

USE CASE

A

# INCLUDING REFUGEES OR IDPS IN A POPULATION CENSUS



REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.  
Population Census 2022 training.  
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**This is Use Case A from the *Compiler's Manual on Forced Displacement Statistics*. The use case describes how displaced populations can be included in a population census.**

The *Compiler's Manual* is aimed primarily at technical personnel in National Statistical Systems who want to include displaced populations – refugees and / or internally displaced persons (IDPs) – in official statistics. Each Use Case discusses a different scenario relevant to producing official statistics on refugees and IDPs, with a focus on the elements of statistical production cycles that are specific to refugee and IDP contexts. Case studies illustrating good practice in the production of refugee and IDP statistics are interwoven throughout the Use Case.

The Compiler's Manual and its individual Use Cases are intended to be a 'living document' which will be amended and extended as the body of expertise and knowledge develops worldwide.

*Note: Paragraph numbering is per the complete version of the Compilers Manual.*

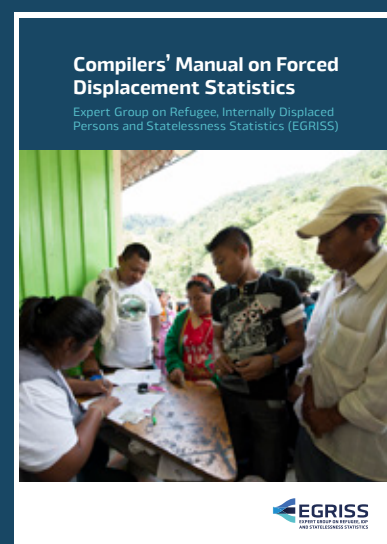
## **The Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics**

The Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics is a UN Statistical Commission mandated, multi-stakeholder group that works with National Statistical Offices, international organizations and civil society to develop and support implementation of international standards and guidance to improve official statistics on forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

## **The Compilers' Manual**

The Compilers' Manual offers clear operational instructions on producing official statistics on refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and related populations. It complements the content of the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics and the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics by providing hands on guidance.

## **Access the complete version of the Compilers' Manual'**



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## I The census – general background

21. The population census is a key data source providing benchmarks of the population residing in a country at a certain point in time, so it is important that displaced people are included in census data collection. The census provides an opportunity to produce accurate statistics on stocks of refugees and IDPs, analysis of their characteristics and comparisons with the wider population. It can help understand flows, through collecting data about a person's previous locations. While the infrequency of censuses and the time lag before data become available can impact on the relevance of the data, the data on displaced people collected through a (usually decennial) census can be used to compare with and adjust other more frequent data sources. Good coverage of displaced people in the census increases its value as a sampling frame for subsequent household surveys.
22. The UN's *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 3)* issues recommendations and good practice for census taking and is widely used by national statistical offices in countries throughout the world. The recommendations provide guidance on the main characteristics of population and housing censuses, general material on census methodology, planning, and operations, and more detailed guidance on the content of censuses, in terms of topics for population and housing. As shown in Box A.1, the recommendations very explicitly and unequivocally address the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs in census data collection.

**Box A.1****Guidance from *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (Revision 3, UN 2017) on including displaced populations**

The *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* makes the following key recommendations concerning displaced populations

**Concepts relating to the place of enumeration (paragraph 2.53)**

"There are various population groups for which some uncertainty may arise about their inclusion in the usual resident population. The following persons would generally be considered in the usually resident population:

... (e) Persons who may be illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants, as well as asylum seekers and persons who have applied for or been granted refugee status or similar types of international protections, provided that they meet the criteria for usual residence in the country"

**Usual resident population count (paragraph 4.37)**

"Usual residents may or may not have citizenship of the country, and they may also include undocumented persons, applicants for asylum or refugees. Usual residents then may include foreigners who reside (legally or illegally), or intend to reside, in the country continuously for either most of the last 12 months or for 12 months or more, depending on the definition of place of usual residence that is adopted by the country."

**Difficult to enumerate populations (paragraph 4.48)**

"The following difficult-to-enumerate groups are relevant to the production of any population count:

... (d) Refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons. Refugee populations, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (in and outside camps) should be enumerated and their numbers presented separately, allowing calculation of country population excluding such groups, when such a population count is required for non-demographic purposes."

