First Digital Census of Pakistan
Involvement of Stakeholders
Confidence Building Measures



Report on Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices For 7th Population & Housing Census

Submitted By:

Census Advisory Committee for Recommendation and Adoption of Best Practices for 7th Population and Housing Census

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PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Government of Pakistan

CENSUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES

FOR 7TH POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS-2022

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
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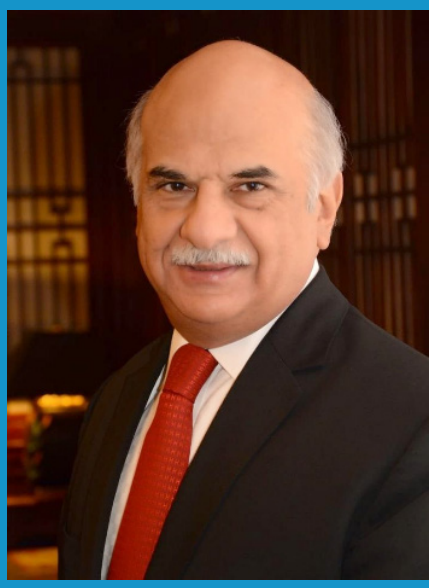
Preface



The Census of Population and Housing is one among largest national activities of paramount importance in Pakistan. It helps in gauging the nature and strengths and weaknesses of the population and also dictates how the planning for the future should be made. It provides data for the key policy making matters regarding development programs, political representation & resource allocation which have far reaching impacts. Keeping in view the significance of census activity and its ramifications, Government of Pakistan constituted the Committee of Experts involving the best professionals of relevant domains with comprehensive terms of reference(TORs) for recommendations and adoption of best practices for the 7th Population & Housing Census. The committee has done extensive work and all matters were deliberated in detail.

Review of Census 2017 process highlights that the major issue was the "Trust Deficit" which was mainly due to closed processes, communication gap and non-conduct of Post Enumeration Survey. Being critical exercise, it is imperative to involve all stakeholders, including elected representatives for confidence building, ownership and to bring transparency to whole process. In this regard establishment of National Census Coordination Center (N3C) is being proposed with representation from all stakeholders to oversee the coordination& management of whole process and taking appropriate policy decisions for wider acceptability of results. Further the quality, coverage and timeliness can be improved by adopting the UN

guidelines &best practices used regionally and globally and by aligning with the local environment for its comparability & credibility. Moreover, for coverage of credible data as per the main objective of census, it is essential that effective communication strategy backed by robust communication plan must be devised for by involving Universities, Academia, Provincial Departments along with other relevant stakeholders for awareness & to educate the general public regarding objective of census and clarity regarding the concepts. The major drawback of last census was manual data collection and weak monitoring system, therefore the committee recommends to Conduct first ever "Digital Census" with Real Time Monitoring & Geo tagging of all structures for complete coverage and reliable &timely results. Utilizing of network of universities and colleges throughout the country is also proposed, as this will not only provide educated workforce for enumeration but also lead to widespread awareness of the process. It is being recommended that project approach may be adopted for conducing census for timely completion and systematic application of all steps, including monitoring & evaluation and third party validation.

Being the prime and largest statistical agency of the federal government, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics strives to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. In order to gear up the activities, comprehensive work plan has been formulated with specific timelines for smooth completion of the task by forming the key working groups and sub-groups for mapping the country, mobilizing training of staff, conducting massive public campaigns etc.

At last but not the least, I must hold in high regard the cooperation and valuable feedback of esteemed members for preparing this report, which could not be possible without dedication, devotion and hard work of whole team. I encourage and appreciate the endeavors of PBS Census Planning Unit and working groups for their comprehensive work for preparation of material and extensive studies for drafting and finalizing this report.

Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan

Deputy Chairman Planning Commission /Chairman Committee

Acknowledgement



Population & Housing Census is a gigantic national activity of vital importance, for provision of reliable and timely data for Planning & resource management. Therefore, efforts are made to devise a mechanism to conduct census with the involvement of all stakeholders in each step for broader acceptability and transparency. In compliance of Government decision of constitution of committee for devising recommendations for adoption of best practices, comprehensive work has been done by detailed Process Review of the 6th Population & Housing Census, Issues raised by the Members of the Technical Committee of Governing Council, International/ National Observers Reports, Provincial Technical Committees and the Media/ Articles. Further extensive studies were made with regional and global countries to prepare comparative analysis of the Process of Planning, Questionnaire Design, Enumeration Methodology, Field Operation Mechanism, Mode of Data Collection & Compilation for recommendations & adoption of best practices for the upcoming 7th Population & Housing Census. After detailed deliberations, broader review and valuable input of the committee members, the recommendations have been finalized under the able guidance& leadership of the Worthy Chairman of the Committee.

The 7th Population and Housing Census will be the "Digital Census", which be the first one in history of Pakistan under the vision of "Digital Pakistan" will not only able to provide timely data for policy planning but also enable real time monitoring for provision of quality data. The tablet based census will be a road map for upcoming future census and will be acceptable for all stakeholders. Further through involvement of all stakeholders in the whole Census process, the 1st digital census will able to avoid the issues faced in 6th Population and Housing Census and will increase the acceptably of the census results as per International Standards. However, the digitalized tablet based census will be a challenging job, but PBS will try to achieve the target by prudent planning and efficient Management,

PBS is extremely grateful to Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Chairman Committee for his effective leadership, patience & guidance and all esteemed members of census committee for their valuable feedback and guidance for improvement. I would like to thank Mr. Ayazuddin (Member Census & Survey) and Ms. Rabia Awan Director (Census Planning &Coordination), PBS and their team for their dedication & hard work for conducting the meetings and completing the huge task of finalization of report. The completion of this report in limited time would have not been possible without guidance of esteemed members and enormous hard work and devotion of all PBS teams.

Muhammad Sarwar Gondal

Member (Support Services)/
Member/ Secretary Committee
Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad

Profile of Committee Members

Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan

Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Islamabad

Chairman



Mr. Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan is a serving Government Officer, presently he is serving as Deputy Chairman Planning Commission. Previously, he has held dual charge of Chairman Planning & Development and Additional Chief Secretary - Energy, Government of Punjab. He did his MBBS from University of Peshawar and MBA (Public Service) University of Birmingham, UK. He held various positions in Government and has 24 years diversified professional experience. His professional expertise include Public sector Financial management.



Muhammad Sarwar Gondal

Member (Support Services / RM), PBS, Islamabad

Member / Secretary Committee

Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal working as Member (Support Services/ RM)) in PBS since July 2017. He worked as Head of IT Board AJK for 9 years and Head of ST& IT Department Government of KP for 3 years and lead all E- Governance initiatives including Land Record, Major Hospital / Institutions HR & IT management. He initiated "Digital Transformation" of PBS and not only shifted data collection electronically through tablets linked with GIS for real time monitoring but also designed customized dashboards with infographics & time series data for effective data dissemination for informed decision making. The Decision Support System for Inflation(DSSI) a technological intervention to improve governance/price control is one of the hall mark approved by Prime Minister for implementation. He has played key role for provision of heat maps with relevant data for successful implementation of the "Smart Lock Down strategy of Pakistan.



Dr. Mohammad Ahmed Zubair,

Chief Economist, Planning Commission, Islamabad

Member

Dr. Mohammad Ahmed Zubair joined as the Chief Economist and Member (Economic Policy) in the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan in December 2020. In August 2020, Dr. Mohammad Ahmed Zubair retired as Regional Lead Economist in the Islamic Development Bank, headquartered in Jeddah, where he had served for twenty-two years.



Dr. G. M. Arif

Independent Researcher

Member

Renowned Demographer / Researcher, Ex. Joint Director of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE). He was member of the Technical Committee of Governing Council for census 2017. At present he is also Member of the Governing Council of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad.



Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin

Independent Researcher

Member

Renowned Demographer, Ex-Vice Chancellor of University of Gujrat, and Chairperson of Punjab Higher Education Commission. He also remained Member of the Governing Council of PBS for two terms and also Member of Technical Committee of the Governing Council of PBS constituted for Census 2017.



Dr. Zeba A. Sathar

(Tamgha-i-Imtiaz)
Demographer / Researcher

Member

Renowned Demographer / Researcher. She is working as Country Director in Population Council, Pakistan. She was also population consultant in world bank and Technical Consultant on SAP monitoring Survey PIHS-II. She remained member of Governing Council of PBS for two terms and also Member of Technical Committee of the Governing Council of PBS. In 2006, she received the Tamgha i-Imtiaz award by the President of Pakistan in recognition of her public service to the development sector in Pakistan.



Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif

Former Prof. (Economics) Rtd.

Member

He is a retired Professor in Economics, Department of Economics as well as Director quality enhancement Cell, University of Balochistan, Quetta. He is member of Governing Council of PBS. and have been involved in different census& surveys at planning & designing stage. He is PhD in Economics from University of Balochistan, Pakistan (2008) having topic Government and Community Partnership for Poverty Alleviation in Balochistan. He is MS in Economics: Utah State, University, Logan, USA (1982) He has completed his Master in Economics degree from University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan (1973)



Dr. Durr-e-Nayab

Demographer / Researcher

Member

She is a renowned Demographer / Researcher and vast experience of handling Census / Surveys data. She is currently working as Joint Director / Director Research in PIDE, Islamabad. She has vast knowledge and experience in policy oriented research on demographic issues, especially those related to age structure and its implications, urbanization and class structure. She has commended consultative work National Transfer Accounts for Pakistan, funded by the UNFPA, Study on tobacco taxation and consumption in Pakistan, funded by the Bloomberg and, the University of Illinois, Chicago, USA, Universal birth registration in Pakistan, funded by the UNICEF (2017)



Dr. Ayesha Shiraz

Demographer

Member

She is a renowned Demographer/ Senior Fellow in National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). She worked as Project Director in UNFPA Research Surveys, Project Coordinator in Execution of KOIKA Collaboration with NIPS. Project Coordinator in Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS). She did her Master's in Pakistan studies from Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad in 1988. She was awarded British Council TCT scholarship. She has successfully completed her Masters in Medical Demography from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London.



Ehtasham Shahid

Director General (Projects), NADRA

Member

Mr. Ehtasham is working in Citizen ID industry since last 21 years. Being an MBA with Marketing Majors, he has attained various professional & technical certifications. As part of NADRA's core team since inception, he has multifaceted experience. During the course, he has headed the National ID Card Personalization Facility, Chairman Secretariat, Legal, Human Resources and Project Directorates. He has been instrumental in introducing Smart National ID Card, Pakistan Machine Readable Passport, Biometric Border Control System, IBMS and multiple other landmark products for Pakistani nation.



Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak

Demographer

Member

She is a Demographer and currently working as a Lecturer, Department of Economics, and University of Peshawar. She received Mitsubishi Scholarship in 2002 for scoring first position in B.Sc (Honours) University of Karachi and got second position in Master in Economics from Karachi University. She has been visiting faculty Member at University College Karachi, IQRA University (Karachi Campus), NUML University Peshawar Campus. Presently working as Lecturer in Department of Economics, University of Peshawar



Khawaja Mazhar Jamal

Former Joint Census Commissioner (GIS / Geography). Rtd.

Member

He is a retired Joint Census Commissioner (GIS / Geography) in PBS. He is M.Sc. (Geography) Specialized in Urban Affair and Planning from Karachi University in 1985-86. He has vast experience regarding delimitation of urban / rural areas, updating and adjusting of Census Administrative boundaries and also involved in the previous Censuses. He dealt all administrative, financial and general matters of Geography Section of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics as a Section In charge. He also supervised the task regarding the Afghan Registration Census in Sindh and Survey of Child Support Program, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mall Project in Sindh.



Dr. Mehtab S Karim

Senior Fellow Schar School of Policy and Govt., George Mason University in Arlington VA

Co-opted Member

He completed his higher secondary education from the State of Bihar, India; BA Honours (in Sociology, Economics and History), from the University of Karachi, Pakistan; MA in Social Sciences from University of Chicago, USA and; Ph.D. in Sociology/Demography from Cornell University, USA. He has held visiting appointments at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Cornell University, the East-West Center, Hawaii, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Maryland, USA. He has also acted as a consultant to the United Nations and to the World Bank. Professor Karim has published over thirty research articles as well as three co-edited volumes and a monograph on `Reproductive Behavior in Muslim Countries'. He is working on a book on `Migrants in Pakistan'.

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Sixth Population and Housing Census-2017 was conducted from 15 March to 24 May 2017 The provisional results were released in August 2017 with the approval of Council of Common Interest (CCI).

Cabinet in its meeting held on 11 February 2020 constituted a five-member Minister's Committee to deliberate and make recommendations for approval of the result of Census-2017. The Committee after detailed deliberation, submitted their recommendations to the Cabinet. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 22 December 2020 approved to forward the recommendations of the Committee to CCI for final decision. The CCI in its meeting held on 12 April 2021 deliberated on the subject and approved the final result of Census-2017.

On 29 December 2020, the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) constituted a Committee for Recommendation and Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census (six members) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Committee was reconstituted on 22 February 2021 and more members (twelve members) were added from relevant organizations and renowned demographers. The mandate of the Committee was to review the process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census-2017 and give recommendations for adoption in the upcoming census.

Eight meetings of the Committee were held , where various aspects of data collection, questionnaire, process and confidence building measures were deliberated in detail. A dedicated website, https://cc.pbos.gov.pk/ was set-up for members of the Committee for knowledge management and easy access to documents/information. Some information was also made available through the website for awareness of stakeholders regarding the census

process. Five sub-Committees were also formed to look at different dimensions and learn from best practices from other countries in the region and globally.

Population and Housing Census-2017: Process Review

To understand the process adopted in Census-2017, detailed analysis was done by the Committee on various aspects focusing on planning and coordination, questionnaire, budget, geographical coverage, coordination mechanism, communications strategy, training, field operation mechanism, data processing and compilation of results were reviewed in detail.

The Committee reviewed various technical/analytical reports and assessments carried out by PBS and other stakeholders to take stock of observations and issues highlighted in Census-2017. Several challenges and shortcomings were identified which are reproduced as Item-A.

Review of Best Practices Adopted Internationally/Regionally

Communications Strategy

In-depth review of international and regional practices adopted by countries for Census was carried out. The Committee members also shared their views on how best to integrate and address gaps for the next Census, based on the UN Principles, global experiences prudent planning and best use of technology.

The Committee also reviewed the communications strategies and practices deployed in developing

developed countries. It was noted that an effective communication/publicity strategy can play an important role in the overall success of a Census. A clearly communicated purpose of the survey improves the response rate. It leads to smooth field operation, reduced enumeration cost and increased data quality. An effective awareness campaign should start early in the census implementation process and should be sustained throughout the census exercise and should clearly communicate the following important information:

- Significance of Census.
- Duration of enumeration.
- Clarifying ambiguity, especially for the groups who did not approve previous results.
- Description of processes.
- Encouragement for cooperation (confidentiality of personal information).

The Committee and its sub-Committees conducted a review of communication practices adopted by different regional (Iran, India and Bangladesh) and developed countries (Canada, America, South Africa and Turkey).

Questionnaires for Data Collection

An analysis was made by comparing the questionnaire of Pakistan with other regional countries i.e. Bangladesh, India, Iran, Srilanka, Turkey, Bhutan and Nepal. It was noted that most of the countries followed a single detailed questionnaire. However, Pakistan and Bangladesh used two types of questionnaires i.e. Short and Long Forms.

Research analysis was carried out by comparing the questionnaire of Pakistan with global countries i.e. USA, UK and Australia. It was noted that developed countries rely on the administrative results as they have complete Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) and other administrative data. Therefore, they ask very few questions.

Data Collection Methodology

The data collection methodology was reviewed by the Committee in detail. Various practices adopted by regional countries was reviewed for comparison. Use of digital mean for data collection as compared to traditional method was also analyzed. The Committee noted that every country has its own geographic and socio-cultural characteristics. Key factors that affect data collection mechanism include literacy, geographical area, weather conditions, rural and urban spread, economic conditions, law and order situation, and religious and sectarian differences.

The committee also reviewed different data collection methods being used over time around the world. All methodologies have their own significance, under certain scenarios. Maintaining National Registers is the most desirable approach since it keeps updated information and needs lesser resources on every census. PAPI is used as fallback plan for areas where there is minimal to no internet coverage, low literacy rate or has security concerns. CAPI is widely used and most effective approach since it saves cost of paper and transportation and omit continual cost of data maintenance like registers. CATI is most likely to be used for cross checking but not recommended for direct enumeration. Usage of advanced technology may increase cost especially when adapting it for the first time. So, government has to take tough decisions before going for certain methodologies. Pre-Census pilots also help test the design, identify shortcomings and deficiencies in every stage for timely detection and removal.

Field Operations Mechanism

The Committee reviewed the planning and operational procedures adopted for Census in Bangladesh, India, Iran, Turkey, Australia and US. Various enumeration procedures, technological applications, piloting, coverage mechanism, training systems and monitoring mechanisms.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Committee conducted a comprehensive review of Census-2017 process, UN guidelines and the comparative studies of regional/global countries for questionnaire review, mode of data collection, communication strategy and field operation mechanisms. Based on detailed deliberations in the Committee meetings the following factors have been identified for transparency, wider acceptability and ensuring a credible Census exercise.

Compliance with UN Principles for Census

For successful and internationally acceptable Census, the following UN Principles and guidelines need to be followed, aligned with local ground realities:

- Agreement and engagement of public is required for awareness, participation and ownership.
- Individual enumeration - information on each enumerated person.
- Simultaneity – unique and well-defined reference period.
- Universality – count every person residing and/or present in the country at a defined singular point in time.
- Small area data – data on the number and characteristics of the population, and housing related to the smallest geographic areas of the country, with confidentiality.
- Defined periodicity – the census should be taken at regular intervals (5 or 10 years).
- Training – guides/manuals in local languages, by using innovative technology.
- Monitoring – effective system to monitor the progress of the operation for correction of errors and to make necessary adjustments in the course of fieldwork.
- Evaluation – Post Enumeration Survey and Demographic Analysis.

Planning and Designing Process

Effective and comprehensive Planning and Designing is a prerequisite for successful completion of 7th Population & Housing Census. The Committees after detail deliberations recommends that the whole process must be designed in a transparent manner by involving all stakeholders including provinces, policy makers, academia and civil society for ownership. Following steps must be followed for proper planning of process:

Dedicated Census Unit and Census Master Plan

For effective planning of census, a dedicated Census Planning Unit is essential which should address both the technical and operational issues. It should help play an effective role in development of the census methodology (Questionnaire, Data Collection Methods, Field Operation Mechanism, Training, Logistics etc.) and align them as per the ground realities.

Further the Committee strongly recommends that the 7th Population and Housing Census must be designed with a "Project Based Approach." This would provide systematic application of all steps, including monitoring and evaluation, and third-party validation. For this purpose, a detailed road map with Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) may be developed, outlining each step – from start till finalization of results (Budget Preparation, preparation of materials, training schedules, duration of data collection etc.) – for timely completion of activities.

Updation of Area Frame and Maps

Area frame plays a vital role in conducting of Census. The Committee recommends that Delimitation and Updation exercise should preferably be done much before the start of the Census operation. Further according to UN Principles, GPS and GIS software, and satellite imagery should be used for preparation of small scale, large scale and regional maps for Census. The frame must be locked before initiating the field operations to avoid any ambiguity regarding urban/rural and tehsil/district boundaries. All big blocks should be bifurcated before the census operation. Digitized Census Block maps prepared by PBS should be verified by the revenue as well as administration of urban areas before census. Digital maps should be provided to the enumerators.

Involvement of Stakeholders

One of the biggest challenges that Census face is securing and sustaining the support of key stakeholders, including the public. To advance a strong case for Census and to gain sustained public acceptance, it is essential to:

a. Engage all stakeholders i.e. data users, political and ethnic groups, universities and academia at every stage of the planning process and during the life cycle of Census.

b. Workshops should be conducted for sensitization of stakeholders including general public to make them aware about the objective of the census.

c. The census plan must be shared in advance with parliamentarians as well as major political parties.

d. Involvement of armed forces regarding security issue may particularly be discussed with provinces and political parties.

Security Arrangement for Field Operations

As per international standard, Census should be conducted by independent civil body, and should not involve any other agency. Keeping in view the particular ground realities in Pakistan, the Committee is of the view that as security conditions have considerably improved, blanket decision to deploy armed forces in the 7th Population and Housing Census may be avoided. Hybrid area-specific approach may be adopted, in consultation with all provinces, with a clear mandate to provide security and avoid any inconvenience during the process. Three-tier security arrangements can be made:

a. Areas with no security issues can be dealt by the enumerators alone, however the District Management may be directed to depute law and enforcement agencies during Census process to avoid any unforeseen events.

b. Police can accompany enumerators in areas of some concern. Army may be deputed at District/ Tehsil level as the Rapid Response Force.

c. Army be involved to provide security in areas where the security situation is of a bigger concern.

However, keeping in view the importance of the matter, involvement of armed forces for security be discussed with provinces and political parties, and consensus-based decision may be taken to avoid any controversy.

Enumeration Methodology for 7th Population and Housing Census

For the 6th Population and Housing Census, De-Jure method of enumeration was adopted. The same method has been adopted in all censuses of Pakistan. The Committee did an extensive study of the enumeration methodologies used by the regional countries (India, Bangladesh, Iran and Turkey) and developed countries (US, UK, Australia), and observed that most of the countries have adopted De-Jure method except Turkey in 2011, used De-Facto method by imposing curfew.

The Committee proposed following recommendations for the 7th Population and Housing Census:

a. Keeping in view the practices in the region it is proposed that De-Jure methodology may be adopted for the upcoming 7th Population and Housing Census for comparability with previous census.

b. Clarity on the concept of 'usual residents' must be devised, and comprehensive trainings should be imparted to all enumerators for correct and complete coverage.

Questionnaire for 7th Population and Housing Census

The Committee recommends that the questionnaire should be comprised of most important/relevant indicators as per data requirement. More specifically,

a. The Census questionnaire should be strictly in relevance to the objectives of Census and as short as possible to increase the quality of data.

b. Two questionnaires may be designed:

I. 1st House listing Form - 4 to 6 Questions

II. 2nd Main Census Form (Short Form) - 10 to 12 Questions on

- Demographic Characteristics i.e. age, gender, religion, ethnicity, nationality, disability, migration Literacy and Education Attainments etc.
- Housing Characteristics i.e. number of rooms, electricity, water, gas, toilet, construction material, gender of household owner etc.

c. It is further recommended that a Dedicated Technical Committee may be constituted by involving all relevant stakeholders to finalize the details of the questionnaire.

Pilot Census

The Committee recommends that Pilot Census must be conducted before the 7th Population and Housing Census. This will help identify ambiguities and provide an opportunity to test the methodology. Further as it is suggested to conduct the next census "Digitally," therefore, it is imperative to conduct the pilot in all provinces and test run the whole process, for risk management and disaster recovery.

Communication, Advocacy and Publicity

There should be a comprehensive Communication, Advocacy and Publicity Campaign for the 7th Population Census with involvement of locals, Mimbar/masjid, Hujra/ Bhaitak etc.Development and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material – Interactive Videos, Census

logo, Census Brochure, Color posters, Short Songs with Census Message lyrics, census slogans, Merchandising, Celebrities message through Media.

Field Operation Methodology

The Committee reviewed that approximately 200,000 field staff was hired for the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017, with ten percent reserve staff. It recommends that:

a. Increase the reserve staff from 10% to 15%: Involve more female enumerators for quality data collection and option of using LHW may be explored as they are usually local and have better understanding of the socio context of area especially for data collection of sample form.

b. Involvement of Graduate level students along with teachers may be made for training, data collection and monitoring. Students may be hired from all over the Pakistan through Higher Education Commission (HEC).

Training

To ensure that the field staff is well trained and understands the questionnaire, the following has been recommended by the Committee:

a. Inclusive Training: Training should be imparted to all individual involved in the Census operations. It should give clarity about all concepts and definition of the questionnaire. Training may be imparted through group of trainees i.e. for IT, Media and for hard copy/manual training.

b. Training including Technological Interventions: Training manual with audio-video clips for each question will be developed to better understand the theme of the questions. Separate video films and presentation for each level may be prepared for training of field staff, supervisory staff and senior management of provincial level.

c. Duration of Training: Training with sufficient time with field visit/practical to make enumerators clearer about the questions.

d. Involvement of Female Trainers: Involvement of more female trainers is recommended to better convey the definition and concept of questions of long form during the filed operation to increase the response rate.

e. Monitoring and Evaluation (of Trainers and Trainees): Mechanism for field training monitoring and evaluation must be developed so that field data collection be completed successfully. The monitoring will enable to filter the trainers suitable to be master trainer and to appoint supervisors in the field.

f. For the effective supervision/monitoring of training:

- Training be conducted of Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, Census District Officers (CDOs) and member of vigilance teams.
- Orientation to be arranged for Chief Secretary, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and members of coordination committees of Admin Districts, Divisional and Provincial level
- Local elected people i.e. Councillor, MPA and MNA may also be involved for spot checking during census.
- PBS officers/officials monitor/supervise training and visit training sessions frequently during training of field staff.

Mode of Data Collection

The Committee recommends that:

a. Multi-mode Data Collection Models (Self-Enumeration, Tablet Based and Paper Based etc.) should be used for 7th Population and Housing Census.

b. Registers may be identified (such as Population Register (PR), Education Register, Employment and Unemployment and Building and Dwelling (BDR)) and updated, so that they may also be used for 8th Population Census.

Monitoring and Supervision of Field Work

A sound Monitoring and Quality Control System may be devised for successful execution and completion of field work. It should ensure complete coverage and real time mentoring. Geotagging of all structures should be done in every Census Block like household, hospitals, small medium and large establishments, religious places, educational institutions and economic activities based in houses (cottage industries) etc. For effective monitoring:

a. Well trained and equipped staff must be involved to organize a complete monitoring system at every stage.

b. An internet-based dashboard system must be developed for real time monitoring and to cross-check the data by the supervisors and rectify it immediately.

c. A complaint center may be launched to resolve the issues and it should be headed by the District Commissioner.

d. Establishment of control rooms in field and HQ/provincial/district levels are needed with proper mechanism for problem solving in the field and to address any complaints.

e. Real time supervision through customized dashboard may also be provided to the hierarchy (Supervisor, Charge Superintendent, Census District Officer (CDO), DC, Commissioner and their committees).

f. Special Quality Control Forms (FQC) be designed to check the quality control and their fulfillment must be ensured in time. These forms must be analyzed and processed in the field.

g. Proper guidelines/mechanism may be adopted for those who could not be enumerated during census operation.

Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

To increase credibility of the Census results and build confidence of stakeholders, it is strongly recommended that PES should be conducted. Efforts must be made to design the PES during the planning process with sufficient budget and adequate methodology.

Demographic Analysis

A committee of demographers and researchers may be set up for demographic trend analysis. The demographics should be included in the training material for better knowledge and understanding of the enumerator.

Proposed New Initiatives

Central Monitoring and Management System

Keeping in view the above practices, it is proposed that for effective coordination, management and monitoring, a National Census Coordination Centre (N3C) (along the lines of National Command and Operation Centre - NCOC) may be established. The Centre should oversee the Census process and take appropriate and timely policy decisions. It will also help ensure credibility and ownership of the whole process. The National Coordination Centre will work under DCPC with all Chief Ministers/Chief Sectaries and respresntation of Law enforcement agencies for appropriate and timely decisions.

Census Support Center-Tehsil Level

Since, the 7th Population and Housing Census is proposed to be conducted digitally first time in the country, therefore, Dedicated Census Support Centers should be established at tehsil level. This will help keep the process smooth, ensure availability of the system 24/7, and provide the end-user and field-enumerator the support they may need. These centers will act as backbone for Census field operations having mainly the responsibility of handing/taking of handheld devices, installation and configuration of applications etc. Moreover, they will provide support in the field. The Census Support Centers will also act as Control Room and Complaint Inquiry Office.

Online Census Monitoring Dashboards

It is proposed that dashboards may be designed for management and other stakeholders to enable effective monitoring of Census operations and prompt decision making. A National Census Coordination Centre (N3C) should be equipped with well-designed multi-purpose dashboards for monitoring, trend analysis and day-to-day decision making for successful completion of the National task.

Access to Self-Information

A mechanism should be designed to authorize general public to view their respective enumeration data through secure login/password during Census activity. This can be useful for their satisfaction/ verification (if required). Respondents could report about discrepancy in data to Census Support Centre established at tehsil level. Call centers equipped with Interactive Voice Response (IVR) technology may be adopted for not only complaint resolution but also for data validation and verification.

Smart Updation of Records

Original results of the Census should be locked with reference dates of Census. However, for smart updation of records under the UN Principals the general masses should be informed through media/ portal and social media to update their records through a well-designed customized web-application using authentication code. This exercise will help real time updation of records like births, death, education and other important indicators inline with the UN Principals. This innovative technique will help to create insights/reports of multiple updated indicators. By adopting this mechanism PBS will be enabled to design short surveys following the Census in an efficient, cost effective and timely manner.

Item A: Population and Housing Census-2017: Issues and Observations

The Committee reviewed various technical/analytical reports and assessments carried out by PBS and other stakeholders to take stock of observations and issues highlighted in Census-2017. Several challenges and shortcomings were identified:

1. **Pilot Testing:** Covering all steps involved in Census operation could not be planned and

executed before Census-2017. Pilot could have enabled to improve the census procedure.

2. **Training of Census Staff:** It was observed that some of the Enumerators did not follow the definitions and procedures in the field. Limited use of audio/visual aids was employed for imparting training.

3. **Non-Availability of Updated Maps:** In few cases, block maps were not updated and old maps were assigned to the enumerators. It was difficult to follow the correct block boundaries to capture the population residing inside.

4. **Census in Phases:** As per UN Census Recommendations and Principles, Census process should have been done in one go. In Census-2017, two phased approach was only accepted in light of security situation in Pakistan.

5. **Over Lapping of Field Enumeration:** Census-2017 was held in two phases. Each Enumerator was assigned two blocks. However, in few cases overlapping of block enumeration was observed.

6. **Lack of Female Enumerators:** During field operation, limited number of female Enumerators caused reluctance for the female respondent to provide information about households.

7. **Involvement of Army:** Census operations started in two phases, as the required number of army personnel to run census operations all over country in one go was not available. As a result, the Census process spread to almost two months, which may have led to double counting of population. International observers and researchers raised question on parallel data collection and sharing of information with third party.

8. **Time assigned for Block Enumeration:** In case of big sized block, assigned days were not sufficient for accurate coverage.

9. **Unavailability of Required/Qualified Enumerators:** In some cases, either few or inexperienced staff was provided. This led to quality issues.

10. **Insufficient Reserve Staff:** Initially 10% reserve staff was planned and trained during training of field staff. However, during field enumeration due to abnormal and unexpected big sized blocks more staff was required. Therefore, demand of reserve staff increased from 10% to 15% particularly in big cities of Pakistan.

11. **Probing during Field Enumeration:** It was observed that ages were recorded based on date of birth mentioned on the CNIC or as per the age reported by the respondents. In order to get accurate information, charts/calendar of history of events may be provided to enumerators for age estimates.

12. **Quality Control Form (FQC):** FQC (Field Quality Control) form was filled during the field operation to know the difference in household's information by the enumerators, supervisor and superintendent etc. However, it was observed that FQC forms were not filled properly and if filled no further analysis about the quality of the data was made on the information received.

13. **Control Room:** These were not regulated in an organized manner. Staff was not well trained and proper record for complaints was not being maintained. Redressal mechanism was also not documented.

14. **Post Enumeration Survey (PES):** could not be executed after Census-2017 to measure and evaluate the quality of census.

15. **Shortcomings in Questionnaire:** The questionnaire was designed for Census-2008 and the same was used in Census-2017, which did not reflect the changes in the data requirement. Proper

"Skipping" was not printed on the forms. Guidelines/manual of instructions were not re-printed, however addendums were made which were not properly communicated to Enumerators. This affected the quality of data. Instructions did not reach all Enumerators due to weak and old communication mechanism. Modern technological interventions was not utilized.

16. Dropping of Long Form 2-A: As per international standards, detailed questions are asked in long form on sample basis. In Census-2017, by dropping long form, big part of data related to various socio-economic indicators such as fertility, mortality, migration, employment and nature/cause of disability, could not be collected.

17. Publicity: PBS was allocated limited resources to lead its media campaign through all traditional as well digital media networks. This possibly restricted the ability to have a greater coverage of census initiatives as well as to counter any census disinformation or polarized narratives around there.

18. Absence of a Coherent Communication Strategy: resulted in limited engagement with stakeholders at different tiers of local administration.

19. Limitations due to Partial Usage of Technology led to a number of issues dealing with:

- **Delayed Result Generation.**

- **Scanning of ICR Forms:** Scanning and generating resultant files was the most tedious process. Scanning was performed in PBS, by utilizing maximum resources as possible. Due to shortage of staff, services on internees were used. 16 scanners were used in two shifts for scanning 40 million forms. 300 officials were performed validation by working in 3 shifts.

- **Non-Usage of GIS Technology** for Effective Control and Monitoring: In cases, it led to overlapping of area and undercounting of population. It had time and money cost. It was difficult to properly monitor pace of work and coverage of assigned area to the enumerator.

- **Lack of Online Progress Review & Online Quality Control Mechanism:** The Census-2017 process was conducted entirely through conventional paper-based method. Therefore, data was not available instantly. Online progress could not be monitored.

- **No Provision of Instant Change** Incorporation in Questionnaire.

- **Absence of Prompt Messaging System:** Message propagation and timely response was not possible. These was no reporting system available for complaint management.

Chaper 1
Indroduction & Background





1. Introduction and Background

1.1 Background

The Population and Housing Census is a head count of people (and structures) living within geographical boundaries of a designated area with reference to a particular period and time, whether they are nationals or foreigners, legal or illegal. These numbers are needed for

- resources' allocation,
- sampling-frames,
- delimitations of election consistencies,
- allocation of number of seats in National Assembly
- for policy & planning of future.

The link between the census and resources' allocation and allocation of number of seats in Assembly made the census results very sensitive and of very high importance. Due to this sensitivity, every sector of the society critically reviews and closely watches the trends of population growth, so that their interest / benefits can be properly recognized.

Before the Census 2017, five population censuses have been conducted in the country; the first one was conducted in 1951, followed by censuses in 1961, 1972, 1981 and the fifth one in 1998. It is important to note that the fifth census was due to happen in 1991 but when the House listing exercise was done in 1990, abnormal numbers were reported, therefore the process was halted. Similar exercise was initiated in 1994 but the results were similar; the reason was that people tried to over-report population numbers in different parts of country to get more shares of resources and

more representation in National Assembly. Therefore, in 1998, the Government decided to conduct the census with the support of the Army to add credibility and transparency to the whole process. During enumeration process, the Army Personnel noted only the total number of persons in the household with gender breakdown, in their form 786. This helped in cross-checking numbers and adding credibility of the results; therefore, the results of the 1998 census were accepted and no major issues were raised.

The 6th Population & Housing Census was due in 2008 but it was not held due to some unavoidable circumstances, however PBS continued their work and initiated the House listing operations in 2011 on their own as due to security /law& order situation, army was involved in different assignments in country, so support of army was not made possible. Unfortunately, the collected data showed abnormal population increases (that were not demographically possible) in certain areas of the country. Therefore, the 2011 house-listing results were not released and further census operations were cancelled, as it was unfortunately the case in 1990.

As a consequence, the Council of Common Interest (CCI) during a meeting in 2015 decided to conduct the Sixth Population & Housing Census with the support of the Army to increase credibility and transparency of the census process. Census operations started in March 2017 with the support of the Army, as it was already the case for the 1998 census; the only difference is that the Census 2017 was conducted in two phases, as the required number of Army personnel to run census operations all over country in one go was not available.

1.1.1 Demarcation of Boundaries-Area Frame

In order to conduct 6th Population & Housing Census in the country, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) demarcated the whole country into small compact area called Census Blocks comprising of 200-250 houses on an average, with total number of 1,68,943 blocks with well-defined boundaries and maps. It is worth mentioning here that the whole delimitation process was carried out with the close coordination of Provincial Governments, Local Government, Revenue Department and District Administration.

1.1.2 Coordination & Monitoring Mechanism

For conduct of transparent, credible census and for complete coverage, Provincial Coordination Committees headed by concerned Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of relevant departments i.e. Education, Revenue, Local Government as a Members were notified with well-defined TORs. Similarly, Divisional District and Census District (Tehsil / Taluka) Coordination and Vigilance Committees were notified for complete coverage of areas, monitoring of data quality and field work of Census-2017. (Annex 1) It is pertinent to mention here that all the census field & monitoring staff i.e. Enumerators, Circle Supervisors, Charge Superintendents belong to Provincial governments and their appointment was made by the District Management from the Provincial Education, Revenue, Population Welfare and other related Departments.

1.1.3 Census Methodology

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) with the consultation of key International organizations and National stakeholders developed the Census methodology which was the most appropriate in current prevailing situation of the country, so that Census data be collected in a free and fair manner by using, and following the best international practices adopted for Population & Housing Censuses. To maintain transparency, the considered methodology was also placed on PBS website.

Like previous census, De-Jure enumeration method was applied in the census. In this method people are counted at their usual place of residence and time period of residence was defined as 6 months and above. The homeless population was counted using the De-Facto method. In this case persons are counted where they are found (residing) during the census. All persons living in a particular census block (enumeration area) were counted whether they are nationals or foreigners, legal or illegal.

1.1.4 Census in Phases

Census-2017 was conducted in two phases. Each phase had duration of 30 days. Phase-I started from 15th March and ended on 14th April, 2017 in which 61 Admin Districts comprising of 79,773 blocks were enumerated. Phase-II started with a gap of 10 days from 25th April till 24th May, 2017. Eighty-Nine (89) Admin Districts comprising of 89,170 blocks were enumerated during this period. The field operation consisted of first 3 days for house listing followed by 10 days for population count and one day for enumeration of homeless population.

1.1.5 Involvement of Armed Forces

Keeping in view the prevailing Security situation at that time and to lend credibility to the Census Operation, the pattern of 1998-Census was adopted, with a solider accompanying each enumerator. One team was assigned two blocks in the same area. The Armed Forces provided 200,000 Army Personnel for Census duty, of which, 44,000 were deployed with civilian enumerators. The remaining personnel were used for security duty, command structure and logistic support. Army did not only add credibility to the census operations, as its support was also required to enable Census Staff to reach areas which are usually not accessible due to the law & order situation. Army personal only collected information on the number of persons of the household, and these figures were cross-checked on a daily basis with the civilian enumerator to avoid errors and omissions.

1.1.6 Role of Sub-Committee of Governing Council and International observers

For successful conduct of Census, improvement in census processes and involvement of stakeholders, Government of Pakistan constituted a Sub-Committee of the Governing Council of PBS consisting of renowned Demographers and Experts on 31st January, 2017 (Annex-2) with terms of reference to oversee the whole census process from trainings, data collection, processing and finalization of results. Similarly, provinces on request of Federal Government

constituted Provincial Technical Committees to monitor the data processing and finalization of results process (Annex-3). Further, team of International (5) / National (12) (Annex-4) visited all provinces and Gilgit Baltistan to ascertain the quality of the Census and adoption of the international standards. Further, Control Rooms were established in Provincial Level and PBS Headquarters for redressel of the complaints receives during Census operation (Annex-5).

1.1.7 Provisional results of 6th Population & Housing Census

The Provisional Summary results for Census-2017 have been compiled from Retrieval from Enumerator (REN-2) Forms (Annex-6). These Forms contain summary information on total Males, Females and Transgender and disabled population of each Census Block. These forms were prepared by the enumerators from the ICR Form 2 of each Census Block. Three copies of REN-2 forms were prepared during field operation, one was placed with register in an envelope, second copy was handed over to Army personnel and third copy was packed separately by the Circle and Charge supervisor for separate supply to concerned Section of PBS established exclusively for REN-2 Form retrieval and processing of data for preparation of Provisional results. All material along with REN-2 forms were retrieved under the security cover provided by Pakistan Army. The Provisional results of 6th Population & Housing Census was announced on 25th August 2017.

1.1.8 Issues-Third Party Validation

In general, the successful completion of Census operations, which was held after a gap of 19 years, has been appreciated at various levels, however, at the same time certain concerns were raised by provinces especially Sindh on various issues pertaining to results of Census 2017, along with its methodology, field operation monitoring and finally the processing of census data. As general elections 2018 was approaching and latest census data was needed for allocation of seats and delimitations therefore CCI in its meeting held on 13.11.2017 (Annex-7) approved the block wise provisional results of Census-2017, however, due to reservations by some stakeholders especially Chief Minister, Sindh directed to make arrangements for third party validation of 1% census blocks before the final results are compiled. The sampling proportion for carrying out third party validation exercise was enhanced from 1% to 5% by CCI in its meeting held on 24.11.2017 (Annex-8).

PBS made arrangements for hiring of a 3rd Party to conduct validation exercise in all over the country and bids were invited through open advertisement in national newspapers on 13-12-2017: Express & Dunya (Annex-9). After scrutiny, twelve (12) Firms / Joint Ventures were shortlisted and accordingly detailed TORs and RFPs were on agenda of the 15th Governing Council meeting planned on 16th February, 2018 for consideration. It is worth mentioning here that due to urgency of passing constitutional amendment for use of provisional results for general elections, a meeting of Parliamentary Parties Leaders was held on 15-12-2017 (Annex-10) under the chair of Prime Minister for building consensus on the whole process. Accordingly, Senator Taj Haider conveyed on 21-12-2017 (Annex-11), a 9-points agreement signed by Parliamentary Parties Leaders of said consultative meeting recommending constitution of a 3-Members Census Commission of reputed Demographers and methodology to conduct 3rd party validation. It is pertinent to mention here that after agreement by parliamentary parties 24th constitutional amendment (Annex-12) passed

on 22-12-2017 and the provisional results of the Census – 2017 were used a by the Election Commission for delimitation and allocation of seats in the National Assembly for General Election 2018.

Relevantly mentioned, Prime Minister's Office did not convey the 9-Point agreement, neither it is formally referred by Parliament. However, a Census Commission consisting of three demographers was also notified on 05.01.2018 (Annex-13). One day before the proposed meeting of the Governing Council, Senator Taj Haider moved an Adjournment Motion in Senate on 14-02-2018 impugning Validation Exercise which he considered was not in line with what the Parliamentary Parties Leaders agreed on 15-12-2017. Therefore, the meeting of the Governing Council of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) which was scheduled for 16.02.2018 to consider and finalize the methodology for validation of census and TORs of third party for 5% validation was postponed on the direction of the Chairman Senate on 15.02.2018 to pend the process till such time as Leader of the House convenes a meeting and some result comes from that meeting (Annex-14). Accordingly, the meeting with Leader of the house in Senate was held on 19.03.2018 to settle the issue. However, no decision was made and resultantly the process of validation was halted (minutes of the meeting Annex-15).

Subsequently, on submission of the matter for clear directions about the role of the Senators' Committee in light of the CCI's earlier decision dated 24.11.2017, the Prime Minister's Office on 09.03.2018 (Annex-16) directed to take the issue of third party validation of census results to CCI for final decision. The CCI on 27.03.2018 reiterated its earlier decision about 5% validation by a third party (Annex-17).

1.1.9 Approval of final Results of 6th Population & Housing Census

As per timeline given to the CCI for presentation of Final Results of Census-2017 by end April, 2018, the PBS has accordingly compiled these results in record time of ten months and presented in a departmental briefing session with the Prime Minister held on 30th April, 2018, and highlighted that there is marginal difference of -0.043 %. in Provisional and Final Results. After a presentation, the Prime Minister directed to place the validation issue and final results of Census – 2017 before the CCI for decision.

The Summary for CCI was initiated, inter alia, seeking approval of the final results of Census – 2017 and request to revisit its decision of (27-03-2018) directing to conduct 5% validation exercise considering the limitations (Annex-18). The following decisions were taken by the CCI on 27.05.2018: (Annex-19 & 20)

Decision Regarding Third Party Validation

Regarding conduct of 5% census validation exercise, the Chairman, CCI appreciated viewpoint of Statistics Division in terms of legal, practical and financial limitation as explained by the Statistics Division and agreed that holding of 5% validation exercise at this belated stage is not workable/ practical. However, since the matter was referred to CCI by the Parliament, therefore, Prime Minister suggested that the issue of 5% validation exercise may be referred back to Parliament for appropriate debate/ decision.

Decision Regarding Final Results of Census 2017

The Chairman CCI while considering the proposal of Ministry of Statistics regarding approval / release of the final results of Census – 2017 mentioned that since the government has already made the 24th Constitutional Amendment for using provisional Census – 2017 result for the forthcoming election 2018 and the subsequent by-elections, hence releasing of final result at this stage may affect the delimitation exercise being carried out by the Election Commission of Pakistan. The proposal of approval / release of final result of Census may be deferred for the time being and may be placed before the incoming Government.

Summary for the approval of final results of Census-2017 was moved for approval of CCI for its meeting on 23.12.2019, with the proposal that the CCI may defer the consideration of the agenda item to allow deliberations with the stakeholders and to re-submit the matter with appropriate proposals for consideration of the CCI. However, the agenda was not taken up due to paucity of time (Annex-21).

1.1.10 Constitution of Cabinet Committee

Summary for constitution of committee for deliberation with stakeholders was considered by Cabinet in its meeting held on 11.02.2020 and a Committee of Minister's was constituted to deliberate and make recommendations for finalization of results of Census - 2017 within a period of two months. (Annex- 22 & 23). In compliance to the Cabinet decision six meetings of the Minister's Committee were held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ali Haider Zaidi, Minister for Maritime Affairs and detail deliberations were made regarding the matter involving all stakeholders. After reviewing the whole scenario and keeping in view the importance of finalization of results of Census-2017, Ministers Committee submitted their report on 12.11.2020 with recommendations to approve the final results of Census-2017 in the larger national interest and conducting next census as soon as possible by adopting modern technologies (Annex-24). Subsequently, the recommendations of the Minister's Committee were presented to the Cabinet (Annex-25) in its meeting held on 22-12-2020. The Cabinet approved to place the recommendations of the Ministers' Committee, regarding approval of the final results of Census-2017, before the CCI (Annex-26).

1.1.11 Approval of Final Results-Census 2017

CCI in its 44th meeting held on 07.04.2021 considered the summary for approval of the recommendations of the Minister's Committee for approval of final Census results -2017, however, for detail deliberations it was decided to hold the CCI meeting on 12.04.2021 on one-point agenda i.e. "Notification of results of Census-2017". Accordingly, CCI after detailed deliberations approved the recommendations of Minister's Committee regarding approval of final results of Census-2017 and decided to hold the next census as soon as possible.

1.2 Constitution of Committee for Recommendations& Adoptions of Best Practices for 7th Population & Housing Census

Foregoing in view the issues faced during census process (preparation stage to final results) regarding Census methodology, Field Operation strategy, the questionnaire, mode of data collection etc. and in line with recommendations of the Minsters' Committee, strong need was felt for deliberations to overcome such problems before conduct of next census. Further it is pertinent to mention here that 6th Population & Housing census was conducted manually through paper-based questionnaire, however, modern-day censuses are being conducted electronically, therefore, it deemed essential to discuss the shifting from manual to electronic data collection.

1.2.1 Committee Composition and Terms of Reference

Keeping in view the above mentioned issues and for conducting next census in transparent way with modern technologies, Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives constituted the Committee for Recommendation & Adoption of best practices for upcoming population Census under the Chairmanship, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission(DCPC) on 29-12-2020 with the mandate to review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census-2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for census in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census. The committee was initially composed of Six (6) members (Annex-27) including Chairman, members from relevant organizations and two renowned demographers with following Terms of reference (TORs):

- to review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census 2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for censuses in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census
- to compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement
- to review mode of Data Collection (Manual /Electronic) for provision of timely & credible results & recommendation for adoption of innovative tools & technologies for geo referred enumeration up to the household level for upcoming census
- to review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage
- to devise strategy for confidence building measures of all stakeholders for smooth completion of census operations and for increasing reliability & credibility of census results

1.2.2 Proceedings of the Committee

First Meeting

The First meeting of the Committee was held under the Chairmanship of DCPC on 14th January, 2021. Detailed deliberations were made on TORs of the committee and devising a mechanism of way forward. Following Decisions were made: -

Decisions: -

- Committee will be expanded to give broad representation by inclusion of Demographers/ Researchers from relevant institutions.
- Chief Economist will lead in preparation of key issues/ questions raised on Census 2017 with PBS while using the record from, Minutes of technical committee meetings constituted for Census 2017, International observers report, PBS own evaluation reports and questions raised by independent researchers through print media/electronic media.
- Chief Economist may involve PIDE in collating all the responses/ critical issues in a report. Timeline for completion of this task will be at least four weeks.
- Committee may invite any persons involved / supervised previous Census operations for their input regarding the processes.
- PBS will conduct a comparative study to review the questionnaires used in censuses, regionally/ globally, and develop/improve the questionnaire to be used in the next census. Prof. Dr. Nizamuddin agreed to provide input to this exercise.
- PBS to study the practices used by other countries for electronic data collection, globally & regionally and prepare draft paper with complete roadmap and the cost involved and present such report to the census committee.
- A comparative study will be conducted by the PBS regarding pretesting of field/ monitoring/ supervision operations adopted by different countries for devising the way forward for upcoming census improvements.
- Emphasis must be given to the enumerators' extensive training for a complete understanding of concepts/ definitions for better coverage.
- PBS may work on linking monitoring system with GIS for complete coverage, reliable and quality data.
- Post enumeration Survey must be made part of the next census operation.
- An effective communication strategy must be developed to reducing gaps and build confidence of all stakeholders.
- Study the potential role/engagement of universities/research organizations in the census procedures like trainings, enumeration and field monitoring etc. for ownership and effective monitoring.

In pursuance of the decisions of the first meeting, the committee has also been expanded by including representatives from all provinces and relevant institutions and now committee consists of twelve (12) members including Chairman. (Annex-28).

Second Meeting

The second meeting of the committee after inclusion of renowned demographers & experts from all provinces were held on 26th March 2021 under chair of DCPC. The chair briefed all new members on the back ground of committee and PBS presented the Background of 6th Population & Housing Census 2017, Issues regarding results, Matters regarding Third Party Validation, Cabinet committee of Ministers constituted for devising recommendations for final approval of census results and status of approval

of results along with compliance report of decisions of first meeting. All Members expressed their point of view regarding the 6th population & Housing Census and how to use lessons learnt to improve the upcoming census. Detail deliberations were made and following decisions were made.

Decisions

- Reports prepared by PBS on key issues raised may be shared with all members for their input and guidance.
- Comprehensive work plan would be formulated along with constitution of working groups with Terms of Reference and specific timelines on each TOR of the committee.
- Identify themes and prepare outlines for the proposed report for presenting to committee.
- Robust communication strategy must be developed for reducing gaps and build confidence of all stakeholders.
- Digital technology should be adopted for next census in line with the experiences of countries which already used different digital tools / platforms and innovative Multi-Mode enumeration methods.
- Mechanism for involvement of Provincial governments / academia in the whole census process for its wider acceptably and ownership may also be devised.
    - Relevant Experts may be added in each working group for preparation of sound recommendations.
    - Ministry of Information may be contacted to nominate suitable person for assistance in drafting Communication Strategy.
    - Draft outlines may be shared with all working groups for their review and comments.process for its wider acceptably and ownership may also be devised.

Third Meeting

Third meeting of the committee was held on 27th April 2021 to discuss the forward especially regarding adoption of modern technologies (TOR 3) to collect data in 7th Population & Housing Census. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM), PBS gave detail presentation on the way forward for conduct of "Digital Census". After presentation, detailed deliberations were made regarding the mechanism presented, all members highly appreciated the PBS work. Following Decisions were made:

Decisions: -

- PBS to prepare an online secure web resource for all the members. All the relevant documentation will be uploaded for easy access to all the members and their feedback.
- PBS will share the constitution of working groups with all members, who will provide their consent and preferred area of interest within three days of the meeting.
- Representatives of PBS may be added in each working group for smooth execution.
- Relevant Experts may be added in each working group for preparation of sound recommendations.
- Ministry of Information may be contacted to nominate suitable person for assistance in drafting

Communication Strategy.

- Draft outlines may be shared with all working groups for their review and comments.
- HEC be consulted to explore the feasibility of engaging graduate students in the census process especially enumeration.
- Reputable IT Universities be approached and a technical group constituted to recommend usage of ICT in the census exercise.
- Meetings of the committee will be conducted on weekly basis.

