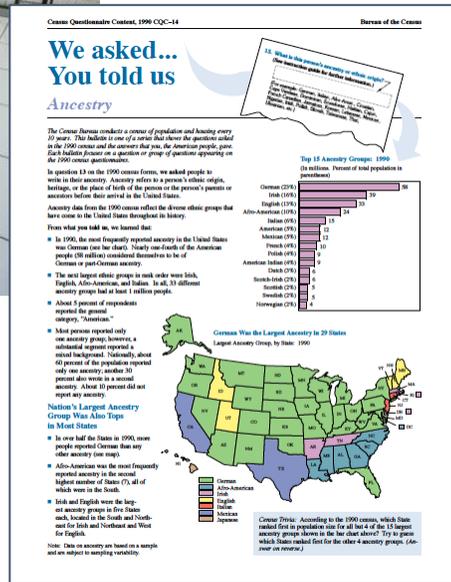
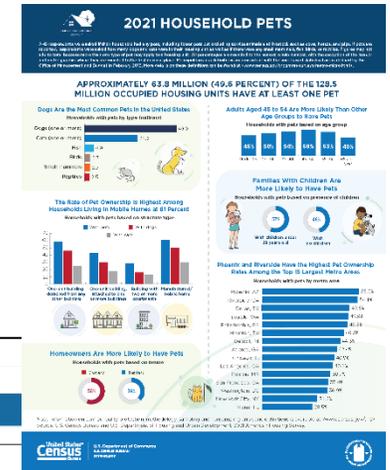


Planning for Dissemination

The landscape for dissemination has changed significantly in the past four decades.

International Database (IDB)
Population estimates and projections for 227 countries and areas. Visit the [IDB Help page](#) for more information.

World

Quick Facts (2022)

- Midyear Population: 7.9 billion
- Average Annual Growth Rate: 0.9%

Patterns and Trends

Population: Line chart showing population growth from 1950 to 2050.

Annual Growth Rate %: Line chart showing the annual growth rate from 1950 to 2050.

Population Pyramid: Pyramid showing the population distribution by age and sex for 2022.

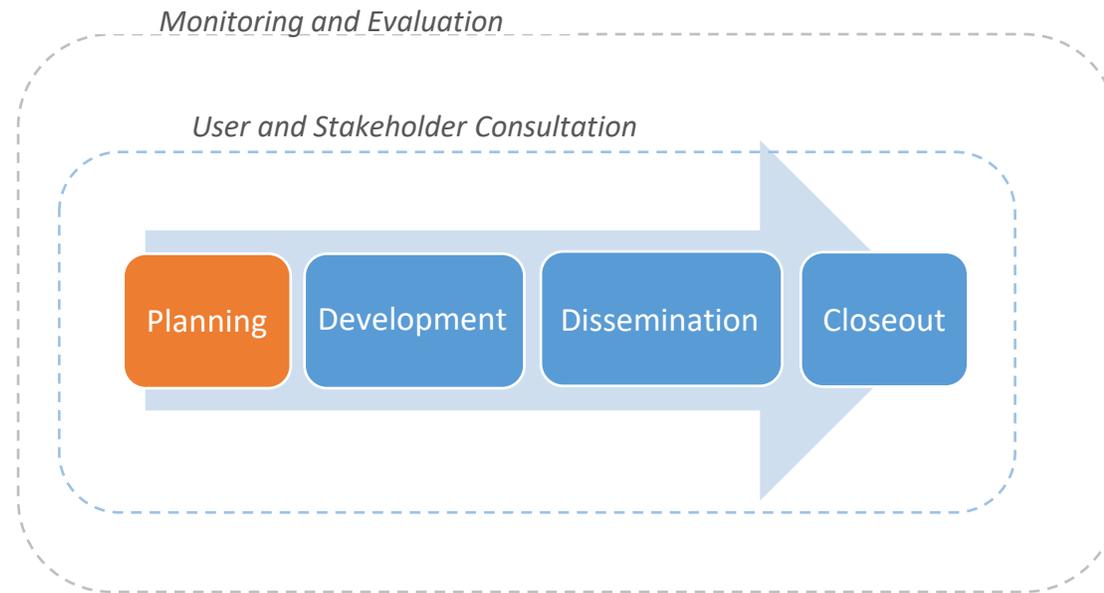


Dissemination has become more complex. We need good planning to accomplish our tasks.



