



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



# REGIONAL WORKSHOP

## Strengthening Statistical Capacity for Census and SDGs In the Caribbean

8 - 11 April 2019, Jamaica



## WORKSHOP REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by the UNFPA Sub-Regional Office of the Caribbean

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# FOREWORD

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UNFPA, ECLAC and CARICOM would like to thank all participants once again for bringing their expertise and experience around the table and engaging in such fruitful, constructive and open exchanges throughout the four-day workshop on Strengthening Statistical Capacity for Census and SDGs in the Caribbean that took place from 8-11 April 2019 in Kingston, Jamaica.

The workshop covered key aspects of each of the different stages of the census process: planning, data collection, producing census outputs and the utilization of census data. It consisted of presentations on best practice and discussions in which participants had the opportunity to share their experiences as they prepare for the 2020 round of censuses in the Caribbean.

Feedback from the workshop was very positive - participants saw great value in working with like-minded people from so many countries, the opportunity to network and to learn from one another.

The workshop concluded with the following agreed way forward:

A) National Statistics Offices in the Caribbean are invited to share their costed population and housing census planning documents, including technical assistance needs, with UNFPA, ECLAC and CARICOM for compilation and circulation among development partners, including Statistics Canada, CDB and DFID at their earliest possible

B) Development partners will map their comparative advantages in support of population and housing censuses and will coordinate their technical and financial support to make optimal use of the available resources for the Caribbean region, including South-South Cooperation

C) UNFPA, CARICOM and ECLAC commit to reviewing the planning documents for quality and cost-efficiency purposes and to collect feedback from the development partners

D) UNFPA furthermore commits to advocate for and provide financial and technical support for the planning and implementation of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses within its comparative advantage

This report provides a summary of the presentations and discussions and an overview of the workshop agenda, list of participants and workshop evaluation. Copies of presentation slides, reference materials and other support material can be found through the following link:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mPc3CyGSJTynbV2\\_BL\\_Hho2-408IF\\_N?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mPc3CyGSJTynbV2_BL_Hho2-408IF_N?usp=sharing)

We are looking forward to continue our collaboration.

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# DAY 1: OPENING SESSION

**Seth Broekman**  
**Deputy Director**  
**UNFPA Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean**

The Regional Workshop on Strengthening Statistical Capacity for Census and SDGs in the Caribbean was attended by 49 participants from 27 geographical locations in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, Latin America and North America.

The Workshop was geared towards achievement of target 17.18 of the SDGs with objective to: by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

In the context of the Caribbean region, it is to ensure that data and demographic intelligence drive inclusive and human rights based sustainable development, resilience building and humanitarian action.



## **PARTICIPANTS EXPRESSED THE FOLLOWING EXPECTATIONS FOR THE WORKSHOP:**

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- Better understanding of how to manage and coordinate the census process from a regional entity's perspective;
- Planning and budgeting for proper implementation of the 2020 census round;
- Gain more knowledge and practical experience for implementation of the 2020 census round;
- Discuss the challenges related to census activities and obtain guidance on the way forward;
- Better understand the needs of member states and CARICOM region to support implementation;
- Ascertain where other islands are at in the process and learn from each other's experiences;
- Better understanding of CAPI, mapping and GIS - pros and cons;
- Learn from experiences, best practices and tips from other countries and technical experts;
- Achieve harmonization across the region in terms of analysis of census data;
- Understand and analyze the country plans for the 2020 census round

## SESSION 2: CENSUS STRATEGIES AND SUPPORT

### Presenters:

- Roger Roopchand, Statistician, CARICOM
- Sabrina Juran, Technical Specialist, Population Census and Geospatial Data, UNFPA
- Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC

### CARICOM Regional Census Strategy

#### Roger Roopchand Statistician, CARICOM

Regional integration is a major objective of the CARICOM Community with emphasis on movement of labour, capital and trade in goods and services. The Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) was approved by CARICOM Heads of Government in 2018 along with the 2020 Census Strategy. Census is the largest data collection exercise at national level and informs development strategies and programmes across a wide range of areas including health, education and economy. Efforts towards a regionally coordinated approach to census began in the 1840s and Jamaica and Trinidad played a major role in supporting other Caribbean countries.

This approach is aimed at reducing duplication and maximizing resources. The 2000 census round suffered from lack of adequate financing and so CARICOM has sought to mobilize resources from International Development Partners (IDPs) for future censuses. UNFPA supported assessment of the 2010 census round to improve subsequent census rounds. CARICOM's Regional 2020 Census Strategy incorporates planning, preparation; census data capture and processing; analysis, dissemination and communication of census data results.



CARICOM also seeks to support countries on mapping and paperless census. The objective of the Census Strategy is to enable availability of timely, high quality and comparable data from the 2020 census round. The common census framework 2.0 capture lessons learnt and recommendations from the 2010 round including project management, GIS, CAPI, communications and advocacy. Seven countries are expected to conduct the census in 2020 (Barbados, Belize, Bahamas, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda, Cayman Islands); 9 in 2021 (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands); and 3 in 2022 (Suriname, Guyana, Turks and Caicos Islands). US\$2.5 million is required to support the countries.

## UNFPA 2020 Census Strategy

**Sabrina Juran, Technical Specialist,  
Population Census and Geospatial  
Data, UNFPA**

This presentation introduced UNFPA's corporate 2020 census strategy including focus on GIS and utilization of geospatial information from the census. Population data is key for evidence-based planning, decision making and to locate those who are at risk of being "left behind". Ninety-eight (98) of 232 unique SDG indicators require population data. Census underpins national data ecosystems, provides master sampling frames for household surveys and remains a priority source of population data for many countries. It is important to strengthen national statistical systems to collect, process and disseminate geo-referenced census data and assure full utilization of census data to inform and monitor development agendas. Adoption of innovative census technologies: digital cartography, handheld devices, satellite imagery to estimate population areas where full enumeration is not possible 'hybrid census'; transition to register-based census and inclusion of questions on migration, disability, marriage registration are all key considerations. There is potential for greater use of geo-referenced census data, data integration and use-case generation such as generating demographic intelligence from census data, mapping national development indicators at lower geographic levels, e.g. child marriage and subnational projections/small areas estimates of development indicators/SDGs. Wider dissemination of census data can be done through accessible dashboards, portals, GIS-based platforms, dynamic online interactive live and spatial mapping.

There is also specific methodology for extracting population data from census data, e.g. contraceptive prevalence rate. UNFPA provides support through regional capacity strengthening; technical assistance (CTAs, GIS); census operational support; brokering south-south cooperation (study tours, technology sharing, focused TA support); ongoing support through regional and country offices; geo-referenced infrastructure and demographic data for development (GRID3) project roll-out. UNFPA launched its population data platform and staff can be seconded to national statistical offices to boost capacity for the census, e.g. Haiti Statistical Office.



## ECLAC Census Support

**Francis Jones  
Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC**

The aim of ECLAC's census support is to increase countries' ability to analyze and address population dynamics and their links to economic and social development. Three modalities are typically engaged: technical assistance in response to national requests, sub-regional cooperation to address development needs and follow-up on implementation of international agreements including the SDGs.

## ECLAC Census Support cont'd

**Francis Jones**

**Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC**

Regional capacity building includes questionnaire, mapping, operations, editing and processing through REDATAM, analysis and projections, promoting use of census for social and demographic analysis, e.g. older persons, migrants, persons with disabilities. REDATAM is used for processing, editing, validation, archiving, and online dissemination of census data and gives remote access to online census data, tables, cross-tabulations, charts, etc. Four REDATAM workshops have been held in the Caribbean in the last five years training statisticians from eleven countries. Statistical disclosure control (SDC) is important to reduce risk of disclosing information about individual households and persons. Different SDC methods are needed for census tablets, interactive table generation and release of census microdata. Technical assistance for demographic analysis and population projections is also being provided to countries to produce population estimates, mainstream demographic data in national development plans and use data in follow-up on international agreements. Demographic studies have been done on adolescent motherhood and fertility; inclusive social protection and demographic change and implications of population ageing for social expenditure in the Caribbean. ECLAC will support these areas in the 2020 census round and is flexible to address emerging needs and requests.



## Discussion (Q&A):

**What is known about similar census activities supported by the EU, IMF or other international development entities?**

- An International Census Coordination Committee is in place comprised of the UN Statistics Division, UNFPA, the US Census Bureau and the World Bank that coordinates work in this area. Additionally, a LAC regional census partnership between UNFPA and ECLAC has been in existence for over 20 years that facilitates south-south cooperation, technical assistance and sharing of specific tools including REDATAM.
- A pooled fund was established to support the Haiti census with a common set of operational rules in for advice.
- It was highlighted that there are fewer census partnerships in the Caribbean than in Africa but there is an openness to establish and deepen partnerships.
- The CARICOM Regional Census Coordinating Committee meets annually but the Secretariat does not know if EU and World Bank are supporting work in the area of census.

## Discussion (Q&A) cont'd:

### What is the difference between UNFPA's Population Platform and the SDGs data hub?

- There is awareness of the existence of other platforms. The objective of UNFPA's population platform is to provide NSOs with a tool for geo-spatial work. The aim is to complement and not duplicate. NSOs are invited to support the development.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS:



There is need to enhance communication among relevant stakeholders on existing census and data initiatives and partnerships.

## SESSION 3: PLANNING CENSUS OPERATIONS

### Presenter:

**Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development, UNFPA**

Experiences from Guatemala and Haiti were shared on the operational aspects of conducting a census, including strategies for cost reduction, budgeting, fund raising, examples of fund management by UNFPA and fiduciary risks. The principles of official statistics should be applied in census operations with the most relevant ones being entitlement to public information, professional ethics, quality, timeliness and reduction of costs and burden on respondents. The 2020 census round runs from 2016-2025. During the 2010 census round, 93% of world population was counted (6.4 billion). UNFPA supported 131 of 214 countries at a cost of US\$301,668,394. Cost per person in Latin America was between US\$3.5 and US\$4.5, which may differ depending on the country. The census is generally more expensive in smaller countries. Guatemala and Haiti did not conduct a census in 2010. UNFPA employs various modalities of support to countries including technical assistance

and implementation of census projects through direct or national Implementation. In Guatemala and Haiti, UNFPA is managing the census through pooled funding of US\$ 33 million in partnership with World Bank. South-south and triangular cooperation are also brokered by UNFPA.

