

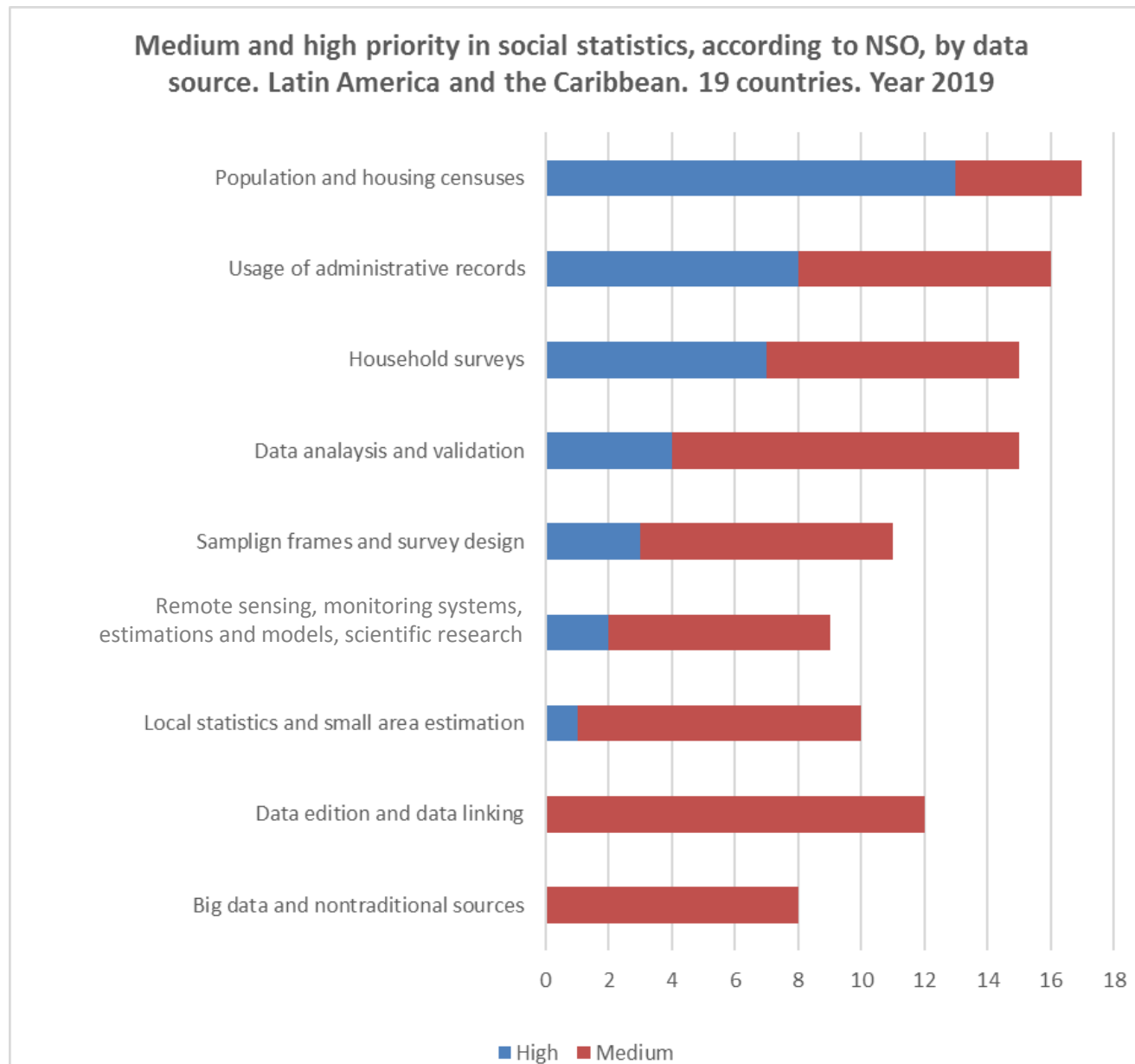
18th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical
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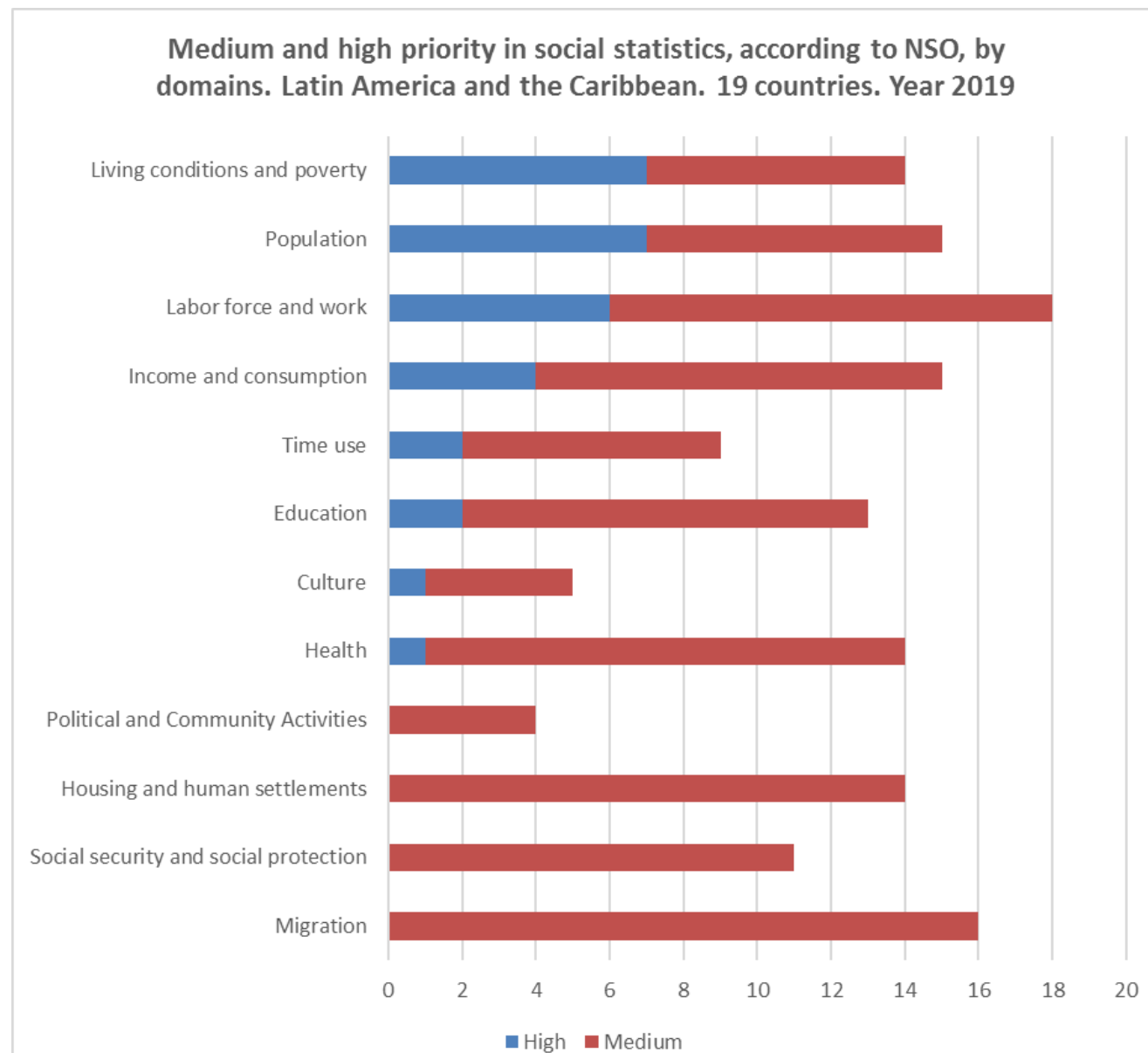
Analysis of regional priorities for regional statistical development

