

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

1 Introduction

In accordance with the Resolutions of the Second Session of the OIC-StatCom, the members of the OIC-StatCom called for an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) to define the structure of a comprehensive profile that will include all the relevant phases of censuses and to compile the different country experiences and practices from OIC Member Countries.

In this regard, SESRIC, being Secretariat of the OIC-StatCom, organized the "Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries" together with Islamic Development Bank (IDB) on 6-8 March 2013 at its headquarters in Ankara, Turkey. The meeting was attended by delegates from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 17 member countries, namely Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and the representatives of the IDB, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA).

The OIC-StatCom Secretariat would like to acknowledge Ms. Margaret Mbogoni of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) for sharing the results of the Surveys of 2009/2010 and 2011/2012 from which this Profile was prepared.

The Profile includes three main sections: (i) The findings from the UNSD Surveys of 2009/2010 and 2011/2012; (ii) Conclusions of the Seminar on Population and Housing Practice of OIC Member Countries; and (iii) Responses of the Seminar participants to the questions for the Seminar Session IV: The Way Forward: Towards the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

2 General Overview

In the 2000 Census Round (from 1995 to 2004), 46 OIC Member Countries, representing 81% of the total OIC Member Countries, conducted a census while 11 of them including Afghanistan, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, and Uzbekistan did not conduct a census. Overall, 26 countries around the world did

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

not conduct a census in the 2000 Census Round. Given these figures, globally 88% of the countries/areas conducted their census in the 2000 Census Round. When the timing of the censuses of the OIC Member Countries in the 2000 Census Round is considered, it is observed that the number of OIC Member Countries that had conducted a census in each year up to 2000 was around 4. In year 2000, the number increased to 6 and stayed again at the level of 4 until 2004. In 2004, 9 OIC Member Countries conducted their censuses of the 2000 Census Round.

As of 1 February 2013, there were 198 countries/areas including 37 OIC Member Countries that conducted a census during the 2010 Census Round, a period spanning from the beginning of 2005 to the end of 2014. While 30 countries will be conducting a census either in 2013 or 2014, 7 countries have no census schedule for the 2010 Census Round. Out of these 30 countries to conduct a census, 15 of them are OIC Member Countries of which 9 will be conducting their census in 2013 and the remaining 6 will be conducting in 2014. The number of OIC Member Countries having undertaken/to undertake a census in the 2010 Census Round increased by 10 percentage points from 81% to 91%. Globally, this figure shows an increase from 88% to 97% in the 2010 Census Round. The timing of the OIC Countries for the conduct of a census in the 2010 Census Round showed large variability ranging from 2 countries in 2007 to 8 countries in 2010. If everything goes as planned, the peak year will be 2013 as 9 OIC Member Countries are expected to undertake their censuses. Out of the 7 countries with no schedule for a census in the 2010 Census Round, 5 of them are OIC Member Countries including Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, and Uzbekistan. Up to now during the 2010 Census Round, the population enumerated was about 6.2 billion people representing 89% of the World population. 7 OIC Member Countries that conducted a census between 2009 and 2012 including Chad (2009), Afghanistan (2011), Turkey (2011), Guyana (2012), Niger (2012), Suriname (2012), and Turkmenistan (2012) have not yet announced the final population figures. Among those, Afghanistan is taking a staggered census that started in 2011 and will be completed in 2015.

Based on the summary information from the Surveys of 2009/2010 and 2011/2012 provided by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and responded by 34 and 27 OIC Member Countries, respectively, this profile concisely draws a picture on the population census experiences and practices in the 2010 Census Round of the OIC Member Countries.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

3 Main Methodology for Census Taking

The findings from both 2009/2010 and 2011/2012 Surveys of the UNSD showed that the countries exhibited changes in how they conduct censuses in the 2010 round. When compared with the 2000 Census Round, there is an increase in the alternative methodologies used in the 2010 round. The responses indicated use of multiple sources and multi-mode of enumeration methods to generate/collect census data. Also, based on the responses received, improved technology usage is observed to increase in all phases of census in the 2010 round. The reasons for these changes included the objectives (i) to reduce the cost of census taking; (ii) improve data quality; and (iii) enhance timeliness of the census result dissemination.

In the 2010 Census Round, 25 out of 27 OIC Member Countries (93%) conducted a full field enumeration for their population and housing censuses. The remaining 2 OIC Member Countries (7%), on the other hand, used alternative methodologies including the administrative registers or other methods. In this respect, the dominant census methodology in the 2010 round among the OIC Member Countries is the full field enumeration.

4 Use of Other Sources of Data

During the 2010 Census Round, 6 OIC Member Countries used the annual or other regular surveys to generate/collect census data. 4 OIC Member Countries used administrative registers as an alternative source of data. 4 OIC Member Countries carried out ad-hoc sample surveys for that purpose. 2 OIC Member Countries employed other data sources. None of the responding OIC Member Countries used pre-existing administrative records (i.e. health records, school records, etc.) as an alternative source of data in the 2010 Census Round.

5 Use of Multi-Sources of Data

In the course of 2010 Census Round, some OIC Member Countries did not only depend on field enumeration but also used administrative registers and others to generate/collect census data. Full field enumeration was accompanied by annual or other regular surveys in 6 OIC Member Countries for census data collection/generation. 4 OIC Member Countries used administrative registers, whereas 3 OIC Member Countries undertook ad-hoc sample surveys and 2 OIC Member Countries used other sources of data with field enumeration. None of

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

them used pre-existing administrative records with the full field enumeration. Also, 1 OIC Member Country used ad-hoc sample survey together with its administrative registers and others.

6 Enumeration Methods

Among the enumeration methods, paper questionnaire by an enumerator during face-to-face interview is the most popular one that was used by 24 out of 27 OIC Member Countries in the 2010 Census Round. 5 OIC Member Countries utilised electronic questionnaire by an enumerator during face-to-face interview. Some OIC Member Countries also carried out Self-enumeration through which 5 OIC Member Countries collected paper questionnaires from people through enumerators and 4 OIC Member Countries collected self-enumerated data through the Internet. While 1 OIC Member Country used telephony to enumerate her population, 1 OIC Member Country used register-based enumeration method. None of the OIC Member Countries used postal services for self-enumeration, pre-existing administrative records or other means as an enumeration method for the 2010 Census Round.