The suggested process for census planning and census operations are: (i) initial planning, (ii) initial budget, (iii) risk assessment, (iv) revised budget (3), (v) cost-benefit analysis, (vi) revised budget (2), (vii) procurement planning, (viii) risk assessment, (ix) implementation plan, (x) testing, (xi) adjusting, (xii) monitoring. Main priorities are Collection method, Cartography and Mapping, Enumerators and Logistics. Considerations for collection method are: establishing alternative scenarios, e.g. # of days, # of enumerators, impact of scale, partner strategy, unit costs and south-south cooperation with UNFPA and other agencies. Some countries are exploring use of android



tablets as in the case of Jamaica, Bermuda and Cayman Islands. From market survey done, unit cost per tablet is between US\$300-500. UNFPA is brokering competitive deals for tablets at global level and the plan to give tablets to enumerators as an incentive. UNFPA is also facilitating sharing of tablets between Zambia and Malawi.

Considerations for cartography and mapping include: buying, lending or leasing images, quality implications, cost, institutional capacity implications, CBA and testing. For enumerators, it is numbers (test assumptions, availability, opportunity cost, quality of training), payment, recruitment, signing of contracts; effectiveness and incentives and testing. For logistics, it is direct implementation versus third party delegation, quality assurance, cost and testing.

## Discussion (Q&A):

**How to improve census data usage? What are the risks associated with sharing tablets from the Africa example? How to access gated communities? Do we need to have different specifications per country? How does Third Party Procurement work. Is there a role for paper-based process, 5% sample, vis a vis computer-based approach? Use of mixed devices?**

- Cost efficiency is possible through training and there is a return on investment. In Jordan, the preliminary census results were available within 3 months.
- It is a good practice to utilize external persons or units to identify the risks for independence and objectivity based on the Guatemala experience.

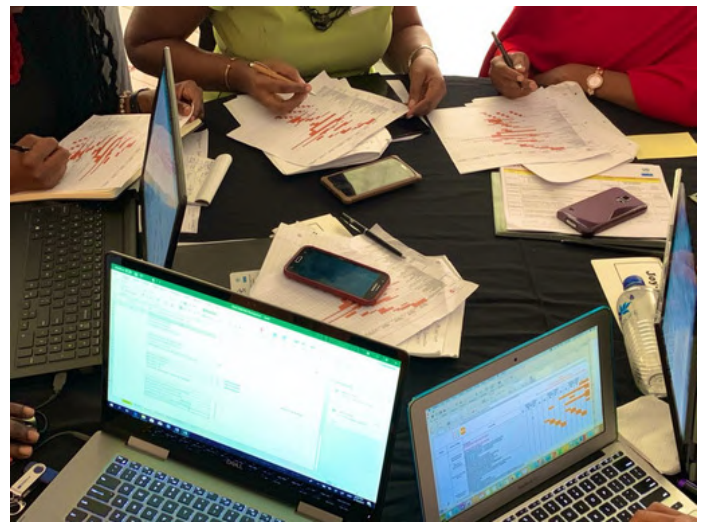
- It was noted that the main objective of the census is not to release census results but rather to use the data. Jamaica noted that it has outsourced the scanning component of its census operations. Guyana indicated that out-sourcing has implications for some offices.
- The OECS Commission has a common policy for agriculture and social protection and is considering how other sectors can utilize the tablets.
- Bermuda conducted an e-census previously and the census cost was reduced by 50%. Korea combines administrative records with large survey. Colombia is using smartphones for census.
- Transitioning to tablet has pros and cons as also reflected in Annex
- UN Procurement has long standing LTAs with image service providers. UNFPA can piggy-back on these LTAs to support countries.
- UNFPA provides training on QGIS. ESRI has modernization programme in place with 4-5 service being offered.
- Caribbean is eligible for ESRI programme. CARICOM has established an agreement with ESRI for access to GIS.
- Statistics Canada noted that coverage is everything in terms of hiring and training.
- There is a strong orientation towards CAPI and costing requirements are important.
- Quality and coverage are critical in Latin America and context and history matter.



## RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS



- Post-enumeration activities are to be included under census operations processes.
- Be astute to the costing implications.
- It is a good practice to invite external partners to identify operational risks.
- Census quality and coverage are both important to the process. It is not recommended to recruit enumerators through political channels and the process needs to be objective.
- Important to standardize device to facilitate ease of training.
- Mixed devices not recommended. For e-census, suggest to use as a recovery process as it is difficult to pin down geographical locations. It is important to assess risk in terms of address and how to use. There are financial implications and issues of trust issue.
- Legal contracts in one way to deal with confidentiality concerns.
- UNFPA PD Advisor to share the specifications for Haiti.



Ms. Judith Brielle  
Liaison Officer, UNFPA

## SESSION: 4: PLANNING OF CENSUS (STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE AND GANTT CHART)

### Presenters:

- Sabrina Juran, Technical Specialist, Population Census and Geospatial Data, UNFPA
- Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development
- Mohamed Laghdaf CheikhMalainine, Chief Technical Advisor, Census

### GANTT Chart

#### Sabrina Juran, Technical Specialist, Population Census and Geospatial Data, UNFPA

Overview of the Census Gantt Chart with a detailed overview of the Census Phases under the Preparatory Stage, Census Stage and Post-Census Stage. The specific phases of the Preparatory Stage include the Census Planning, Preparation, Enumeration Area Delineation, Mapping, Questionnaire development, Manuals development, Pre-test and Pilot census. The Census Stage phases include 'Setting up of field operations' and 'Enumeration' only. And lastly, the Post-Census Stage considers phases such as the Post Enumeration Survey, Data Processing, Release of Results, Census Products, Dissemination, Documentation and Archiving, Evaluation, and utilization.

### Risk Management Matrix

#### Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development

Detailed overview of the Risk Assessment Matrix which maps risks to the census and puts in place mitigation measures. This process includes identifying current issues under specific categories (i.e. Political and governance, macroeconomics, sectoral strategies and public policies, technical design of the project, institutional capacity for the implementation and sustainability, fiduciary, environment and social, and stakeholders). The issues are classified by the potential impact (high, medium, low), probability (high, medium, low), and tallied for an Overall Rating.

The last field of the matrix considers Proposed Mitigation Measures. It is suggested for a simple colour coding to be used and it is important to note that the matrix is not only for use during the planning phase but also for the implementation phase as well to mitigate potential risks (e.g. no access to gated communities).

### Risk Assessment Matrix for Haiti

#### Mohamed Laghdaf CheikhMalainine, Chief Technical Advisor, Census

Haiti initially developed their matrix in 2016 and identified eight risk with an overall medium risk rating for the implementation of their census. Subsequent to the implementation of mitigation measures, a 2019 status update on each identified risk was produced and presented.



## SESSION 4 CONT'D: PLANNING OF CENSUS (STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE AND GANTT CHART)

### Discussion:

Concern was raised about the proposed time frame of the Gantt chart (4 years) and the limited time that CARICOM member states have to execute upcoming censuses.

Sabrina elaborated that considering the principles of census, if one has the luxury of time, the Gantt Chart is most ideal.

**Shouldn't earthquakes be considered a risk to the Census? This was not included on Haiti's matrix. How was the stakeholder risk addressed? Did lower level managers develop their own risk assessment matrix for their area of work?**

Given that the risk of earthquakes was not listed in the Risk Assessment Matrix, it was clarified that a Force Majeure clause is a part of the agreement with UNFPA which will put into effect any contingency plan in the event of an earthquake.

Other environmental risks could be mitigated by simply not conducting censuses during the rainy and hurricane seasons.

Guatemala established a Risk Management Unit.

Other environmental risks could be mitigated by simply not conducting censuses during the rainy and hurricane seasons.

Guatemala established a Risk Management Unit

## RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



- UNFPA to circulate to all participants the electronic versions of the Risk Assessment Matrix
- UNFPA to circulate Logistics Plan to all participants when available ('Procurement plan' and 'Finance and Operations Plan' are already developed and available)



Ms. Naomi Caupain  
Scientific research and Planning Unit  
Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Surinamne

## SESSION 5: QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND PLANNING

### Presenter(s):

- Roger Roopchand, Statistician, CARICOM
- Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development

### CARICOM Common Census Questionnaire: History and Rationale

#### Roger Roopchand

This session provided an overview of the CARICOM Coordination Strategy for the region. The presentation looked at the key Contextual Issues that Inform the Census in CARICOM, a Review of how the 2010 Census Round Informs the 2020 Census Round, and the CARICOM Regional Census Strategy, followed by the budget, results framework, work plan, and the common Census Questionnaire in Annex. Emphasis was placed on the important benefits of a regional coordination approach such as the significant cost savings resulting from the sharing of lessons-learned, equipment, expertise and other resources; and the opportunity to identify and examine common census problems and to have collective inputs in devising strategies for their solution. Also an important benefit is the comparability of the census data for participating countries, achieved through the use of a common questionnaire and other instruments of data collection, with a common core of questions, and uniform concepts and definitions census Coordinating Committee was established around the 1980 census round. For the 2020 round, the Caribbean Community had already convened to review the draft 2010 draft core questionnaire and had formulated a new core questionnaire, including key topics such as disability, labour, etc

The core questionnaire is largely being utilized with subtle variations to the core questions with reported minimal impact on the comparability of results across countries (e.g. the 2010 Census Round had an average usage of 75.4% out of 135 recommended core questions).

### SDG Indicators Census, Administrative Records, and Combination of Sources

#### Pablo Salazar

Pablo provided a succinct review of the importance of the SDG indicators and administrative records in the conduct of a census. There are a total of more than 90 SDG indicators which are population-based. However, in many cases, these key information and others (e.g. income) are absent from censuses. The SDG, MCPD, & P&H Census guidelines provide guidance for 54 indicators with potential for inclusion in the census. Considering that the future of census is for the statistical use of administrative records, where feasible, countries should endeavor to strengthen the use of population registers.



## SESSION 5: QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND PLANNING CONT'D

### Discussion (Q&A):

**Are we (CARICOM) on a positive trajectory towards greater harmonization?**

**Earlier presentation showed there were 'subtle differences' in the way questions were asked but not enough to 'invalidate the common conceptual approach?'**

- Census Act is not respected as an overarching law to ensure that various departments and ministries, regardless of their own regulations, would hand over the requested data. It was suggested to look at the NSS to improve this information. Also, income data is not readily provided by respondents for fear of tax increases, etc.
- Sometimes the lack of understanding of the value of data results in difficulty in collecting said data from respondents (Canada now no longer asks for income data and sources this information from other institutions/administrative data).