Fourth Meeting

The Fourth Meeting of the Committee constituted for "Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census", was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI on 7th May ,2021. Dr. Mehtab S. Karim, renowned demographer also attended the meeting on the request of worthy Chair. The agenda of the meeting was to discuss the way forward for (TOR 2) regarding review and recommendations for the improvement of census questionnaire. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys) presented the detail presentation, highlighting the comparative studies with regional/ global countries and accordingly considerations for improvements as per the ground realities of the country. Following decisions were made after detail feedback from all esteemed members:

Decisions:-

- PBS will provide the credentials to all members for accessing the web portal. All material including the technical analysis report of census 1998 may be shared on the web portal.
- All material including the technical analysis report of census 1998 may be shared on the web portal.
- PBS will request all relevant stakeholders to provide their valuable feedback for data requirement from Census to devise minimum set of questions.
- The comparative studies of the questionnaires may also be made with census conducted recently.
- Census questionnaire must be designed by considering the ground realities, however, the main objective of census must not be affected.
- Recommendations of working group for questionnaire may be deliberated in detail by committee for input from all esteemed members before finalizing recommendations for improvement. All working groups may streamline their work for devising recommendation/frame work

Fifth Meeting

Fifth Meeting of the Committee was convened by the chairman of the Committee Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), on 10th June, 2021. Mr. Asad Umar, Minister of Planning Development & Special Initiatives attended the meeting on request of DCPC. The agenda of the meeting was to review the progress so far made by the committee and to decide on the timelines. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member(SS/RM), PBS presented in detail the work done so far by the committee. After detail review, following decisions were made: -

Decisions: -

- Representative of NADRA will be requested to present in next meeting regarding the data availability especially related to the birth & death registration to implement the idea of register based census.
- Working Group for TOR 4, regarding field operations will present their work in next meeting.
- Committee will work side by side on devising the recommendations for census methodology and timelines for each step for conduct of census
- Communication strategy may be drafted with close coordination of the Ministry of Information & broadcasting, the initial draft may be shared with Ministry for their expert review and feedback.
- All working groups must complete their work for devising recommendations/ frame work for their relevant TOR by 30th June 2021.
- Initial draft of chapters must be ready by 7th July and first draft of full report by 15th July 2021 for review

Sixth Meeting

Sixth Meeting of the Committee was held on 25th June, 2020, delegation from NADRA attended the meeting for presentation regarding Civil Registration & Vital Statistics (CRVS) System. Member (SS/RM) presented in detail the work done on TOR 4 regarding Field operations mechanism and it comprehensive study of mechanism adopted by countries of region & Globe. NADRA presented the Updated situation of Civil Registration Management System (CRMS). Extensive deliberations were made regarding options of utilization of said data for 6th Population & Housing Census. After detailed deliberations the following decisions were made:

Decisions: -

- Work and recommendations of the working groups may be presented in the next meeting for deliberation and developing broader consensus.
- Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin will present the case studies of countries where curfew was imposed to conduct census and its impact on the results in the next meeting.
- PBS may hold exclusive meetings with NADRA, IT universities like COMSATS and NUST for technological advice and provision of services for conduct of Digital Census with Risk mitigation strategies
- The Committee will present the first draft of the report by next week for initial review.

Seventh Meeting

Two meetings of the Committee constituted for "Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census", were held on 15th July, 2021, first at 10.00 am under the chair of the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC) and second at 2.00 pm under chair of Minster PD& SI in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI. Member (SS/RM) presented in detail that the recommendations have been prepared for the 7th Population and Housing Census-Digital Census on the basis of detailed deliberations, valuable feedback of valued members. He also presented the process adopted for reaching to the recommendations on the basis of main issues identified. After detailed deliberations the following decisions were made

Decisions: -

- PBS must establish dedicated Census Planning & Operation/ Census Project Management Unit at this initial stage
- Ensure conduct of Post Enumeration Survey for Quality & Coverage Evaluation
- Feld operations can be efficiently managed if the block sizes are small with well-prepared maps, therefore PBS may look in to this aspect.
- For quality coverage more female enumerators may be involved,
- Trainings must be designed by engaging training specialist/consulting firms and adopting modern technologies
- Linkage of data/verifications with CNIC must not be adopted in any case

Eighth Meeting:-

Eighth Meeting of the Committee was convened by the chairman of the Committee Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), on 24th August, 2021. Mr. Sarver Gondal Consultant, PBS presented in detail the Pros and cons of De-facto and De-jure method for the 7th digital Population and Housing Census. After presentation, detailed deliberations were made regarding the mechanism presented; all members highly recommended the de-jure method of enumeration for 7th digital Population and Housing census, however it is recommended that all members that extensive training for clarity of concepts is prerequisite for quality data collection and avoiding controversies. After detailed deliberations the following decisions were made:

Decisions: -

- De-Jure method is used for 7th Digital Population and Housing Census
- Trainings must be comprehensive and conceptual to clarify the definition of De-Jure methodology for complete coverage.

The initial draft of the report is prepared based on the deliberations made in the meetings of the committee and expert input from esteemed members. The same is presented in the upcoming chapters as per the TORs

Chaper 2
Review of 6th Population & Housing Census 2017





2. Review of Census-17 Process

2.1 Planning Processes

The Supreme Court of Pakistan on 7th December, 2016 decided to hold the Census from 15th March, 2017 to be completed within two months. Accordingly, 16th December, 2016 CCI decided that field activities of Population and Housing Census-2017 may be started on 15th March 2017. Accordingly, Census was started from 15th March, 2017 and completed on 24th May, 2017, however, in order to redress the complaints of left-over areas, Census operation in few areas was extended for one week. However, the Census activities in the snow bound areas of GB and KP were completed in the Month of July, 2017.

2.2 Questionnaire Review of 6th Population and Housing Census

History of Census Questionnaire in Pakistan

To make the recommendation on 7th Housing and Population Census it was obligatory to review all previous questionnaires and compare it with other countries

a 1st Population and Housing Census: 1951

Pakistan, following the British tradition of holding decennial censuses in the years ending in 1, carried out its first census in 1951. The 1951-Census provided the demographic profile of the new nation and established a benchmark for all future comparisons. The main improvement in the 1951-Census was

that the questions were worded rather than indicated by serial number in order to eliminate the possibility of wrong entries. In 1951-census only 11 questions of Population Characteristics and two questions regarding housing statistics were included.

b) 2nd Population and Housing Census: 1961

This was the first census conducted in settled conditions, quite distinct from the 1951 Census which was held under hasty planning. The scope of census was extended to include selected questions on housing and population, like type of structure, number of rooms, tenure, personal characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, place of birth and citizenship. Relevant questions on economic, cultural and educational statistics were also included. Two separate questionnaires (Short & long Form) were designed with 22 questions of population & 11 questions of housing were asked in this census.

c) 3rd Population and Housing Census: 1972

Due to political disturbances in Former East Pakistan, it was decided, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, to hold the census in 1972. The operations were divided into two phases. (1) A short questionnaire containing 9 questions on personal and educational characteristics administered on a hundred percent basis. Due to language crisis at that time particularly in Sindh Province, the question on mother tongue was dropped; and (2) long questionnaire containing 28 of demographic characteristics and 13 questions on housing and economic were asked on a sample basis to about 300,000 households in 1973.

d) 4th Population and Housing Census: 1981

The fourth census in Pakistan was held in two phases i.e. household listing-cum-housing census, undertaken during November, 1980 and 2nd phase i.e. enumeration was carried out during March, 1981.There was a full-fledged housing census which provided complete data of all structures in the country. It included the number of rooms, tenure, quality of outer walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting, cooking fuel, etc. The basic statistics on sex, age, marital status, religion, language spoken were collected on a 100 percent (Form-2) basis. The question on ability to read the Holy Quran was included for the first time in a census questionnaire.

The sample survey (Form 2-A) on important socio-economic and demographic statistics, like field of education, industry, employment, migration, fertility and disability, etc., was held concurrently with the population census (short Form). The question on nationality included in the earlier censuses was dropped in 1981 for a number of reasons, including the problem of Afghan refugees.

e) 5th Population and Housing Census: 1998

The Fifth census was scheduled in 1991 as one census operation, that is, a housing and population census. The abnormal growth rate reported in the household listing operation for Sindh and other factors prevented the 1991 housing and population census from taking place and it was postponed. After many attempts to carry out the census, it was finally conducted in March 1998. In order to overcome this peculiar problem, the household listing Form was modified to exclude the question on number of persons in the household. No gap was provided between the household listing and the housing and population census of 1998. Two questionnaires were designed i.e. Short Form containing 12-demographic and 11-housing

questions, while Long Form containing 33-demographic and 11-housing questions.

f) 6th Population & Housing Census: 2017

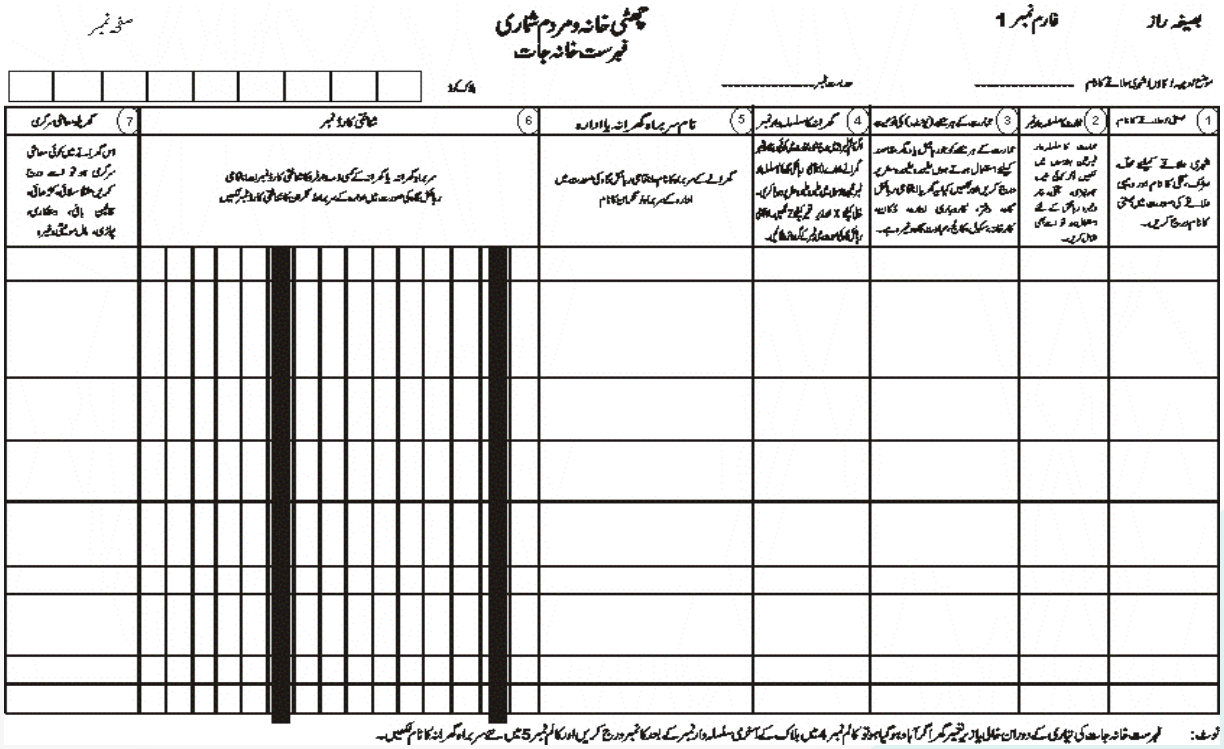
The 6th Population & Housing Census was scheduled in 2008, but could not be conducted due to law and order situation in the country. Two questionnaires (Short Form & Long Form) were designed and Printed which were used in census-1998.

Census Questionnaires used in 6th Population & Housing Census 2017

i Form-1 for House Listing

Form-1 contains total 07 questions and was used for House Listing operation.

- Name of Mohallah / Street / Basti
- Structure Serial Number
- Status of Structure
- Household Serial Number
- Name of Head of Household
- CNIC Number of Head of Household
- Any Economic Activity in Household


بصیغہ راز فارم نمبر 1

چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری
فہرست خانہ جات

صفحہ نمبر

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

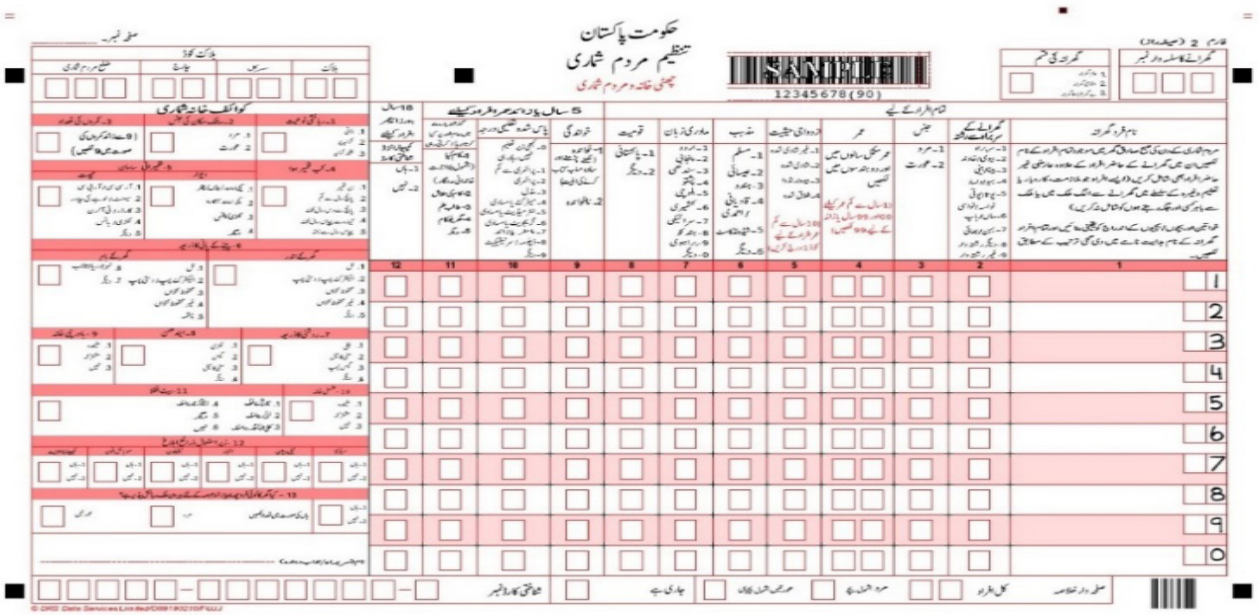
ii Form-2 Main Enumeration Form

Form-2 contains total 25 questions out of which 12 questions were related to Population Characteristics whereas 13 questions were pertaining to Housing Characteristics. The questionnaire was designed to be scanned by Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology.

A series of experts on the viability of the use of this Form in the field and office machines was undertaken regarding the design, size, spacing, colouring scheme, etc. On the basis of the tests, improvements were

made and finally Data and Research Services (DRS) UK based company was hired with the assistance of UNFPA for printing of Census Forms

Form-2



S#	Indicators	
	Population	Housing
1	Name of Individual	Tenure
2	Relationship	Sex of Owner
3	Sex	Number Of Rooms
4	Age	Year Built
5	Marital Status	Construction Material Wall
6	Religion	Construction Material Roof
7	Mother Tongue	Source of Drinking Water Inside/outside
8	Nationality	Source of Light
9	Literacy	Fuel Used
10	Education Completed	Kitchen
11	Usual Activity	Bathroom
12	Holding of CNIC	Latrine
13	-	Source of Information

iii. Form-2A Sample basis: - The Long Form comprises total 46 questions. 33 questions relate to Population Characteristics whereas 13 questions pertain to the Housing Characteristics. Like all previous Censuses, initially it was planned to use both Short (Form-2) and Long / Sample (Form-2A) to collect data during Census-2017. The Council of Common Interests (CCI) in its meeting held on 16-12-2016 while approving the conduct of census also decided that sample Form-2A may be launched after Census-2017 operation is over. The matter was discussed in the 16th meeting of Governing Council of PBS held on 15th January, 2019, wherein it was decided that this matter may be discussed in the Technical Committee of experts to solicit their opinion whether launching of Form-2A, after laps of two years, will be useful for incorporation of its results in the main Census or otherwise. After detailed deliberation, the Committee recommended that Form-2A may not be launched at this stage and the data regarding important variables of Form-2A i.e employment, disability, fertility, mortality and migration may be collected through various ongoing surveys carried out by PBS or special modules may be added. Hence Form-2A could not be

launched after Census-2017 due to issue of 5% validation issues on decided by CCI.



S. No.	Indicators	S. No.	Indicators
1	Educational Attendance	8	Residence in Present District
2	Field of Education	9	District of Previous Resident
3	Occupation	10	Reason of Migration from Previous District
4	Industry	11	Fertility
5	Employment Status	12	Mortality
6	Reason of Unemployment	13	Type of Disability
7	District of Birth	14	Reason of Disability

2.3 Budget Allocation for Census 2017

In order to conduct the 6th Population and Housing Census a budget of Rs.18.5 billion had been released to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the details are as follows: -

Name of Head	Allocation in million Rs.	Expenditures in million Rs.	Remarks
Army Allocation	6,000.00	6,000.00	Provided to Army Authorities
Hiring of vehicles	6,500.00	5,682.56	Provided to District Administration for Hiring of Vehicles
Allocation for PBS	6,000.00	4,891.93	Provided to District Administration for Training and Remuneration Charges
		680.59	PBS Expenditures
Total	**18,500.00**	**17,255.08**	

2.4 Area Frame updation for Census 2017

a Geographical Coverage

In order to conduct 6th Population & Housing Census in the country, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) demarcated the whole country into small compact area called Census Blocks comprising of 200-250 houses on an average, with total number of 1,68,943 blocks with well-defined boundaries and maps & description.

The area list means, the list of administrative units of various orders, for which the census results are tabulated and published in the census reports. The units of higher orders are Divisions, Districts, Tehsils/ Talukas/ Sub-Division. The lower order units, in rural part, are Qanungo/Supervisory Tapedar Circles (QCs/STCs), Patwar/ Tapedar Circles/Union Councils (PCs/TCs/UCs) and Mouzas/Dehs/Villages. In urban areas, the units below the Tehsils/Talukas are Cities/ Towns, Cantonments, Metropolitan/ Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees and Town Committees. Since the census results are published for each of the above mentioned units, therefore, prior to the delimitation of census areas, the list of administrative units needs to be updated. As a prerequisite to this exercise, boundaries of all administrative units are frozen before the start of six months so that the list once prepared/updated is not changed till the census operation is over.

Maps are essential tools to ensure proper delimitation of these areas. Therefore, maps/sketches showing ground features and localities in urban areas and settlements in rural areas. To ensure complete coverage of area and population the whole country was delimited into a four tier system: Census districts, census charges, census circles and census blocks.

Set Up	Comprising Of
Census District	District/tehsils/taluka/Sub-Division/Cantonments/Agencies
Census Charge	i- Qanungo Halqa/Part of Urban Area/Cantonment ii- 5 to 7 Circles in charge
Census Circle	i. Patwar Circle /Part of Urban Area /Cantonment ii. 5 to 7 Blocks in a Circle
Census Block	200 to 250 Houses on an average
Enumerators	One day before commencement of the operation.

Province wise summary of Administrative district, total number of census blocks and Census Districts is as follows:

Province	Admin District	Census District	Census Charges	Census Circles	Census Blocks
KP	25	82	341	2,316	21,386
FATA	07	07	48	288	3,793
Punjab	36	166	1561	11,273	86,613
Sindh	29	146	931	5,120	38,634
Balochistan	32	36	271	745	9,898
Islamabad	01	01	14	107	1,280
AJK	10	10	91	454	4,015
GB	10	10	35	141	1,246
Total	150	458	3,292	20,444	168944

2.5 Coordination Mechanism

The whole process of field operation was carried out by the staff of Provincial Governments and they were deployed at local level so that local population of the area must have full confidence on staff working on census operation and staff must know the local language as well as customs of the area. The field staff worked under the direct supervision of Provincial Governments and District Management, therefore, the role played by the Provincial Governments was of vital importance. District Management was involved in hiring, training and deployment of field staff in the area. The respective district/tehsil/ Agency administration was the overall In charge of Field Monitoring Committees and was required to visit the area to ensure complete coverage of the area along with quality of data being collected. They had accordingly provided "Completion Certificates" for complete coverage of the area under their area of jurisdiction.

The Provincial Census Coordinators were appointed (Secretary Level appointed by chief Secretaries) at all Provincial Headquarters, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. The Provincial Census Coordinators issued directives to all the Divisional, District & Tehsil administration for implementation of recommendations made by the Provincial Census Coordination Committee (PCCC) and instructions received from the Federal Government regarding Population & Housing Census from time to time.

All Divisional Commissioners in the Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Provinces, AJ&K and GB were appointed as Divisional Census Coordinators through Gazette Notification. They were deputed to perform effective supervisory role during the preparatory stage and more intensively during house listing as well as field operation.

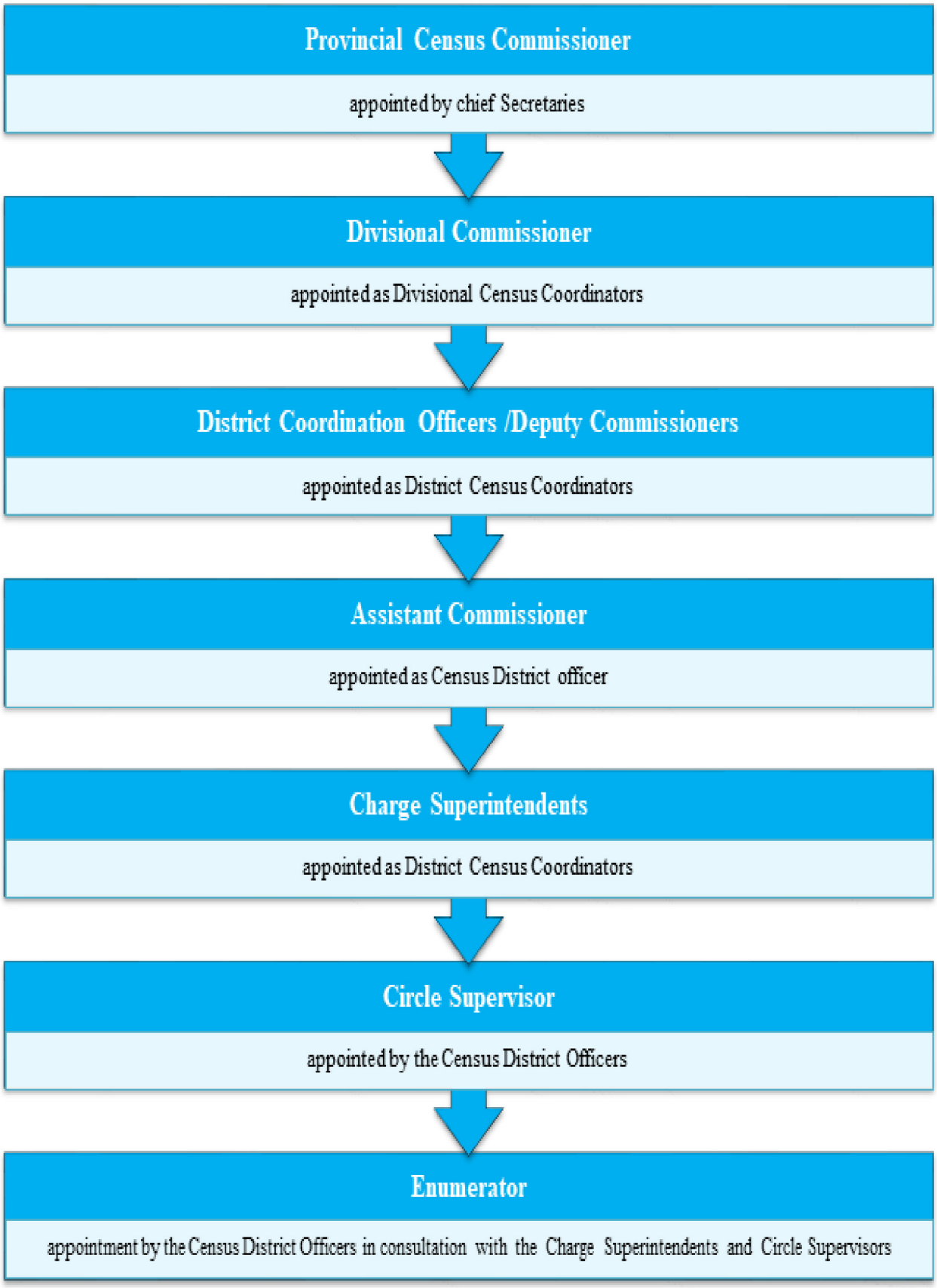
All the Administrative heads i.e. Deputy Commissioners of the Admin Districts in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were appointed as District Census Coordinators.

Admin district was too big to be managed as Census District, therefore, it was decided to treat each Tehsil/Taluka as a separate Census District in the Provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Assistant Commissioners, have been appointed as Census District Officer in their respective Tehsil/ Taluka.

The Charge Superintendents drawn from officers of Local Administration, preferably from the departments having touring duties e.g. Assistant Education Officers, Naib Tehsildars/ Assistant Mukhtiarkars / Qanungos /Girdawars / Supervisory Tapedars, Headmasters / Senior Teachers, and all the Education Officers working in the Tehsil Municipal Administration.

The Circle Supervisors were appointed by the Census District Officers in consultation with Charge Superintendents and they were drawn from Patwaris, Headmasters of Primary/Middle Schools, Teachers, Secretaries of Local Councils and Officials of the Tehsil/Town/Municipal Administration etc., preferably from the local areas. The appointment of Enumerators was made by the Census District. In rural areas preferably, primary, middle and high school Teachers, Local Government employees and Agricultural Field Assistants were appointed as Enumerators. In urban areas school Teachers, Secretaries Local Councils and Senior Clerks from Local Government functionaries or autonomous organizations preferably from the local areas wherever possible were appointed as Enumerators. Local female enumerators were preferred to collect credible data from female respondents.

The Hierarchy for Coordination, Operations & Monitoring



2.6 Communication Strategy and Confidence Building Measures for Census- 2017

Census is a national activity whose success depends on mutual cooperation of three individual groups i.e., general public, data users and governmental and private organizations and individuals involved in census. This collaboration can be elicited through an effective and comprehensive publicity campaign. To attain this target, a detailed communication program of Population & Housing Census 2017 operation was launched for awareness and confidence building of above mentioned groups. In this regard, first step was establishment of Media Cell at PBS Islamabad.

2.6.1 Establishment of Media Cell for Census- 2017

A Media Cell was established that was involved in all the work related to Publicity of Census Operation e.g., selection of Advertising Agencies, release of media, press clipping etc. The overview of activities of Media Cell is as follows:

- Launching of publicity campaign of Population & Housing Census operation 2017 for awareness of people around the country.
- Planning and implementation of an effective communication program, together with adequate publicity and information campaigns to ensure the success of Census 2017.
- Sensitizing the public about purpose of the census initiatives.
- Enlisting cooperation of the respondents to provide complete and accurate data regarding population.
- Establishment of a well-planned publicity campaign during enumeration to create a favorable environment for the collection of census data.
- Identification of the audience to be targeted. In this regard, leaders and especially people in the rural areas who were unaware of the need or benefits of a census were main focus.

There was a need to clarify the concepts of general public regarding Census, due to following reasons: -

- People were unaware of their roles in the census process, census dates and its duration
- People were suspicious of government activities especially if they belong to the opposition parties.
- Misconceptions on the uses of census data (people were thinking it will be used to distribute relief food or to tax people etc.)

2.6.2 Involvement/Sensitization of Media for Census-2017 Publicity

In order to keep Pakistani people well informed about the day to day progress of Pakistan Census Activities, Chief Statistician, PBS called press conferences regularly by inviting all the electronic/print media channels/newspapers for coverage of these press conferences. Media channels were briefed by the Chief Statistician regarding the Field Operation of Census which was being executed throughout the

country. Chief Statistician, PBS gave detailed addressed to the queries raised by journalists of different Media Channels. Other officers of PBS also used to add their expert views on the census activities

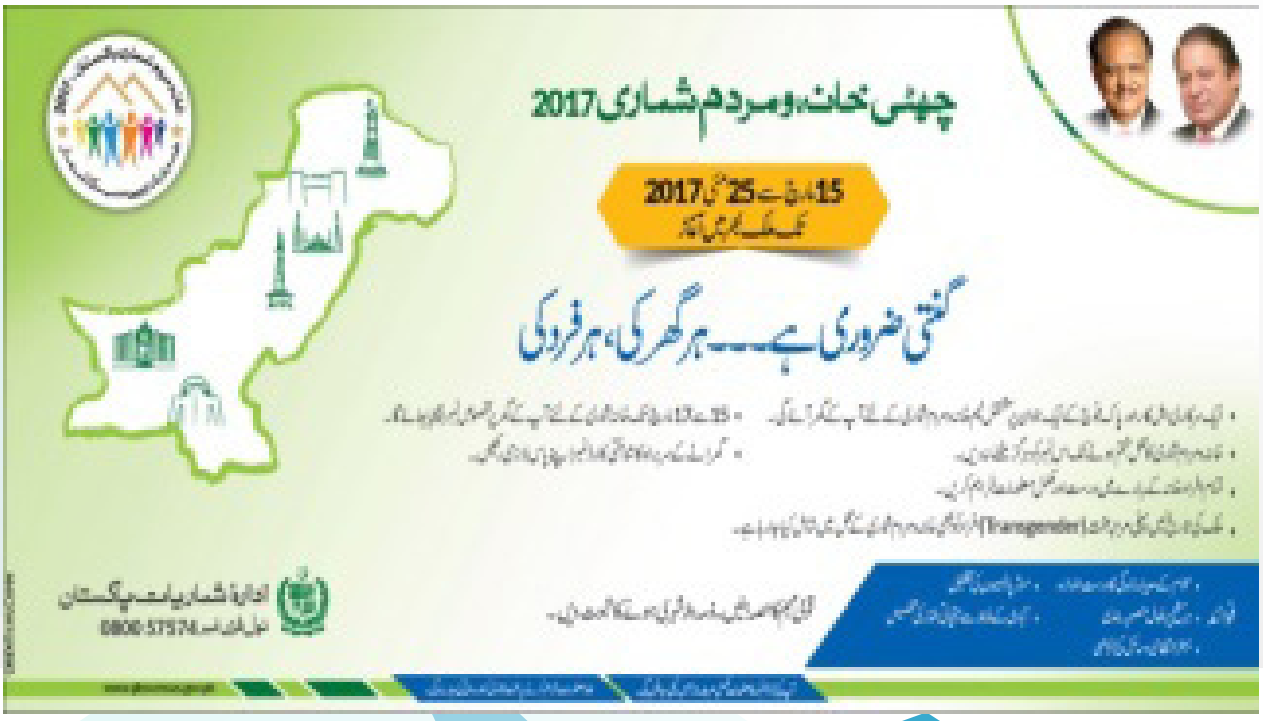
. The spokesperson of PBS regularly appeared on renowned TV channels by informing the Pakistani people about the importance and sensitivity of Population Census. During discussion in the TV talk shows PBS spokesperson replied to the queries/questions asked by the anchors of the TV Channels and other participants in TV programs including important Pakistani Politicians and other stakeholders.

2.6.3 Publicity through Electronic Media

Electronic media played key role to educate people about importance of census and their involvement as respondents to provide all the necessary relevant information required by the concerned government department. During the conduct of census necessary informative jingles and TVCs were on air time to time to educate the masses. Census campaign through TV/ Radio was launched before, during and after the popular programs for effective media campaign

2.6.4 Publicity through Print Media

Print media is one of the most important source of conveying information to the General Masses. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics also utilized this channel to create the awareness and convince the public about the importance of 6th Population and housing Census-2017. During the Census-2017 different types of the attractive advertisements were published approximately in all the National, Regional and local Newspapers. These advertisements explained in very easy way about the schedule of housing and population census-2017 to be conducted through special staff conducted for doing their duties. The general public was regularly informed through newspapers about the day to day working of the staff according to the dates given by the census authorities. Two advertising agencies were hired for print media campaign i.e. M/s Midas (Pvt.) Ltd. and M/s Orient Communication Pvt. Ltd.



2.6.5 Publicity through Digital Media

The rapid development of information and communication technologies and digitalization of the media sources has led the advertisement landscape in the country to change dramatically. The Census 2017 publicity campaign also focused on taking stock of this changing media landscape in utilizing highly targeted digital publicity sources of specified Census Web portal, Facebook/twitter profiles with updated census information in driving the masses to respond to the Census Field Operation teams.

2.6.6 Publicity through Other Media

Government departments are one of the biggest facilitator for census data collection/usage. In order to maintain a comprehensive public communication program, Local Administration in all the urban/rural areas of the country became equally responsible. For this purpose, renowned/famous and well known persons of each area like Masjid Khateebs/ Numberdars contacted people of their area to arrange announcements through loud speakers/personal contacts to fully respond to census staff coming in the areas on stipulated census dates. The same practice was also carried on within other religious places.

Hand bills, pamphlets to general public (men, women, children as well as to the government employees in offices) were distributed manually for awareness of Population and Housing Census and about the schedule / program of the coming Census staff in the area.

2.6.7 Challenges during Publicity for Population Census 2017

The theory of census is although simple to state yet difficult to execute and so is true with its publicity campaign owing to certain operational as well as technical issues. PBS was allocated a very limited resource space to lead its media campaign through all traditional as well digital media networks which possibly restricted its ability to have a greater coverage of census initiatives as well as to counter any census disinformation or polarized narratives around there.

Another challenge concerned with media campaign of Census 2017 remained absence of a proper communication mechanism of PBS media team with stockholders at different tiers of local administration to evolve a proper communication strategy to enlist cooperation of the local people around in the execution of census operation in the area.

2.7 Training Process

The training to the census staff is a vital component in the successful conduct of Population and Housing Census in a country like Pakistan where literacy level is not very high which complicates the process of understanding the census questionnaires. Key training objectives before enumeration were:

- All census field staff must have basic information and clear understanding about use of methodology in census operation and concepts/understandings about terminologies used.
- Field staff had detailed knowledge and accurate understanding of Population and Housing Census process, procedures and filling up of census forms.

- At each level/tier the census field staff had true understanding about his/her specific role as well as mutual responsibility.

Field staff especially the Enumerators must fully comprehend how to collect the true and accurate Population and Housing Census information from the respondent as per training manuals. Training was imparted in two phases. In the first phase the Provincial and District functionaries and Census District Officers were offered separate orientation course in the form of sensitization workshops and coordination meetings. In the second phase, training was imparted to Master Trainers, followed by training of Trainers and field staff.

Type of Training	Venue	Resource Person	Participants	Training Days	No of Participants
Stage -1 Training of Master Trainer (TMT)	Islamabad	Officers PBS(HQ)	Master trainers	50 Days	Trained 65 Engaged 35
Stage-2 Training of Trainers (TOT)	Divisions	Master Trainer	PBS Officers Selected Officers of the Dep	4 Days	600 (approx.)
Stage-3 Training of field Staff(TFS)	Districts /Tehsil /Taluka /Town	Master Trainer PBS Officer	Charge Suptds Circle Supervisor Enumerators Including Reserve Staff	4 Days	118826 (approx.)

2.7.1 Training Material

The Manual of Instructions were prepared both in Urdu and Sindhi languages. The manual of instruction contained detailed instructions about concepts/definitions of each topic of census questionnaires and their response categories e.g. persons where to be enumerated, special instructions for capturing mobile population, coverage of households located in non-residential buildings, residential units not covered under the definition of building, probing techniques, handling of refusal cases and re-visiting to locked housing units etc.

Flip Charts of size 23 x 36 inches for use in training sessions of House Listing (Form-1) Population and Housing Census, complete Count (Form-2) were displayed on the board or wall for explaining various topics of census questionnaires and how to fill up the information in various columns of these forms.

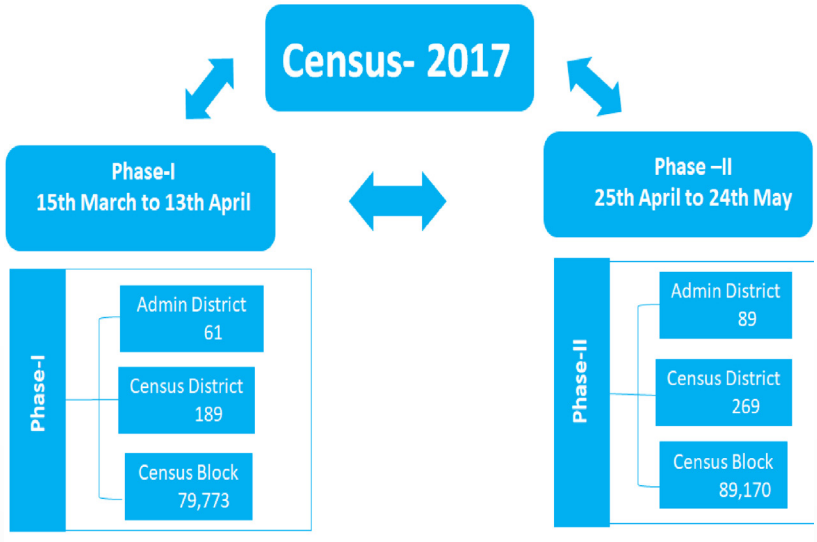
2.7.2 Distribution of Census Material

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad and its Provincial / Regional Census Offices ensured timely distribution of enumeration and support material to the field staff and retrieval of the filled in forms from them under proper security cover. Census material dispatched by HQ as following:

Distribution Calendar	
Provincial Census Office	One month before commencement of the operation
Census District Office	Fifteen days before commencement of the operation
Charge Superintendents	Three days before commencement of the operation.
Circle Supervisors	Two days before commencement of the operation
Enumerators	One day before commencement of the operation.

2.8 Field Operations:

Census-2017 was conducted in two phases. Each phase had duration of 30 days. Two blocks were assigned to one Enumerator in the same area. Each Block was completed in 14 days with first 3 days earmarked for House Listing, 10 days for filling-up of Form-2 and one day for enumeration of homeless population. One soldier had accompanied each civilian enumerator supported by Local Police / Civil Armed Forces.



2.8.1 Army Deployment



During the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017, total 200,000 Army Personnel were deployed on Census duty out of which 44,000 Army Personnel were deployed for field operation along with civilian enumerators at man to man level including 5% reserve staff, while the remaining personnel were used for provision of security to the field staff, Census material and parallel command structure and logistic support. Similarly, 120,000 civil staff was employed as an Enumerators, Circle Supervisors and Charge Superintendents for conduct of Census Operation. During field operation many blocks with large number of households were identified. In order to enumerate the large size blocks, reserve staff as well as additional staff along with census materials and vehicles were deployed expeditiously

2.8.2 Quality Assurance of Data

Besides the regular supervisory arrangements through Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors, other measures were also taken to ensure conduct of credible and transparent census in the country. These measures include formation of Census Operational Committee, National Census Apex Committee, Provincial, Divisional, Administrative District and Census District level Coordination Committees and Vigilance Teams.

The quality control program was the procedure adopted to check errors / omissions, which creeped in, data during the aforesaid activities. The use of latest technology of Intelligent Character Recognizer (ICR) during data entry & processing stage was ensured to control the possibilities of human errors.

In order to receive complaints regarding missing/non-coverage of areas, under or over enumeration of individuals, to ensure complete coverage of the census and for redressel of field problems during field operation, Control Rooms at all levels i.e. from the federal level to the census district level were established. The Control Room established in Census District Office sent daily progress report pertaining to census work to the Provincial/Regional Census Offices of PBS. The Provincial/Regional Census Offices after compilation of the progress as per their area of jurisdiction conveyed progress report of their province/area to the PBS H.Q. Islamabad on daily basis.

2.8.3 Retrieval of Census Material

All Enumerators were directed to submit filled in and blanks census questionnaires i-e., complete count registers Form-2, and House Listing Registers Form-1 to their Circle Supervisor along with three copies of REN-2 Forms of each block on the next day of the end of enumeration date. The Circle Supervisor in the presence of concerned enumerator checked the documents and put the House Listing register (Form-1), complete count Form-2 registers and one copy of dully signed REN-2 in a tyvic envelope and seal it with given sticker. All the envelops were packed in a carton already provided for the purpose and handover to Charge Superintendent on Control Form RCI-2. The packing and sealing was done by the Circle

Supervisor in the presence of Enumerator and they issued receipt to him/her on 1st copy of Form REN-2. The second copy of REN-2 Form of each block was packed by Circle Supervisor of their census circles in a separate envelope and sealed it with given sticker. 3rd Copy of REN provided to Army Personnel at the spot. The Charge Superintendent after ensuring the completion of census documents in presence of his/her Circle Supervisors dispatched to CDO. The CDOs then these documents to PBS (HQs) Islamabad through Admin District level along-with Statistical Assistant of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics under security cover. The envelops of second copy of REN-2 were packed in cartons at CDO level and sent to PBS (HQs) Islamabad immediately through ACC & SA under security cover. However, the retrieval of census material was collected from the staff immediately after completion of census work. It is found that very effective mechanisms of control were established and no problem of missing documents was faced.

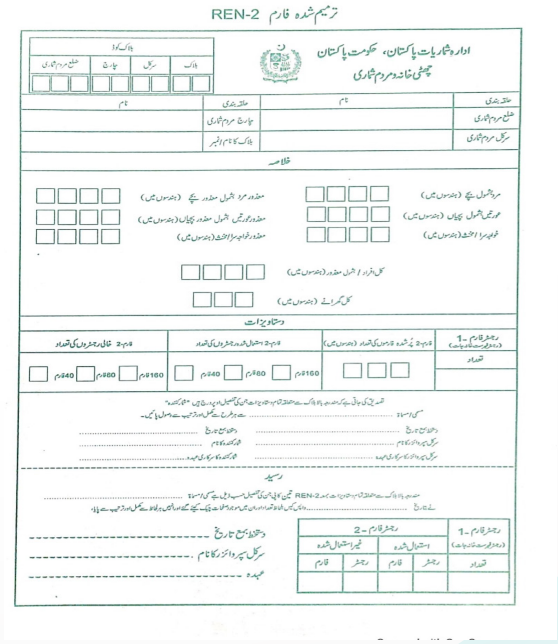
2.9 Data Processing & Compilation Activities

2.9.1 Processing and Compilation of Provisional Results

The process of data collection and compilation was manual in Population and Housing Census-2017 and provisional result comprised of following process/modules:

a REN-2 Form

REN-2 Form consisted of block level summarized data. These forms were collected from field and received into PBS HQ for further processing through Data Entry Application. Upon reception of form, before entry, the editing/coding process was carried out for each form. The coding process ensured data consistency from within the data. For example, the total population of block should be sum of male, female and transgender population. In case there is any inconsistency, the short form registers were considered to rectify the data. Furthermore, before moving on to data entry application the block number was checked for existence into database and in case of non-existence, area frame was updated first. In addition to that, there was no mechanism to ensure data coverage for particular area at this stage. These dependencies resulted in delayed data entry of REN-2 forms.



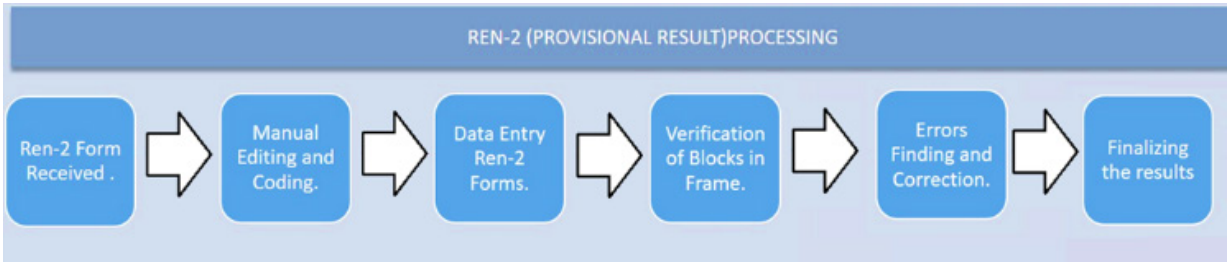
b Data Entry Application

The REN-2 forms were paper based and it needed to be digitized for further processing. Therefore, a data entry application was designed

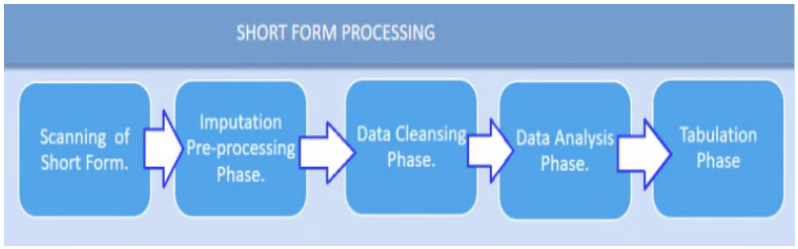


to digitize the block level form data. The key punching process was carried out via said application. The data entry of forms due to heavy dependency on manual process incorporated many limitations. For example, in order to cope with data entry errors, each form was punched twice by two different KPOs. In case of inconsistency between two entries the paper based forms were revisited. In addition to that the coverage of the data was ensured at this stage by comparing the newly received data against area frame. In case of data shortage, the concerned agency was notified but the provisional result was delayed until complete coverage.

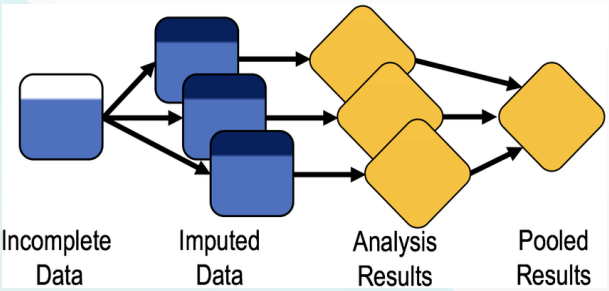
c Scanning of ICR Form (Short Form)



The received forms were scanned and ICR (Intelligent Character Recognition) technology was applied to extract data in Comma Separated Files (CSV) form for pre imputation-processing phase. Approximately, 4,00000 forms were scanned on daily basis. There were several problems encountered during this process mainly due to two variants of the short from-2 namely, locally printed and imported. The locally printed form caused excessive delays in scanning by slowing down machine due to paper quality. In addition, manual intervention was required to address the problem of character ambiguity. Moreover, dust and form alignment problem due to cutting also caused delays.



d Pre-Imputation Processing



The said file was imported to SQL Server database for application of further checks. First of all, file was validated for length of records against number of blocks. In case of mismatch between number of blocks and invalid blocks the file is discarded and process is reverted back to previous phase. In other case i.e. the after passing these validation, unique processing codes are assigned, urban rural codes are appended, no of household and population is compared with REN-2 provisional results and records are checked for duplication. Finally, in case of verification of all these tests, the data is exported to flat file for further processing and also the same is stored in database as pre-imputed data for record purpose.

e Imputation / Data Cleaning Activity



The flat file generated in the previous phase were imported into CSPro for application of imputation rules. After completion of application of imputation rules the second table was created as Post imputed values. The same table was used to generate another flat that can later be imported into SQL Server Database as post-imputed data.

f Data Analysis Module



The flat file generated after application of imputed rules were imported into SQL Server database. First of all, a thorough comparison of pre-imputed and post-imputed data was performed and for this purpose a custom built .Net application named Pakistan Census Analysis Tool (PCAT) was developed by Data Processing Center Support Services Wing. This application enabled verification, integrity and consistency of data at household level by crosschecking data items of short forms. After these extensive validation checks the need for development of new rules was assessed.

g Tabulation/ Report Generation Software

A reporting / tabulation module was developed for generation of Census reports. Reporting module consisted of District Census Reports (DCR), Provincial Census Report (PCR) and National Census Reports (NCR). For each report summary static tables populated first, for fast retrieval for report/ table. Reporting Module were developed in Crystal report software. Formatting of reports/ tables is also carried out on required prescribed format, which is a time consuming task. These reports were supplied to concerned section for cross checking and vetting in hard as well as in soft copy. Correction/suggestion were incorporated in report/ tables software or imputation rule may be approached for revision.



Due to limitations of paper based data collection system, Monitoring and Evaluation techniques like Real-time Monitoring, Progress Review and Trend Analysis cannot be applied to ongoing census activities. In addition to that geo tagging and adaptively modifying the data collection form was also not possible.



2.10 Issue/Observations related to Population Census 2017

Review of Census 2017 Process reveals several issues / short comings which are discussed as below: -

a Pilot Testing

Pilot testing covering all steps involved in Census operation could not be planned and executed before Census-2017. Pilot will enable to understand and improve the census procedure.

b Training of Census Staff

PBS has trained the Census Staff, Circle Supervisors, Charge Superintendent and the Field enumerators. However, it was observed that some enumerators do not correctly follow the definition and procedure in the field. Enumerators and Census staff should first consult the provided training material and further seek assistance from supervisors (if required). It was also observed that Limited use of audio / visual aids was employed for imparting training to the Master Trainers and not used during training of Trainers and Field staff.

c Non Availability of Updated Maps

In few cases, blocks maps were not updated and old maps were assigned to the enumerators. In this situation, it was very difficult to follow the correct block boundaries to capture the population inside it.

d Census in Phases

As per UN Census Recommendations and Principles, Census process should be done in one run. Previously, all five censuses were executed in one go. However, census 2017 was conducted in two phases and international experts raised questions on it but later on in the light of security situation in Pakistan they agreed.

e Over Lapping of Field Enumeration

6th Population Census was held in two phases. Each enumerator was assigned two blocks. However, in few cases overlapping of block enumeration observed. One enumerator covered one assigned block and mistakenly covered either partially or fully the other adjacent block, which resulted in problems and blocks with zero population in few blocks especially in urban areas.

f Lack of female enumerators

During the field operation, it was observed that more female enumerators be involved as in few cases it caused reluctance for the female respondent to given information about households.

g Involvement of Army

As per International Standard Practices, Army should not be involved in the data collection process, however, in Pakistan, with the decision of the Council of Common Interest (CCI) during a meeting in 2015 it was decided to conduct the Sixth Population & Housing Census with the support of the Army to

increase credibility and transparency of the census process keeping in view the sensitivity of matter. Census operations started in two phases, as the required number of Army personnel to run census operations all over country in one go was not available due to which census process spread to almost two months, which may lead to double counting of population. The role of Armed forces not well documented and Army together with provision of security also collected the total number of persons in the household, and these figures were cross-checked on a daily basis with the civilian enumerator to avoid errors and omissions. However, International observers and researchers, raised question on Parallel data collection and sharing the information with third party

h Time assigned for Block enumeration

Each Block was completed in 14 days with first 3 days earmarked for House Listing, 10 days for filling-up of Form-2 and one day for enumeration of homeless population. In case of big sized block, assigned days were not sufficient for accurate coverage.

i Unavailability of required/qualified enumerators

The Provincial Governments due to engagement of their staff in various activities, in some cases provided either few staff or in experienced staff. Therefore, due to deployment of unexperienced teachers and inadequate trainings of enumerators PBS faced quality related issues and further shortage of field enumerator especially in big cities due to increase of population as well as establishment of new housing societies.

j Insufficient Reserve Staff

Initially 10% reserve staff was planned and trained during training of field staff, however, during field enumeration due to abnormal and unexpected big sized blocks more staff was required. Therefore, demand of reserve staff increased from 10% to 15% particularly in big cities of Pakistan.

k Probing during Field Enumeration

It was observed that ages were recorded with the help of date of Birth written on the CNIC or the years reported by the respondents and no probing was made. In order to get accurate information, consistent charts / calendar of history of events may be provided to enumerators for age estimates.

l Quality Control form (FQC)

FQC (Field Quality Control) form was filled during the field operation to know the difference in household's information by the enumerators, supervisor and superintendent etc. However, it was observed that FQC forms were not filled properly and if filled no further analysis about the quality of the data has made on the information received.

m Control Room

PBS established Control rooms at Census District, District, Divisional, and Provincial and at PBS H/Qs level for redress of public complaints. However, it has been observed that that they were not regulated in an organized manner. Further the staff was not well trained and not maintained proper record for

complaints. Redressel mechanism was not documented.

n Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

The purpose of the Post-Enumeration Survey is to measure the accuracy of the census by independently surveying a sample of the population. The survey estimates how many people and housing units were missed or counted erroneously in the census. Unfortunately, PES could not be executed after 2017 Census to measure and evaluate the quality of census.

p Shortcomings in Questionnaire

The Census questionnaire was designed for Census 2008 and Same was used in Census- 2017, which unable to cater the changed requirements of data. Proper "Skipping" was not printed on the Forms. Guidelines/ Manual of Instructions were not re-printed, however addendums were made which were not properly communicated to enumerators, which resultantly affected quality of data. Directions of Court implemented by devising instructions as not possible to reprint the questionnaires however, but under reporting observed as census operation already started and instructions have not reached to all enumerators due to weak and old communication mechanism without using modern technological interventions

q Dropping of Long Form 2-A

As per International Standards, detail questions are asked in long form of the Census on sample basis, unfortunately, in 2017 census by dropping long form, big part of data relating to various socio-economic indicators such as fertility, mortality, migrations, employment and nature/cause of disability, could not be collected.

r Publicity

PBS was allocated a very limited resource space to lead its media campaign through all traditional as well digital media networks which possibly restricted its ability to have a greater coverage of census initiatives as well as to counter any census disinformation or polarized narratives around there. Another challenge concerned with media campaign of Census 2017 remained absence of a proper communication mechanism of PBS media team with stockholders at different tiers of local administration to evolve a proper communication strategy to enlist cooperation of the local people around in the execution of census operation in the area..

s Limitations/Issues due to Partial Usage of Technology

i. Delayed Result Generation

Compilation of results was highly effected by lack of technology usage. The process from start to end relied on manual transportation of data. There were two forms REN2 and Census form sent in the field. Retrieval of both forms was mandatory since REN2 Form carries summary of block's housing and population details whereas census form had actual survey form. In cases where REN2 Form were missing, significant amount of time consumed on communicating concerned authority and retrieval of missing forms and their transportation.

ii. Scanning of ICR Forms

Scanning and generating resultant Comma Separated Files(CSVs) was the most tedious process. Scanning was performed in PBS, by utilizing maximum resources as possible. Due to shortage of staff, services on internees were used. 16 scanners were used in two shifts for scanning 40 Million forms. 300 officials were performed validation by working in 3 shifts. Imputation Process was followed to validate form information. It involved identifying inconsistent, contradicting, redundant and additional data records. Software was developed on CSPro which run imputation rules to fix errors. There was continuous process of consultation and addition in imputation rules. After that data analysis was performed on pre imputation and post imputation data and generated DCR (District Census Report), PCR (Provincial Census Report) and NCR (National Census Report) reports. This back and forth to improve data quality consumed time.

iii. Non- Usage of GIS Technology for Effective Control and Monitoring

In all developed & developing countries the old cartographic techniques are obsolete, as well, without using GIS Technology, supply of field material and usage of human resource is difficult to manage. The enumerators cannot identify the assigned area on ground due to less accurate maps of rural area. The Non-Usage of GIS Technology ultimately leads to overlapping of area and undercounting of population and Time & money consuming. It was difficult to properly monitor pace of work and coverage of assigned area to the enumerator during census operation as well less credible methodology.



iv. Lack of Online Progress Review & Online Quality Control Mechanism

Given the augmented Quality Control Mechanism, it has become imperative to monitor and review



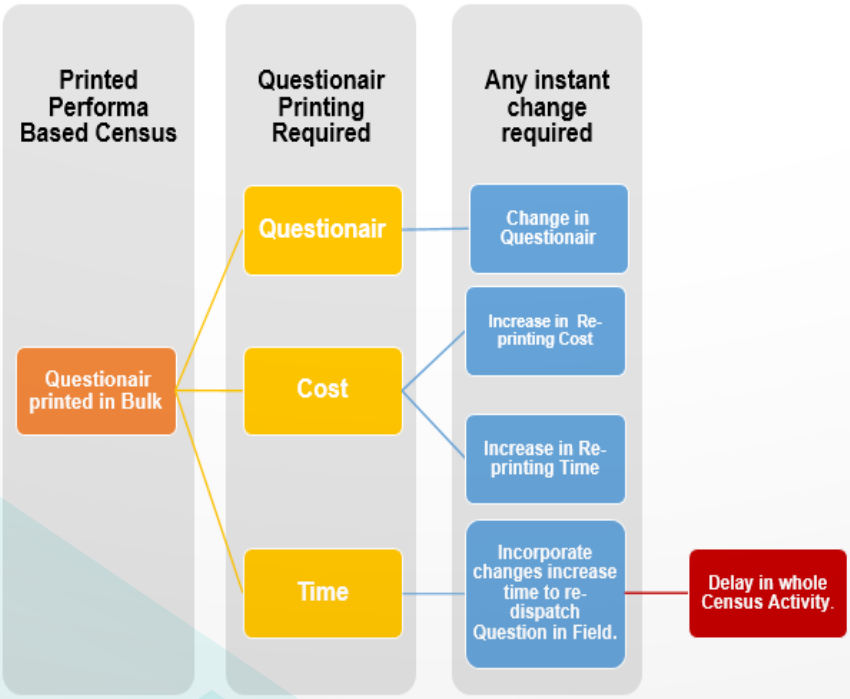
progress of the field activities in interactive manner using online tools to attain highest level of integrity, accuracy and reliability of the statistical data. Online Progress Monitoring is integral part of Online Quality Control Mechanism. The online monitoring tools present the data plotting on graphs, charts and

geo-spatial canvases for better visualization (in an interactive manner) and provide assistance in taking corrective action by data analysts and management well in time. There is a need of comprehensive mechanism which not only does the quality control review create a more professional product, it improves the experience and usability of the learning experience.