7 Use of Technology

The 2010 Census Round witnessed broad usage of technology by the census authorities. Of the responding 27 OIC Member Countries, 20 of them used geographical information systems (GIS) for their population and housing censuses. The Internet has been actively used as a communication platform for the 2010 Census Round by 12 OIC Member Countries. Technological devices used on the field included laptop computers (in 7 OIC Member Countries), hand-held/pocket computers (in 3 OIC Member Countries), and tablet computers (in 3 OIC Member Countries). To process census data collected, 10 OIC Member Countries employed computer-assisted coding, 10 of them used other imaging techniques and scanner devices, 5 of them used optical character reading/recognition (OCR), and 4 of them utilised optical mark reading/recognition (OMR). 3 OIC Member Countries benefited from other technologies not mentioned above and 1 OIC Member Country did not use any of the technologies mentioned.

Based on the findings extracted from the UNSD 2009/2010 Survey, 23 out of 34 responding OIC Member Countries benefited in the 2010 Census Round from digitized maps as a census

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

cartography method. 27 OIC Member Countries utilised global positioning system and GIS for their censuses. While 3 OIC Member Countries used aerial photography, satellite imagery was employed by 7 OIC Member Countries.

18 OIC Member Countries stated that they predicted cost or time savings by using new technology, whereas 5 of them indicated that they did not predict such savings for cost or time. As to the realized cost or time savings by using new technology, while 17 responding OIC Member Countries affirmed a saving, 4 of them did not confirm such savings.

Benefits of using new technology provided time savings and improved data quality to 18 out of 27 OIC Member Countries. 14 OIC Member Countries indicated improved coverage, 11 of them realized cost savings, and 7 of them witnessed increased participation/response rates thanks to new technology use in the 2010 Census Round. However, 8 OIC Member Countries stated an increase in costs due to employment of new technologies for census taking. As to the obstacles faced in use of new technology, 15 OIC Member Countries stated lack of staff resources and expertise and 8 of them indicated lack of financial resources.

6 out of 27 responding OIC Member Countries contracted out the technology use in the 2010 Census Round. About half of the responding OIC Member Countries stated effective contract management, schedule adherence, and improved census integration, while about one third of the responding OIC Member Countries indicated budget adherence and staying within scope as successes thanks to contracting out use of technology. Yet, as challenges of contracting out use of technology, one third of the responding OIC Member Countries witnessed difficulties in contract management and schedule adherence, plus one sixth of the responding OIC Member Countries faced problems in budget adherence.

8 Data Dissemination

The primary method of data dissemination was based on paper publications in 19 OIC Member Countries. In 4 of them, static web pages hosting HTML, PDF, XLS/X files were the primary data dissemination method. Only in 2 OIC Member Countries, the primary data dissemination method was interactive online databases in the 2010 Census Round.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

9 Collaboration among OIC Member Countries

In the 2010 Census Round, 10 OIC Member Countries collaborated with other countries in data dissemination and questionnaire design. 7 of them collaborated in new technologies, 6 of them in alternative census methodologies, 5 of them in Cartography, data collection, data capture, data analysis, post enumeration surveys, and 4 of them collaborated with other countries in data processing.

10 Successes and Challenges in the 2010 Census Round

15 OIC Member Countries pointed out that implementation of new technologies, improvement/maintenance of data quality, and improvement in logistics and coordination in the 2010 Census Round were success points for them. 13 OIC Member Countries witnessed improvement in their data dissemination as a success, 11 of them indicated that meeting deadlines, 10 of them stated that keeping census within a budget and improvement in/maintenance of response/participation rates, and 9 of them emphasized that the implementation of new methodologies was a success reached in the 2010 Census Round.

Despite these successes in the 2010 Census Round, the cost was still the biggest challenge as highlighted by 18 responding OIC Member Countries. 13 OIC Member Countries pointed out timeliness as a challenge, 10 of them faced data quality problems, 8 of them indicated public perception and response rates, and 3 of them stated privacy as a challenge they faced in the 2010 Census Round.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Seminar on Population and Housing Practice of OIC Member Countries

6-8 March 2013 , Ankara - Turkey

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the Resolutions of the Second Session of the OIC-StatCom, the Members of the OIC-StatCom called for an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) to be organized by SESRIC and IDB to define the structure of a comprehensive profile that will include all the relevant phases of censuses and to compile the different country experiences and practices from OIC Member Countries with the aim of initiating possible cooperation activities among the member countries within this respect.

The respective meeting co-organized by SESRIC and IDB was attended by delegates from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 17 member countries, namely Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and the representatives of the UNSD and UNESCWA.

At the end of the deliberations, participants of the seminar agreed on the following conclusions:

1. Providing the most comprehensive socio-economic data at the small area level on the number and characteristics of populations and their housing situations, censuses are the primary statistical source for most of countries, especially for developing countries. In this regard, censuses are regarded as the benchmark for development planning and the sampling frame for surveys.
2. Administrative sources and registers can be a good source of socio-economic information for governments and policymakers as long as data quality and completeness are ensured. For registers to be a sound alternative to traditional censuses, functional registers, well-established technical infrastructure, necessary statistical laws, public trust in registers and reliable solutions to security aspects are some of the essential conditions that need to be met. -
3. Application of advanced technologies into census processes is perceived to increase the timeliness and quality of census data. It was emphasized that adequately testing is required for their sound application. Introduction of new technology, however, could be costly.
4. As the unit cost of the censuses keeps increasing and as many countries face financial constraints, a thorough opportunity cost analysis among the alternative census methodologies and other applications (i.e. traditional, register-based, surveys, use of

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

modern technology, etc.) should be carried out before determining future activities related to the implementation of population and housing censuses.