**Are fairness monitors mediators ever hired by UNFPA?**

Canada did so to deviate contentious issues and to prevent conflicts, as these people are neutral third parties. Furthermore, in certain Latin American countries a third party was engaged to check processes and receive independently complaints inclusively on procurement and also to do background check of enumerators.

### RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



- Across the region, there are concerns of citizen participation; as such it was suggested by one country for the census to be cut down now (i.e. use of short forms, etc.) in order to force the improvement and use of administrative data.
- One key factor at play affecting the CARICOM member states is the culture of not sharing information/data (beyond law & regulations). Providing incentives to change this culture/practice was a suggested measure which can be taken
- Important to consider the type and quality of questions included in questionnaires - sometimes too much is being asked of respondents (e.g. information on gender identity or cause of death of other members of the household which the primary respondent is not qualified to answer on behalf of other members of the household).

## SESSION 6: DAILY REFLECTIONS - PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

Application of Gantt chart to national census and the identification of technical assistance needs in individual stages. Member States also utilized the format of the Risk Assessment Matrix to identify risks and in some cases suggested mitigation measures.

Categories	Risk Identified (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measure(s), if any
<p><b>Political and governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upcoming general elections, especially in the Census year (e.g. 2020-Belize, 2021-St. Lucia &amp; Jamaica) – high risk</li> <li>• Potential for snap elections</li> <li>• Ongoing data collection by different government departments and registration exercises being conducted by the registries are causing confusion among respondents who are of the belief that the census has started</li> <li>• Census is highly politicized – parties may discourage respondents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very aggressive publicly campaign necessary to encourage participation in the census</li> </ul>
<p><b>Macroeconomics</b></p>		
<p><b>Sectoral strategies and public policies</b></p>		
<p><b>Technical design of the project</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data security issues such as loss (e.g. fire and loss of data in SVG)</li> <li>• Plan to use CAPI but still in the process of procuring tablets (Belize, St. Lucia) – Medium risk</li> </ul>	

# SESSION 6: DAILY REFLECTIONS - PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

Categories	Risk Identified (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measure(s), if any
<p><b>Institutional capacity for the implementation and sustainability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in recruitment and/or retention of enumerators - St. Maarten &amp; Grenada</li> <li>• Loss of key technical staff (IT, Census Coordinator) and support staff</li> <li>• Change in or loss of leadership in the NSOs (Dominica) – medium risk</li> <li>• Teachers are ordinarily used for the census but competing activities during the summer months may affect availability and participation</li> <li>• Limited number of vendors and/or choice of vendors may affect census reputation</li> <li>• Low uptake of the recommended questions necessary for [Caribbean] monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very aggressive publicly campaign necessary to encourage participation in the census</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fiduciary</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census budgets are approved but disbursement of funds are pending (Barbados &amp; Cayman Island) or only partially done (Belize)</li> <li>• Non census funding, budgets are not yet approved (Montserrat, St. Kitts) – Medium Risk</li> <li>• Change in government may affect budgets (Haiti)</li> </ul>	



# SESSION 6: DAILY REFLECTIONS - PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

Categories	Risk Identified (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation Measure(s), if any
<b>Environment and social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rains, rainy season - medium risk</li> <li>• Enumeration during the hurricane season with risk of potential disruption (e.g. Bermuda) - high</li> <li>• High crime rates may affect enumerators willingness to enter gang controlled areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas most affected are done first</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First use of CAPI - low risk</li> <li>• Limited engagement of stakeholders in the planning stage</li> <li>• High data demands by stakeholders (Barbados &amp; Cayman Islands) – Medium Risk</li> <li>• Introduction of certain new questions to the questionnaire may affect respondents willingness to respond</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building to be conducted in advance of the Census</li> </ul>

## CARICOM FEEDBACK:

- Staffing issues at the Secretariat – high risk
- Limited use of the core questionnaire by member states
- Lack of funding for training or coordinating work that secretariat needs to do (perhaps tap into the expertise across the region)
- Proposed action to mitigate the above risk is to advocate and lobby member states to uphold agreements made and emphasize benefits of some processes

## SESSION 7: PLANNING OF CENSUS - PROCUREMENT

**Presenter: Monica Lay Alzamora**

**Moderator: Sean O'Brien - Central Statistical Office (Trinidad)**

### **Planning of Census - Procurement**

**Monica Lay Alzamora**

Presentation by Monica who introduced herself, explaining her responsibilities, the procurement Service Branch, their team, departments and number of staff members versus tasks. Monica shared best practices in procurement of CENSUS equipment and materials. The loss of institutional knowledge due to migration of people responsible for previous censuses; the task to identify critical factors and prevent delays and; the need to respond to expectations of government makes timely planning crucial. 3 stages for the Census project were presented with their timelines and actions: 2-3 years for the planning, preparations and pilot; 1 day -1 month for the field work and; 2 years for data processing and dissemination. During all stages decision making with operations depending on among other things: selected CENSUS implementation modalities; country office involvement (technical assistance, coordination of census processes); PSB involvement; logistic specificities and; whether it will be national and international procurement is critical.

Considerations for how UNFPA structures its procurement activities: beside procurement rules a.o. Life cycle of the product (including spare parts, training, disposal requirements and costs) to determine best value for money.

Recent changes in processes for procurement allow for more flexibility: you don't need to start from scratch; LTAs (list of relevant products) including those of other UN agencies shared through UNMOA; procurement clusters sharing specifications shorting the procurement process through one-time solicitation. To benefit it is important to determine early on the different products/equipment which much be procured depending on the type of CENSUS: a.o. PAPI versus CAPI (cartography)



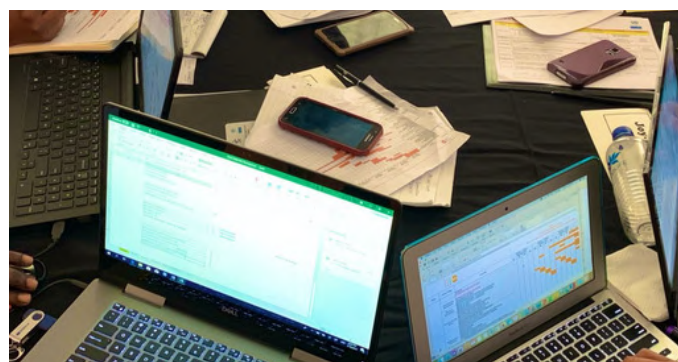
## SESSION 7: PLANNING OF CENSUS - PROCUREMENT CONT'D

### RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



- Depending on whether or not it is a local or international procurement flow: identify products/procurement plan/budget/requests; procurement service specifications; latest trends and technologies on the market; are there LTAs (UNFPA or other UN); technical compliant with evaluation criteria (including samples and factory inspection); contract models with a.o advance payments/ bank warranties/ product tracking/ delays and penalties. It is important to register all peculiarities in a time/work table so that TA can be timely provided.
- Most cost are committed in the first procurement stage so then also highest saving opportunities. Timely drafting of a procurement plan and budget is therefore a must; risk identification and mitigation/alternative solutions and; operations must work close with programme.
- Most registered risks: timelines are not correctly communicated; problems with products and services; numbers of bidders; transparency of bidding process; timely delivery.

- In country logistics for CENSUS which are sometimes forgotten include the cost for all the types of warehouse storage and related insurances.
- Planning is also important to avoid unreasonable expectations; unjustifiable emergencies; pressure and tension with counterparts and; last minute procurement (additional costs).
- There is a sub-working group on census procurement having monthly on-line meetings where countries share experiences.



#### **ACTION:**

If countries plan to make use of the UNFPA procurement services, planning needs to start early and timely shared with the SROC in Jamaica.

## SESSION 8: IMPLEMENTATION OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

### Presenters:

Sabrina Juran, Technical Specialist, Population Census and Geospatial Data, UNFPA

Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development, UNFPA

Lenin Aguinaga, Information Systems Officer, ECLAC

Moderator: Sean O'Brien - Central Statistical Office (Trinidad)

### Summary presentation:

In some countries beside the traditional census, hybrid census approaches are used (example Afghanistan). Same tools can also be used to complement CENSUS in areas where one cannot administer the Census (example Guatemala when you cannot enter certain areas due to security reasons).

Sabrina presented examples of GRID3 applications and use cases from Nigeria, DRC and Zambia developed in the past 5 years. GRID3 has been discussed to utilize the tools beyond African countries. Although the development of the application started in Afghanistan, it is used differently in the 5 countries.

The case of Afghanistan: The last census was in 1979. Due to conflict and internal migration, administrating a census in the whole territory was not possible. A rolling economical survey was conducted over a 2-3 years duration. The planning for elections reinforced the need for more detailed population data building on and supplementing the data that was already collected. The integration of data collected together with high-resolution data from remote censusing resulted in the necessary data layers.

The model results were checked with the results of surveys conducted while building the model. Based on the results more donors showed interest to cover countries where no

census was conducted for a longer period and/or security issues impede full coverage. Output of the programme presented not only population data but also; precision subnational boundary data/harmonization; population distribution; geospatial mapping of infrastructure (for planning); capacity strengthening and research and innovation initiatives.



### DISCUSSION (Q&A)

**Can these tools be used after disasters to capture changes, for risk management and humanitarian preparedness or between censuses?**

The model is as good as the data you put in it. Once more surveys, including MICS data, are included, the output becomes more interesting and useful. In the case of Dominica, census data was not finalized and population projections are not available for small population nations (>90,000). Population projections are the base information needed to build the disaster relief response.

## SESSION 8: IMPLEMENTATION OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

### Discussion (Q&A):

Therefore, population disaggregated by age and sex; administrative records and projections are critical.

#### **Lenin: Presentation on the Census operations observations based on the cases of Chile, Peru, Colombia and Guatemala (different census types and data collection methods)**

Advantages of mixed methods of data collection depends on the situation. Key factors to be considered in data collection are operations and IT drivers such as data transfer and security (keep original data, contingency plans, volume of data flow); initial investment; Human resources and application development (in house or acquisition; updating of software a.o.)

A survey on the use of technology from planning phase until dissemination of Census was conducted (20 countries participated). Information from the survey: In 2010-paper main collection method for 2020 most informed that they will utilize CAPI. Number of countries without decision-making is still large while countries have only 1-2 years left until Census date.

