, a set of new, more concise, definitions need to be developed.

## **Session 7 – Census operations and technology**

40. The session was comprised of three country presentations by Brazil, Oman and Indonesia. In her presentation on the 2010 census of Brazil, the IBGE representative stated that the overall goal was optimization of resources and maximization of quality of the data collected. Innovations in the 2010 census of Brazil included: digital census mapping; use of GPS; an address file with all Brazilian municipalities; integration of cartography and the address file; handheld devices for data collection and supervision; and internet data collection. Advantages of handheld devices were all related to overall improved data quality via: immediate quality control at moment of data entry; ensuring completion of all compulsory forms; control of data completion by automatic jumps; direct data transfer to central systems; identifying location of units through GPS; help with automatic coding; reduced burden on printing and transportation of questionnaires; reduced cost of data capture; and controlling the sample fraction for short and long forms. Challenges involved in using handheld devices included: the increased need for qualified enumerators and more training; dependence on internet connection; high cost of the PDAs which were only used for the census; and PDAs becoming quickly obsolete (IBGE tried to donate them after the census but nobody wanted them). IGBE suggestions for revisions to the principles and recommendations highlighted more details on the use of technology in enumerations covering: what devices can be used; questionnaire design for PDAs; use of instructions and help; data entry rules; coding; controls and data integrity; and data transfer. It was also suggested that in the revised P&R there should be a separate chapter on technology covering all aspects of use of technology in censuses as opposed to referencing it separately in each section.

41. The presentation on the 2010 census of Oman showed that in terms of technology, the census used the following: online job portal to ease the census recruitment process; Government resources planning system for back office automation – budget, finance, HR and payroll, purchase, inventory and transportation; call center to help improve data quality; office communications portal with functions for sending SMS and emails to all team members; PDAs with GIS as the primary data collection medium for all field workers with in-built data validations; self-service portal online questionnaire, web portal for awareness; and an IT helpdesk. The use of PDAs helped produce tabulations very quickly.

42. A representative of Statistics Indonesia presented on the experience of Indonesian regarding the 2010 census. BPS did not use much modern technology in the latest census except for data processing, as it is very difficult to find people qualified to use new technology, especially in rural areas. The census was a combination of face-to-face interviews and self-

enumeration. Indonesia used SMS to monitor progress of the census field operations but it did not work well and had to be abandoned.

### **Session 8 – Census outputs and utilization**

43. The session was composed of four national presentations on their experiences outputs related to the dissemination and utilization of their census results. A representative of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China presented on dissemination and utilization of data from the 2010 census of China. China was able to release its census results in a short time and also to make data available in different formats and media, including through free access on the NBS website. Furthermore, through joint research projects contracted to universities and research institutes for analysis of census data covering various demographic and social themes, as well as numerous population development reports written for enhancing public awareness of population and development issues. Customized services were provided to government agencies, universities and research institutes for special tabulations and preparing analytical reports for policy making, disaster management and for academic activities. Facilities were also set up for in-house use of microdata that is made available for researchers, teachers and students. The NBS also organized domestic and international seminars to share information on census methodology and on analysis of census results. The NBS initiated a Census Data Online Analysis Toolkit, a pilot project with the World Bank working on encrypted microdata for user-defined on-line tabulations. In terms of geospatial presentation and analysis the NBS used two tools – CensusInfo and MapWorld. The NBS encountered problems with the new version of CensusInfo for dissemination through the internet as the new version is not compatible with the server used at NBS for census data. It is hoped this will be fixed soon. MapWorld is a pilot project for mapping and disseminating census results with real geospatial information. MapWorld has a better Chinese language interface than CensusInfo and is therefore more suitable for the general public. In addition, NBS developed a CensusInfo application, using the software developed specifically for the dissemination of census data by UNSD, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA.

44. A representative of Malaysia presented on the dissemination strategy for the 2010 census. Data have been disseminated through various products and media including print publications and CD-Rom. Other media of dissemination include responding to ad-hoc data requests, provision of 2% micro-data sample of living quarters, households and persons, generation of tabulations for small area statistics with use of GIS, creation of a web-based tabulation platform (speedminer). It was mentioned in the presentation that the ever increasing demand from users both the public and private sectors and ICT development have led to a high expectations for statistical services, new product as well as request for detailed data. In response, Malaysia has formulated and introduced a policy on micro-data dissemination. The policy provide guidelines to disseminate anonymized data and at the same time safeguards confidentiality of the data. Consequently, measures have been taken to safeguard on the privacy, archiving and security of the census data set.