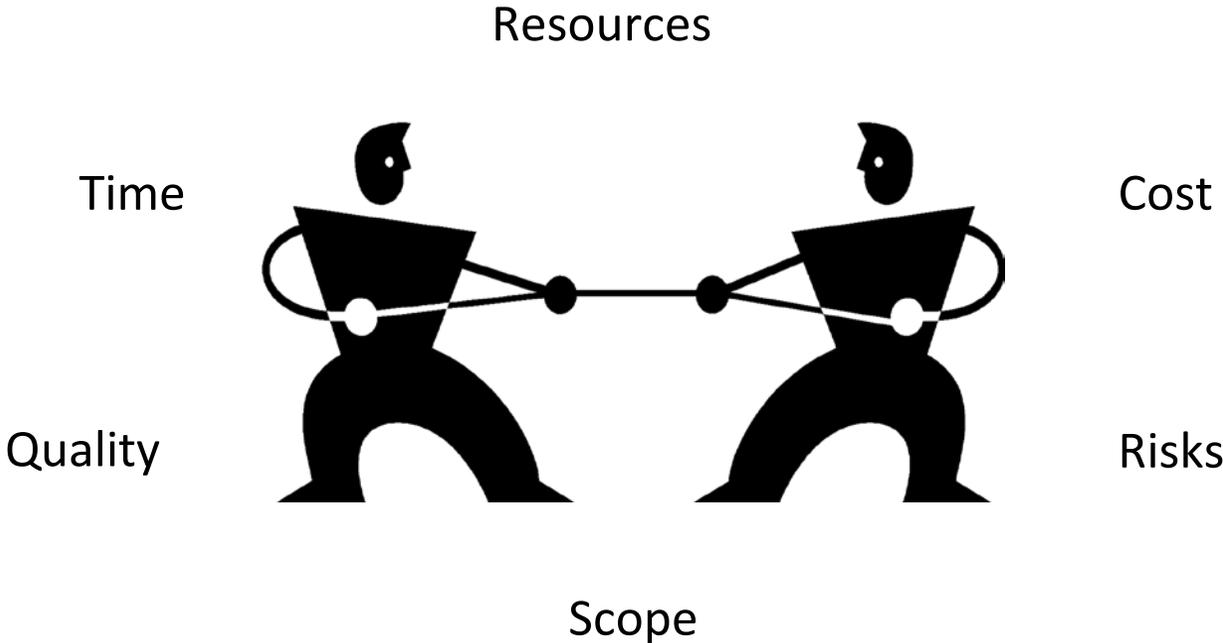
Planning for Dissemination

Plan early in the census process!



- Focus on your stakeholders
- List expected products
- Decide on dissemination media
- Decide on dissemination geography
- Establish high-level release schedule
- Set budget and resources
- Determine quality standards
- Prepare dissemination strategy
- Anticipate risks

Constraints in Project Planning



Scope

Scope is the total of all the work required to deliver the product or service, and only the work needed to get the project done.

What should the scope include?

Scope should include **All Elements of Dissemination** including:

- Data products and dissemination media
- Procedures to assure confidentiality and avoid disclosure
- Procedures to assure data quality
- Promotion of uses of census data
- Training on uses of census data

What specific tasks are needed to accomplish the above?

What tasks are within the scope?

Our mission: To discover and meet the expressed needs of data users by producing, promoting, and disseminating easily acquired, user-friendly, accurate data products in a timely and service-oriented manner.