Since, the 6th Population and Housing Census was performed entirely through conventional paper based method, therefore, data was not available instantly. Due to non-availability of online data during field enumeration and absence of GIS tool in the system, online progress could not be monitored. After retrieval of census forms editing coding was carried out manually, therefore, during this process digitally assisted progress review was also not possible. There were also various manual steps involved in the processing of census data, due to absence of fully automated mechanism online progress feature was also missing.

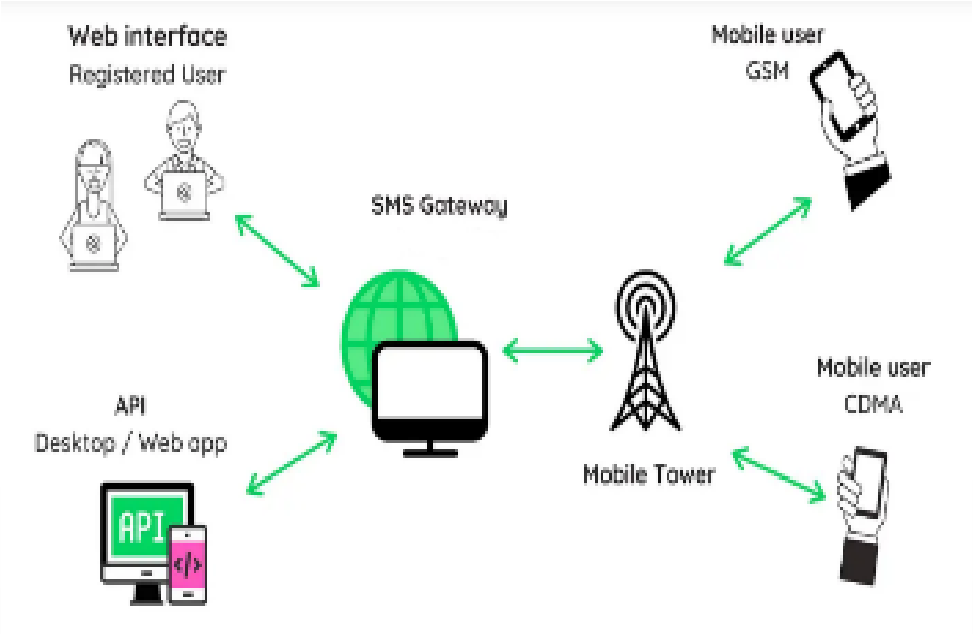
v. No Provision of Instant Change Incorporation in Questionnaire

With Reference to last census PAPI based survey conducted by PBS in (2017), had multiple issues to incorporate instant changes in Questionnaire. Paper Pencil (PAPI) based questionnaire once finalized by expert, and printed, there was no option/space for instant change in any field as "Supreme Court of Pakistan" pass order / judgment to include "Disabled and Transgender" in Gender field but instant change was not possible as Census form/ Questionnaires were already printed and distributed in field all over Pakistan. The only way to made these changes was to edit the gender field in Census form/ Questionnaire as per "Supreme Court of Pakistan" to incorporate changes. This activity wasn't feasible as it was exceeding the effort, cost and time due to edit the census form fields, reprinting the census form and redistribute again all over Pakistan.

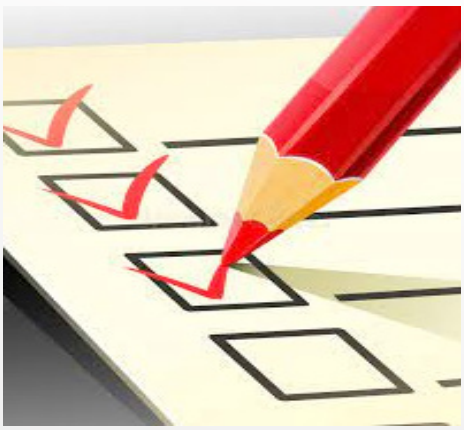


i. Absence of Prompt Messaging System

In the current context of Census data collection, number of data collection entities enumerators, field offices staff, data collection forms/devices are enormous. During the survey major challenges are command and controlling of these entities. Due to non-availability of instant messaging and control system, message propagation and timely response was not possible. These was no reporting system available for complaint management. If responders want to convey highlight issue like no visit, issue with team behavior and non-availability of house hold members during survey. Using automated Calls and Push messaging system we can convey critical information in timely fashion. Any change in process of Census data collection, can be delivered with no time. Provisioning of automated call and messaging system along with help line (call center) can boost up the performance in terms of Census Data Collection. Enumerators and filed staff could be notified timely any change or issue related to census data collection. Respondents can interact (using help line, call center) with respective field offices for issue resolution.



ii. Non-Coverage and Block Overlapping Issues



One of the major issues in Census 2017 was block overlapping. Due to the irregular shapes of Census Blocks, it was very difficult for enumerato rs to point out structures lying within the jurisdiction of Census Block, hence resulting into the overlapping of blocks. Similarly, as there were no proper GIS Based monitoring systems available that can point out the left over areas and geo-tagged structures, therefore, due to the complex topography of regions some areas (or part of areas) were not covered during Census 2017.

i. Non-Provision of Time Flexibility for Enumeration

It is globally accepted that a population census is not perfect and that errors can and do occur at all stages of the census operation. Process of door to door enumeration is available in a specific time period so, enumerators face many challenges. The proper timing flexibility of the enumeration is important in guaranteeing the completeness of data coverage. People who do not have a permanent residence or those who move regularly moving, both husband and wife are professionally working persons, migrants or exiled persons, homeless persons and persons living in remote areas, Urban residents, young people living away from home or living in hostels or some other institutions are difficult to enumerate. Upon unavailability of these people enumerator might have ended up feeding wrong data.

Chaper 3
Study of Best Practices adopted Internationally/ Regionally



3. Study of Best Practices Adopted Internationally/Regionally

3.1 Review of UN Principles

Population and housing censuses are a principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics as part of an integrated program of data collection and compilation aimed at providing a comprehensive source of statistical information for economic and social development planning, administration, assessing conditions in human settlements, research and commercial and other uses.

3.1.1 Census Coverage Mechanism: -

Summarizing the experiences of the housing census conducted previously, it became evident that a number of countries were exploring the use of alternative methodologies with respect to the traditional census for producing census statistics.

There are quite a few reasons for exploring alternative approaches, and the following presents a sample:

- Need to produce more frequent and timely statistics
- Budgetary limitations for census
- Reluctance of the population to participate in census
- Increased technical capacities to manipulate data sources.

3.1.2 Methods used for Field coverage

a Full Field Enumeration (Traditional Census):



Information on census topics concerning individuals and households is collected by census questionnaire directly from respondents using enumerators or other modes of data collection (e.g. telephone interview, mail out/mail back, Internet), or by applying a combination of different modes of data collection. In a traditional census, full field enumeration may include an in-built ad hoc survey by use of the long form.

- It is essential to have national legislation for conducting the population and housing census to ensure confidentiality, transparency and the cooperation of the population.
- A permanent central census organization, which may or may not be part of the statistical office, needs to exist in the country, which can be expanded during the time of the census.

- Traditional census requires substantial resources, sufficient funding for a field operation covering the entire country and subsequent data processing needs to be ensured.
- Other conditions necessary for this approach are the support of and general acceptance by the public to participate in the enumeration, and trust towards the statistical office or census agency.

b Register Based Census:

A register is defined as systematic collection of unit-level data organized in such a way that updating is possible. Updating is the processing of identifiable information with the purpose of establishing, updating, correcting or extending the register. Information on individuals and households is collected from existing administrative sources, namely different kinds of registers, of which the following are of primary importance: individuals, households and dwellings. These are linked at the individual level with information from existing sample surveys. No field data collection will take place.

- Access to data in the various registers should be allowed through legislation;
- The concepts and definitions used in the various registers should be harmonized;
- A universal personal identification (unique identity) system should be in place to facilitate proper linking of data;

Quality and consistency checks should be conducted to verify the suitability of the data contained in various registers.

c Combine Methodologies:

In recent years, it has been observed in a number of countries adopting Combined Methodologies for conducting Census having

- The quality of the administrative registers is relatively good (at least for certain key census variables);
- Information for some census topics is not available in the administrative registers or the quality is not sufficiently high;
- The population generally, and certain population groups (in particular people difficult to enumerate), are becoming more sensitive to the handling of personal information, and possibly more reluctant to cooperate with the statistical office or more difficult to enumerate due to their high mobility or other reasons.

3.1.3 Map

The census enumeration team needs to have a set of unique maps covering the entire country that accurately defines the boundaries within which each enumerator has to work during the enumeration phase of the census. Therefore, the quality of maps used in the census has a major influence on the quality and reliability of census data. Over the years, census maps have played a critical role in all processes from preparation to dissemination of census results. The census-mapping program should be developed at a very early stage of census planning, considering the conditions and available resources of the country.

a Purpose of Map:

- Maps ensure coverage and facilitate census operations (pre-enumeration).
- Maps support data collection and can help supervise census activities (during enumeration).
- Maps make it easier to present, analyses and disseminate census results (post- enumeration).

b Type of Map for census coverage:

The types of maps required for census management include the following:

- Small- scale reference maps for use in the census agency to manage the overall operation;
- Large- scale topographical maps for use by enumerators; and
- Maps of the sub regions or administrative areas, for the use by managers, showing the location of small population settlements and dominant physical features, such as roads, rivers, bridges and the type of terrain. The use of satellite imagery to generate these maps is now increasingly common across countries.

c Technology for Census Mapping:

Major technological advances include the widespread availability of personal computers, handheld computers and personal digital assistants, GPS and GIS software, and low-cost aerial and satellite imagery. These advances would be of interest to national statistical organizations to collect more accurate data in a timely manner.

3.1.4 Geo Coding

The coding of each housing or population unit to a small atomic area, often the enumeration area, or to a specific longitude and latitude, allows for flexible production of different geographic tabulations of outputs, and production of comparable area-based geography over time.

Method

Two somewhat different approaches are available for coding the location of housing or population units.

- The first approach is to code all units to the lowest-level enumeration area, sometimes referred to as the "enumeration district".
- The second approach, which at greater cost permits finer geographic specificity, is usually based on some coordinate or grid system, such as that of latitude and longitude.

3.1.5 Field Staff

In order to complete the preparatory work for the census and to carry out the census enumeration itself, the census office will have to expand its staff substantially. In addition, numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations outside the census office may be called upon to provide personnel, equipment, supplies, space, transportation or communications facilities and so on to help in the census work. As a result, large numbers of temporary personnel will have to be trained and the contributions of

a diverse group of national and local organizations will have to be effectively mobilized. A well-planned communications program can contribute to both efforts.

3.1.6 Supervision and Monitoring:

Adequate supervision of the enumeration is essential for ensuring the quality of the field enumeration. A supervision system to monitor the progress of the operation is important to allow for correction of errors



and to make necessary adjustments in the course of the fieldwork.

- The key to rapid quality control of enumeration is the fast flow of information from supervisors to the local statistical committees and to the central statistical committee. The most efficient way of exchanging this information is via the Internet.
- Data from previous census or other sources can be utilized to improve monitoring and form a database for management indicators
- For successful monitoring of field enumeration, actual performance should be evaluated against the set targets.

3.1.7 Quality Control:

The quality management process continues throughout the design of the census field operations. However, the Field operation quality work can be achieved by:

- Clearly establishing the aims of the field operations phase;
- Applying thoroughly documented procedures;
- Ensuring that the enumerators understand their role through appropriate training and providing inspection of corrupted forms;
- Providing opportunities for field staff to be observed operating on the job so that feedback can be given and retraining undertaken;
- Establishing communication and feedback loops with the general public through helplines, online forums, social media, etc., so that problems in the field can be detected and corrected in real time.

3.1.8 Use of techniques such as post-enumeration surveys

to gauge the level of under- enumeration or over enumeration of people and dwellings;

- Overall response from the target population or level of non-response at the question level;
- Feedback from field staff;
- Measures of the quality of any coding undertaken by field staff; Planning, organizing and management
- Mechanisms that may be in place to handle queries from the public;
- Analysis of administrative data.

3.1.9 Trainings (Methodology and Techniques);

The following points should be followed about Training for Census operation.



- The entire census training programme should be designed to cover each phase of the work and provide an efficient and consistent means of effectively equipping large numbers of fresh employees with the necessary skills.
- In the case of the enumerators and their immediate supervisors, the training is most effective if it includes several opportunities for the trainees to participate in practice interviews and role-playing exercises, including the use of adopted IT solutions, if any.
- In countries in which multiple languages are used, the method and content of the enumerator training program will need to be suitably adjusted.
- Enumerators and supervisors should be trained as close to the field operations as possible so as to avoid recall lapses.
- The training program for editors, coders, operators of data recording equipment and so forth should also provide opportunities for the trainees to practice under the supervision of the trainers.
- The intermediate and higher-level technical staff, such as programmers and system analysts, should also be given special training with emphasis on recent technical developments of relevance to the forthcoming census and on the interrelationships among the various aspects of

census plans and operations.

- The organization and conduct of training courses should be entrusted to those having the necessary qualifications to carry out this task successfully, taking into account not only their professional abilities but also their ability in teaching.
- The use of professionally designed training guides can add immense value to the training effort.
- . It is important that training manuals for each training programme are made available to the census organizers and training instructors.

3.1.10 Technology Use

Electronic questionnaire

Combined with or completely replacing the paper questionnaire, an electronic questionnaire can be used in either the face-to-face or self-enumeration method.

Benefits:

- Improve data quality
- Improve operational efficiency
- Cross validation can be done
- Capturing more detailed data
- Provide computer listing
- Prove quick result by quick transferring data to central database.
- Reduce printing press amount
- Reduce data scanning.

Type of Electronic Questionnaire: -

a Electronic questionnaire: face-to-face method:

Census interviews can be undertaken using an electronic questionnaire on smart phones, tablets, laptops or other devices. Each device or enumerator can be linked with the enumeration area so that the records are tagged with the respective enumeration area to avoid duplication. The device may also be able to capture information on the location of the interview, time of day and other metrics that may be useful.

b Electronic questionnaire: self-enumeration method:

Achieving a good percentage of enumeration using this method can reduce the operation costs substantially. Electronic questionnaires for households should be implemented in a secure Internet portal and also in secure documents that are distributed via email.

c Handheld or Mobile devices:

With the use of handheld and mobile device quality of field work can also be improve.

d Geographic information system:

Geographic information systems may be used to create digital maps on GPS-enabled handheld devices, as well as to produce paper maps.

Contact Centre:

The contact Centre or call Centre is an important element and can be used in each and every step of the census to support field operations.

e Short messaging service (SMS):

SMS may be used in various stages of the census project to share information with field personnel and respondents. The service may be used to send passwords, guidelines, alerts, marketing messages, reminders, etc.

3.2 Review of Communication Strategies Adopted in Region/ Globe

An effective communication / publicity strategy can play an important role in the overall success of a census. A clearly communicated purpose of the survey improves the response rate. Thus will ultimately lead to smooth field operation, reduced enumeration cost and increased data quality. An effective Awareness campaign should start early in the census implementation process and should sustained throughout the census exercise and it should clearly communicate the following important information:

- Significance of census
- Duration of enumeration
- Clarification of ambiguity especially for the groups who did not approve previous results.
- Description of processes
- Encouragement for cooperation (confidentiality of personal information).

Hence, the literature regarding practices adopted by different regional (Iran, India & Bangladesh) and developed countries (Canada, America, South Africa &Turkey) for census publicity over the globe were reviewed. Publicity campaigns of following countries were studied:

3.3 Review of Census Publicity in Regional countries

a) Iran 2016



To create awareness among the public, planned multi-dimensional program(s) were launched from national to grass-root level. For this objective, following mediums were used for the population census publicity:

i. Auditory means

Months before launching field operation, different informative and entertaining audio messages and different kind of reports were broadcasted at national as well as local radio transmitters to sensitize common people.

ii. Visual means

Ten days before starting of the field operation effective, attractive and informative messages were telecasted nationwide through television channels, cinema(s) and theaters in the shape of short films, news, current affairs, cartoons and short messages.

iii. Printed Matters

Different kind of colorful and attractive material in the shape of orts & flyers on census, emphasizing on importance and benefits of census to encourage the people to take it seriously and cooperate with the field staff. The flyers with the message at their bottom were also delivered to the enumerators.

iv. The Islamic Republic News Agency

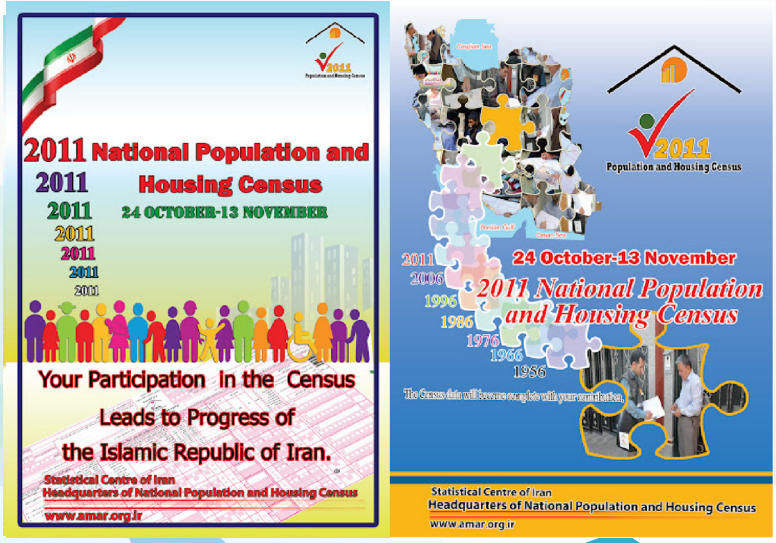
News on census and essays clarifying census propaganda were received by the Islamic Republic News Agency 2-3 months before the field operation and were communicated on daily and weekly basis from national to grass-root level.

v. Friday prayers

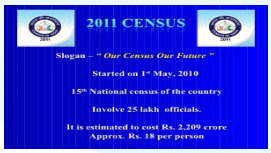
Population attending their Friday prayers were convinced to cooperate in census by providing their accurate information. It was an effective exercise to seek the community cooperation.

vi. Other means of publicity

Separate posters were designed to attract and address urban and rural communities respectively. Furthermore, multi-color posters were distributed among school children to attract them. Vehicles in use of enumeration staff were also tagged with the census logo and placards were displayed in athletic competitions.



Further Following major activities were carried out:



- Meeting with Supreme leader, President, First Vice President, Parliament Speaker Foreign Minister
- Outdoor promotion (designing and publishing Banners, Play cards, Trakets, wall poster, leaflets, use of the enumerator's vest and Bag, use of official paper on which census logo was printed)
- Supplying information for students through designing Census Assistant Card for Primary/ elementary schools and wall newspaper for schools
- Government Agencies Support through inclusion publicity message on LED and organization's WEBSITE
- Use of SMS
- Preparation of census logo and sticking on public passages

b) India – Census-2011



Following steps were taken during the publicity campaign of Census India 2011.

i. Awards to Advertisement Groups

Different categories were announced and awarded to the advertisement groups/ companies. Award categories were: Platinum Icon, Gold Medal, e-Governance Award.

ii. Census in Schools

To create awareness and inform the youth about the importance, need and utility of census data, Census Organization had launched a project of "Census in School" at national level. The main objective of the program was to involve the school children in census activity to ensure their family information was recorded properly. Other purpose was to inform them about the significance of census data for the community development and decision making process.

iii. Drop – in – Articles

An ensemble of articles on different aspects of Census, some quite known and some others not quite so known was developed. The purpose was to create a hub of reference material for use in analyzing the datasets that are to be released on Census 2011.

iv. Media/Press

Advertisement Campaign included print Ads, Press Kits, Media coverage, TVs and Radio Spots, Census messages on popular sites, Current and historical photograph contest, Announcements, Press release, News from different states, Reference material distribution. Detail of TVs Radio spots and Misc. Videos

are as under

Use of Social Media	TVCs	Radio Spots	Misc.Videos
Facebook Census 2011 Group Twitter Census 2011	A Documentary on National Population Register(NPR) Cartography in the Census of India National Population Register (NPR) Anthem Documentary Film on Census of India 2011 Theme (Census 2011) r:	Announcement(30 sec) Theme (60 Sec) Generic (30 sec)	Tarek Mehta Ka Ulta Chesham (40 Sec) Disability by Gujar Census 2011 by Tamilnadu Message from Governor Gujarat Census of India 2011 Census 2011 in Orissa Massage from CM Gujarat

c) Bangladesh: Census- 2011



During Population & Housing Census-2011 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh had performed different publicity activities at national level.

i. Publicity at National/ Broader/ Mass Level: Print & Electronic Media

An extensive publicity campaign included radio, television, newspapers, posters, brochures, stickers and banners was adopted to disseminate the census message.

ii. Publicity at Grass Root/ Micro/ Individual Level:

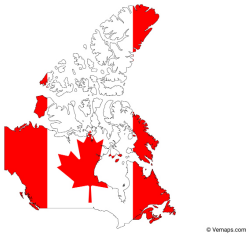
Extensive announcements using loudspeakers were made in all enumeration areas, in both rural and urban areas of the country. Census control rooms were established at the district, up a Zila, municipality, ward and union levels. The central control room at headquarters operated round the clock.

Summary of the Communication methodologies used by Regional Countries

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REVIEWED		
Iran	India	Bangladesh
2016	2020	2011
		
Auditory means ✓ Visual means ✓ Printed matters ✓ Islamic Republic News Agency ✓ Friday prayers ✓ Other ✓	Award to advertisement Groups; Census in Schools; Drop-in-Articles ✓ Media/ Press ✓ Census Live Facebook ✓ Twitter ✓ TVC ✓ Radio Spots ✓	Publicity at National/ Broader/ Mass Level: Print & Electronic Media ✓ Publicity at Grass Root/ Micro/ Individual Level

3.3.1 Review of Census publicity in Developed countries

a) Canada: Census- 2011



For the good-will of Statistics Canada, a well-planned, informative communication strategy was designed by the Census Communications Group.

For the successful Census-2016, Census Publicity/ Communication materials based on:

- Develop/ increase awareness about the Census- 2016
- Promote online collection of self-response
- Increase participation of hard-to-count groups
- Build the confidence of respondents about their personal information
- Publicity/ communication activities remained continue throughout the field operation by awareness program(s) about the importance, need and benefits of this whole exercise in Canada. Encouraged the community to submit their complete forms/ questionnaires through online facility as it is time saving and cost effective also.

Key Activities

Different communication activities that were performed during the Census 2016 are as follows:

i. Advertising

Advertisement campaign were used to inform Canadian communities about the importance and significance of census along with their confidence building regarding privacy of their personal information. To encourage the households to participate actively, all TV, radio, print and electronic media were used before launching the Census 2016.

ii. Outreach

To cater the outreach information, different stakeholders were involved to promote the response rate among their community by offering job opportunities during the census. Hard-to-count communities, community leaders, researchers and other collaborating organizations were on priority.

iii. Public relations

Federal departments were engaged in the Public relations during census 2016. That were useful in census recruitment and collection by sending census messages to the public. Specific groups like educators, ambassadors of countries placed in Canada including police.

iv. Media relations

Relationship with media was maintained for the media coverage in the country during the census period. Both traditional and new media was used to highlight the key features of this census 2016.

The strategy for media was to:

- Extend the media coverage to increase public awareness
- Produce linkages among traditional and new media
- Interviews with designated focal/ spokespersons
- In time respond to concerns.

v. Social media

Statistics Canada increased the use of social media a few years before census by trust based information-sharing with the community. Official social media was intensively used to inform, engage and involve the community for the census 2016. This was helpful for the collection of exact and complete information.

vi. Aboriginal strategy

To increase the engagement of Aboriginal communities, Statistics Canada has introduced the customized supporting material for the internal and external corporations. This strategy was to create more job opportunities and for the Aboriginal communities.

vii. Census website

Through website Census 2016, promoted the importance, needs and benefits of this census by provision of information and guidelines to complete/ submit the census questionnaire.

b) United States of America-Census-2010

The goals and objectives of 2010 Census Integrated Program were as follows:



GOAL 1 Improve the Mail Response Rate

GOAL 2 Improve cooperation with Enumerators

GOAL 3 Improve overall accuracy and reduce the differential undercount

This Communication Program was integrated and based on 11 key areas. The main features are as follows:

- This program was one of the most comprehensive and planned marketing campaigns that ever developed in the United States.
- Census form was mailed and enumeration cost was saved. Therefore, the campaign not only increase response rate but also save cost.
- Campaign material was produced in 14 languages.
- Paid media along with public relations, promotions and partnerships was used.
- Research based campaign was developed by seeking their respondents to ensure the accuracy.
- A strong, effective and clear message for the successful census, communication strategies were developed.
- Research in different languages as required
- An impressive communication strategy was developed for the whole country

The US 2010 Census in School Program

Learners/ researchers were informed about the access of the census data for the development of local communities.

c) South Africa-2011

Keeping in view the lessons learned from previous census, Research pertaining to publicity was carried out.



- Special publicity was mounted to sensitize hard to count community/ groups were ensured the confidentiality of their personal information and the use of this data. The questions were explained to them.
- To achieve this mile stone, a group "Friends of Census-2011" was established which also developed clarity between de facto and de-jure enumeration. The group was formed on persons from their respective community. These persons were identified by the various stakeholders with the mandate of collaborative working relationships.

Learners in Census Communication

In 2001, Statistics South Africa has launched the project of Census @ School.

- It focused on the process of basic information gathering, data management and creating awareness on census.
- It also focused on the enumeration process and data dissemination.
- Learners were motivated to serve in Learner Ambassador Program and both learners and school teachers were engaged to make sure that in the census every household was counted.
- School learners were motivated to engage their households to participate in the census.

d) Turkey: Census -2011

A series of communication / publicity activities were planned to achieve the milestone of Population and Housing Census 2011. Main objective of these activities was to inform the community about the need, importance and benefits of this population census. For this effective publicity campaign, following measures were taken:



- Communication/ Publicity group was developed in 2009 and they start their campaign in 2010.
- Officially, the State Minister has delivered a Press-Statement for the start of this campaign in 2010.
- Census logo was designed for this whole field operation.
- A poster competition was organized and the winner poster was used during the publicity campaign in April 2011. Regional Offices, Turk Stat were spread the poster in July, 2011.
- Bookends were designed
- Flyers/ leaflets were also distributed among the stakeholders

- For information, letters were sent to the respondent's / households addresses
- Throughout the census, promotional activities were continued to create the awareness about the need, importance and benefits/ outcomes of the census data which use for the community development decision process. It also monitored the evaluation of census activity and improved the community participation in census.

Summary of the Communication methodologies used by Developed Countries

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES REVIEWED			
Canada	America	South Africa	Turkey
2016	2020	2011	2011
Advertising, ✓ Outreach, Public and media relations, ✓ Social media, ✓ Implementing an Aboriginal strategy and Managing the census website	Far-reaching marketing companies ✓ Forms sent through mail Census material in 14 languages Paid media ✓ Public relations, ✓ Promotions and partnerships ✓ Research based campaign Research in different languages	Sensitized hard to count groups ✓ Friends of Census ✓ Census at schools Learners ambassador	Working Group ✓ Press-Statement of the State Minister ✓ Logo with all instruments Poster Competition Leaflets were designed Before field operations, letters issued ✓ Promotional activities ✓ Importance Awareness ✓ Necessity of statistical information Effective evaluation

Common Features of Communication Strategies Adopted Globally

In general, study of communication practices of different countries revealed that the successful communication strategies adopted worldwide have the following points in common:

- Start of publicity planning well before time. In this regard a Publicity Committee consisting of senior level representatives are usually formed. The committee designs a comprehensive work plan with timelines.



- Study of public attitude / reaction to analyse the expected hindrances and reactions and accordingly, different strategies are adopted for different communication environments like literacy, ethnicity, politics, geography, access to mass media, access to internet, influence of beliefs etc. this strategy is helpful in addressing the issues raised by certain groups regarding inclusion and exclusion criteria of certain sensitive topics and monitoring the response of different groups throughout campaign.
- Situation Analysis and analysis of availability of Government operated mass media or paid media.
- Confidence building of in-house technical experts of census organization and recruitment of staff if needed and training of related staff as media spokespersons.

- Generate publicity through earned Media Coverage like panel discussions, interviews, informative news articles etc.
- Cooperative partners/interested groups are usually included in publicity campaign like agencies involved in research or stakeholders.
- Ownership of census message was shared with them
- Views and beliefs of community leaders are also shared through different forums through school children etc. are also common practices adopted worldwide.
- speakers, approaching influential persons, religious congregations and awareness
- Dissemination of core message through SMS, Social Media, Print Media, TV, Radio, Loud

3.4 Review of Census Questionnaires Used in Region/ Globe

3.4.1 Comparison of Census -2017 Questionnaire with Regional Countries

A comparative analysis has been made by comparing the questionnaire of Pakistan with other Regional Countries i.e. Bangladesh, India, Iran, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Bhutan and Nepal. By analyzing questionnaire of Pakistan with other Regional countries, it was found that most of the countries followed a single detailed questionnaire. However, Pakistan and Bangladesh used two types of questionnaires i.e. Short and Long Forms. The following table gives the picture of utilization of Short & Long Form along with total number of questions asked/used by different countries along with Pakistan:

Comparison of Sample form designed for Census 2017 indicators with the other regional countries reveal that Pakistan is covering all indicators which are covered with them. Bangladesh is using extensive questionnaire, however there are exclusive 28 questions only for fertility. This means there is no need of adding questions, but have to rephrase the questions to cover the indicators by making slight amendments in the questionnaire and imparting comprehensive trainings and using female enumerators for collection of quality data.

COMPARITIVE STUDIES OF REGIONAL COUNTRIES								
Census Forms	Pakistan 2017	Bangladesh 2011	India 2011	Iran 2016	Sri Lanka 2011	Turkey 2011	Bhutan 2005	Nepal 2011
								
Type of Form Used	Short Form	Short & Long Form	One Form	One Form	One Form	One Form	One Form	One Form
Individual/Demographic	12	13 + 62*	29	27	29	53	61	30
Housing Characteristic	13	13 + 22	27	05	12	10	13	14
Total	25	26 + 84	56	32	41	63	74	44
Mode of data collection	Manual	Manual	Manual & E Census	Manual & Tablets	Manual	Manual + Tablet	Manual	Manual
Use of registers	-	-	-	-	-	20% register based	-	-

3.4.2 Comparison of Census -2017 Questionnaire with Developed Countries

Another comparative research analysis has been made by comparing the questionnaire of Pakistan with global Countries i.e. USA, UK and Australia. It is found that developed countries heavenly rely on the administrative results as they have complete civil registration and vital statistics system(CRVS) and other administrative data, therefore ask few questions. Further online mode of data collection is the most common method used.

COMPARITIVE STUDIES GLOBAL				
Indicators	Pakistan 2017	Australia 2011	Uk 2011	USA 2010
Method	Traditional	Register + Interview	Register + Electronic	Register + by Post + electronic
Name of HH Member	√	√	√	√
Relationship to the Head of HH	√	√	√	X
Sex	√	√	√	√
Transgender	√	X	X	X
Age	√	√	√	√
Marital Status	√	X	√	X
Religion	√	√	√	X
Type of Disability	X	√*	√	X
Mother Tongue	√	√	√	√

Findings of Regional and Global Study

- Sri Lanka, Turkey, Iran, Bhutan & Nepal collect all information in Single form (which are separately asked in Long Form in (Pakistan & Bangladesh)
- Pakistan is the only country, captured "Transgender" in Census-2017.
- Information Regarding "Disability" has been covered in Main Form by all countries except Pakistan & India



- Maximum Demographic, Socio-economic & Housing indicators were covered by Pakistan in Form 2A as compared with Regional countries.
- Globally, Census questionnaires have few questions as per main relevance of Population & Housing Census Objectives, remaining variables information has been collected through Registers. Minimum questions were asked in US Census Questionnaire

COMPARITIVE STUDIES OF REGIONAL COUNTRIES								
Indicators	Pakistan 2017	Bangladesh 2011	India 2011	Iran 2016	Sri Lanka 2011	Turkey 2011	Bhutan 2005	Nepal 2011
Housing Characteristic								
Tenure	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sex of Owner	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√
Number of Rooms	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
year built	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
Construction Material	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Source of Drinking water	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Source of Light	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
Fuel	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Kitchen	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	X
Bath Room	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
Latrine	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√
Means of in Formation/ Communication	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Has any House Hold Members Lived abroad for Six Month or More	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X

3.5 Study of Data Collection Methods in Region & Globe

3.5.1 Analysis of Key Contributing Attributes that Effect Data Collection Mechanism

There are number of factors that affect data collection mechanism. Every country has its own geographic and socio cultural characteristics. Key factors include

- Literacy
- Geographical area
- Weather conditions
- Urban and rural spread
- Economic conditions
- Law and control situations
- Religious and sectarian differences

Literacy plays a very important role in devising data collection mode. Literate population can self-enumerate themselves. They are more likely to co-operate in any computer based surveys too. Countries with higher literacy rate have adopted advanced technology for data collection. Australia and Iran have literacy rate as 99 and 86 percent respectively which is why they could achieve self-enumeration and tablet based enumeration.

Large countries have more diversity in terms of socio cultural values, ethnic differences, rural and urban population. It demands more sensitive approach for data collection since people can be conservative about sharing certain information. You may need to adopt different methodology for rural and urban

population. Countries like Bangladesh and Egypt did paper based enumeration to cover rural areas where as developed countries perform paper based enumeration too especially in security concerned areas.

Usage of advanced technology may increase cost especially when adapting it for the first time so government has to take tough decisions before going for certain methodologies. Turkey has adopted register based enumeration and over the years their national registers have got more matured.

3.5.2 Study of Data Collection Methodologies being used in Latest Population Censuses

There are different data collection methodologies being used over the time around the globe and are continuously upgrading. The most traditional way of data collection is manual enumeration which is done through Paper and Pencil Interviewing. This methodology is old and gradually deprecating but many countries still use this for data collection. Even countries with advance technology also keep it as a fall back plan. This methodology is used in restricted areas. Countries with low literacy rate like Bangladesh used PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing).



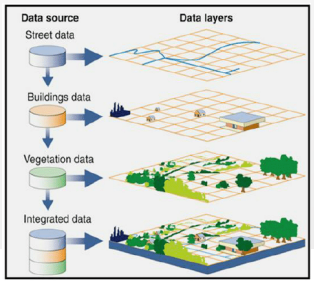
Digital data collection methodologies include

- Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)
- Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
- Self-Enumeration through dedicated portal
- Register Based data collection

Turkey used national registers for Census enumeration. Iran and Australia with higher literacy rate could get significant data through self-enumeration. Mostly countries have adopted Tablet based enumeration like Egypt, Iran, Australia, and Turkey.

All methodologies keep their own significance in certain scenarios. Maintaining national Registers is the most desirable approach since it keeps updated information and needs lesser resources on every census. PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) is used as fall back plan for areas where there is minimal to no internet coverage, low literacy rate or has security concerns. CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) is widely used and most effective approach since it saves cost of paper and transportation and omit continual cost of data maintenance like registers. CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) is most likely to be used for cross checking but not recommended for direct enumeration.

3.5.3 Usage of GIS Technology during Population Census and its effectiveness



The area frame and maps are core part for conduct of surveys and censuses. These maps are used for smooth compliance of censuses. Therefore, the need to have a comprehensive area frame and accurate geographical mapping is need of time. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has completed more than 50 percent part of the digitization of area frame under URAF project.



The statistical organization of Iran, divided the area into 379,258 units (Abadi/Village level) with two major classification of areas namely, urban and rural. The urban maps with 1:2000 scale, which included maps of cities and villages whereas, rural area with scale of 1:50000. These maps are generated, maintained and updated each year by private sector organizations to cope with the changing nature of cities [1]. In addition to that, the statistical organization of Iran captured 66 million data points during census 2011 along with boundary vector data for administrative units. This data contained the shape files, detailed description of census variables, census questionnaire and attribute level metadata [2].



Egypt's total area of 1,010,408 sq. km was divided into hierarchical square maps with auto generated unique numbers for each map. At the highest level, the dimension of the square was 100 x 100 km and each square assigned a two-digit alphabetic code. At the next level, each square map was subdivided into 10 x 10 km maps with assignment of two-digit unique numerical code. Further subdividing the previous level maps into 1 x 1 km dimension map again with two-digit numeric code generated the lowest level maps. Hence, the whole country is divided into 31,500 maps with each 1 x 1 km square map possessing a unique code by appending all three codes e.g. CL 76 42. In addition to that the tablet based enumeration software also had the ability to update, create and remove maps.

3.5.4 Role of National Registers to Enrich Census Activity

Register based Census is now getting much attraction in Census process in many developed countries like Germany, Denmark, Italy etc. A number of countries have already moved to register based census like Denmark and Finland. Some countries have recently transformed their censuses onto register based census. Austria performed a combined (i.e. administrative-register-based with population register based) census in 2011. Whereas, United Kingdom and Canada, despite having the state-of-the-art methods for data collection, are still struggling to cope this challenge. Austria used 8, Estonia used 22 and Poland used 28 administrative registers to build Statistical Registers. All these countries are already having a state of the art automated administrative-registers that are being updated on regular basis.



In Pakistan the success of register-based approach depends upon many factors i.e. quality of data in registers, updation frequency, provision of legal-base, public acceptance level etc. Furthermore, converting data from administrative registers to Census-Register is itself a tedious activity as there may be many important census attributes which may not be present in administrative-registers. But the idea may prove to be better in Areas where field activity is not possible. Similarly, registers can also be used to verify the census results.

3.5.5 Study on Pre-Census Pilot Surveys in Different Countries



A Strategy used to test the questionnaire using a small sample is called a pilot survey. The questionnaire is directed to a percentage of the total sample population, or in more informal cases just to an expediency sample. Many countries are opting new technologies for census purpose so; they are using pilot surveys to cover some percentage of sample population. Iran, Turkey, India, Australia are some countries who conducted pilot surveys before using new technologies in their population census.

Iran conducted pilot survey before going in to population census. A pilot survey was introduced and approved because an updated data was needed in planning organs of the country. Country like Iran where climate socio – economic and cultural conditions was the main choices for pilot census enumeration. Initially total six districts were selected for pilot census. Problems and difficulties Eerie to these areas and ensuing from their social, economic and natural conditions could represent a part of the most important troubles lying in the pilot census survey of similar areas. Pilot census of all these districts were developed and design in such a way that all the gathered results were tested and all the shortcomings and deficiencies are identified in every stage of pilot survey so that they can be detected and removed timely and precisely.

In Turkey pilot census was conducted to test all stages of the census. Two stages application was designed and developed for this purpose. These stages includes

- Controlling enumeration areas
- Application of the questionnaires

Based on the above study the comparative analysis of the countries are as follows

Comparative Study of Data Collection

Country Name		Population (Mil)	Areas (Mil sq. KM)	Literacy Rate (%)	Enumeration Methods				Field Staff	Time Duration (Days)	Usage of Registers
					Self. Enumeration	Tablet Based	PAPI	OCR/ICR			
	Iran (2016)	79.9	1.65	85.5	√	√		√	40,300	60	-
	Turkey (2016)	83.61	0.78	96.15	-	√		-	3,600	90	√
	Egypt (2017)	40.0	1.01	71.2	√	√		√	35,000	60	-
	Bangladesh (2011)	161.7	0.15	58.8	-	-	√	√	-	15	-
	Australia (2016)	23.4	7.69	99.0	√	√	-	-	-	45	√

3.6 Study of Field Operation Mechanism of Different Countries

3.6.1 Comparative Analysis with Regional Countries

a) Bangladesh Census -2021

Census in Bangladesh is planned in 2021 but suffering due to Covid-19. The Project Director of the Population and Housing Census Project will be the coordinator of field activities and maintained liaison with all field level coordinators and higher authority of different relevant organizations. The Director General of Bangladesh

Bureau of Statistics will be the Census Commissioner as well as the National Census Coordinator. The local administration and public representatives will participate in the census activity through census committees already formed for City Corporations, Zilas, Upazilas, Wards, and Unions by the Cabinet Division.

- Map-based control system will be adopted for conducting the census of 2021 along with unique geo code up to holdings/families. Following maps will be developed for 2021 Census. A GIS map based upgraded geo-code along with GPS Code will be the main instrument in developing an efficient control system for reduction of coverage error, improvement of accuracy and timeliness for 2021 census.
- A unique training system for the Enumerators, Supervisors, Zonal officers and Coordinators will be developed using Audio-Visual tools to maintain uniformity of the training at all levels in the Census Operation Activities.
- Enumerators will be appointed after providing intensive proper training with evaluation systems. Successful enumerators whose performances will excellent during pre-census field data collection (zonal operation), will be appointed as supervisor in the next phases.
- Multimodal, E-Census approach will be used for 2021 census.

b) India Census 2021 (Proposed Plan)

Census in India in planned in 2021 and like Bangladesh suffering due to Pandemic. It is planned to conduct Census in two phases

- Phase-1: House listing & Housing Census (HLO) and updation of National Population Register (NPR)
- Phase-2: Population Enumeration (PE)
- National Population Registrar was first prepared in 2010 along with first phase of Census 2011. A few fields of NPR 2010 were updated and Mobile, Aadhaar and Ration Card number were collected during 2015 1 updation exercise. Now planned to update NPR with House listing and Housing Census by linking NPR with registration of birth and death, real time population register will be available leading to register based census in future

Enumeration Procedure (Digital data collection)

- Mobile App
- Self-Enumeration
- Enumerators will use their own devices for data collection
- Management & monitoring will be done through Census web portal (CMMS)
- Minimum descriptive entries through coded responses

Use of Technology

- Mobile App be used for Data Collection
- Web applications developed:

Trainings

- Three tier structure of trainers to train 33,00,000 enumerators and supervisors
- Out of the 90 National Trainers 60 from ORGI and 30 from faculty of State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs)
- Master Trainers will be mostly from States and some from Directorates of Census Operations
- All the 43,000 Field Trainers will be from States/UTs

c) Census Islamic Republic of Iran 2016

According to the Law, the Statistical Centre of Iran was bound to carry out the national population and housing census once each decade. So far, six censuses have been implemented with 10-year interval, during the years 1956,1966,1976,1986, 1996 and 2006. With respect to the changes occurred in age structure and increasing youth population in the country; in 2007, Council of Ministers approved the census to be implemented in a five- year interval in the next stage, accordingly, the seventh and eighth Iranian national census of population and housing were implemented in 2011 and 2016

Planning for the census has been started in 2013 including

- Preconditions for modern census, register-based census
- Preparing address file
- Using the internet for data collection and designing the electronic form
- Preparing for the first census test in 2014

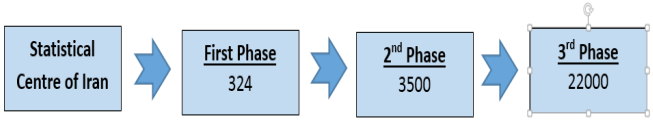
Pilot Census

In 2015, the second and main pilot census was implemented through two following mixed methods namely: internet and face to face interview. Main areas for test: • Address file • Internet self-completion • Software of household questionnaire on the tablet • Evaluation of the questions on religion • Time for completion of the household questionnaire • Evaluation of access methods to absent households • Using back up data on the tablets v Using register data • Evaluation of the enumerator's work load • Group Organization	In 2014, the first pilot census was taken in two cities: Shar-e-Majlesi and Foolad Shahr • Evaluation and comparison of the results through self-administration and face to face interview Evaluation of address file and household coverage • Checking data with other administrative sources • Checking data with agriculture census v Checking data with 2006 and 2011 censuses • Field study • Telephone-assisted survey • Checking data with targeted subsidies data

Hiring of Field Staff System manpower recruitment for the Population and Housing Census 2016 was designed and launched for hiring of field staff. Call for registering was made two months prior to the

census execution period through the Census portal. These applicants were trained and employed after passing the census examination.

Training for accurate data collection and clarification of concepts, eductional programmes were held at three stages for census execution, data processing, administrative and financial affairs.



Centralized and decentralized Distance training: in addition to in person training, distance training was also used during 2nd and 3rd phase of training. Up to 3,300 training workshops were set up for enumerators. Some modules were done using a web-based system developed with technical and financial assistance from UNFPA. Not only are Internet training courses less time-consuming, they are also less costly and provide better coverage of census staff.

De jure method of enumeration used in the Census 2016. In Iran, for the first time, internet-based census was conducted successfully in 2016. Over 47 percent of the households completed the online questionnaires. Census was conducted in two phases, Internet census and Face to Face Interview through Tablet.

For Internet Census the data collection process prevails in the following ways:



When necessary, the questionnaire can be revised in a determined deadline.

Face-to-Face Interview by Tablet

- Visiting all Places by Enumerators
- Face to Face interview

Monitoring was carried out through web-based monitoring with the following specification:

- Online Monitoring of the smallest area of administrative levels (block and village)
- Online monitoring of all enumerators
- Online Monitoring of progress
- Online and on-time precise reporting

d) Turkey Census 2021



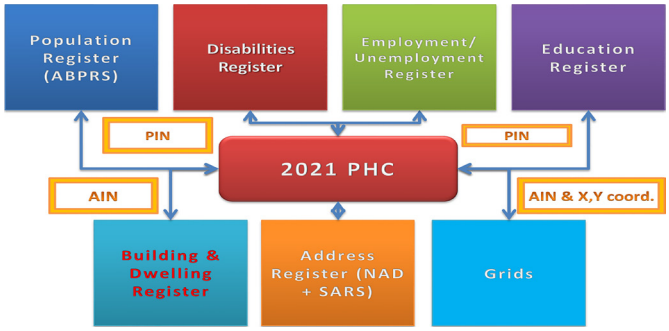
TurkStat plans to establish an integrated system that includes related registe Population and Housing Census (PHC), with the goal of producing timelier, more useful, sustained and less costly annual population statistics. Turkey plans to conduct a register-based census for the 2021 PHC. This method will allow TurkStat to publish census variables annually. To achieve this goal, it is obvious that some basic registers need to be made available, such as population (e.g., demography,

migration, and household), address, education, employment, and building and dwelling registers. Figure below illustrates this "targeted system." This integrated system is known as the Population Characteristics Database (PCD).

Preparations TurkStat have carried out various activities categorized into five areas:

- Legal framework: PHC register based added into 11th development plan (2019-2023)
- Internal organization: Working Groups and Steering Committees established
- Increasing the level of knowledge among census staff
- Producing new census-type statistics,
- Pilot studies.

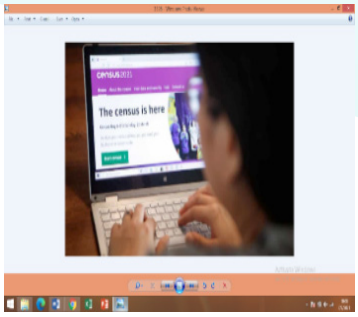
Pilot Studies for evaluation of registers TurkStat is working on a general Risk Management Plan for the 2021 PHC. For assessing the accuracy of the records, regular LFS data would be helpful since ABPRS data has already begun to be used in LFS. Therefore, it should now be easy to link the survey data with the administrative registers. Accordingly, TurkStat planned two separate pilot studies for the areas of "building and dwelling" and "labor force" statistics in the preparation process of the 2021 PHC.



Country	Bangladesh 2021	India 2021	Iran 2016	Pakistan 2017
Planning	2 years	2 years	5 years	Since 2008
Periodicity	Ten Years	Ten Years	five years	Ten years
Pilot Survey	√	√	√	
Method of Enumeration	De- jure	De- jure	De- jure	De- jure
Frame Hierarchy	Country, Divisions, Districts , City Corporations ,upazilas	Country , Province , Districts ,Sub District/ Tehsil/ Talukas , Villages	Province, Sub-province City/ Urban area, Rural , Village, Avenue, Street, Floor/ Apartment, Postal code, Household's fixed, telephone number	Province, Division, Admin District, Census District/Tehsil, Charge, Circle, Block
Enumeration Areas/blocks	4,00,000/120 houses	2,500,000/150-180 houses	95,192/100 houses	168,943/200-250 houses
Digitize Maps	√	Blocks Boundaries formation/ frame updations completed one year before the census	√	Digital (urban) and manual Map (rural).Updation of urban completed in 2013 and rural blocks was initiated in 2015 but not completed
Involvement of Stakeholders	Digitization of documentation of Census reports The expert committee decided for the census in consultation with the experts and stakeholders.	The data users' conference with varicus stakeholders(Central ministries, state governments, academic institutions and International Organizations)	All stakeholders were involved	Key stakeholder were involved International workshop for whole census process July 2016
Trainers	470,000	98 National Trainer, 1800 master trainers 43,500 field trainers, 30 lac enumerators	324 Master Trainers 3500 trainers 22,000 enumerators	Master Trainers – 65 Trainers – 700 120,000 field staff
Modern Technology for Training	√	√ Enumerator will use own devices	√ 47% data collection through internet(self enumeration)	Manual using ICR Forms
Staff	Teachers	Teachers	Diploma, degree holder staff, Male: 57%, Female : 43%	Teachers (2% Female)
Monitoring /Web portal	√	√	√	
Post Evaluation	√	√	√	

3.6.2 Census Coverage Mechanism of Developed Countries

a) US Census 2021



For the 2020 Census, US the Census Bureau started an in-office review of 100 percent of the nation's addresses in September 2015 and updated the address list based on data from multiple sources, including the U.S. Postal Service, tribal, state, and local governments, satellite imagery, and third-party data providers and determine the areas for fieldwork where required. Field work was significantly reduced by motivating people for self-enumeration through communication campaign. US field activates comprise series high-level activities including

- Program Management,
- Management of delivery system and capability requirements
- Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I) establishment
- confidentiality policies,
- Geographic Programs,
- Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA),
- Printing and Distribution of Internet invitations,
- Reminder postcards
- Questionnaire mailing (to support the 2020 Census)
- Paper Data management

Field staff recruitments and training was automated, including recruiting, hiring, training, time and attendance, and payroll. For monitoring and Evaluation Post Enumeration Survey is in process and report will be released in November.

b) Australia Census 2021

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is planning the design and implementation of the 2021 Census in consultation with the community and relevant organizations. The Census is one of the largest and the most important statistical collections undertaken by the ABS.