45. The Russian Federation presented on the dissemination strategy for the 2010 census. The presentation showed that in addition to print thematic reports on the socio-demographic and living conditions of the population, there are plans for a centralized online access to the micro-

data base of the census which will be provided through the website of the Federal State Statistics Service.

46. South Africa made a presentation including among others, dynamic visualization techniques to present the 2011 census results that respond to questions about the distribution of the population, the various socio-economic characteristics of the population and changes in these over time, as well as information that is directly related to issues of service delivery.

47. During the discussion that followed, participants requested that the revised part on census outputs and data utilization in principles and recommendations provide adequate guidelines on census data archiving and of related documentation for future access and utilization. Guidelines should also cover preservation of census records for future generations. In this context, the meeting welcomed the proposed addition of guidelines on archiving and preservation of census data and related documentation to the revised principles and recommendations, as contained in the annotated outline. The discussion also raised the issue of long-term access to archived data in digital format given extremely fast modifications in contemporary media for storage and retrieval. It was proposed that archiving of census data and documents in a useful format for long-term future access and utilization will be an additional discussion to the revised principles and recommendations.

48. In the same context of dissemination of census data, especially of micro-data and also data for small areas and small populations, participants expressed concerns about preserving the confidentiality of data, and proposed that the revised part on census data dissemination and utilization expounds on methods for disclosure control aimed at safeguarding data confidentiality and privacy.

49. It was also suggested that the issue of microdata versus small area datasets should be discussed in the revised principles and recommendations. In this connection, it was stated that small area datasets are very important for planning purposes.

### **Session 9 – Population census topics**

50. The session was comprised of six presentations made by UNSD, ILO, Ghana, Jamaica, Turkey and Uganda. The presentation by UNSD was on a review of topics on the characteristics of the population that were asked in national censuses of the 2010 round. The review which was based on population topics contained in national census questionnaires had three objectives: (i) to document country practice in the implementation of population census topics thereby providing some background information for the discussion related to the revision of population census topics for the 2020 round; (ii) to ascertain to what extent the core population census topics in the principles and recommendations have been implemented in 2010 round censuses (coverage of topics; concepts, definitions and classifications applied); and (iii) to document topics not presently included in the principles and recommendations but that appeared in population census questionnaires across regions during the 2010 round for consideration for inclusion in the revised principles and recommendations for the 2020 round.

51. A representative of Ghana presented on the core and non-core population topics that were included in the 2010 census. The presentation also discussed topics that posed difficulties in terms of their investigation through the census. These include ethnicity, religion, mortality (it is not an event that household members usually want to remember), and disability (some households refusing to report on disable members of their households especially those with multiple disabilities)

52. The presentation of Jamaica showed population topics that were included in the 2011 census that are either core or additional in the principles and recommendations as well as topics which were included but are not part of the UN recommendations. The latter include (i) usual mode of road transportation, (ii) individual use of information and communication technology devices, and (iii) union status, i.e., consensual (non-legal) unions. In addition, Jamaica report experiencing difficulties in collecting information through the census on the following topics: (i) religion, (ii) disability, (iii) economic activity (occupation classification and income), (iv) educational characteristics, (v) births (and deaths among births) in the past 12 months, and (iv) international migration (country of birth).

53. The presentation by Turkey showed which core and non-core topics in the principles and recommendations were included in the 2011 census of Turkey and which ones were not. The following core topics were not included in the census: duration of residence, place of previous residence, and school attendance. It should be mentioned that the 2011 census of Turkey was based on combined methodology whereby some information was taken from registers and some from a sample survey. It may be the case that information on school attendance is available through the register and that is why it was not collected through the survey. On the other hand, the survey collected information on reason for migration.

54. A representative of Uganda presented on the planned content of the 2014 census. While the census will include most of the core topics in the principles and recommendations, it will not include the following: place of birth, place of residence at a fixed point in time, year of arrival (for foreign born population), and industry (for main occupation). Some proposed new topics include disability status using the Washington Group approach, field of specialization, and causes of death, including maternal deaths. Difficulties are anticipated in implementing the following topics: urban areas because of the dilemma of the 'gazetted' and 'what actually is', previous place of residence due to misunderstanding arising out of continuous splitting of administrative areas resulting in respondents reporting the name of the place at the time of birth, which is not necessarily current name, and field of specialization as the classification not easy to comprehend by the calibre of enumerators who may not be competent enough to classify individuals using ISCED.

