UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Department of Economic and Social Affairs   **June 2012**

Statistics Division   **English only**
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2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Workshop for South Asian countries on Collection and Dissemination of Socio-economic Data from Population and Housing Censuses

28 – 31 May 2012

New Delhi, India

Report

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1.   Introduction

1.   The United Nations Statistics Division conducted the Workshop for South Asian countries on Collection and Dissemination of Socio-economic Data from Population and Housing Censuses, in New Delhi, India, 28-31 May 2012.   The workshop brought together participants from eight member countries of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (see Annex 1 for the list of participants). The purpose of the workshop was to present international standards, discuss the use of technological tools and of GIS web-based mapping and spatial analysis in the dissemination of census data. The workshop also served as a forum for participants to share their national practices and experiences on these topics (see Annex 2 for the workshop agenda). The present report summarizes the highlights of the discussion during the four day workshop.

2.   Opening session

2.   The workshop was opened by remarks by Mr. Deepak Rastogi, Deputy Director General, Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Mr. S.K. Das, Director General, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India, and Ms. Margaret Mbogoni, Statistician, United Nations Statistics Division. The three opening remarks highlighted the crucial importance of data for policy decision making also of the need for adequate census data dissemination in order to make the census and its data valuable. The three representatives also recognized the collaboration between UNSD and the Government of India in the organization of the workshop, which enabled to gather key statisticians and census managers from countries of the sub-region. Participants were welcomed to the workshop and encouraged to exchange their national experiences in order for the participating countries to benefit from one another.

3.   Session on 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Census

3.   The Workshop began with the presentation by UNSD on the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Census, which introduced the background of the programme, its objectives and the wide range of activities that UNSD has carried out to support the programme. The presentation also provided the participants with the

status of census implementation to date by countries in the world. Responding to the questions raised by participants, UNSD representatives provided clarifications about the relationships between NSOs and UNSD in implementing the global census programme, the time span that the current round covers, and some of the challenges faced by other countries in conducting their censuses and disseminating their results. Subsequently, some participants reported on the current status of census preparation or analysis/dissemination in their respective countries and expressed their views on the challenges of using the new technologies such as GIS, Internet, SMS introduced to undertake the current round of census.

4.   Results of pre-workshop questionnaire

4.   The session included a presentation by UNSD on results of the pre-workshop questionnaire on the experiences and practices of the countries in the region regarding the dissemination of census data. In preparation for the workshop, countries were requested to provide information with reference to the census conducted or planned to be conducted for the 2010 round, which covers the period between 2005 and 2014. Objectives of the pre-workshop questionnaire were (i) to better understand census dissemination practices at the country level and (ii) to facilitate the sharing of experiences on census dissemination across countries. Through the questionnaire, information was collected on dissemination and archiving strategies, products and services, technological tools, Geographic Information Systems, data confidentiality and anonymization, meta-data and documentation, and also on the main challenges in the dissemination of census data. Majority of the countries in the region have dissemination strategies however some countries have not yet developed archiving strategies. Countries produce national reports (tables), thematic reports and also produce and provide many other census products and services. Preliminary results are released very quickly (varying from within weeks to 3 months) whereas the period to the release of final results varies from one to three years.

5.   Countries in the region are using or planning to use improved technologies for the dissemination of census data. These include use of the internet, deploying static or dynamic web pages, on-line databases, GIS mapping tools and also the IHSN Toolkit. A few countries are also using mobile technologies and social media, including SMS, Facebook and Twitter. Countries in the region are interested in new ways to reach a wider audience, including the use of CensusInfo and CensusInfo dashboard.   All

6.   The presentation also highlighted core and additional topics in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 2) which are covered by census questionnaires in the region.   This information was extracted directly from questionnaires posted at the resource website maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division for the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses. This included topics covered by direct questions without considering derived information from other questions included in the questionnaires. There are some variations among countries in the topics covered by direct questions in the questionnaires. Other country relevant topics are also included in census questionnaires in addition to the core, additional or derived topics in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2.

5.   Recommended topics and tabulations of the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2

7.   The session was comprised of two presentations by UNSD covering the core topics and also the recommended tabulations of the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2*. The two presentations stressed the importance of the extensive international consultative process through regional and international consultations as a major corner stone in the development of both the core topics and the recommended tabulations.