Important Tasks

- User consultation
- Communication plan for transparency
- Data analysis
- Creating tables and charts
- Tasks to assure confidentiality and avoid disclosure
- Tasks to assure data quality
- Writing the report
- Reviews of content
- Revisions
- Release of product
- Promotion of uses of census data
- Training on uses of census data
- Provide files to archiving operation

Types of Data Products

Tabulations/ Databases

- Printed tables
- Tabular data files
- Databases
- Microdata
- Restricted use files
- Geographic data
- Georeferenced data

Publications

- Reports
- Briefs
- Visualizations
- Atlases
- General interest and special audience products
- Methodological documentation
- Administrative Reports

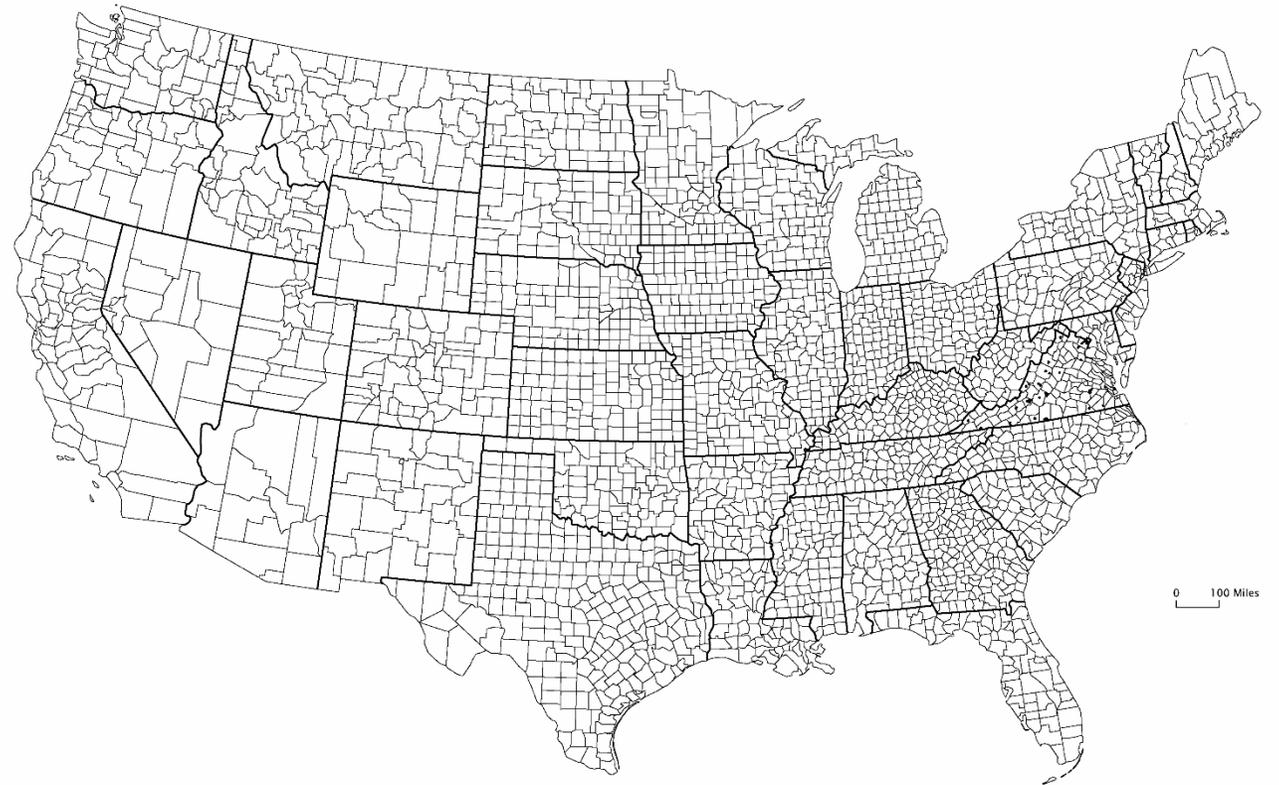
Metadata

- Reference
- Structural

Levels of Geography in Data Products

Which geographic levels should the data be disseminated?