55. The ILO presented on the revised standards for compiling Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization which were adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians. The presentation summarized the revised international statistical standards of labour force and work statistics, showing what has changed in the conceptual framework regarding work and employment and their associated definitions and classifications. The revision of these statistical standards has implications for the chapter on economic characteristics in revised principles and recommendations.

56. As part of the general discussion that followed the presentations, participants pointed out regarding the definition of usual residence, i.e. the enumeration of the usual resident population, the relevant working group should take into consideration the following issues:

- (a) The current version of the principles and recommendations includes the “intention to stay” as one of the qualifiers for the place of usual residence. Many countries which conducted censuses in the 2010 census round, however, have reported that collecting information on the respondents’ “intention to stay” posed difficulties. The meeting, therefore, recommended that this component of the definition should be critically reviewed.
- (b) Similarly, the current threshold of twelve months, which is also a component of the definition of the place of usual residence requires further consideration, given that many countries are using a shorter timeline, of up to six months.
- (c) The working group might also consider including a geographical dimension of the definition of usual residence, especially from the point of view of internal migration.
- (d) While the current version of recommendations lists the difficult-to-classify population groups in terms of place of usual residence, such as students away from home, it does not provide guidance to countries in terms of how and where to enumerate them. Consequently, participants requested that such guidance be incorporated in the revised principles and recommendations.

57. On the topics related to geographical, internal and international migration characteristics, the participants’ suggestions to the working group focused on:

- (a) The issue of citizenship and difficulties it sometimes presents during data collection; yet, in terms of assessing international migration it is difficult to replace it and most likely would need to remain a core topic;
- (b) The current distinction between topics on internal and international migration provides good guidance to countries and should be maintained; in that context, the working group should consider whether the country of birth and the place of birth – both core topics – could be merged.

58. Regarding the topics on demographic, ethno-cultural, household and family characteristics, the experts provided the following input for the working group:

- (a) There is a need to assess whether race is a component of ethnicity, as elaborated in the current set of recommendations;
- (b) The definition of indigenous people should be revisited to ensure that it corresponds to national practices and needs;
- (c) The definition and classification of marital status should be further discussed given that a considerable number of countries collect information on de facto marital status and consensual unions, as well.
- (d) The meeting pointed out the difficulties related to the definition of head of household or the reference person in the household and requested that the relevant subgroup should take this into consideration.

59. Fertility and mortality topics were discussed at length as experts pondered the paradox: on the one hand, asking these questions in a census creates challenges in terms of capturing accurate information while also generating potential discomfort for the respondents, but on the other hand in countries where civil registration and vital statistics systems are not functioning, the census represents the only vehicle to collect data on fertility and mortality, especially at the small geographical level. The meeting recognized that the core topics in this group are core with a caveat – meaning that countries with functional vital statistics systems need not consider them core topics for the population census – and that this should be reflected in the revised principles and recommendations. Experts were of the opinion, however, that the topic of “date of birth of the last child born alive” could be changed to a non-core topic.

60. Topics referring to educational characteristics were acknowledged by the meeting as remaining pertinent for the 2020 round as well and concluded that the input from UNESCO and the decisions of its forthcoming conference, need to be incorporated in the same fashion and in the current set of principles and recommendations.

61. In terms of economic characteristics, the meeting benefitted from ILO’s presentation on the revision of the concepts of employment, workforce and activity that were adopted by the International Conference of Labor Statisticians in October 2013. The meeting concluded that the working group should rely on the input of ILO in revising the definitions, topics and classifications for the revision of the principles and recommendations.

62. The topic of disability status was extensively discussed, primarily in the context of the complexity involved in investigating this topic through a population census. It was recognized that the current version of the principles and recommendations does not provide adequate guidance to countries in how to collect information on this topic through a census – primarily due to the fact that, at the time of drafting revision 2 of the principles and recommendations, the full set of instructions and questions that have been developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics was not available. The meeting outlined the importance of this topic for the census; suggested that it be considered under “Demographic and Social Characteristics”, rather than as a standing alone topic; and that the Washington Group should provide the working group with more practical guidelines that would assist countries that want to investigate it through their national censuses.

63. In the case of agricultural characteristics, the meeting acknowledged, with appreciation, the recent issuance of the joint FAO-UNFPA Guidelines for Linking Population and Housing Census with Agriculture Censuses<sup>1</sup>, which provides a substantial update in this regard. The working group will solicit FAO input for this segment of the revised principles and recommendations.