8.   The presentation on the core topics defined them as the main variables for the recommended tabulations. These are those census topics on which there is substantial

agreement among regions of the world in regard to both their importance and the feasibility of collecting in a census. It was further stated that the Principles and Recommendations, Revision 2 contains 31 core topics on population characteristics, of which 25 are directly collected and 6 are derived topics. It also contains 21 core topics on housing characteristics. The presentation summarized the core topics of revision 2 of the Principles and Recommendations and highlighted the differences between this set and the one contained in its predecessor, revision 1 of the census recommendations, which was developed for the 2000 round of censuses.

9.   The presentation on the recommended tabulations underscored the change in orientation of the revised census recommendations which places emphasis on production of outputs for evidence-based decision making, that recognizes the census as part of an integrated statistical system for the production of outputs - and the fact that various approaches of data compilations exist for the generation of these outputs including the traditional census, sample surveys, administrative data sources, or combinations of these sources.

10.   It was mentioned in the presentation that there are 33 recommended tabulations on population characteristics and 19 on housing characteristics. Recommended tabulations reflect essential data needs - relevance at national and international levels – for evidence based decision making. They are also deemed to have the potential to be produced at low administrative geographical divisions and are recommended for production by each country at least once in the period 2005-2015. As recommended tabulations are developed independent of source of the data, it is recommended in the Principles and Recommendations that they be accompanied by adequate metadata in order to facilitate interpretation of the data.

6.   Determination of topics and tabulations for national censuses

11.   The session had a presentation by UNSD on general issues to consider in the determination of topics and tabulations for national censuses and also presentations by countries on their national experiences on this. National presentations were made by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

12.   The UNSD presentation introduced the prime role of the census as providing an accurate count of the total population for each of the administrative regions of a country,

and also statistical information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population and for small geographical areas and sub-populations. It was further stated that the key strength of a census is the ability to provide data for small geographic areas and for small population groups. The presentation went on to say that the census should be considered as part of the larger national statistical programme, and that when data are not required at the small geographical level and/or for small geographical populations, other statistical methodologies more cost-effective than censuses should be adopted.

13.   The UNSD presentation indicated that in deciding the overall census content, issues to consider should include, national data needs at national and local levels as well as availability of data from other statistical sources. Other things to take into consideration when deciding census content include the requirement to support legislation and government programs and policies, whether the data are needed at the small geographical level and or for small population groups, amount of burden on respondents to respond to census questions, total national resources available to conduct the census, and also ensuring historical comparison with past censuses.

14.   In the UNSD presentation it was mentioned that selection of census topics is generally based on outputs expected to be produced by the census. In this context, it was pointed out that in each selected topic for inclusion in the census should meet some key user requirement criteria, namely, that the topic carries a strong and clearly defined user need; that it is suitable for inclusion in the census and that there are no other means than the census to collect the data on the topic; and that data on the topic are required for small population groups and/or at detailed geographical levels.

15.   The UNSD presentation pointed out, however, that user requirement for data by itself not enough and that the topic should not be included if: (i) it is sensitive or potentially intrusive, or requires lengthy explanation to ensure an accurate answer; (ii) it imposes an excessive burden on respondents or seeks information not readily known or that respondents are unlikely to remember accurately; (iii) it inquires about opinions and attitudes; (iv) it presents major coding problems or extensive processing; and (v) it results in data that deliberately promote political or sectarian groups, or sponsor particular causes.

16.   The UNSD presentation also discussed the issue of historical continuation of

collecting data on a particular topic versus change in topics. It was indicated that while historical continuity offers the opportunity for comparison of changes over time in socio-economic phenomena, countries should avoid collecting information that is no longer required. In deciding what topics to collect data on, countries should take into account emerging national social and economic issues and also explore alternative sources for data on the topic. It was stressed, however, that inclusion of new topics requires extensive testing to ensure successful collection and production of reliable results. Another issue that was discussed was inclusion of a topic to collect data for national needs versus ensuring international comparability of in census topics and data. In this regard, it was stated that while international guidelines enable countries to compare their results with those of other countries, these guidelines are based on broad studies of country experience and practice that have successfully met general national needs in a wide range of circumstances. National data outputs should be developed taking into account national data needs and resource available.