**Total population (core topic) (paragraphs 4.84 and 4.85)**

"The description should show clearly whether each group listed below was or was not included in the total. If the group was enumerated and identified as a separate group, its magnitude should be given; if it was not enumerated, an estimate of its size and the method of estimation should be given, if possible. If any group is not represented at all in the population, this fact should be stated and the magnitude of the group should be shown as "zero". This may occur particularly with groups (a), (b), (d) and (n) described below.

The groups to be considered are: ... (n) refugees in camps."

The *Principles and Recommendations* also specifically list refugee camps and camps for internally displaced people in its definition of collective living quarters (paragraph 4.424)

23. The guidance presented in this Manual (and in IRRS and IRIS) is entirely consistent with *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* but provides additional advice to ensure appropriate coverage and identification of refugees and / or IDPs. The UNECE also made recommendations for the 2020 Population Census round which covered many of the core variables required to screen the population for Refugees and / or IDPs, although several of the items are non-core topics which are at the discretion of countries to add.
24. This Use Case addresses the priorities for including displaced people in the census. The key things to consider are:
  - Include questions to identify displaced people in the design of the questionnaire –and where space permits capture additional information, for example on date and location of displacement.
  - Ensure that fieldwork is designed to include displaced people, by adapting to cover the locations where they are likely to be found.
  - Ensure enumerator training covers refugees and / or IDPs, including the relevant definitions and concepts, practical considerations and data protection.
25. The guidance and advice in this Use Case is focussed on the traditional population census format, conducted through full enumeration of the population, rather than alternative formats such as those that focus on using administrative data. However, other Use Cases may contain information relevant for other formats – for example Use Case D on administrative data.

## Questionnaire design

26. The priority in designing a census questionnaire that takes account of displaced populations is to include questions that enable identification of refugees and / or IDPs in the data. The sets of core topics recommended in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* go some way towards achieving this – but on their own these topics are not sufficient to ensure accurate identification of all displaced people and it is necessary to include additional questions.
27. The precise design of the census questionnaire varies from country to country, drawing on the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* but adapting to reflect the relevant national context and the extent to which there are displaced populations. If it is important to capture the entire IDP population, for example to inform sampling frames for future surveys, it is recommended that a specific set of questions on forced displacement is asked (see Box A.3). Given space constraints on census forms this is only likely to be justifiable in cases where there have been major internal displacements.
28. The following boxes outline the core topics and additional questions that are recommended for identifying refugees (Box A.2) and then adapting this to cover IDPs (Box A.3). The questions should be asked of all individuals, not just adults. They should also be asked of those living in camps and other temporary accommodation: it is important not to assume that those living in camps are always refugees or IDPs.
29. There is benefit in considering how personal identifiers collected through the census could be used through record linking to match respondents to recognized refugee and / or IDP administrative records. This is covered in more detail in Use Case D: Using Administrative Data.



## Identifying refugees

30. The questions in Box A.2 support identification of most populations in the scope of the IRRS but with some important limitations with the accuracy of the identification, reflecting the complexity of the topic:

### Persons in need of international protection

This population is usually identified through the questions, but several caveats apply:

- No differentiation at the sub-stock level: With the recommended questions, it is not possible to differentiate between the different sub populations that fall under the *persons in need of international protection* population (prospective and current asylum seekers, persons with determined protection status, and others in refugee-like situations).
- There are scenarios that can lead to possible exclusion errors. For example:
  - » If an individual does not view their move into the country as 'forced' but still has refugee status, they won't be correctly identified as a person with determined protection status. Two specific examples that can lead to this scenario include group recognition (a country declaring that all individuals originating from another country in a period of time should be classified as refugees) and refugees "in situ"– those individuals who relocate through choice before something happens that makes it impossible for them to return.
  - » Individuals who are granted refugee status, then leave the country and return (not forced) will still hold refugee status in that country but the most recent displacement was not forced so they will not be identified through the questions.
- It is also possible for inclusion errors to occur:
  - » An individual born in one country but a citizen of another, with no refugee background; if they subsequently were living in the country of their birth and forced to flee back to the country of their citizenship, the questions would identify them as "person with a refugee background", because the reason for their most recent international migration was "forced displacement".