## **Session 10 – Housing census topics**

64. The session was composed of three presentations from UNSD, Egypt and the Philippines. The presentation by UNSD was on a review of topics on the characteristics of the population that

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<sup>1</sup> Full text available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2680e/i2680e.pdf>.

were asked in national censuses of the 2010 round. The review which was based on population topics contained in national census questionnaires had three objectives: (i) to document extent to which countries implemented housing census topics (core and non-core) in the principles and recommendations in their censuses for the 2010 round censuses; (ii) to identify potential challenges faced by countries in implementation of concepts and classifications as contained in the current principles and recommendations; and (iii) to document additional topics that are covered by countries in their censuses for the 2010 round but not presently included in the principles and recommendations. Ultimately, the outcome of the review is aimed at providing some background information for the discussion related to the revision of population census topics for the 2020 round

65. In the presentation by Egypt on their 2006 census, it was indicated that 20 out of the 21 core housing topics were covered in the census. Nine out of 17 of the non-core topics were also included. Some of the difficulties faced included a reluctance or refusal of population with high education and income to answer questions on durable goods for fear of taxation. There were problems with identifying and counting seasonal accommodations, summer apartments, and temporarily vacant homes in urban areas. There were also difficulties in counting boat dwellers and identifying their characteristics. Another issue that exists with establishing ownership is that property is often assigned to younger sons to avoid taxation.

66. In the presentation by the Philippines, it was reported that there were 21 housing data items, of which 14 were core and 7 non-core. Core topics related to the number of rooms, sewage disposal system, bathing facilities and availability of kitchen were not included in the census. Some new topics were included in their census for the first time – presence of cellular phone and personal computer (in working condition) and access to the Internet. For the Philippines, tenure status of the lot was difficult to obtain due to Ancestral Domain title. One challenge expressed regarding household access to internet is that they do not know where the access is coming from. Also, it was not easy to obtain accurate information on floor area of the housing unit.

67. The discussion that followed the presentation of UNSD on the review of national practices, as well as on countries' presentations indentified the following issues for consideration by the working group:

- (a) The working group should consider UNSD's proposal to remove these topics: farm building and availability of outdoor space, as no country included them in their census for the 2010 round. Additionally, the working group should consider other proposals for change as contained in the UNSD report.
- (b) The working group should discuss the positioning of certain topics now listed under housing topics, but that refer to households, such as tenure, availability of appliances, cars, access to internet.
- (c) The current version of the principles and recommendations focuses on the "availability" of durable household appliances, such as refrigerators, laundry washing machines, dish washer machines, and the like; yet, it does not elaborate on the ownership of such appliances. Consequently, the working group should take this into account during its deliberations;

- (d) Occupancy status of the dwelling seems to represent quite a challenge for a number of countries. The meeting concluded that the working group should revisit the definition and the accompanying classification as presented in the current version of the principles and recommendations, given that the overall tally of all the dwelling in the country cannot be computed unless the occupancy status of each is determined.
- (e) The meeting requested the working group to discuss and decide as to whether both use floor space and the number of rooms (both aimed at measuring overcrowding) should be retained in the revised principles and recommendations, also taking into account difficulties that countries have reported in obtaining accurate information on the former. Similarly, the working group should decide whether both ownership and tenure should be included in the revised census guidelines.
- (f) The meeting requested the working group to review housing topics that are currently considered under households to identify if any need to be moved to household and family characteristics under population topics.
- (g) The issue of where homelessness should be placed (under population or housing topics) was also brought up by participants.

### **General conclusions and the way forward**

68. Participants appreciated the timely initiation of the process to revise the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: Revision 2*. They also took note of a UNSD suggestion for a three-component concept for the revised principles and recommendations: (a) the printed version that is scheduled to be submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission for adoption in February 2015; (b) a set of tabulations (recommended and additional tabulations), posted on the United Nations website, cross-referenced to the core topics (in the case of recommended tabulations) that are contained in the printed version, and (c) a possible addendum to the printed version depending on the outcome of the on-going debate on the United Nations Post 2015 Development Agenda which might have an impact on population and housing censuses in the 2020 round of censuses.

69. The meeting agreed to the process for revising the principles and recommendations through the formation of three working groups and five sub-groups. The working groups and sub-groups will review the text of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 2* and make changes and updates based on the discussions, conclusions and recommendations from the expert group meeting, as well as discussions and exchanges within each working group and sub-group.

