

The purpose of the census

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Census—The total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining to all persons in a country or in a well-delineated part of a country at a specified time

Censuses are expensive

“UK census expected to cost nearly £500m due to translation fees”

“Census expected to cost \$660-million, says Statistics Canada”

“2010 U.S. census will be 'most expensive' ever, officials say: Estimated \$14B”

“A census is not complete until the information collected is made available to potential users in a form suited to their needs”

(UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2, para. 1.206)

The census is a tool



Census data uses

- for policymaking, planning and administrative purposes
- as (an essential) part of the statistical infrastructure
- for research purposes
- for business, industry and labor
- for electoral boundary delimitation
- as a sampling frame for surveys
- for development of benchmark housing statistics
- for the formulation of housing policy and programs
- for the assessment of the quality of housing
- in relationship with other statistical activities

Increasing data demands

- Emergency planning and humanitarian response.
- Flood plain modeling.
- Planning of social and educational services.
- Poverty analysis.
- Utility service planning.
- Labour force analysis.
- Marketing analysis.
- Voting district delineation.
- Epidemiologic
- Agriculture

Population and policy

- (1) What will happen during the 21st century?
 - (2) Will economic and social development progress more rapidly than population growth?
 - (3) Will the country find that it can support much larger numbers (better, same or worse) than it does at present?
- What is known for certain is that an elementary knowledge of population will continue to be key to understanding human behavior and anticipating changes.

Population and policy

The broader policies to be pursued include

- responsible economic development
- the education and empowerment of women
- high-quality health care, including family planning services.
- Increases access to opportunities (worldwide)
- maintain (a reasonable level of) equity Individual health and well-being and meeting family needs are recognized as crucial to meeting development goals.

Example: Aging

Plan for the increased demand for hospital services caused by aging population



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search ID: bbon120



"I have good news. This should clear up in about \$1800.00."

Population and policy

Have we understood the consequences of population growth in comparison with the resources and consequences that we would face in the future?

- Will everything grow in line with the growth in the population?
- How serious this would be?
- Does it require rigorous analysis? Or simple analysis?

Example:

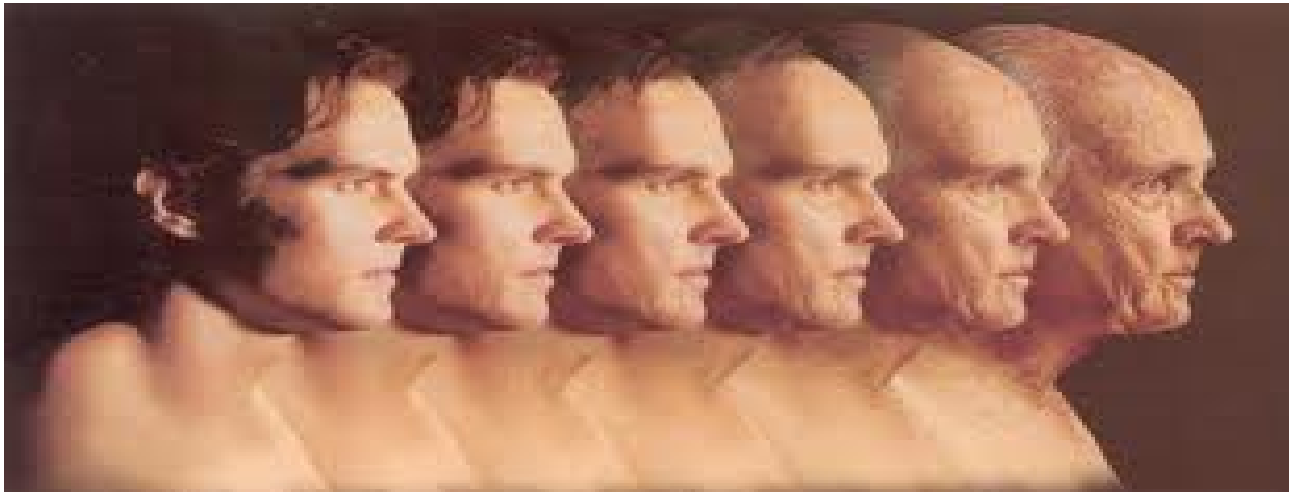
Describe what data you have currently looked at on the subject? (planners)

Census tabulation only includes age by gender and region

Example:

Population projections for future planning

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-QA2rkpBSY&feature=related>



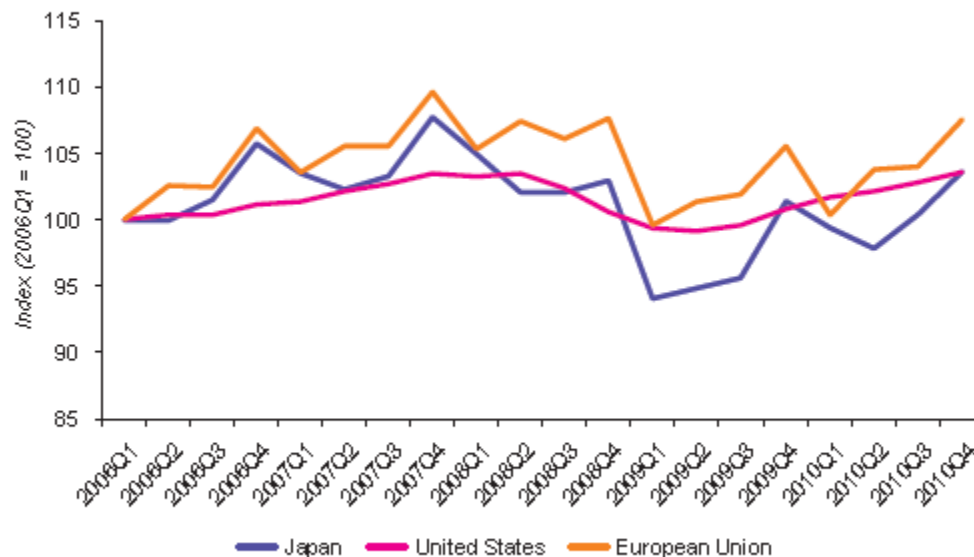
Public Service's role in the policy process

The role of the Public Service is to:

- advise the Government,
- manage programs on behalf of the Government, so as to achieve Government outcomes.
 - Where do you stand?
 - What is your role?

Role of Indicators in the Policy Process

Figure 1.3. Real GDP trends in selected developed economies, 2006-2010



Source: ESCAP, based on data from CEIC Data Company Limited, available from <http://ceicdata.com/> (accessed 22 March 2011).

- Early warning (informing a policy need)
- Performance monitoring and communicating progress
- Evaluating an outcome

OLD-AGE MORTALITY RATES DECLINING OVER TIME

**Does Living Longer Mean
Living Better?**

PROPORTIONS OF CHILDLESS OLDER PEOPLE MAY RISE IN THE FUTURE

**FEMALE ADVANTAGE
IN LIFE EXPECTANCY
PARTIALLY OFFSET BY
DISABILITY**

**OLDER MEN ARE MARRIED;
OLDER WOMEN ARE
WIDOWED**

**Older Women Likely to Live
Alone in Developed Countries**

**LABOR FORCE
PARTICIPATION AT
AGES 65 AND OVER
EXCEEDS 30 PERCENT
IN SOME COUNTRIES**

**NEARLY HALF OF OLDER
WOMEN LIVE ALONE IN
SOME EUROPEAN NATIONS**

**PART-TIME WORK
INCREASES WITH AGE**

Role of Indicators in the Policy Process

□ Challenges:

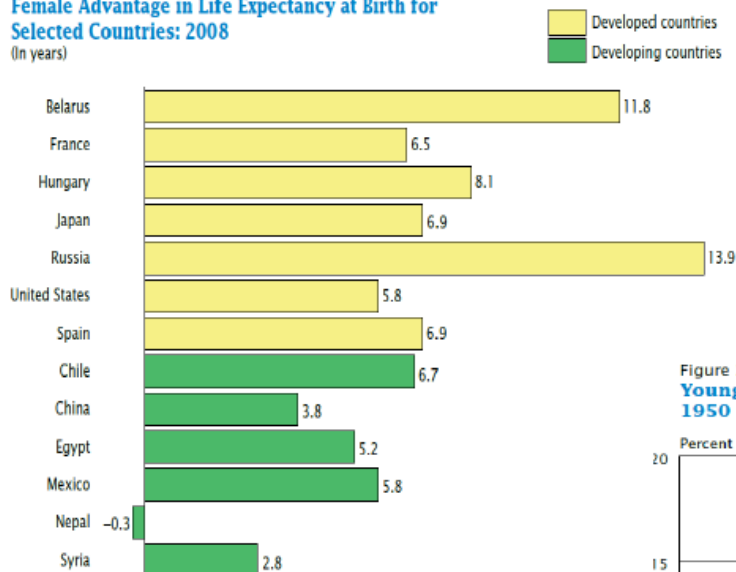
- Dependence on official data which is often under-developed and under-resourced
- Can have unintended consequences
- Can divert attention away from ‘key’ issues
“One size does not fit all needs”

Can the data help?

Figure 4-6.