Social Statistics

Priority by source



Priority by topic



Priority by source: population and housing censuses

Censuses are a primary source within the national statistical system and are highly relevant within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

- The potential of censuses have increased along with technological progress.
- Four countries have started the 2020 round (Chile and Peru, 2017 - Colombia and Guatemala, 2018); the great majority will raise their censuses between 2020 and 2022.
- The 2010 round left several lessons learned, with advances but also with certain setbacks in terms of coverage and quality.

Main technical assistance needs expressed by the countries for the 2020 round:

- Quality control and coverage assessment, use of technology for data capture, cartographic update and financing.
- Relevance within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

Challenges for the 2020 round

Some countries have mentioned the following challenges in the conduct of their censuses:

- Political will: legal framework and budget.
- Strengthening national capacities.
 - Planning and implementation, in particular: cartographic update; risk management; control of coverage and quality; evaluation; and, processing and analysis.
 - Change in the census enumeration (from *de-facto* to *de-jure*).
 - Population estimates and projections.
- Incorporation of technological innovations that contribute to improving coverage and quality.
- Definition of contents according to the new social demands and reality (gender and ethnic perspective, disability, specific subgroups, access to ICT's, migration, etc.).
- Balance between what is desired what is actually needed.
- Promotion of users' capacity to exploit the results.