70. Members of the Expert Group have committed to participate actively in the review and revision of the principles and recommendations. The structure of the working groups and sub-groups, showing the chairs is presented in the chart below. The composition of the groups and subgroups is as follows:

- (a) Working Group 1 – Subgroup on Population Topics: Canada, Jamaica, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, Washington Group, UN Population Division

- (b) Working Group 1 – Subgroup on Housing Topics: Egypt, Tajikistan, United Kingdom, ECA
- (c) Working Group 2 – Subgroup on Census Operations: Indonesia, Namibia, Peru, Suriname, UNFPA
- (d) Working Group 2 – Subgroup on use of Technology in the Census: Malaysia, Oman, State of Palestine, UNFPA
- (e) Working Group 2 – Subgroup on Alternative Censuses: Italy, Germany, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Eurostat
- (f) Working Group 3 – Census Products and Data Utilization: Ghana, Philippines, Russian Federation, UNFPA, SPC, African Development Bank

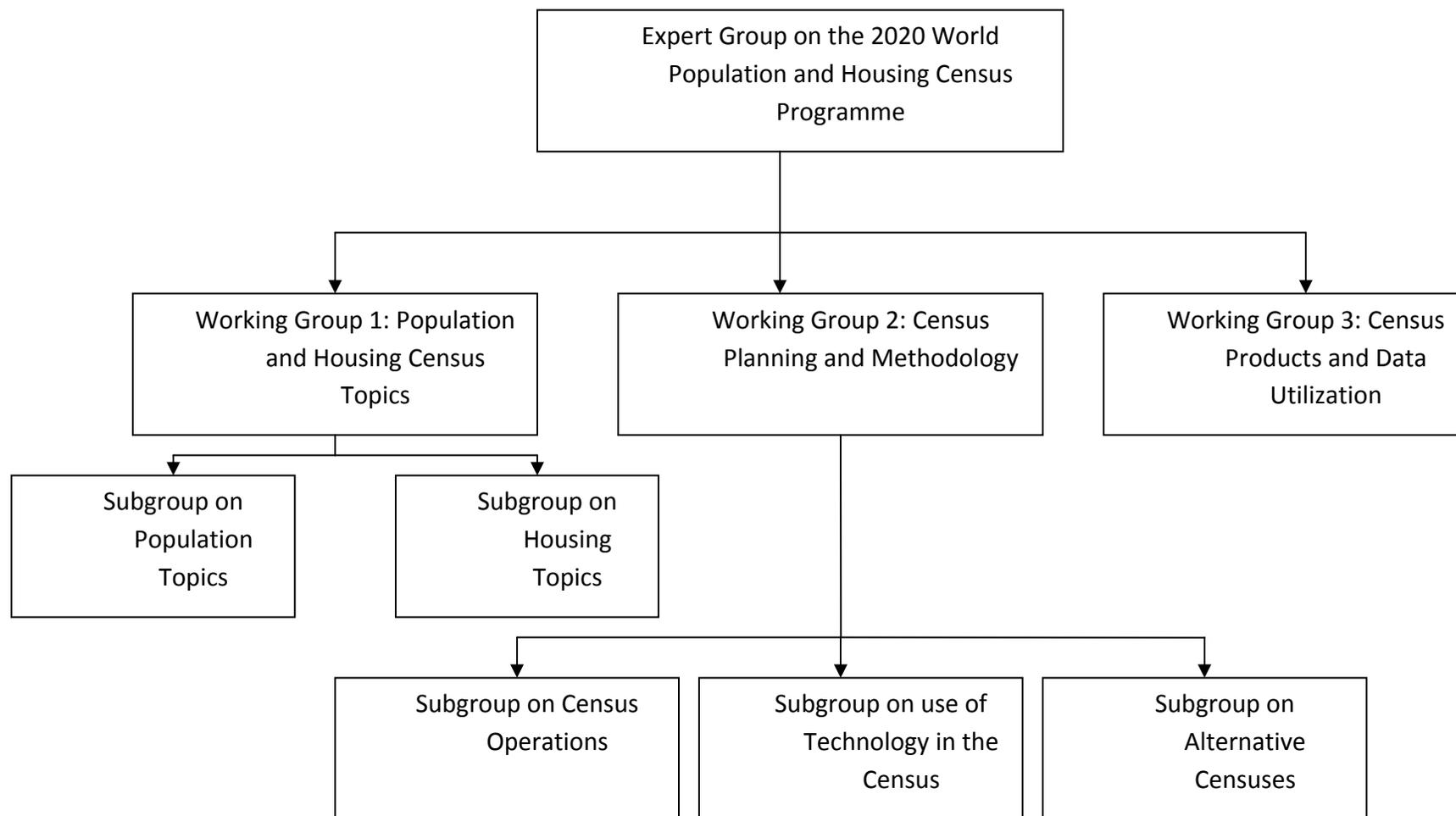
71. The meeting concluded that this process should be open to other countries and organizations as well and urged the United Nations Statistics Division to contact countries and organizations that may be interested to participate. Participants also requested the United Nations Statistics Division to develop a strategy for ensuring a regional balance in and awareness for the process of revising the principles and recommendations.