Female Advantage in Life Expectancy at Birth for Selected Countries: 2008

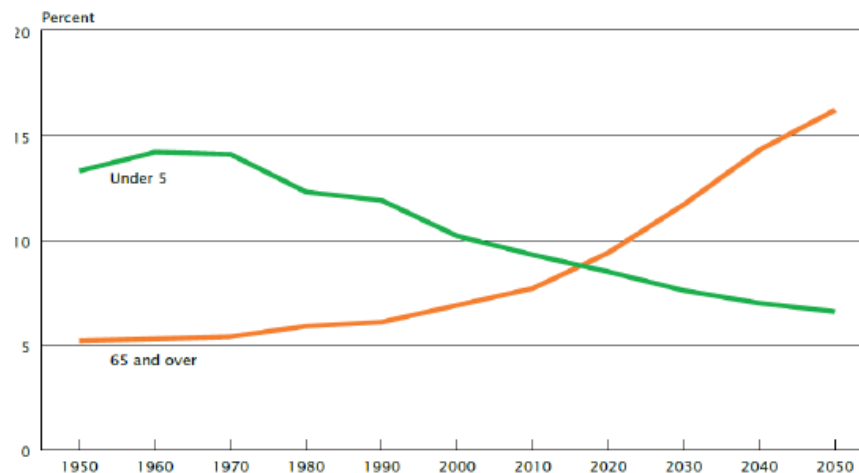
(In years)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, accessed on October 8, 2007.

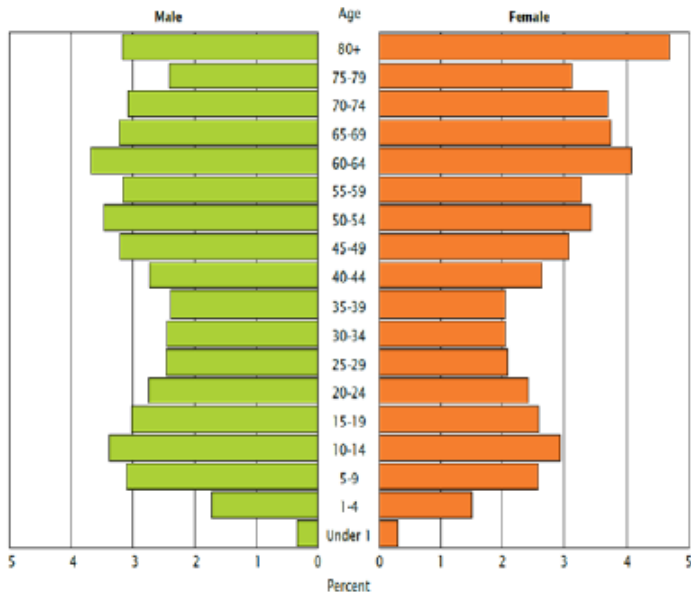
Figure 2-1.

Young Children and Older People as a Percentage of Global Population: 1950 to 2050



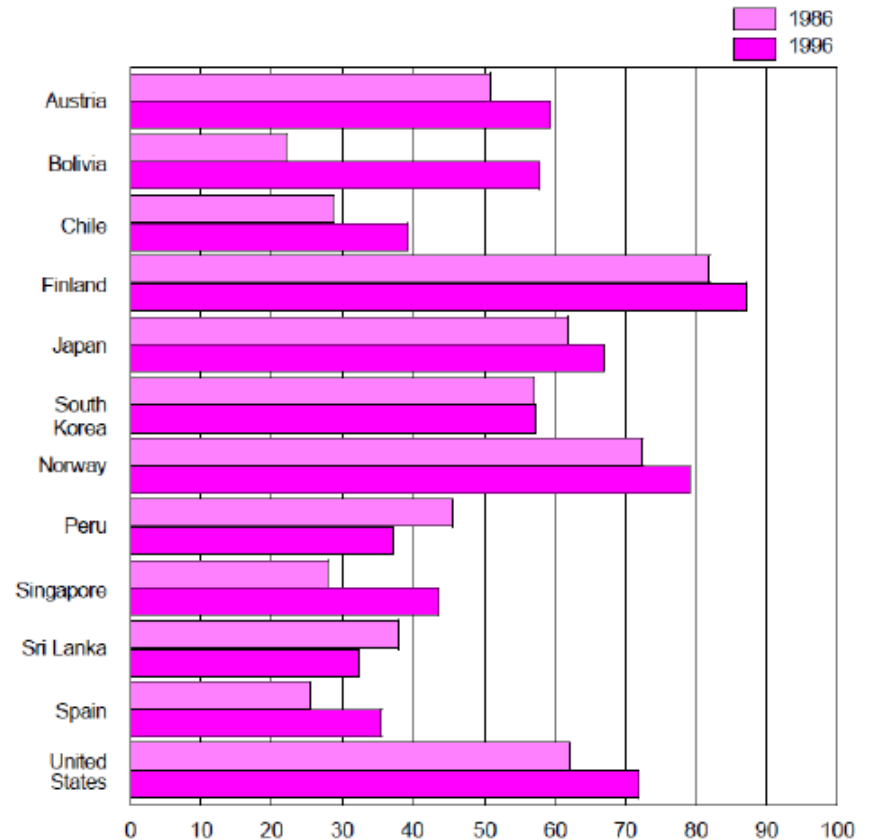
Can the data help?