17. In the presentations about the experience of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, some factors were identified as determining the selection of topics for inclusion in the census. These include: (i) topics included in previous census(es) and their usefulness; (ii) identification of topics by the census organization; (iii) consultation with users to determine usefulness of data on topics included in previous census and determine emerging topics for inclusion in upcoming census (government organizations, researchers, international agencies, and other users); (iii) international recommendations; and (iv) financial limitations.

7. Use of technological tools in the dissemination of census data

18. The session included one UNSD presentation and four country presentations (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, and Pakistan). UNSD presentation highlighted the significant capabilities of modern technologies that enhance the capacity of NSOs to meet the data dissemination challenges, and how the choice of the appropriate tools to use should be based on a dissemination strategy. Countries reported on the tools they are using for their census data dissemination and stressed the fact that they are able to release their preliminary results much faster than it was the case for previous censuses.

19. The Workshop called upon UNSD to facilitate the development of guidelines on dissemination of census data, and requested NSOs to develop their dissemination

8.   Use of GIS, web-based mapping and spatial analysis

20.   The session included one UNSD presentation, four country presentations (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka) and a presentation from NSDI, India. The presentations highlighted the importance of the development and use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and geographic databases, hand-held devices, web-based mapping tools and other advanced spatial analysis for census data collection and dissemination. The discussions stressed the importance of using GIS, GPS, spatial analysis and other geospatial tools by NSOs in order to build a geographic infrastructure in support of their statistical activities, including census data dissemination.   It was recognized, however, that building a geographic infrastructure in support of census activities, at the enumeration level, require technical as well as human capacities that may not be available currently in some countries in the region.

21.   A topic that was discussed across the Workshop, as raised in many other regions, was the importance of building capacities and continuously strengthening the skills of national staff through additional training workshops, so that they may acquire expertise in the use of geospatial technologies for census geography. Suggestions included the need for national statistical offices to exchange best practices among countries, study tours, and regional coordinated trainings as efficient means to acquire knowledge and expertise. Many participants inquired about the most appropriate GIS software, including the use of open source GIS software. It was suggested that NSOs should actively cooperate and participate, in partnership with other national geospatial information authorities, in the development of a national geographical information capacity, including the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI).

9.   Introduction to CensusInfo

22.   The session had presentations by UNSD, the DevInfo Support Group (DSG) and also by countries. The UNSD presentation introduced CensusInfo as a software tool,

which has been developed by UNSD in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, for disseminating census data on the web and on CD-Rom. In the presentation it was explained that the CensusInfo initiative was based on the fact that for previous census round, data dissemination was the weakest part of the census operation. As part of the mandate for the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, UNSD is tasked with assisting countries to disseminate their census results effectively and in a timely manner. Consequently, CensusInfo was developed to facilitate country efforts to disseminate their census results.

23.	It was further mentioned in the presentation that UNSD has undertaken a series of activities to promote country adaptation of the CensusInfo software. These have included regional workshops of which UNSD has conducted five, as well as on-site technical support to countries to enable them to create national adaptations of CensusInfo which has so far been undertaken in 12 countries. Another item which was included in the presentation was the CensusInfo webpage which UNSD maintains on the website of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme. It was also indicated that UNSD has developed Global CensusInfo which is a UNSD adaptation of CensusInfo with census tables and indicators based on data that the Division collects from countries as part of the Demographic Yearbook System.

24.	The presentation by DSG highlighted the many features of the CensusInfo software for data presentation and dissemination. This included the fact that CensusInfo, which is distributed loyalty-free, can easily be customized to meet country-specific census indicators, and supports multiple languages. It was also stated in the DSG presentation that the CensusInfo software is compliant with international standards (DDI, SDMX, UNGIWG) and has ability to import data from other software applications, such as CSPro, SAS, SPSS and Redatam. The DSG presentation demonstrated that CensusInfo generates and presents user-defined tables, graphs, maps and reports at different geographic levels, and with accompanying metadata. It can also be used to generate national and sub-national profiles.