72. Participants, working in groups and subgroups, developed a detailed division of labor among themselves and agreed on the following timetable:

- (a) Drafts of the text for the revision of the principles and recommendations to be submitted by members to the chairs of the working groups and subgroups by 31 January 2014.
- (b) Chairs of the working groups to submit to UNSD a consolidated draft text for their groups by 28 February 2014.
- (c) UNSD to consolidate all drafts by 31 March 2014.
- (d) UNSD to organize the second meeting of this Expert Group by end of April 2014 in order to finalize the draft, with the understanding that it will be submitted for official adoption to the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 2015, together with the final report of this Expert Group.

73. The meeting noted that the United Nations Statistics Division will provide full and continuous support to the Expert Group, both in secretarial and substantive terms.

## Working Groups of the Expert Group on the 2020 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses



## Annex 1. Agenda

Time	Topic
<b><u>DAY 1 — Tuesday, 29 October 2013</u></b>	
9:00 – 09:30	<b>Registration of participants</b>
09:30 – 10:00	<b>Session 1 – Opening session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opening remarks – UNSD</li> <li>- Introduction of participants and administrative matters</li> <li>- Selection of Chair and Rapporteur</li> </ul>
10:00 – 11:00	<b>Session 2 – Overview of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses</b> <p>The session reviews the implementation of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses. It presents findings from a survey conducted—by the US Census Bureau in collaboration with UNSD—in connection with the programme review of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme held in 2012. The session will review some of the major challenges faced and lessons learned as well as present several considerations for the future direction of census-taking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – US Census Bureau</li> <li>- Regional perspectives – ECA, ECE Steering Group, SPC</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:30 – 13:00	<b>Session 2 – Overview of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses (cont'd)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul> <b>Session 3 – Summary of the views and suggestions of countries for the revision of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</b> <p>The session presents and discusses the views and suggestions of countries compiled from a survey conducted in May 2013 on the revision of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses in preparation for the 2020 round of censuses. It will highlight some of the areas in the current version of the Principles and Recommendations that countries suggested be revised, updated or further elaborated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – UNSD</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 15:30	<b>Session 4 – Proposed outline for the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: The 2020 Round</b> <p>The session will open with a presentation on the proposed outline of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses for the 2020 round. The presentation will highlight the proposed changes in content and structure including areas in the current version of the Principles and Recommendations requiring additional elaboration and overall update. The session will then proceed with a structured discussion on the proposal with the aim of achieving an approved final outline that will serve as a framework for the meeting itself and the subsequent work on the revision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – UNSD</li> <li>- Discussants – Canada, State of Palestine, Suriname, ECE Steering Group</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
16:00 – 17:30	<b>Session 5 – Definition and essential features of a census</b> <p>The essential features of a population and housing census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity and defined periodicity. Another distinguishing feature that separates a census from other data collections is its capability to generate small areas statistics. The session is expected to focus on the definition</p>

