

# TF-12 progress report: Dissemination of disaggregated census data

#### Fabian BACH, TF-12 chair, Eurostat

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## Outline

- 1. TF-12 scope and work plan
- 2. Exchange of dissemination experiences
- 3. Questionnaire review
  - General dissemination, metadata and archiving
  - Statistical disclosure control
  - Geographical dissemination
- 4. Conclusion & next steps



## TF-12 scope and work plan

#### • TF-12 scope

- > dissemination formats, products and schedules ( $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  TF-13)
- > dissemination quality ( $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  TF-02)
- confidentiality/disclosure control implications
- > dissemination of georeferenced outputs ( $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  TF-11)
- documentation, metadata, archiving

#### • TF-12 work plan

- > 3 thematic sub-groups: general dissemination, confidentiality, georeferenced outputs
- > 2 broad stages: questionnaire review (concluded), CESR review from Q4/2023



#### Exchange of dissemination experiences

- TF members presented their experiences
- some highlights and links:
  - Ireland: <u>PX Stat tables</u>, interactive maps, research micro files
  - > UNECLAC: <u>REDATAM</u> (incl. harmonised microdata and migration matrices for LA)
  - Canada: <u>census profiles</u>, <u>maps</u>
  - > <u>IPUMS</u>
  - Eurostat: <u>Census Hub</u>, European 1 km square grid



## Questionnaire – general dissemination etc.

- general trend towards more interactive, web-based dissemination tools
  - ▶ e.g. table builders (linked directly to microdata or not  $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  SDC)
  - often combined with interactive data visualisation tools
- modes of census taking keep evolving quickly with digitalisation
  - continuing trend towards administrative and new data sources
  - reducing personal contact through smart digital survey tools
- communication with users more and more important
  - before census: e.g. consultations to inform planning
  - > after census: e.g. accessible documentation/metadata, clear quality information



#### Questionnaire – statistical disclosure control

- profound developments since last CESR update
  - many activities worldwide to explore new methods based on noise
  - > e.g. small perturbations applied to microdata and/or table counts
- e.g. European Statistical System <u>recommendations</u> + <u>tools</u> for 2021 census
  - ➤ after 2011 census (→ partly excessive suppressions) + new 1km grid (geo-differencing)
  - many EU countries expected to apply them
- e.g. 2020 U.S. census first time protected by a differentially private method
  - mixed expert reactions, ongoing debates over quality concerns
- potential additional challenges from interactive user tools



## Questionnaire – geographical dissemination

- strongly increased interest in georeferenced data/analysis since last CESR
  - trend towards census data on grids
  - more powerful interactive geographical visualisation tools
  - emerging SDC challenges (e.g. differencing of non-nested geographical breakdowns)
- more specific meta/auxiliary data expected and needed
  - > e.g. geographical estimation methods, auxiliary data like road networks and boundaries
- discussion on whether/how recently endorsed (2020 UNSC) <u>methodology on</u> <u>urban/rural delineation</u> should feature in CESR
  - forwarded to TF-11 for consideration



### Conclusion & next steps

- TF-12 reviewed the questionnaire within its topical scope
- proposed various updates and new questions related to emerging topics
- as soon as 2023 survey results become available, work will continue with analysis of responses and revision of the CESR itself



## Thank you



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