25.	In the presentation, the DSG also showed some examples of national adaptations of CensusInfo as well as an on-line resource centre from which to download the software and for information on technical material and support on the use of CensusInfo.

26.   The following countries presented during this session – India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In the presentation by India, it was indicated that CensusInfo-India with data from the 2011 census is under preparation. When finalized, it anticipated that CensusInfo-India will be disseminated on an interactive CD using the latest version of CensusInfo and that it will contain all the information of CensusInfo 2001 and data from the 2011 census. India, which pioneered the use of CensusInfo to disseminate data from the 2001 census, has made another related innovation. India has launched a CensusInfo Dashboard on the Census of India website to generate quick profiles on Provisional Results released from Census 2011.

27.   Nepal indicated that plans are underway to use CensusInfo to disseminate data from the 2011 census. Similarly, Sri Lanka, which has benefited from a UNSD on-site technical support, plans to create a national adaptation of CensusInfo.

10.   Introduction to the UN Demographic Yearbook (DYB)

28.   The session had a presentation by UNSD. The presentation highlighted the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook System* with regard to the collection, compilation and dissemination of data from population and housing censuses. The presentation described the set of questionnaires that are sent by UNSD to national statistical offices for data collection after a census has been conducted in the country or area.   It was indicated that, resources permitting, UNSD also directly extracts some limited data from websites of national statistical offices or census offices. However collection of data through the questionnaires is more efficient and systematic. The presentation also highlighted the dissemination programme and dissemination tools for the Demographic Yearbook.

29.   The presentation also highlighted census datasets available in the *Demographic Yearbook* collection from the censuses conducted during the 2000 or 2010 round of censuses for countries in the region. These datasets consist of data provided by national statistical offices through the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires and also limited data directly obtained by UNSD from websites of the national statistical offices or census offices.   There are gaps in the datasets in the *Demographic Yearbook* collection compared to the data that are collected and available in the countries.   In some cases data availability for the *Demographic Yearbook* collection might be improved by enhancing data collection contacts. Other issues of concern about census data collection,

compilation and dissemination include international data standardization and comparability, and a coordinated use of various international classification systems. Currently *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires allow data collection by industry, occupation and education using several versions of ISIC, ISCO and ISCED 97 or educational levels.

11. Closing session

30. The workshop was closed by Mr. Vijay Kumar of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India, and Ms. Margaret Mbogoni of UNSD. Mr. Kumar highlighted the participation in the workshop of all countries in the SAARC sub-region as a testament of the importance of the workshop. He also recognized that the workshop covered many important topics and noted its benefit for future censuses. Mr. Kumar also stressed that the workshop would result in comparability of methods and data across the participating countries due to use of international census guidelines and concluded by expressing his appreciation to UNSD for conducting this event in India. In her closing remarks, Ms. Mbogoni thanked the Government of India for hosting the workshop and commended the participants for their active participation and sharing of their national experiences on census taking during the four-day event.

12. Conclusions and recommendations

31. Based on the presentations interactive discussions at the workshop, participants identified and proposed the following conclusions and recommendations:

(i) Participants recognized the role that UNSD is playing in the implementation of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses and on enhancing national capacity to undertake censuses. In this connection, participants expressed interest in UNSD assistance for national and regional training, particularly in census data analysis and also in implementation of the CensusInfo/GIS software for census data dissemination.

(ii) Some countries are interested in adopting innovative approaches to census taking including use of modern technology, such as the Internet and also of registers to generate their statistics. It was pointed out, however, that there is

generally a lack of knowledge about successful experiences of other countries in the use of innovative approaches. In the context of the Knowledge Base of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, it was suggested that countries should contribute material on their census practices in order to enhance the sharing of national experiences.

(iii) Due to use of modern and efficient methods, countries are able to release their results much faster than was the case in previous census rounds.

(iv) Participants requested guidance on how to schedule the release of the various types of reports and tabulations with regard to both preliminary and final results.

(v) In the context of census evaluation, countries requested guidelines on how to handle dissemination of adjusted census results.

(vi) Participants expressed concerns about the proliferation of data dissemination software and requested clarifications on the comparability and interoperability of these tools, for example, CensusInfo and DevInfo.