However, it looks like CAPI utilizing androids will be most used. This may create a SSC opportunity for Caribbean countries.

However, depending on the software/hardware combination there may be fewer opportunities to share knowledge or equipment. It is also important to look at what will be the selected programming language. As already stated some countries have not decided on operation system yet, but are encouraged to do so soon to plan for execution and technical assistance needs.



Many countries have also not designed their business operation and contingency plan or have taken into account in their budget. Automatic coverage control monitoring system and automated quality control monitoring system must be used with CAPI. Keep in mind beside soft and hardware also related HR costs; time and money are key aspects when introducing new technologies.

#### **Inscription is important to transfer data; have you experience data loss?**

Yes, we have experiences with loss of data: as programmes were developed by different people or different versions in machines without timely updates and; with different interpretation of blanks or how it is introduced in the system and database. That's why you need to keep original data in the original format (first information stored in tablet or on paper) and use and transmit the data outside the peak time for internet use.

**Is there a rule or consensus on when to stop the validation process when using CAPRI?** This is a balance (time/quality) and depends on several factors. If there are many validation rules in CAPI then data can get lost. You may presume validation rules are correct but humans make it and humans make mistakes.

## SESSION 8: IMPLEMENTATION OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

### Discussion (Q&A):

So put minimal validation to use all of the data, and verify and clean up the data afterwards. You don't want to force a response when there is a non-response so you have to be mindful of wanting to validate too much.

#### **Is non-response for certain thematic area (sensitive topics) something you need to take into consideration?**

In Canada the bar is put low to address that sort of situation as it does happen. But for simple demographic non-response is usually very low, but when you come to income related issues it may be very high. It may also make a difference depending on the sequence of the questions.

### Exercise: pros and cons of using CAPI in country context

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Real time update and monitoring</li><li>• Build in validation checks</li><li>• Data file immediately available after data capture</li><li>• Less editing required, less time in the field</li><li>• Improved data quality</li><li>• Can complete CENSUS faster</li><li>• Reduces (not eliminate) human error through data validation, with respect to: following skip patterns and data entry</li><li>• Allows for greater monitoring of field operations</li><li>• Early preliminary reports available</li><li>• Back-end is very efficient, quicker processing time</li><li>• Training and enumeration area changes</li><li>• More preparation work is before instead of after</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sustainability of hardware</li><li>• Software updates when in the field or when process already started, technology is always changing</li><li>• Cost of hardware. Purchase of tablets can be costly. Initial startup is expensive</li><li>• Need for more intense IT training. Longer training time for enumerators. IT literacy of interviewers</li><li>• Malfunction of hardware. Loss of data to malfunction of equipment</li><li>• Lack of CAPI software expertise</li><li>• Rule of thumb for validation</li><li>• Edits can be stringent</li><li>• Theft of instruments</li><li>• Implications CENSUS budget</li></ul>

## SESSION 9: IMPLEMENTATION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN CENSUS

**Presenter(s):** Pablo Salazar and Johanna Beauchamps

**Moderator:** Sean O'Brien, Director of Statistics (Ag), National Statistical Institute of Trinidad and Tobago (NSITT)

### **Summary presentation:**

Presentation by Pablo on “Why we use remote sensing and GIS tools”: important in countries when there is the risk of not capturing all data. You can use and link different data layers of the same area with the benefits of improved coverage and quality but also improved communication through the increased possibility of storytelling.

The use of many layers from several sources means that each must be subjected to their own correction/validation before being added and constant verification with the initial collected data is needed.

Boundary layers may present overlap, gaps and other issues that must be resolved. Identification of possible issues is done early through the images for enumeration operations. Geospatial tools for dissemination are often used to visualize data.

Guatemala case: Fieldwork was done with tablets, while previous census maps were corrected using satellite images. Collect data on structures was first registered via notes and descriptive text to adjust the maps. It takes time to move information to build the enumeration areas from analog to digital data. In Guatemala it took 7 months to 1 year.

There is also the need for updates after the collection phase as well. Quality control, data management, storage of data base is among the issues to be considered.

**Haiti case:** each enumeration area is larger. Maps are previously stored in the devices so tracking can be done. There are several maps and you can see which households were missed or duplicated. If an enumeration area is less than 0,7 of the preferred size then it is merged and if it is too large it can be divided in 2 or 3 new enumeration areas. Preferred numbers are in rural areas 115 buildings and 250 buildings in the urban enumeration areas.



# SESSION 9: IMPLEMENTATION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN CENSUS CONT'D

## Discussion (Q&A):

### How was such an extensive mapping in Guatemala established?

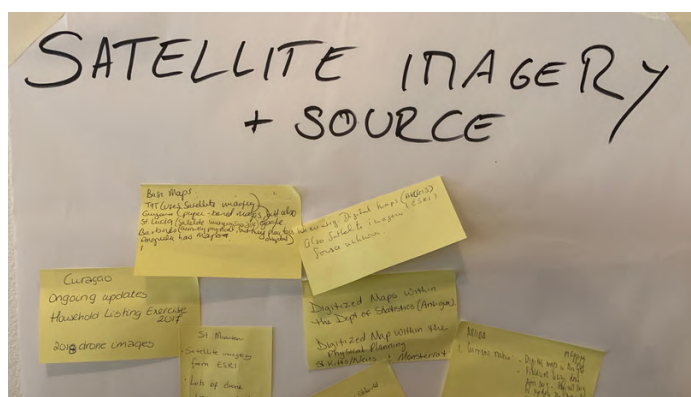
- This was through consistent communication among partners. Also because of security risks in the country there was a strong partnership with police forces. All uniforms utilized during the process were later collected and destroyed for security reasons and to prevent that people utilized them afterwards. Main source of information was already collected in 2009 and then additional data sources were purchased by the NSO. It was needed to provide training for all involved and new staff coming from the university. The number of staff went from 6 to 90 people. Some staff now work for the ministry of planning so technical capacity stayed in government institutions. The definition and determination of rural and urban areas was also an issue as that determines the financial resources allotted to the community. Not all data sources could be used due to different rules, regulation and laws protecting data from each institution.

**Although the time assigned to update data maybe a year before the census date, you will still have infrastructure changes in between. How to deal with updating maps during this time?**

Use also administrative data (service providers) and that of construction permits. Consider also what can be done in-between censuses through maybe the electronic companies database if it is per GPS. So, identify other sources and potential to link/integrate and continue updating.

### GPS collection at the listing of data collection stage. Should it be automatic?

In Guatemala if a conflict with what was selected by interviewer was detected with that from satellite, the satellite image was used. Note that sometimes the sky is clouded and triangulation may also play a role. GPS coordinate for each household should be already in the system and then field data collected is link to that and not to collect GPS when collecting data.



## RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



TA for common definitions including what is rural or urban are needed to move away from politics (which may mean that the definitions are not coherent). However, it is not likely politics will be open for NSO's to define this. So recommendation to have pre-set criteria to define if enumeration area is classified as urban or rural. After latest Census the analysis of city boundaries may have changed due to growth.



## SESSION 9: ACTIVITY

Discuss, the current reality status for mapping; Do you have acquired satellite images and other cartography images; methodology thought of to modernize the maps do you have a unit/the capacity to do so and what is needed, what is in place and what solutions are presented to update EAs

### Satellite imagery sources:

Ongoing updates of basic maps; maps are in ARCGIS; house listing exercises; drone images; lots of free images including after the hurricanes of 2017/2018; Handmade and digital maps from (other) government departments (including agriculture, planning and, land use agencies); STATIN (Jamaica) has a GIS/Cartography unit which partners/collaborates with land use agency to update their basic maps

### GIS CAPACITY

Most countries report limited capacity and the difficulty to engage/keep specialist staff, work force and knowledge. Some have worked to build in-house specialists but others have no unit or dedicated officer(s). Aruba and Curacao work together on this (pulling together resources). There is the need for more capacity and training.

Method to modernize cartography: physical listing exercises; continued updating via listing with GPS; geo-referencing households listing; use of drones and satellite images; collecting GPS coordinates during all fieldwork

### Video from Pacific community

Video from Pacific community statistics on how they support their 26 SIDS. They provide GIS training primarily for censuses and surveys; the production of maps; an online dissemination platform; GIS analysis and; ad-hoc map production. They are also working on an QGIS manual to support mapping activities for the 2020 census round.

### Existence of EAs +DOTS

All have. However, need for changes and update before the next CENSUS as they have become too large or due to the hurricanes and/or the fact that the data collection method has changed

### Session planning assistance needs:

There is need for a repository for shared experiences and best practices, maybe building on the OECS platform extending it to other Caribbean countries. It will facilitate the sharing of legal frameworks and example protocols addressing barriers NSO are experiences such as: how to disseminate human stories and; increase timely communication products. It was acknowledged that it may be more difficult to exchange staff as offices are small and staff cannot be missed.



# SESSION 10: CENSUS PLANNING – COMMUNICATIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Presenters: Etienne Leue and Mohamed Laghdaf CheikhMalainine

## Why communicate:

To raise awareness about the census; to distribute logistical information (inclusive of basic information such as, who will visit your home and the type of information that they are likely to ask); as well as to debunk false assumptions.

## How to communicate:

Establish key messages; identify appropriate channels; identify communications opportunities (what specific events can we use to bring our messages across in the most efficient way, such as a booth at a regional fair, etc.); customize messages to channels (recognizing that one size does not fit all, a graphic - for instance - will be different for social media than it will be for newspapers); as well as assess success of communications (what works, what doesn't and adjust one's approach if it is not working).

## Why communicate after census:

Follow up with audiences (locally); accountability and transparency (tell people how info was used, how it will improve their lives, etc. This enhances the chances for success next time the census is done); ripple effect into other countries.

A big challenge is the identification of the appropriate channel for communication.



## Social Media:

- multiplicity of channels – each channel speaks own language
- allows for the usage of various hashtags
- tells interesting stories visually, capturing the user's attention
- allows for collaboration with creators/ influencers (people who have emerged as superstars and are followed by millions)
- allows for the allocation of a marketing and paid reach budget (it is pointless to be able to develop a video, for instance, but be unable to have it shown on the right channel due to the absence of funds)

## Traditional media and C4D

Newspapers; TV; radio; Townhalls, community theater, etc.

## (Traditional) Digital Media

Digital outlets of traditional media sources (such as newspapers that have survived the changing times and that now also have a digital portal); digital only outlets; as well as Podcasts.