For self-Enumeration (Unique code through letter with instructions) ABS will send online Census Form to the address of Australians and planning and working on updation of registration has been started in 2016. ABS continue updating their processes and using available technology to provide effective methods for people to participate, and also providing alternatives like paper forms to peoples who are unable to participate in digital census. The Census includes every person, including overseas visitors, in Australia, Norfolk Island, the Territories of Cocos (Keeling)

Islands and Christmas Island on Census night. The Census does not include Australian residents who are out of the country on Census night nor foreign diplomats and their families living in Australia. Participation is compulsory otherwise penalties may apply for refusing to complete the Census from.

The ABS is partnering with IT provider PwC Australia to build and operate the 2021 Census Digital Service. This includes the online form, website and assistance to help people participate in the Census. The service will operate on the Amazon Web Services cloud platform. The security measures also considered, by involving security experts including from Government agencies such as the Australian Cyber Security Centre, and the private sector, to ensure that personal information is secure.

The first field test was conducted in October 2019 to test the impact on data quality from the proposed new and changed topics and questions areas in Wagga, New South Wales and areas south of Brisbane, Queensland. In 2020 they planned a series of tests to analyze remote area strategies, and examine the operational readiness of field staff, systems, processes and venders for the 2021 census. a separate data operation Centre will process the information collected from all digital and paper Census forms.

c) UK Census 2021

UK is also planning Census in 2021 and almost same mechanism as by Australia will be adopted: -

Review of Developed Countries –Field Operation Mechanism

Country	USA	UK	Australia
	2020	2021	2021
Planning	2015-2020	2015-2020	6 years/before releasing 2016
Frequency	Ten Years	Ten Years	Five years
Method	• Use satellite and GPS imagery in 2020 census to identify areas with changes • Verification of those addresses in person.	• An invitation to complete the form online • providing a unique access code (UAC) and website address.	• Unique id code sent to household for self enumeration .
Online & Paper	√	√	√
Field Work	• Internet based, • For non response and areas without internet access paper based questionnaire were sent	• Internet based • Sign Language questionnaire used as well	• Internet based, • For non response and areas without internet access paper based questionnaire were sent
Staff	• Hired temporary and part time workers • Retirees, College students job less • Flexible working hours include days/ evenings/ weekends.	• Any one can register online and training	• Hiring 30,000 field staff, online registration and training
Technology	• Census takers use secure smartphones • Special software is designed to optimize assignments, and real time monitoring • software was used to avoid multiple responses for the same person across census records	• Online application, Dashboards	• OCT 2020 pretest 0.1 million household • A separate Data Operations Centre will process the information collected from all digital and paper Census forms.
PES & Demographic Analysis	Results will be release in Nov 2021 Est. sample size= 10 050 blocks	√	PES sample size 2011= 40,000 households

Chaper 4
Conclusion and Recommendations



4. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the Comprehensive review of Census 2017 process, UN guidelines and the comparative studies of regional/ global countries for questionnaire, Mode of data collection, Communication strategy, Field operation Mechanisms and detailed deliberations in the committee meetings the following issues have been found in the 6th Population& Housing Census 2017 processes which need to be addressed for conducting the 7th Population & Housing Census in the transparent way by involving all stakeholders & by adopting modern technologies and involving all stakeholders. For credibility and wider acceptability

Main Issues Identified

Planning & Coordination

- General public was not fully aware about true census objectives and importance
- Controversies generated due to lack of involvement of all stakeholders in whole census process
- Weak / sluggish coordination / Reporting Mechanism with District management.
- Delayed publicity campaign.
- No involvement of local levels for appropriate delivery of objective.
- Minimal use of social media
- Pilot Census was not conducted
- Census in Phases

Field operations

- Due to rapid growth of population, an issue regarding block size was faced. Maps were not available / updated. Overlapping of Blocks
- Definitions were not clear and issues regarding identification of usual place of residence faced.
- Trainings were not comprehensive and non-usage of modern technologies
- No proper mechanism for evaluation of trainings
- Overlapping issues
- Double counting due movement of population.
- Verification of CNIC from NADRA created controversies may have led to under counting of population
- Army was involved in parallel data collection. Against International Laws/UN principles
- Use of questionnaire designed and printed in 2008
- Manual Data collection

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Vigilance Committees performance at every level was not adequate and unable to fully achieve objectives

- No proper mechanism designed to evaluate Field Quality Control(FQCs) forms
- Modern monitoring Techniques were not used
- Real time monitoring was not carried out
- Absence of Prompt Messaging System
- Non- Usage of GIS Technology for Effective Control and Monitoring
- Post Enumeration Survey not conducted
- (especially Provinces / Political Parties in data compilation process)

Data Collection and Compilation

- Manual Data Collection Delayed Result Generation,
- Controversies generated due to lack of involvement of all stakeholders (especially Provinces / Political Parties in data compilation process)
- Lack of Online Progress Review

4.1 Compliance of UN Principles for Census

After thorough review of the 6th population & Housing Census 2017 Process and reviewing UN Principles for conducting census, it is found that Successful and internationally acceptable Census is possible if the following guidelines are followed by aligning them to ground realities of the countries:

- Agreement and Engagement of Public: is required for awareness, Participation and ownership
- Individual enumeration - information on each enumerated person
- Simultaneity - unique and well defined reference period
- Universality – Count every person residing and/or present in the country at a defined singular point in time.
- Small area data - data on the number and characteristics of the population and housing related to the smallest geographic areas of the country, with confidentiality
- Defined periodicity - the census should be taken at regular intervals (5 or 10 years).
- Training- Guides/manuals in local Languages, by using innovative technology
- Monitoring –Effective System to monitor the progress of the operation for correction of errors and to make necessary adjustments in the course of the fieldwork
- Evaluation- Post Enumeration Survey and Demographic Analysis.

Keeping in view the above guidelines the committee has prepared comprehensive recommendations for conducting of 7th population & Housing for credible results and wider acceptability

4.2 Planning Process & Designing Process

Effective and comprehensive Planning & Designing is a prerequisite for successful completion of 7th

Population & Housing Census. The committees after detail deliberations have recommended that the whole process must be designed in a transparent way by involving all stakeholders including Provinces, Policy Makers Academia for their ownership and avoiding the issues faced in the 6th Population & Housing Census. Following steps must be followed for proper planning of process:

a) Dedicated Census Unit & Census Master Plan

For effective planning of census, a dedicated Census Planning Unit is essential which should address both the technical & operational issues and play effective role in development of the census methodology (Questionnaire, Data Collection Methods, Field Operation Mechanism, Training, Logistics etc.) and aligned them as per the ground realities of the country. Further the committee strongly recommends that 7th Population & housing census must be designed with "Project Approach" this would provide systematic application of all steps, including monitoring & evaluation and third party validation. For this purpose, a detailed road map with Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and may be developed on each and every step- From Start to the Finalization of results (Budget Preparation, preparation of materials, training schedules, duration of data collection etc.) for proper monitoring, evaluation and timely completion of activities.

b) Updation of Area Frame and Maps

Area frame play a vital role in conducting of census therefore, the committee after reviewing the areas frame and maps updation mechanism adopted for the 6th Population & Housing Census and examining the practices used for frame updation in Regional countries (India, Bangladesh) and recommends that Delimitation and Updation exercise must be started before two year of start of census operation. Further according to UN Principles GPS and GIS software, and satellite imagery should be used for preparation of small scale, large scale and regional maps for census. Keeping in view the countries experience the committee has proposed the following recommendations for the upcoming census.

- Delimitation of areas and updation of maps of all blocks must be completed before start of field operation to ensure the complete field coverage.
- The Frame must be freeze before six months to the start of field operation. to avoid any ambiguity regarding Urban/ rural and District/ Tehsil boundaries. The Provincial Governments may be bound to provide the updated hierarchy before freezing the frame.
- Digitized Census Block maps prepared by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) may be verified by the revenue as well as administration of urban areas before census.)
- For census 2022 it is recommended that Digital Maps may be provided to the to the enumerator for enumeration activities
- All big blocks may be bifurcated before the census operation.
- Special mechanism may be developed for updation of block during field operation if discrepancy found.
- Description of Census Block, may be prepared in Urdu and English.

c) Involvement of Stakeholders

One of the biggest challenges that Census face is securing and sustaining the support of key

stakeholders, including the public. To advance a strong case for census in order to gain sustained public acceptance, it is essential to

- Engage all stakeholders i.e. Data users, Political & ethnic groups, universities & academia at every stage of the planning process and during the life cycle of Census.
- Conduct of workshops for sensitization of the all stakeholders including General public to aware about the objective of the census).
- The census plan must be shared in advance with parliamentarians as well as major political parties of the country.

4.3 Security Arrangement for Field Operations

It is found during review that keeping in view the security situation in 2017 and fact that Population & census data is linked with the representation in assemblies and resource allocation, (there are always chances of over reporting of numbers in some particular areas), Armed forces were involved to discourage the practice of Over reporting as observed in the 1991 and 2011 House listing operation. However, the role of armed forces was not clearly defined in the process and army was also involved in parallel data collection, which is against the International Standards. It is worth mentioning that as per International Standard, census should be conducted by independent Civil body, and there should be no role of any other agency, therefore Parallel data collection is against the UN principals and should be avoided.

Keeping in view the particular ground realities of Pakistan the committee is of view that as security conditions have been considerably improved, therefore blanket decision of used of Armed Forces in the 7th Population & Housing Census may be avoided and hybrid area-specific approach may be adopted by consulting all provinces. To provide security and to avoid any inconvenience during the process, three tie security arrangements can be made.

- Areas with no security issues can be dealt by the enumerators alone, however the District Management may be directed to depute law and enforcement agencies during census process to avoid any unforeseen events.
- Police can accompany enumerators in areas of some concern, and army may be deputed at District/ Tehsil level as the Rapid Response Force.
- Army be involved to provide security in areas where the security situation is of a bigger concern.
- However, keeping in view the importance of matter, Involvement of Armed Forces regarding security issue may particularly be discussed with provinces and political parties and decision may be taken with consensus to avoid any controversy in the future

4.4 Enumeration Methodology for 7th Population & Housing Census

Complete coverage – Universality i.e. Count every person residing and/or present in the country at a defined singular point can be ensured in two ways:

- complete listing or counting of dwellings or addresses; and

- counting of all person living in the country at the time of a census.

The committee during the review of the methodology adopted for the 6th Population and Housing Census found that De-Jure method of enumeration was adopted in all censuses of Pakistan. However, certain quarters have shown their concerns that this methodology may under count the population of the specific area. The committee has done extensive study of the enumeration methodologies used by the Regional Countries (India, Bangladesh, Iran and Turkey) and developed countries (US, UK, Australia) and observed that most of the countries have adopted De-Jure method except Turkey in 2011, used De-Facto method by imposing curfew.

The Committee has proposed following recommendations for the 7th Population & Housing Census.

Keeping in view the practices in the region it is proposed that De-Jure methodology may be adopted for the upcoming 7th Population and Housing Census 2022 for comparability with previous census.

4.5 Questionnaire for 7th Population & Housing Census

The committee observed that the 6th Population & Housing Census-2017 has been quite unique in the sense that it was undertaken after 19 years. It was actually planned in 2008 but could not be undertaken because of law and order situation in the country. Two questionnaires (Short Form-2 & Long Form-2A) were designed as per practices of census-1998. Since, the questionnaire for 6th Population & Housing Census were printed in 2008, therefore, the requirements of data users communicated time-to-time and the changed ground realities were not reflected in the used questionnaire.

The committee had exclusively reviewed the questionnaires of 6th Population & Housing Census with Seven Regional countries (Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Turkey & Iran) and Three developed countries (USA, UK and Australia) and observed that the questionnaire should comprised of most important/relevant indicators as per data requirement/stakeholders suggestions. It has been found that the questionnaires of most developed countries contain only 5 to 6 questions regarding population because of their strong Register Based System. After detailed study, the committee recommended that: -

- The Census questionnaire should be strictly in relevance to the Objectives of Census and short as possible to increase the quality of data.
- Two questionnaires may be designed i.e.
- 1st House listing Form - 4 to 6 Questions
- 2nd Main Census Form (Short Form) - 10 to 12 Questions on
  - Demographic Characteristics 8 Questions i.e. Age, gender, religion, ethnicity, Nationality Education attainment, Literacy and Disability, migration etc.
  - Housing 6 Questions i.e. Number of Rooms, Electricity, Water, Gas, Toilet, Construction Material, Gender of Household Owner etc.,
- Registration of population system should be systematic so that the census questionnaire may be made short as possible.
- As the upcoming census has been planned digital therefore, no need of Control Form and no need of REN form. (Proposed Suggestions are at Annex 33)

It is further recommended that a Dedicated Technical Committee may be constituted by involving all relevant stakeholders to finalize the minute details of the questionnaire.

4.6 Pilot Census

Pilot census is the pre-requisite before the census to check out the feasibility of the methodology and mechanism to be adopted as per International standards. However, Sixth Population & Housing Census missed this critical element. Going through comparative study of census operation of different regional & global countries, it is found that almost all countries conducted Pilot Census before full fledge operations to validated the census tools and the methodologies.

The committee strongly recommends that Pilot Census must be conducted before the Seventh Population & Housing Census so that ambiguities may be found out and the methodology may be tested in accordance. Further as it has been planned to conduct next census "Digitally" therefore it is imperative to conduct the pilot in all provinces to test run the whole process for risk management & disaster recovery.

4.7 Communication Advocacy and Publicity

The recommendations for the Communication, Advocacy and publicity campaign of 7th population census are made after comprehensive review of UN Guidelines, challenges faced during publicity of 6th Population and Housing Census, the reservations of Stakeholders (data users, provinces, Government & private organizations, ethnic groups, hard-to-count groups etc), findings of international observers on 6th Housing and Population Census publicity strategy, literature review of communication strategy of Regional & Developed countries and changing scenario due to digitization.

a) Publicity Campaign from beginning till End

The publicity campaign will be launched well before start of the Census Operation till its completion in all phases with a focus of regularly interacting the masses through appropriate media interventions to engage their interest and cooperation in the success of Census Data collection regime

b) Establishment of Dedicated Media Cell

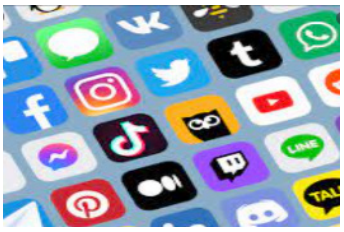
To achieve this target first step is formation of dedicated media cell for census. The Media cell will be responsible for planning and implementation of publicity campaign. The Media cell will develop a work plan with timelines and milestones to be achieved as planned. This media cell will design an appropriate Public Awareness Campaign. Skillful publicity officers will be recruited at central and regional level. Uniform training of these publicity officers for a uniform publicity campaign is important.

c) Development and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material

To give census 2022 a brand image, following IEC material will be developed:

- An exclusive census logo will be developed.

- A Census Brochure that will be widely distributed down to the grass root level to be used in local publicity campaigns. Copies will also be circulated to donors and schools. Enumerators and supervisors will distribute them during the listing exercise that will be conducted a few days prior to enumeration.
- A large no of color posters will be printed in different local languages and distributed down to the mohallah level. They will be displayed at places where people gather, including schools, hospitals, post offices, banks, shops and markets.
- Short songs with census message lyrics and entertaining and educative dramas will be broadcasted in different languages through radio and television at fixed times and on certain days of the week.
- Several census slogans promoting the importance of participating in the census will
- Be disseminated through flyers and will be broadcast by radio.
- Merchandising will also be used for promotion as t-shirts, caps, stickers, calendars with census logo and messaging will be used by PBS staff especially enumerators and supervisors. These will also be distributed.



d- Community Awareness Program (CAP)

The media group will arrange community awareness programs to catch the attention of interested groups like seminars, census walks, census in schools etc. it will also introduce different innovative activities like issuance of postal ticket / coins, poster, flyer and slogan designing competition. Use of census floats, census logo on cars that are in use of PBS, branding of census offices, can be used to promote this National activity.

e Media Campaign at Local Level

For addressing the local communities, it is necessary to broadcast audio/ video messages in local languages. This methodology will create more confidence in the community on Census.

Enumerators may involve local influential like street bureaucracy, Imam masjid, bishops, peer & scholars etc. especially in rural areas where use of social media is minimal. Using of Hujra Baithak and Minber Masjid for effective communication of census message in Rural areas will also be developed.

f Engagement of Social Media

The media are important stakeholders that would effectively disseminate the census message to Public education through radio and television. The media campaign will be started at the time the pilot census will be conducted and will continue till end. Electronic, print, social and other media can be effectively used to convey the message. Census Web Page, Radio and TV Programs like broadcasting census Anthem and short skits, SMS, addressing Queries of stakeholders through Media and Press briefings, using of twitter and face book page to spread the message.

g Consultation, confidence building and continuous involvement of Stakeholders

Defining the target audience / stakeholders and developing a proper communication mechanism with stake holders at different tiers of local administration, provinces, government and private organizations, data users, ethnic groups, collaborating partners, persons with disabilities etc. is essential to evolve a proper communication strategy. A comprehensive communication program involves sensitization of elected representatives of assemblies / public leaders / academicians and other stakeholders. Consultation can either be obtained physically or through website, social media or online questions.



h Census Publicity as an essential Part of Manual / Training /Field Operation

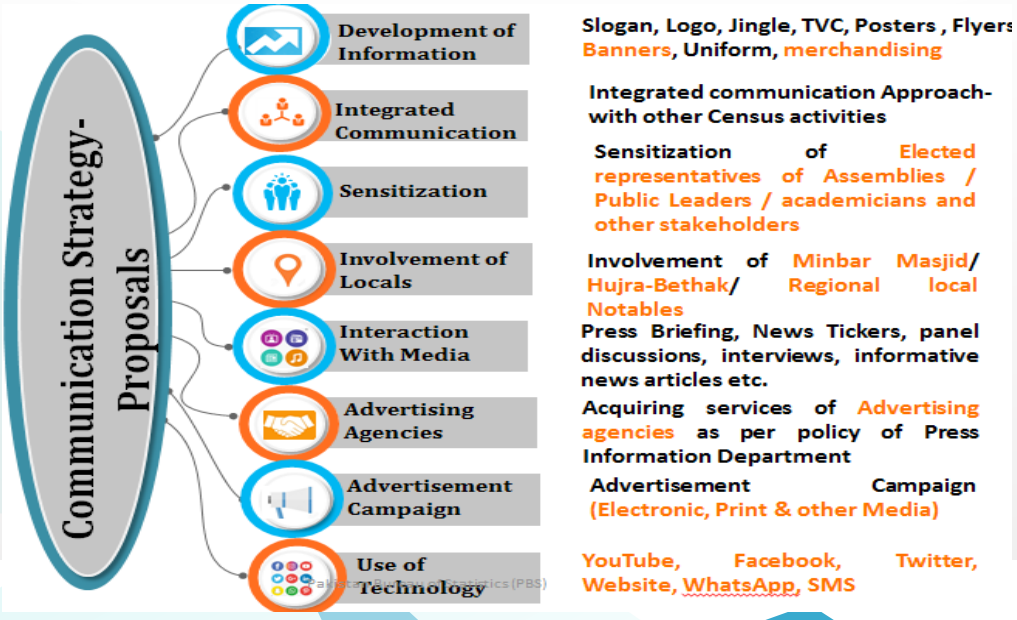
Considering the deployment of large number of enumerators and supervisory staff in process of data collection, their services be also utilized as torch-bearers of nation-wide campaign for engaging the public directly in the forthcoming Census operation. For the said purpose, they should be trained on inter-personal communication and be provided with very visible uniforms/vests bearing census logo, emblems and slogan etc. They will also be taught the strategy of Involving of Minbar Masjid/ Hujra-Bethak/ Regional local Notables etc. to influence general public.

i Monitoring

It is also recommended to continuously observe the publicity campaign for monitoring and evaluation at grass root and national level. It must be ensured that any disinformation or negativity spread about the process of census by any group must be immediately addressed.

The publicity campaign designed according to above mentioned recommendations will not only educate the general public about importance of Population Census, but will also ensure the confidentiality of shared information, clear their concepts regarding questionnaire, send reminder to those who are late in recording information and give assurance of sharing census results with data users.

The Summary of recommendations regarding the Communication Strategy is depicted in following Figure



4.8 Field Operation Methodology

a) Coordination & Communication Mechanism

The committee review that during the 6th Population & Housing Census 2017, provincial government/ district management was involved in the hiring, training and deployment of field staff in the area under jurisdiction. The respective district/tehsil/Agency administration was the overall In-charge of Field Monitoring Committees and responsible to ensure complete coverage of the area with quality assurance, accordingly provided "Completion Certificates" for complete coverage of the area under their area of jurisdiction. However, the coordination/ mechanism was weak and sluggish.

The committee reviewed that approximately 200,000 field staff was hired for the 6th Population & Housing Census with ten percent reserve staff. Further after reviewing the issues faced in the 6th Population & Housing Census & different countries experiences it is recommended by the committee that:

- Increase the reserve staff from 10% to 15%.
- Involve more female enumerators for quality data collection and option of using LHW may be explored as they are usually local and have better understanding of the socio context of area especially for data collection of Sample form
- Involvement of Graduate level students' along with teachers may be made for training, data collection & monitoring. Students may be hired from all over the Pakistan through Higher Education commission(HEC).

4.9 Training



Field Operation is based on effective training and proper training of the census staff is a vital component in the successful conduct of Census. The committee reviewed the training procedure for the 6th Population & Housing Census 2017 and Regional/ developed countries training mechanism and found that all countries have planned the training activity using modern technologies, with sufficient time and monitoring of the training process. In the light of countries experience, the committee recommended the training of field staff by adopting the following for the upcoming census.

d Inclusive training

Training will be imparted to all individual involved in the Census operations to get clarity about all the concept and definition of the questionnaire. Training may be imported through group of trainees i.e. for IT, Media and for hard copy/manual training.

Training Including Technological interventions

Training Manual with audio-video clips for each question will be developed to better understand the theme of the questions. Separate video films and presentation for each level may be prepared for training of field staff, Supervisory staff and senior management of Provincial level.

Duration of Training

Training with sufficient time i.e. more than five days may be imparted in three phases as per past practice with one or two days for field visit/practical to make enumerators more clear about the questions. This will help enumerators to better probe the interviewer and getting the accurate response.

e Involvement of female trainers

Involvement of more female trainers is recommended to better convey the definition and concept of questions of long form during the filed operation to increase the response rate.

f Monitoring and Evaluation of trainers & Trainees

Mechanism for field training monitoring and evaluation must be developed so that field data collection be completed successfully. The monitoring will enable to filter the trainers suitable to be master trainer and also to appoint supervisors in the field. For the effective Supervision / Monitoring of Training following step can be undertaken: -

- Training of field staff i.e. Enumerator, Supervisor and Charge Superintendent may be imparted using technological interventions like videos for filling up forms and Use of IEC
- Training may also be conducted of Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, Census District Officers (CDOs) and member of vigilance teams for filling up of Performa prepared for Supervision.
- Training may also be supervised by PBS and other responsible stakeholders.
- Orientation may also be arranged for Chief Secretary, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and members of coordination committees of Admin Districts, Divisional, Provincial level and techniques of supervision and filling of Performa may also be guided.
- Local elected people i.e. councilor, MPA and MNA may also be involved in census process and they may also be oriented for spot checking during census. Special Performa can be prepared for these politicians to supervise the field operation if deserved.
- PBS Officers/Officials monitor / supervise training and visit training sessions frequently during training of field staff for effective training due to the fact the data quality based on good and efficient field coverage of census staff.

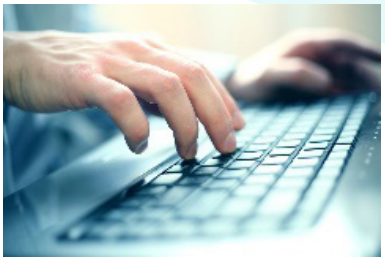
4.10 Mode of Data Collection

Short Comings: -

The Committee reviewed the Data Collection & Data Processing of 6th Population and Housing Census and pointed out the different shortcomings occurred because of Manual Data Collection and Processing and limited involvement of latest tools and techniques. Extensive process review revealed that due to manual data collection, PBS faced the number of problems like overlapping of census blocks, unidentified left over areas, Missing of Real-time Monitoring features; absence of progress review, real-time trend analysis, rapid communication with field force. As well as without Geo tagging of structures etc. resulted in ineffective management and delayed compilation of final results approximately by time lag of

2 years. Whereas, regional and global countries shifted their census process on latest tools and techniques to make them more transparent and acceptable to every stakeholder beside better management through real-time dashboards etc.

Comparative study:



On the basis of detailed comparative study carried out by Committee it was observed that Iran, Egypt & Australia used Hybrid data collection methods comprising of Self-Enumeration, Tablet Based data collection, as well as manual data collection in some area. It was observed that latest enumeration methods i.e. Self-Enumeration was successfully implemented in Iran by 48.5%. It was further observed that Bangladesh and India are planning to use latest tools like CAPI & Self Enumeration for their proposed Population Census 2021. Moreover, Turkey and Australia have also incorporated the concept of Register based Census along with other methods like Self-Enumeration, Tablet Based during Population Census 2011 & 2016, respectively.

Keeping in view the shortcomings in the 6th Population and Housing Census and the comparative studies it is recommended that:

- Multi-mode Data Collection Models (Self-Enumeration, Tablet Based and Paper Based etc.) for 7th Population & Housing Census to make the census process more transparent and widely accepted by the masses in order to build confidence building measures on this national level assignment.
- The Committee further suggested that in-line with international practices and UN Principals census registers may be identified and updated so that Registers (Population Register (PR), Education Register, Employment & Unemployment and Building and Dwelling (BDR)) may also be used for 8th Population Census like other countries.

Multi-mode Data Collection - 7th Population & Housing Census

The details of proposed data collection methods are as follows: -



a) Self-Enumeration: Like other countries, a fully secured Web-based Self-Enumeration portal will be launched prior to Fifteen days of Census Field Enumeration (Tablet Based). In order to make the system transparent, fool proof and acceptable Self Enumeration will be carried out in two steps: In FIRST STEP General Public will be provided access to the web-portal for self-enumeration by using a secure login/password (authenticated through their cell number), subsequently a Unique Token / QR Code will be issued through portal after completion of self-enumeration. In SECOND STEP the field enumerator (deputed for tablet based data collection) will physically visit the household and verify the QR Code (in case self-enumeration already done) which was issued during first-step, and the Enumeration process will be finalized by Physical Verification and Geo-Tagging of Household. Self-Enumeration is being supported due to large coverage of internet and usage of smart phones in the country (93% Mobile Phones Users and 90.14% Internet Users). (approx. coverage: 5 -10%). The committee recommended to pilot this

in 7th population & Housing census and based on results, it can be launched on higher scale in 8th Population & Housing Census

b) Tablet Based Enumeration: In this mode of data collection, the Enumerator will enumerate household data (both in Online/Offline Mode) at block level through tablet device and verify already self-enumerated household through self-enumeration portal. At the end Geo-Tagging of Structures will be carried out by the field Enumerator. The enumerator will use pre-installed Digital Census Block Map in Tablet Device which will enable him to identify the block boundaries to avoid block-overlapping and left-over-areas which was happened in 6th Population & Housing Census -2017 (approx. coverage: 85% -90%).

c) Paper Based Enumeration: The conventional Paper Based Data Collection Mode will be used as per previous practice, in the remote and sensitive areas and as an alternate method where needed. It has also been observed that even developed countries are still using Paper Based Method of data collection as an alternate measure. (approx. coverage: 1% - 2%). (details of all methods and working mechanism is at Annex-34)

4.11 Monitoring & Supervision of Field work

After detailed review of all process, comparative studies and UN guidelines, it is recommended that a sound Monitoring & Quality Control System may be devised for successful execution and completion of field work. For complete coverage and real time mentoring, Geo tagging of all structures must be done.

Geo-tagging of Structures:



Digital Census will enable PBS to Geo-Tag all structures of country in each and every census block level like household, hospitals, Small Medium & Large Establishments, Religious Places, Educational Institutions and Economic activities based houses (cottage industries) etc. This will help in future to conduct specific design surveys and their sample frames and reaping of other allied benefits of geo-tagging like monitoring, area coverage etc.

Foe effective monitoring



- Well trained & equipped staff must be involved to organize a complete monitoring system at every stage.
- An internet-based dashboard system must be developed for real time monitoring and to cross-check the data by the supervisors and rectify it immediately.
- A complaint center may be launched to resolve the issues and it should be headed by the District Commissioner.
- Establishment of control rooms in field and HQ / Provincial / District levels are needed for proper mechanism of problem solving in the field and any complaints.
- Real time supervision through customized dashboard may also be provided to the

- hierarchy Supervisor, Charge Superintendent, Census District Officer (CDO), DC, Commissioner and their committees.
- Special Quality Control Forms (FQC) be designed to check the quality control and their fulfillment must be ensured in time. These forms must be analyzed and processed in the field
- Proper guidelines/ mechanism may be adopted for those who could not be enumerated during census operation.

4.12 Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

PES is the most important part of census exercise in every country to determine the coverage and quality of census data. Unfortunately, this has not been practiced in last two Censuses. In order to increase credibility of the Census results and confidence of stakeholders it is strongly recommended to conduct post evaluation survey. Efforts must be made to design the PES in planning process with sufficient budget and adequate methodology. It is also Recommended that PES be conducted through latest technique i.e. CATI for resource management.

4.13 Demographic Analysis

A committee of demographers and researchers may be made to gain their expertise and the accordance of demographics in our region and for the analysis of demographic trends. The Demographics should be included in the training material so that the enumerator may know the worth of it.

Proposed New Initiatives

4.14 Central Monitoring and Management System

The committee also reviewed that Regional/developed countries and observed that Bangladesh developed strong central coordination mechanism where the Director General of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics acted as the National Coordinator and Census Commissioner and a Standing Technical Committee, comprised of well-known experts in various disciplines, was formed to provide advice on various matters relating to the Census.(as done in 6th Population & housing Census in Pakistan) In India, the Central Monitoring & Management System has been developed, who managed and monitor all the census operation like appointment of Enumerators, Supervisors, assigning the enumeration blocks/ Supervisory circles and NPR related work is proposed. Turkey constituted a strong census advisory committee to ensure a smooth census operation.

Keeping in view the above practices, it is proposed that for Proper Coordination, Effective Monitoring, Credibility and Ownership of whole census process, National Census Coordination Center (N3C) (model of NCOC) may be established to oversee the Coordination & Management of Census and for taking appropriate policy decisions with following hierarchy: -

4.15 Census Support Centers-Tehsil Level

Since, the 7th Population & Housing Census is going to be conducted digitally first time in the country, therefore, in order to keep the process smooth and ensuring availability of system alive 24/7, and end-user and field-enumerator support, Dedicated Census Support Centers will be established at Tehsil level. These centers will act as backbone for census field operations having main responsibilities of Handing/ Taking of handheld devices, Installation & Configuration of Apps etc. Moreover, they will perform every support function in the field. The Census Support Centers will also act as Control Room and Complaint Inquiry Office etc.

4.16 Online Census Monitoring Dashboards

7th Population & Housing Census is being carried out digitally, therefore, online Monitoring

Dashboards will be designed for Top Level Management and all other stakeholders to enable them for effective monitoring of census operations and appropriate prompt decision making. A National Census Coordination Centre (N3C) will also be equipped with well-designed multi-purpose dashboards for monitoring, trend analysis and day-to-day decision making for successful completion of the National Task.



4.17 Access to Self-Information:

A mechanism may be designed to authorize general public to view their respective enumeration data through secure login/password during census activity for their satisfaction / verification (if required) as was demanded by the Technical Committee on Data Processing of Sindh Government during 6th Population & Housing Census. Respondent can report about discrepancy in his data to Census Support Centre established at Tehsil Level (if any). Call Centers equipped with Interactive Voice Response (IVR) technology may be adopted for not only complaint resolution but also for data validation and verification.

4.18 Smart Updation of Records:

Original Results of the Census will be locked with reference dates of Census. However, for smart updation of records under the UN Principals the general masses will be informed through media / portal and social media to update their records through a well-designed customized web-application using authentication code. This exercise will help to real time updation of records like Births, Death, Education and other important indicators In-line with afore UN principals. This innovative technique will help to create deferent insights/ reports of multiple updated indicators. By adopting this mechanism PBS will be enabled to design short surveys following the census in efficient, cost effective and timely manner.

Chaper 5
Summary of the Recommendations



5. Summary of the Recommendations

5.1 Methodology & Confidence Building Measures

- Ensure Universality: Counting of whole population residing in country at time of census irrespective of it Status/ Holder of CNIC or not
- Clarity regarding the Primary objective of Census (Policy Planning Purposes) for awareness of General Public
- Census may be conducted "Digitally" with Real time monitoring
- Census must be conducted simultaneously in shortest possible time
- For Ownership of Process & Results: Engagement of all stakeholders, i.e. Provincial Governments, Elected representatives Notables & Academia etc.
- Clearly define methodology: De-jure/ De-facto
- Adoption of UN guidelines by aligning them to ground realities
- Do not link/ cross check any data with NADRA
- Role of Armed Forces may be decided at Higher Political level with involvement of all provinces
- For Proper Coordination, Effective Monitoring, Credibility and Ownership of whole census process, National Census Coordination Center (N3C) (model of NCOC) may be established

5.2 Field Operations

- Exhaustive Frame for Complete Coverage
- Availability of Updated and Digitized maps
- Ensure Conduct of Pilot Survey
- Main Census form should be short, relevance to objective of Census
- Along with Teachers & Revenue staff, option of using LHWs and students may be considered
- Number of female enumerators will be Increased
- Development of Census Support Centers at tehsil level for effective coordination, monitoring and IT Support
- Geo tagging of all structures for Complete Coverage and robust Monitoring & Evaluation
- Public Campaign has to begin early and extend right up to the release of the first initial results
- Communication Strategy with involvement of locals, Minbar/masjid, Hujra/ Bhaitak etc.
- Engagement of Social Media
- Call Centers equipped with Interactive Voice Response (IVR) technology may be adopted for not only complaint resolution but also for data validation and verification.
- Comprehensive trainings by adopting Digital Interventions with sufficient time at each level.
- Ensure conduct of Post Enumeration Survey for Quality & Coverage Evaluation.

Annexures



Annexures

Annnex-1

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

Karachi, dated the 3rd January, 2017.

NOTIFICATION

NO.SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-16/08 In pursuance to the instructions contained in the Field Operation Plan for 6th Population and Housing Census issued by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, the Government of Sindh is pleased to constitute **"Taluka level Census Coordination and Vigilance Team"** to coordinate in the matters of National Census Operation to ensure smooth and accurate conduct of 6th Population and Housing Census within the respective Talukas of province of Sindh, with the following composition:-

1.	Assistant Commissioner/Census District Officer	Chairman
2.	Captain/Lieutenant, Pakistan Army	Member
3.	Taluka Police Officer	Member
4.	Taluka Education Officer (Primary/Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary)(Male/ Female)	Member
5.	Representative/SA of Pakistan Board of Statistics, Assistant Census Commissioner / Statistical Officer	Member/ Secretary
6.	Any co-opted Female from Government or Private Organization or NGO	Member

-RIZWAN MEMON-
CHIEF SECRETARY SINDH

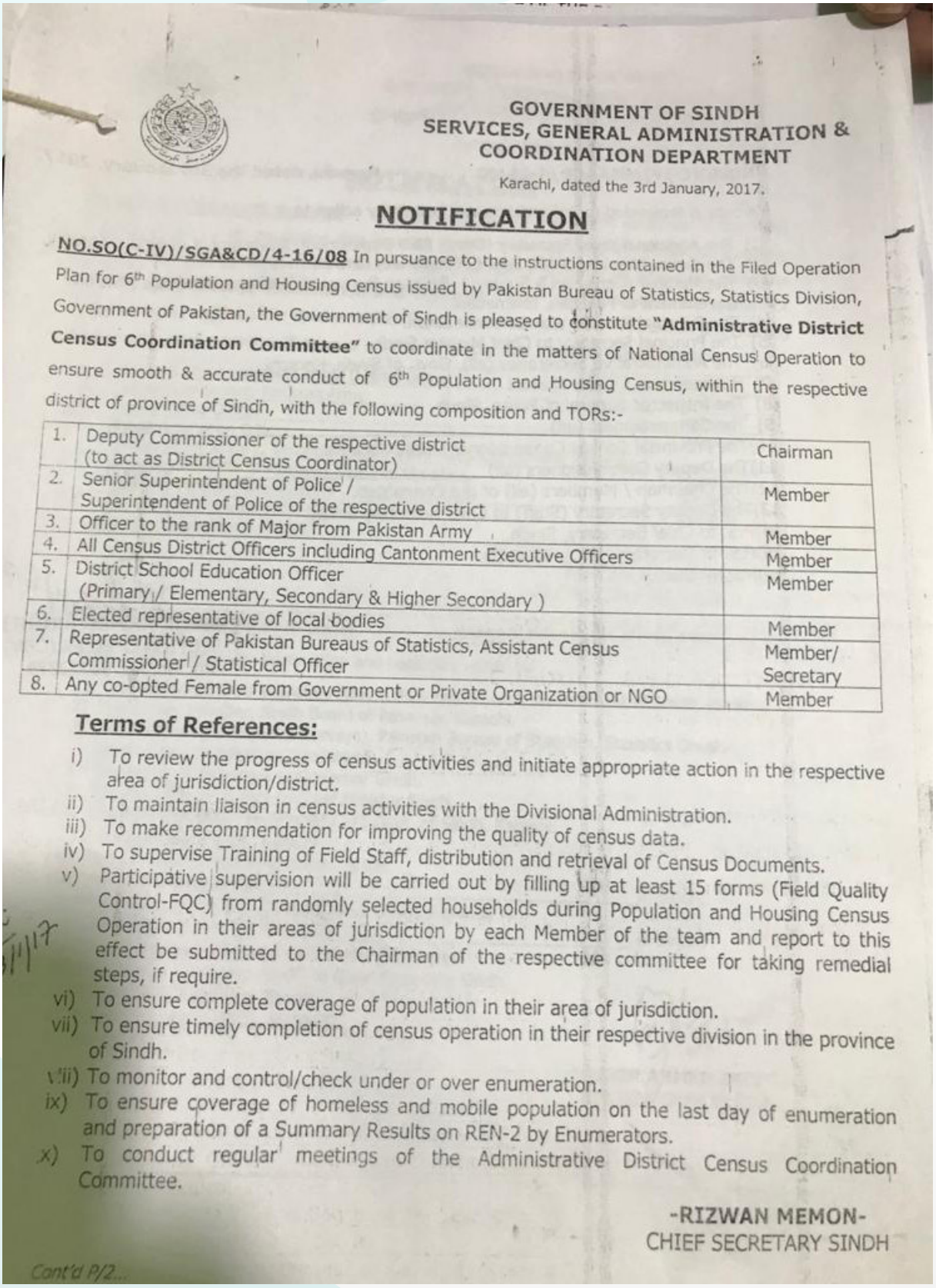
NO.SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-16/08 **Karachi, dated the 3rd January, 2017.**

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

1) The Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), P&D Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
2) The Senior Member, Sindh Board of Revenue, Karachi.
3) The Member (Censuses & Surveys), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
4) The Principal Secretary to Governor Sindh.
5) The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister Sindh.
6) The Administrative Secretaries (all), Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
7) Headquarters 5 Core, Karachi
8) The Inspector General of Police, Sindh.
9) The Commissioners (all) _____ in Sindh.
10) The Provincial Census Commissioner Sindh, Karachi.
11) The Deputy Commissioners (all) _____ in Sindh.
12) The Chairman / Members (all) of the Committee.
13) The Deputy Secretary (Staff) to Chief Secretary Sindh.
14) P.S. to Chief Secretary, Sindh.
15) P.S. to Secretary (I&C), SGA&CD.
16) Master file.

03/1/2017.

(WAZIR AHMED BROHI)
SECTION OFFICER (C-IV)



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION &
COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

Karachi, dated the 3rd January, 2017.

NOTIFICATION

NO.SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-16/08 In pursuance to the instructions contained in the Filed Operation Plan for 6th Population and Housing Census issued by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, the Government of Sindh is pleased to constitute **"Administrative District Census Coordination Committee"** to coordinate in the matters of National Census Operation to ensure smooth & accurate conduct of 6th Population and Housing Census, within the respective district of province of Sindh, with the following composition and TORs:-

1.	Deputy Commissioner of the respective district (to act as District Census Coordinator)	Chairman
2.	Senior Superintendent of Police / Superintendent of Police of the respective district	Member
3.	Officer to the rank of Major from Pakistan Army	Member
4.	All Census District Officers including Cantonment Executive Officers	Member
5.	District School Education Officer (Primary / Elementary, Secondary & Higher Secondary)	Member
6.	Elected representative of local bodies	Member
7.	Representative of Pakistan Bureaus of Statistics, Assistant Census Commissioner / Statistical Officer	Member/ Secretary
8.	Any co-opted Female from Government or Private Organization or NGO	Member

Terms of References:

i) To review the progress of census activities and initiate appropriate action in the respective area of jurisdiction/district.
ii) To maintain liaison in census activities with the Divisional Administration.
iii) To make recommendation for improving the quality of census data.
iv) To supervise Training of Field Staff, distribution and retrieval of Census Documents.
v) Participative supervision will be carried out by filling up at least 15 forms (Field Quality Control-FQC) from randomly selected households during Population and Housing Census Operation in their areas of jurisdiction by each Member of the team and report to this effect be submitted to the Chairman of the respective committee for taking remedial steps, if require.
vi) To ensure complete coverage of population in their area of jurisdiction.
vii) To ensure timely completion of census operation in their respective division in the province of Sindh.
viii) To monitor and control/check under or over enumeration.
ix) To ensure coverage of homeless and mobile population on the last day of enumeration and preparation of a Summary Results on REN-2 by Enumerators.
x) To conduct regular meetings of the Administrative District Census Coordination Committee.

-RIZWAN MEMON-
CHIEF SECRETARY SINDH

Cont'd P/2...

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
AND CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

NO:SO(C-IV)SGA&CD/4-16/08 The Government of Sindh is pleased to constitute Provincial Census Coordination Committee to coordinate the management issues relating to Census Operation i.e. nomination of Focal persons, monitoring the progress and coordinate with Federal Government for Census activity, raising of field force for Census Operation and distribution of financial resources to District/ Tehsil/ Taluka administration to perform Census Activities.

2. Following is the composition with TORs:-

1.	Chief Secretary Sindh	Chairman
2.	A Senior Officer of Pakistan Armed Forces	Member
3.	Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department	Member
4.	Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Home Department, Govt. of Sindh.	Member
5.	Senior Member, Sindh Board of Revenue.	Member
6.	Secretary (I&C), SGA&CD, Government of Sindh.	Member
7.	Secretary, Local Government and Housing & Town Planning Department	Member
8.	Secretary, Health Department, Government of Sindh	Member
9.	Secretary, Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh	Member
10.	Inspector General of Police, Sindh.	Member
11.	Director General, Military Land and Cantonments	Member
12.	All Divisional Commissioners, Sindh.	Member
13.	Deputy Commissioners of Karachi Division	Member
14.	Any co-opted female from Government or Private Organization or NGO	Member
15.	Provincial Census Commissioner	Member/ Secretary

Terms of Reference:

i. To ensure smooth conduct of census operation.
ii To nominate Focal Person for effective coordination among Federal Government and Provinc Government Departments.
iii. To supervise population and Housing operation in the province.
iv To mobilize all resources in the province to ensure credible and transparent census with in province.
v To conduct frequent meetings of the Committee to apprise the all stakeholders about progress of Census work.
vi To impress upon Members of the Committee to supervise the census work in the field.
vii To issue instructions, to Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners/ Census Dis Officers and others Government Departments to act upon the instructions promptly for sm census activities.
viii To make recommendations, for improving the quality of Census Data
ix To ensure complete coverage of Population in their area of jurisdictio
x To ensure timely completion of the Census Operation in the Provinc
xi To monitor and control under or over enumeration.

Annex-2

REGISTERED No. M-302

The Gazette of Pakistan

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2017

PART III

Other Notifications and orders, etc., issued by the Government of Pakistan

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, REVENUE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, STATISTICS AND PRIVATIZATION

(Statistics Division)

[PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS]

NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 31st January, 2017

No. 2(1)/2017-PBS(Coord).—In pursuance of the decision made in the 11th meeting of the Governing Council of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics held on 26th January, 2017 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization / Chairman Governing Council to constitute a Sub-Committee of the Governing Council. The composition and TORs of the Committee are as under :

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Status
1	Dr. Zeba A. Sathar	Member (Governing Council)	Chairperson
2	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin	Member (Governing Council)	Member
3	Dr. Asad Zaman	Member (Governing Council)	Member
4	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	Member (Governing Council)	Member

Price : Rs. 2.00

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Status
5	Syed Muhammad Arif	Member (Governing Council)	Member
6	Mr. Asif Bajwa	Chief Statistician / Chief Census Commissioner	Member
7	Dr. G. M. Arif	*Ex*-Director, PIDE	Member
8	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed	Executive Director, NIPS, Islamabad.	Member
9	Dr. Mehtab S. Kareem	Vice Chancellor, Malir University, Karachi.	Member
10	Dr. Muhammad Farooq Naseer	LUMS, Lahore	Member
11	Prof. Dr. Qamruz Zaman	Head of Statistics Department, Peshawar University, Peshawar.	Member
12	Mr. Mahmood Akhtar	Member (RM), PBS, Islamabad.	Member
13	Any other Member co-opted by the Committee.		As an Expert by Special Invitation
14	Mr. Habib Ullah Khan	Member (C&S)	Member/Secretary

TORs of the Sub-Committee of Governing Council

Full Technical review of :

1. Preparation of Field Operations such as pretest, training contents, training, summary results, SOPs for Armed Forces Personnel *etc.*
2. Data Entry and Data Compilation such as Census Forms, Scanning equipment, Scanning methods, methods of tallying total counts for internal consistency and with Armed Forces Personnel counts *etc.*
3. Tabulation of Results such as strategy for generating provisional counts at Provincial level and cross checks with expected projected results *etc.*
4. Periodic review of results with Provincial and District stakeholders.
5. Communication Strategy for ensuring credibility of results.

MUHAMMAD TAHIR,
Assistant Director.

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PUBLISHED BY THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER, STATIONERY & FORMS, KARACHI.

Annex-3

GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN
HOME AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Section)
Dated Quetta the 22nd September, 2017

NOTIFICATION

No. Dir:(STAT)3(27)/2017/3408-34 In pursuance to the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Government of Pakistan, letter No. 1(2)/2004-PBS(Coord), dated 14th March, 2017 and with the approval of the Chief Minister, Balochistan, the following technical committee for Census – 2017 is hereby constituted with immediate effect with the following composition and terms of reference: -

1.	Prince Ahmed Ali, (MPA)	Chairman
2.	Mr. Liquat Agha, (MPA)	Member
3.	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Director Bureau of Statistics Government of Balochistan, Quetta.	Member
4.	Mr. Jawad, Director Training Government of Balochistan (IT) Department Quetta.	Member
5.	Mr. Zafar Iqbal, Director Statistics Government of Balochistan Home & Tribal Affairs Department Quetta.	Member/Secretary

Terms of reference:

i. Monitor data entry / scanning of information from the Census filled-in-Questionnaires;
ii. Monitor data processing at the headquarter of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and ensure that all parameters are equally applied to all provinces ; and
iii. Keep informed the Provincial Government on the developments on compilation of Census data and submit a report on completion of the process.

Home Secretary

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. Federal Minister, Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Islamabad.
2. Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
3. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue Balochistan, Quetta.
4. The Headquarters Southern Command Quetta Cantonment Quetta.
5. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister Balochistan Quetta.
6. The Principal Secretary to Governor Balochistan Quetta.
7. The Secretary Law Government of Balochistan Quetta.
8. The Inspector General of Police, Balochistan Quetta.
9. The Provincial Census Commissioner Balochistan, Quetta.
10. All the Divisional Commissioners in Balochistan.
11. The Additional Secretary (staff) to Chief Secretary Balochistan, Quetta.
12. All members of technical Committee.
13. Ps to Secretary SGA&CD, Govt: of Balochistan, Quetta.
14. M/F

HAMEEDULLAH NASAR
Additional Secretary-I

FROM : FAX NO. : 1 Jan. 2000 2:29AM

GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ELECTIONS & RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

32

Annex-

Dated Peshawar, the 06th April, 2017

NOTIFICATION

No: PDA/(LGE&RDD)/Census/2017: In pursuance to the proposal of the Ministry for Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Government of Pakistan letter No. 415-FM(1)/2017, dated 06/03/2017 and approval of the Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the following technical committee is hereby constituted with immediate effect with the following composition and Terms of Reference:-

1.	Mr. Arif Yousaf, Special Assistant to Chief Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Human Rights, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Chairperson
2.	Director Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistic, Planning & Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Member
3.	Managing Director, Information Technology Board, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Member
4.	Professor Muhammad Iqbal, Department of Statistic University of Peshawar	Member

Terms of Reference:

i) Monitor data entry / scanning of information from the Census Filled-in-Questionnaires;
ii) Monitor data processing at the Headquarter of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and ensure that all parameters are equally applied to all provinces; and
iii) Keep informed the Provincial Government on the developments on compilation of Census data and submit a report on completion of the process.

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

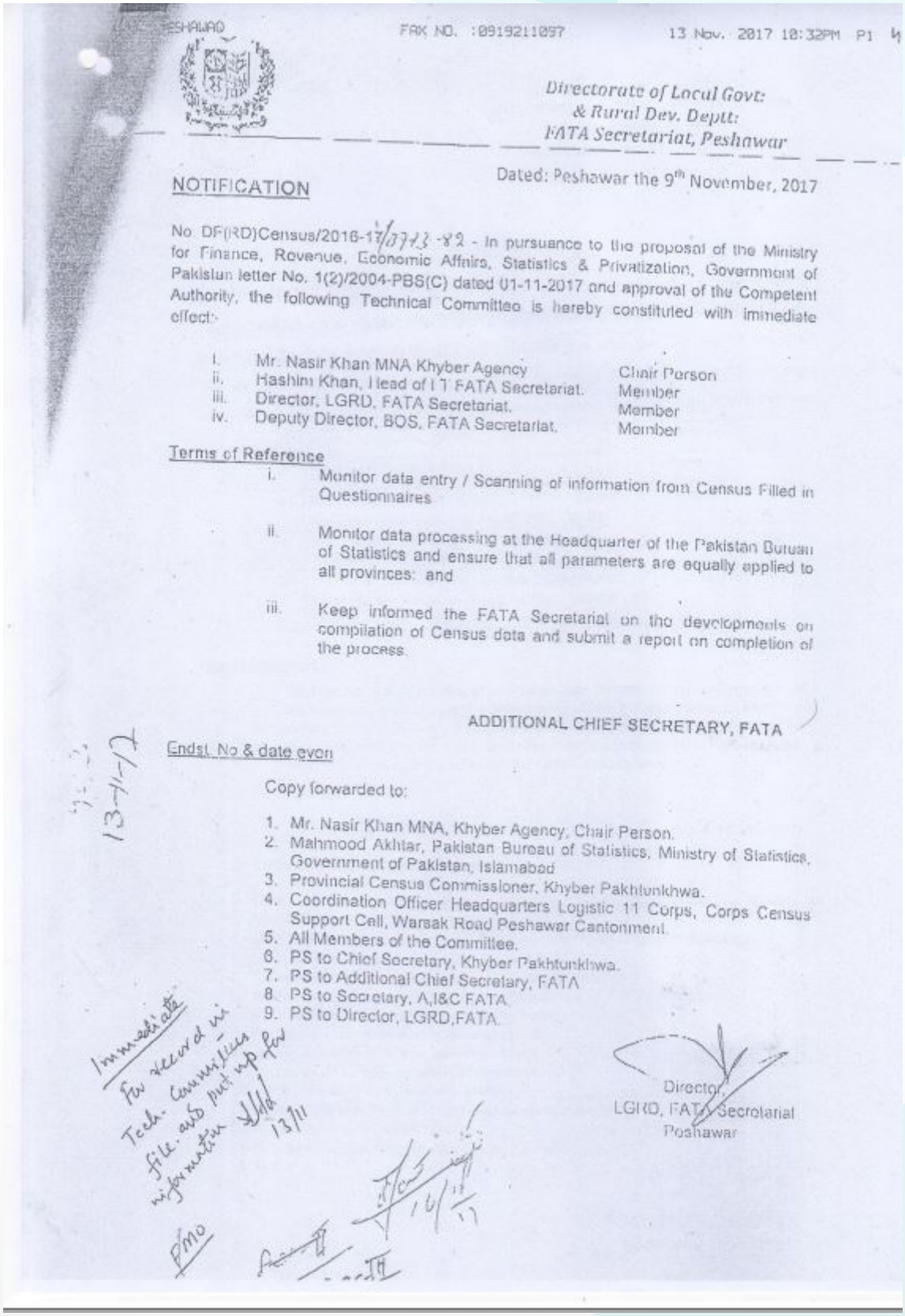
ENDST: NO & DATE EVEN.