Time	Topic
	<p>of a census and its essential features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – UNSD</li> <li>- Discussants – Namibia, Spain, United Kingdom</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
<b><u>DAY 2 — Wednesday, 30 October 2013</u></b>	
9:00 – 11:00	<p><b>Session 6 – Census methodology</b></p> <p>The review of the 2010 round of censuses has shown that the majority of countries collected data through a full field face-to-face interview with a paper questionnaire. Most of these countries are expected to use the traditional census as the main vehicle for generating census statistics in the 2020 round. However, the review has also shown that there is a tendency towards a multi-mode census using a variety of methods of enumeration. Furthermore, some countries are relying on register-based data collection solely or in combination with other sources of data. The session is expected to focus on the issues and the main census methodologies that need to be elaborated with a view to bringing the text of the revised recommendations in line with contemporary developments in census-taking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – UNSD</li> <li>- Country presentations – Germany, India, Italy, Peru, Sweden</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:30 – 13:00	<p><b>Session 7 – Census operations and technology</b></p> <p>The planning and implementation of census operations entail complex technical and administrative tasks. The review of 2010 round censuses showed that countries faced various operational challenges including adhering to schedule and budget, contract management, monitoring fieldwork, quality control and integration of technology. The review also showed that many countries introduced innovative approaches and utilized modern technology that brought about improvements to census operations. Taking into account contemporary developments in census-taking, the session is expected to identify areas in census operations, including the integration of technology, that require elaboration in the Principles and Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country presentations – Brazil, Indonesia, Oman</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 15:30	<p><b>Session 7 – Census operations and technology (cont'd)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
16:00 – 17:30	<p><b>Session 8 – Census outputs and utilization</b></p> <p>The current version of the Principles and Recommendations elaborates on census products including recommended tabulations and on the various uses of census data. However, with the rapid development of technology, census data users have an increasing interest in a broad range of products and services. Increasing interest in micro-data bring to the fore issues of privacy, data archiving and security. The session is expected to identify areas in the dissemination and utilization of census data requiring international guidance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country presentations – China, Malaysia, Russian Federation, South Africa</li> <li>- General discussion</li> </ul>
<b><u>DAY 3 — Thursday, 31 October 2013</u></b>	
9:00 – 11:00	<p><b>Session 9 – Population census topics</b></p> <p>The session discusses implementation of population census topics as recommended in the current version of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. The session will assess the need to revise the list of core population topics and relevant definitions and classifications on the basis of experience gained from the 2010 round and updated international standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – UNSD</li> </ul>

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country presentations – Ghana, Jamaica, Turkey, Uganda, ILO</li> <li>- General discussion on the topics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population to be enumerated</li> <li>▪ Geographical, internal and international migration characteristics</li> <li>▪ Demographic, ethno-cultural, household and family characteristics</li> <li>▪ Fertility and mortality</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<i>Coffee break</i>
<b>11:30 – 13:00</b>	<b>Session 9 – Population census topics (cont'd)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General discussion on the topics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational characteristics</li> <li>▪ Economic characteristics</li> <li>▪ Disability characteristics</li> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<i>Lunch</i>
<b>14:00 – 15:30</b>	<b>Session 10 – Housing census topics</b> The session discusses implementation of housing census topics as recommended in the current version of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. The session will assess the need to revise the list of core housing topics and relevant definitions and classifications on the basis of experience gained from the 2010 round and updated international standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation – UNSD</li> <li>- Country presentations – Egypt, Philippines</li> <li>- General discussion on the topics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Living quarters and housing units</li> <li>▪ Characteristics of housing units and occupants</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>15:30 – 16:00</b>	<i>Coffee break</i>
<b>16:00 – 17:00</b>	<b>Session 10 – Housing census topics (cont'd)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General discussion on the topics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Living quarters and housing units</li> <li>▪ Characteristics of housing units and occupants</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>17:00 – 17:30</b>	<b>Formation of Working Groups</b>
<b><u>DAY 4 — Friday, 1 November 2013</u></b>	
<b>9:00 – 11:00</b>	<b>Session 11 – Working Groups sessions</b>
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<i>Coffee break</i>
<b>11:30 – 13:00</b>	<b>Session 11 – Working Groups sessions (cont'd)</b>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<i>Lunch</i>
<b>14:00 – 15:30</b>	<b>Session 12 – Expert Group Meeting conclusions and recommendations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentations by Working Groups</li> <li>- General discussion</li> <li>- Adoption of Expert Group Meeting conclusions and recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>15:30 – 16:00</b>	<i>Coffee break</i>
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Session 13 – Closing session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closing remarks – UNSD</li> </ul>