# SESSION 10: CENSUS PLANNING – COMMUNICATIONS & RISK MANAGEMENT

## CONT'D:

### Successful Census stories

- A human interest story (people being invited to submit their own stories on what has changed in the last 10 years)
  - An online graphic that allows one to hover over a part of the map of the country and see what has changed over the past 10 years (with an emphasis on data/statistics)
  - Data presented in graphic form, pie charts, etc, in an attractive way for social media and for newspapers
  - AJ+ attractive short video for social media. The importance of keeping video time limits in mind for various platforms must be stressed.
  - Sponsored content was flagged, such as the collaboration between the Wall Street Journal and Netflix which saw the production of a story about cocaine consumption. The name of the sponsor is mentioned during the video without making the video entirely about the sponsor. The video is done in an appealing way to the audience. In a related way, presenters/bloggers talk about things that deeply bother them, such as ivory hunting, etc. It shows the blogger with a social conscience. Such a blogger can be an influencer and an extremely useful amplifier for one's message.
- The Workshop benefited from a video from Fiji meant to show the Fiji team sharing their real life experience as well as presenting an example of user engagement. A PowerPoint presentation by Vilma Gregory on behalf of the Fiji Statistics Office highlighted the 5 Ws: Why, What, When, Where, Who.

### Discussion (Q&A):

The challenge that communication can place on executing a successful Census. A question was asked with respect to one's advice on the usage of social media for censuses as well as the presenter's thoughts on the usage of communication channels to sensitize difficult areas?

Proper communication could enhance the safety and communication of census workers. It is really a question of content – with respect to social media. Attractive, informative and appealing videos are required. The right staff need to be hired to develop such product. Content must speak to the audience. It was noted that it is pointless to have technical staff heavily featured in such communication. Youthful persons, using non-technical language, can be used to communicate messages. In addition to the quality of the content, one has to pay attention to the distribution channel. One must ensure that one is paying attention to selecting the right channels in a targeted manner. Money must be allocated for social media outreach. Especially if one wants to reach people in a particular area.

The right communication channels have to be selected to target difficult areas. It is about understanding what channels are popular in those areas and in using those channels. One can seek to have trusted individuals from the community help convey the message.

## SESSION 10: CENSUS PLANNING – COMMUNICATIONS & RISK MANAGEMENT

### Discussion (Q&A) cont'd:

Host of radio shows are also an option. This can contribute to contributing to an environment that is more conducive to conducting a safe census.

How one could support enumerators on how the message needs to be altered as time goes by?

The message has to be adapted/ tailored to the audience, in order to adequately reach the audience. Experts will need to provide guidance on technical issues and messaging to allow one to provide guidance on how to alter message as a census proceeds (recognizing that the message should indeed be altered as a census proceeds).

Haiti, Aruba, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Bahamas, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Curacao and Anguilla indicated that they have dedicated budgets for communications.

However, NSOs expressed the view that statistics staff do not do too well with social media. Staff are not specially trained nor do they have a special department to do such. In this regard, support from Statistics Canada has found to be very useful. The OECS Secretariat benefited from the development of a video as well as the formation of an advocacy group with one representative from each territory. This advocacy group meets 2 or 3 times a year to advance advocacy for census. Each territory is expected to adjust the video that was produced to reflect their own local dialect and local context.

### RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



- In terms of public outreach, it was recommended to consider environmental-friendly approaches thereby reducing the utilization of visibility materials as t-shirts, bags, etc.
- Including social media into the Census risk management strategy is critical. Pablo shared experiences that highlight how communication is important. The experiences shared included a misinterpreted photo shared on social media that purportedly showed that census workers were filling their forms on their own in a public place. The census office was forced to respond immediately and to correct this so as to ensure that in future enumerators did not complete office documentation in public places but returned to the office to do such.
- The use of WhatsApp by enumerators, supervisors, by members of the public, and reporters, taking photos and sharing stories, allowed for real time info/communication on what was happening in the field.
- Pablo stressed the importance of knowing how to manage messages, how to respond to a particular message. This he viewed as important since it can negatively or positively impact the conduct of a census.

## SESSION 11: SOUTH SOUTH IN THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND

### Presenters:

**Sabrina Juran, Technical Specialist, Population Census and Geospatial Data, UNFPA**  
**Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development**

Francis Jones shared a Survey that was completed in 2016 by ECLAC, reflecting the views of Latin America and Caribbean countries regarding countries preparations for 2020 round of census. Priorities for Technical Assistance needs was one of the questions asked in the survey. Twenty one countries had responded to the questionnaire. This presentation was meant to give food for thought for considerations regarding south-south; allowing participants to reflect on their stated needs back in 2016 as against what those needs may be now.

Twelve needs identified, based on the 2016 survey, were: use of technologies for data capture; data processing; quality and coverage control; mapping update; funding; dissemination of information; analysis of information; staff training; assessment of coverage; pilot census; methodological design; and census questionnaire. The view was expressed that in 2016 it seemed clear that a shift to tablets was almost a given, contrary to the feedback in the workshop.

Examples on how UNFPA engages South South and some examples that may be useful to workshop participants were shared. Examples of South South in Census includes: study tours; observer missions; visits to GIS labs and data processing centres; trainings/workshops. in an experienced country and/or in international conferences/seminars; expert attachments (with experts from an experienced country supporting specific tasks for a requesting country); and technology sharing.

2010 South South in census particularly included the following: drafting of project document; use of GIS in census cartography; technology sharing (use of technologies); data processing (data capture, cleaning and verification); use of scanning technology for data capture; data coding; data quality and coverage control/assessment; data analysis and tabulations; thematic analysis; use of census data for poverty analysis. It was noted that Observer missions aid in capacity building and creates a greater pool of personnel.

### Discussion (Q&A):

Maurette Williams-Antersijn advised of ongoing conversations about relevant topics of concern, inclusive of capacity building, which are addressed by Dutch Caribbean territories throughout the year by way of continuous conversations. The Dutch Caribbean Statistical System that was formalized last year was flagged as being representative of the cooperation among Dutch Caribbean territories.

## RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



Participants were advised to reflect on their technical assistance needs in light of the possibilities under South South; with a view to having these needs adequately addressed.

# SESSIONS 12 & 13: REFLECTIONS AND MIDPOINT EVALUATION

**Presenter: Seth Broekman, Deputy Director, UNFPA**

## Summary presentation:

Recognizing that the Workshop had arrived at the completion of day 2, half way thru the 4-day workshop, the expectations listed on day 1 by participants were reviewed to secure feedback from participants as to whether the workshop was on track to addressing all expectations.

The expectations listed on Day 1 were as follows:

- a) Planning and budgeting for proper implementation of the 2020 census round
- b) How to coordinate and coordinate the census for a regional entity's perspective
- c) Discuss the challenges related to census activities – better understand the needs of member states and CARICOM region to support implementation
- d) Better understanding of CAPI, mapping and GIS – pros and cons
- e) Achieve harmonization across the region in terms of analysis of census data
- f) More information on how to disseminate the census data effectively for evidence-based advocacy and tools for quality census implementation
- g) Find out where other territories are at in the process and learn from each other's experiences and from global technical experts
- h) Understand and analyze the country plans for the 2020 round

## Discussion (Q&A):

a) Responses from participants to 'planning and budgeting for proper implementation of the 2020 census round' were:

- More time is needed to discuss some of our issues. It appears that the agenda is packed with items and does not necessarily allow for sufficient time to address concerns that exist

- Copies of presentations needed to further analyze information presented.

The view was expressed that most of the presentations are based on the theoretical situation and the best practices. The planning tool, for instance, highlighted how planning should be done; starting 4 years ago. It was felt by some participants that this does not address the fact that the planning in the Caribbean has not be done in such an advanced manner.

- CDB delegate expressed the view that perhaps, given that the region is already lagging behind, emphasis should be placed on addressing where we are and how we can move forward with where we are and still be able to deliver.

- Aruba delegate expressed an interest in having a fuller discussion on funding. For instance, can we secure a better price for the purchase of tablets?



## SESSION: 13. MIDPOINT EVALUATION CONT'D

### Discussion (Q&A):

The view was expressed that this is something practical that can be accomplished.

b) Responses from participants to 'how to coordinate and coordinate the census from a regional entity's perspective' indicated that participants felt that we are on the right track, as a sub-region.

c) In addressing 'the challenges related to census activities – better understand the needs of member states and CARICOM region to support implementation', the Curacao delegate indicated that she would like to see a number of questions addressed. These questions include: What do you do and how do you get people to complete an online survey? She expressed the view that this might be a communication issue requiring tailored communication strategies.

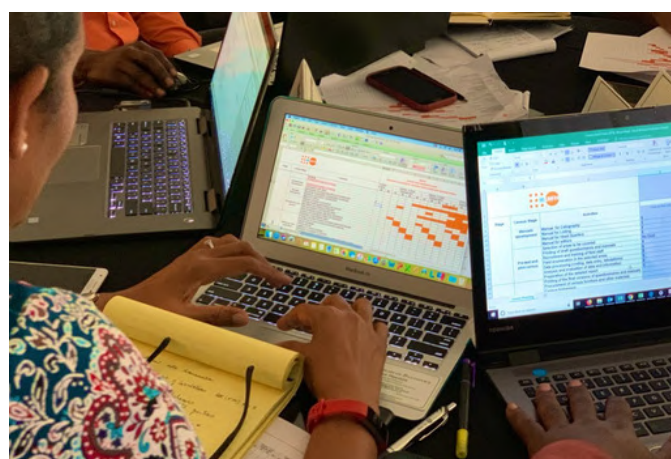
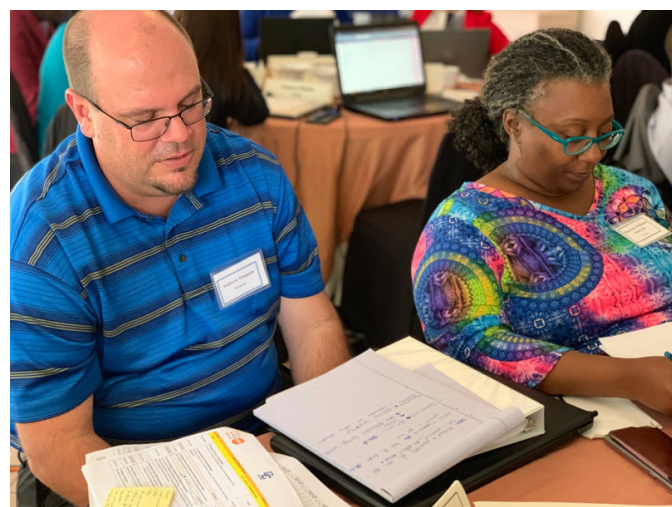
d) With respect to 'better understanding of CAPI, mapping and GIS – pros and cons', responses from participants indicated that participants felt we are on the right track.

e) With respect to 'achieve harmonization across the region in terms of analysis of census data', UNFPA indicated that this topic is due to be discussed on day 4 and participants' feedback can be reviewed thereafter.

f) With respect to 'more information on how to disseminate the census data effectively for evidence-based advocacy and tools for quality census implementation', UNFPA indicated that part of this topic is slated to be discussed on day 4 and that participants' feedback can be reviewed thereafter.

g) With respect to 'find out where other territories are at in the process and learn from each other's experiences and from global technical experts', the Guyana delegate flagged that the word 'islands' should be changed to 'territories' to reflect the presence of mainland countries.

h) With respect to 'understand and analyze the country plans for the 2020 round', UNFPA questioned whether there is a need for peer-to-peer reviews. No confirmation was provided by participants. UNFPA parked the idea for the time being.