(vii) Participants recommended some improvements to CensusInfo, such as providing an API (Application Programming Interface) to its Access data tables, and highlighting or developing more features that are user-friendly to the general public, for example, dashboards or smart phone versions.

(viii) Participants recognized the importance of using GIS, GPS, and other geospatial tools and the building of a geospatial infrastructure. Most of the countries in the region are building their census geographic databases and recognize that their development   are fundamental for a full digital census programme and a basis for spatial analysis, which are emerging techniques for census data analysis and presentation. This requires strengthening of capacities and allocation of adequate resources.

(ix) Participants recognized that national statistical and census offices are often not custodians of base maps and other mapping products which may be difficult to acquire but much needed for census cartographic operations. In this regard,

they are encouraged to collaborate with respective national mapping authorities,

(x)   Participants recognized the need to diversify the means for dissemination by using emerging technologies such as web-based mapping, cloud applications and services, mobile technology, etc., to reach a wider audience. These interactive tools are more effective and user-friendly than for example static tabulations. However, security of data should be taken into account.

13.   Evaluation of the workshop

32.   In general, the workshop was favourably evaluated by the participants. For example, the overall value of the workshop was rated 4.3 out of 5 while the extent to which the workshop achieved its objectives was also rated 4.3. Similarly, participants gave a value of 4.1 to the clarity of conclusions reached after each session and of 4.7 to the overall planning and organization of the workshop. The substantive sessions of the workshop were also highly rated receiving rating that ranged from 4.0 to 4.5. Some participants, however, indicated that the duration of the workshop was not adequate, that UNSD presentations should have been sent to the participants before the workshop, and that some of the national presentations were not on the session topic.

Annex 1: List of participants

No	Country Name/ Organization	Count	Contact Person Information
1.	Afghanistan	1.	Mr. Sayed Ali Aqa Hashimi Deputy Director of Data Processing Ansari Wat near the Ariana hotel Central Statistics Organization Kabul, Afghanistan
		2.	Mr. Abdul Latif Yousofzai Ministry of Economy Kabul, Afghanistan
2.	Bangladesh	3.	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Kadir Miah Deputy Director Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
		4.	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman Rahman Deputy Director General (Joint Secretary) Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
3.	Bhutan	5.	Mr. Pema Namgay Statistical Officer National Statistical Bureau Royal Government of Bhutan
		6.	Mr. Tashi Dorjee Sr. Statistical Officer/Demographer National Statistical Bureau Royal Government of Bhutan
4.	India	7.	Dr. Ravendra Singh Deputy Director General (NASA) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI
		8.	Mr. Purushottam Singh Meena Deputy Director Computer Center Ministry of Statistics PI
		9.	Mr. Karanam Ramachandran Murali Mohan Director/ Scientist Ministry of Science and Technology

No	Country Name/ Organization	Count	Contact Person Information
		10.	Mr. Ashok Kumar Samal Joint Director Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner
		11.	Mr. Hari Krishan Kaushal Deputy Director of Census Operations Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner
		12.	Mr. Padarabinda Rath Assistant Director (Electronic Data Processing) Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner
		13.	Ms. Varsha Joshi Director Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi
		14.	Dr A.P.Singh Deputy Registrar General (Map) Office of Registrar General India, Map Division
		15.	Mr. Venkataraman Parmeshwaran Deputy Director General Social Statistics Division Central Statistics Office Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
		16.	Mr Nurul Amin Senior Statistical Officer Social Statistics Division Central Statistics Office Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
5.	Maldives	17.	Ms. Fathimath Riyaza Assistant Director Department of National Planning Ministry of Finance and Treasury
		18.	Ms. Loona Abdul Hakeem Senior Statistical Officer Department of National Planning Ministry of Finance and Treasury