Small geographical data are useful for program and policy planning, but privacy and confidentiality issues need to be considered more carefully in small areas.



Timing

Timing refers to the planned dates for performing the work, including milestones along the way.

Each data product has many steps that must be completed to produce it.

A delay in one can affect others.

For each task:

- Estimate how much time it would take to complete the task.
- Identify which task must be completed before the next one can begin.
- Identify which tasks can be done at the same time as the other tasks.
- Consider what is legally mandated to release a product by a certain date





Resources

Resources allow the work to be done.

For each task, what resources are needed to complete the task?

- **Staffing**
- **Materials:** software, paper, etc.
- **Equipment:** computers, hardware, etc.
- **Facilities:** space, etc.
- **Infrastructure:** Internet, etc.



Cost

Cost refers to the total funds needed to complete the project, including labor, material, equipment, and other direct and indirect costs

A cost estimate should be done for each activity under data dissemination.

For each resource needed to complete the tasks, how much would it cost?



Quality

Quality is the set of standards that the product or service must meet to be considered acceptable.

Quality control is used to monitor and assess that the quality standards are being met.

What are the quality standards for the product?

What tasks should be included in the scope to ensure that the quality standards are met?



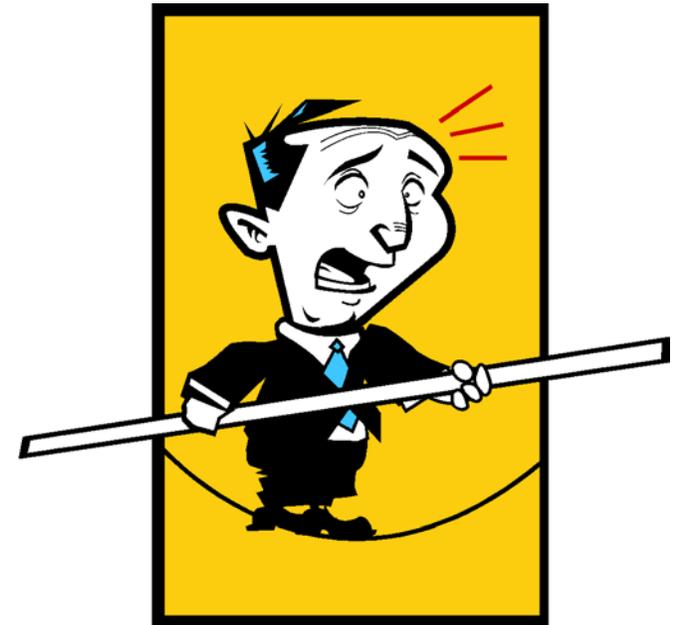
Risks

Risks are a set of possible events that might occur during the project's life.

Risks should be identified as early in the project as possible so that:

- They can be analyzed to assess their impact, and
- Risk response strategies can be developed

- What are the risks involved in developing and disseminating the data product?
- What tasks should be included in the scope to minimize risk?
- What tasks should be included in the scope to respond to possible events? (e.g., risk response strategy)