## SESSION 14: PLANNING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

**Presenter(s):** Pablo Salazar, Laghdaf Cheikh Malainine, Lenin Aguinaga  
**Moderator:** Kim Saunders

### Summary presentation:

#### Quality and Census, General Framework for Quality Assurance

##### Pablo Salazar

Pablo Salazar began his presentation by indicating that the main problem with the completion of the census is incomplete information or imperfect information. Some of the key concerns include:

- Adverse Selection: You might think that something is good, but it is wrong.
- Principal - Agent problem: The Principal is not checking completely on information obtained from the Agent. There is an assumption that the Agent is giving accurate information.
- Moral Hazard: There is an assumption that people are being honest.

These problems arise because we are dealing with large structures and it is therefore important to have checks and balances in place to identify all potential risks.

During the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), countries agreed to conduct the 2020 Population Census, adopted (Res. 2015/10), and agreed to its rules. This includes the commitment to quality standards, the importance of the SDGs and the request to the UN to develop statistical standards, methods and guidelines.

A number of resources were shared to guide the implementation of the census, including guidelines for quality assurance. The following attributes were also highlighted to ensure quality assurance: Relevance of information for stakeholders; Completeness; Comparability between space and time; Punctuality; Accessibility to the data; and Optimization monitoring and managing the factors that might jeopardize the primary objectives of the census.





## SESSION 14: PLANNING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

### RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS



- A quality assurance system (identifying errors, mistakes and the cost of errors and recommendations on correction) should be included in all stages of the process. The quality assurance data system is a dynamic plan intended to improve the quality of the census with the objective to find errors in order to apply corrective measures without interrupting the Census operations.
- A systematic, complete and up to date listing of localities is needed as part of a formal database, which will form part of the geographic information system (GIS). Where a digital base map is prepared, this may be used in conjunction with a GIS technology as the basis for coding information supplied in the Census to improve quality. The positioning for digital census cartography needs to be accurate, as it will affect the boundaries. Whatever methods are used, particularly with the questionnaire, it must be tested. Furthermore, quality of information collected may be impacted if the questionnaire is too long. Take into consideration the person who is responding and not necessarily all in the household.



- It is important that the number of persons to be enumerated by the Enumerator is captured. The Enumeration Area should also be very clearly recognizable by the fieldwork. Being able to define the enumerating area is very important. Consideration should be given to outsource services, such as information and technology, but the database should not be outsourced.
- It is further recommended to firstly, review the proposed process to identify the potentially most important quality problem. This includes detailing specific activities for every stage of the planning process. The risk management matrix is a tool that can be used to support quality control and to identify priority and mitigation measures. Finally, 10 principles of statistics should be applied for the census to ensure quality control.

## PLANNING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE: TYPES OF QUALITY ASSURANCE INCLUDING PILOT CENSUS

**Presenter: Lenin Aguinaga**

### Summary presentation:

A **Pilot Census** is a means of testing the census to support quality assurance (conceptual design, questionnaire; census type; cartography, recruitment and training; technology; communication; and logistics). This is part of the validation and includes testing the location.

An **experimental census** is part of the pilot of the census. You are able to test all of the above at the same time and at the same place. The idea is testing the transmission and all the elements of the census, but not concentrating in just one municipality.

### Recommendation

It is recommended that the experimental census be conducted at least one year before the event (at the same time, with the same conditions). The idea is to have enough time to identify and implement solutions in the current census. By conducting the experimental census, all the activities for the census can be tested, including the next steps (processing, analysis and reporting). The experimental census is a key factor in improving the quality of the census.



## CENSUSES POST ENUMERATION SURVEYS (PES)

**Presenter: Laghdaf Cheikh Malainine**

### Summary presentation:

The example of Haiti was shared to outline the post enumeration survey (PES). The PES is a complete re-numeration of a representative sample of a census population followed by matching each individual enumerated in the PES with information from the census enumeration (UN, 2008). This supports quality assurance, as it is able to pick-up errors related to coverage and content. It can identify under coverage by age group, sex and area of residence and providences, such as census undercount.

These are some of the key steps to consider in the PES timeline:

1. Drafting of the instrument
2. Sampling (very important part – using the results from the mapping)
3. Piloting PES
4. Enumeration (data collection)
5. Initial matching (comparing data from census questionnaire and the PES)
6. Reconciliation visit to verify the results of the matching
7. Final matching
8. Data analysis and report writing.

Sample size: It usually ranging 120-200, when you go over 200, you need stratification.

# CENSUSES POST ENUMERATION SURVEYS (PES)

**Presenter:** Laghdaf Cheikh Malainine

**PES Omission Rates:** Many countries do not publish their omission rates, with South Africa having some of the highest rates globally. The UN recommendation if you have high omission rate of 8% and higher differences between rural and urban, you should use an adjustment factor.

## Recommendation



In conducting the PES, the following should be considered:

- PES is an independent exercise to estimate the Census coverage rates and data quality for some key variables.
- The PES Matching and reconciliation visits are crucial parts in the PES processes.
- It is a highly technical process and highly recommended.
- It gives valuable information to improve in census and surveys
- Costs are relatively low



# DISCUSSION

**High mobility:** In the Cayman Islands, you may have someone at the same address, but different occupants (transient population). It is recommended that the PES should not be conducted more than 3 months after the census. If this is done, this limits the chance of people moving.

**Small Populations:** For the PES, the sample should be at least 100.

- Acceptable coverage rate: depends on coverage. When it is a small country, with large rural area, 2% omission rate is considered acceptable. Large countries is 8% omission rate but the suggested range is: 2-8%. What is important is to know the error and do what you can to correct it.
- Cost: Look at what you spent on the last census. We are not expecting it to cost less than US\$3 per person. Average cost in Latin America is \$4.5 per person, but Panama is investing US\$8 per person. The cost of the PES is very low; you would be using the same census facilities, tablets, etc. The most cost if the field staff, so the cost is low.
- Sampling: When sampling, a census of the enumeration areas, may be needed. The selection is not random across the whole list. The integrity of the enumeration area should be checked.



# GROUP WORK ON PLANNING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE - RECOMMENDATIONS

## 1. QUALITY ASSURANCE IN CENSUS

- It is important to map and geo-reference all buildings
- Coding for industry and occupation may have quality issues; hence, the importance of the PES. While it is important and useful, it was noted that countries may not have resources to support dissemination and analysis of data
- It is important that key stakeholders are included as part of the process
- Peer Review: Utilize CARICOM to support a Peer Review when reports are prepared.

## 2. CENSUS COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY (NEEDS FOR TA, ETC.)

- Pre-census: Open up communication at least 6 months in advance. It is important that the messages, short and concise, include what, why and where and include social media, celebrities and important members of the community to deliver messages (posters, build boards, radio announcements). It is important to involve the community.
- During the Census: Use a press release with Government officials and opposition to get buy-in from the community (radio and TV ads). Use heat maps, GIS for completion rates for different areas of the country.
- Post Census: At the tail end of the census, you have to keep informing the public of the process. If access to social media, use it as well as infographics, video and data portals.

## 3. COMPUTER-ASSISTED PERSONAL INTERVIEWING (CAPI):

- Most countries are moving towards the use of CAPI. In Haiti, the brand made a difference in terms of tablet performance. SPSS or SAS should be the analytical tool. CS Pro and Survey Solutions are also software being used. Survey Solutions is hosted on the cloud and may not be allowed by the legislation.
- Most countries have tried to use CAPI in the Labour Force Surveys, Visitors Surveys or others but the enumerators for the Census would not have been enumerators for these surveys, so training needs to be considered.
- South-to-South collaboration in terms of the sharing of the tablets may not be feasible and it may be a problem. All but one of the OECS countries are doing their census around the same time.

# SESSION 15: DATA VALIDATION, EDITING, IMPUTATION AND PROCESSING

**Presenter: Lenin Aguinaga, Information Systems Officer  
ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean**

## Summary presentation:

Mr. Aguinaga spoke about the elements involved in the data processing phase including: human resources, data collection methods (CAPI, scanner); software (suggestion to prepare an evaluation matrix); security architecture; publication schedule and tabulation plan (related how to control/verify these processes).

Case study was shared on how Guatemala conducted their census as a best practice example. The presentation closed with the importance to assure quality in the census and the importance of building national activities and supporting post-census activities (publications, analysis and dissemination).

## Discussion

Discussion ensued on the use of imputation. ECLAC stated that in the Caribbean it is generally editing only and not editing and imputation. The Bermuda delegate explained that some imputation was done in order to have complete dataset as some households were unavailable. Statin Jamaica stated that there is some bias as to what is missing. With imputation, beyond a certain point the variable is not usable. STATIN is using the nearest neighbor approach with support from ECLAC Santiago. The delegate stated that there is merit for the imputation.



## SESSION 16: DATA VALIDATION, EDITING, IMPUTATION AND PROCESSING

**Presenter:** Francis Jones, Population Affairs Office, Statistics & Social Development Unit  
ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean

### Summary presentation:

Francis Jones went through the factors to consider when developing a dissemination strategy; these include the products to be developed and technologies required. User consultation is the first step in developing census products. The United Nations Statistics Division has a set of recommended tabulations. He provided a good example of the publication of thematic reports; this was on the Bahamas website which included a disability report, internal migration report among other reports.