Copy forwarded to: -

1. Federal Minister, Ministry for Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Islamabad.
2. Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad.
3. Additional Chief Secretary P&D Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. Additional Chief Secretary FATA, FATA Secretariat.
5. All Divisional Commissioners in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
6. Provincial Police Officer, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
7. Provincial Census Commissioner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
8. Coordination officer Headquarters Logistics 11 Corps, Corps Census Support Cell, Warsak Road Peshawar Cantonment.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF PUNJAB PROVINCE

Ch. Sher Ali Khan Minister for Mines & Minerals Punjab	-	Chairman
Dr. Rehan Ahmad Assistant Professor Punjab University, Lahore	-	Member
Syed Waqar-ul-Hassan Director, BOS , Punjab	-	Member
Mr. Najeeb Aslam Deputy Secretary, Implementation LG&CD, Punjab	-	Member



ESHAWAR FAX NO. :0919211097 13 Nov. 2017 10:32PM P1

Directorate of Local Govt:
& Rural Dev. Deptt:
FATA Secretariat, Peshawar

NOTIFICATION

Dated: Peshawar the 9th November, 2017

No. DF(RD)Census/2016-17/3743-82 - In pursuance to the proposal of the Ministry for Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Government of Pakistan letter No. 1(2)/2004-PBS(C) dated 01-11-2017 and approval of the Competent Authority, the following Technical Committee is hereby constituted with immediate effect:-

i.	Mr. Nasir Khan MNA Khyber Agency	Chair Person
ii.	Hashim Khan, Head of I T FATA Secretariat.	Member
iii.	Director, LGRD, FATA Secretariat.	Member
iv.	Deputy Director, BOS, FATA Secretariat.	Member

Terms of Reference

i. Monitor data entry / Scanning of information from Census Filled in Questionnaires

ii. Monitor data processing at the Headquarter of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and ensure that all parameters are equally applied to all provinces; and

iii. Keep informed the FATA Secretariat on the developments on compilation of Census data and submit a report on completion of the process.

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY, FATA

13-11-17

Endst. No & date even

Copy forwarded to:

1. Mr. Nasir Khan MNA, Khyber Agency, Chair Person.
2. Mahmood Akhtar, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Statistics, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
3. Provincial Census Commissioner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. Coordination Officer Headquarters Logistic 11 Corps, Corps Census Support Cell, Warsak Road Peshawar Cantonment.
5. All Members of the Committee.
6. PS to Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
7. PS to Additional Chief Secretary, FATA
8. PS to Secretary, A,I&C FATA
9. PS to Director, LGRD,FATA.

Immediate
For record in Tech. Committee file. and put up for information 13/11

Director,
LGRD, FATA Secretariat
Peshawar

PMO

GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION DEPARTMENT
Karachi, dated the 23rd May, 2017

NOTIFICATION

NO. SO (C-II)/SGA&CD/1-64/2017: In pursuance to the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Government of Pakistan, letter No.1(2)/2004-PBS(Coord), dated 14th March, 2017 and with the approval of the Chief Minister, Sindh, the following technical committee for Census – 2017 is hereby constituted with immediate effect with the following composition & terms of reference: -

1.	Mr. Zia-ul-Hassan Lanjhar, Minister, Law Department, Sindh	Chairman
2.	Barrister Murtaza Wahab Siddiqui	Member
3.	Mr. Nasim-ul-Ghani Sahito, Director General, Bureau of Statistics, Govt. of Sindh.	Member
4.	Mr. Ghanwar Ali Leghari, Additional Secretary Prisons, Home Department, Govt. of Sindh	Member /Secretary

Terms of Reference:

i. Monitor data entry / scanning of information from the Census Filled-in-Questionnaires;
ii. Monitor data processing at the Headquarter of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and ensure that all parameters are equally applied to all provinces; and
iii. Keep informed the Provincial government on the developments on compilation of Census data and submit a report on completion of the process.

RIZWAN MEMON
CHIEF SECRETARY SINDH

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to: -

1. Federal Minister, Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization, Islamabad.
2. Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
3. Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
4. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue Sindh, Karachi.
5. The Principal Secretary to Governor Sindh.
6. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Sindh.
7. The Secretary, Law Department, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
8. The Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
9. The Divisional Commissioners (all) in Sindh
10. All Members of the Technical Committee.
11. Headquarters 5 Corps, Karachi.
12. PS to Chief Secretary, Sindh.
13. PS to Secretary (I&C), SGA&CD, Govt. of Sindh Karachi.
14. Master File.

(NAVEED SADIQ)
SECTION OFFICER (C-II)

Annex-4

Dispatch and rounting Census Monitoring Mission			
International Monitors	**National Monitor**	**Region**	**Date of Visits**
Ms. Uzoma Okoye Nationality :- Nigeria	**Dr. Naushin Mahmood** Demographer Director of Migration Research Group **Dr. Rafiq Chandio *** Professor , University of Sindh	Punjab	23rd March to 8th April 2017
Mr.Emmanuel Igah Nationality:- France	**Dr. Nousheen Raza** Lecture Of Sociology and Demography, University of Karachi **Mr. Amin Hussain,** Lecturer, Economics Department, LUMS	Sindh	23rd March to 8th April 2017
Dr. Sola Asa Nationality :- Nigeria	**Dr. Rasheeda Panezai,** Chairperson MAHEC Helping Council for Community Development and Welfare Balochistan **Mr. Jamil Ahmad Chitrali** Director/Professor Institute of Peace & Conflict Studies University Of Peshawar	KP	27th March to 5th April 2017
Dr. Sola Asa Nationality :- Nigeria	**Dr. Rasheeda Panezai** Chairperson MAHEC Helping Council for Community Development and Welfare Balochistan **Mr. Jamil Ahmad Chitrali** Director/Professor Institute of Peace & Conflict Studies University Of Peshawar	AJK	6th April to 8th April 2017

Annex-5

Nature of Complaints Received in Census Control Room w.e.f 15th March, 2017 to 3rd June, 2017 UAN: 0800-57574

Sr. No.	Nature of Complaint	Phase-I	Phase-I %	Phase-II	Phase-II %	Total	Status
1	Census Team has not arrived	808	24%	186	14%	994	Redressed
2	House Listing is not Started	295	9%	14	1%	309	
3	House listing is done but Census is not started	225	7%	147	11%	372	
4	Census team left our Home	223	7%	415	32%	638	
5	Not Enumerated yet	92	3%	42	3%	134	
6	House Listing Number is not written	94	3%	18	1%	112	
7	Staff is untrained	13	0%	-	0%	13	
8	We have Shifted to another place	155	5%	63	5%	218	
9	No one was at home	40	1%	68	5%	108	
10	We have not been counted	211	6%	276	21%	487	
11	Where my second wife be counted	170	5%	1	0%	171	
12	Miscellaneous / other than above	974	30%	67	5%	1,041	
Total		**3,300**	**100%**	**1,297**	**100%**	**4,597**	

Annex-6

CENSUS - 2017 PAKISTAN

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION - 2017				POPULATION 1998	SEX RATIO 2017	1998-2017 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER	TOTAL POPULATION			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PAKISTAN *	32,205,111	106,449,322	101,314,780	10,418	207,774,520	132,352,279	105.07	2.40
RURAL	20,012,797	67,300,171	64,886,593	2,767	132,189,531	86,855,233	103.72	2.23
URBAN	12,192,314	39,149,151	36,428,187	7,651	75,584,989	45,497,046	107.47	2.70
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	3,845,168	15,467,645	15,054,813	913	30,523,371	17,743,645	102.74	2.89
RURAL	3,104,154	12,495,278	12,298,236	223	24,793,737	14,456,435	101.60	2.87
URBAN	741,014	2,972,367	2,756,577	690	5,729,634	3,287,210	107.83	2.96
FATA	558,379	2,556,292	2,445,357	27	5,001,676	3,176,331	104.54	2.41
RURAL	542,255	2,481,840	2,377,911	27	4,859,778	3,090,858	104.37	2.41
URBAN	16,124	74,452	67,446	0	141,898	85,473	110.39	2.70
PUNJAB	17,103,835	55,958,974	54,046,759	6,709	110,012,442	73,621,290	103.54	2.13
RURAL	10,714,102	35,197,990	34,425,030	2,124	69,625,144	49,490,394	102.25	1.81
URBAN	6,389,733	20,760,984	19,621,729	4,585	40,387,298	24,130,896	105.81	2.74
SINDH	8,585,610	24,927,046	22,956,478	2,527	47,886,051	30,439,893	108.58	2.41
RURAL	4,185,828	11,919,109	11,056,183	301	22,975,593	14,744,436	107.80	2.36
URBAN	4,399,782	13,007,937	11,900,295	2,226	24,910,458	15,695,457	109.31	2.46
BALOCHISTAN	1,775,937	6,483,653	5,860,646	109	12,344,408	6,565,885	110.63	3.37
RURAL	1,301,212	4,690,099	4,253,393	40	8,943,532	4,797,055	110.27	3.33
URBAN	474,725	1,793,554	1,607,253	69	3,400,876	1,768,830	111.59	3.49
ICT	336,182	1,055,712	950,727	133	2,006,572	805,235	111.04	4.91
RURAL	165,246	515,855	475,840	52	991,747	276,055	108.41	6.95
URBAN	170,936	539,857	474,887	81	1,014,825	529,180	113.68	3.48

.Total Population includes all persons residing in the country including Afghans & other Aliens residing with the
ical population.
. Population does not include Afghan Refugees living in Refugee village and diplomats.

Annex-7

33rd MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF COMMON INTERESTS (CCI)

Case No.CCI.1/3/2017 Dated 13.11.2017	Census and Delimitation Issues

DECISION

15. The CCI considered the Summary dated 9th November, 2017 submitted by Ministry of Statistics and approved publication of the provisional results of Census 2017 for purposes of Article 51 (5) of the Constitution, as provided in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Annex "A").

16. The CCI directed Statistics Division to make arrangements for third-party validation of 01 percent census blocks proportionately in each province, to be selected through random computer ballot, before the final results are compiled. Selection of the third-party shall be through competitive bidding. The final cost incurred on this exercise shall be paid by the Federal and Provincial Governments as per their share of the census blocks selected for the validation.

17. After the notification, data up to blocks level will be released by Ministry of Statistics/PBS.

18. A mechanism shall be devised by the PBS in consultation with the provincial governments to have a forum, where people who have serious and tangible objections to their block's REN-2 summary, may make an application to address their objections.

19. The provinces shall forward their proposals with regard to formulation of a national population policy for consideration by IPCC.

***

Annex-8

34th MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF COMMON INTERESTS (CCI)

Case No.CCI.2/4/2017 Dated 24.11.2017	**Presentation by the Statistics Division on Way Forward regarding Census**

DECISION

The CCI decided that para-16 of the minutes of the 33rd meeting of the CCI held on 13th November, 2017 be amended as under:

i. The sampling proportion for carrying out third-party validation exercise has been enhanced from 1% to 5%.

The CCI further decided that the exercise be initiated forthwith and technical difficulties, if any be referred to the Prime Minister's Office for resolution. Ancillary modalities be decided by the Statistic Division in-house.

***

Annex-9

Published Date: 13th December, 2017

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS DIVISION

PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
ISLAMABAD

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST
(CONSULTING SERVICES)

Hiring of Third Party For Evaluation/Validation Of Census-2017

The Council of Common Interests (CCI) in its meeting held on 16th December, 2016 approved the summary submitted by Statistics Division and decided that the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 be taken from 15th March, 2017, in two phases and under the supervision of Armed Forces. In order to conduct free, fair and transparent Population & Housing Census in the country, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) completed all necessary arrangements like appointment and training of field staff, delimitation of Census areas, printing of Census maps and distribution of field use Census material etc. The geographical area of the country was demarcated in small compact area called Census Blocks comprising of 200-250 houses on an average. A two member field team comprising of one civil enumerator and one army soldier was deployed at block level. The field operation consisted of first 3 days for house listing followed by 10 days for population count and one day for enumeration of homeless population. District administration comprising of Deputy Commissioner/Assistant commissioners were designated as Census District Officers/ Delimitation Officers in all the Census Districts to supervise the census operation in their jurisdictions.

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics(PBS) under the direction of Council of Common Interest(CCI) intends to hire the services of Consultant Firms/Joint Ventures (JVs)/Organizations for performing core activities(Survey/validation/evaluation) in Four Provinces, 05 percent of census blocks proportionately in each province, to be selected randomly through computer balloting .The core activities may mainly include the following:-

namely; (i) Training of enumerators, House Listing, Survey of Selected block on specified performa/Tablets, Monitoring/ Dashboard/Multi-channel Communication of Survey activities, Liaison with all stakeholders, Collection/Scanning/Data Entry of Forms, Processing, Reporting/Tabulations & Analyses Report for each province:-

Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Baluchistan	Islamabad	FATA	Total Blocks
(36 Districts)	(29 Districts)	(25 Districts)	(32 Districts)	(1 District)	7 Agencies	
No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks	8177
4350	1957	1079	510	76	205	

Towards this end, PBS hereby invites eligible national Firms/Joint Ventures, duly registered with the Government, Income Tax and Sales Tax Departments, to indicate their interest for providing the required services. Proofs of said registrations are required to be provided/ established in EOI Responses/Applications. The Firms/Joint Ventures who are registered with provincial Sales Tax Department can also apply in the selection process, however, upon award of contract if selected, those Firms/Joint Ventures shall be required to get themselves registered with Federal Board of Revenue/ ICT Sales Tax Department for seeking their claims.

The eligible firms are required to demonstrate/provide following requisite information to prove their qualification/eligibility to perform the assignment. In this regard, there are prescribed standards which have been mentioned in the **Instructions for the Firms** which may be downloaded from the websites **www.ppra.org.pk** or **www.pbs.gov.pk** where this REOI is also available. Consultancy firms are encouraged to provide materials/ information that would be specific to the proposed services only by giving all the relevant details as required in the Instructions, and to avoid submitting generic promotional material. The unrelated or incomplete materials/information shall not be considered. The parameters for evaluating the EOI responses, are given against each requisite as under: -

a) Complete historical profile of the organization/firm with the information i.e. incorporation certificate, experience, corporate profile indicating years of operations, core competencies, management structure & systems etc. Information related to the provincial/regional/field offices, permanent/intermittent staff, panel of experts etc. shall be a prerequisite. **[Max. Score = 20]**

b) Details of completed projects of similar nature, size and scale at national, provincial or regional/district level with requisite information i.e. project description, cost of the project, client, duration, number of field staff hired/mobilized & managed, type & scale of field mobilization, and type of association/JV if any. **[Max. Score = 40]**

c) Demonstrated expertise and capacity of Conducting Manual / Mobile / Tablet based Surveys, mobilization and training at local level. **[Max. Score = 15]**

d) Geographical experience/presence of the firm at the level of province/region/district. **[Max. Score = 15]**

e) Financial Soundness for the said information, requirements & prescribed format have been given in the Instructions whose compliance is a must. **[Max. Score = 10]**

Consultancy Firms are encouraged to make association(s) to enhance their qualifications/capacity for conducting the assignment/ effective communication.

Firms interested to participate in a Joint Venture should submit all the required information as per above parameters in respect of each partner, which shall be assessed independently regardless of capacity/experience of the other partner. For firms who shall be in an arrangement of sub-consultant association, only the experience and capacity of lead firm, shall be assessed. However, such arrangement should be clearly mentioned in Expressions of Interest Response.

A consultancy firm, will be selected through **"Quality & Cost Based Selection (QCBS) Method"** in accordance with the procedures set out in the Procurement of Consultancy Services Regulations 2010 issued by the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, (as amended from time to time).

Expressions of Interest response, carefully prepared in accordance with the instructions provided in the REOI & instructions to Consultants, must be delivered in a written form to the address below (in person, or by post) within **15 days after the first publication** of this REOI which shall be opened on same day at **1530 hours** in the presence of representatives of consulting firms who may choose to be present.

The competent authority reserves the right to reject any or all EOIs without assigning any reason.

Muhammad Sarwar Gondal
Member - SS / Secretary, Consultant Selection Committee
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Statistics House)
Plot# 21, Mauve Area, G-9/1, Islamabad
Phone No. 051-9106652, Fax No: 051-9106518
Email: pbs@pbs.gov.pk

PAID 315/17

Date of Publication

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Annex-10

-6-

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

House of the Federation

Parliamentary Party Leader of (PPP-P)

F. No. 1(3)/2016-Mis.Senate

Islamabad, the 21st December, 2017.

Dear Madam,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the agreed points on Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of the Census 2017.

These have been signed by the Honourable Leader of the House in the Senate, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and Parliamentary Leaders of all Political Parties in the Senate who participated in the meeting of the 15th December, 2017, presided over by the Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan.

You are requested to kindly arrange a meeting of the Monitoring and Oversight Committee(clause 3) so that a 3 members Census Commission of reputed demographers can be appointed by mutual consultation.

Thanks and regards

Yours sincerely,

(Senator Taj Haider)

Ms. Rukhsana Yasmin,
Secretary
Statistics Division,
Islamabad.

Dy. No. 2994 Secy/SD
Date 22-12-17 Islamabad

Copies for information to:-

1. Honourable Senator Raja M. Raja Zafarul Haq, Leader of the Hous in Senate.
2. Honourable Senator Aitzaz Ahsan, Leader of the Opposition in Senate.
3. Honouranble Senator Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, Minister for Maritime.
4. Honourable Senator Mushahidullah Khan, Minister for Climate Change.
5. Honourable Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman St. Committee on Defence.

***Office Address*: Room No. 302-303, at 3rd Floor, C-Block Senate Secretariat, Ataturk Avenue, Sector G-5/1, Islamabad. *Email:* tajhaider1@gmail.com *Tel:* 0302-2248840, *Office:* 051-9244831, *Fax:* 051-9223975.**

Mr. M. Yaqoob
Director Staff

Annex-11

:SENATE COM FAX NO. :0519223975 22 Dec. 2017 11:07AM P1

The following points were agreed upon for the conduct of Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of 5 % randomly selected population blocks in the meeting held on the 15th December 2017 presided over by the Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan:

1. The 5 % population blocks for PES will be randomly selected by computer. ✓
2. A 3 member Census Commission of reputed demographers would be appointed by mutual consultation to supervise the PES. ✓
3. A Committee consisting of Senator Mushahid Hussain, Senator Mir Hasil Bizenjo, Senator MushahidUllah Khan and Senator TajHaider shall monitor and exercise oversight on the conduct of PES. ✓
4. PES in all selected blocks will be held on a Holiday and all members of a household present in a house on that day shall be counted. X
5. Special provisions will be made for counting Internally Displaced Person (IDPs), Nomads, and Temporarily Displaced Persons in the light of scientific advice given by the Census Commission. ✓
6. Returnable Templates supplied by the United Nations offices in Islamabad will be used for enumeration. Count of every house will be sent online to the PBS and Provincial Governments.
7. The final report of the PES shall be submitted within 30 days of the start of the PES.
8. Deviations with the provisional census 2017 figures beyond plus minus one percent shall be incorporated in the final count of Census 2017.
9. All Political parties attending the meeting of the 15th December, 2017 presided over by the Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan undertake to vote for the 24th Constitutional Amendment Bill in the Senate on Tuesday, December 19, 2017.

Signed:

1. Honorable Leader of the House.
2. Honorable Leader of the Opposition.
3. Parliamentary Leaders of Political Parties.
4. Honorable Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
5. Honorable Minister for States and Frontier Regions.

LOH

PML

P.T.I

ANP

FATA

B.N.P. AWAMI

N.P.

PPP

Annex-12

REGISTERED No. M - 302 L.-7646

The Gazette of Pakistan

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ISLAMABAD, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 2017

PART I

Acts, Ordinances, President's Orders and Regulations

SENATE SECRETARIAT

Islamabad, the 24th December, 2017

No. F. 9 (30)/2017-Legis.—The following Act of *Majlis-e-Shoora* (Parliament) received the assent of the President on 22nd December, 2017 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. XXXVIII OF 2017

An Act further to amend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2017.

Price : Rs. 2:00

[2170(2017)/Ex. Gaz.]

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Amendment of Article 51 of the Constitution.**—In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in Article 51:

(a) for clause (3), the following shall be substituted:—

"(3) the seats in the National Assembly referred to in clause (1), except as provided in clause (4), shall be allocated to each Province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the Federal Capital as under:

	General Seats	Women Seats	Total Seats
Balochistan	16	4	20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	39	9	48
Punjab	141	33	174
Sindh	61	14	75
Federally Administered Tribal Areas	12	-	12
Federal Capital	3	-	3
Total	272	60	332"

(b) for clause (5), the following shall be substituted:

"(5) Save as provided in clause (3) in respect of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the seats in the National Assembly shall be allocated to each province and the Federal Capital on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding census officially published:

Provided that for purposes of the next general elections to be held in 2018 and bye-elections related thereto, the allocation shall be made on the basis of provisional results of the 2017 census which shall be published by the Federal Government.".

AMJED PERVEZ,
Secretary.

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Annex-13

Government of Pakistan
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS
Statistics Division
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
******

No.1(2)/2004-PBS(C)- Islamabad, the 5th January, 2018

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of the Para 2 of the agreement (copy enclosed) with Leader of the Opposition alongwith Heads of Parliamentary Leaders of the Political Parties in the Senate made with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. A three (03) Members **"Census Commission"** of reputed Demographers is hereby constituted after mutual consultation, to supervise the Post Evaluation Survey (PES)/ Validation Exercise.

i)	Dr. Zeba A Sathar	Chairperson
ii)	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	Member
iii)	Dr. Mehtab S. Kareem	Member

2. It has further been decided to associate following Demographers from the Punjab, Balochistan and Federal Capital Territory with the "Census Commission".

i)	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin	Member
ii)	Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif	Member
iii)	Dr. Rizwan Ul Haq	Member
iv)	Dr. Dure Nayyab	Member
v)	Mr. Habib Ullah Khan	Member/ Secretary

(KHALID MEHMOOD)
Joint Secretary

Annex-14

Senate Business
Most Immediate

SENATE SECRETARIAT

No.3(273)/S.O.L. Islamabad, the 15th February, 2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- DIRECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN

The undersigned is directed to state that during the sitting of the Senate held on 14th February, 2018, an adjournment motion was fixed on the Orders of the Day in the name of Senator Taj Haider regarding the situation arising out of violation of the agreement on post enumeration survey signed be Senate Parliamentary Leaders and Statistics Division.

2. The Honourable Chairman Senate, keeping in view the sensitivity of the issue, asked the Leader of the House to convene a meeting of the Parliamentary Leaders and the Secretary, Ministry of Statistics, to discuss the matter and come up with the solution.

3. The Honourable Chairman Senate also directed Statistics Division to pend the meeting scheduled to be held on 16th February, 2018 till such time as Leader of the House convenes a meeting and some result comes from that meeting. **Copy of the verbatim is enclosed herewith for better comprehension of the issue.**

Dy. No. 132/SO(C)
16/2/2018

Mustafa Kamal

(MUSTAFA KAMAL)
Section Officer (Legislation)
051-9103317

Section Officer (Council)
Ministry of Statistics,
Government of Pakistan,
Islamabad.

Copy for information to Director Staff to Leader of the House in the Senate.

Annex-15

No. 1(2)/2004-PBS (Coord)
Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
****

Subject: **MINUTES OF THE MEETING WITH THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE, RAJA ZAFAR UL HAQ HELD ON 19TH MARCH, 2018**

In pursuance of the direction of the Chairman, Senate on the adjournment motion of Former Senator Taj Haider, a meeting was held with the Leader of the House Senator Raja Zafar Ul Haq alongwith Members of the Senator's Monitoring & Oversight Committee for conduct of 5% Validation Exercise to verify the Census- 2017 results. Senior Officers of the Statistics Division, PBS and Consultant UNFPA on Census attended the meeting. List of participants is annexed.

2. Meeting started with the recitation of verses from Holy Quran. The chair welcomed the participants and asked the Former Senator Taj Haider to brief the participants about purpose of the meeting. The Former Senator Taj Haider mentioned that Leader of all Parliamentary Parties held meeting with the Prime Minister and agreed in principal to vote in favour of amendment in the Constitution for use of Provisional results of Population Census-2017 in the delimitation of National & Provincial Assemblies Constituencies for the forthcoming elections and by-elections on the plea that census results will be validated in 5% census blocks. He mentioned that all Parliamentary Parties Leaders signed a 9-points agreement with the government to monitor and oversight the conduct of 5% validation exercise by forming a 3-Member Census Commission, which will act as 3rd Party for execution of this exercise.

3. He mentioned that it was agreed in the meeting that Census Commission will be formed with mutual consultation, where each Senator will propose name of a renowned Demographer from each province to ensure provincial harmony.

4. He further mentioned that Mushahid Hussain Syed and his self-had given nominations of one Demographer from each province, while the remaining two Senators (Mushahid Ullah Khan and Mir Hasil Khan Bazenjo) were to give nomination from the two respective provinces. He requested the chair that we may in the first instance complete the Census Commission so that the Census Commission may be able to

perform its function and finalize the methodology for conducting this exercise in the field.

5. The Chair noted the absence of Mir Hasil Khan Bazenjo and Kamran Michal, Minister for Statistics and remarked that presence of Minister for Statistics was of utmost importance as matter needs to be resolved at the earliest. However, the chair informed that before proceeding with the matter, we may discuss the issue of inclusion of Members of the National Assembly in the Monitoring & Oversight Committee being directly involved with the common public in the areas of their constituencies and Speaker, National Assembly has also favored the idea. The majority of the participants agreed to the proposal however, Former Senator Taj Haider opposed the proposal.

6. The Secretary, Statistics Division requested the chair to let her brief about the background of the process and may discuss way forward in this regard. The chair agreed to her request. The Secretary, Statistics Division mentioned that till to-date Six Censuses have been held. The Censuses carried-out from 1951, 1961, 1972 and 1981 were held after a time span of 10 years, while Censuses conducted in 1998 and 2017 were held with a time gap of 17 and 19 years respectively. PBS had made efforts in the year 2011 and House Listing Operation (HLO) was carried-out, but the results of the House Listing operation were found counter intuitive with abnormal demographic indicators that HLO results were discarded by the Authority/Government.

7. Later on, repeated efforts were made to conduct Census exercise in the years 2015 and 2016 but due to non-availability of Armed Forces the conduct of Census was delayed. In the year 2016, Supreme Court took Suo-Moto notice and passed orders that Census may be conducted from 15th March, 2017 and must be concluded within two months' time. In pursuance of the Supreme Court decision, the CCI accordingly approved the summary submitted by Statistics Division to conduct Census from 15th March, 2017 which concluded on 25th May, 2017.

8. PBS has prepared Provisional Census results on the basis of a Summary Sheet REN-2 prepared by enumerators for each block in which information on total number of households, total number of males, females, transgender and total

population in the enumeration block was received and compiled at PBS, HQ Islamabad. These results were presented in the CCI's meeting which allowed PBS to release the Provisional Results at District, Tehsil and Census blocks level. The same results were placed on PBS website for public use. These results have also been provided to Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) for start of delimitation exercise for the forthcoming elections. She mentioned that the Provisional results were shared with Armed Forces who also collected data at their own and compiled at national level. The Armed Forces supported the data released by the PBS. Similarly the results released by Statistics Division have also be appreciated by UNFPA and Provincial Governments except Sindh Province.

9. It is further informed that Technical Committees formed by the Provincial Governments to monitor the data processing steps adopted by PBS were briefed about the whole process, who showed their satisfaction and appreciated the work done by PBS. The Secretary, Statistics Division further informed that UNFPA has provided a Consultant who has a vast experience of conducting Censuses and monitored Censuses in around 10 countries. She is working with PBS since long and appreciated the work done by PBS. The Secretary, Statistics Division mentioned that the agreement signed by the Leaders of the Parliamentary Parties, as communicated by Former Senator Taj Haider has certain decisions which deviate from the decisions taken by the CCI, hence these decisions need reconsideration. The Statistics Division had held meeting with the Monitoring & Oversight Committee of Senators, which has been formed in the light of Agreement referred above.

10. In the said meeting, nominations for Census Commission from the Senators were obtained and some additional names of renowned Demographers from different provinces were added in the Census Commission but Senator Taj Haider had objected on the composition. He also raised observations on the minutes of the meeting. There are certain methodological issues for conduct of Validation Exercise which need to be resolved.

11. Statistics Division has referred these issues in the CCI meeting scheduled on 21st March, 2018 through a Summary to the CCI for consideration.

12. After detail deliberations, following decisions were taken:-

i. The Member of the National Assembly should also be associated with the Committee to have their input in the matter.

ii. The Leader of the House Raja Zafar Ul Haq will request Speaker, National Assembly to provide names of the MNAs to join this Monitoring & Oversight Committee to make it more transparent.

iii. Copy of the summary of Statistics Division to be discussed in the forthcoming CCI meeting scheduled on 21st March, 2018 may be e-mailed to Former Senator Taj Haider for his perusal.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

i) Senator Raja Zafar-ul-Haq, Leader of the House.

ii) Former Senator Taj Haider, Pakistan Peoples Party, Karachi.

iii) Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)

iv) Senator Mushahidullah Khan, Minister for Climate Change, Islamabad.

v) Ms. Rukhsana Yasmin, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics, Islamabad.

vi) Mr. Nasir Jamal, Sr. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Statistics, Islamabad.

vii) Mr. Habib Ullah Khan, Member (C&S), PBS, , Islamabad.

viii) Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (SS/RM), PBS, Islamabad.

ix) Dr. Nancy Stiegler, Consultant on Census, UNFPA, Islamabad.

Annex-16

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
ISLAMABAD
*****

Subject: **MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE OF SENATORS FOR 5% VALIDATION EXERCISE OF CENSUS RESULTS**

6. The Prime Minister has seen and been pleased to direct that the issue of third party validation of census results be taken back to Council of Common Interests (CCI) for a final decision.

7. Further necessary action may please be taken accordingly.

9th March, 2018.

(Fawad Hasan Fawad)
Secretary to the Prime Minister
9 -03-2018

Secretary Statistics
No. 509/SPM/18

Cc: Secretary Inter Provincial Coordination

Statistics Division
Dy. No. 326 J.S. Office
Date 14/3 Islamabad

Dy. No. 637 Secy/St
Date 14.3.2018 Islamabad

Annex-17

Case No.CCI.2/2/2018 Dated 27.03.2018	Monitoring and Oversight Committee of Senators for 5% Validation Exercise of Census Result

DECISION

The CCI reiterated its earlier decision dated November 24, 2017 that 5% validation exercise of Census results 2017 shall be undertaken through a third party. Ancillary modalities be decided by the Statistics Division in-house.

Annex-18

REPORT FOR CCI

Subject: Legal and Operational Limitations in Implementation of CCI Decisions for Conduct of 5 % Validation Exercise of Census-2017 Results

CCI in its meetings held on 13th Nov 2017, 24th Nov 2017 and 27th March, 2018 directed this Ministry to conduct 3rd Party Validation exercise of 5% census blocks in each province to be selected proportionately through random computer balloting. Selection of 3rd Party was advised through competitive bidding.

2. In compliance, this Ministry initiated following steps :-

h. Open advertisement in the leading newspapers on (13th December, 2017) inviting Expression of Interests (EOIs). Eighteen (18) Firms submitted their bids. Twelve (12) Firms were shortlisted in line with Consultancy Services Regulations-2010.

i. Detailed TORs/RFPs to be issued to 12 shortlisted Firms could not be put in place because of former Senator's intervention and Chairman Senate's ruling on (21-12-2017 and 15-02-2018).

3. A scrutiny of 12 shortlisted firms revealed their poor work profile not measuring up to Govt's Evaluation Standards in terms of :

j. Availability of National networking and inadequate workforce.

k. Well substantiated expertise.

l. Proven past experience of having satisfactorily conducted such a huge exercise.

4. Article-154 of the Constitution-1973 obligates that CCI shall formulate and regulate policies in relation to matter in Part-II of Federal Legislative List, which mentions at Serial No. 9 the subject of Census (to be executed by the M/o Statistics for Population Census). This is to be read in sync with legal mandate of M/o Statistics defined in Rules of Business-1973 (Schedule-II : Entry-36 : Items-8, 11, 14, 15 and 17) reflected below :

m. Evaluation of efficient computerized methods for statistical estimation.

n. National Census and Surveys.

o. Population and Housing Census

p. Analysis of Demographic and Population Statistics.

5. Section - 28 of the General Statistics (Re-Organization) Act-2011 advises secrecy of individuals' personal information collected through state enumerators provided under this Act, obligating its confidentiality which cannot be divulged to any person not connected officially. Additionally, Section – 30 of the above Act further obligates that a National Statistical Authority may undertake a joint collection of Statistical Information by entering in a contract with another Government owned Organization / Statutory Body authorized to collect census information.

6. The aforesaid Section–30 debars external sharing of enumeration based information collected between the Government Organizations. Given this legal factor, Law & Justice Division's legal opinion has also been requested in terms of Rule-14 of Rules of Business-1973.

7. This Ministry would prefer to explain cost benefit analysis of 5% validation exercise extrapolated in consultation with UNFPA and Population Councils' country offices in Pakistan which has been endorsed by local Demographers and PBS Governing Council Members – summarily explained below:-

a. UNFPA, an agency which monitors the Census related activities world over, has advised against 5% validation exercise on (24-04-2018) stating that : "Because of the time lapse between the census operation and future evaluation survey, the objective of such an exercise would not be met. UNFPA strongly recommends to avoid the conduct of an evaluation survey that would contravene International Standards, and might put the census at jeopardy."

b. Population Council country office in Pakistan has also advised on (10-04-2018) against 5% validation exercise stating that: "We believe that each enumeration block will yield different results, because of the in and out movement from the blocks (due to migration, births and deaths) in the one year period since the Census operation. Post census validation exercise at heavy cost, and the resultant field work will stretch into a month to two months excluding the time for finalizing the hiring of shortlisted firms and hiring and training of interviewers."

c. This Ministry endorses the aforesaid external opinion, adding that it will be a costly exercise incurring estimated expenditure of Rs. 8.29 billion plus to national exchequer.

d. Post 5% validation exercise data will have no impact on the 95% Census – 2017 final results.

e. The Census was conducted with the active support of Armed Forces by deploying Army personnel at man to man level to ensure transparency, credibility and security of the field staff. Similar environment will be pre requisite to conduct 5% validation exercise. Pakistan Army may not feel comfortable to work with private 3rd party in the context of National Security Paradigm.

f. Ongoing process of finalization of Census – 2017 Results reveals a marginal difference of 0.043% from the provisional results announced last year.

g. Conduct of 5% validation exercise in terms of results, after a time span of 1.5-2 years, may not be comparable with Census-2017 results and may generate unnecessary controversies.

h. The Population Census all over the globe is a macro level exercise which cannot lead to ideal numerical precision. There are statistical (prescribed and valid) methods available to judge the data and validate the results. It is strongly proposed that some alternative data validation methods may be adopted in consultation with experts / demographer.

i. It may be added that ECP already has completed delimitation exercise based on Census-2017 Provisional Results under the 24th Constitutional Amendment, and the Final Results are same as the Provisional Results.

Annex-19

Annex-8

Case No.CCI.2/4/2018 Dated 27.05.2018	Final Results of 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017 and 5% Validation Exercise

DECISION

Regarding conduct of 5% census / validation exercise, the Chairman, CCI appreciated the viewpoint of Statistics Division in terms of legal, practical and financial limitations as explained by the Statistics Division and agreed that holding of 5% validation exercise at this belated stage is not workable / practical. However, since the matter was referred to Council of Common Interests by the Parliament, therefore, Prime Minister suggested that issue of 5% Validation Exercise may be referred back to Parliament for appropriate debate / decision.

****

Annex-20

Annex-9

IMMEDIAT
CCI MATTER

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination
Secretariat of Council of Common Interests
***

F.No.4-4/2011-Progress Islamabad, the July 30 , 2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- **FINAL RESULT OF 6TH POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS – 2017 AND 5% VALIDATION EXERCISE**

The undersigned is directed to refer to Statistics Division's letter No. 1(2)/2004-PBS(C), dated July 16, 2018, on the above noted subject.

2. It is informed that the CCI in its meeting held on 27.05.2018 discussed the subject issue as under:-

> "The Chairman CCI while considering the proposal of Ministry of Statistics regarding approval/ release of the final result of Census 2017 mentioned that since the government has already made the 24th Constitutional Amendment for using provisional Census 2017 result for the forthcoming election 2018 and the subsequent by-elections, hence releasing of final result at this stage may affect the delimitation exercise being carried out by the Election Commission of Pakistan. **The proposal of approval / release of final result of Census may be deferred for the time being and may be placed before the incoming Government."**

(Muhammad Irfan Khan)
Section Officer (Prog)
☎ 9103533

The Secretary,
Statistics Division,
Islamabad.

Annex-21

SECRET

Agenda No. 12:

Case No.CCI.12/1/2019 Dated 23.12.2019	**Census-Notification of its results**

102. The agenda was not taken up due to paucity of time.

Annex-22

SECRET

Case No. 80/04/2020 Dated: 11.02.2020	
Presented by: Planning Development & Special Initiatives Division	**Approval of Results of the 6th Population and Housing Census- 2017**

DECISION

The Cabinet considered the summary titled '**Approval of Results of the 6th Population and Housing Census- 2017**' dated 21st January, 2020, submitted by Planning Development & Special Initiatives Division and approved the following Committee of Ministers to deliberate and make recommendations for finalization of the results of Census – 2017 within a period of two months:

1. Mr. Ali Haider Zaidi, Minister for Maritime Affairs (Convener)
2. Dr. Fehmida Mirza, Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination
3. Mr. Nur-ul-Haq Qadri, Minister for Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony.
4. Dr. Zubaida Jalal, Minister for Defence Production
5. Dr. Muhammad Farogh Naseem, Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication

*****

CABINET DECISIONS

Annex-23

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN EXTRAORDINARY PART-I

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION
★ ★ ★

Islamabad, the 18th February, 2020

NOTIFICATION

No.F.04-CM-2020-M(Pt.). The Cabinet in its meeting held on 11th February, 2020, on a summary submitted by Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, vide case No.80/04/2020, decided to constitute a committee as under: -

i.	Mr. Ali Haider Zaidi, Minister for Maritime Affairs	Convener
ii.	Dr. Fehmida Mirza, Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination	Member
iii.	Mr. Nur-ul-Haq Qadri, Minister for Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony	Member
iv.	Dr. Zubaida Jalal, Minister for Defence Production	Member
v.	Dr. Muhammad Farogh Naseem, Minister for Law & Justice	Member

Office of the Secretary
Dy. No: 415
Date: 19.02.2020

2. The committee shall deliberate and make recommendations for finalization of the results of Census – 2017 and submit its report within a period of two months.

3. Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Division will provide Secretariat support to the committee.

Tl. spk.
A.S-I/M(SS) TBS.
19.2.

(Muhammad Ashfaq)
Deputy Secretary (Cabinet)
Tele: 910 3489

ZAFAR HASAN
Secretary

Dr (SD)/Comptr 20/2/2020

For n/a please.

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press,
Islamabad

Member (R.M.)
Diary No. 620
Dated 20/2/20

Copy forwarded to:

Annex-24

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS
****

F.No. 5(1)/2020-Coord

Islamabad, the 12th November, 2020

To: Director to Federal Minister,
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiative,
Islamabad.

Subject: **RESULTS OF THE 6TH POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS -2017**

I am directed to refer to the subject and find enclosed herewith Minutes of the Committee constituted by the Federal Cabinet vide decision No.80/04/2002, dated 11-02-2020 for kind perusal of the Federal Minister, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiative, Islamabad.

Encl: As above

(Khizar Saleem Khokhar)
Deputy Secretary (I)
Tele: 051-9244178

DIRECTOR-II (NA) Diary No. 1131 Dated 01-12-20

Member (R.M) Diary No. 3365 Dated 26/11/20

Office of the Secretary Dy. No: 9094 Date: 25-11-2020

MINISTER'S OFFICE Diary No. 8262 Date: 12-11-2020 Time:

Minister has seen please.

25/11/20
QUMAR SARWAR ABBASI
Joint Secretary /
Special Assistant to Minister

Chief Statistician (awaiting)

A.S/I

25/11

MCSS(R/M) PBS

It is pertinent to mention that signatures of issuing authority may be ~~attached~~ on the pages please.

Please do the needful as discussed.

30/11/20

Dir (PAL)

02/12/20

DS-1

Subject: **Approval of Results of the 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017.**

The Federal Cabinet made following decision vide no. 80/04/2002 dated 11.02.2020 on the summary titling: "Approval of Results of the 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017" submitted by Planning Development & Special Initiatives Division:

"Approved the following committee of Ministers to deliberate and make recommendations for finalization of the results of Census – 2017 within a period of two months:

1. Mr. Ali Haider Zaidi, Minister for Maritime Affairs (Convener)
2. Dr. Fehmida Mirza, Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination
3. Mr. Nur-ul-Haq Qadri, Minister for Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony
4. Dr. Zubaida Jalal, Minister for Defence Production
5. Dr. Muhammad Farogh Naseem, Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication

2. The committee was reconstituted vide Cabinet Division's letter No. ..... dated ..... and replace Dr. Muhammad Farogh Naseem, Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication, with Syed Amin-ul-Haq, Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication.

3. The committee held 5-meetings on different dates and all the issued were discussed in depth. The members expressed concerns and reservations about the veracity of 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017. Syed Amin-ul-Haq, Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication expressed reservations and concerns on the legitimacy of last census and this was one of the grounds on which his party agitated. His party's point of view was that last census is not true reflection of the ground realities and the results are to the disadvantage to the people of Karachi. The results of last census were one of the grounds on which there was agreement between PTI and MQM. However, in the larger interest and in order to ensure that this is not used as a pretext for delaying local government elections in Karachi – Syed Amin-ul-Haq, Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication expressed his willingness to consider any forward-looking option which would facilitate early holding of local government elections and holding of next census before the next general elections.

4. The other members of the committee while agreeing that there were problems and last census was not true reflection of the ground realities and actual population in different parts of the country. However, they were of the view that reverting and reopening of 300 or any number of blocks as suggested would not serve the purpose – as change in population (due to birth, death, and migration – in and out) is a continuous process and any current survey would not reflect the exact position as it was at the time of 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017.

5. The members of the committee also noted that re-opening of any large number blocks would only lead to serious delays in local government elections without any corresponding advantage. Accordingly, a forward-looking approach may be adopted wherein measures addressing concerns of all the stakeholders are addressed.

Minister File pl.

6. The members of the committee also noted that last general elections were held on provisional census of 2017 – under the cover of constitutional amendment.

7. It was also noted that since addition to population is ongoing process – any verification at this stage through re-opening of any number of blocks would not necessarily reflect the ground realities as existed at the time of last Population and Housing Census.

8. While appreciating the advantages or disadvantages that may ensue on account of any re-opening and verification process – the members agreed for adoption of a forward-looking approach and further resolved to ensure next census is held timely and technologies available must be used to overcome the reservations expressed by the members regarding veracity of 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017.

9. Some members of the committee also expressed strong reservations on counting of Afghan refugees and other aliens / non-citizens – who should be accounted for separately and not mixed with citizens of Pakistan.

10. In view of above and after in-depth discussions the committee recommends following:

a) In the larger national interest, 6th Population and Housing Census 2017 should be accepted as final – although there are reservations on the said census.
b) Next census should be held at the earliest possible time – which may be determined after in-put from all the stakeholders; and may be held before lapse of period of 10-years from the date of 6th Population and Housing Census 2017.
c) Use of technology should be ensured in order to remove doubts/concerns that were expressed in respect of 6th Population and Housing Census 2017 and the same do-not re-occur.
d) A committee may be constituted under Ministry of Information Technology comprising of NADRA, Election Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics – with the mandate to suggest optimum use of technology to achieve objectives of census reflecting the ground realities.

Annex-25

Copy No.-------

SECRET

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

PLANNING COMMISSION

MINISTRY OF PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES

*****

SUMMARY FOR THE CABINET

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESULTS OF THE 6TH POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS – 2017

1. The provisional results of 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017 at block level were approved by the Council of Common Interest (CCI) on 13th November 2017 with the direction for 1% validation of census results (Annex-I). However, in a subsequent meeting held on 24th November 2017, it was decided to enhance the validation to 5% and to be conducted by a third party (Annex-II). However, the validation process could not be completed and the final result of Census 2017 were not released.
2. On the direction of the Prime Minister, a Summary was moved to CCI to place the validation issue before the forum and to seek approval to release final results of Census – 2017. The CCI referred the validation issue back to the Parliament for appropriate decision (Annex-III) and also directed to defer the release of final results for time being and to place the issue before the incoming Government (Annex-IV).
3. Subsequently, on the request of Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, the Cabinet constituted a Committee of five Ministers under the Chair of Mr. Ali Haider Zaidi, Minister for Maritime Affairs "to deliberate and make recommendations for finalization of the results of Census-2017 within the period of two months" (Annex-V).
4. In compliance of the Cabinet's Decision, Ministers' Committee held various meetings with the relevant stakeholders and detail deliberations were made on Census methodology. The final recommendations of Committee are as follows (Annex-VI): -
    a. In the larger national interest, 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 should be accepted as final- although there are reservations on the said census.
    b. Next Census should be held at the earliest possible time – which may be determined after input from the stakeholder; and may be held before lapse of period of 10-years from the date of 6th Population and Housing Cnesus-2017.
    c. Use of technology should be ensured in order to remove doubts / concerns that were expressed in respect of 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 and the same do-not re-occur.
    d. A Committee may be constituted under Ministry of Information Technology comprising of NADRA, Election Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics – with the mandate to suggest optimum use of technology to achieve objectives of Census reflecting the ground realities.

5. Approval of the Cabinet is solicited to place the recommendations of the Ministers' Committee, regarding approval of the final results of Census-2017, before the CCI for final approval.
6. Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives has seen and authorized submission of the summary.

(Mathar Niaz Rana) (nsc)

BSc Engg, MBA, MSc

Secretary

Secretary, Cabinet Division, Islamabad

M/o PD&SI U.O. No 8(15) SIW/PD&SI/2020 dated 14th December, 2020

Annex-26

SECRET

122

Case No. 1014/50/2020 Dated: 22.12.2020	**Approval of Results of the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017.**
Presented by: Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Division	

DECISION

The Cabinet considered the summary titled '**Approval of Results of the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017**' dated 14th December, 2020, submitted by the Planning, Development & Special Initiatives Division, and approved the proposal contained in para 5 thereof.

*****

Annex-27

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
****

Islamabad, the 29th December, 2020

NOTIFICATION

No.Census/PD&SI(1)/20:- The Competent Authority has been pleased to constitute the **Committee for Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for Upcoming Population Census** with immediate effect. The composition of the Committee will be as under:

1. Mr. Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission **Chairman**
2. Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Zubair, Chief Economist **Member**
3. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM) **Member**
4. Dr. G. M. Arif, Independent researcher **Member**
5. Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher **Member**
6. Representative of NADRA **Member**

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

i) To review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census 2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for censuses in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census

ii) To compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement

iii) To review mode of Data Collection (Manual /Electronic) for provision of timely & credible results & recommendation for adoption of innovative tools & technologies for geo referred enumeration up to the household level for upcoming census

iv) To review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage

v) To devise strategy for confidence building measures of all stakeholders for smooth completion of census operations and for increasing reliability & credibility of census results

(Dr. Arshad Mehmood)
Section Officer

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press,
Islamabad

Copy forwarded to:

1. Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
2. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
3. Secretary to the Prime Minister
4. Secretary Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
5. All members of the committee
6. Principal Information Officer, Press Information Department, Islamabad
7. Office copy

(Dr. Arshad Mehmood)
Section Officer

Annex-28

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
****

Islamabad, the 22nd February, 2021

NOTIFICATION

No.Census/PD&SI(1)/20-72 :- In continuation of earlier notification of even no. dated 29th December, 2020, the Competent Authority has been pleased to reconstitute the **Committee for Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for Upcoming Population Census** with immediate effect. The composition of the Committee will be as under:

1.	Mr. Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission	**Chairman**
2.	Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Zubair, Chief Economist	**Member**
3.	Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services)	**Member/Secretary**
4.	Dr. G. M. Arif, Independent researcher	**Member**
5.	Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher	**Member**
6.	Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Demographer, Country Director, Population Council	**Member**
7.	Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif, Retd. Professor, University of Balochistan	**Member**
8.	Dr. Durr-e-Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director/Director Research, PIDE	**Member**
9.	Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS	**Member**
10.	Mr. Usman Javaid, DG (Projects), NADRA	**Member**
11.	Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar	**Member**
12.	Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS / Geography specialist	**Member**

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

i) to review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census 2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for censuses in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census

ii) to compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement

iii) to review mode of Data Collection (Manual /Electronic) for provision of timely & credible results & recommendation for adoption of innovative tools & technologies for geo referred enumeration up to the household level for upcoming census

iv) to review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage

v) to devise strategy for confidence building measures of all stakeholders for smooth completion of census operations and for increasing reliability & credibility of census results

Director PSLM/PD
Diary No. 231
Dated 24-2-21

(Dr. Arshad Mehmood)
Section Officer

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press.
Islamabad

Copy forwarded to:

1. Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
2. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
3. Secretary to the Prime Minister
4. Secretary Planning Development & Special Initiatives
5. All members of the committee
6. Principal Information Officer, Press Information Department, Islamabad

(Dr. Arshad Mehmood)
Section Officer

Annex-29

No. Census.PD&SI(1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
****

Subject: **MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

In compliance to Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives (PD&SI) Notification No. Census/PD&SI (1)/20 dated 29-12-2020 to constitute the committee for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census"**, first meeting of the Committee was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD &SI on 14th January , 2021 at 03.00 PM. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*. After brief introduction of participants' chair requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS to brief regarding the Background and Terms of Reference of the committee. He apprised worthy participants about the TORs of the committee which are as follows: -

i) *To review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census 2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for censuses in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census*
ii) *To compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement*
iii) *To review mode of Data Collection (Manual /Electronic) for provision of timely & credible results & recommendation for adoption of innovative tools & technologies for geo referred enumeration up to the household level for upcoming census*
iv) *To review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage*
v) *To devise strategy for confidence building measures of all stakeholders for smooth completion of census operations and for increasing reliability & credibility of census results*

He informed that meeting agenda is to discuss on the TORs and devise way forward for achieving the objectives of the committee in true letter & spirit.

3. The Chair then opened the floor for deliberations on each TOR which are as follows: -

TOR 1: To review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census 2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for censuses in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census

The worthy Chair while initiating the discussion was of the view that in order to move forward for devising best practices for the upcoming Census, the best way is to self-critique/analyze the whole procedure of Census 2017 including, planning, field operations, data processing, mode of data collection etc. and work out the modalities to conduct next Census in most transparent way by involving all the relevant stakeholders for building their confidence in the process of census operation. He added that it is imperative to include the views of the elected representatives and researchers for improving the existing mechanism which is the most crucial step for developing an effective communication strategy. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, renowned demographer, who was also member of Technical committee formed for Census 2017 added that for reviewing the Census 2017 procedures, PBS own documents, including minutes of technical committees of Governing

Council, International Observers reports, PBS own work to evaluate census may be used to identify key questions and the limitations of the census processes. He further added that committee may be expanded for broad based representations by including Senior Demographers like Dr. Zeba Sattar, Country Director, Population Council Islamabad, Dr. Mehtab Karim & Dr. Tauseef. Dr. G. M. Arif was of view that demographers are also working in Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) and National institute of Population Studies (NIPS) (like Dr. Durre Nayab, Dr. Rizwan ul Haq, Dr. Saima Bashir, Dr. Saman Nazir, Dr. Ayesha Shiraz), and they may be included for the diversification of committee and capacity building of these institutions. Secretary PD&SI added that detailed study must be done by including independent researchers & demographers to identify shortcomings in the process as per international standards and devising way forward for 7th Population & Housing Census.