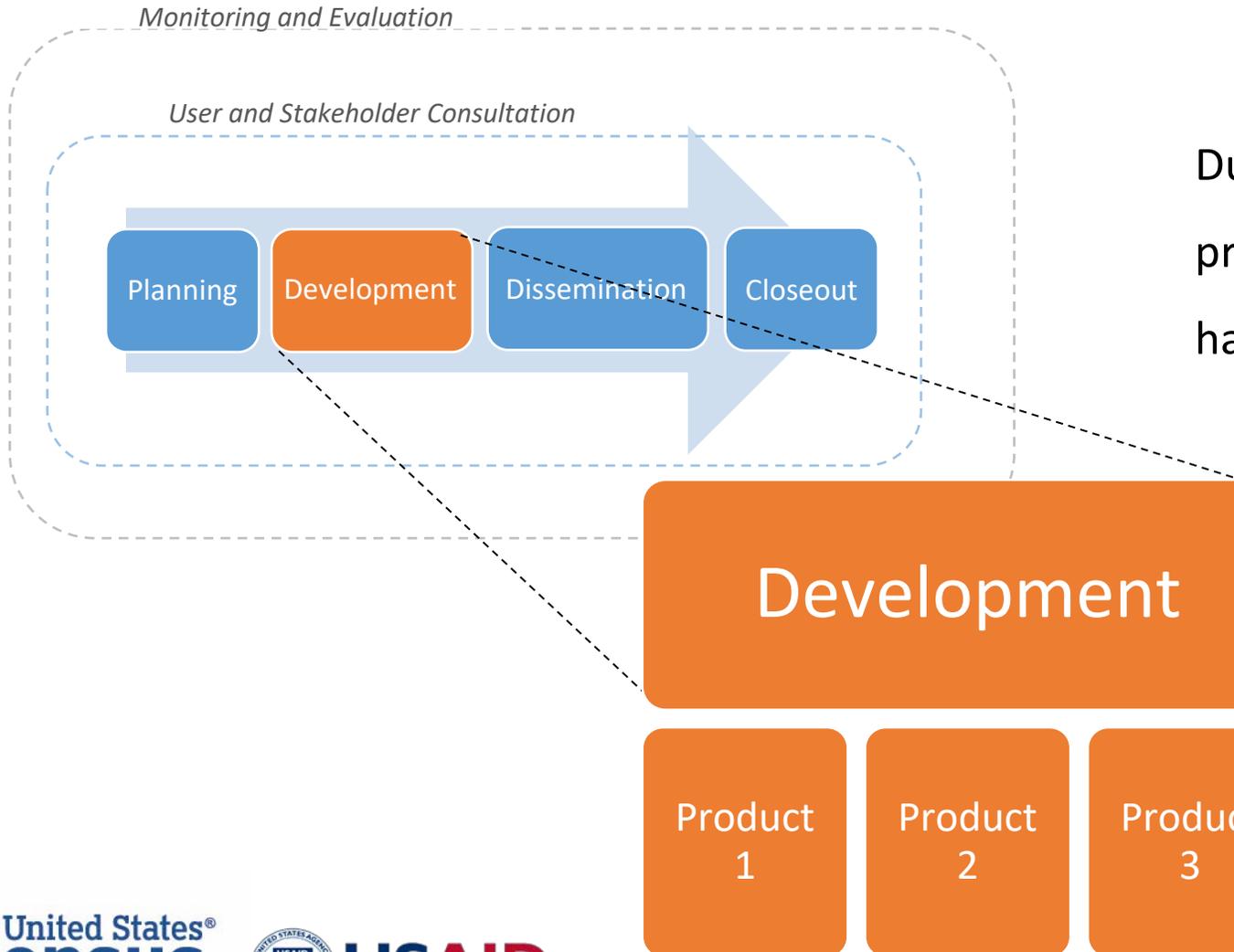


Discussion

How does your organization plan dissemination? What sorts of tools or strategies does it use?