5. The UN Principles and Recommendations for Populations and Housing Censuses and accompanying handbooks should be considered as useful guidelines for census planning and implementation. In this context, 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. Many countries overburden the census questionnaires as censuses are seen as an opportunity to collect data on many topics which could increase the cost of the censuses and also have adverse consequences for data quality. It was suggested that countries 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. In addition to organising study visits and training workshops, countries can exchange their equipment as well as tools and applications developed for census to produce tangible outputs. On this matter, Bahrain, being the only member country conducting register-based censuses, expressed their willingness to share their expertise and tools with other member countries and the participants applauded the proposal.
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. It was proposed to organise workshops for the upcoming population and housing census round in order to provide detailed and up-to-date information about the different aspects of censuses. In this regard, 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. In addition, UNSD informed participants about plans for 2020 round that will include updating of census guidelines followed by conducting of regional census workshops as was done for 2010 Round.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries

6-8 March 2013, Ankara, Turkey

Session IV: The Way Forward: Towards the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses

Censuses are continuously evolving in terms of how they are defined and also how they are conducted. Dwindling financial resources and wide spread concern about privacy has forced many countries to implement a census in more innovative ways than ever. What type of challenges is the 2020 round of the population and housing censuses likely to face? Panelists will give their perspectives on the likely future of population and housing censuses.

Moderator: Margaret Mbogoni, UNSD

Speakers/Panelists: IDB, SESRIC, UNESCWA, participating countries

Format: The session took the form of questions to and answers by panelists, with no formal presentations. The moderator addressed questions common to all panelists as well as follow-up questions that may be relevant to a panelist's unique national experience. After the rounds of questions and answers, the audience was invited to pose questions to the panelists.

The questions and responses given are given in following pages.

For each questions, responses of the participating countries are listed alphabetically.

Due to the limited time, no editing is undertaken for the draft version. It is only aimed to compile the original handwritten responses.

Hence, please send an email to secretariat@oicstatcom.org until **15 March 2013** if

- i. you think your response is not reflected properly (i.e. your handwriting may be read incorrectly)
- ii. you would like to extend your answers

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

1) Rising cost of censuses, and growing availability of data from other statistical sources often raise a question regarding the necessity of censuses. Will population and housing censuses continue to exist? Is such a large statistical activity targeting a whole population really necessary especially given the financial constraints faced by countries?

AFGHANISTAN:

In spite of the high cost of census, no other source can replace the census. Because census provides data at the smallest geographic areas, which is necessary for small area planning and development. Countries sometimes may seek ways of reducing the cost of census. For example: Only basic demographic data should be collected in census while detailed information can be obtained through sample surveys.

BAHRAIN:

By the improvement of technology and enhancing the applications that capture many population and housing attributes that cover all the society, I do not see any added value for still conducting a census. But this could be useful if every and each country enhances their registers to include the attributes needed for census and evaluates census data utilization to decide if census is cost-effective or not.

EGYPT:

Rising cost of traditional census is considered as a big problem for developing countries. But also using administrative registers is very difficult. There is no cooperation between ministers which refused to exchange data with each other. So, till growing the availability of data from registers, Egypt plans to use Internet Data Collection (IDC) to decrease the cost of census.

INDONESIA:

- Concerning the coverage of variables in the census, it seems necessary to have census exists. Especially in Indonesia, even though it has electronic personal identity number card for those who already 17 years old or under but have married. Thus, not the whole population is covered.
- The census should ask more on demographic and housing variables, rather than to ask too many questions on health, education, manpower, etc.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- To make less financial burden, the methodology should be made easier. A sample surveys base on the population list resulted from the census can lower the cost.
- Employ new Information and Communications Technology.

IRAQ:

There are a lot of indicators we do not have from the surveys such as the mortality indicators, migration (in and out). The frame of all the surveys we get it from the Census. So, I think we still need the population census to be conducted till we make our database about the whole activities.

MALAYSIA:

Population and housing censuses will continue to exist because the need for census data outweighs the rising cost. Census is necessary because:

- census-taking is the only medium that collects information on all residence and housing stock throughout the country
- the information collected will provide population and housing data in various geographical levels up to the smallest area.
- census will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of the population.
- the information obtained is used as a basis for provision of grants from federal to state government.
- the information obtained will be used for the planning, formulation and implementation of effective government policies and decision making purposes as well as used by researchers and other individuals,
- census results will be used as input for current population estimates and projections.

MALDIVES:

- Yes. However, government/statistical agencies should also look into possibilities of developing registers for future count of population and as an optional mode of data collection.
- Additional surveys can supplement the cost effectiveness.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

NIGER: (translated from French)

Population and Housing Census should continually exist, considering the shortage of quality data on the civil registration and administrative records. Considering the importance of censuses, politicians should also take into consideration their funding for implementation.

PAKISTAN:

Yes, conduct of population and housing census in the country after a specified time is necessary because it provides socio-economic and demographic data about all the individuals with one specified time in a well-defined territory. There may not be any other source of data which may provide data up to the lowest geographic levels. This data serves as a benchmark for all the development plans for that country. Hence, conducting census is necessary for country's planning.

PALESTINE:

- The population and housing censuses (PHC) will continue to exist. This huge statistical activity targets whole population. Despite the financial constraints, it is really a necessary, because of the importance of availability of the census data in preparing national and subnational plans for social and economic development.
- The rising cost for conducting censuses constitutes a big problem even in rich countries.
- Censuses are still necessary as they play key role in integration activities to the whole statistical system components (censuses, surveys and registers)

QATAR:

In Qatar, the 2010 Census was needed to provide population detail data on small geographic areas. The registration system is very good so the population was known before the Census was conducted but not where people lived. It is expected that this will be remedied before the 2020 Census. Therefore, in 2020 Qatar will probably not need a complete Census but may still need a small survey to provide data not available in administrative records.

SAUDI ARABIA:

The censuses will continue for a long time until other alternatives can cover data provided by the census, especially all residential and demographic characteristics and availability across all geographic divisions such as:

- Full country
- Administrative Regions

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Provinces
- Centers
- Cities
- Neighborhoods

SENEGAL:

- I think the census will continue to exist because they provide the best data base for survey sampling frame and then it is a good source for administrative data value. They are comprehensive and provide all the individual characteristics and features of all private households and collective. It provides the characteristics of the floating population. And then Census mapping with the integration of GIS and GPS provides a comprehensive map database that includes population characteristics and household censuses are becoming increasingly necessary despite their cost must be reduced in using ICTs continue to be more operational and accessible.
- The challenge is to develop country partnerships (share ICT materials experiences and expertise).
- Institutionalize the implementation of the census and its financing by a decree.