Figure 5-4.
Age and Sex Structure of Disability in the Philippines: 2005



Note: Each bar represents the number of disabled people in that age/sex group expressed as a percent of all disabled people.
Source: Census data provided by the Philippines National Statistics Office.

Figure 3.
Percent of Women Aged 50 to 54 Who Are in the Labor Force: 1986 and 1996

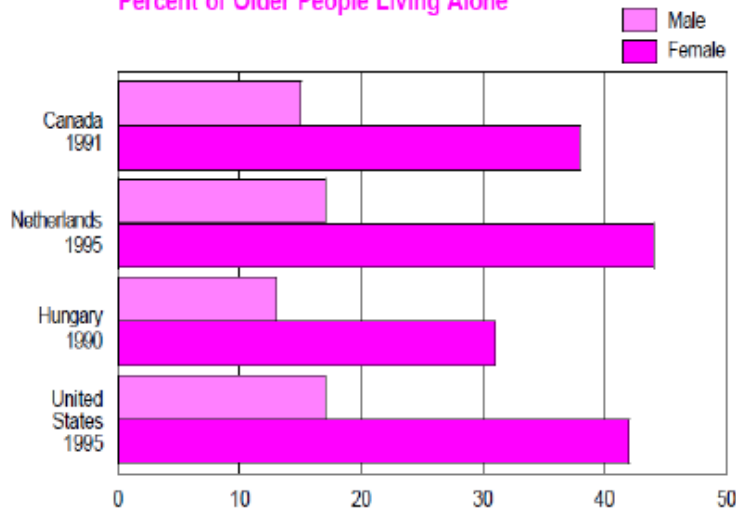


Source: ILO, 1987 and 1997.

Can the data help?

Figure 4.

Percent of Older People Living Alone

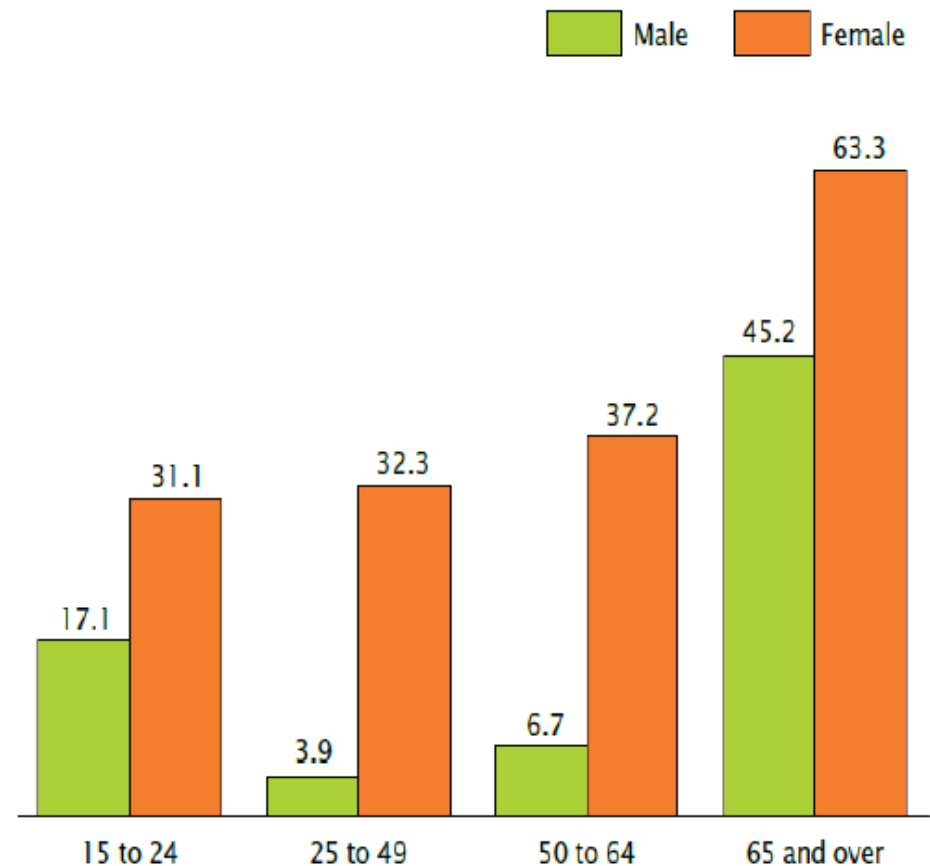


Note: Older refers to people aged 65 years and older in Canada and the United States and 60 years and older in other countries.

Source: Various statistical yearbooks.

Figure 9-b.

Percentage of All Workers Who Work Part-Time in the European Union by Age and Sex: 2002



How do you use the census?