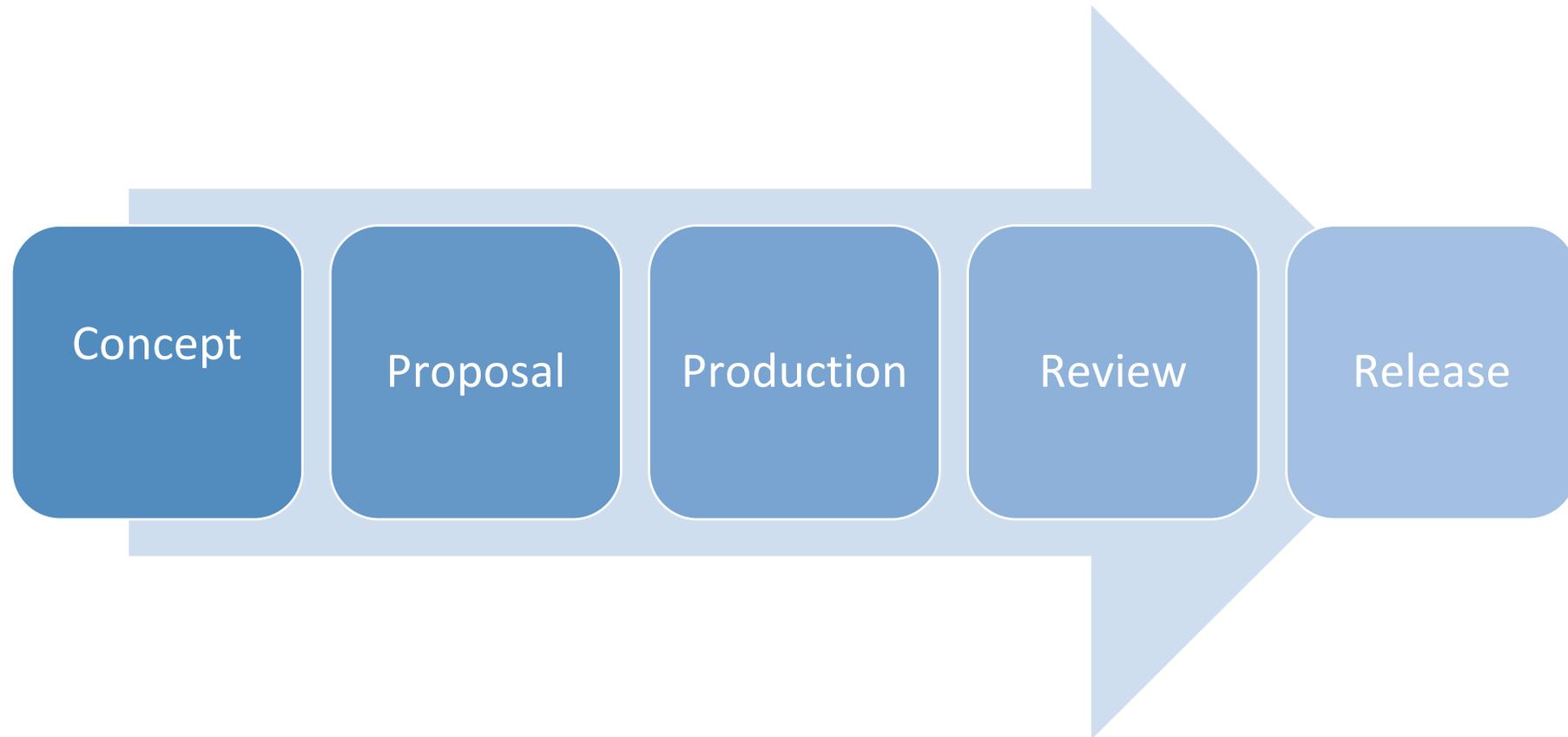
What sorts of lessons have you learned for planning in past dissemination projects?