### Persons with refugee background

This population is partially identified through the questions, but not wholly, so it is not possible to identify the total for this group. Naturalized former refugees are identified, as are children born of refugee parents if they live in the same household as their refugee parent, and assuming the refugee parent is identified (see limitations above).

- Possible exclusion errors include:
  - » Children born of refugee parents, where they do not live in the same household as their refugee parent.
- Possible inclusion errors:
  - » It is possible that some of those identified as naturalized former refugees may have never achieved determined protection status if they acquired citizenship through another route, or if they viewed their migration as forced but entered the country without being identified as a person in need of protection.

## Persons returned from abroad after seeking international protection

This population is not identified through these questions.

31. The mapping in Box A.2 illustrates how responses to each category of question will yield identification.
32. If it is important in the country context (and there is space on the census forms) to accurately distinguish between all the different categories and sub populations then the questions would need to be adapted and / or additional questions introduced. For expanded question sets, readers are referred to the respective questionnaire sections of Use Case B and C on surveys.

### Box A.2

#### Census questions for the identification of refugees only (not IDPs)

IRRS Recommended topics and questions for Census to support identification of refugees and related categories: the following question topics identify whether respondents are migrants based on the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3* and are recommended as core topics

- i. Country of birth
- ii. Country of citizenship
- iii. Acquisition of citizenship
- iv. Year or period of arrival in the country

In addition, it is recommended to include as a core census question:

- v. Reason for (international) migration, with response categories:
  - a. Employment (including military service)
  - b. Education and training
  - c. Marriage, family reunification or family formation
  - d. Forced displacement (refugees, asylum seekers, temporary protected status, others)
  - e. Other

The reason should refer to the main reason for the most recent move.

#### Mapping of these questions to populations of the statistical framework:

Question topic	Answer responses	
	Persons in need of international protection	Persons with a refugee background, excluding children born of refugee parents
i. Country of birth	Foreign country	Foreign country
ii. Country of citizenship	Foreign country	Country of census
iii. Acquisition of citizenship	Any	Any
iv. Year or period of arrival in the country	Any	Any
v. Reason for (international) migration	Answer response (d)	Answer response (d)



## Identifying IDPs

33. The standard migration questions asked in most population censuses, which focus on most recent movement across administrative areas, may be a first step in identifying some IDPs. However, the last move of an IDP is not always the one related to their forced displacement, hence the standard migration questions have limited value for identifying all IDPs. They will typically not capture:
- Place of habitual residence;
  - Those who have returned to their habitual place of residence within the period specified by the census;
  - Those who within the period specified by the census have moved one or several times after their initial displacement; and
  - Those who have moved within the same administrative area used in census geographical classifications.
34. To be sure to capture the entire IDP population the set of questions recommended in IRIS should also be asked. This is particularly the case if (a) IDPs have started to return to their places of habitual residence and it is expected that they still have key displacement-related vulnerabilities; (b) IDPs are expected to have settled elsewhere after their initial displacement, but still have key displacement-related vulnerabilities; (c) displacements are expected to have happened within the smallest administrative area proposed by the census; or (d) migration might have occurred for a combination of reasons including forced displacement.
35. The questions recommended in Box A.3 will identify IDPs and go some way towards distinguishing between sub-populations (IDPs in locations of displacement, return and other settlement locations) but this is not always possible with certainty.

## IDPs

The recommended questions, alongside 'place of usual residence', will usually enable identification of IDPs and the three subpopulations (IDPs in locations of displacement, IDPs in locations of return, and IDPs in other settlement locations).

- Possible categorisation errors:
  - » For individuals who have been recently displaced, their "place of usual residence" is likely to be defined as the location they have been displaced from, rather than the location where the census has found them. In this case they are likely to be falsely identified as IDPs in location of return.
- Possible exclusion errors:
  - » If individuals move abroad for a period of less than 12 months and return to the same country, they should still count as IDPs – rather than returning refugees, for example – but the questions do not elicit the time spent abroad so these individuals will not be identified as IDPs based on the mapping provided.
  - » IDPs "in situ" may not be identified – those individuals who relocate through choice before something happens that makes it impossible for them to return – because their initial move was not forced.