SUDAN:

The population and housing census will continue to exist. The civil registration is assisting to do census. But in some distance cannot enumerate to insecurity in census. So we can use the registration if it is accurate and if it covers all population. We get the frame of all surveys from census. Also the projection needs phase data which we get from census.

TURKEY:

In our opinion, population censuses should continue to exist in the near future but with new approaches. Because currently available registers are not sufficient enough to answer the needs. So it is a necessity to carry out censuses in order to produce statistical data for population which users meets demand. But our target is to obtain statistical data for population from registers completely.

UGANDA:

Population census remains the reliable source of small area statistics. In the interim, it is also the most credible source of sampling frames on which the sample surveys are based.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Given its importance and the absence of a clear and cost effective alternative, countries have no option but to maintain censuses. However, innovative ways which reduce on the per capita cost should be explored.

YEMEN:

Yes, from our perspective and the necessity for availability of data and these data from census are only main source of data. The census covers many indicators and areas that are not provided through other activities. The Census is covering the whole population from South to North and from East to West, all geographical areas in the country are covered.

DRAFT

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

2) Will register-based censuses be a viable option for the traditional census? Is it an applicable mode of data collection for developing countries, where civil registration vital statistics systems remain weak? What is the likely public and political perception of giving up the traditional census to use other alternatives?

AFGHANISTAN:

Since registration in many countries is not complete, basing census on such incomplete data may not be a good option. In addition, updating register is another issue.

BAHRAIN:

It is vital to participate with the community, the values and reasons of having register and the saving in cost, money and resources, also the accuracy that can be obtained from register based census rather than traditional census.

In Bahrain, public accept the registers and trust it more than door-to-door system.

EGYPT:

Register-based censuses will be available option in Egypt. Currently, the head of CAPMAS coordinates with the prime minister to produce a law to enforce all ministries to allow data exchange among each other to get administrative registers. But it is only an attempt until now.

INDONESIA:

- We have conducted a “Voters Registration and Population Enumeration” in 2003 which is planned to be annually updated. The data resulted is list by name and by address of all Indonesia Population. The data have been given to Ministry of Home Affairs to be updated annually, but it does not work.
- The Population registration is poor. The data are based on identity card which a person may have two or three identity cards.
- We have no registration Office. Most of records concerning any social service are not integrated.
- Politicians in Indonesia prefer data be based on registration.

IRAQ:

The population census provides the politicians and the government all the data they need for making their plans and projects. We face in our country a problem of civil registration and

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

also vital statistics in spite of the existing of the vital system in the Ministry of Health, Justice, Interior and other Ministries.

MALAYSIA:

A register based census is viable option if:

- there are regulations by the government which makes it mandatory for all residence to provide information on a regular basis
- the census database system can be linked to other systems of various agencies such as the National Registration Department, the Immigration Department and others as well as the willingness of these agencies to share and collaborate the information
- there is a unified identification number system (e.g. MyKad no) which are unique to each individual.

Most importantly, cooperation from the public is needed in order for the register based census to become a reality.

MALDIVES:

- Register-based census can be taken as a viable option for traditional census but it cannot be replaced with the traditional census. To shift to a register-based census (RBC) would require full development of registers, the linkages to be established and an updating mechanism.
- In Maldives, where there is a good vital registration system, the option is being explored to develop the vital registration system to a population register. The education database is being completed. However, in developing countries, it requires time and capacity building in order for register-based census to become an applicable mode of data collection.

NIGER: (translated from French)

Administrative data cannot substitute population census. Because they are incomplete and insufficient to calculate statistics. Political efforts will not be ready to substitute the ??? with administrative data and those of civil registrations.

PAKISTAN:

- Yes, this option could be used to replace the traditional methods of data collection. But in countries like Pakistan and other such developing countries, application of register-based methods will take longer time, as literacy rate of the people is not high due to which importance of such data is not felt by the people.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Missing of population and non-response in this method will bring greater problems for the governments. The data so collected will have lack of acceptance from the people or politicians
- Before use of such methods, public needs to be educated, motivated for supply of data so that complete coverage of population could be ensured. As far as public and political perceptions is concerned, they may not have much effect as they will be asking for quality data about population of the area no matter with what method we collect the data from the field.

PALESTINE:

- Register-based censuses should be one of the acceptable options in all countries in the future, specifically for those countries which have an acceptable coverage of the population in these registers.
- In Palestine, there is acceptable population register, but we do not have full authority to update it, specifically in-out migration, because it is under Israeli control.
- We use the register in dissemination of birth and death statistics.
- Because we have an ID number in census and in register we can conclude that we have an acceptable register system.
- The main weakness for the register is “not enough information”.

QATAR:

In Qatar civil registrations are very good. It is expected that people will accept information based on administrative records and be happy not to have to complete the Census questionnaire.

SAUDI ARABIA:

They will be beside each other until register records are completed and give hoping results on population and housing. Especially connecting the characteristics with each other.

Saudi Arabia at the present time inventory of the work on the national information system, which aims to:

- Electronic integration between different data sources
- Consolidation
- Access to statistical language among all
- Build and develop digital databases

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Help government agencies to create their own databases
- Provide data to cover the needs of the different agencies and researchers

SENEGAL:

It is a complement in the intercensal data collection, but it has more limits than the Census and Survey (including completeness). If the organization of the census is a problem, we need a strong awareness of administrative authorities (ministers) to have a complete collection of this data, which is often considered secondary view optional.

SUDAN:

The register-based census should be acceptable option in the country in the future. We have a big project of civil registration now in Sudan. So we hope to cover all the country. But the census is useful for user and development.

TURKEY:

If the registers are reliable and reflects up to date situation; it is possible to replace the traditional census with administrative registers. If this can be realized, it is clear that every society welcomes this new system for both cost, timeliness, easiness etc.

UGANDA:

Register based censuses can be an option to traditional census taking. However, this is not likely to materialize in the near future. If such registers are to be used, planning should start now so that in 20-30 years' time, they can be used.

For registers to generate population census information, they need to take care of internal migration which affects the small area statistics.

YEMEN:

We do not apply register-based census because these records are not complete, the civil registration is not vital and their data are untrustworthy and not cover the whole country. There is a plan to enhance and improve the vital statistics system. And CSO will play a role in the future with civil register authority.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

3) Are present topics covered by a census suitable to capture the reality of a society? While there is the usefulness of including the same topics so as to observe changes of socio-economic circumstances over a period of time, are there emerging issues that the population and housing censuses should capture in the next census?