Stages in a Census Dissemination Program

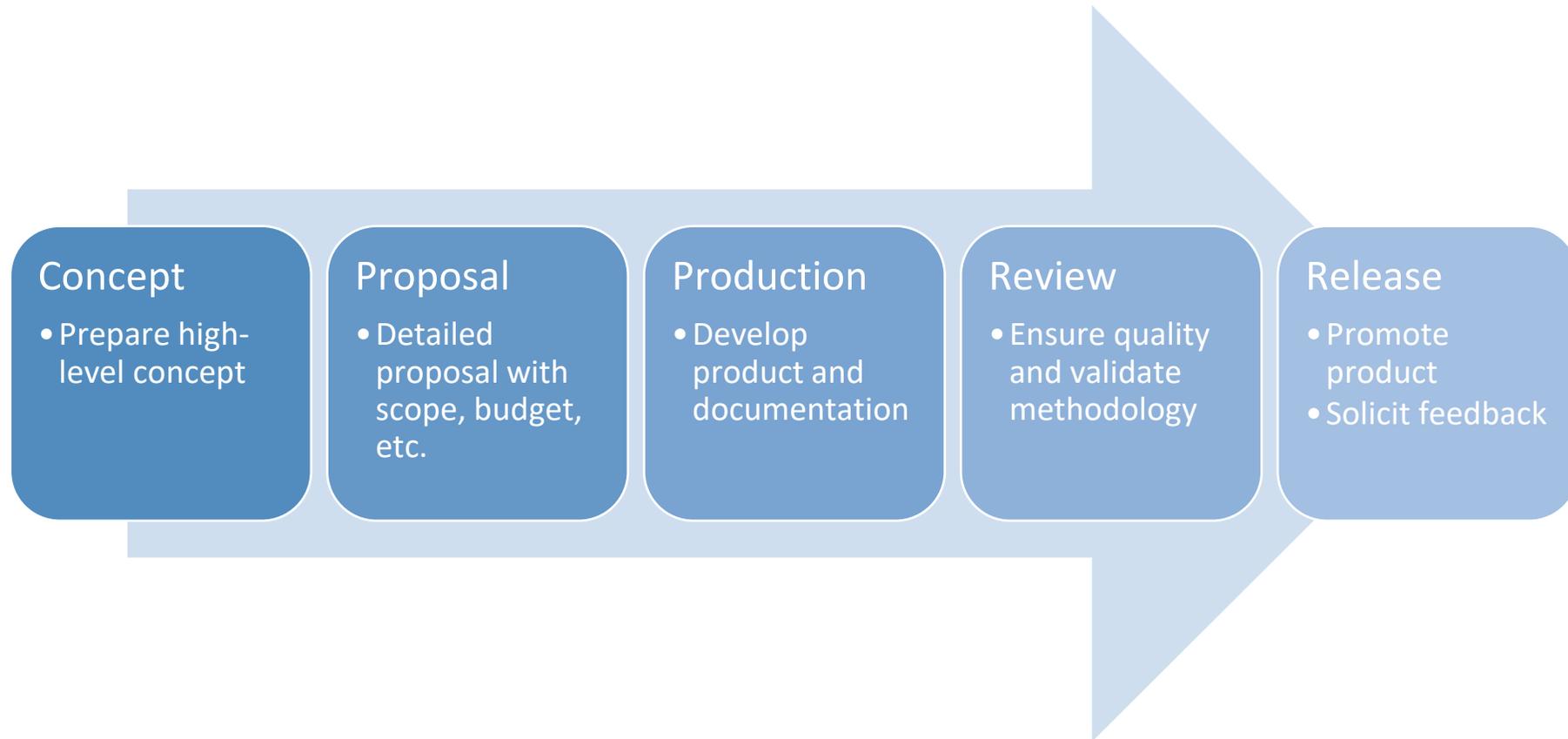


During development, each individual product needs to have its own plan and has its own lifecycle.