Decisions: -

- Committee will be expanded to give broad representation by inclusion of demographers/researchers from relevant institutions.
- Chief Economist will lead in preparation of key issues/ questions raised on Census 2017 with PBS while using the record from, Minutes of technical committee meetings of committee constituted for Census 2017, International observers report, PBS own evaluation reports and questions raised by independent researchers through print media/electronic media.
- Chief Economist may involve PIDE in collating all the responses/ critical issues in a report.
- Timeline for completion of this task will be at least four weeks.
- Committee may invite any persons involved / supervised previous Census operations for their input regarding the processes.

TOR 2: To compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement

Detail deliberations were made on the questionnaire used in Census 2017 so far and way to improve it to collect data on the basic requirements and changed ground realities. It was proposed by members to conduct comparative studies of the questionnaires used in the region / globally. Secretary PD&SI believed that support of NADRA may be used for provision of real time population numbers which are extremely important for Policy / Planning. At this point Mr. Usman Javaid, DG (Projects) NADRA informed that births and deaths are registered at local Union Councils level. Despite all efforts, the **Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems** (CRVS) could not entirely be implemented due to certain limitations, the only way for complete registration is by either incentivizing it or enforcing laws. Dr. G.M Arif added that there is always underreporting of vital events as there are always chances that each birth and death have not been registered/reported, even if the system is comprehensive, it cannot replace Population & Housing Census as census provides information about various demographic and housing characteristics which are immensely needed for informed decision making. The worthy chair is of view that NADRA database is of huge value, however, the committee has no mandate to recommend NADRA Data as replacement for the census. However, parallel work must be done to improve the CRVS system for timely and appropriate information and decision making, plus all these issues should be taken up by the expanded committee for the new census.

Decisions: -

- PBS will conduct a comparative study to review the questionnaires used in censuses, regionally/ globally, and develop/improve the questionnaire to be used in the next census. Prof. Dr. Nizamuddin agreed to provide input to this exercise.

TOR 3: To review mode of Data Collection (Manual /Electronic) for provision of timely & credible results & recommendation for adoption of innovative tools & technologies for GEO referred enumeration up to the household level for upcoming census

All the members of the committee were in agreement to the use of innovative technologies for conduct of next census electronically through tablets to provide timely and more credible data. Dr. Nizamuddin informed that several countries are using different technologies to conduct the census, including internet, mailed surveys and other sources such as birth and death registration data and PBS may learn from their experiences for adoption of best practices. Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS informed that PBS under **"Digital Transformation"** is already collecting all major surveys data electronically through tablets and linked the monitoring of field operations through Geographic information Systems(GIS) for quality data collection with minimum chances of omissions/ errors. He added that Egypt & Iran collected data electronically for census using mix mode, thus systems developed/used by these countries and other countries can be studied in detail for adoption of best practices by the newly formed committee.

Decisions: -

- PBS to study the practices used by other countries for electronic data collection, globally & regionally and prepare draft paper with complete roadmap and the cost involved and present such report to the census committee.

TOR 4: To review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage

Detailed deliberations were made regarding field operation mechanisms for minimizing the omissions and increasing key stakeholders' confidence in the census process. It was discussed that huge amount of work is needed before census to plan field operations, its monitoring & supervision. Dr. Nizamuddin apprised the participants that proper and completed house/dwelling units listing is a prerequisite for complete coverage. Therefore, proper training and sufficient time may be given to enumerators for its completion keeping in view different ground realities of the areas. Dr. G M Arif emphasized that the pretesting of field operations' is necessary to identify gaps and improvements before the census. Further the use of well trained staff and real time monitoring of field operations as per international standards will help to reduce the gaps and increase further credibility of the census. The worthy chair added that information collected through census is of sensitive nature due to its linkage with resource allocation and representation, therefore steps must be taken to bring transparency to whole processes to avoid controversies and use the important information timely for all plans' policy/planning purposes.

Decisions: -

- A comparative study will be conducted by the PBS regarding pretesting of field/ monitoring/supervision operations adopted by different countries for devising the way forward for upcoming census improvements.
- Emphasis must be given to the enumerators' extensive training for a complete understanding of concepts/ definitions for better coverage.
- PBS may work on linking monitoring system with GIS for complete coverage, reliable and quality data.

TOR 5: To devise strategy for confidence building measures of all stakeholders for smooth completion of census operations and for increasing reliability & credibility of census results

All the members of the committee were of the view that an effective communication strategy for involving key stakeholders in the census process and transparency in the conduct & processing of results will be key confidence building measures. All members mutually agreed that a post

enumeration survey might be conducted within two to three months after the census's completion. It should be a built in part of the whole census process to validate its results. Dr. G. M. Arif was of the view that options of involvement of academicians, Statistics departments of Universities, and hiring of university students as enumerators may be worked out for bringing ownership to the process for its acceptability. Further independent observers must be hired for third party validation of the census process.

Decisions: -

- Post enumeration Survey must be made part of the next census operation.
- An effective communication strategy must be developed to reducing gaps and build confidence of all stakeholders.
- Study the potential role/engagement of universities/research organizations in the census procedures like trainings, enumeration and field monitoring etc. for ownership and effective monitoring.

4. It was also decided that the Member of PBS will act as Member/ Secretary of the Committee.

5. After detailed deliberations on all TORs, it was decided that next meeting may be held when some basic work on TORs, and addition of new members is completed as guided by the Committee.

6. Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the committee members and other participants from the Chair

****

Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 14th JANUARY, 2021

1. Mr. Muhammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy chairman Planning Commission, (Chairman)
2. Mr. Mathar Niaz Rana, Secretary PD&SI
3. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission, (Member)
4. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS, (Member)
5. Dr. G. M. Arif, Independent researcher, Ex Joint Director, PIDE, (Member)
6. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
7. Mr. Usman Jawaid, DG(Operations), NADRA, (Member)
8. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
9. Mrs. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad

No. Census.PD&SI(1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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Subject: **MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

In compliance to Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives (PD&SI) Notification No. Census/PD&SI (1)/20 dated 29th December 2020 & 22nd February 2021 regarding constitution of committee for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census",** second meeting of the Committee was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI on **26th March ,2021** at 10.00 am. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*. After brief introduction of participants' chair requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS to apprise participants about the progress on the last meetings decisions. Member (SS/RM), PBS informed that there were two main decisions to be implemented regarding TOR 1:

- Committee will be expanded to give broad representation by inclusion of demographers/researchers from provinces /relevant institutions.
- Chief Economist will lead in preparation of key issues / questions raised on Census 2017 with PBS while using the record from, minutes of technical committee meetings of committee constituted for Census 2017, International observers report, PBS own evaluation reports and questions raised by independent researchers through print media/electronic media.

He informed that as per decisions, the committee has been reconstituted with broad representation. Prominent demographers & researchers have been included from relevant institutions / provinces. Notification, accordingly, has been issued on 22 February 2021 with approval of worthy chairman. Further PBS has prepared all material as decided in the last meeting. Five files have been provided to Chief Economist for review and collating. He further informed that today's meeting agenda is to brief all participants on the Census 2017 methodology and the updated status of the Census 2017 results. Further if the Chair permits, issues identified by PBS in accordance of the decision of the first meeting regarding Census -2017 from the available record will be presented.

3. After that, with permission of Chair, Member (SS/RM) gave a detail presentation on the census, methodology, result preparation, approval of results & issues of 5 % validation. He informed the participants that Council of Common Interest (CCI) in its meeting held on 27-05-2018 decided that 5 % validation is not possible at such belated stage. Further as already 24th Constitutional Amendment has been made on basis of the provisional results of census 2017, therefore approval of the final census results may be placed before incoming government, as it may create legal complications. He further informed that case of approval of final results of census 2017 was submitted to the government. Keeping in view the sensitivity of matter, as census results will form basis of future public policy decisions having far reaching ramifications, a Committee of the Cabinet consisting of five members was constituted on 11th February 2020. The Terms of Reference of the Committee were to deliberate and make recommendations for finalization of the results of Census – 2017 for submitting the same to CCI being the competent forum for final decision. The Cabinet Committee held six meetings wherein PBS and other relevant stakeholders presented their point of view. After detail deliberations, the Committee submitted its recommendations on 12th November 2020. The Committee recommended that final results of 2017 be published in the greater national interest. However, it recommended thar next census

be conducted as early as possible by adopting best practices including electronic data collection for minimizing the chances of omissions and errors. The report of the Committee was approved by Cabinet in its meeting held on **22nd December 2020** for forwarding it to CCI for final decision. It was informed that next meeting of CCI is scheduled to be held on **7th April 2021**. **"Notification of Census Results" is** on its the agenda.

3. The worthy Chair while initiating the discussion apprised esteemed committee members that the Cabinet Committee recommendations regarding finalization of Cenus-2017 results is before the CCI for final decision. The CCI will now deliberate and decide regarding the matter. ***However, the mandate of this committee is to critically review the whole Census-2017 process*** **including, planning, field operations, data processing, mode of data collection etc.** ***for recommendations for improvement and devising best practices for the next Census.*** He was of the view that Population census is crucial national exercise linked with provision of data for key policy making matters regarding development programs, political representation & resource allocation which have far reaching impacts. Being a critical exercise, it will always invite close scrutiny and critique. It is, therefore, duty of the Government to minimize apprehensions by involving all stakeholders, including elected representatives, in the whole process for confidence building and acceptance of results. *He highlighted that it is responsibility of the committee to evaluate the whole documentation and process of Census 2017 in positive spirit by keeping in view the fact that no exercise is 100% accurate / perfect.* This will be helpful in devising the roadmap for bringing transparency & credibility for the next Census. He then opened the floor for discussion and requested the respected members to present their point of view.

- **Dr. Durr-e- Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director PIDE** appreciated the government for taking steps in right direction for devising mechanism for conduct of next census in a transparent manner***. She informed that PIDE, after census 1998, had done extensive critical analysis of the whole questionnaire & data and published special report on every aspect in separate chapters. In the same way thorough data analysis of Census 2017 must be done for data quality which will help in identification of problems in enumeration & process.*** She highlighted the fact that the linkage of NFC award with population size is one of the cause of controversies. The formula incentivizes the provinces with higher population growth rate and penalizing the provinces which are controlling the population. This matter may be also being looked upon for minimizing controversies regarding census results.
- **Dr. Muhammad Arif, Retd. Professor University of Balochistan and member Governing Council of PBS** apprised the honorable members that, despite some apprehensions, successful completion of field operations of census 2017 keeping in view the ground situation especially in Balochistan and tribal areas is indeed a huge achievement. He added that during Census 2017, effective field monitoring was not done. Provincial authorities did not use appropriate mechanism for monitoring the coverage & quality of data. He was of view that country is highly politically polarized. Whatever methodology is adopted, it will be criticized, keeping in view the importance of census data for vital decisions ***Therefore, there is strong need to work on the reliability and acceptability of results by involving all the relevant stakeholders and adopting comprehensive communication strategy***
- **Dr. Zeba Sathar, Country Director, Population Council, Islamabad** thanked Chairman for inclusion in the very important committee. She was of the view that census is a pivotal national exercise which has long term ramifications on future decision making. Financial constraints should not hamper the conduct of census. ***She apprised the committee that Census 2017 can be regarded as 'fairly good'. One of the main apprehensions raised from provinces, however, was regarding transparency of the process. There is thus strong need for adoption of procedures for bringing transparency to whole procedure by effective communication measures for confidence building of all stakeholders***. She appreciated the minutes of last meeting and *strongly support the role of involving of universities, academia, provincial departments and other relevant stakeholders for creating awareness and bridging the communication gap.* She was of view that it is time to move forward for improving the next census by

formulating effective strategies and process after reviewing the whole Census 2017 documentation including PBS evaluation report. She further added that objective of census is to count people (whether national or alien) living in the particular place for policy making. It is not civil registration and, therefore, should not be linked with CNIC.

- **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, renowned demographer**, appreciated the view of the worthy chairman regarding adopting positive approach for critique regarding Census 2017 process. He was of view that census has been conducted and it's provisional results already used for important decisions. It is, therefore, imperative to release the final results of Census 2017 for technical purposes. ***He further added that working and planning for devising recommendations for improving next census in line with international standards may be initiated by designing work plan with proper timelines for completion of tasks***. He also added that procedures that contravene the international standards must not be used. New principles and recommendations for conduct of population census published by United Nation Statistics Division (UNSD) for 2020 census must be consulted for designing the methodologies for the upcoming census.
- **Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM), PBS was** of the view that for taking all provincial stakeholders in confidence regarding the ongoing work of improving upcoming census, meetings of the committee may be held at provincial headquarters and representatives of provinces may be invited for their inputs about census processes. He further proposed to constitute working groups on all six TORS for preparation of consolidated recommendations in form of reports and these recommendations may be presented in seminars where representatives of all relevant stakeholders including universities/ researchers/academicians may invited for feedback. ***Further for adoption of digital technologies for upcoming census including electronic data collection, it is advisable that study visits of those countries which have successfully implemented the electronic data collection mode (like Iran, Turkey, Egypt etc.) may be made with the help of UNFPA.*** He proposed that as committee can request any relevant person as co-opted member. Mr. Asif Bajwa Ex. Chief Census Commissioner may be invited for explaining the ground realities at time of Census 2017 and reasons for apprehension regarding the census results.
- **Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist** appreciated the decision of worthy chairman for broad based involvement. He was of view that this approach will serve as confidence building measure. *He further added that some of the reasons for apprehensions on the Census 2017 results was due to non-conduct of Post Enumeration Survey (PES), blocks with zero population, non-administration of Form 2A (which is conducted on sample basis and collect data on fertility, mortality & migration) and census data collection methodology.* ***He was of view that in the next census data must be collected electronically through tablets, as done by PBS for all their regular surveys. Efforts must be made to address the above mentioned issues for reliably and acceptability of the census results.***
- **Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission,** informed the committee members that as per decision of last meeting, PBS has prepared comprehensive report on issues raised on the last census by using the International Observers Report, minutes of the subcommittee of governing council constituted for census, Minutes of the provincial technical committees, Press clippings and PBS own evaluation report. ***He highly appreciated the PBS work and proposed that these technical issues may be shared with all committee members for their review and input for avoiding these problems in the next census. He further proposed that there is need for documentation of the whole process which can be presented to parliamentary forums / seminars, for valuable input. This will not only reduce communication gap but will also build ownership of the whole process.***
- **Dr. Sanam Wagma, Demographer, University of Peshawar** was of view that there is dire need of exclusive trainings to enumerators for capturing the data of females. Such data is underreported due to socio-cultural context of areas especially for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and newly merged areas of erstwhile FATA.



- **Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow NIPS** informed the committee members that NIPS being responsible agency for Population Projections appreciated the Census 2017 results as the results are almost in line with revised projections. ***She emphasized that for quality data collection, understanding of concepts/ definitions, better coverage and capacity building of enumerators, rigorous and comprehensive trainings must be designed for upcoming census.***
- **Mr. Mohsin Naqvi, Director NADRA** apprised that NADRA has provided services for checking of 6.5 million CNICs through SMS service during Census 2017. He was of view that evaluation report of that service may be prepared to see its impact of the census data. Further he added that BISP is conducting nationwide census electronically through tablets for poverty score card. Their experiences may be taken in to account for devising strategy for future census by inviting them in committee meetings.

4. The chair thanked all esteemed members for their valued feedback. He added that Census is national activity of paramount importance. It's quality, coverage and timeliness can be improved by studying the best practices used internationally. He advised the committee that UN guidelines on Population Census may be adopted by aligning them according to the local environment and needs for upcoming census for its comparability & credibility. He also highlighted the importance of training to the personnel involved in the census process. The chair observed that success of Population & Housing Census depends on the efficiency, quality and dedication of the census staff. He endorsed committee members view regarding development of effective communication strategy. A robust communication plan may be developed by involving universities, academia, provincial departments and other relevant stakeholders to educate the public. *He was of the view that committee may consider recommending a 'project approach' for conducting census. This would provide systematic application of all steps, including monitoring & evaluation and third party validation.* He further added that key working groups and subgroups shall be formulated for mapping the country, mobilizing training of staff, conducting massive public campaigns etc. He was also of the view that, comprehensive work plan may be formulated with specific timelines for smooth completion of the task.

Decisions: -

i. **Reports prepared by PBS on key issues raised may be shared with all members for their input and guidance.**
ii. **Comprehensive work plan would be formulated along with constitution of working groups with Terms of Reference and specific timelines on each TOR of the committee.**
iii. **Identify themes and prepare outlines for the proposed report for presenting to committee.**
iv. **Robust communication strategy must be developed for reducing gaps and build confidence of all stakeholders.**
v. **Digital technology should be adopted for next census in line with the experiences of countries which already used different digital tools / platforms and innovative hybrid enumeration methods**
vi. **Mechanism for involvement of Provincial governments / academia in the whole census process for its wider acceptably and ownership may also be devised.**
vii. **Next meeting may be held in second week of April 2021.**

6. Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the committee members and other participants from the Chair.

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Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 26th March, 2021

1. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Chairman)
2. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission, (Member)
3. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS, (Member/Secretary)
4. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
5. Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Country Directors Population Council, Islamabad, (Member)
6. Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif, Retd, Professor, University of Balochistan, (Member)
7. Dr. Durr-e-Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director, PIDE, Islamabad, (Member)
8. Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS, Islamabad, (Member)
9. Mr. Mohsin Naqvi, Director, NADRA, Islamabad
10. Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar, (Member)
11. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
12. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
13. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad

No. Census. PD&SI (1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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Subject: **MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

In compliance to Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives (PD&SI) Notification No. Census/PD&SI (1)/20 dated 29th December 2020 & 22nd February 2021 regarding constitution of committee for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census"**, third meeting of the Committee was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI on **27th April ,2021** at 2.30 pm. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*. The Chair welcomed all the worthy members and requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS to apprise participants about the compliance of 2nd meeting decisions. Member (SS/RM), PBS presented the implementation status on the 2nd meeting decisions one by one as follows:

Decision 1: ***Reports prepared by PBS on key issues raised may be shared with all members for their input and guidance.***

It was informed that all the material prepared regarding issues / critique on last census; Minutes of the subcommittee of Governing Council, International / National observers, Minutes of the meetings of provincial technical committees, articles / press clippings and Technical Evaluation Report of Census 2017 have been emailed to all esteemed members on 14th April 2021 for their review and valuable feedback.

Decision 2: ***Comprehensive work plan would be formulated along with constitution of working groups with Terms of reference and specific timelines on each TOR of the committee***

He informed that in pursuance of this decision, PBS constituted in house committees and prepared comprehensive work plan with specific timelines and also proposed the names of esteemed members for five (5) working groups against each TOR. He then presented Gantt Chart for all activities of committee, according to which first draft of report with extensive review of whole process and recommendations for next census will be ready by 5th June 2021. The worthy chair requested all members to review the assignment in working groups and requested them to inform their preferred areas as early as possible. He was also of the view that some experts from the respective fields may be included in working groups especially related to Communication Strategy and ICT. He then invited esteemed members to give their feedback on the work plan and working group formations.

- **Dr. G M Arif**, was of view that work plan and time plans are very ambitious. There is need to look in to it again as matter is of extreme importance. Work must be done diligently to review the whole process for devising recommendations for conduct of next census in most transparent way.
- **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin** too echoed similar concerns. He & **Dr. Ayesha Shiraz**, were of the view that in each working group, a representative from PBS may also be included for smooth processing of work.

The chair was of view that PBS based on work plan will prepare a working paper for the members of the committee with basic framework for incorporation of valuable input of members of the committee.

Decision 3: ***Identify themes and prepare outlines for the proposed report for presenting to committee***

It was informed that PBS has prepared comprehensive draft outline of full report and separate outlines for each TOR. These were presented to committee for their review. It was added that these outlines are prepared keeping in view the main objective of the committee and to address all the key dimensions of the process.

Decision 4: ***Digital technology must be adopted for next census in line with the experiences countries which already used different digital tools / platforms and innovative hybrid enumeration methods***

Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (SS/RM) informed the honorable committee members that PBS has initiated work on designing the basic architecture for digital administration of next census. He then presented the initial roadmap for conduct of next census using tablets linked with GIS monitoring in form of extensive presentation. He informed that PBS, since 2019, has undergone digital transformation. It now conducts all its surveys electronically through tablets including the huge activity of PSLM district level survey covering approximately 195000 households. Comparative study of the countries was presented who have used the modern technologies and methods to conduct Population & Housing census along with the method of data collection. He explained the basic mechanism of data collection using hybrid methods including face to face interviews and proposal of self-enumeration portal as used in Iran in last census. Procedures along with limitations were explained in detail to apprise the esteemed members regarding the different methodologies to conduct Digital census for provision of credible & timely data. After presentation floor was opened for discussion / comments. Copy of the presentation is attached with the minutes.

All members appreciated the comprehensive presentation regarding Digital census. Concerns, as follows, were, however, raised regarding the hybrid systems:

Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission appreciated the work of PBS. He, however, felt that the proposed mechanism will develop a system parallel to NADRA. PBS clarified that NADRA mandate is for registration while objective of PBS is to provide accurate count of people through census for planning purposes. Clear boundaries will, therefore, be defined while adopting the modern technologies for avoiding any overlap / duplication.

Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, praised the work and was of view that technically sound plan has been proposed. He cautioned that Population Census is a sensitive exercise due to its linkage with resource allocation & representation. Professional teams, with practical approach keeping in view the ground realties, is needed for minimizing the errors, omissions and for its successful implementation. He was also of the view that idea of self-enumeration is appealing and must be tested even for smaller population. All possible data sources must be explored to provide reliable and accurate figures. The induction of digital technology in conducting census should be based on very careful consideration of the technology, it's application and capacity to use it for the required purpose.

Dr. Zeba Sathar, added that presentation was impressive. She supported the idea of using tablets for expediting results and bringing transparency in the whole process. She, however, recalled that the last census results were contested by the provinces. Efforts must thus be made for increasing acceptability of results. The census exercise must be as simple as possible. The concept of self-enumeration could cause confusion and misgivings. She added that census is not registrations. It is counting the people. Linking census to multiple data sources like CNIC, mobile numbers etc. may generate controversies, which must be avoided.

Dr. G M Arif also supported the views of Dr. Zeba Sathar. He appreciated the proposed Digital Census mechanism but termed it ambitious. Its practical implementation will be difficult keeping in view the ground realities of the country. He added that representation of all wings of PBS must be ensured for successful conduct of next census through effective planning and management.

Dr. Sanam Wagma added that use of technology is highly recommended. Steps, however, must be taken to ensure its successful implementation and storage of data. Some countries have experienced system crash during census data collection. Further the situation of areas must be considered for adopting technologies keeping in view their socio economic context for efficient, complete and authentic data.

3. The chair thanked all esteemed members for their valuable feedback. He added that primary goal of Census is to get accurate count with complete coverage. Detailed deliberations thus must be held with all stakeholders regarding the entire process including adoption of modern technologies. He advised that seminars and workshops for sensitization of all stakeholders could be held for devising the mechanism for yielding credible, timely results with wider acceptability. He also added that due to challenging timelines, all efforts must be made to complete the task at earliest possible by conducting activities in parallel. Complete road map, from start to completion of activities, must be devised. He stated that Pakistan has network of universities and colleges throughout the country. Employing graduate students for the census process needs to be explored. It will not only provide educated workforce for enumeration but would also create widespread awareness of the process. University and College teachers could be utilized for the exercise at the supervisory tier. He emphasized that more and more female enumerators must be engaged in census process as they can access the household and get accurate data. He suggested that reputable IT universities should be tapped to design the concept of Digital Census.

Decisions: -

i. **PBS to prepare an online secure web resource for all the members. All the relevant documentation will be uploaded for easy access to all the members and their feedback.**
ii. **PBS will share the constitution of working groups with all members, who will provide their consent and preferred area of interest within three days of the meeting.**
iii. **Representatives of PBS may be added in each working group for smooth execution.**
iv. **Relevant Experts may be added in each working group for preparation of sound recommendations.**
v. **Ministry of Information may be contacted to nominate suitable person for assistance in drafting Communication Strategy.**
vi. **Draft outlines may be shared with all working groups for their review and comments.**
vii. **HEC be consulted to explore the feasibility of engaging graduate students in the census process especially enumeration.**
viii. **Reputable IT Universities be approached and a technical group constituted to recommend usage of ICT in the census exercise.**
ix. **Meetings of the committee will be conducted on weekly basis.**

4. Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the committee members and other participants from the Chair.

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Muhammad Sarwar Gondal
Member (RM)

Member (SS/RM)

3

Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 27th April, 2021

1. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Chairman)
2. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission, (Member)
3. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS, (Member/Secretary)
4. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
5. Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Country Directors Population Council, Islamabad, (Member)
6. Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS, Islamabad, (Member)
7. Mr. Mohsin Naqvi, Director, NADRA, Islamabad
8. Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar, (Member)
9. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
10. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
11. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad

No. Census. PD&SI (1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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Subject: **MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

Fourth Meeting of the Committee constituted for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census"**, was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI on **7th May ,2021** at 10.00 am. Dr. Mehtab S. Karim, renowned demographer also attended the meeting on the request of worthy Chair. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*. The Chair welcomed all the honorable members and requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS & Member (Secretary) of committee to apprise participants about the Agenda & compliance of 3rd meeting decisions. Member (SS/RM), PBS while discussing Agenda 1, presented the implementation status on the 3rd meeting decisions one by one as follows:

Agenda 1: Implementation of the Decisions of the 3rd meeting

Decision 1: ***PBS to prepare an online secure web resource for all the members. All the relevant documentation will be uploaded for easy access to all the members and their feedback.***

It was informed that, as per directions of the worthy chair, PBS has developed secure web portal www.cc.pbos.gov.pk for sharing the material and updates about the committee. He,, with permission of worthy chair, requested Mr. Ehtesham Abbassi, Chief System Analyst, PBS to present the live demonstration of the web portal. It was informed that access to web portal is secure and credentials for all members have been created. Detail insights were presented regarding accessing the committee documents, proceedings, member's profiles and creating discussion forums with exclusive space for documents to be uploaded by members. The Chair appreciated the PBS efforts to develop such comprehensive web portal with built-in features in minimum duration. He then invited esteemed members to give their feedback on the web portal.

- **Dr. Mehtab S. Karim** was of view that efforts must be made to improve next census. The Technical Evaluation Report of Census 2017 clearly indicated the shortcomings in the last census. Furthermore, data of census 2017 may be released for technical review as done in 1998 census where the broad recommendations were given for improvement of census. However, he was of view that none of the recommendations of the report were implemented, which is one of the main reasons of problems & controversies regarding Census 2017. Therefore, there is dire need to learn from experiences of 6th Population & Housing Census to conduct further improved and quality census.

Dr. Zeba Sathar, applauded the idea of web portal and congratulated PBS for developing it in it short time. She was of view that for bringing transparency to whole process, the external pages of the web portal may be shared with the academics and other stakeholders. Further, the data of census 2017 and proposed questionnaire of next census may be uploaded on same web portal. However, internal conversations/deliberations of the committee should be privileged and public informed through appropriate media releases.

- **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Dr. G M Arif and Dr. Durr-e- Nayab**, also appreciated the initiative of web portal and were of the view that as Final Results Census 2017 has been approved,

therefore, a technical evaluation/scientific report on quality of data must be produced . It was also done for 1998 Census. Such report will serve as the guidelines for improving not only the data quality but the allied procedures for confidence building of all stakeholders. They also proposed that technical analysis report of 1998 census may also be uploaded on web portal.

The chair was of view that openness brings transparency and credibility to all the process. However, sanctity of the committee must be maintained. The internal deliberations of the committee ought to remain privileged until finalization of the task. The key features of the meeting would be, however, released for public information.

Decision 2: PBS will share the constitution of working groups with all members, who will provide their consent and preferred area of interest within three days of the meeting.

Decision 3: Representatives of PBS may be added in each working group for smooth execution.

It is informed that in pursuance of above decision, proposed working groups after inclusion of names of officers of PBS in each group were shared on 30th April 2021. It was informed that so far no feedback has been received. It is, therefore, assumed that the members are comfortable with composition of working groups The working groups were again presented for the information and feedback of the members.

Decision 4: ***Ministry of Information & Broadcasting may be contacted to nominate suitable person for assistance in drafting Communication Strategy.***

It was informed that PBS has written letter & contacted the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting with request for suitable nomination for assistance in drafting the communication strategy. The case is being pursued for early nomination for timely completion of the work. It was also informed that, meanwhile, PBS has initiated work by studying the best practices for aligning it to country context.

Decision 5: ***Draft outlines of the report may be shared with all working groups for their review and comments.***

The worthy chair and committee were informed that the draft outlines were shared with all working groups on 30th April 2021. No feedback has been received thus far.

Decision 6: ***HEC be consulted to explore the feasibility of engaging graduate students in the census process especially enumeration.***

Member(SS/RM) informed that, PBS has written letter to Executive Director HEC for initial meeting to discuss the background and the road map to achieve the desired outcome. He further added that meeting is expected to be held immediately after Eid Holidays.

Decision 7: ***Reputable IT Universities be approached and a technical group constituted to recommend usage of ICT in the census exercise***

It was informed that PBS has already contacted COMSATS IT University and in process of contacting more universities for constitution of technical group for usage of modern technologies in the next census in a fool proof way for successful incorporation and credible results.

Agenda 2: - Presentation on review and recommendations on questionnaires

3. Member (SS/RM) informed that TOR 2 of the committee is **"to compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement"**, in this regard PBS has done some initial working for facilitating the committee to devise recommendations regarding improvement of questionnaire as per requirement of the country. After consent of Chair, he requested Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS for presenting the detailed working on the questionnaire. Member (C&S) informed the esteemed committee that objective of this exercise is to build a base for future working. He further informed that due to usage of already printed questionnaire in census 2017, which were designed (finalized by 103 members) in 2008, some recommendations of the technical committee of the Governing Council were not

implemented. Similarly, court decisions were implemented by making amendments at last moment which were not fruitful as detail instructions and training was not imparted. Therefore, it is imperative that work in this regard must be done meticulously to address the actual data requirements of the country without compromising the objective of the census. He then presented the questionnaire used in census 2017 and gave detailed comparative analysis of the questionnaire both with the regional countries and at the global level with the developed countries. He briefly presented the proposed amendments in both questionnaires, the Census enumeration form (Short form) and sample form (Long form),. These proposals have been given from time to time to address the data requirements for informed decision making. It was apprised that whole presentation with proposed amendments in the questionnaire will be uploaded on web portal for review and feedback of the members. After presentation floor was opened for discussion / comments.

All members appreciated the PBS efforts and gave their comments for moving forward as follows: -.

Dr. G M Arif was of view that the working group may critically review the work and propose the improvements for consideration/deliberations in the committee. He, however, suggested that some countries like Latin America / South Africa have amended their questionnaires to address SDGs and the committee may also look into this aspect.

Dr. Muhammad Arif added that PBS has provided the initial framework which can be reviewed by the committee. Further, PBS may contact all stakeholders to provide their minimum requirements regarding the data so that questionnaire can be finalized using an inclusive approach.

Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, while praising the work, was of view that comparative study of the questionnaires must be done keeping in view the latest recommendations of the UN and the questionnaires used for census 2021 around the region & globe. He further emphasized that prime objective of the census is to provide actual count for resource allocation & representation along with planning. Inviting all institutions (government / private / NGOs) will complicate the process. It is not possible to cover all demands which wil affect the census data quality and may lead to deviate from the census objective.

Dr. Zeba Sathar, appreciated the work and showed her satisfaction that steps are being taken in right direction. She was of view that before going into detailed deliberations, the committee must work on deciding the main domains / dimensions to be covered, followed by discussion on the proposed questionnaire. After that plenary session may be held for finalizing the questionnaire with relevant stakeholders. **Further keeping in view the ground realities she strongly supported to include migration in the next census questionnaire**. She agreed with the views of Prof. Dr. Nizamuddin that inviting all stakeholders for formulation of questionnaire will create limitations and problems. Therefore, it is better that questionnaire may be reviewed by the smaller group. After detail deliberations, the recommendations can be presented to different stakeholders while informing them of the timeliness, capacity issues and main objective of census.

Dr. Mehtab S. Karim was of the view that while finalizing the questionnaire, ground realities and capacity of the country must be considered. Inclusion of many sensitive topics will resultantly not only increase the questionnaire but need more trained staff. The quality of data can suffer in such an eventuality. He further added that PBS surveys like Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) is monitoring the highest number of SDGs. Our emphasis must be there to collect crisp information on short form for provision of actual count for purpose of resource allocation & elections. Similarly, sample form (long form) may also be designed efficiently to collect the most relevant information probably in 5 to 6 questions for result oriented and quality data collection in shortest possible time.

Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (SS/RM), PBS agreed with the views of Dr. Mehtab Karim that SDGs may be monitored through surveys. Further, he informed that sample of PSLM district level survey of PBS is enhanced from 80000 to 195000 households to cover, disability & migration along with other important variables. He was of view that one of the main objective of this committee is to include all stakeholders in the process for confidence building. Comments/view of all relevant stakeholders, therefore, must be taken to

devise minimum set of requirements. Furthermore, it will also help to develop data bank of the questionnaires for facilitation of committee members for finalizing the recommendations for improvement of questionnaire.

4. The chair thanked all esteemed members for their valuable feedback. He added that the exercise of Population & Housing Census is of paramount importance and critical for country's planning & progress. Therefore, steps must be taken for broader engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the whole census process for confidence building measures and its wider acceptability. He advised the committee members to streamline the process and work on devising recommendations in their respective working groups for preparation of consolidated recommendations to government for conduct of next census as per the international standards by adopting best practices aligned with the country context.

Decisions: -

i. **PBS will provide the credentials to all members for accessing the web portal.**
ii. **All material including the technical analysis report of census 1998 may be shared on the web portal.**
iii. **PBS will request all relevant stakeholders to provide their valuable feedback for data requirement from Census to devise minimum set of questions.**
iv. **The comparative studies of the questionnaires may also be made with census conducted recently.**
v. **Census questionnaire must be designed by considering the ground realities, however, the main objective of census must not be affected.**
vi. **Recommendations of working group for questionnaire may be deliberated in detail by committee for input from all esteemed members before finalizing recommendations for improvement**
vii. **All working groups may streamline their work for devising recommendations/ frame work for conduct of next census in minimum possible time**

5. Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the committee members and other participants from the Chair.

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Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 7th May, 2021

1. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Chairman)
2. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS, (Member/Secretary)
3. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
4. Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Country Directors Population Council, Islamabad, (Member)
5. Dr. G..M Arif, Independent Researcher Ex. Joint Director of PIDE, (Member)
6. Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif, Retd, Professor, University of Balochistan, (Member)
7. Dr. Mehtab S. Karim, Independent Researcher
8. Dr. Durr-e-Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director, PIDE, Islamabad, (Member)
9. Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS, Islamabad, (Member)
10. Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar, (Member)
11. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
12. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
13. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad

No. Census. PD&SI (1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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Subject: **MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

Fifth Meeting of the Committee constituted for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census"**, was convened by the chairman of the Committee Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI on **10th June, 2021** at 2.30 pm. Mr. Asad Umar, Minister of Planning Development & Special Initiatives attended the meeting on DCPC's request and was asked to chair the session. Dr. Mehtab S. Karim, renowned demographer also attended the meeting. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*. DCPC welcomed all the honorable members and especially thanked Minister PD&SI for giving his valuable time for reviewing the work so far done by the committee constituted for the recommendations & adoptions of best practices for upcoming census. After brief introduction of all members, he requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS & Member (Secretary) of committee to apprise the worthy minister about the progress so far made for conducting next census by adopting modern methodologies in a transparent way as per international practices.

3. Member (SS/RM), PBS, briefed the worthy Minister that till now four meetings of the committee have been conducted and extensive deliberations and work has been done by this Committee against each Term of Reference(TOR). He added that PBS has established in-house dedicated Census Planning Unit for preparation of material for the committee by involving all relevant resources, further five working Groups have been formed on each TOR comprising of members of committee and one focal person from PBS to assist the committee. Draft outlines for each chapter of the TOR has been prepared. Moreover, as desired by the worthy DCPC, a login based Web Portal, https://cc.pbos.gov.pk. has been developed for instant access of members to relevant material (issues, proposals, presentations, minutes etc.) for preparation of contents of their relevant chapters. For transparency and broader engagement of public, the Portal will be accessible for general public after finalization of recommendations for their feedback. He then presented the progress made on each TOR one by one as follows: -

TOR 1: To review the census process, data collection and field operation methodologies used for Census 2017 & recommend the modern methodologies being adopted for censuses in region & globe for conduct of upcoming census

It was informed that PBS has done forensic audit of all the material/ record from, Minutes of meetings of the subcommittee of Governing Council constituted for Census 2017, International/National observer's reports, PBS's own Technical Evaluation report and questions raised by independent researchers through print media/electronic media. Based on the available material *comprehensive analytical reports* with all documentation have been prepared and shared with all esteemed members for their review so that strategies can be devised to avoid these issues in upcoming census.

TOR 2: To compare the regional/globally adopted census questionnaires and proposals for improvement

It was apprised to worthy Minister that PBS conducted a comparative study to review the questionnaires used in censuses, regionally/ globally, The study along with proposals has been shared with the committee for their feedback to improve the upcoming census questionnaire. It was informed that PBS has done

in-depth study of census questionnaires used in seven regional countries namely, Turkey, India, Iran, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal & Srilanka and three developed countries namely US, UK & Australia. It was decided that working group headed by Dr. Nizamuddin will further work to identify and decide the areas which may be included in the questionnaire.

TOR 3: To review mode of Data Collection (Manual /Electronic) for provision of timely & credible results & recommendation for adoption of innovative tools & technologies for GEO referred enumeration up to the household level for upcoming census

Worthy Minister was apprised that committee in its first meeting also decided that "PBS will study the practices used by other countries for electronic data collection, globally & regionally and prepare draft paper with complete roadmap and the cost involved and present such report to the census committee". In compliance, PBS prepared extensive comparative study of the six regional & global countries data collection mechanisms and presented it in detail during 3rd meeting of the Committee along with a roadmap. The comparative study and the modalities of "Digital Census" were also briefly presented to Minister for his views/feedback. It is briefed that many developed countries are using different data collection mechanisms in the census like, ***Self-Enumeration method, Computer Assisted Personal interviews(CAPI), Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviews(CATI), OCR/ ICR pens*** *and* ***Register based Census***. Pakistan cannot use the register method at this stage, owing to its incompleteness. It was further briefed that Data Models and required software are being identified and Support centers at tehsil level will be established with the involvement of third party for smooth handling of the process of Digital Census. Minister PD&SI was of view that Registration Mechanism developed by NADRA is one of the best in world with Unique Identification Number (UIN) and can be utilized for next census. *Member(SS/RM) informed that registration of population 18 years and above is well maintained by NADRA, however the birth and death registration mechanism is not fully developed and the work on integrating the system with the local councils is still in progress, therefore it does not provide complete information needed for population census.* However, Minister PD&SI, Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin and Dr. G M Arif were of view that we must use the information maintained by NADRA for improving the information collected in upcoming census.

TOR 4: To review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage

Member (SS/RM) informed that work on preparation of material regarding this TOR is in progress and PBS has prepared extensive comparative study of field operation mechanisms of regional/ global countries. Currently, working group under guidance of Dr. G M Arif is reviewing it for compilation of comprehensive report. It was informed that the major recommendations so far proposed after studying the countries are as follows: -

- Conduct of ***pilot census***
- Involvement of Stakeholders Especially Provinces in each stage from planning to compilation
- Involvement of Academia, universities
- Use of modern data collection mechanism / Digital Census
- Extensive / comprehensive trainings / using digital interventions
- Involvement of female enumerators
- Standard Operating Procedures may be developed for handling big size blocks
- Geo-tagging of all structures for complete coverage
- Real-time monitoring by designing specialized dashboards for improving credibility
- Conduct of ***Post-Enumeration Survey***

TOR 5: To devise strategy for confidence building measures of all stakeholders for smooth completion of census operations and for increasing reliability & credibility of census results

Minister PD&SI was apprised that detailed work on the above TOR has been done. The major flaws in the last census communication strategy was failure to properly communicate the actual objectives of the

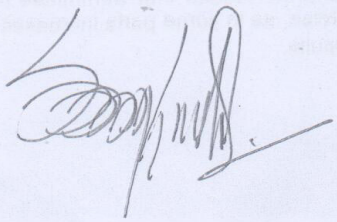
census to all stakeholders, specially the general public. Further, lack of measures to build confidence of all stakeholders in the census process resulted in increased misconceptions and raised questions on the whole census process. Based on the lesson learnt from the previous process, it is recommended that a comprehensive communication strategy will be designed by considering following points: -

- Consultation and confidence building of stakeholders from beginning till end
- Integrated communication Approach-with other Census activities
- Sensitization of Elected representatives of Assemblies / Public Leaders / academicians and other stakeholders
- Public Campaign has to begin early and extend right up to the release of the first initial results (Electronic, Print & other Media)
- Development of Information, Education and communication (IEC) material (Slogan, Logo, Jingle, TVC, Posters, Flyers, Banners, Uniform, merchandising)
- Involvement of ***Minbar Masjid/ Hujra-Bethak/ Regional local Notables***
- Regular Active interaction with mainstream media of Pakistan (Press Briefing, News Tickers, panel discussions, interviews, informative news articles etc.
- Acquiring services of Advertising agencies as per policy of Press Information Department
- Use of ***technology*** with all innovative ways of communication ***(YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Website, WhatsApp, SMS etc.)***

After Presenting the progress on TORs, Member (SS/RM) informed that PBS through Ministry PD&SI has submitted demand of allocation of *23 billion* in the next financial year for conduct of ***"Digital Census"***. Further, he informed that for conducting census in the year 2022, consultations with provinces and law enforcement agencies may be initiated for smooth and timely completion of the gigantic activity of paramount importance. **Minister PD&SI informed that matter for allocation of Budget has been taken with Ministry of Finance and they are allocating amount, which will be announced in the budget to be presented on 11th June 2021**.However, he was of view before proceeding further it is imperative that work must be done meticulously to design the mechanism/methodology to conduct next census and the timelines to present it to CCI along with the roadmap.

4. The worthy DCPC while briefing the Minister PD&SI informed that major reasons of apprehension raised on results of Census 2017 identified from the critique are of the ***trust deficit*** which was mainly due to closed processes, communication gap and non-conduct of Post Enumeration Survey. He was of view that Population Census is national activity of vital importance. It provides data for key policy making matters regarding development programs, political representation & resource allocation which have far reaching impacts. Therefore, greater emphasis must be given on quality, coverage and timelines. We must restrict the census truly to its objective of provision of information regarding population count & allied important demographic characteristics and should not increase it dimensions. He informed that to improve next census by bringing transparency and credibility to the whole process. The committee so far has consensus on the following fundamental tasks -

- *Digital Census with real time monitoring*
- *Minimize apprehensions by involving all stakeholders, including elected representatives, in the whole process for confidence building and acceptance of results.*
- *Adoption of UN guidelines by aligning them to round realities*
- *Development of robust communication plan by involving universities, academia, provincial departments and other relevant stakeholders to educate the public.*
- *Project based approach for conducting census for systematic application of all steps, including monitoring & evaluation and third party validation*



He further informed that committee will prepare its final recommendations by end of July 2021. He then opened the floor and requested the respected members to present their point of view

- **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin,** appreciated the work done so far. He added that there is need to finalize short questionnaire with relevant questions to collect quality data in shortest possible time. Adherence to UN principals is fundamental for successful conduct of census as per international standards. He was of view that as security/law and order situation improved in country therefore there is no need of Armed forces for upcoming census and we can conduct census by imposing two days' curfew all over Pakistan using shorter version of questionnaire for provision of data for policymaking.
- **Dr. Mehtab S. Karim** also endorsed the views of Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin views regarding short questionnaire by including only basic questions. He added that census should be conducted as soon as possible preferably by March 2022, and efforts must be made to improve next census by learning from experiences of 6th Population & Housing Census.
- **Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist** appreciated the work so far done by Committee and was of view that work has been done in right direction and if recommendations of the committee are adopted in true letter & Spirit, it will result in credible and widely acceptable census. He also added that it will be in goodness of things that delimitations of blocks may be also revised for bifurcating bigger blocks and merging of smaller blocks identified in the Census 2017 for smooth field operations and avoiding complications.
- **Dr. Muhammad Arif** was of view that technical mistakes made in Census 2017 must be corrected. Pilot census and Post enumeration survey are critical for quality census and must be conducted. Comprehensive trainings, involvement of all stakeholders and increasing the duration of House listing operations will result in better coverage and quality data with greater acceptability. He supported the proposal of conduct of next census digitally, however, keeping in view the peculiar conditions of certain areas especially Balochistan, an alternative mechanism may also be developed for data collection. He added that presence of Army in census 2017 has resulted in better coverage, credible results with broader involvement of all ethnic groups. Therefore for upcoming census role of armed forces must be considered as it not only provides security but also help in complete coverage and bringing credibility to the whole process.
- **Dr. G M Arif** added that Population & Housing Census is gigantic task and is of extreme importance. There is need to plan diligently to conduct it successfully. PBS has done extensive work. However, to achieve the tasks of the committee, timelines of **Completion of report, Finalization of questionnaire** and **methodology to conduct Pilot Census** must be decided.
- **Dr. Durr-e- Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director PIDE** endorsed views of all esteemed members. She was of view that PIDE has done birth registration study and it resulted in erratic results. Therefore using NADRA data (which is not accessible for validation) for Population Census is not recommended at all.
- **Syeda Ayesha Tassaduq, Director (Home Publicity), Press Information Department (PID)** appreciated the proposed communication strategy and was of view that it addresses the 360-degree approach. She extended full cooperation of Ministry for devising comprehensive communication strategy for broader involvement and confidence building of all stakeholders.

5. Minister PD& SI thanked all participants and requested that committee must **finalize the proposed methodology and step by step timelines for conduct of next census as soon as possible for presenting to CCI**. He informed esteemed members that Final results of Seventh Population & Housing Census must be available by February 2023 for allowing Election Commission of Pakistan to complete the delimitation process before conduct of General elections in September 2023. He further added that Committee must deliberate in detail regarding involvement of Armed forces in Census exercise, as in some parts increases credibility but on other hand in some parts it also dilutes the acceptability of results.

6. The DCPC thanked all esteemed members for their valuable feedback. He added that primary goal of Census is to get accurate count with complete coverage. Efforts must be made to design the process with prudent approach for conduct of Census in transparent way for provision of credible & reliable results with wider acceptability. Comprehensive work must also be done for drafting communication strategy with the help of experts from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for confidence building of all stakeholders. He added that committee must work in two parallel tracks for finalizing the census methodology and its timelines for presenting to CCI and the working groups must complete their work by 30th June 2021 for preparation if initial draft of chapters by 7th July 2021. He advised to use log frame approach for efficient completion of tasks.

Decisions: -

i. **Representative of NADRA will be requested to present in next meeting regarding the data availability especially related to the birth & death registration to implement the idea of register based census.**

ii. **Working Group for TOR 4, regarding field operations will present their work in next meeting.**

iii. **Committee will work side by side on devising the recommendations for census methodology and timelines for each step for conduct of census**

iv. **Communication strategy may be drafted with close coordination of the Ministry of Information & broadcasting, the initial draft may be shared with Ministry for their expert review and feedback.**

v. **All working groups must complete their work for devising recommendations/ frame work for their relevant TOR by 30th June 2021.**

vi. **Initial draft of chapters must be ready by 7th July and first draft of full report by 15th July 2021 for review**

7. Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the committee members and other participants from the DCPC.

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Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 10th June, 2021

1. Mr. Asad Umar, Minister for Planning Development & Special initiatives, Islamabad (Chair)
2. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Covener)
3. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS, (Member/Secretary)
4. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
5. Dr. G..M Arif, Independent Researcher Ex. Joint Director of PIDE, (Member)
6. Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif, Retd, Professor, University of Balochistan, (Member)
7. Dr. Mehtab S. Karim, Independent Researcher
8. Dr. Durr-e-Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director, PIDE, Islamabad, (Member)
9. Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS, Islamabad, (Member)
10. Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar, (Member)
11. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
12. Syeda Ayesha Tassaduq, Director (HP), PID, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Islamabad
13. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
14. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad
15. Mr. Yasir Ishfaq, Director, Data processing/ Support Services, PBS, Islamabad

No. Census. PD&SI (1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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Subject: **MINUTES OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

Sixth Meeting of the Committee constituted for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census",** was convened by the chairman of the Committee Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI on **25th June, 2021** at 9.30 pm. A delegation from NADRA attended the meeting for presentation regarding Civil Registration & Vital Statistics (CRVS) System. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*.. DCPC welcomed all the honorable members. After brief introduction of all members, he requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS & Member (Secretary) of committee to proceed as agenda of the meeting. Member (SS/RM), PBS informed that there are two main agenda items for today's meeting as follows: -

- Presentation on TOR 4, *"to review the best practices of field operations including monitoring/supervision & data processing to minimize the omissions/ errors and complete coverage".*
- Presentation on Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) by NADRA

Member (SS/RM), PBS after approval of Chair, informed that committee in its first meeting decided during deliberation on TOR 4 that *"A comparative study will be conducted by the PBS regarding pretesting of field/ monitoring/supervision operations adopted by different countries for devising the way forward for upcoming census improvements".* Accordingly, PBS has done extensive work on review of the field operation mechanism adopted in Census 2017 with identification of issues and also did comparative studies of the mechanism followed regionally / globally for devising proposals for improvement in the process. He further informed that currently, a working group under guidance of Dr. G M Arif is reviewing it for compilation of comprehensive report. TOR wise recommendations of the all working groups will be presented in the next meeting. He informed that during review of the whole census procedure, many shortcomings are identified like Non conduct of Pilot & Post enumeration Survey, delayed and incomplete communication/ media campaign, Issues regarding transparency in compilation process, sluggish coordination mechanism, checking of CNIC with NADRA, Role of Armed Forces, non-implementation of instructions/ observation of experts due to printed questionnaire etc. All these lead to apprehensions of stakeholders and achieving the exact objective of census with relevant data. He then presented comparative study of 3 regional & 3 global countries and identified the best practices used by the other countries for conduct of census. Based on the review of Census 2017, comparative study of countries and the **UN guidelines** for field operations and overall conduct of census, and the recommendations/ suggestions of the experts in committee, PBS proposed the following considerations for committee for conduct of next census.

- To ensure universality: - Everyone living in country must be counted, whether they have CNIC or not, legal or illegal etc.
- To avoid duplication and recall bias, census must be conducted simultaneously all over country in shortest possible time
- For effective Planning, coordination, monitoring & ownership of the whole process a system like NCOC may be established with presence of Provincial governments and all tiers of stakeholders, who will oversee the whole process and will take appropriate decisions for successful completion of census activities. Terms of Reference of the committee will be developed after detailed deliberations within committee and with other stakeholders.
- Exhaustive and updated frame for complete coverage with updated and digitized maps.
- Conduct of Pilot and Post Enumeration survey

- Effective public campaign from start to end at all levels by involving notables and lowest level of communication modes like Hujra/ Bhaitak etc.
- Real time monitoring of field operations and results through technological interventions like dashboards
- Development of census support at tehsil level for effective coordination, monitoring and IT Support
- Comprehensive trainings and involvement of female enumerators especially LHWs in the data collection process.

In the end Member (SS/RM) informed that as desired by worthy Chair, PBS has initiated working on designing and implementing Census as project and PPMI has provided the resource for training the PBS staff for project management tool **"Primavera"** and currently three days training is in progress.

3. After the Presentation of Member (SS/RM), the worthy Chair opened the floor and requested the respected members to present their point of view

- **Dr. Muhammad Arif** appreciated the comprehensive work done by PBS, however, he was again of view that presence of armed forces in Balochistan not only helped in successful conduct but also helped in getting full coverage with credible data. Therefore, role of army must be considered for conduct of next census especially in the areas where there are greater ethnic interests. Further for effective coverage and quality data, work must be done on homogeneity of block sizes. Moreover, cross checking of CNIC with NADRA may be avoided as it creates unnecessary issues and also delays the process and possibility of using OCR Pens may be adopted for data collection instead of tablets especially in far flung areas of country.
- **Dr. Zeba. A. Sathar** was of view that the suggestions shared by G M Arif regarding TOR 4 are very comprehensive and it cover all aspects, (out of which some were already presented by Member (SS/RM)) may be presented for broader discussion in the committee. Regarding Involvement of Army in the census process, she was of view that there is trade off between its use as in some instances it also raises confidence issues. Census is a civilian operation for counting people for planning and effective resource allocations, it must be conducted by civilians and for security, local police and rangers can be utilized. This will also reduce the budget for conduct of census. Further she again emphasized that linkage of CNIC will lead to exclusion of marginalized and poorest of the poor, therefore must be avoided.
- **Dr. Durr-e- Nayab** said that she has submitted in her recommendations, that as security / law order situation in the country has greatly improved, the upcoming census may be conducted by dividing the whole country in to three parts, one where there is no need of security forces, second where use of local police/ rangers may be made and third the conflict struck areas where armed forces may be used for complete coverage and provision of security. Further CNIC must not be linked with data collection and NADRA data must not be used as replacement of Population & Housing Census as it is not complete and cannot be validated especially regarding births & deaths.
- **Dr. G M Arif** was of view that working group recommendations must be presented in the committee for deliberations and building consensus. He added that the International/ National observers in the last census have not raised any objection on the role of armed forces for security arrangements, however, they have apprehensions on parallel data collection being done by them which is against the UN principals. Further he strongly emphasized on improving the trainings as the neither the trainings were comprehensive nor as per international standards.
- **Khawaja Mazhar Jamal,** was of view that exclusive use of armed forces is necessary for security purposes in Sindh especially Karachi as in 1991 and 2011, political parties hijacked the whole census process for getting desired results and resultantly whole process was scrapped and huge resources were wasted.
- **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin,** was of view that for effective and credible census, we must focus on the main objective of census and use the exclusively designed short questionnaire with relevance to objectives. He again emphasized that by using shorter question, census can be conducted in shortest possible time by imposing curfew for avoiding duplications and accurate count.