AFGHANISTAN:

Including some topics in the census is necessary for comparison over time. Including new topics in the future censuses is also needed, but the topics to be included depends on circumstances in each individual country, i.e. for one country one topic may be important while for other country another one.

UNSD should take care of revised core topics for the future census in the principles and recommendations new version.

BAHRAIN:

More work should be done on the areas of education and employment. More attribute should be added to the registers to produce more indicators and information on the eco-society characteristics, also ICT characteristics.

EGYPT:

Yes, of course, census is suitable to capture the reality of a society, and if it is not sufficient there are specific surveys for details like about fertility, migration, agriculture. So, the questionnaire of census must be integrated with surveys because census data used as a frame for surveys.

INDONESIA:

- Population mobility, especially commuters.
- Knowledge of disease, especially HIV
- The use of ICT.

IRAQ:

The data about migration and mortality need to be captured in the next census.

MALAYSIA:

The topics covered by a census should reflect the current situation of a country. Demographic topic such as sex, age, ethnicity, citizenship and such must remain as these are vital information which is needed by policy makers.

During the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the topics covered are as follows:

- **Population**
 - a. Geographical characteristics
 - b. Social and demographic characteristics (age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, religion)
 - c. Migration characteristics
 - d. Education characteristics

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- e. Economic characteristics
- f. Fertility and Mortality (for states of Sabah, Sarawak and W.P. Labuan only)
- **Household**
 - a. No. of persons per household
 - b. Ownership status
 - c. Rented household/Rental payment
 - d. Household items
 - e. Range of income
 - f. Involvement in agriculture activities
- **Living Quarters**
 - a. Type of living quarters
 - b. Number of story
 - c. Total number of floors of the building
 - d. Construction material of outer walls
 - e. Occupancy status
 - f. Number of rooms and bedrooms
 - g. Ownership status
 - h. Drinking water supply facility
 - i. Toilet facility
 - j. Garbage collection facility

Bearing in mind changes in the socio-economic circumstances of the country, topics covered in census should be reviewed periodically and be reevaluated in regards to the needs for the information which the topics contribute, particularly in the light of new data needs and alternative data sources that may have become available.

MALDIVES:

- There is a growing need to include questions on the assessment of development projects taking place in the country.
- There is the need to include housing questions at individual to assess the growing demand for housing flats in the country.
- The information gathered in census is not sufficient enough to understand the actual situation of certain areas and there is the burden which the NSO faces in limiting the number of questions in census.

NIGER: (translated from French)

Population and Housing Census enables to capture the main reality of a society. Non-covered subjects can be captured through surveys. News subjects such as environment can be better identified in surveys.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

PAKISTAN:

- Yes, the questions and topics included in the questionnaire for Pakistan census is quiet OK and are enough to judge the reality of the society.
- However, the topics are generally reviewed keeping in view the needs of data users or planners. If need is felt, new questions are added in or deleted from the questionnaire. Hence, the questionnaire and topics are reviewed and addition/alterations are made through consultative meetings.

PALESTINE:

- In Palestinian Censuses 1997, 2007, we included most of the topics which could be collected from the censuses. Any other new needs, the topics are useful and suitable to capture the reality of society.
- In 2007 Census, there are about 100 questions for a full (100%) enumeration.
- In addition to traditional contents, we add questions about new subjects: Internal tourists, international tourists, kindergartens, agriculture holding, mortality and infant mortality.

QATAR:

Questions on census forms always need to be reviewed for relevance and the information not being available from other sources. Some emerging issues that may need coverage in the next Census are to determine how involved people are, how satisfied or happy they are, how active they are, or how they see the future.

SAUDI ARABIA:

Basic subjects are fixed. But there is no reason to address some of the issues related to the population in a given period, such as some economic and social issues.

Census in Saudi Arabia covers all major topics such as age, gender, immigration, education, marital status, economic situation, and questions about housing, such as type of dwelling and construction material and tenure and questions about the information society (Internet, telephone, television) and births and deaths without getting in great detail can be taken from specialized research. And also has been collecting data on e-mail for the head of the family, which can take advantage of studies or surveys for a certain group of the population.

SENEGAL:

They are by now suitable but according to the background of countries topics could change. It's the case in several countries. But the main constraints are that the questionnaires must not be long; if not, the data quality will be lower.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

SUDAN:

In Sudan's 5th census, we covered most of the topics which could be useful and suitable to capture the reality of society, that are emerging issues that the population should capture in the next census. The topics covered are demographic distribution of population, migration, education, labor force, household, living quarters. But in rural areas, it is difficult if the data in census is not satisfied or we need specific data for labor force, health of mother. So, a survey about this topic can be done.

TURKEY:

According to our evaluations, with considering the coverage of censuses, current topics covered are suitable to capture the reality of the society. Of course it is possible to get more detailed information with asking more questions. But the size and cost of a census is forcing the countries to cover optimum topics and questions. On the other hand, some new topics may be added to the census concept based on changes in the society and living conditions.

For the next census, new topics will be decided in line with national needs and UN/EU regulations and recommendations.

UGANDA:

The topics eventually covered by population censuses are generally in line with UN principles and recommendations. However, NSOs should take cognizance of the fact there are emerging socio-economic issues for which information is required. Such issues include topics like governance, vulnerability, etc. The NSOs have to decide on which is the most appropriate method of obtaining data about such topics.

YEMEN:

All the topics include through census are suitable to capture the reality of society. And the questionnaire covers many topics and indicators concerning society. There is no doubt that census observes society movement and whenever society develops census becomes more important to cover more information.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

4) For future censuses, some developing countries want to explore a multi-mode or multi-channel data collection approach that includes self-enumeration via the Internet and use of digital devices. What are the likely challenges of putting in place a corresponding system to accommodate this? How would security of data that are submitted via the Internet for both the self-enumeration and by use of digital devices be ensured? What would be the challenges of monitoring the census operation when data are submitted through multiple channels?