### Discussion

Discussion ensued as to what can be done to engage youth in census sensitization. The OECS Commission has been trying to get member states to use the ISCH toolkits; Cayman has developed coloring books for children and has weekly series in the newspapers.

Francis posed the question as to what changes countries plan to do for the next census. Aruba wanted more infographics and short video clips, Jamaica is thinking about putting up more spatial information and Suriname is collaborating with the university to do in-depth analysis of census results.



Mr. David Dolson  
PRASC Census expert; STATCAN

### Recommendations



For the next day, countries were encouraged to identify:

- Budget requirements
- Areas of support required
- Start completing the GANTT chart that UNFPA shared via email

The day ended early with the decision being made to incorporate Session 17 (Statistical disclosure control for census) into next day's session 20 (Census Data Platforms)

*Session 17 and 18 were merged into Session 20*

# SESSION 19: CENSUS AND SDGS- GEOSPATIAL USE CASES

## Presenter:

**Sabrina Juran, Population Census and Geospatial Data Analyst, UNFPA**  
**Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor Population & Development, UNFPA**

### Summary presentation:

This presentation explores using Small Area Estimation (SAE) for SDG disaggregation, use of census data to estimate access to emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) and sub-national analysis of key development indicators. Small area estimation is a statistical technique involving the estimation of indicator for sub-populations, combining census and survey data. SAE tracks demographic record and changes in population overtime. Challenges in subnational inequalities can be masked by global data. With subnational analyses it is possible to visualize spatial demographic inequality and derive high quality population estimates.

Geo-spatial activities can support humanitarian preparedness as in the case of Indonesia where the 2010 census was used to identify vulnerable groups such as pregnant women; mapping of health facility coverage (Zambia); delivering services and investments around SRH and FP for migrants and map access to EmONC in Togo. Variables from the DHS can be utilized to create correlation models from census. UNFPA provides technical support in combining DHS and census data.

Population projections can be used for emergency contexts and the inter-censal years are critical. UN population prospects is not sufficient for specific cases and not available at sub-population level, e.g. for Dominica. Population projections in REDATAM, geo-projections/geo-demographic can make queries.

## Discussion

**A question was posed by Aruba on whether SPSS can be used.**

The response was yes and also for epidemiological questions.

**How to get question on pregnant women and what are recommendations to systematize?**

It was advised that indicators need to be selected based on critical selection of what determines a certain prevalence or incidence in question. For pregnant women, the MISP calculator is used.



## Recommendations

It was suggested to use small area estimations for surveys. Countries planning for MICS, DHS, etc., can put within 2 years of census to better utilize the data. UNFPA can provide technical assistance in this area.

## SESSION 20: CENSUS DATA PLATFORMS & STATISTICAL DISCLOSURE

- Caricom census portal - Roger Roopchand
- Redatam - Lenin Aguinaga
- Population Data Platform - Pablo Salazar

### **CARICOM Census e-portal**

The CARICOM CENSUS portal is currently down as data visualization software is outdated. It is a data warehouse to support analysis and dissemination of data at the regional level allowing for this without client software using any browser. You have pre-defined reports and can generate/create/customize your own reports with the assistance of tutorials.

Currently the TOR for finalizing the upgrading of the system is being drafted. There is data from 1990, 2000 and some for 2010 so CARICOM will engage member states to collect remaining data when the e-portal is running again. Countries committed to share the data but it remains voluntary. The list of set reports can be extended and it became clear that the upgrade requires more interactive ways to present the data to meet current expectations.

### **Redatam**

Not all people can be given access to microdata as there are restrictions including those related to privacy issues. REDATAM provides an interface to census microdata while protecting its confidentiality. REDATAM web applications can be hosted on the NSO's server or an ECLAC server ECLAC host micro data in Santiago and the requesting country has the link which is put on the NSO website.

So people see the web application on the NSO website without knowing that the server is in Chile. Usage was demonstrated based on the Trinidad and Tobago 2011 housing and population census.

There are basic tabulations and thematic headings to choose from and how you want the data to be presented (output format).

Like other statistical software, REDATAM can be used by means of a programming language or by "point and click. However, the programming language is not offered yet to all online users as privacy issues are still not resolved. But maybe training on the language and to code data requests can be offered to select group of people in the NSO/Government in the future. These ideas are being piloted.

### **Statistical Disclosure control for tabular census data - ECLAC**

Due to small population counts when data is made available, disclosure of details from the individual becomes an issue. Example: you have listed 1 blind female of 100-year age. Then you can see her income and other information. Therefore, there is a concern, as we must keep people's information confidential. Therefore, questions on rare conditions are also concerns for confidentiality so we have to use judgement on how we code variables.





## SESSION 20. CENSUS DATA PLATFORMS CONT'D

### **Statistical Disclosure control for tabular census data - ECLAC**

SDC methods include data reduction methods and data perturbation methods (without affecting analysis, but introduction of uncertainty avoids disclosure and identification of individuals). We have to balance data utility against the risk of disclosure. So you have methods to protect tables and other methods which are applied in Redatam. New and different methods are being developed in the last decade, still confidentiality concerns are increasing due to new technologies. The New Zealand and Canada cases are presented where random rounding of the data is used on small populations. For example, Stats Canada randomly round frequency counts in their census tables to the nearest 5. The total may therefore differ with of the sum of table. This is better than not to publicize the data when source pool is deemed too small.

Some disclosure measures are kept confidential. Stat Canada also offers a programme on their website giving options as Redatam. You cannot utilize random rounding in REDATAM although we would like to implement improved disclosure control protections in REDATAM. REDATAM is flexible as each application can be tailored for each country. You can build on base/template of another country or rewrite the whole thing. So, there are no constraints.

### **Population Data Platform (providing a rich public data and analytics environment)**

Because 98 SDG indicators require population data, a 1 stop shop for the latest and best population data would be beneficial to all stakeholders. It will be based on MICS, Census, civil registration and other data sources.

To locate those left behind we need easy tools for producing maps and analysis; overlay spatial data that can answer entirely new questions and to harmonize and host data, which will help to reduce inequality by exclusion.

### **Can you utilize both Redatam and the UNFPA Population Data Portal without issues?**

There are partnerships to utilize the data and facilitate integration of micro data in platforms. Bangladesh is the most populated country using Redatam for dissemination of CENSUS data, smaller countries can also use this tool Redatam. With regards to the population data Portal, the idea is to integrate and transfer data without having to edit again. outputs are immediately available for monitoring the SDGs indicators. It is promoted to reflect all data and not only sample data which would cause limitations. Currently there are samples surveys from MICS, DHS, and limited data from other surveys in the platform.

### **Can Redatam accommodate the presentation of a group of countries?**

It can be done if there is a common questionnaire/structure because then you can treat the countries the same as districts.

### **Must the country provide the satellite image or is it all imbedded; what is the commitment to keep it going and not as devinfo for which support stopped?**

Systems are common and adopted by countries/NSO but they are free to integrate or not and countries/NSO can decide the data they want to standardize and put in the system/data platform. UNFPA has access to satellite images. NSOs propose to involve them when images are used as sometimes country boundaries and names (administrative) are wrong.

# SESSION 21: CENSUS DATA DISAGGREGATION BY DISABILITY

**Presenter: Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC**

## Summary Presentation

This presentation introduces the Washington Group Questions on Disability and discusses census data disaggregation by disability highlighting challenges of the 2010 census round. Most Caribbean countries are using the traditional disability questions from the 2010 census round. Some countries used the Washington Group (WG) questions on disability in 2010 round including Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Lucia. Countries have also been modifying the disability questions between 2000 and 2010 census rounds and are using a mixture of Washington and traditional disability questions. Perception on disability varies depending on the question. Disability data was more harmonized in 2000 census round than 2010 round. In order to have internationally comparable data, the Washington Group disability questions should be used unmodified. WG questions (6) should not be asked to children under 5 years of age. Important to analyze and present data by level of severity. For prevalence, suggest to use a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all. Using some difficulty as a response is useful to analyse the situation of people according to the severity of their disability.

## DISCUSSION:

The Cayman Islands plans to adopt the WG questions but interested in capturing data for under 5 years. Some questions are being worked on by UNICEF for under 5 age group but not yet available. It is difficult to get useful data on child disability from the MICS.

UNICEF is advocating for 2-17 age group but it is important to determine length and feasibility of questions. Aruba has asked questions on hearing and seeing for under 5. WG questions were also used.

Trinidad and Tobago considered the disability question to be problematic because it is qualitative. WG provided a core set of questions and then an extended set. Trinidad and Tobago piloted the second set of questions to target group in order to proof 1st set and then put in census questionnaire.

St. Vincent & Grenadines did use the short set of questions in the 2010 census round. However, found that the disability questions didn't allow for determining duration or length of disability in order to determine overall disability.

Trinidad and Tobago noted that WG has no filter questions. However, there is a 6 months or more screening question to filter short-term or long-term disability response. Enumerators are trained to ask the questions based on the manual.

The British Virgin Islands used the WG questions but lacked that the duration of the limitation/disability was missing. You have the flexibility to ask additional questions after the short set of question. So, you would have a follow-up question without changing the WG questions. The WG said it has to be 6 months or longer, so you can filter out simple accidents, which are not disability. Harmonizing results is not in the questionnaire itself but in the proper training of the interviewers.

# SESSION 21: CENSUS DATA DISAGGREGATION BY DISABILITY CONT'D

## DISCUSSION CONT'D:

Suriname uses the WG questions and make a note to enumerators regarding the 6 months screening question.

OECS Commission placed the question in the demographic information section of the questionnaire.

Bahamas opted to use the WG short questions without a filter but added 2 questions in terms of age. Several delegates found the training manual difficult to use and will require assistance for analysis and interpretation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Respondents can be asked follow-up questions on duration or length of disability so as not to change the WG questions.
- Changing WG questions to suit the local context based on deeper research and in-country analysis is acceptable.
- It would be useful to have a Forum to analyze disability data with focus on analysis.
- The most important thing is to get the WG questions into censuses.

# SESSION 22: CENSUS DATA DISAGGREGATION BY MIGRATORY STATUS

**Presenter: Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC**

## Core Questions for Migration

This session was not covered. The UNFPA LACRO PD Advisor considered that migration and disability questions are well addressed within the CARICOM core questionnaire. Long questions for disabilities might be too much as informant may not have all the information requested. Countries are urged to use CARICOM's core questionnaire.