- Possible inclusion errors:
  - » The questions will only identify people who have entered the stock of IDPs, they won't identify those who exit the stock i.e. overcome their displacement related needs and should therefore move into the "IDP related populations" category.
- Other limitations:
  - » If individuals have been subject to successive forced displacements only one can be captured in the census form.

## IDP-related populations

The recommended questions will identify children born after displacement to at least one IDP parent, if they live in the same household as their IDP parent, and assuming the IDP parent is identified (see limitations above). Other non-displaced family members of IDPs and those who have overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities are not identified.

- Exclusion errors:
    - » The questions do not allow identification of children of at least one IDP parent where they do not live in the same household as their IDP parent.
36. It may be unrealistic to expect that further questions for identification of IDP-related persons could be added to a census questionnaire, but if this is important in the country context and there is space, the questions can be adapted or expanded, for example by drawing on the format recommended for surveys, which is found in Use Case C<sup>1</sup>.
  37. The mapping in Box A.3 illustrates how responses to each category of question will yield likely (but not certain) identification. The questions will also yield identification of refugees following the same mapping as established in Box A.2, noting that the questions on forced displacement are not limited to movements within country.

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that there may be other drivers for internal displacement that are not explicitly captured in the response options, such as domestic violence or harassment. This is the subject of ongoing academic discussion and debate. Future iterations of this manual will reflect any emerging consensus.

**Box A.3****Census questions for the identification of IDPs**

IRIS Recommended topics and questions for Census to support identification of IDPs and related categories: the following question topics identify whether respondents are geographic / internal migrants based on the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3* and are recommended as core topics

- i. place of usual residence
- ii. place where present at time of census
- iii. place of birth
- iv. duration of residence
- v. place of previous residence
- vi. place of residence at a specified date in the past

*(Note - where there have been large displacements in a country, it can be preferable to select a date that coincides with a significant displacement event, as this not only helps people to recall where they were on the date chosen, improving accuracy, but also helps to identify IDPs)*

In addition, it is recommended to include the following set of questions as core census questions:

- Has (NAME) ever been forced or obliged to flee?
- (If yes, Reason)
- If yes, when was this?
- If yes, where did you move from? / where did you reside before you were forcibly displaced?
- If yes, where did you move to? (within country borders/abroad)

### Box A.3 continued

#### Mapping of these questions to populations of the statistical framework:

Filter: Those answering "yes" and that they moved within the country are identified as IDPs. The following table further categorizes such respondents into the three sub-categories.

Question topic	Answer responses		
	IDPs in locations of displacement	IDPs in locations of return	IDPs in other settlement locations
(i) Place of usual residence	Location	Location	Location
(ii) Place where present at time of census	Location matches (i)	Location matches (i)	Any location
(iii) Place of birth	Any	Any	Any
(iv) Duration of residence	Time period	Time period	Time period
(v) Place of previous residence	Any	Any	May match (xi)
(vii) Place of residence at a specified date in the past	Use this question to identify likely IDPs if there has been a significant displacement event.	Use this question to identify likely IDPs if there has been a significant displacement event.	Use this question to identify likely IDPs if there has been a significant displacement event.
(viii) Has (NAME) ever been forced or obliged to flee?	Yes	Yes	Yes
(ix) If yes, when was this?	Answer falls within time period in (iv)	Answer falls within time period in (iv)	Answer does not fall within time period in (iv)
(x) If yes, where did you move from? / where did you reside before you were forcibly displaced?	Location	Location matches (i)	Location, different from (i)
(xi) If yes, where did you move to? (within country borders/abroad)	Location matches (i)	Location within country.	Location within country, different from (i)

#### Other indicators for refugees and IDPs

38. The census will naturally collect a range of socioeconomic indicators that will be relevant to forcibly displaced people, but there are no recommended modifications to those questions with a view to adapting them to the forced displacement context.



## 📍 CASE STUDY: INTEGRATING DATA ON DISPLACEMENT INTO THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA CENSUS

The Republic of Armenia undertook a census in October 2022, using a combined approach based on the population register and a 25% sample of addresses. The accurate identification of displaced communities was a priority for the census, in the context of recent conflicts, refugee influxes from neighbouring countries and challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Statistical Committee (ARMSTAT) convened a roundtable to seek contributions from the relevant public institutions, migration service and non-government organisations. The final census form included a set of questions designed to identify place of birth, citizenship, refugee status and reason for relocation. The census was accompanied by extensive communications to reach out to all relevant communities.