AFGHANISTAN:

- Coverage may be a major issue while using multi-mode data collection. Non-response rate may increase considerably.
- Monitoring census operation may also become a major issue in such censuses.
- Misunderstanding of concepts and definitions by respondent may be another issue. In case of self-enumeration, respondents are more likely not to read instruction manuals before filling up the questionnaire and hence may not use same concept as definition.

BAHRAIN:

This exactly what we face in Bahrain while doing Census 2010. To overcome this we did the following:

- Use telephones in a local call centers to get the answers for a sample survey
- Use laptops with internet connections for side visits when telephone calls not applicable or incomplete.
- Visits when telephone calls not applicable or incomplete.
- Use government data network to access population register DB for data retrieval and updates.

EGYPT:

Egypt planned to use IDC (Internet Data Collection) for the next census 2016. We are doing the 1st pretest of 2016 census with IDC in parallel with face to face interviews.

We will secure the data collecting by IDBC by giving a unique password code for each household. All the instructions illustrate with the form loaded via Internet. Also all validations rules will be taken into consideration during data processing.

INDONESIA:

- The challenge is the verification of double enumeration, since there is no way to know whether a person submit one or two data.
- In Indonesia, internet and digital devices are not available for all of Population. The literacy on internet and digital devices is low.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- The need of massive campaign to tell the population about the census and the enumeration procedure.
- It is no guarantee on the security of the data; even Pentagon system of computer could be hacked.

IRAQ:

The awareness of the population is the reason that the developing countries did not use the internet and also digital devices. The monitoring of the census will also be very difficult to control.

MALAYSIA:

During Census 2010, Malaysia has implemented the multi-modal approach in census-taking as below:

- The traditional face to face interview
- Self-enumeration using:
 - ✓ Manual/hard copy forms (drop-off, pick-up method)
 - ✓ Electronic form/Internet based (e-census)

The challenges of e-census:

- The respondents have to be issued with a unique user identification and password by the enumerators to ensure the integrity of the forms returned. However, there are cases where the respondents did not receive the ID and were unable to log-in to e-census.
- There are cases where e-census data was not integrated into the database
- There are cases of duplication of data where both e-census data and data on questionnaire exist in the database.

MALDIVES:

- huge financial cost on investing on such new technologies.
- limited expertise in the area
- sustainability

Security of data that are submitted requires rigorous maintenance.

This also requires building confidence among the public on the confidentiality of census data through public awareness.

NIGER: (translated from French)

For developing countries, the use of new means on new technologies is a challenge because the penetration of internet is not enough in rural areas. Additionally, field officers do not have enough training. The data security is not guaranteed in the context of developing countries. Not conducting census can also cause problems when modern means of communication (phone, internet, etc.) are not enough.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

PAKISTAN:

- Yes, there are good developments, but the only thing is to ensure having complete list of individuals, to be enumerated in the census. The complete frame is important for accurate estimates.
- As far as the security of data submitted through internet is concerned, some security measures need to be taken through password and other security checks. Monitoring of coverage is important as until and unless proper supervisions are not introduced.

PALESTINE:

- In Palestine, we want to test these new methodologies for data collecting.
- For the internet, which includes self-enumeration via the internet, we will test it for the next round of the census, because we have precautions from violations in the privacy principle for individuals from Israel.
- The main problem for using internet is comprehensiveness, quality control and follow-up.

QATAR:

In Qatar people were able to respond to the Census via face to face questions, internet questionnaire or by telephone. Merging information and identifying which households have responded is a problem but solvable with the proper use of technology. Security is also an issue but people appreciate having options to respond that fit into their busy lives.

SAUDI ARABIA:

Time and cost are big causes to determine data collection approach. Additional technologies available, and possibility of these technologies in data collections. Technology will play a large role in the 2020 census, and area of study will be among those responsible for Statistics and communications companies to access the best way to collect data to suit all ranges and especially with the revolution of smart communication devices and connected to the Internet.

SENEGAL:

We must integrate these parameters in the mapping of DR (administration of questionnaires including the respondents support of collect preference, and this information could be updated during the realization).

- For the cell phone; a fleet of dedicated numbers must be prepared during the mapping. The lower level of backup where data will be transferred during the enumeration is to be determined;
- For PDA, a lower level of backup where data will be transferred during the enumeration is to be determined;

And function of this device and collect statistics we have to expect during enumeration a data monitoring could be done. We must secure networks (by using safe ones like government

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

intranet) to preserve statistical confidentiality. So then, we could demand the respondents to anonymous names of household members (by using codes).

SUDAN:

The internet and digital devices are not available for most of the population. This issue is difficult in Sudan because of the weather in some areas, difficulty in moving from one place to another, insecurity in many places, and illiteracy about internet usage. Hence, it is difficult to monitor the census. But we hope and have a plan to do this mode in a big city on some place..

TURKEY:

It is clear that self-enumeration via internet is a method that reduces the cost of the census. However, the interest, awareness, education, prevalence of internet usage of the society are the main determinatives of the effectiveness of this method. And also it might be very difficult to use different techniques and to monitor them in the census operation. A two-step census may be taken into consideration and pilot studies can be implemented to evaluate the suitability of internet usage in the census.

UGANDA:

While it may be technically easy to set up a system for enumeration using internet, there are certain considerations that should be taken into consideration:

- a) The level of internet coverage in the country especially in the rural areas
- b) The need for a clear address list so as to be able to determine who is covered by internet enumeration
- c) The level of computer/internet literacy in the population
- d) The need for an elaborate fall-back position in case of any failures

Challenges:

- poor internet coverage, not XXX coverage or computer literacy
- linking cases of non-response to a physical address for follow-up
- need to create massive awareness amongst the population to cooperate
- mechanisms of managing multiple responses (intentional or unintentional)

YEMEN:

There is no doubt that there are many data collection approaches which are more developed. We could assure that developing countries would necessarily need to use self-enumeration and use digital device. In Yemen, Internet does not cover the whole country and many people cannot use internet due to illiteracy and Internet's being unaffordable for them. Besides, they do not realize internet use. For data security, it differs from country to another based upon their awareness and how they are considered as an advanced country.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

5) Many countries now have high penetration of cellular telephones. Would you consider use of cell phones for census data collection, similar to use of the Internet through personal computers? Why (for yes and no)? What do you see as the challenges for using this approach?

