A Profile on the Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries

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Third Session of OIC-StatCom

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Outline

- Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries

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Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries

- The Second Session of the OIC-StatCom called for an EGM to define the structure of a profile that will include relevant phases of censuses and compile different member country (MC) experiences and practices.

- SESRIC and IDB co-organized the "Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries" on 6-8 March 2013. The meeting was attended by 17 OIC MCs: (*Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, and Yemen*) and by representatives of the IDB, UNSD and UNESCWA.

- The Profile prepared benefited from the findings of UNSD Surveys of 2009/2010 (34 OIC MCs responded) and 2011/2012 (27 OIC MCs responded).

An Overview of the 2000 and 2010 Census Rounds

- 2000 Round (1995-2004)
  - 88% of the countries/areas around the world conducted a census
  - 46 OIC MCs (93%) carried out a census, 11 did not (globally 26 countries did not carry out).
  - Within the period 1995-1999: Around 4 OIC MCs each year
  - In 2000: 6 OIC MCs
  - Within the period 2001-2003: Again around 4 OIC MCs each year
  - In 2004: 9 OIC MCs conducted a survey.

An Overview of the 2000 and 2010 Census Rounds

- 2010 Round (2005-2014) (As of 1 February 2013)
    - 198 countries/areas around the world conducted a census, of which 37 were OIC MCs.
    - 6.2 billion people (89% of World population) enumerated.
    - Globally, there are still 30 countries (15 OIC MCs) to conduct a census. 9 OIC MCs to conduct a census in 2013. 6 in 2014.
    - 10-percentage-point increase (from 81% in 2000 Round to 91% in 2010 Round) in the number of OIC MCs conducting a census.
    - 7 countries with no census schedule. 5 of them are OIC MCs.
    - 7 OIC MCs that conducted a census between 2009 and 2011 no yet announced the final population figures. Among those, Afghanistan is taking a staggered census started in 2011 and ends in 2015.
    - Large variability in census timing: 2 OIC MCs in 2007 to 9 in 2013

Main Methodology for Census Taking

- An increase in the alternative methodologies used in the 2010 Round when compared with 2000 Round; such as multiple sources and multi-mode of enumeration methods to generate/collect census data.

- Improved technology usage increased in all phases of census in the 2010 Round.

- Reasons: (*i*) to reduce the cost of census taking; (*ii*) improve data quality; and (*iii*) enhance timeliness of the census result dissemination

- *Dominant Census Methodology*: Full Field Enumeration, 25 out of 27 responding OIC MCs

- *Alternative Methodologies*: Administrative registers or other methods, 2 OIC MCs

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Use of Other & Multi-Sources of Data

- Other Sources of Data
  - *Annual or Other Regular Surveys*: 6 OIC MCs
  - *Administrative Registers*: 4 OIC MCs
  - *Ad-hoc Sample Surveys*: 4 OIC MCs
  - *Other Data Sources*: 2 OIC MCs
- Multi-Sources of Data
  - *Full Field Enumeration Accompanied by*
    - *Annual or Other Regular Surveys*: 6 OIC MCs
    - *Administrative Registers*: 4 OIC MCs
    - *Ad-hoc Sample Surveys*: 3 OIC MCs
    - *Other Sources of Data*: 2 OIC MCs
    - *Pre-Existing Administrative Records*: None
  - *Ad-hoc Sample Survey with Administrative Registers & Others*: 1 OIC MC

Enumeration Methods

- *Paper Questionnaire by an Enumerator during Face-to-Face Interview*: 24 out of 27 OIC MCs (most popular)

- *Electronic Questionnaire by an Enumerator During Face-to-Face Interview*: 5 OIC MCs

- *Self Enumeration through Paper Questionnaires Collected by Enumerator*: 5 OIC MCs

- *Self Enumeration through Internet*: 4 OIC MCs

- *Telephony*: 1 OIC MC

- *Register-Based Enumeration*: 1 OIC MC

- *Postal Services for Self-Enumeration, Pre-Existing Administrative Records or Other Means*: None

Use of Technology and Data Dissemination

- Use of Technology:
  - *Spatial Technologies for Census Taking*
    - *Usage of GIS for Census*: 20 out of 27 OIC MCs (2011/2012 UNSD Survey)
    - 2009/2010 UNSD Survey found out that
      - *Digitised maps as census cartography method*: 23 out of 34 OIC MCs
      - *GPS and GIS together*: 27 OIC MCs
      - *Aerial Photography*: 3 OIC MCs
      - *Satellite Imagery:* 7 OIC MCs
  - *Internet*: 12 OIC MCs
  - *Laptops* (in 7 OIC MCs), *hand-held/pocket computers* (in 3 OIC MCs), *tablets* (in 3 OIC MCs)

Use of Technology and Data Dissemination

- Use of Technology (cont.):
  - *To process census data collected*
    - *Computer-Assisted Coding*: 10 OIC MCs
    - *Other Imaging Techniques & Scanner Devices*: 10 OIC MCs
    - *Optical Character Reading/Recognition (OCR)*: 5 OIC MCs
    - *Optical Mark Reading/Recognition (OMR) 4 OIC MCs*
  - *Other technologies not mentioned elsewhere*: 3 OIC MCs
  - *No technology use*: 1 OIC MC
  - *Cost Savings*
    - *Predicted Cost Savings by Using New Technology*: 18 OIC MCs
    - *No Prediction*: 5 OIC MCs
    - *Affirmed Cost Savings by Using New Technology*: 17 OIC MCs
    - *No Such Savings*: 4 OIC MCs