### **Identification questions relevant to displaced populations, included in the Republic of Armenia census:**

- Place of birth

» Country

#### ***in case of Armenia:***

» Marz (Region), Community and Settlement

- Country of citizenship

» The second country of citizenship, for dual citizens

» The method of acquiring citizenship for the citizens of the Republic of Armenia

a. By birth

c. Other

b. Granting citizenship

» For those who have not citizenship, indicate if he/she are:

a. Recognized as a refugee, displaced from Azerbaijan

c. Asylum seeker

d. Undocumented stateless person

b. Recognized as a refugee, displaced from another country

e. Unknown

- Continuous residence of a person in the given place of residence since birth

» Yes/No

#### ***If "no"***

» The year and the month, starting from which, he/she continuously resides in the given settlement

» Previous place of residence:

- Country

#### ***In case of Armenia:***

- Marz (the region), Community, Settlement

» What is the type of settlement the person come from: *Urban/Rural*

» Main reason for changing the place of residence:

a. Military operations in other countries

e. Education

b. A well-founded fear of persecution in other countries for race, national, religious affiliation, membership of any social group or political opinion

f. Employment

g. Repatriation

h. Temporary protection

i. Climate change

c. Family circumstances

j. Other

d. Establishing Residence

» Has the person ever lived abroad for at least 6 months (except for "previous place of residence" above) and then he/she returned to Armenia? *Yes/No*

#### ***If "yes"***

a. The year and month of the last arrival in Armenia.

b. What country did he/she come from?

## Fieldwork planning

39. To ensure that refugees and / or IDPs are covered during a Census it is necessary to plan the fieldwork to overcome some specific challenges related to displaced people.

### Importance of not treating refugee and IDP camps as institutional households

40. In many censuses there are several questionnaire forms, including one form for a private household and another for "institutional establishments". These institutions often comprise schools, hospitals, hotels and workers' camps and may also be used to cover camps for IDPs or refugees. Institutional questionnaires may not be suitable for camps for the displaced, particularly where these are more than short term arrangements. As the question content is often much shorter in the institutional questionnaire than in the household questionnaire, the information will be insufficient to provide for the requirements of users interested in displaced people. Wherever possible the camps should be enumerated using the questionnaires designed for private households.

### Communications planning

41. Most censuses involve a detailed communication plan at a national and local level, to ensure that residents are aware the census is taking place and primed to take part at the correct time. It is important to ensure that displaced people are considered as part of this communication plan, if good coverage is to be achieved. There are no fixed prescriptions that will work everywhere, but experience from various countries should be observed and evaluated. The main messages to convey in census communications include:
- That the Census will include displaced people, refugees and IDPs and that their responses are important.
  - How the data will be used (positive messages)
  - That confidentiality and data protection are assured
  - Any special arrangements that have been made to include displaced people (such as availability of interpreters).
42. To reach displaced people, communication at local and community level is often the most effective. It is important to ensure that communication is available in languages relevant to displaced populations, as refugees and IDPs may speak a different language than the local population. Examples of communication strategies include:
- Leaflets or visits to relevant institutions (refugee camps, etc) in the lead up to Census, with interpreters available if language is likely to be a barrier.
  - Identification of and engagement with community leaders before the Census, to establish the most effective way of reaching displaced populations and to gain their buy-in and support.
  - Acknowledge the potentially sensitive nature of the question topics for displaced populations and explain the purpose of collecting the data and principles of data protection.

## Including refugees and IDPs in pilot testing

43. All Censuses will include pilot testing, and as key hard-to-reach populations, refugees and / or IDPs should be included in this testing phase. As part of the pilot it is important to:
- identify the challenges involved in reaching displaced populations and the best strategies to overcome those challenges;
  - test that the questions and question flow can be correctly interpreted, and language barriers overcome to enable correct identification of the populations (refugees and / or IDPs); and
  - review and mitigate any risk of causing non-response due to the sensitive nature of the topics.