AFGHANISTAN:

It may be a good data collection method. Since the time and expenses for data entry is saved. But the cost of PDA cellular phones and confidentiality of data should be considered properly.

BAHRAIN:

Using a mobile phone is a good approach if taking into consideration that the application forms will be developed for mobiles and forms not long. If needed to be long, make it many forms.

EGYPT:

Egypt will not use phone as a method for census data collection. Because there is a complete missing variable on line by phone and the Egyptian people have not enough statistical awareness to be positive about this method.

INDONESIA:

- We do not consider the use of cell phone for census, since it needs a rigid protocol.
- The challenge is to eliminate illegal or un-eligible data.

IRAQ:

No. The reason is not all the population has a cell phone. So, we will not cover all the population.

MALAYSIA:

The Department is open to explore new technologies that are/will be available for census-taking. However, the use of cell phones as a tool for enumerators to collect data is not viable as it is costly and there are tendencies for loss/theft. The use of cell phones for respondents to answer the questionnaire (like e-census) is applicable only to those living in urban areas and has access to internet. Those living in rural areas and those with low income will unlikely be covered under this approach.

MALDIVES:

In Maldives, we also have 100% coverage of cellular phones. However, the Statistics Division has some holdbacks on using cellular phones for data collection in 2014 Census due to following reasons/challenges:

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Statistics Division has not so far use cellular phones for data collection in any survey and has fears of trying it in a huge operation as census.
- Management of the operation due to limited technical capacity.
- Heavy investment to be made to introduce mobile data capture.
- Handling of the technology after census security.

NIGER: (translated from French)

In developing countries like Niger, the access to mobile phones and internet is not enough to enable to perform census. However, the mobile phones enable the field officers to communicate during the progress.

PAKISTAN:

- Yes, this method can be used for data collection, but the only challenge to face is privacy of the information and the authorized person who is collecting data through cell phone.
- It is feared that private information can be misused. However, some steps like introduction of password can be adopted.

PALESTINE:

- Yes, they are the same.
- The main challenge is to secure privacy and data quality, which leads to violation of the data confidentiality.
- In Palestine, Israel has a full control on communication system.

QATAR:

Anything is possible and in the case of phones as they get smarter they could possibly be used for this purpose. All possible technologies need to be reviewed as the goal is to make the census data collection as painless as possible for households and individuals in order to get their cooperation and responses.

SAUDI ARABIA:

The smart phones are developing. They will have an important use in the future census. Yes, we will be studying the use of mobile phones in the 2020 census, due to the spread and the possibility of developing applications required, and certainly there are challenges that must be prepared, and to overcome before the decision to use.

SENEGAL:

This is not the same (it is expensive, length of interviews constitute a constraint, availability of respondents, length of questionnaires, data reliability, understanding of the questionnaire and concepts and statistical confidentiality). Embed this from; cartography must integrate the collect of phone numbers of household heads who prefer this option.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

SUDAN:

No, in most of areas, especially in rural. But we can use it in urban areas in the future.

TURKEY:

In our country we have no experience about this approach. But this method may be usable in checking the data quality. Collecting data via cell phones can be evaluated by a census. The challenge is that this method for data collection would be limited in the sense that there are not so many users of this technology.

UGANDA:

- Yes, but not exclusively: Need the fall-back position in the event on network features.
- In some countries, we need to ascertain the cell-phone penetration. Cell phone per capita may not be sufficient.
- Need to have clear provisions to assure of full-time connectivity during the enumeration period.

YEMEN:

We cannot assume that this use of cellular telephones is something we believe in as long as our technical staff in this field could express their views.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

6) What are possible areas of cooperation in census taking among OIC Member Countries? How can such cooperation be strengthened? Has your country been involved in any south-to-south cooperation for census activities? If so, in what capacity? What do you see as the benefits and challenges for south-to-south cooperation in census activities?

AFGHANISTAN:

- In all areas of census taking, OIC member countries can cooperate. Such cooperation can be strengthened through OIC-StatCom and SESRIC.
- So far, Afghanistan has not been involved in south-south cooperation in census activities.
- Benefits of such cooperation are that, member countries can learn from the lessons each other learned. Such cooperation will be more efficient since developing countries are sharing many cultural, social and economic conditions.

BAHRAIN:

Cooperation between OIC member countries should be:

- capacity building
- exchanging experiences, bits and falls, methodologies,
- exchanging tools, applications,
- advisory services,
- lessons learned documentation
- renting the equipment used in census to other countries
- allowing other countries to use the developed or purchase applications/tools to reduce cost.

EGYPT:

- Establish a comprehensive database roster of all relevant expertise available in the region as well as the countries lacking such expertise
- Documentation and dissemination of SSC experiments on an annual basis. This can help promoting awareness in countries.
- Egypt's participation in SSC in the field of population statistics. Egypt hosted the 6th African Development Symposium on Statistical Development (6th ASSD) in 2010 with a theme of Data Analysis and Use in the 2010 round of Housing and Population Census.

INDONESIA:

- It is difficult to say, since the challenge of the member countries are not the same. We have to study thoroughly what the problems are.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- In my experience, to conduct a population census we have to understand the overall idea of the country conducting census.

IRAQ:

- the technical issues
- By transfer, the information of the usage if the modern technology in census
- No.

MALAYSIA:

Not applicable.

MALDIVES:

- Given that many of OIC Countries have already conducted census in the 2010 round and some are planning to do, a lot can be done to enhance each other's strength in terms of sharing of experiences, learning from each other's mistakes how to tackle challenges.
- As some OIC countries have undertaken register-based census, this could be made a learning platform for countries which are already investing in developing registers for RBC. A good practice of how the process started, the ICT infrastructure that needs to be in place, and how the different registers can be updated, the methodology for conducting RBC, etc.

NIGER: (translated from French)

OIC member countries can collaborate in the framework of capacity building programs of census actors through short term training about the implementation of census, mobilization of resources, mapping realization and collected data. Benefits are reducing of implantation cost of census and obtaining good quality data.

PAKISTAN:

The OIC countries can cooperate with each other in following areas:

- Designing of questionnaires which can have harmonized topics to be collected information on. Questions/ topics can be shared with each other and see if the needs of the countries are common so that harmonized questionnaire can be developed.
- Use of GPS/GIS in the census cartography can be shared between OIC countries.
- Data dissemination techniques can be shared with OIC countries.

