

CHANGING PATTERNS OF UTILIZATION OF CENSUS DATA IN NEPAL

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Population Censuses of Nepal

- ❑ Censuses in Nepal have been conducted at an interval of 10 years.
 - ❑ The first census (barely a head count) was conducted in 1911.
 - ❑ The last census was conducted in 2001.
 - ❑ The 11th census scheduled for the year 2011.
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The 2001 Population Census of Nepal

- ❑ Two types of questionnaires administered:
 - “Short” form for complete enumeration
 - “Long” form for 20 percent sample housing units.
 - ❑ Sampling : “one in eight” housing units in each EA. (except in 6 district and 52 municipalities)
 - ❑ Information collected at household as well as at individual level.
 - ❑ Census enumeration based on usual place of residence.
 - ❑ Temporary visitors, tourists, resident foreign diplomats and refugees were excluded.
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Utilization and Analysis of Census Data in Nepal

- ❑ Population census is the single most important source of data on different aspects of population.
 - ❑ It provides a data set on the population at all levels of a country's administrative units.
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Utilization of the 2001 Census Data

Major areas where the 2001 census data have been utilized in Nepal.

- A. Poverty Mapping
 - B. Sampling Frames
 - C. Inclusion Issues
 - D. Apportionments
 - E. Population Monographs and other Analyses
 - F. Gender Analyses
 - G. Population Projections
 - H. Socio-economic Atlas
 - I. Nepal Info
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Utilization of the 2011 Census Data

- ❑ Population census is a decennial activity
 - ❑ Much change should not be expected from census to census
 - ❑ Much divergence from census to census could lead to the problem of comparability
 - ❑ Data comparability both at the national as well as international level.
 - ❑ 2011 census fresh population count interlinks with other variables.
 - ❑ Federal structures will certainly have impacts on the upcoming census.
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Census Tabulations and Analysis for New Nepal

- ❑ Upcoming census in the context of New Nepal
 - ❑ The 2011 census will have a significant role in restructuring of the nation
 - ❑ The 2011 census will be helpful in allocating the resources to federal states.
 - ❑ The 2011 census marks one hundred years of census counting in Nepal
 - ❑ There are opportunities as well as challenges of the 2011 census.
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Disaggregated Tabulations and Presentations of the Census Results

- ❑ Census data up to the smallest administrative area is very important
 - ❑ Presenting and publishing the sex disaggregated population data by wards
 - ❑ Coordination among several government agencies is crucial
 - ❑ MDG indicators and gender indicators will be addressed
 - ❑ The 2011 census data should be presented in NepalInfo/Devinfo
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Special Analysis of the Census Results

- ❑ Analytical reports of the 2011 census should be done in a special manner.
 - ❑ Population Monographs contributions by eminent persons in the related fields.
 - ❑ The census should be extensively analyzed and published (in several volumes if necessary)
 - ❑ Separate analyses should be done with specific issues and themes.
 - ❑ Sample micro data should also be provided to fulfill user's needs.
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Gender and Social Inclusion

- ❑ Experience gained while engendering the 2001 census
 - ❑ New challenges regarding social inclusion issues.
 - ❑ The upcoming census should focus on the genuine requirements of the users
 - ❑ Collaborative and inclusive approach is deemed necessary
 - ❑ Support needed from as many partners as possible
 - ❑ The 2011 is going to be conducted during the political transitional phase of the country
 - ❑ CBS is likely to face challenges of meeting enormous demand for information
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Demographic and Socio-Economic Projections

- ❑ In Nepal, the vital registration system is at infancy stage
 - ❑ Decennial Pop. Census is the only reliable source of information on population changes and its socio-economic characteristics
 - ❑ Data for intercensal period is very essential
 - ❑ Complete set of projections of the country is needed
 - ❑ Projections should be done at all levels .
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Atlas for New Nepal

- ❑ GIS is becoming popular these days.
 - ❑ Should look into the GIS aspects on the 2011 census.
 - ❑ A new Atlas should be prepared using GIS technology and published in hard copy & CD
 - ❑ It helps in presenting the census data as a useful tool in the changed context.
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Conclusion

Finally, the 2011 census

- Opens avenues to all the users and researchers
 - Would help to build federal structure of the country
 - Gives a new set of benchmark data for the country
 - Gives a new census for the new millennium.
 - Will be a milestone for women, children, the aged and the disabled
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Conclusion (contd..)

- ❑ will be helpful to the disadvantaged and the marginalized group of people.
 - ❑ give a more detailed caste and ethnic group data
 - ❑ help the government and civil society to plan the dire needs of the people
 - ❑ will give a new hope to those in the remote rural areas of the country.
 - ❑ used in advocacy, planning and monitoring
 - ❑ above and all, the census data will be an asset for a decade
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THANK YOU

For your kind attention