4. After, PBS presentation, worthy chair requested NADRA team to briefly present regarding the status of data updation of data regarding Civil Registration & Vital Statistics(CRVS). Colonel Sheikh Muhammad Jafer Iqbal DG CRMS, NADRA, informed that CRMS updates data about births, deaths, marriages and divorces which is subject of local governments for provinces and federal government for ICT & areas of erstwhile FATA. NADRA provides support for online access to centralized and real-time provision of data. He then asked Mr. Shafeeq, Assistant Director, CRMS, NADRA to present the updates of data. He informed that the system has extensively evolved since 2004 and now NADRA has extensive coverage at Union council level with their centers. MOUs have been signed with all provinces and regions for online data entries. He added that Punjab and Sindh have vast coverage & reporting. However, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are lagging behind. As this requires self-reporting therefore efforts are made to improve the reporting by creating awareness regarding its importance. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (SS/RM) added that the basic objective of requesting NADRA is to present that whether CRMS information at this stage can be utilized as register based census approach. Mr. Shafeeq informed that Census is regarding counting persons, NADRA can provide data for 18 years and above for validation of census results and can help to identify the Pakistanis and non -Pakistanis, it can also help PBS for application of self-enumeration as NADRA has developed specialized software for registration of overseas Pakistanis. **Dr. Zeba. A. Sathar** stressed that both PBS and NADRA have different mandates and one must not confuse it. NADRA CRMS data in no way can replace Population Census data at this stage as denominators are not exhaustive. PBS through Pakistan Demographic Survey(PDS) will be able to get better estimates regarding births, deaths and growth rate. **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin** also added that Nepal is the only country which has been successful to replace Census with registration system, however there is still long way to achieve this in Pakistan. Surveys can be conducted to evaluate the percentage of coverage of registration, he further added that NADRA data is good source but it cannot replace census at this stage due to its incompleteness. It may be used to verification/ justification of census results especially related to population 18 years & above.

5. The DCPC thanked all esteemed members for their valuable feedback. He appreciated PBS for not becoming defensive and conducting extensive exercise for critically analyzing all steps to identify shortcomings in order to improve next census. He was of view that the working groups and PBS may work jointly for achieving the objectives of this committee. The recommendation so far proposed by working groups must be presented in the next meeting. Regarding the issue of Army deployment, he was of view that this decision may be taken by provinces after top political level deliberations according to their specific context and needs. He was also of view that linking of CNIC made things complicated in last census as it is not in accordance with the primary objective of the census. He added that idea of centralized mechanism for effective monitoring and coordination like NCOC is appreciated. The hierarchy proposed also seems practical as it involves all stakeholders however it may be called **"National Census Coordination Committee" (N3C)** and comprehensive TORS of the committee may be devised. Further trainings are the most important part of the process and specialized mechanism may be adopted for need assessment and evaluation of trainings by looking at possibility of engagement of academia/ universities. *He was of view that avenues may be explored for evaluating that whether curfew approach for conducting census is workable or not.* Moreover, for conducting the next census "Digitally" there is need for greater collaboration with the IT universities like COMSATS & NUST regarding technology advice for successful rollout along with risk mitigation measures. He again stressed that adopting of Project Approach with Monitoring & evaluation framework, appropriate work plan and dedicated Census team is essential for efficacious results. The worthy Chair also appreciated the work done by NADRA, however, he was of view that information collected by NADRA serves specific purposes but it does not address the census objectives. *It can be used as value addition for validation and evaluation but cannot be used as complete register for replacement of census.* However, keeping in view the NADRA's wide spread network and enhanced use of digital technology, there is need to explore the possibilities of NADRA being the service provider for conduct of Digital Census. PBS and NADRA must sit together in next week to devise the roadmap for the cooperation and broader engagement between both organizations for the upcoming census with clear identification of technological hazards to be faced in conducting the gigantic exercise of census digitally and developing Risk management strategy for addressing the issues. He showed confidence that committee has broadly addressed all TORs, however, as it is time bound activity therefore efforts must be made to complete the task within the given timelines.

Decisions:

i. **Work and recommendations of the working groups may be presented in the next meeting for deliberation and developing broader consensus.**

ii. **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin will present the case studies of countries where curfew was imposed to conduct census and its impact on the results in the next meeting.**

iii. **PBS may hold exclusive meetings with NADRA, IT universities like COMSATS and NUST for technological advice and provision of services for conduct of Digital Census with Risk mitigation strategies**

iv. **The Committee will present the first draft of the report by next week for initial scrutiny.**

6. Meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the committee members and other participants from the DCPC.

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No. Census. PD&SI (1)/20-
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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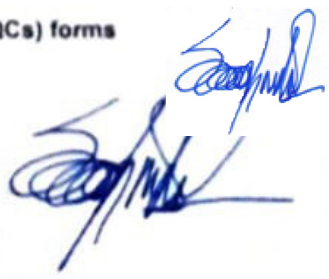
Subject: **MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS**

Two meetings of the Committee constituted for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census"**, were held on **15th July, 2021**, **first** at 10.00 am under the chair of the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC) and **second** at 2.00 pm under chair of Minster PD& SI in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI. List of participants is at **Annexure A.**

Proceedings of the first Meeting: -

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy *Quran*. DCPC welcomed all the honorable members and requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Secretary) of committee to proceed further as per agenda of the meeting. He apprised the Committee that the recommendations have been prepared for the 7th Population and Housing Census-Digital Census on the basis of detailed deliberations, valuable feedback of esteemed members in the six meetings and the extensive work done both by PBS teams &committee members (comparative studies on census processes, UN Principles for census, lesson learnt from last census). He then presented in detail the process adopted for reaching to the recommendations on the basis of main issues identified. It was informed that during detailed review it has been observed that the main issue regarding the controversies about Census 2017 results was due to lack of confidence on the process. He then listed the **broader issues** in the Census 2017 process as follows:

- General public was **not fully aware** about true **census objectives** and importance
- Lack of **involvement of all stakeholders** in whole Census Process
- **Delayed publicity campaign**, minimal use of **social media**
- **Ambiguity of Concepts** (usual place of residence)
- Verification of **CNIC** from **NADRA in Field Enumeration**
- Involvement of **Armed Forces in Parallel data collection**. (Form-786)
- **Pilot Census** was not conducted
- Census in **phases**
- Trainings- **Short duration**- non-usage of **modern technologies**
- Gap between trainings and field enumeration
- Use of **old questionnaire**-2008(Printed for proposed census-2011)
- Non availability **of updated maps**
- Dropping of Sample **Form-2A**
- Minimal use of **Female enumerators**
- **Manual**- Paper based Data collection
  - Traditional **monitoring mechanism**
  - Absence of **Prompt Messaging System**
  - Non- Usage **of GIS Technology**
- No **standard mechanism to** evaluate **Field Quality Control (FQCs) forms**
- **Post Enumeration Survey** was not conducted



After presenting the main issues, the **Major Recommendations** devised by the committee for conducting 7th Population & Housing Census were presented, which are as follows: -

- Effective Communication for Clarity regarding the **Primary objective of Census (Policy Planning Purposes)** for awareness of **General Public**
- Ensure **Universality**: Counting of whole population residing in the country at the time of census irrespective of it **Status/ Holder of CNIC or not**
- Census must be conducted **simultaneously** in **shortest possible time**
- **Involvement of Stakeholders** in three steps, firstly Consultation / Sensitization workshops with *data users, academia, Researchers, NGOs etc.*, then consultation with *Political Parties, notables etc.* at each Provincial Headquarter and finally Consultation / Engagement mechanism with **Provincial Governments.**
- **Robust Communication & Advocacy campaign** may be desig boration of ministry of Information and Broad casting and must begin early till the finalizati clarity and awareness of general public by adopting integrated approaches and including ocal social context.
- **Law enforcement /Security agencies** may be used **for security not for enumeration or verification**
- Do not Link **Census Enumeration Work with CNIC/ Verification** from NADRA
- **De-jure method** of enumeration may be used for comparability purposes, however comprehensive trainings for clarity of concept (usual place of residence) must be imparted.
- Census questionnaire should be short **as much as possible** and **strictly in relevance** to the **Objectives of Census.** It is recommended that short & long questionnaire may be administered containing most relevant questions. However, a **dedicated committee** may be constituted to finalize **the questionnaire**
- **Modern Multi-mode data collection methodologies** may be adopted for complete coverage, quality real time monitoring & timeliness. the following methods have been recommended: -
  - **Self-enumeration**: Launched 15 days prior to face to face interviews, submitted info in step-1 & verified (step- 2) in face to face enumeration phase (expected coverage **10 -15 percent**)
  - **Tablet Based Collection**: Face to face interviews, data will be collected both offline/online using tablets which include geo tagging of all structures and pre-installed digitized maps for coverage and avoiding omission & overlapping (expected coverage **85-95 percent)**
  - **Pen & Paper Personal Interview (PAPI): -** In the remote and sensitive areas PAPI approach will be used. (approx. coverage: 5% - 10%).
- **Pilot Census** which is **pre-requisite** before the conduct of census as per international standards, must be conducted specially to test / run the whole process for risk management & disaster recovery for successful conduct of "**Digital Census**".
- **Extensive trainings** using technological interventions just before field enumerations by involving academia/ students for trainings & monitoring of digital census
- **Monitoring & Supervision of field work:** An Real Time Dashboard System(RTDS) must be developed for **real time monitoring** and to cross-check the data by the supervisors and rectify the errors /omissions immediately. Further Special Quality Control Forms **(FQC)** be designed to check the quality **and** must be analyzed and processed in the field operation.
- **Post Enumeration Survey** (PES) must be conducted to evaluate quality & coverage within heels of the field enumeration and It is recommended that modern technologies like **Computer Assisted Telephonic interviews(CATI) approach** may be used to save the time and Financial/Human resources
- For **monitoring, coordination and policy decisions the** Committee recommends **establishment of National Census Coordination Center (N3C) under Minister PD&SI with** representation **of all Chief Ministers** and PBS, this will lead to ownership of Census processes.

- Establishment of **Census support centers at tehsil level** for 24/7 technical support, management and for complaint redressel
- **Access to Individual Information**-For credibility and transparency, an innovative concept of access to individual-information by designing a mechanism to authorize general public to view their **respective data** through **secure login/password** during census activity for their **satisfaction and Verification** (if needed)
- In the end, it was also recommended that for **efficient resource management and building resilient systems**, relevant authorities may be engaged to develop registers, which may be used in 8th Population & Housing Census as adopted in many countries UN Principles in their recent censuses

3. After presentation the Worthy Chair, opened the floor for deliberations & feedback. -

- **Dr. Zeba. A. Sathar** congratulated PBS for preparing the comprehensive report on recommendations for upcoming census, however she was of view that as far as proceedings of the meetings, committee did not recommend self-enumeration mode of data collection as it will create confusion. It is again requested that modern technologies may be adopted but it may be kept as simple as possible. She further added that self-enumeration mode may be tested in pilot phase and based on results either extensive communication strategy may be adopted for general awareness of public or it may be used in 8th Population Census to avoid controversies. Regarding involvement of Army in the census process, she emphasized that Census must be conducted by civilians and for security, local police and rangers can be utilized to save financial resources as major chunk of the 6th census budget was spent on services provided by Army and allied arrangements. Further the involvement of stakeholders especially provinces may be immediately started for confidence building and Provincial Census commissioners may be deputed with clear TOR's for deliberations regarding implementation, coordination & effective management. She strongly advocated single questionnaire with relevant questions as mortality & fertility data collected through census has never been used for any projections.
- **Dr. G M Arif** appreciated the work done. He was of the view that PBS has done extensive work and came up with comprehensive plan. He added that along with principles of **Universality & Simultaneity**, remaining three (3) UN guidelines regarding coverage may be included in the recommendations. He also proposed that if 7th population & housing census will be conducted in 2024 after proper preparations and the next census in 2031, Pakistan will again back in mainstream series which has been missed after 1981. He further added that based on the comparative studies of 15 countries and exploring Bangladesh in detail, it is recommended that Pilot census and Post Enumeration Survey(PES) must be integrated in to census process and each activity must be planned and conducted accordingly for provision of credible results. PES must be conducted as soon as possible after conduct of full enumeration and before conduct of Long Form (if separately conducted). He also emphasized that for complete coverage & quality of data, block size must be as small as possible, as other countries in region i.e. India & Bangladesh have created blocks up to maximum of 150 houses. Regarding questionnaire, *he strongly proposed that single questionnaire may be used with most relevant variables only as remaining variables are already being collected by PSLM District level surveys*. For self-enumeration he agreed that this is way forward but for this, literacy of the country is one of deciding factor. To avoid confusion, Self – Enumeration must be tested in Pilot and then may be implemented after careful planning and advocacy. He highly appreciated the idea of **N3C** and was of view that it must be established as soon as possible for engagement of provinces in the whole process for bringing ownership, transparency credibility and broader acceptability of Census Statistics. He further endorsed the idea of using relevant registers in the 8th census as many countries are already being implementing the same. However, registers are developed by different agencies relevant to their mandate other than statistical agency, therefore sensitization regarding the matter may be initiated by engaging them and by introducing proper legislation.

- **Dr. Ayesha Shiraz**, also supported the idea to administer a single questionnaire as Long Form indicators are already being catered by district level surveys of PBS. She also added that master level students may be involved in data collection along with teachers & LHWs for quality data collection. Regarding Self enumeration, she was of view that statistical literacy is very important to understand what has been asked in questionnaire otherwise people will understand according to their own perception. Literacy and proper guidelines are critical for its successful implementation and it must be carefully designed and piloted before taking decision to implement it.
- **Dr. Sanam Wagma** added that Post enumeration survey must be conducted within one to three months of field enumeration before preparation of final results as per international standards. PBS must make efforts to integrate it in the original design and immediately conduct after full fledge operations. She was also of view that use of modern methods of data collections are highly recommended and foolproof mechanism may be devised to ensure its successful implementation and storage of data as some countries have experienced problems during census data collection. Lessons learnt by the countries in implementation of modern technologies may be utilized for devising the systems. She also endorsed the single questionnaire for upcoming census to ensure quality of data.
- **Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist** appreciated the work done so far and was of view that these recommendations have been devised after thorough analysis and taking into account the problems faced in last census. Their successful implementation will lead to ownership of the process and broader acceptability of the results.
- **Syeda Ayesha Tassaduq, Director (Home Publicity),** assured her full cooperation for devising the communication and advocacy campaign and appreciated the work done by PBS as it addresses all the components. Now only steps are required to properly design and implement it.
- **Syed Muhammad Alam Raza, NADRA,** of view that PBS idea of portal for record updation is really encouraging. As it will contain the indigenous and sensitive information, efforts must be made to safeguard this system from hacking attempts by using the appropriate security technologies

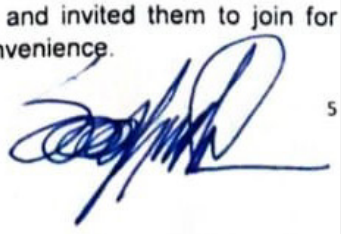
4. The worthy Chair thanked the honorable members for their expert views and valuable work done for preparation of recommendations. He highly acknowledged PBS efforts for preparation of material and was of view that PBS must be credited for self-critique and accepting the short comings in the last census process for rectification and bringing credibility for the next census process. He also added that successful conduct of national activity of 6th Population & Housing census after a gap of 19 years was major accomplishment of PBS and they must be appreciated for it. However, this process will identify the steps which will help in decreasing the trust deficit and bring wider acceptability of the process and results. He informed that while reviewing the recommendations, it is noted that there are certain issues which are still open and need decision before presenting the final recommendations to the Minister PD&S. He then discussed in detail on matters and following decisions were taken:

Decisions

- **Self-Enumeration**: - He was of view that this mode of data collection is very useful, and at the same time very challenging. Keeping in view the literacy level and complex ground realities of the country, it must be piloted first in upcoming population census and then be fully applied in 8th Population & Housing Census to avoid ambiguities and controversies. Further, proper communication will be the key for addressing misconceptions and misgivings regarding the process. There is a need to package it properly for successful implementation.
- **Deployment of Security Forces: -** As per UN principles, Census is civilian activity. However, keeping in view the specific ground realities, Security forces may be used on need basis as per decision of the provincial and district government for provision of only security to census staff but proper role may be defined by devising Terms of Reference.

- **Role of Provinces:** As Census is part of Federal Legislative List part II, it is joint responsibility of Federal & Provincial Government. It is imperative to have formal provincial representation in all committees for ownership of the processes & results. The recommendations devised must be deliberated in detail with the Provinces as early as possible for addressing their apprehensions and accordingly amending them, if needed.
- **Communication strategy**; Work plan may be designed with the help of experts from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting by keeping in view the general thinking of people and the socio cultural context for appropriate dissemination of objectives of Census and for confidence building of all stakeholders.
- **Single questionnaire may be used.** However, the technicalities (number & type of indicators) will be deliberated and decided by the specialized committee in due course of time.
- **Feld operations** can be efficiently managed if the **block sizes** are small with well-prepared maps. For quality coverage more **female enumerators** may be involved. There is also a need for proper planning and budgeting for provision of facilities to enumerators in terms of transportation and allied matters.
- Pakistan has huge young, literate student's population, which must be utilized for the upcoming **"Digital Census".** They are more capable of using technologies and are well aware about the census importance and sensitivity. The Human resource must be utilized efficiently for collection of reliable & credible data by involving LHWs, being a large work force and for wider coverage. Data collection work may not be left entirely on teachers and Patwaris
- **Post Enumeration Survey** may be conducted as early as possible after completion of full enumeration by using latest tools and techniques like CATI approach after taking all stakeholders on board.
- PBS must establish dedicated **Census Planning & Operation/ Census Project Management Unit** immediately. It will design and operate whole census in *Project based approach for conducting census for systematic application of all steps, including monitoring & evaluation and third party validation.* The unit must be equipped with specialized people in **Human Resource, Information Technology/ Data Processing, Procurement expert, Communication& Monitoring & Evaluation Framework.** Legal framework may also be designed and legal expert may also be hired for managing all activities smoothly. *All required Human resource may be hired for the period of two to three years for smooth execution of census activities.*
- **Trainings** must be designed by engaging **training specialist/consulting firms** and adopting modern technologies. Questionnaire and training material may also be designed in local languages for better communication and understanding of concepts.
- Linkage of data/**verifications with CNIC** must not be adopted in any case as Census is conducted for counting people for planning & resource allocation and not for registration
- **Comprehensive time frame** must be prepared with proper budgeting requirements for successful conduct of 7th population & Housing census.
- **NADRA/IT Universities** or other reputable consulting firms may be involved for development deployment of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Solution for Digital Census, Establishment of Infrastructure-Data Centers and other allied services required for smooth operations.
- All the members agreed with the worthy chair to present the **above broader agreed recommendations to the Minister PD&SI** for accordingly devising the roadmap for future consultations and presenting to Council of Common Interest (CCI).
- **Report of the committee** may be published after making necessary incorporations based on feedback of esteemed members.

5. The DCPC thanked all honorable members for their valuable feedback and invited them to join for meeting with Minister PD&SI at 2.00 pm for expressing their views as per their convenience.



Proceedings of the Second Meeting

6. Subsequent meeting of the Committee constituted for **"Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census"**, at 2.00 pm under the Chair of the Mr. Asad Umar Minister PD&SI in the Committee Rom at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI to review and deliberate on the recommendations made by the committee. List of participants is at **Annexure A**.

7. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy Quran. Mohammad Ishaq Khan Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC), Chairman of the committee briefed the worthy chair regarding the proceedings of the committee and highly appreciated the dedication of PBS and committee members for devising recommendations and preparation of report. He informed that being sensitive exercise, it is strongly recommended that Census may be planned and conducted with Project Approach for systematic application of all steps, including monitoring & evaluation and third party validation for timely completion, transparency and credibility of the process. He sensitized the chair that worldwide census preparatory exercise is initiated at least three years before the conduct of census. As census exercise is not only gigantic, but of paramount importance for Planning & Resource allocations therefore needs prudent planning and extensive groundwork. Planning & conducting census in a short span of 1& half year time is a challenging task. He also added that Committee has agreed on broad recommendations and technical matters may be deliberated in detail in the specialized committees. He then requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member/Secretary of committee to brief the Chair regarding the broader agreed recommendations for conduct of 7th Population & Housing Census.

8 Member/Secretary Committee apprised the Chair that committee after detail deliberations in the six meetings and extensive review of 6th Population & Housing Census Process. Did comparative studies of practices adopted by countries of region/globe and UN principals and identified issues in the last census to compile sound recommendations for conducting 7th Census in transparent manner as per international standards for wider acceptability has been prepared. He informed that during detailed review it has been observed that the main issue regarding the controversies about Census 2017 results were **"Trust Deficit" and "Communication Gap"** along with the failure to adhere International standards. Non-conduct of Pilot & Post enumeration Survey, data verification through NADRA, Parallel data collection by Armed Forces, Use of old questionnaire, conduct of census in phases resulting in overlapping and over enumeration due to longer period of data collection, shorter duration of trainings without technological interventions and last but not least Manual data collection and absence of exhaustive mechanism for monitoring & evaluation for quality data collection and complete coverage are major notable deficiencies. Keeping in view these issues, recommendations for conducting 7th Population & Housing Census have been devised and presented (as mentioned in para 2-4). Minister PD& SI largely agreed on the recommendations, however raised queries on certain points along with some proposals/directions as follows:

- *Effective **Communication Strategy** for Clarity regarding the **Primary objective of Census (Policy Planning Purposes)** for awareness of **General Public**. The campaign will start from September 2021 and will continue till the end of field work i.e. **August –September of 2022**.*

The **chair at this point emphasized** that keeping in view the nature of exercise and its linkage with political representation & resource allocation, it is essential that communication strategy may be devised with the focus on ground realities and educate the people of Pakistan regarding Census importance and the processes. This will address their grievances, avoid exploitation of people for vested interests and increase their confidence. Further there must be direct engagement with Electronic/Print Media for designing appropriate publicity campaign along with efficient use of Social Media for widespread reach.

- *Ensure implementation of UN principles of **Universality** (Counting of whole population residing in country at time of census irrespective of it **Status/ Holder of CNIC or not)** and **simultaneously** (conduct of census in shortest possible time). Armed forces may be used only for security on the need basis.*

Minister PD&SI, expressed satisfaction on adoption of UN principles by aligning them to country specific conditions and delinking of verification of census data with CNIC at stage of enumeration. However, he strongly

urged that efforts must be made to ensure full coverage as ultimately data collected through census will be linked with NADRA registration data and eventually with voter lists, which had created controversies in the last census. He was also of view that conducting Census in small period of time implies that Armed Forces will not be used in the census process. **DCPC informed that as Per UN Principles**, no other agency should be involved in parallel data collection, however International observers accepted role of armed forces for provision of security in last census. As security conditions have improved therefore it is proposed that law enforcement agencies may be used on need basis with consultation of the Provincial governments. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member/Secretary of the committee informed the worthy chair that keeping in view the past experiences of PBS in 1991 and 2011, where massive over enumeration was reported (which lead to discarding the whole operations and results), there must be role of armed forces for provision of security and to lend credibility to whole process. Further using armed forces in one area/province and not using in another area/Province will create political controversies and violate the condition of similar environment. Therefore, the matter may be looked in to with great care and decision may be made by taking in to confidence all key stakeholders. The chair agreed with the views of the both, and directed to prepare detailed document with *Pros and Cons of use of Armed forces in the census operations* for taking appropriate decision at the highest level.

- ***De-jure method*** *of enumeration may be used for comparability purposes, however comprehensive trainings for clarity of concept (usual place of residence) must be imparted.*

It was enquired by Minister how PBS ensures that the person who is reporting that he is living at this place for more than six months and has no usual place of residence elsewhere. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, informed that the enumerators are extensively trained to understand the concept and to explain to respondents. Whatever the respondent reports are usually noted by enumerator and not cross checked with any other source. **Dr. Zeba Sathar** at this point proposed to cover the population by using de-facto approach (enumerate the person where it is found during the enumeration period) and to include also one question for getting his usual place of residence and by imposing curfew as done in Turkey. However, **Mr. Mazhar Jamal** opposed the idea of imposition of curfew on the basis that the enumeration work on block size of 200 to 250 houses usually take 15 days to complete and cannot be enumerated by imposing curfew of two to three days. If enumeration work is to be completed in one or two days, then all the blocks have to be again delimitated and new maps have to be made. This is not only time taking exercise but also needs huge human and financial resources. Further provision of field staff in huge numbers at one point of time cannot be managed based on the problem faced in last census.

Minister PD&SI directed to prepare document by studying different *countries where the curfew was imposed for census enumeration* and how they managed for taking most appropriate decision according to ground realities and effective use of human & financial resource management.

- ***Modern Multi-mode data collection methodologies*** *may be adopted for complete coverage, quality real time monitoring & timeliness, including* ***Self-enumeration*** *(as per the deliberations of the committee members it is proposed that it must be piloted during &7th Population & housing Census and may be implemented in the 8th population & Housing Census),* ***Tablet Based Collection*** *(face to face interview, both offline & online expected coverage 85-95 percent),* ***Pen & Paper Personal Interview (PAPI):*** *- In the remote and sensitive PAPI will be used. (approx. coverage: 5 -10%).*

The chair was of view that **Self-Enumeration** is excellent technological intervention. Keeping in view the lack of confidence in the process, this technique will not be able to yield desired results but may create confusion and may be exploited to discredit Census results and process. Therefore, the process may be piloted in 7th Population & Housing Census for its full fledge implementation in 8th Population & Housing Census. He also strongly emphasized that Census all over country **must be conducted electronically using Tablets** and efforts must be made to remove impediments in electronic data collection with consultation of relevant stakeholders/ respective administration

- ***Role of Provinces** and **Establishment of National Census Coordination Center (N3C)***

Minister PD&SI highly appreciated the idea of establishment of **N3C** for involvement of Provinces in the whole Census process for coordination, provision of field & monitoring staff, Real time monitoring of data, policy decisions for successful implementation of Census Operations. He was of view that this will work as Confidence Building Measure (CBM) and resultantly all stakeholders will own the process and accordingly the census results. However, he suggested that **N3C may be headed by Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC)** and all Chief Secretaries and Provincial Census Commissioners along with Chief Census commissioner may work together in this forum for successful conduct of 7th Population & Housing Census. He further added that N3C may be notified as soon as **Council of Common Interest (CCI)** approves the conduct of census with proposed recommendation and timelines and N3C must set time based milestones for smooth conduct of census and present regular updates to CCI for review and appropriate policy decision (if needed).*However, he endorsed to establish dedicated Census Project Management Unit immediately and appropriate manpower may be deputed in PBS HQ as well as Provincial HQs immediately so that Census activities may be planned and coordinated involving all stake holders.*

- ***Access to Individual Information**-For credibility and transparency, an innovative concept of access to individual-information by designing a mechanism to authorize general public to view their **respective data** through **secure login/password** during census activity for their **satisfaction and Verification** (if needed).*

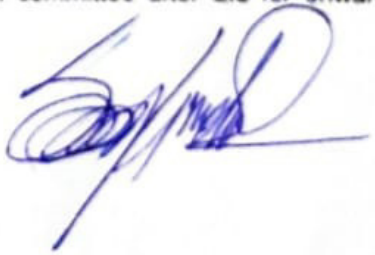
The Worthy Chair valued the recommendation, however for making process easier, he proposed that instead of login and password, a system like SMS for Covid Immunization (1166) may be introduced.

- ***Work plan** with timelines **(April 2021- February 2023)***

The Chair also directed that Post Enumeration Survey must be conducted by October –November 2021 and before final Census results for assurance of quality & coverage. He further enquired that why still two months' time is reflected for finalization of Census results when data is collected electronically through tablets and will be available instantly. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal informed the worthy chair that it is essential to check the demographic trends and the patterns including Population Pyramid, age heaping etc. before finalizing the results to avoid any complications. However, PBS will work to reduce the time. It was further informed by Secretary of committee that successful conduct and completion of First ever **"Digital Census"** of Pakistan and provision of results by February 2023 largely depends upon the procurement of tablets, preparation/ acquisition of software's and hiring of well reputed companies for overall management for trouble shooting and allied support services. According to PPRA rules, this need significant time, which may lead to delay the whole process. Therefore, some **special arrangements for procurements** must be considered for timely completion of this gigantic task.

9. In the end Minister, showed his satisfaction over the work done by committee and highly acknowledged the committee and PBS (for self-critique for identifying the short comings) for devising solid recommendation for improving the Census process for conduct of 7th Population & Housing Census. He directed that the recommendations along with detail timelines may be presented to cabinet committee after Eid for onward submission to CCI for approval.

10. Meeting ended with vote of thanks to and from the chair.



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Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 15th July, 2021

Participants of the 1st Meeting

1. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Chairman)
2. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, (Member/Secretary)
3. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission, (Member)
4. Dr. G M Arif, Independent Researcher Ex. Joint Director of PIDE, (Member)
5. Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Country Director, Population Council, Islamabad, (Member)
6. Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS, Islamabad, (Member)
7. Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar, (Member)
8. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
9. Syeda Ayesha Tassaduq, Director (HP), PID, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Islamabad
10. Syed Muhammad Alam Raza, Deputy Director, NADRA, Islamabad
11. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
12. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director PBS, Islamabad
13. Mr. Inam Ullah Khan, Assistant Census Commissioner, PBS, Islamabad
14. Mr. Muhammad Saeed, Assistant Census Commissioner, PBS, Islamabad
15. Syed Farhan Hussain, DPO, PBS, Islamabad

Participants of the 2nd Meeting

1. Mr. Asad Umar, Minister Planning Development & Special Initiatives, Islamabad
2. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Islamabad
3. Mr. Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh, Secretary PD&SI, Islamabad
4. Mr. Qamar Sarwar Abbassi, Joint Secretary/Special Assistant to Minster PD&SI
5. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, (Member/Secretary)
6. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission, (Member)
7. Dr. G M Arif, Independent Researcher Ex. Joint Director of PIDE, (Member)
8. Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Country Director, Population Council, Islamabad, (Member)
9. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
10. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
11. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director PBS, Islamabad

No. Census. PD&SI (1)/2020
Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
Islamabad

Subject: MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS & ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES FOR UPCOMING POPULATION CENSUS

1. Eighth meeting of the Committee constituted for "**Recommendations & Adoption of Best Practices for upcoming Population Census**", was held virtually on 24th August, 2021, at 3.00 pm under the chair of the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission (DCPC) in the Committee Room at 1st floor of Ministry of PD&SI. List of participants is at Annexure A.

2. Meeting started with the recitation of few verses from the Holy Quran. DCPC welcomed all the honorable members and requested Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Secretary of the committee to proceed further as per agenda of the meeting. He apprised the worthy committee members that in the presentation of the broader recommendations of the committee to the Minister PD&DSI, owing to importance of data enumeration methodology, it was directed by Minister PD&SI to prepare comprehensive document with Pros and Cons of de-facto and de-jure methodology to build consensus. Main objective of this meeting is to deliberate, in detail, data enumeration methodology. He also informed that after 7th Meeting, a detailed presentation regarding the "Optimum Use of Modern Technology in Upcoming Census" was given to Minister Information Technology & Telecommunication and Chairman NADRA for devising the way forward for successful conduct of first ever "Digital Census". Further as per recommendations of the committee, broader recommendations of the committee were shared with all Chief Secretaries in the initial virtual meeting held on 13th August 2021. It will be followed by physical meetings at each Provincial Headquarter for detailed deliberations with all relevant stakeholders for their feedback for incorporation before presenting the same for approval of the appropriate forum. He then presented in detail the main concepts of de-facto and de-jure methodology and informed that de-facto methodology requires the conduct of census preliminary in one day by counting every person present at time of enumeration with restriction of movement for avoiding duplication. This methodology was adopted by few countries especially Turkey till 2001 by imposing one-day curfew (using approximately 1 million enumerators and forces) and Bolivia in 2012 (using 21700 enumerators and 36000 police force). He added that De-jure methodology pertains to counting the individuals with reference to usual place of residence (where he/she is living for at least six months or have intention to live there for six months or more), this methodology is widely used in most developed and developing countries as it provides information regarding usual place of residence, and essential requirement for effective planning. However, comprehensive training is prerequisite for clarifying the concepts regarding usual place of residence for proper coverage and quality data collection. He informed that the countries which were previously using de-facto approach like Turkey, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh have now shifted to De-jure methodology owing to complications of practical Implementation of methodology (as de-facto population though

may appear simple will be difficult unless the movement of population is restricted on the census day and the entire enumeration is got through on a single night which is operationally difficult specifically when large population has to be covered by canvasser method), over counting(counting of tourists) and absence of information regarding usual place of residence. He further added that Pakistan in past used de-jure methodology in all census. However, de-facto approach is also used since 1981 only for coverage of the homeless population. Keeping in view all the pros and cons of both methodologies and for the comparability of results of previous census, PBS and committee recommended to adopt the De-jure method for enumeration.

3. After presentation the Worthy Chair, opened the floor for deliberations & feedback: -

1. **Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin**, appreciated the work of PBS and Committee and informed that the broader recommendations prepared are very comprehensive and PBS has done extensive work to prepare plan. Adoption of appropriate methodology needs broader consensus and it must be deliberated in detail with all provinces before finalization. He was of view, that de-facto methodology may be used and data enumeration must be completed in shortest possible time for addressing the concerns. Further application of de-jure methodology creates confusion due to non-clarity of usual place of residence concept. He added that enumeration methodology may be adopted as per ground realities of the country as conditions are different from the other countries who are using de-jure approach. He also proposed that curfew may be imposed in whole country for effective implementation of de-facto methodology.

1. **Dr. G M Arif** agreed with idea of Dr. Nizamuddin regarding detailed deliberations on finalization of methodology. However he disagreed with application of de-facto methodology as it does not reflect the true picture of population who are actually living there and using the resources. He agreed with Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal that pure de-facto approach is difficult to implement especially the countries with larger population as it needs not only higher number of trained enumerators but it is also difficult to restrict movement of population. Further he informed that while studying different countries (40 countries) around the world, it is found that the most prevalent methodology used is de-Jure as it provides information in usual place of residence, which is main requirement for effective planning. He also informed that Bangladesh in 2011 used amended de-facto Methodology to cover the person who were on board or away for work as existing methodology unable to provide the correct coverage. Similarly, India has also used the mixed approach in their last census. The emphasis in both countries was to cover the population at usual place of residence. He was also of view that the problems raised in the census 2017 was not due to methodology but the main fact is that enumerators were not properly trained regarding the concept of "usual place of residence" and this fact is also documented by the International Observers in their report of evaluation of Census 2017 field processes. Major focus of census is to count people on usual place of residence for efficient planning and management. Therefore, de-jure approach may be adopted but extensive trainings may be imparted to enumerators to avoid the complications, further matter may be deliberated in detail with Provinces before approval of recommendations from the concerned forum.

1. **Dr. Durr-e- Nayab** was of view that application of de-facto approach is not only difficult but also not effective as it does not provide the relevant information which is needed. She further added that mixing of any methods will create ambiguities, therefore, it is strongly recommended that de-jure methodology may be adopted. Proper and comprehensive trainings of enumerators for clarity of concepts regarding usual place of residence may be undertaken. Further, all stakeholders may

be briefed in detail regarding the proposed methodology with its pros & cons.

1. **Dr. Ayesha Shiraz,** strongly supported the de jure methodology due to its relevance and effectiveness. She also informed that in Demographic and Health Surveys, by adding the question of residential status, NIPS estimates both de-jure and De-facto population. This method can also be compared. However, in the case of sensitive activity i.e. population and housing census it would be better to use only one method to avoid confusion as faced in 2017 census.

1. **Khawaja Mazhar Jamal**, GIS specialist was of view that both methods are internationally accepted but for comparison purposes and true representation of Population, De-Jure method is appropriate. He informed that in 1998 Census one question on residential status, (with three codes, present=1, temporarily absent=2 and visitor=3) was added to capture both de-jure and de-facto population and this can be used. At this point Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Secretary Committee informed that PBS has also looked in to this option but the main problem is that if we collect information by this method, it will create further confusions as which population will be used for delimitations and allocation of seats. Therefore, for goodness of things and avoiding controversies, it is appropriate to use de-jure approach. Dr. G M Arif also added that even if this question is added, there will be problem in defining that who will come under present and temporarily absent, it is therefore better to use one clear approach.

1. **Dr. Sanam Wagma** due to problem in connection could not able to communicate her views in meeting. However she informed in written that de-jure method may be adopted being most suitable method for enumeration in census and also best practice as used in majority of countries regionally/ globally.

1. **Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair** also supported the de-jure methodology for wider acceptability and true representation of population for resource allocation and planning. He added that one of main issue was also regarding the city limits, so it is essential to discuss and create consensus on unified definition. Dr. Durre Nayab and Dr. GM Arif agreed with the view that there is no set mechanism to define urban / rural areas in provinces which create problem in studying the characteristics of areas and urbanization rate. However, it was informed that this is purely provincial matter and this does not come under purview of this committee.

4. The worthy Chair thanked the honorable members for their expert views and informed that the data enumeration methodology is the one of the crucial components of the Census. Extensive deliberations of the committee members on the methodology has given comprehensive information regarding the pros and cons of both methodologies. He was of view that keeping in view the ground realities of country and the larger population size, the application of de-facto method will not only be difficult to implement (as need higher trained enumerators to cover it in shortest possible time) but will also not represent the true population situation as it will unable to provide population as per usual place of residence. Which is the main area of emphasis for planning and resource allocation. He added that mix mode is not appropriate to use as it also does not have clarity and will create ambiguities. Therefore it is better to use clear approach. He further added that as majority of the worthy members have recommended the de-jure methodology which is widely used internationally, it may be used for 7th population & Housing Census. Extensive trainings may be imparted to enumerators for clarity of concepts. He again reiterated that PBS may work on using the huge potential of graduate students who are not only digitally literate but also can be easily trained for capturing the true population.

He also emphasized that PBS may also look in to option of working on block sizes to make it comparable with regional countries for proper management and quality coverage. Further it is very important to prepare simple questionnaires for better understanding of general population and extensive trainings in regional languages may be imparted for getting the reliable and credible information.

Decisions:

- De-jure method for data enumeration is recommended.
- Extensive trainings may be imparted for clarity of concepts
- Use of Students for enumeration work must be worked out for successful data collection of first ever digital census
- Questionnaire may be formulated in simple possible way for credible and reliable data collection

5. Meeting ended with vote of thanks to and from the chair.

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Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 24th August, 2021

1. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Chairman)
2. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Secretary Committee
3. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Zubair, Chief Economist, Planning Commission, (Member)
4. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
5. Dr. G.M Arif, Independent Researcher Ex. Joint Director of PIDE, (Member)
6. Dr. Durr-e-Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director, PIDE, Islamabad, (Member)
7. Dr. Ayesha Shiraz, Demographer, Senior Fellow, NIPS, Islamabad, (Member)
8. Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer, University of Peshawar, (Member)
9. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
10. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS,
11. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad
12. Mr. Inam Ullah Khan, Assistant Census Commissioner, PBS, Islamabad
13. Mr. Zubair Ahmed, Data processing Officer, PBS, Islamabad





Annexure A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING HELD ON 25th June, 2021

1. Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (Chair)
2. Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/ RM), PBS, (Member/Secretary)
3. Colonel Sheikh Muhammad Jafer Iqbal, DG, CRMS, NADRA Islamabad
4. Professor Dr. Muhammad Nizamuddin, Independent researcher, (Member)
5. Dr. Zeba A. Sathar, Country Directors Population Council, Islamabad, (Member)
6. Dr. G..M Arif, Independent Researcher Ex. Joint Director of PIDE, (Member)
7. Dr. Syed Muhammad Arif, Retd, Professor, University of Balochistan, (Member)
8. Dr. Durr-e-Nayab, Demographer, Joint Director, PIDE, Islamabad, (Member)
9. Khawaja Mazhar Jamal, GIS specialist, Karachi, (Member)
10. Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), PBS, Islamabad
11. Mr. Usama Bilal, Director, NADRA, Islamabad
12. Ms. Rabia Awan, Director. PBS, Islamabad
13. Mr. Yasir Ishfaq, Director, Data processing/ Support Services, PBS, Islamabad
14. Mr. Shehryar AchakZAI, Director, NADRA, Islamabad
15. Mr. Shafeeq, Assistant Director, NADRA, Islamabad
16. Ms. Rumana Sadaf, Chief Statistical officer, PBS, Islamabad
17. Mr. Inam Ullah Khan, Assistant Census Commissioner, PBS, Islamabad
18. Mr. Muhammad Saeed, Assistant Census Commissioner, PBS, Islamabad
19. Syed Farhan Hussain, DPO, PBS, Islamabad

Annex-30

بصیغہ راز فارم — 1

چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری
فہرست خانہ جات

صفحہ نمبر ----------

موضع / دیہہ / کاؤں / شہری علاقے کا نام ----------

بلاک کوڈ

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
بستی / علاقے کا نام شہری علاقے کیلئے محلہ، سڑک، گلی کا نام اور دیہی علاقے کی صورت میں بستی کا نام درج کریں۔	عمارت کا سلسلہ وار نمبر شہری علاقوں میں نمبر نہ ہو تو کوئی غیر، جھونپڑی، جگی، مار، دیورہ رہائش کے لئے استعمال ہو تو اسے بھی شامل کریں۔	عمارت کے ہر حصے کو جو رہائش یا دیگر مقاصد کیلئے استعمال ہوتے ہوں علیحدہ علیحدہ سطر پر درج کریں اور لکھیں کیا یہ گھر یا انتظامی رہائش گاہ، دفتر، کاروباری ادارہ، دکان، کارخانہ، سکول، کالج، عبادت گاہ وغیرہ ہے۔	گھرانہ کا سلسلہ وار نمبر اگر گھر / عمارت میں ایک سے زائد گھرانے / ادارے (انتظامی رہائش گاہ) کا سلسلہ وار نمبر ہی جنوں میں علیحدہ علیحدہ درج کریں۔ خالی کیلئے X اور زیر تعمیر کیلئے Z لکھیں۔ انتظامی رہائش گاہ کی صورت میں نمبر کے آگے (ا) لگائیں۔	نام سربراہ گھرانہ یا ادارہ گھرانے کے سربراہ کا نام یا انتظامی رہائش گاہ کی صورت میں ادارہ کے سربراہ / نگران کا نام	شناختی کارڈ نمبر سربراہ گھرانہ یا گھرانہ کے کسی ذمہ دار فرد کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر اور انتظامی رہائش گاہ کی صورت میں ادارہ کے سربراہ / نگران کا شناختی کارڈ نمبر لکھیں	کیا آپ کا گھرانہ اس علاقہ یا شہر میں شمار ہوا۔ 1- ہاں 2- نہیں

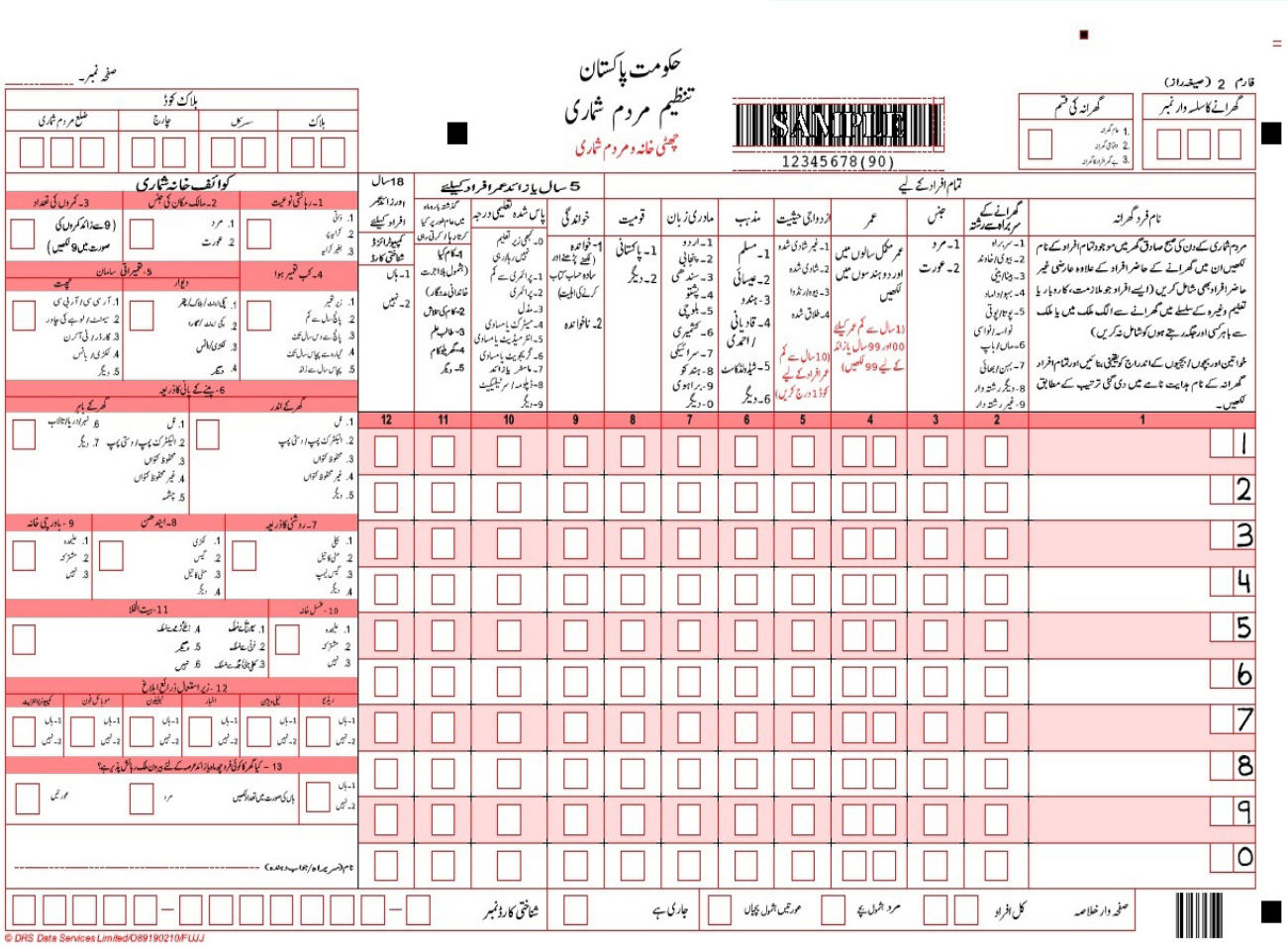
نوٹ: فہرست خانہ جات کی تیاری کے دوران خالی یا زیر تعمیر گھر اگر آباد ہو گیا ہو تو کالم نمبر 4 میں بلاک کے آخری سلسلہ وار نمبر کے بعد کا نمبر درج کریں اور کالم نمبر 5 میں نئے سربراہ گھرانہ کا نام لکھیں۔ فہرست خانہ جات کی تیاری کے دوران آباد گھر اگر خالی ہو گیا ہو تو کالم نمبر 4 میں X لکھیں۔

Annex-31

فارم 2 (صیغہ راز)

گھرانے کا سلسلہ وار نمبر

گھرانہ کی قسم
1. عام گھرانہ
2. دفاتی گھرانہ
3. غیر گھرانہ گھرانہ



حکومت پاکستان
تنظیم مردم شماری
چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری

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صفحہ نمبر۔ _____

بلاک کوڈ		
بلاک	سرکل	چارج	ضلع مردم شماری

تمام افراد کے لیے										5 سال یا زائد عمر افراد کیلئے				18 سال اور زائد افراد کیلئے
نام فرد گھرانہ	گھرانے کے سربراہ کے رشتہ	جنس	عمر	ازدواجی حیثیت	مذہب	مادری زبان	قومیت	خواندگی	پاس شدہ تعلیمی درجہ	کیا آپ نے کبھی باضابطہ کیا کام کیا ہے یا کرتی رہی	کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ
مردم شماری کے دن کی صبح صادق گھر میں موجود تمام افراد کے نام لکھیں ان میں گھرانے کے حاضر افراد کے علاوہ عارضی غیر حاضر افراد بھی شامل کریں (ایسے افراد جو ملازمت، کاروبار یا تعلیم وغیرہ کے سلسلے میں گھرانے سے الگ ملک میں یا ملک سے باہر کسی اور جگہ رہتے ہوں کو شامل نہ کریں) خواتین اور بچوں/بچیوں کے اندراج کو یقینی بنائیں اور تمام افراد گھرانہ کے نام ہدایت نامے میں دی گئی ترتیب کے مطابق لکھیں۔	1- سربراہ 2- بیوی/خاوند 3- بیٹا/بیٹی 4- بہو/داماد 5- پوتا/پوتی نواسہ/نواسی 6- ماں/باپ 7- بہن/بھائی 8- دیگر رشتہ دار 9- غیر رشتہ دار	1- مرد 2- عورت	عمر مکمل سالوں میں اور دو ہندسوں میں لکھیں (1 سال سے کم عمر کیلئے 00 اور 99 سال یا زائد کے لیے 99 لکھیں)	1- غیر شادی شدہ 2- شادی شدہ 3- بیوہ/رنڈوا 4- طلاق شدہ (10 سال سے کم عمر افراد کے لیے کوڈ 1 درج کریں)	1- مسلم 2- عیسائی 3- ہندو 4- قادیانی / احمدی 5- شیڈولڈ کاسٹ 6- دیگر	1- اردو 2- پنجابی 3- سندھی 4- پشتو 5- بلوچی 6- کشمیری 7- سرائیکی 8- ہندکو 9- براہوی 0- دیگر	1- پاکستانی 2- دیگر	0- کبھی زیر تعلیم نہیں رہا/ری 1- پرائمری سے کم 2- پرائمری 3- مڈل 4- میٹرک یا مساوی 5- انٹرمیڈیٹ یا مساوی 6- گریجویٹ یا مساوی 7- ماسٹر یا ڈاکٹر 8- ڈپلومہ/سرٹیفکیٹ 9- دیگر	9- خواندہ (لکھنے پڑھنے اور سادہ حساب کتاب کرنے کی اہلیت) 2- ناخواندہ	1- ہاں 2- نہیں	1- ہاں (بنیادی ملازمت) 2- گھریلو کام 3- طالب علم 4- بیکار/بے کام 5- دیگر	1- ہاں 2- نہیں
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
0											

کوائف خانہ شماری

1- رہائشی نوعیت	2- مالک مکان کی جنس	3- کمروں کی تعداد
1. ذاتی 2. کرایہ 3. غیر کرایہ	1. مرد 2. عورت	(9 سے زائد کمروں کی صورت میں 9 لکھیں)

4- کچ تعمیر ہوا	5- تعمیراتی سامان	
	دیوار	چھت
1. زیر تعمیر 2. پانچ سال سے کم 3. پانچ سے دس سال تک 4. گیارہ سے پچاس سال تک 5. پچاس سال سے زائد	1. پکی اینٹ/پتھر 2. پکی اینٹ اور گارا 3. کچی/کانس 4. دیگر	1. آر سی سی/آر پی سی 2. سیمنٹ/ٹیسپی کی چادر 3. گلاڈز/ٹی آر سن 4. لکڑی/بانس 5. دیگر

6- پینے کے پانی کا ذریعہ	
گھر کے اندر	گھر کے باہر
1. نل 2. الیکٹرک پمپ/دستی پمپ 3. محفوظ کنواں 4. غیر محفوظ کنواں 5. دیگر	1. نل 2. الیکٹرک پمپ/دستی پمپ 3. محفوظ کنواں 4. غیر محفوظ کنواں 5. چشمہ 6. نہر/دریا/تالاب 7. دیگر

7- روشنی کا ذریعہ	8- ایندھن	9- بادرچی خانہ
1. بجلی 2. گیس/ٹیل 3. گیس/لیمپ 4. دیگر	1. لکڑی 2. گیس 3. مٹی/ٹیل 4. دیگر	1. علیحدہ 2. مشترکہ 3. نہیں