## Annex 2. List of participants

No.	Country/Organization Name	Contact Information
1	Brazil	Ms. Andrea Diniz da Silva Section Chief Directorate of Surveys Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
2	Canada	Mr. Marc Hamel Director General of the Census Management Office Statistics Canada
3		Ms. Jane Badets Director General of the Census Subject Matter Statistics Canada
4	China	Mr. Nailin Feng Director-General Department of Population and Employment Statistics National Bureau of Statistics of China
5	Egypt	Mr. Emad Nassif MAHROUS General Director, Economic Censuses Administration CAPMAS
6	Germany	Mr. Stefan Schweinert-Albinus Head of Section Federal Statistical Office
7	Ghana	Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat Chief Statistician and the Acting Census Coordinator Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
8	India	Mr. C. Chandramouli Registrar-General and Census Commissioner Ministry of Home Affairs
9	Indonesia	Mr. Sairi HASBULLAH Head of Statistics/BPS Jawa Timur Province BPS-Statistics Indonesia
10	Italy	Mr. Fabio CRESCENZI Head, Office for Census Methods and Organization National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)
11	Jamaica	Ms. Valerie Nam Demographer Statistical Institute of Jamaica
12	Malaysia	Ms. Rozita TALHA Division Director Department of Statistics Malaysia
13	Namibia	Ms. Liina Kafidi Director and Census Manager Namibia Statistics Agency
14	Oman	Mr. Yaqoob Al Zadjali Director of Social Surveys National Center for Statistics and Information

No.	Country/Organization Name	Contact Information
15	Peru	Mr. Juan Carlos Valverde Quezada Consultant Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEL)
16	Philippines	Ms. Minerva Esquivias Chief, Census Planning and Operations Division National Statistical Office
17	Russian Federation	Ms. Svetlana Nikitina Director, Dept of Population & Healthcare Statistics Federal State Statistics Service (ROSSTAT)
18	South Africa	Mr. Pali LEHOHLA Statistician-General Statistics South Africa
19	Spain	Mr. Jorge Vega VALLE Head of Census Unit Population Department Instituto Nacional de Estadística
20	State of Palestine	Mr. Abdallah Najjar General Director, Censuses Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)
21	Suriname	Ms. Eartha Groenfelt Manager of the Census Office General Bureau of Statistics (GBS)
22	Sweden	Mr. Sven Ake Gunnar Bruhn Head of Project Statistics Sweden
23	Tajikistan	Mr. Furkat Mirpochoev Main Specialist Division of Population Census Agency on Statistics
24	Turkey	Ms. Sebnem BESE CANPOLAT Head of Demographic Statistics Department TURKSTAT
25	Uganda	Mr. Andrew Mukulu Director, Population and Social Statistics Uganda Bureau of Statistics
26	United Arab Emirates	Ms. Aisha AL-ALI Director, Population and Social Statistics Department Statistics Centre–Abu Dhabi
27	United Kingdom	Mr. Garnett Compton Population and Demography Directorate Office for National Statistics
28	United States	Ms. Arona Pistiner Advisor to the Associate Director for 2020 Census International Collaboration and Policy U.S. Census Bureau

No.	Country/Organization Name	Contact Information
29		Ms. Amy Manley Program Analyst U.S. Census Bureau
30	African Development Bank	Mr. Maurice Mubila Chief Statistician Economic and Social Statistics Division
31	EUROSTAT	Mr. David Thorogood Senior Statistician Team Leader - Population Census, Migrant Integration, Administration of Immigration and Asylum
32	FAO	Mr. Jairo CASTANO-GALVEZ Senior Statistician and Leader, Agricultural Census and Surveys Team, Statistics Division
33	ILO	Ms. Elisa Benes Statistician
34	Observer	Mr. Yacob ZEWOLDI
35	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Mr. Arthur Jorari Demographer
36	UNECA	Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Division
37	UNECE Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses	Mr. Ian White Head, International Census Liaison Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom
38	UNESCO	Mr. Friedrich Huebler Programme Specialist UNESCO Institute for Statistics
39	UNFPA	Mr. Samson LAMLENN Technical Advisor, Data
40		Mr. Ralph Hakkert Senior Analyst on Data and Research
41		Ms. Sabrina JURAN Technical Specialist for Data and Research
42	United Nations Population Division	Mr. Patrick GERLAND Population Officer
43		Ms. Clare MENOZZI Population Officer
44	Washington Group	Ms. Julie Weeks Health Statistician Centre for Disease Control National Centre for Health Statistics
45	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Ms. Keiko OSAKI-TOMITA Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch
46		Mr. Srdjan MRKIC Chief, Demographic Statistics Section

No.	Country/Organization Name	Contact Information
47		Ms. Meryem DEMIRCI Interregional Advisor for Population and Housing Censuses
48		Ms. Margaret MBOGONI Senior Statistician
49		Mr. Seiffe TADESSE Statistician
50		Ms. Adriana SKENDERI Statistician
51		Ms. Linda HOOPER Statistician
52		Ms. Gisele KAMANOU-GOUNE Statistician
53		Ms. Charlotte FRENCH Associate Statistician
54		Mr. Thomas SPOORENBERG Associate Statistician