Priority by subject: population

The main challenges mentioned by the countries of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) correspond to:

- Creation or strengthening of information systems for vital statistics based on administrative records (improvements in civil registry, integration with hospital records, etc.).
- Share experiences among countries on projections and annual population estimates at the national and subnational levels, including the impact of the migration component.
- Publication and projection of official statistics using various sources of auxiliary information.

Priority by source: administrative records

The main challenges mentioned by the SCA countries are:

- Design and implementation of population, educational and health records.
- Use of administrative records to update sampling frames and produce small area estimates.
- Generation of social statistics (work, migration) through the combined use of records and other auxiliary sources.
- Availability of data for users.
- Cooperation between the NSO based on experiences in the use of records.
- Inclusion of information from administrative records as auxiliary information for conducting censuses or even for the calibration of household surveys.

Priority by source: household surveys

The main challenges mentioned by the SCA countries are:

- Organization of regular (employment) or occasional surveys (post enumeration census survey) (*Caribbean*).
- Financing and continuity of already established household survey programs (*Caribbean*).
- Capacity building programs for NSO staff involved in the different stages of the household surveys.
- Need for further development in conceptual and methodological issues associated to:
 - Income and expenditure surveys.
 - Time-use surveys.
 - Public Safety and Security Perception Surveys.

Challenges regarding household surveys

Among others, the challenges NSO will face are:

- Construction and administration of new sampling frames based on censuses.
- Measuring the impact of the change of sampling frames when estimating social and official statistics (breaking of time series).
- Update of sampling frames through the use of administrative records.
- New features on sampling designs, computation of sampling and calibration weights through the use of external information.
- Application of indirect methods for the estimation of social statistics and ODS in population subgroups and small areas (aggregation for disaggregation).
- Incorporation of new technologies in data collection and data analysis.

Priority by theme: labor force and work

The emergence of new phenomena in the world of work and the adoption of new classifications and definitions of the ICLS are associated with the priority assigned by the countries to the topic of Labor Statistics. The main challenges mentioned by the countries of the SCA correspond to:

- Adoption and adaptation of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-2018).
- Update of the conceptual framework for the measurement of labor informality (19th ICLS – 20th ICLS).
- Design and conduct of administrative records of employment and design of information systems that integrate various sources (surveys and records), as well as the continuous improvement of these sources.
- Emergence of new forms of work and the impact of the digital economy and technological changes in the labor market.

Priority by theme: living conditions, poverty, income and consumption

The main challenges mentioned by the SCA countries correspond to:

- Methodologies for the measurement of well-being, and incorporation of the OECD framework.
- Implementation and abidance of programs to measure living conditions and poverty.
- Construction of indicators of poverty (including multidimensional poverty).

In the measurement of income, the following have been indicated:

- Measurement and analysis of consumption based on Income and Expenditure Surveys or other instruments.
- Development of guidelines and sharing of good practices for the planning and execution of income and expenditure surveys in the region.
- Implementation and abidance of programs to measure income and consumption.

Other issues of lower priority (I)

- Editing, validation and data analysis.
- Sample frames and sample design.
- Regional and local statistics (sub-groups of interest):
 - Use of estimation techniques in small areas to satisfy the growing demand of disaggregated data.
 - Specific application for necessary disaggregation in the framework of the SDGs and national development plans.
 - Inclusion of information from records and censuses as a basis for applying small area estimation techniques.
 - Application of model-based estimates as a way to improve the accuracy of direct estimates at geographical levels of interest.
 - Aggregation of surveys to improve the accuracy of official statistics.

Other issues of lower priority (II)

- Migration has been identified as a medium priority issue for 16 out of 19 countries.
 - Population mobility among the countries of the region generate impacts on the estimates of social statistics that must be addressed.
- The priority of statistics referring to human settlements is also indicated. This topic means a challenge from a statistical point of view because economic, social and environmental statistics tend to come together under a territorial gaze.
 - Combined use of information sources of different nature (georeferenced). In this sense, direct estimates from surveys may not reach the necessary level of precision, forcing the modification of sampling designs (ex-ante), or applying model-based estimates.