No	Country Name/ Organization	Count	Contact Person Information
6.	Nepal	19.	Mr. Rudra Suwal Director Central Bureau of Statistics
7.	Pakistan	20.	Mr. Habib Ullah Khan Joint Census Commissioner Population Census Organization
		21.	Mr. Habib Ullah Khan Census Commissioner Population Census Organization
8.	Sri Lanka	22.	Ms. Dimingu Badathuruge Priyanthi Suranjana Vidyaratne Director General Department of Census and Statistics
		23.	Ms. Upuli Vasana Jayakody Senior Statistician Population Census and Demography Division Department of Census and Statistics
		24.	Mr. Rajapaksha Dewage Janaka Udaya Rajapaksha Senior Statistician Mapping Division Department of Census and Statistics
		25.	Mr. Galkandage Thusitha Kumara Sampath Perera Senior Statistician Population Census & Demography Division Department of Census and Statistics
9.	UNSD	26.	Ms. Margaret Mbogoni Statistician Demographic and Social Statistics Branch United Nations Statistics Division
		27.	Mr. Amor Laaribi UN Statistics Division Coordinator, GGIM Secretariat
		28.	Mr. Vysaul Nyirongo Associate Statistician Demographic and Social Statistics Branch

No	Country Name/ Organization	Count	Contact Person Information
			United Nations Statistics Division
10.	DEVINFO	29.	Ms. Jeeveeta S. Agnihotri Trainer and Technical Advisor DEVINFO
		30.	Ms. Stacy Potthoff Programme Associate DEVINFO

Annex 2: Workshop agenda

Time	Topic
28 May 2012	
9:00 – 9:30	**Registration of participants**
9:30 – 10:00	**Session 1 – Opening remarks** - Government of India and UNSD - Introduction of participants and administrative matters
10:00 – 11:00	**Session 2 – The 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses** The session introduces the objectives of the world programme on censuses and the UNSD activities to support this programme - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
11:00 – 11:30	*Coffee break*
11:30 – 12:30	**Session 3 – Results of pre-workshop questionnaire -** Present results of the pre-workshop questionnaire on topics covered in the census and data dissemination strategies - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	*Lunch*
13:30 – 15:00	**Session 4 – Recommended topics and tabulations of the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2** - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
15:00 – 15:30	*Coffee break*

15:30 – 17:00	**Session 5 – Determination of topics and tabulations for national censuses: some consideration**
	The session will address linking of purpose to the choice of topics and tabulations, and balancing national needs and international comparability
	- Presentation by UNSD
	- Country presentations
	      o Nepal
	      o Sri Lanka
	- Discussion

29 May 2012	
9:00 – 10:30	**Session 6 – Determination of topics and tabulations for national censuses: country experience** – Session covers national practices on determination of topics tabulations for their censuses - Presentations by countries o Afghanistan

Time	Topic
	o Bangladesh o Maldives - Discussion
10:30 – 11:00	*Coffee break*
11:00 – 12:30	**Session 7 – Use of technological tools in the dissemination of census data** - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	*Lunch*
13:30 –15:00	**Session 7 – Use of technological tools in the dissemination of census data (contd.)** - Presentations by countries o Afghanistan o Bhutan o Maldives o Pakistan - Discussion
15:00 – 15:30	*Coffee break*
15:30 – 17:00	**Session 7 – Use of technological tools in the dissemination of census data (contd.)** - Presentations by countries - Discussion
30 May 2012	
09:00 – 10:30	**Session 8 – Use of GIS, web-based mapping and spatial analysis** - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
10:30 – 11:00	*Coffee break*
11:00 – 12:30	**Session 8 – Use of GIS, web-based mapping and spatial analysis (contd.)** - Presentation by countries o Bangladesh o Bhutan o India o Sri Lanka - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	*Lunch*
13:30 – 15:00	**Session 9 – Introduction to CensusInfo** – UNSD in collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF has developed the CensusInfo software for the dissemination of census data. Presentation will cover overview of CensusInfo and how it can be used to present and disseminate census results - Presentation by UNSD

Time	Topic
	- Presentation by DSG - Discussion
15:00 – 15:30	*Coffee break*

15:30 – 16:00	**Session 9 – Introduction to CensusInfo (contd.)**
	- Case presentations by countries
	   o India
	   o Nepal
	   o Sri Lanka
	- Discussion

31 May 2012	
9:00 – 10:30	**Session 10 – Introduction to the UNSD Demographic Yearbook (DYB)** - Presentation by UNSD
10:30 – 11:00	*Coffee Break*
11:00 – 12:30	**Session 11 – Seminar conclusions and recommendations** - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	*Lunch*
13:30 – 14:30	**Session 12 – Closing session** - UNSD - Government of India