10- غسل خانہ	11- بیت الخلا
1. علیحدہ 2. مشترکہ 3. نہیں	1. کموڈ سے منسلک 2. فلش سے منسلک 3. کھلی جگہ/گڑھے سے منسلک 4. انگریزی/دیسی 5. معیشر 6. نہیں

12- زیر استعمال ذرائع ابلاغ				
ریڈیو	ٹیلی ویژن	اخبار	ٹیلیفون	موبائل فون	کمپیوٹر/انٹرنیٹ
1- ہاں 2- نہیں	1- ہاں 2- نہیں	1- ہاں 2- نہیں	1- ہاں 2- نہیں	1- ہاں 2- نہیں	1- ہاں 2- نہیں

13- کیا گھر کا کوئی فرد چھ ماہ یا زائد عرصہ کے لئے بیرون ملک رہائش پذیر ہے؟		
1- ہاں 2- نہیں	ہاں کی صورت میں تعداد لکھیں مرد	عورتیں

نام (سربراہ/جواب دہندہ) _____

صفحہ وار خلاصہ	کل افراد	مرد شامل بچے	عورتیں شامل بچیاں	جاری ہے	شناختی کارڈ نمبر

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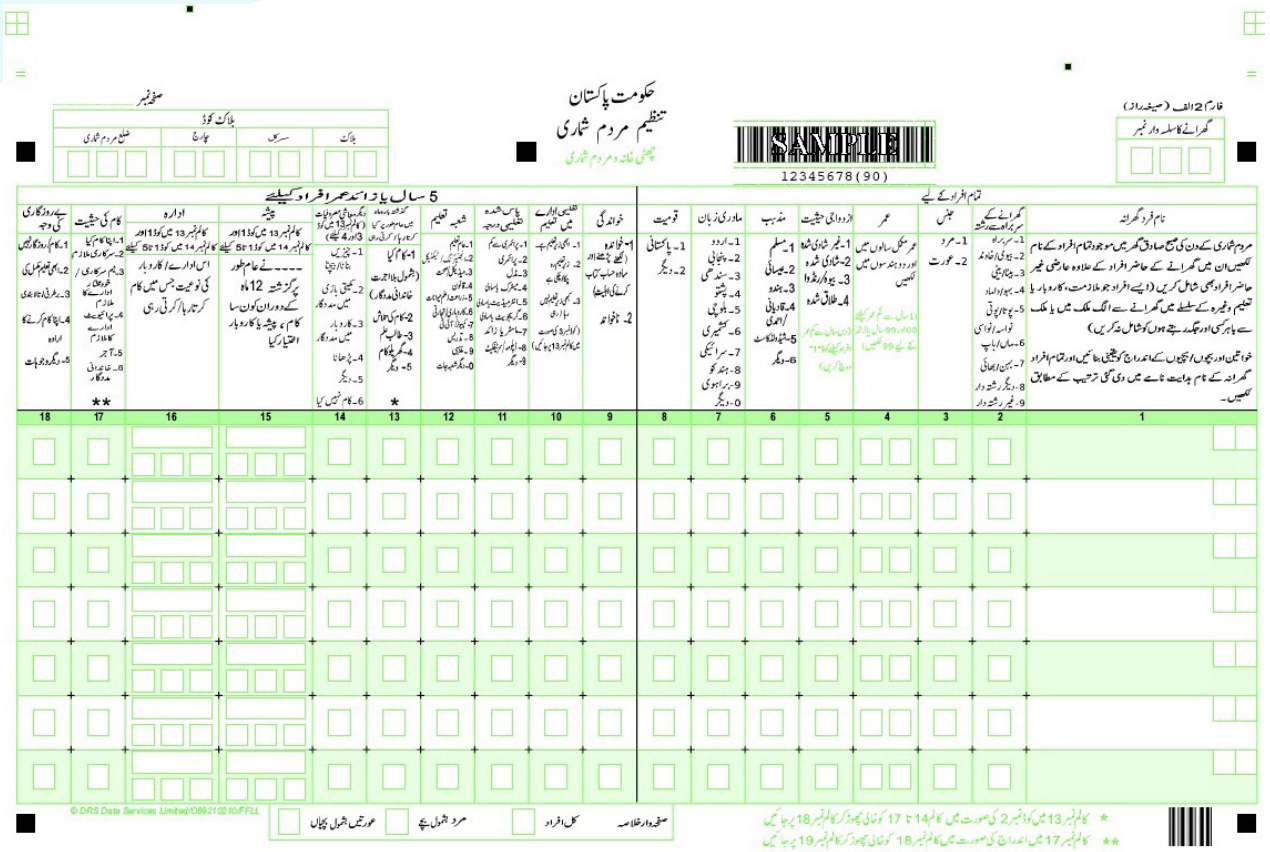

فارم 2 الف (صیغہ راز)

گھرانے کا سلسلہ وار نمبر

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حکومت پاکستان

تنظیم مردم شماری

چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری

صفحہ نمبر

بلاک کوڈ

بلاک	سرکل	چارج	ضلع مردم شماری

تمام افراد کے لیے

نام فرد گھرانہ	گھرانے کے سربراہ سے رشتہ	جنس	عمر	ازدواجی حیثیت	مذہب	مادری زبان	قومیت
مردم شماری کے دن کی صبح صادق گھر میں موجود تمام افراد کے نام لکھیں ان میں گھرانے کے حاضر افراد کے علاوہ عارضی غیر حاضر افراد بھی شامل کریں (ایسے افراد جو ملازمت، کاروبار یا تعلیم وغیرہ کے سلسلے میں گھرانے سے الگ ملک میں یا ملک سے باہر کسی اور جگہ رہتے ہوں کو شامل نہ کریں) خواتین اور بچوں/بچیوں کے اندراج کو یقینی بنائیں اور تمام افراد گھرانہ کے نام ہدایت نامے میں دی گئی ترتیب کے مطابق لکھیں۔	1۔ سربراہ 2۔ بیوی/خاوند 3۔ بیٹا/بیٹی 4۔ بہو/داماد 5۔ پوتا/پوتی نواسہ/نواسی 6۔ ماں/باپ 7۔ بہن/بھائی 8۔ دیگر رشتہ دار 9۔ غیر رشتہ دار	1۔ مرد 2۔ عورت	عمر مکمل سالوں میں اور دو ہندسوں میں لکھیں (1 سال سے کم عمر کیلئے 00 اور 99 سال یا زائد کے لیے 99 لکھیں)	1۔ غیر شادی شدہ 2۔ شادی شدہ 3۔ بیوہ/رنڈوا 4۔ طلاق شدہ (دس سال سے کم عمر افراد کیلئے کوڈ "1" درج کریں)	1۔ مسلم 2۔ عیسائی 3۔ ہندو 4۔ قادیانی/احمدی 5۔ شیڈولڈ کاسٹ 6۔ دیگر	1۔ اردو 2۔ پنجابی 3۔ سندھی 4۔ پشتو 5۔ بلوچی 6۔ کشمیری 7۔ سرائیکی 8۔ ہندکو 9۔ براہوی 0۔ دیگر	1۔ پاکستانی 2۔ دیگر

5 سال یا زائد عمر افراد کیلئے

خواندگی	تعلیمی ادارے میں تعلیم	پاس شدہ تعلیمی درجہ	شعبہ تعلیم	گذشتہ بارہ ماہ میں عام طور پر کیا کرتا رہا/کرتی رہی	پیشہ	ادارہ	کام کی حیثیت	بے روزگاری کی وجہ
1۔ خواندہ (لکھنے پڑھنے اور سادہ حساب کتاب کرنے کی اہلیت) 2۔ ناخواندہ	1۔ ابھی زیر تعلیم ہے 2۔ زیر تعلیم، پیکار بیکار ہے 3۔ کبھی زیر تعلیم نہیں رہا/رہی (کوڈ نمبر 3 کی صورت میں کالم نمبر 13 پر جائیں)	1۔ پرائمری سے کم 2۔ پرائمری 3۔ مڈل 4۔ میٹرک یا مساوی 5۔ انٹرمیڈیٹ یا مساوی 6۔ گریجویٹ یا مساوی 7۔ ماسٹر یا زائد 8۔ اپلیمر/ٹیکنیکل 9۔ دیگر	1۔ عام علم 2۔ انجینئرنگ/ٹیکنیکل 3۔ میڈیکل/صحت 4۔ قانون 5۔ زراعت/علم حیوانات 6۔ کاروباری/تجارتی 7۔ کمپیوٹر/آئی ٹی 8۔ تدریس 9۔ فلاحی 0۔ دیگر شعبہ جات	1۔ کام کیا (بشمول بلا اجرت خاندانی مددگار) 2۔ کام کی تلاش 3۔ طالب علم 4۔ گھریلو کام 5۔ دیگر *	1۔ چیزیں بنانا/بیچنا 2۔ کھیتی باڑی میں مددگار 3۔ کاروبار میں مددگار 4۔ پڑھانا 5۔ دیگر 6۔ کام نہیں کیا	1۔ اپنا کام کیا 2۔ سرکاری ملازم 3۔ ٹیم سرکاری/خود مختار ادارے کا ملازم 4۔ پرائیویٹ ادارے کا ملازم 5۔ آجر 6۔ خاندانی مددگار **	1۔ کام/روزگار نہیں 2۔ ابھی تعلیم مکمل کی 3۔ بے طرفی/تابندگی 4۔ اپنا کام کرنے کا ارادہ 5۔ دیگر وجوہات

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

صفحہ وار خلاصہ — کل افراد — مرد بشمول بچے — عورتیں بشمول بچیاں

* کالم نمبر 13 میں کوڈ نمبر 2 کی صورت میں کالم 14 تا 17 کو خالی چھوڑ کر کالم نمبر 18 پر جائیں

** کالم نمبر 17 میں اندراج کی صورت میں کالم نمبر 18 کو خالی چھوڑ کر کالم نمبر 19 پر جائیں

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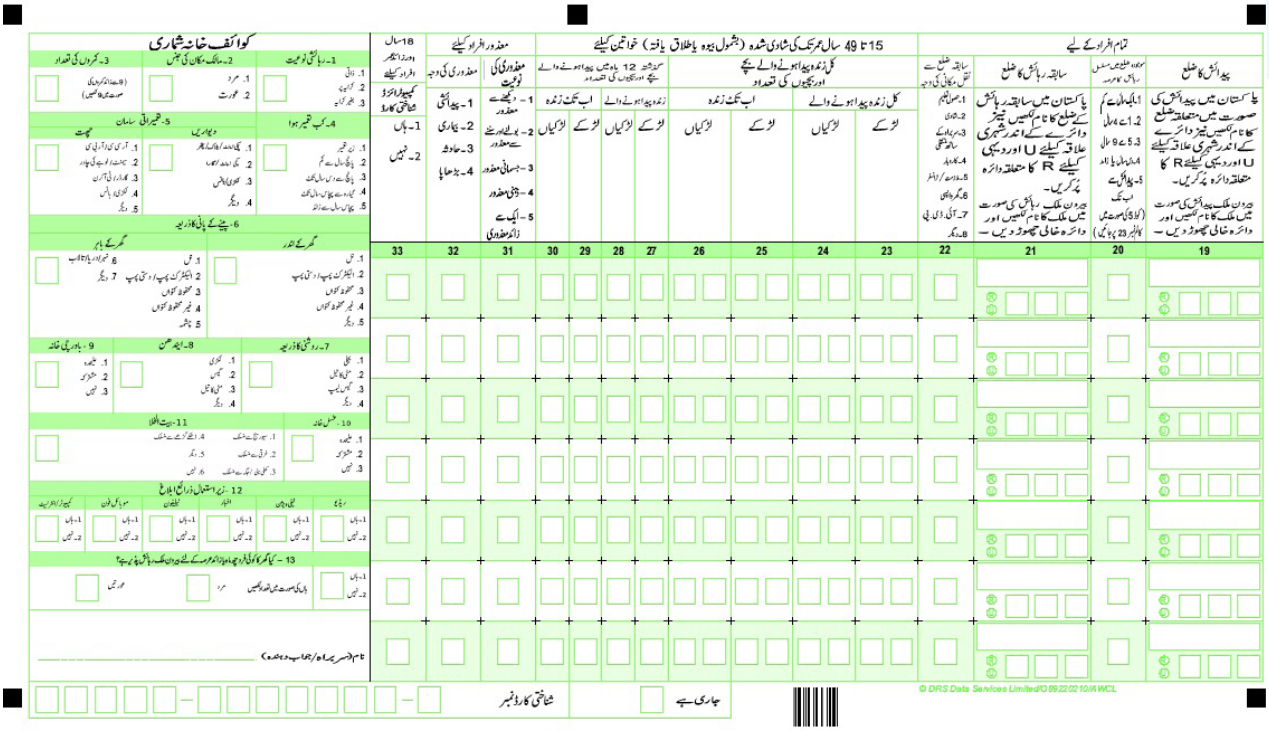

تمام افراد کے لیے

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
پیدائش کا ضلع پاکستان میں پیدائش کی صورت میں متعلقہ ضلع کا نام لکھیں نیز دائرے کے اندر شہری U اور دیہی کیلئے R کا متعلقہ دائرہ پُر کریں۔ بیرون ملک پیدائش کی صورت میں ملک کا نام لکھیں اور دائرہ خالی چھوڑ دیں۔	سکونت، طبعی سنسس سرکل کا نمبر (ایک سال سے کم عمر کے افراد کی صورت میں ماں کا نمبر)	سابقہ رہائش کا ضلع پاکستان میں سابقہ رہائش کے ضلع کا نام لکھیں نیز دائرے کے اندر شہری U اور دیہی کیلئے R کا متعلقہ دائرہ پُر کریں۔ بیرون ملک رہائش کی صورت میں ملک کا نام لکھیں اور دائرہ خالی چھوڑ دیں۔	سابقہ ضلع سے نقل مکانی کی وجہ 1۔ حصول تعلیم 2۔ شادی 3۔ روزگار کے سلسلے میں 4۔ بے روزگاری 5۔ وراثت / ترکہ 6۔ گھریلو 7۔ آئی ڈی پی 8۔ دیگر	کل زندہ پیدا ہونے والے اور بچیوں کی تعداد لڑکے	لڑکیاں	اب تک زندہ لڑکے	لڑکیاں	زندہ پیدا ہونے والے لڑکے	لڑکیاں	سن شعور کو پہنچنے والے 12 ماہ میں پیدا ہونے والے بچوں کی تعداد اب تک زندہ لڑکے	لڑکیاں	مذدور افراد کیلئے مذدوری کی نوعیت 1 – دیکھے سے مذدور 2 – برلے پر رہنے سے مذدور 3 – جسمانی مذدور 4 – ذہنی مذدور 5 – ایک سے زائد مذدوری	مذدوری کی وجہ 1 – پیدائشی 2 – بیماری 3 – حادثہ 4 – بڑھاپا	18 سال اور زائد عمر کے افراد کیلئے کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ 1 – ہاں 2 – نہیں

کوائف خانہ شماری

1۔ رہائشی نوعیت	2۔ مالک مکان کی جنس	3۔ کمروں کی تعداد
1. ذاتی 2. کرایہ 3. بغیر کرایہ	1. مرد 2. عورت	(قابلہ استعمال کمروں کی مت عدد لکھیں)

4۔ کچ تعمیر ہوا	دیوار یں	چھت
1. پکی تعمیر 2. پکی سال سے کم 3. پکی 5 سال سے زائد 4. کچا مگر پکی سال تک 5. کچا مگر پکی سال سے زائد	1. پکی اینٹ / کنکریٹ / پتھر 2. پکی اینٹ کچھ 3. لکڑی / بانس 4. دیگر	1. آر سی سی / آر سی سی 2. چادر / ٹین کی چادر 3. کھپریل / ٹائلز 4. لکڑی / بانس 5. دیگر

5۔ تعمیراتی سامان
1. پکی اینٹ / کنکریٹ / پتھر 2. پکی اینٹ / کچھ 3. کچی اینٹ / کچھ 4. کچی اینٹ / کچھ 5. دیگر

6۔ پینے کے پانی کا ذریعہ	
گھر کے اندر	گھر کے باہر
1. نل 2. الیکٹرک پمپ / سولر پمپ 3. محفوظ کنواں 4. غیر محفوظ کنواں 5. دیگر	1. نل 2. الیکٹرک پمپ / سولر پمپ 3. محفوظ کنواں 4. غیر محفوظ کنواں 5. ہینڈ پمپ 6. چشمہ / دریا / تالاب 7. دیگر

7۔ روشنی کا ذریعہ	8۔ ایندھن	9۔ بیت الخلاء
1. بجلی 2. سولر انرجی 3. گیس لیمپ 4. دیگر	1. لکڑی 2. گیس 3. مٹی کا تیل 4. دیگر	1. فلیش 2. ڈبہ 3. نہیں

10۔ حمل خانہ
1. فلیٹ 2. مشترکہ 3. نہیں

11۔ بیت الخلاء			
1. سیور یج سسٹم سے منسلک	2. سیپٹک ٹینک سے منسلک	3. کچی ایبل سے منسلک	4. ٹینک / گڑھے سے منسلک
5. دیگر	6. نہیں		

12۔ زیر استعمال زرائع ابلاغ					
ریڈیو	ٹی وی	انٹرنیٹ	ٹیلیفون	موبائل فون	کمپیوٹر / لیپ ٹاپ
1۔ ہاں 2۔ نہیں	1۔ ہاں 2۔ نہیں	1۔ ہاں 2۔ نہیں	1۔ ہاں 2۔ نہیں	1۔ ہاں 2۔ نہیں	1۔ ہاں 2۔ نہیں

13 – کیا گھر کا کوئی فرد حمل ہوا / دائمہ عمر کے لئے بیرون ملک رہائش پذیر ہے؟

1۔ ہاں
2۔ نہیں

ہاں کی صورت میں نظر انکیس: مرد / عورت

نام (حسب ہدایات دہندہ) _____

شناختی کارڈ نمبر _____ – _____ – _____

جاری ہے

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Annex-33

Proposed Recommendations for Main Census Form-2

Topics	Proposed Amendments
Religion	Sikh community should be included. As Chief Justice of Pakistan ordered in the hearing dated 25-10-2018 that in a next Census, a separate column for minorities including " Sikh Community" will be provided
Mother Tongue	The Council Language of Advocacy and Networking, Peshawar " also showed their concern to PBS regarding inclusion of native language of Northern Pakistan, therefore two languages of Gilgit Baltistan i.e. "Balti" ,"Shina" and "Kalasha" may also be added by giving additional codes.
Nationality	For Nationality only 02 codes i.e. "Pakistani" and "Others" have been used in the Questionnaire of 6th Population and Housing Census-2017. It is proposed to extend the codes by adding the following categories as under: - • Afghani • Chinese • Bengali • Irani • Other
Level of Education Completed	This sub indicator contains nine codes. Another code "PhD or equivalent" may also be added to obtain data regarding higher degree or equivalent
Holding of CNIC	It is proposed to skip this question as this is already activity of NADRA.
Usual Activity	This indicator has six categories. However, a code namely "Not Working/Not seeking work" may also be added.
Type of Disability	As most of the countries are covering this indicator in Short Form, therefore, it is recommended to included "Type of Disability" by adding these codes: - • Blind • Deaf & Mute • Crippled • Mentally Retarded • Having more than one Disability

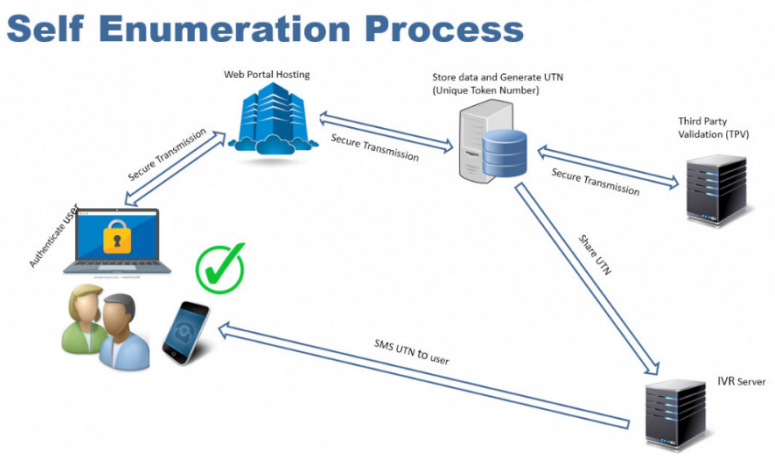
Annex-33

Topics	Proposed Amendments
Reason of Migration	There are total 08 codes for this indicator i.e. "Study, Marriage, moved with Head, Business, Job/Transfer, Returned Home, TDPs / IDPs and Others". It is proposed to add two additional codes at serial No.7 & 8 as under: - • Law and Order Situation • Natural Disaster
Housing Characteristics	
Tenure	The Housing indicator "Tenure" contains total 03 codes i.e. Owned, Rental and Rent Free. However, it is proposed to add 02 more codes as under: - • Subsidized Rent • Government Owned if code 5 is added then question No.2 should not be asked.
Ownership	The code 3 for "Transgender" code 4 for "Government" code 5 for "Non Govt,. Entity" may be added in the Housing indicator
Number of Rooms	A code namely "Tent/Khema" may be added in this category. By adding this code, question no.4 to 6 will not be asked
Source of Drinking Water	One new question may be proposed as under: - Q- Is in your HH/Community there is one facility of water provided by Government. • Yes (In HH) • Yes (In Community not in HH) • No (Not in HH/Community)
Source of Drinking Water Outside	Two Codes "2" and "8" may be added as under: - • 2. Filtration Plant • 8. Bottle Water
Source of Light	"Source of Light" Solar Panel may added "
Fuel used for Cooking	Sui Gas and LPG may be added separately
Computer	The sub-indicator "Computer" may be deleted
Cell Number of Respondent	This option may be added.

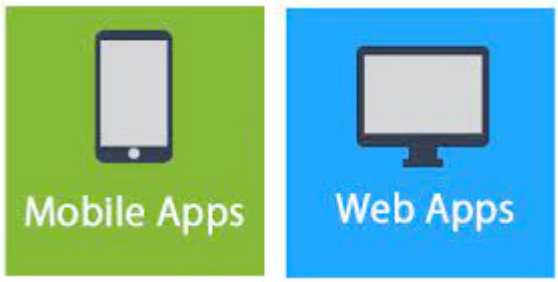
Annex-34

Data Collection Methods for Upcoming Census of Pakistan

Web Based Self-Enumeration



Traditional way of adopting the paper and pencil based enumeration is one of the method for collection of data for population census. It is very expensive, time consuming and slow process because the questionnaire is filled by enumerator from the respondents then it goes through scanning and computation process and after cleaning the data, the results are produced. It has no real time monitoring and having no real time results. To overcome the financial, administrative and technical shortcoming, web based self-enumeration is introduced which is time efficient. It has been done in flexible hours of respondent choice. Web based self-enumeration through online questionnaire has high chances of quality results using broad band coverage. Many countries have adopted the way of web based self-enumeration such as Australia, India etc.



Web based or Mobile application based platform for Self-enumeration could be one of the most efficient, fast method used for population census. It is the process of enumeration by the respondent by himself using census web portal access through internet. It has online questionnaire in form of application which has high chances of quality due to online edit/validation checks, online helping materials and checking as well as explanation of questionnaire in detail. It is very fast way of producing real time monitoring and real time results having internet coverage of almost 70% in Pakistan. It reduces the cost of resources used in the self-enumeration because of less number of interviews or not at all. It gives the benefit to the respondent of his or her privacy concern of his or her income or asset based questions. It has high response rate because it is very convenient for the respondent to fill the questionnaire in his or her more convenient hours.one of the biggest advantage of web based self-enumeration is to reduce the possibility of non-contact, or mobility of the respondents.



For capturing, the response of the self-enumeration will enable us to input en gh an on-line process using the same format in all regions of the country having internet coverage. By adopting this method, it is important that households be invited to respond by Internet using SMS to subscribe. It is the online self-enumeration application, which consist of census questionnaire with online edit/validation checks. The respondent or individual will be logging in using the SMS based unique code against SIM using national identity card number or Mobile number when subscribed. After completion of self-enumeration of census, SMS unique code for reference if the enumerator comes he can use it for geo tagging as well as mark the respondent household enumeration completed. The respondent or the individual can see his information and can update it if he or she whenever wants in stipulated time. Here is essential need to make public awareness campaign through known ways of mass media and social media for effective response of respondent census data collection.

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

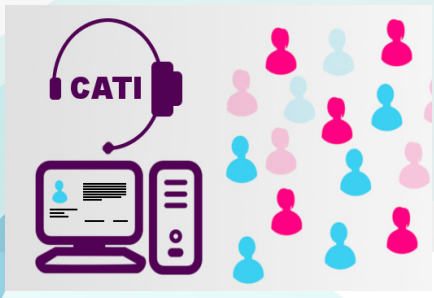
Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is one of the modern and digitized way to collect data during different survey/Census (Population and Housing) with the help of tablet-based Questionnaire. CAPI process started with assignment of blocks to enumerators by respective Supervisors. Every enumerator collect data in his block boundary assigned by supervisor / In charge. When enumerator reaches his boundary block.

Enumerator will verify either respondent perform self-enumeration or not, if self-enumeration performed; he (enumerator) asks for UTN/QRCODE received on registered mobile number to verify record in database. If UTN/QRCODE verified from database, the location will be geo tagged by enumerator and he (enumerator) will moves to next door.

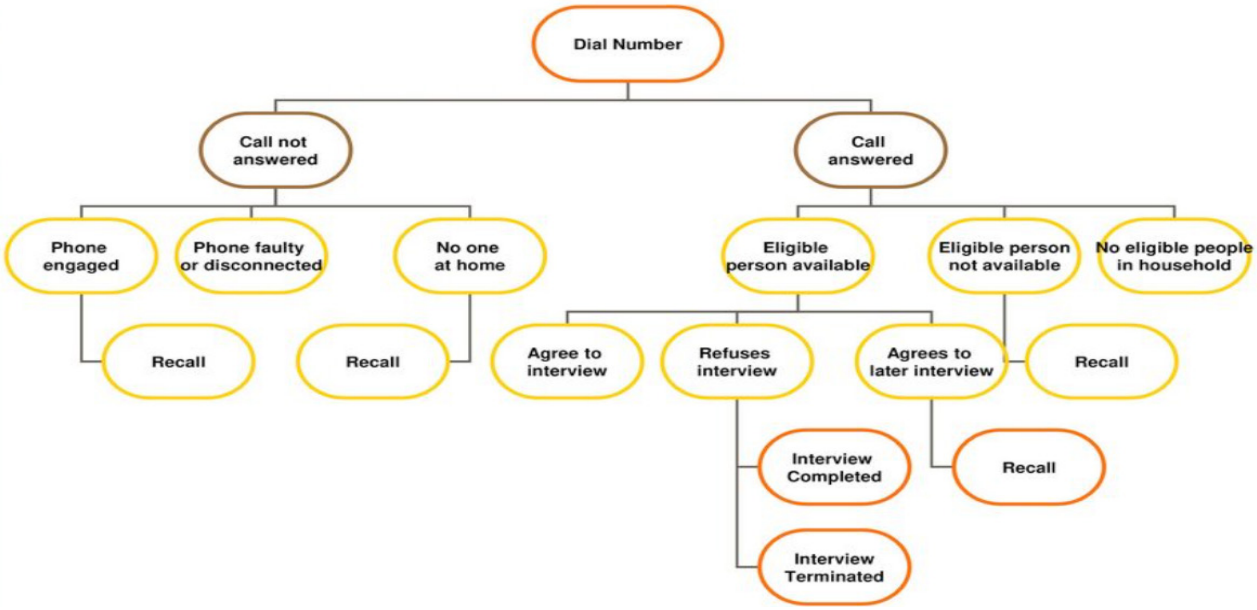
If respondent had not performed self-enumeration, he (enumerator) collects data on tablet-based questionnaire and synchronize data to regional datacenter, if internet services are available in area otherwise; data will be synchronizing to regional data center using regional / field office internet facility after performing whole day activity. As data synchronized with regional Datacenter, regional Datacenter synchronize received data to Central Data Center (HQ) and for disaster recovery perspective; the same data will be sync with DR Site.

Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviewing (CATI)

Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is used as an interview method where enumerators communicate with respondents using voice call/ Video call. In our context, we are only focusing on voice call. Enumerators use an electronic device (computer/ tablet/mobile phone) to read the survey script in our case we will be using questioners. Collecting user provided data and entering into the system. CAT interviews have major advantages over face-to-face interviews; it is very cost and time effective. We can consider computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) as an alternative to computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) as a response to the COVID-19 health crisis. For anyone new to CATI who has decided to implement this solution and manage it themselves, there are a few choices to make, and requirements to be aware of. How you approach, CATI depends on your resources and current circumstances.



By design, CATI is very flexible less error prone as compared to legacy data collection methods. We can implement CAT on multiple locations to ensure community reach and system load management. CATI not only used in data collection we can use this for awareness purposes. Data validation is key component in any data survey system. In CATI System we can generate automated calls and collect user input against already defined parameters to ensure data integrity. This automated process can be used in data cleaning and error identification in already collected data. This whole process can be automated and used without human interaction to save time and cost



Paper and Pencil Personal Interviewing (PAPI)

The Pen-and-Paper Personal Interview (PAPI) technique defines any survey/census where the primary dataset is collected using pen-and-paper. No technical expertise requires implementing Pen-and-paper technique, and leaving a great deal of flexibility in the application of the survey/census design. Pen-and-paper surveys are also definite to produce a permanent principal record of data collection. Each form



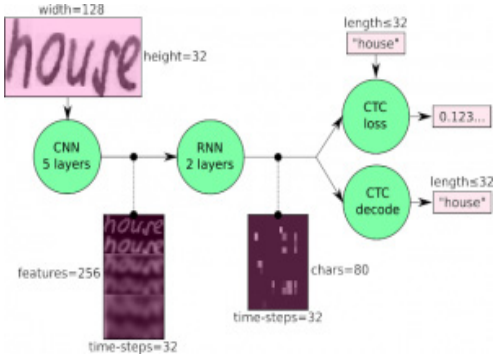
can be separately numbered during collection and stamped/signed by supervisors during field-side quality assurance.

In Pakistan PAPI is mostly feasible in remote sensitive areas, where use of tablets in field area is highly risky for enumeration and where broadband/internet/Mobile coverage is not available or up to the mark. PAPI will be used as a backup plan, in case of failure of CAPI or CATI.PBS has hands-on experience in the field of Data Processing since 1980 in projects like PSLM, HIES, LFS, URAF and MOUZA CENSUS.

ICR Pen Based Interviewing

ICR pen based interviewing Provide full alphanumeric recognition of Printed & Handwriting Characters. ICR Pen (E-Scan marker) is a Digital Highlighter, just slid it across any printed text it will instantly Transfer the Text into any Application on your Computer. It will save Time & Energy and it is Easy to Drag & Type. It has certain limitations which are listed below.

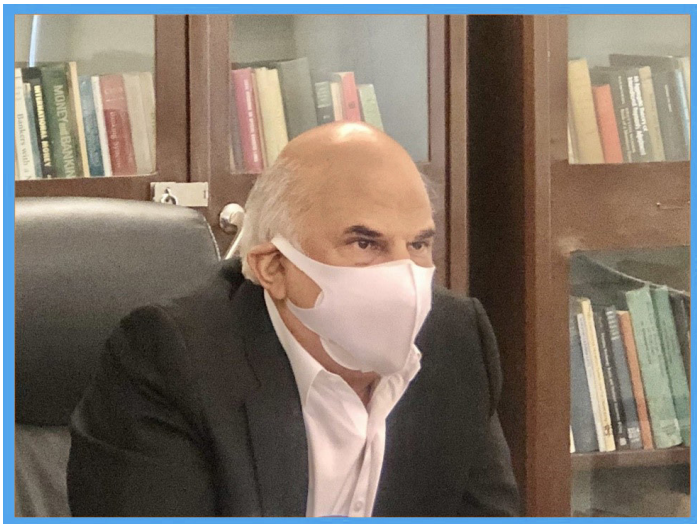
- ICR text is compatible only with printed text this will not work efficiently with hand written text. PC will require learning handwritten text.
- ICR pen based systems are expensive
- There alternate is available in the form of CAPI which is convenient to use as compared to ICR.
- They are not 100% accurate there are high chances of errors to be made during this process.
- Handwritten text on census forms needs to be concise to avoid recognition error.
- A well trained hardware and software staff is required to give full support of systems.
- Where OMR is interpreted from the forms image the recognition rate may be less than that achieved with traditional OMR methods



Picture Gallery



6. Picture Gallery







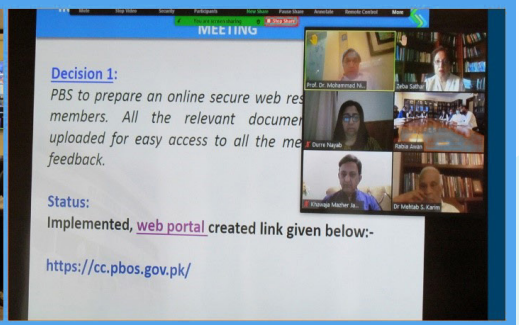
2nd Meeting was held on 26th March, 2021











4th Meeting was held on 7th May, 2021



5th Meeting was held on 10th June, 2021



6th Meeting was held on 25th June, 2021



7th Meeting was held on 15th July, 2021



8th Meeting was held on 24th August, 2021

Recommendation of Esteemed Members



7. Recommendations of Esteemed Members

Suggestions / recommendations from Honorable Member

Ms. Zeba A. Sathar

Confidence Building and Trust Deficit:

The major challenge that the 2017 Census faced and IS well documented in the media and the Technical Evaluation, was the Confidence in the results and conduct of the exercise regardless of reality. As a result it opened up a lot of reservations post- Census 2017 and prevented the results from being used with the important exception of the delineation of political constituencies for the 2018 elections. The first confidence building measure should be to correct this impression and turn into a positive perception about the Census results utility. The importance of the Census has to come across for its main purpose of distribution and planning for all resources based on where the Pakistani population resides, rather than because of its relevance to the elections which will unnecessarily reinforce the view that it is a political exercise.

- The Government and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics must first clearly recall the main reason why Censuses are held universally around the world every ten years. It is not for political reasons, but to distribute services and resources and ensure rights justly based on a correct count of everyone who lives in the territory of Pakistan, regardless of gender, age, origin, ethnicity, or differently-abled status on the basis of where people reside.
- The widespread impression is that the decision is motivated by political compulsions and not because the precious data are required to govern the country especially during the COVID 19 or flooding crises where it would sharpen the Government response.
- Communications in the next round will be very critical. Controversy can only be averted when people are convinced that this exercise for the counted, not for the counters. This campaign has to begin early and extend right up to the release of the first initial results.
- A simple but extensive publicity campaign popularizing the Census and its utility must do precisely that. Like any public campaign the Census has to be sold as a public benefit that will help reach otherwise excluded populations, that will introduce accountability and equity to men and women, to minorities, to displaced populations that feel increasingly marginalized.
- Releasing and publicizing the results of the 2017 census and their utility as part of the campaign will open up the importance of information that has been suppressed for 3 years. We should go one step further because these initial results were released in August 2017 to share the detailed findings of both the population and particularly the Housing Census. The Housing data were seen as supplementary and not publicized at all.
- The 2022 Census has to be conducted in a way that increases the people's trust of the Government. This trust has to be rebuilt, given how the previous Census was viewed as enabling people's rights under the Constitution and we must emphasize the civilian pact between the people and the state. Citizens will be called upon to give accurate and truthful information to enumerators, who in turn gather and verify data in total confidentiality. The interaction between the enumerator and respondent should not be audibly monitored, nor recorded.

- Responses to Census questions should not be double guessed, "checked "or verified except through internal checks. Here contrary to acceptable confidentiality, the interviewee was overheard and even recorded on a separate form by armed forces personnel in the 2017 Census.
- The next Census must truly reflect all residing persons whether or not they have National identity cards—their full numbers and relevant information about them that ensures their rights under the Constitution. NADRA is precisely the Registration system that is required to run the country's authentication of citizenship for purchases, transfers, passports, marriage certificates, death certificates etc. etc. The important distinction between NADRA and Census organization have to maintained .
- Details of households were shared and cross checked with NADRA through CNIC and trumped information collected directly by interviewers. We all know that there is not the right way to go. CNIC of one member of the family does not necessarily provide the whole household listing but a so called "family tree "where every female has to be linked with a male relative. At least 5 million persons and especially women do not possess CNICs and will be excluded etc.
- The next Census must carefully balance security concerns with civilian trust. It must not be mired with political concerns or controlled by security forces, and it must be done within widely recognized international principles. Ostensibly, armed personnel accompanied enumerators in both the last Censuses (1998 and 2017) due to the war on terror and security concerns;. they were only expected to perform the role of escorts and onlookers, ensuring security of enumerators. However, they became directly involved in the data collection, beyond their original duties, sometimes even recording data. The United Nations put this on record as a violation of international Census protocol , as in a letter to the Government. Thankfully, the much improved security environment will render that level of involvement unnecessary.
- Preferably we should not involve the Army and rely on local security authority and utilize as far as possible local teachers, health workers who are known to the community. The area could be sealed for instance while the Census is ongoing or encircled but police need not accompany interviewers from house to house. Armed personnel may only be used for very few endangered areas .
- Lady health workers would be an excellent additional cadre of interviewers along with female teachers that would improve the gender balance and gaining trust particularly of women in the household.

Quality :

There is a worldwide tradition of conducting full Census cycle every ten years, a goal that we have missed by a large margin the last two times. When the next census takes place, it must be with the right intent, full preparation, and transparency. Pakistan cannot afford to be an outlier yet again in front of the international community, introducing ulterior motives into what should be an objective counting exercise. It must therefore start the Census with full preparation.

- Guarantee a full and accurate count : Counting implies the simplest of approaches especially in a highly illiterate scattered and mobile population such as Pakistan. The last census vacillated between a de facto and de jure count which confused the respondent about whether to report a usual household member since the reference date used was March 23,2017 and six months earlier. Double counting

happened; it was bound to. It may be easiest to do a de facto count this time like who slept here last night.

- Preferably the Census should not be spread over months, only few weeks. This would reduce costs and chances of errors. Basically we are a very mobile nation so capturing an accurate account requires a minimum spread reducing chances of movement and certainly minimizing changes of usual residence. In order to discern those who usually reside in a dwelling from all household members, we could add questions about who did not sleep here but usually resides here, where are they now, when did they leave, is their family with them as additional questions.
- Sampling frame – the sampling frame of the household Census is crucial for a full count. It would be a good idea for the surveyors who precede the Housing census (as done twice at least before the delayed 2017 Census) to do a lot of the groundwork through aerial maps of the area and GIS techniques in order not to exclude settlements that are scattered, far away and newly formed. These places house the very people we want to include in the Census. In fact, the groundwork should start right away involving local patwaris, land registers etc. and the basis of the Household census is well laid out.
- We may want to recommend folding the household and population Census into a one go operation. This will avoid the advance party which has almost halted the last two Censuses as disputes began about housing units being undercounted etc. Since the PBS has on going large scale operations it can build and update on these e.g. Agricultural Census, PSLMS etc.
- Urbanization definition- this has to be a focus starting from the sampling frame and the Housing Census that will precede the Population Census. The currently utilized administrative definition most definitely undercounts the urban population. We may consider other options followed by the US and Mexico or we can still have the reporting by administrative divisions, but we must have some other internationally acceptable definition of urban localities. Population Council analysis shows even by the Census 2017 own count and using EU definition of cities and towns based on agglomeration size and densities , and GHSL that we are far more urbanized than the 36% reported. It is closer to 44% and which makes a huge difference regarding planning and resource allocation.

Transparency :

- The 2022 Census must use modern technology to replace the printed questionnaire. This should include recording of information through handheld devices, correlated with GPS coordinates, to ensure transparency of responses. We must stop relying on archaic indelible ink, paper, and sluggish methods of transporting reams of data across the country, saving months of processing time. At the same time experimentation with different procedures for interviews should not be introduced at this stage to bring about further confusion.
- Provinces should be able to maintain their own counts rather than a central data base so that databases can be shared, to avoid administrative delays. Linked to the Trust deficit issue is the fact that we have to make more efforts than ever to ensure transparency of the procedures followed and results be available to more than the PBS processing units.
- Provinces should be fully in command and independent but with consent of all, while cohering to national agreed upon principles of the Census. A distancing or lack of full transparency led to mistrust between the provinces and the Center in the last Census. The NCOCC model of

Covid 19 management has been reasonably successful and has overall retained trust of the provinces. It has also ensured transparency that one procedure and not several exceptions are being followed.

- Finally, the 2017 Census data must be utilized for publicity to convince important stakeholders of the close link and need to utilize the data for economic, infrastructure, social planning. An immediate use is in PC1s for computing beneficiaries and in budgets for calculating rates etc.

Suggestions / recommendations from Honorable Member

Ms. Dur-e-Nayab

Some Recommendations for the 2022/23 Census

1. Getting the operational definitions right

- The last census suffered because of lack of clarity in the definitions of what was being asked. There should be clarity on:
  a. Whether the count is de jure or de facto.
  b. How we define sex. Do we want to count transgenders separately or just go for male/female?
  c. Do we want to have a count for disability?
  d. How we define rural/urban.

These are just some of the examples, but the whole questionnaire should have a clear and well-defined purpose.

2. Make the process inclusive

Suspicions arise when things are not transparent, even when the intentions are honest. Everyone concerned, in all the provinces and regions, should be made part of the process for building trust. This would go a long way in improving ownership and acceptance of the whole exercise. There should be a centralised control over the federating set-ups but let the local/provincial set-ups tweak the process according to their peculiar needs.

3. Do not link census exercise with NADRA records

Countries with even the best of civil registrations conduct regular censuses. Both the exercises are independent of each other and should be kept so.

4. Multi-mode arrangement for security needs

Things are thankfully much better than how they were the last time when we conducted census but there still are certain areas where security can be a concern. Keeping the local/provincial government on board, the next census can go for a hybrid, area-specific, arrangement to provide security. Three tiered security arrangements can be made.

a. Areas with no security issues can be dealt with by the enumerators alone. Most areas should fall under this category.
b. Police can accompany enumerators in areas of some concern.

c. Army be involved to provide security in areas where the security situation is of a bigger concern.

5. Count everyone

Actual and main purpose of the census is to get the age-sex structure of the population. The forthcoming census should focus to get these numbers right. Certain steps can be helpful:

a. The questionnaire should be short and focused.

b. Count everyone, irrespective of ethnicity, race, nationality, language and legality or illegality of citizenship.

Suggestions / recommendations from Honorable Member Mr. Mazhar Jamal

1. Population & Housing Census should be conducted on Electronic device(TABLETS)
2. Population should counted on defacto method.
3. One census block should be assigned to one enumerator.
4. Census should be on one go in whole country
5. Army Personal Services should be hired for security purpose only.
6. CNIC may not be compulsory, everyone should be counted, no discrimination legal or illegal because they are living in the city.
7. New delimitation of census charges, circles and blocks may be carried out for upcoming census
   A) Large census blocks having more than 300 houses maybe split and divided into manageable size
   B) Small census block less than 250 houses may be merged.
8. Assignment of block are specific block should be assigned to designated personals and his profile shall be attached with survey data.
9. Map data shall be cashed on the local device as well as on active link.
10. The data collected from house hold should be showed to the head/respondent of house hold and he maybe asked to verify online using thumb impression.
11. Data saved on the tablets may be compiled at provincial and national level simultaneously.
12. Timely conducted of pilot survey and PES (POST ENUMERATION SURVEY) should be ensured.
13. Long form (2-A) should be filled during field work.

Recommendations of Group-4: Field operation mechanism

The following recommendations of the Group-4 concerning the Field-Operation Mechanism for the next census are drawn from (i) the issues/observations of stakeholders on the operation of 2017 population census (see Annexure for detail of these observations), (ii) experience of other countries particularly the region including Bangladesh, India, Iran, Turkey, Egypt, and census guidelines of the United Nations.

1. Following the UN guidelines and the practices of European countries and Bangladesh, the next

population census of Pakistan may be based on the following five essential features: (a) Individual enumeration - information on each enumerated person (and each set of living quarters) is obtained; (b) Simultaneity - information obtained on individuals and housing in a census should refer to a well-defined and unique reference period (or specific moment in time); (c) Universality - the counting of the population should include every person residing and/or present in the country at a defined singular point in time (census day); (d) Small area data - the census should produce data on the number and characteristics of the population and housing related to the smallest geographic areas of the country, with the overriding requirement to protect individual confidentiality; and (e) Defined periodicity - the census should be taken at regular intervals.

2. The next census must be a traditional census or a full field enumeration census. The use of population register(s) is complicated; it took Turkey more than four years to establish a register-based census, which is still under modification. The censuses in South Asian countries are conducted under the traditional approach, although Turkey has used a combined methodology (Register cum field survey) in its last census. Turkey is now moving to a register cum LFS based census.
3. The periodicity of the census has been compromised in Pakistan after the 1981 census. Pakistan needs to move back to its 10-year periodicity e.g. 1951, 1961, 1971, and 1981. It is recommended that:
    a. A census may be planned in 2031, and one more census with an equal interval may be conducted between 2017 and 2031.
    b. It comes out that the suitable time for the next population census in Pakistan is 2024 – an equal interval of 7 years between 2017 and 2031 period.
4. Like earlier censuses, the 2017 census of Pakistan was based on a mixed approach, defecto cum dejure. In fact it was primarily under the concept of dejure (usual place of residence) except the counting of 'homeless' population, which was counted on defacto basis. A mixed approach is also common in other countries of the sub-continent, although Turkey considers the usual address for counting purpose. The major issue found in the stakeholders' observations on 2017 Pakistan's census is more about the application and use of mixed approach by enumerators than the shortcomings of the approach itself. Enumerators were not trained properly how to determine the residence of a person. It is right time to make a decision about the approach, either defacto, dejure, or a mixed one. All are equally good; the real challenge is their implementation in the field.
5. All phases of the census particularly those related to enumeration mechanism must be carefully planned in advance. The two key components which were weak in the 2017 census are: (i) demarcation of enumeration blocks, and (ii) maps production. The block size in Pakistan is larger than in India and Turkey. Compared to 200-250 census houses in Pakistan, it is only 100 addresses in Turkey and 150-180 houses in India. For equal and manageable workload the size of a block in next census of Pakistan may be reduced to 150-180 houses, and their digitized maps may be produced.
6. Enumeration phase must be managed and divided into four well-defined steps/components:
    a. Pilot census;
    b. Enumeration phase (short questionnaire);
    c. Post enumeration survey and adjustment of results; and
    d. Long questionnaire, if necessary.

- Recent censuses in the region e.g. Bangladesh have been conducted under these integrated components of a census.

7. Duration of the enumeration phase must be short. The conduct of last census in two long spells was counterproductive.
8. To ensure universality, the counting of the population should include every person residing and/or present in the country at the time of census irrespective of being a holder of the CNIC or not.
9. Training is the most important aspect for the successful conduct of a census. Training imparted to enumerators and supervisors for the 2017 census has been termed as very weak by stakeholders. It has affected the whole enumeration process and data quality. The Indian experience of the last census is noteworthy - 100 national trainers, who trained 1800 master trainers, responsible for giving training to 43500 field trainers, who imparted training to 3,00,000 enumerators.
    e. The duration of training should be sufficient to understand and use the census questionnaires.
    f. Training for the PBS staff as well as monitoring teams is as important as the training of enumerators/supervisors.
    - Publicity campaign for the 2017 census was weak, informal and ineffective. A comprehensive strategy may be designed for an effective publicity campaign including the use of radio/TV, posters, banners, and all other modern ways. Turkey managed a poster competition for the census.
10. Quality assurance plan is also an integral part for conducting a successful census. Turkey for example developed a quality assurance plan for its 2021 population census particularly addressing the issues of over-coverage and non-responses emerged during the last census. Post enumeration survey may also be considered a part of the quality assurance plan.
11. Data processing is closely linked with the use of technology for collecting the information during the census. In last census of Turkey, for example, a JAVA based program was developed for netbook application - face to face interviews with netbooks (CAPI-Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews) and by using paper based questionnaires. Data transfer from netbooks to the main system was provided every 2-3 days through the JAVA program. Data entry of paper based household questionnaires was also realised through this program and data was transferred to the main system. It is recommended that in the next census of Pakistan both the computer-assisted personal interviews using tablets and paper based questionaires may be used.
12. In terms of administrative organization and human resource management, coordination aspect remained weak in the 2017 census. However, the appointment of ACs as district census officer is termed as apt and the recruitment of local school teachers as enumerators is appreciated as well.
13. The coordination for the next census may be improved;
    a. The human resource management may be developed using the good experience of last census e.g. hiring school teachers; and
    b. The share of female among the enumerators may be increased from merely 4% in 2017 to 30% for the next census.
14. The engagement of provinces at the highest possible level is critical for confidence building. The census plan must be shared in advance with parliamentarians as well as major political parties of the country. The security issue may particularly be discussed with provinces and political parties.

8. PBS Working Groups

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PBS CENSUS WORKING GROUPS



Total Five Teams were constituted in the Census Working Group by assigning a specific task in each TOR for the preparation of a detailed Report containing Recommendations & Adoption of best practices for upcoming population census. The following Officers/Officials performed their duties, under the supervision Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member(SS/RM)

PBS WORKING GROUP – I

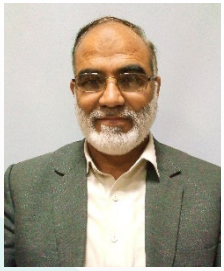
TO REVIEW CENSUS PROCESS, DATA COLLECTION & FIELD OPERATION



Ms. Rabia Awan	Director	Team Leader
Mr. Inamullah Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner	Team Member
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer	Team Member
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
Ms. Faiza Islam	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Ms. Parveen Akhtar	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Mr. Shahid Ahmed	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Mr. Asghar Ali Narejo	Statistical Assistant	Team Member

PBS WORKING GROUP – II

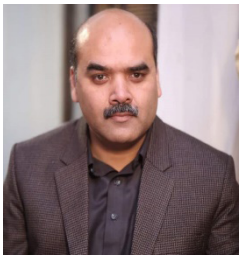
TO COMPARE THE REGIONALLY/GLOBALLY ADOPTED QUESTIONNAIRES



Ms. Zartashia Hussain	Chief Statistical Officer	Team Leader
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner	Team Member
Mr. Saqib Sultan	Statistical Officer	Team Member
Mr. Abdul Manan Butt	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Ms. Ruquia Bano	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Mr. Ahmed Nabeel	Statistical Assistant	Team Member

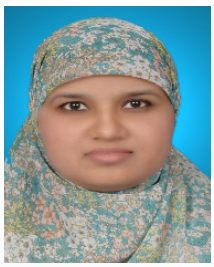
PBS WORKING GROUP – III

TO REVIEW THE MODE OF DATA COLLECTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADOPTION OF INNOVATIVE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

	Mr. Yasir Ishfaq	Director	Team Leader
	Mr. Ehtesham Abbasi	Director	Team Member
	Qazi Ismat Ullah	Deputy Census Commissioner	Team Member
	Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner	Team Member
	Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Asif Khattak	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Zubair Ahmed	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Asif Khawaja	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Sabahat Nadeem	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Farhan	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Ali Raza	System Analyst	Team Member
	Ms. Asma	System Analyst	Team Member
	Ms. Sumaira	System Analyst	Team Member
	Mr. Waqar Ahmad	Data Processing Assistant	Team Member
	Raja Aurangzeb	Data Processing Assistant	Team Member
	Mr. Izhar Ahmed	Statistical Assistant	Team Member

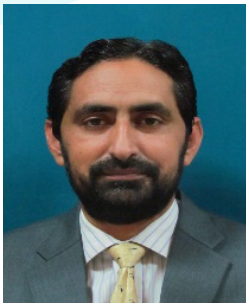
PBS WORKING GROUP – IV

TO REVIEW THE BEST PRACTICES OF FIELD OPERATIONS

	Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer	Team Leader
	Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer	Team Member
	Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Census Commissioner	Team Member
	Mr. Asif Khattak	Data Processing Officer	Team Member
	Ms. Rabail	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
	Ms. Shaista Zahir	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
	Ms. Sadaf Touqeer	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
	Mr. Yasir Habib	Statistical Assistant	Team Member

PBS WORKING GROUP – V

TO REVIEW AND REVISE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS



Qazi Saeed ul Hassan	Deputy Director (G)	Team Leader
Mr. Muhammad Sarfaraz	Chief Statistical Officer	Team Member
Ms. Ayesha Sajid	Instructor	Team Member
Mr. Inamullah Khan	Assistant Census Commissioner	Team Member
Mr. Fakhar Abbas Hashmi	Librarian	Team Member
Mr. Arsalan Anwar Bajwa	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Ms. Hina	Statistical Assistant	Team Member
Mr. Babar Usman	Statistical Assistant	Team Member



Government of Pakistan

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

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