Individual Product Life Cycle

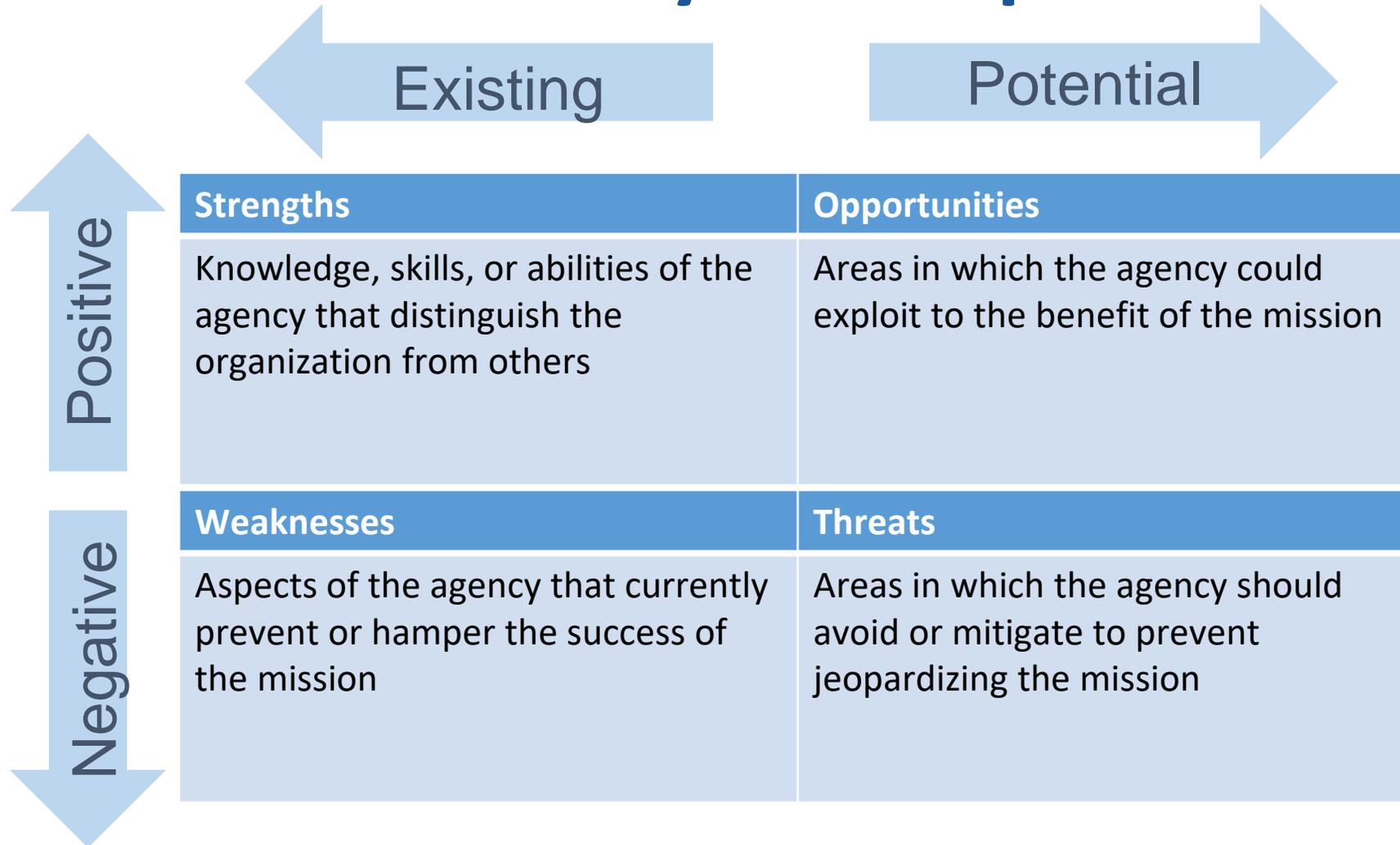


Individual Product Life Cycle





SWOT Analysis Template



Planning Exercise

(30 minutes)

1. Assessing Risk: Create **SWOT analysis** for your data dissemination organization. (10 minutes)
 - What are the strengths and weaknesses of your organization in data dissemination?
 - What are the opportunities and threats?
2. Make a list of the data products that your agency plans to produce. For each product, specify: (10 minutes)
 1. what media you will use
 2. the lowest level geography which will be produced;
3. Are there any new products you want to add as a result of this workshop? (5 minutes)
4. Are there any new ways of disseminating that you want to plan for? (5 minutes)

We will distribute the TASC results while you are working.