

To understand the need for census microdata in the research community, let us spend a little time thinking like a social science researcher.

For each research plan below, consider these three questions:

- 1. What information (in the form of variables or census questions) is required for this research?
- 2. Does the census have this information?
- 3. Will published census reports have enough information to do this research?

Extra credit: once you have learned something about the population of interest, what other information in the census could help you determine how to design policy, target resources, or otherwise determine how to improve lives?

Research plan 1. WHO Health Workforce Accounts

This research investigates the location and concentration of health workers, preferably to the second or third subnational geographic level and disaggregated by type of health workers (such as nurses, doctors, midwives, nurse practitioners, medical technicians, etc.).

Research plan 2. Vulnerability of Older Adults

This study looks at living arrangements of older adults around the world. The research could be useful for understanding vulnerabilities of those living alone, potential familial support systems, and potential caregiving burdens of adult children.

Research plan 3. SDG 8.6.1 – NEET (Percent of young adults not in education, employment, or training)

We want to measure SDG 8.6.1. The indicator guidelines measure of the percent of young adults (defined as people age 15-24) who are not engaged in education, employment or training to be calculated as $NEET = \frac{total\ youth - employed\ youth - youth\ in\ school}{total\ youth}*100.$