Use of Technology and Data Dissemination

- Use of Technology (cont.):
  - *Provided Both Time Savings and Improved Data Quality*: 18 OIC MCs
  - *Improved Coverage:* 11 OIC MCs
  - *Increased Participation/Response Rates*: 7 OIC MCs

  - *Challenges Faced in Use of New Technology*
    - *Increase in Costs due to Employment New Technologies*: 8 OIC MCs
    - *Lack of Staff Resources and Expertise*: 15 OIC MCs
    - *Lack of Financial Resources*: 8 OIC MCs

Use of Technology and Data Dissemination

- Use of Technology (cont.):
  - *Technology Outsourcing and Contract Management*
    - *Contracted Out Technology Use*: 6 out of 27 OIC MCs
    - *Effective Contract Management, Schedule Adherence, and Improved Census Integration*: 13 OIC MCs
    - *Difficulties in Contract Management & Schedule Adherence*: 9 OIC MCs
    - *Problems in Budget Adherence*: 4 OIC MCs

- Data Dissemination:
  - *Paper Publications*: 19 OIC MCs (primary method)
  - *Static Web Pages*: 4 OIC MCs
  - *Interactive Online Databases*: 2 OIC MCs

Collaboration among OIC Member Countries in the 2010 Census Round

- Areas of Collaboration among OIC MCs
  - *Data Dissemination & Questionnaire Design*: 10 OIC MCs
  - *New Technologies*: 7 OIC MCs
  - *Alternative Census Methodologies*: 6 OIC MCs
  - *Cartography, Data Collection, Data Capture, Data Analysis, Post Enumeration Surveys*: 5 OIC MCs
  - *Data Processing*: 4 OIC MCs
- SESRIC StatCaB Trainings
  - *Training Course on 'Population and Demography' in Niger*: Provided by Statistics Tunisia in October 2012.
  - *Training Course on 'Geographic Information Systems (GIS)' in Kuwait*: Provided by CAPMAS of Egypt in June 2011.
  - *Training Course on 'Population and Demography' in Jordan*: Provided by CAPMAS of Egypt in August 2007.

Successes and Challenges in the 2010 Census Round

- Success Points:
  - *Implementation of new technologies, improvement/maintenance of data quality, and improvement in logistics and coordination*: 15 OIC MCs
  - *Improvement in data dissemination*: 13 OIC MCs
  - *Meeting deadlines*: 11 OIC MCs
  - *Keeping census within a budget, improvement in/maintenance of response/participation rates*: 10 OIC MCs
  - *Implementation of New Methodologies*: 9 OIC MCs
- Challenge Points:
  - *Cost*: 18 OIC MCs (Still the biggest challenge)
  - *Timeliness*: 13 OIC MCs
  - *Data Quality*: 10 OIC MCs
  - *Public Perception & Response Rates*: 8 OIC MCs
  - *Privacy*: 3 OIC MCs

Best Practices from OIC Member Countries

- *Afghanistan*: 2011-2015 Staggered census taking (Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey) in post-conflict situation
- *Bahrain*: Register based census
- *Egypt*: Developed its own software to capture Hindi numbers and separate the alphabetic characters. Internet data collection to be launched for 2016 Census.
- *Indonesia*: Data submission through SMS
- *Malaysia*: E-census
- *Pakistan, Uganda*: Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)
- *Qatar:* Census data dissemination through e-Atlas
- *Senegal:* Study visits to Cape Verde and Senegal for PDAs
- *Turkey*: Conversion from traditional census methodology to the usage of Address Based Population Registration System

Conclusions

- The "Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries" concluded that:

  1. *Censuses are the primary statistical source. In this regard, they are regarded as the benchmark for development planning and the sampling frame for surveys.*

  2. *Administrative sources and registers can be a good source as long as data quality and completeness are ensured.*

  3. *Advanced technologies increase timeliness and quality of census data.*

  4. *Opportunity-cost analysis among the alternative census methodologies and other applications should be carried out before determining future census activities.*

Conclusions

- The "Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries" concluded that (cont.):

    5. *Countries are encouraged to apply the core topics recommended by the UN in the design of their census questionnaires although countries could include additional topics to reflect the reality of their societies.*

    6. *In cases of overburdening the censuses, countries should carefully assess the availability of other sources such as surveys to meet specific data needs as well as the appropriateness of collecting data on some complex topics through the census.*

    7. *Collaboration and cooperation among countries and international organisations are necessary for sharing experience and knowledge as well as getting detailed information on best practices.*

Conclusions

- The "Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries" concluded that (cont.):

  8. *Expertise is very important in providing technical assistance to countries. Following the request of countries to have a roster of experts, SESRIC indicated the existence of such a roster through their database (http://www.sesric.org/statistics-experts.php) which will be further improved to include more experts.*

  9. *Participants welcomed the suggestion made by UNESCWA to establish a network among SESRIC, IDB, UNESCWA, UNFPA and AITRS to be able to organize more comprehensive and budget friendly workshops annually.*

THANK YOU!

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