

Population Censuses

- ☐ Some nations are capable of generating this numerical profile for small areas from administrative records or through a combination of data sources.
- ☐ The vast majority of countries, however, produce these data on population and housing by conducting a traditional census, which in principle entails canvassing the entire country, reaching every single household and collecting information on all individuals within a brief stipulated period.

Population Censuses

- ☐ The traditional census is among the most complex and massive peacetime exercises a nation undertakes.
- ☐ It requires mapping the entire country, mobilizing and training an army of enumerators, conducting a massive public campaign, canvassing all households, collecting individual information, compiling vast amounts of completed questionnaires, and analysing and disseminating the data.

Topics to be investigated in population censuses

- ☐ In line with the overall approach of revision 2 of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, the selection of census topics is based on outputs expected to be produced by the census.
- ☐ Thus, the first step involves clear identification of expected outputs, and then the core and additional topics are decided on that basis.
- ☐ Prime importance should be given to the fact that population censuses should be designed to meet national needs.

Topics to be investigated in population censuses

1. Geographical and internal migration characteristics
2. International migration characteristics
3. Household and family characteristics
4. Demographic and social characteristics
5. Fertility and mortality
6. Educational characteristics
7. Economic characteristics
8. Disability characteristics
9. Agriculture

Economic characteristics

- ☐ Activity status
- ☐ Occupation
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Status in employment
- ☐ Time worked (*)
- ☐ Income (*)
- ☐ Institutional sector of employment (*)
- ☐ Employment in the informal sector (*)
- ☐ Informal employment (*)
- ☐ Place of work (*)

(*) Derived

Use of Population Censuses data

- Statistics obtained from different sources (for example, labour-force surveys, agriculture surveys, establishment surveys and administrative records) rely on the census for sampling frames.
- Use of common concepts in the different sources helps in securing comparability when multiple sources for changing patterns of economic activity are being relied upon.
- Labour force and employment projections.



Thank you for your attention!