PALESTINE:

- Areas of cooperation among OIC
 - ✓ Acceptable minimum questions (content of the census)
 - ✓ Sharing experiences in methodologies of conducting of censuses
 - ✓ Full documentation for good practices
- Strengthening

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Bilateral and multilateral agreements, which include sharing experiences, new methodologies and even sharing PDA or scanners, or others.
- South to South

QATAR:

Qatar is part of the GCC and there is significant sharing of information on data needs and technologies that can be used. Regular meetings are held on these topics.

SAUDI ARABIA:

- Most countries are in similar circumstances and cooperation will reduce costs and shorten the time to reach the optimal implementation of censuses.
- GCC has implemented the 2010 census, benefit from it develop common questions and take advantage of the experiences of each other, and take advantage of all the activities of the census, such as advertising campaigns - training - Published , And will benefit from this experience in preparation and processing of census 2020.
- There are many aspects of cooperation between the countries of the OIC, in all domains, including the civil registration system, software, or publishing.

SENEGAL:

Develop Cooperation:

- Bilateral (Exchange experiences and study visits), Multilateral (workshops on the steps of the census with the different approaches and media);
- Multilateral cooperation with Technical Support Teams UNFPA, Census Bureau of UNSD and SESRIC;

Advocacy for censuses regular organization in member countries (mission or workshops with the ministers of member states);

Yes, we have developed South-South cooperation with Cape Verde and Brazil in the use of the PDA and Morocco in the use of scanning (ICR);

These strategies diminish the cost of censuses and improve the quality of data and speed on their process. It strengthened else the capacity of countries experts.

SUDAN:

The role of SESRIC and OIC should be facilitating

- the exchange of experiences (such as data dissemination techniques) among member countries
- the progress of capacity building in conducting census activities.

Also, harmonized topics for collecting data or harmonized questionnaires can be conducted.

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

TURKEY:

Cooperation in census taking among OIC Member Countries can be strengthened by examining each other's census methodologies and processes. Sharing experiences would lead to mutual benefits to improve data collection and dissemination.

UGANDA:

Investment in PHC is massive: Countries could share equipment and expense to minimize costs (Brazil-Cape Verde PDA example)

YEMEN:

We can cooperate in many areas such as

- exposing experiences and practices to each country
- training between countries, particularly advanced countries could provide training to share their experiences with others
- some rich countries could support other countries
- some countries can provide their experiences through methodologies used

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

7) What do you see as the role of SESRIC and IDB (permanent bureau members of OIC-StatCom) and of the United Nations (UNSD, UNESCWA, UNFPA) in the facilitation of capacity building for census activities?

AFGHANISTAN:

- SESRIC can have a leading role in capacity building for member countries while UN agencies can provide technical assistance to the member countries. Also, UN can conduct research on new methods of census taking, use of technology for census, etc.
- IDB can have an important role in capacity building as well as financial support for some member countries.

BAHRAIN:

The rule should be helping the OIC countries to assess their current situation and define their needs. Help in choosing best approaches and strategies in census as well as creating a source pool of expertise to provide consultancy to all members.

EGYPT:

Countries of the South which possess technical expertise in population statistics may lack adequate financial resources necessary to cover the expenses of technical assistance that they may provide to other countries requesting such assistances.

INDONESIA:

- SESRIC and IDB could provide list of experts needed to conduct Population census, especially from OIC members.

IRAQ:

The modern methods of using the technology in data entry and data collection.

MALAYSIA:

The role of SESRIC and IDB as well as UN should remain as provider of information on latest developments in methodologies and practices in census-taking.

MALDIVES:

SESRIC and other donor agencies have a prominent role to play in strengthening the capacity of census activities. This could include:

- studying best practices
- technical assistance
- building capacity to assess/analyze the census data to be used as an assessment tool for development goal of the country and for effective decision making
- distant/email support on certain issues

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

NIGER: (translated from French)

As usual, special institutions of UN support countries in technical expertise and mobilization of resources. SESRIC should continue to provide training to statisticians working on all stages of census such as:

- Census implementation
- Mapping
- Treatment and analysis
- Post census surveys

PAKISTAN:

- Both organizations (SESRIC and IDB) should take the initiative to conduct survey on weak areas of the OIC countries relating to Population Census Round 2020. They should conduct training in enhancement of the capacity building.
- Use of improved technology in conduct of census in 2020 may be introduced and trainings may be imparted on the new techniques.
- Data dissemination practices may be reviewed from time to time and share the improvement among OIC countries.

PALESTINE:

The role of SESRIC and UN organizations (UNSD, ESCWA, and UNFPA) is:

- facilitating the process of capacity building in conducting census activities
- fundraising
- conducting workshops, seminars for sharing experiences in methodologies for successfully conducted censuses, specifically in data collection and data dissemination.

QATAR:

We would like to see these groups hold regional meetings to discuss emerging census topics from around the world, technologies being used, and better ways to make use of administrative records.

SAUDI ARABIA:

They should specify the success domains overtaken by some countries in their censuses, and share these with other countries. The other roles can be:

- Strengthening the capacity of specialists in the census.
- Holding workshops on specific topics of censuses.

SENEGAL:

- Organize workshops on capacity building phase of the census (taking into account the different approaches to gathering with NTICS)

A PROFILE ON THE POPULATION CENSUS EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

- Strengthen advocacy on the importance of conducting the census for the country development planning in the context of workshops or mission makers (with ministers in charge of statistics)
- Provide to country a technical assistance on request
- Facilitate advocacy funds for censuses in Contribute budget funding for census encourage other donors to participate in the mobilization

SUDAN:

In training, seminars and workshops could be organized and experience could be presented. The role of SESRIC and OIC "should be facilitating the progress of capacity building in conducting census activities

TURKEY:

These organizations have an important role in facilitating capacity building for census activities, especially by bringing countries together in order to share experiences and viewpoints

UGANDA:

- Harmonisation of current concepts
- Coordination and facilitation of knowledge sharing and skills transfer
- Compilation and sharing of best practices between member countries

YEMEN:

They could probably a big role in terms of STATCAB among the OIC Member Countries. We hope they activate their role effectively and more profoundly than even before.