## | Enumerator training

44. Successful coverage of displaced people in a census relies on effective enumeration. Displaced people are often harder to reach and can need support in order to take part in a census and this requires specific content in the enumerator training course.
45. Enumerators and their supervisors should be conversant with languages or dialects of the area in which they will be working, and in the case of displaced persons there should be provision for interviewers (if the census involves any face-to-face element) who are fluent in the languages and dialects from the displaced person's place of origin. One way of achieving this is to hire interviewers directly in the community speaking the dialect. If this is not taken account of then any field operations may be impacted by poor response rates, and inability to collect good quality data.
46. Of particular importance is training data collection staff on the definitions and concepts used in statistics about displacement, which may be unfamiliar to many experienced field staff. For example, refugee and IDP concepts such as habitual residence, usual residence, migration concepts, refugee categories, meaning of displacement, meaning of refugee and IDP, and reasons for displacement and migration.
47. Many displaced people are difficult to find, as their place of residence is often not fixed or is impermanent. They may be in shelters, camps, temporary accommodation or lodging with other households. Data collection staff must be carefully trained in recording all members of the household – including temporary members who may be displaced (in full alignment with the census recommendations on who should be enumerated in a household).

## | Fieldwork in practice

48. On the whole, provided fieldwork planning and enumerator training has taken full account of the need to cover displaced people, there are few issues specific to refugees or IDPs in terms of the actual fieldwork. However, it is worth noting that effective feedback from enumerators during the census can be crucial in identifying any emerging issues in reaching refugees and /or IDPs, which might be addressed by continued or improved communication and community engagement.



## The post enumeration survey

49. Assessing the quality of population and housing census data is an integral part of the census operation. UNFPA advocates for countries to carry out some sort of quality assessment exercise. The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of a Population Census is a sample survey that evaluates the results of the Census in terms of potential underestimation or overestimation of the size of the population as well as the characteristics of the population.
50. Any census Post Enumeration Survey should look at the coverage of displaced populations and the accuracy of data collected about them. To do this it is essential to carry out the PES in refugee camps, shelters, rented homes or any other institution or other places where refugees and IDPs may be staying. Special attention must be paid to the demographic characteristics and the refugee status of the persons concerned. This may need a special design component within the PES.
51. A specific subject that requires planning and attention is how to deal with any changes in the situation of the households, that could be as a result of forced displacement. This displacement may have occurred between the census and the PES and may impact on the household's composition. Specific questions have to be included in the PES that allow the detection of such changes, taking either the census or the PES as a base line. If the PES is taken as a base line, a code has to be included for each household member to indicate whether (s)he:
  - i. Was also present in this household and dwelling at census time;
  - ii. Was temporarily absent from the household and dwelling at census time;
  - iii. Was born after the census; or
  - iv. Resided in a different household and dwelling at the time of the census.
52. Note that iv) also includes the situation in which the entire household has moved from one physical dwelling to another. In cases ii) and iv), it may be wise to ask if the person was enumerated at the place where he or she spent census night. In addition, it must be verified if any residents at the census time have:
  - i. Died since then; or
  - ii. Become residents of a different household and dwelling since then.
53. Alongside PES, for refugees and asylum-seekers it should be possible to analyze coverage by comparing census figures with figures from the relevant refugee status determination authorities.

## | Data protection / confidentiality / disclosure

54. Data protection and confidentiality is of key importance in all census activities, but collecting data on displaced populations presents heightened sensitivities, as anyone who identifies themselves as such could face threats from doing so or be stigmatised. When collecting data, if the census involves any face-to-face element the displaced population has special needs or conditions of interview, and the 'no-harm' principles and UN ethical standards on data collection and data protection must be applied alongside relevant national laws and the standards set out in the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<sup>2</sup>.

## | Analysis and dissemination

55. The process of analysing and presenting census data collected on displaced populations is fundamentally no different from that for any other data, but it is important that the data are included in publication plans. In countries where there are significant populations of refugees and / or IDPs, published outputs should address two key requirements:
- The key disaggregated census data sets (including the main results report and sub regional reports) should be published and include a standard disaggregation by refugee and / or IDPs, alongside the disaggregation by other variables.
  - Refugees and / or IDPs should be included as one of the published thematic reports produced using census data, following the census.

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2 [UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics](#), [UN Personal Data Protection and Privacy Principles](#).