## Open Session: Question & Answers

- **Maternal mortality** – One needs to try to differentiate deaths that are pregnancy related. UNFPA expressed the view that that is why there is a specific question as to whether the death was due to suicide, accident, homicide. UNFPA strongly recommended the usage of the maternal mortality question in the census. One participant asked about the value of collecting information on maternal mortality to which Jamaica responded in the affirmative, that the data collected helps in validating other administrative data (for accuracy and completeness) and support their improvement.

- **Enumeration areas** – Is there a model to redefine a remuneration area which has grown bigger in the past 10 years? UNFPA expressed the view that the enumeration areas have to be addressed in a two-stage process.

The first leg of the process has to be office activities that examine the basis of identifying the enumeration activities.

The view was expressed that one has to consider the size of all the enumeration areas, in comparison to the total geographic area. It was highlighted that if the enumeration area is too big, one would have to do segmentation; allowing that area to be divided into two or three sectors. If the size of the enumeration area remains reasonable for the enumerator to complete in time, one has no need to effect changes. If it is less than 0.8 one needs to cover it with another enumerator. If it is over 0.2 one needs to subdivide it. UNFPA stressed that one starts on the basis of the data that one has available.

**Why maintain enumeration areas when countries have constitutional divisions which can be used to compare data from several censuses?** Enumeration areas are not maintained if they no longer suit the needs or are too large to manage. The introduction of electronic devices provides opportunity to amend existing procedures. NSOs are sometimes trying to maintain EAs which may not work with the introduction of CAPI.



## SESSION 22: CENSUS DATA DISAGGREGATION BY MIGRATORY STATUS CONT'D

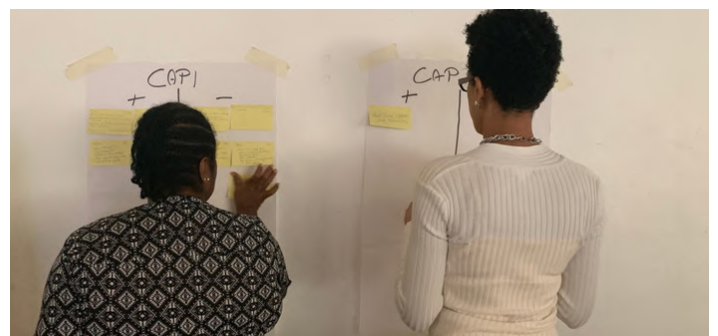
### Civil registration

Certain countries are taking the approach of using a population registration. Having a strong population registration is an important and less expensive way to capture population data. Recommend making investments in maintaining proper registries to achieve this outcome. This process takes time as it is seen that many countries are now using shorter census forms in a move toward this. European countries are drawing on their population registries for their census. Census can be used to for quality and validation purposes. We could be thinking that a death registration is complete but there has been huge gaps in the registration of deaths for example by males and females. The same applies to migration (census is being used to validate existing assumptions about migration from administrative data). For the future of census taking, it is important for senior reps and political counterparts who are owners of records to drive towards improved quality of these data to allow for the census process to be cheaper and of a better quality.

*NOTE: UNFPA does partner with countries with well-functioning population registries (Denmark) that have agreed to help countries that would like to move in this direction. In any case, UNFPA highlighted that rushing to collect data in 7 days that should be taken in 1 month will affect quality assessment of data. UNFPA stressed the importance of being careful in planning;*



**CAPI** – Any practical suggestions for a) storage of the tablets for 8-10 days of training sessions, b) number of census centers during the enumeration process – not as many would be needed as for PAPI, c) what is the rule of thumb between the training of enumerators and actual start of census. Haiti found a location in a private company that has 24hrs electricity, AC, security. Each of 20,000 tablets were checked and entered in a database that tracks the movement of the tablet. Every department is equipped (electricity, internet, security) to receive the tablets. 800 IT technicians for every 35 enumerators – role of IT personnel to download the questionnaire, interactive map. UNFPA stressed that this question could be responded to in both the affirmative as well as the negative. In Colombia an online training tool is used. Individuals are expected to pass the first online training, with full description of what they are expected to do. In Haiti, the training is done at the statistical level first, followed by train the trainers training. He indicated that a model of having 2 trainers per site (one master trainer and one other trainer) is applied. A maximum number of 35 persons are trained per site. The training usually runs for a period of 20 days. During training, only training materials are downloaded unto the tablet. Each training center receives tablets based on numbers needed. Data collection should not begin any later than 1 week after training. To save on time, the contract with trainers should be draft and signed at the beginning of training.



# SESSION 22: CENSUS DATA DISAGGREGATION BY MIGRATORY STATUS CONT'D

The Guyana advised that the practice of offering training allowances and travel allowances was discontinued in Guyana after it was frowned upon by international partners. The Curacao delegate advised that training allowances are paid, although this does not include a travel allowance. This allowance is paid upon satisfactorily completion of training. In the Cayman Islands persons are paid a stipend for traveling, as part of a contract, similarly to St. Vincent & the Grenadines

### In what way may management and control procedures differ or be the same using capi for census or for a household survey?

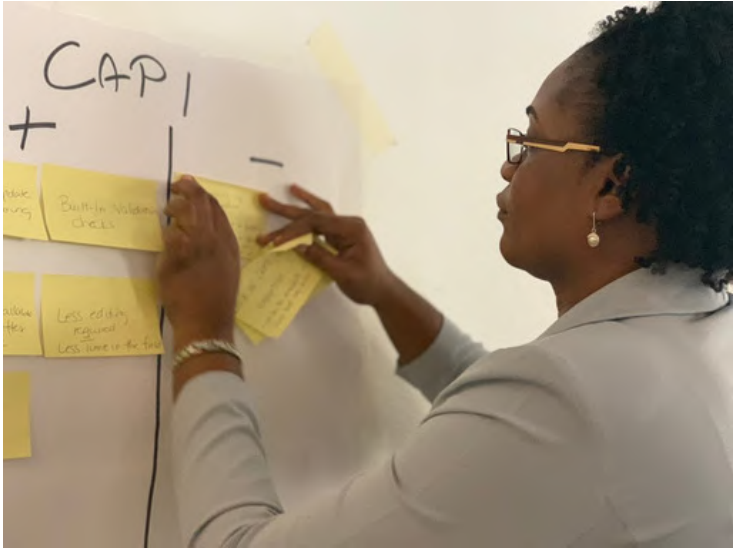
The Bermuda delegate indicated that it is treated the same.

Do you still have paper version for the census? Yes, as backup for areas with security issues, as backup for use in remote areas where there will be difficulty to charge devices and for unexpected weather considerations.

Education level for field workers - high school graduates

**Is the supervisor application connected to head office to allow for tracking at aggregate level?** UNFPA advised that indeed the supervision application is connected to head office to allow for tracking at aggregate level; with any inconsistencies being corrected at the office.

The moment the data is in the supervisor's laptop, a copy of the raw data goes to headquarters in the city as an automatic back up of raw data. If data is corrected and resent, the corrected version is restored as back up. Enumerators have no authority to edit data. Data goes to the supervisor who must spot any errors and bring it to the attention of the enumerator to do corrections, if required. As part of the Virtual Private Network (VPN), each staff member has a user code. A supervisor can view the real time progress of the census, inclusive of the number of houses covered.



# SESSION 23: GEODEMOGRAPHIC (APPLICATION GEOSPATIAL OF DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR USE IN SITUATIONS OF EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS)

**Presenter: Pablo Salazar, Regional P&D adviser for Latin America**

After the earthquake in Ecuador, there was an urgent need for estimation for MISP response, i.e. a set of priority activities for reproductive health that should be implemented in the initial phase of an emergency response. The UNSD data also does not include countries with less than 100.000 people so population projections can be a bottleneck in small countries. If specific ages are needed the data traditionally presented is per age group and sometimes you need other aggregation to look at trends and impact. For humanitarian projections, data for smaller units is needed (not for common public use). Following this experience, a platform was build that can be used by other countries. Data and maps are on the cloud in Ecuador to utilize for training and sharing purposes in case of humanitarian response as no internet is needed to access the information. You can select the affected area (draw it on the map) and then you instantly get the information selected such as all women of a specific age in this area in a specific year. It can give the best estimates to plan emergency response and UNFPA can support countries with implementation. Good use of population projections can also facilitate effective resource mobilization. The first leg of the process has to be office activities that examine the basis of identifying the enumeration activities.

The view was expressed that one has to consider the size of all the enumeration areas, in comparison to the total geographic area. It was highlighted that if the enumeration area is too big, one would have to do segmentation; allowing that area to be divided into two or three sectors. If the size of the enumeration area remains reasonable for the enumerator to complete in time, one has no need to effect changes. If it is less than 0.8 one needs to cover it with another enumerator. If it is over 0.2 one needs to subdivide it. UNFPA stressed that one starts on the basis of the data that one has available.

## **Why maintain enumeration areas when countries have constitutional divisions which can be used to compare data from several censuses?**

Enumeration areas are not maintained if they no longer suit the needs or are too large to manage. The introduction of electronic devices provides opportunity to amend existing procedures. NSOs are sometimes trying to maintain EAs which may not work with the introduction of CAPI.



## SESSION: 24. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

**Presenter: Sabrina Juran**

**Technical Specialist, Population Census and Geospatial Data, UNFPA**

### **Summary presentation:**

Presentation addressed how location of hospitals can be mapping, how location of pregnant women in a humanitarian setting can be mapped, how the location of migrants can be mapped, etc.

The calculation of Women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning met was addressed as part of presentation.

The presentation indicated that mapping seeks to address, among others, issues such as: Contraceptive prevalent rate; Contraceptive prevalent rate, for modern methods; Unmet need for family planning; and the Proportion of demand for family planning satisfied. It was stressed that the data gathered as part of mapping allows one to graphically see on a map the needs and unmet needs across a geographical area as well as the inequalities that exist within such geographical areas. DHS and small areas estimation methods were addressed as part of the presentation.

### **DISCUSSION**

Discussions centered around how census data used to address the areas highlighted in the presentation: Contraceptive prevalent rate; Contraceptive prevalent rate, for modern methods; Unmet need for family planning; and the Proportion of demand for family planning satisfied; among others.





# SESSION: 25 WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS AND CLOSING REMARKS

**Presenter: Seth Broekman**

## Summary presentation:

Seth Broekman guided this session by making a 1-slide presentation on the 'way forward':

- NSOs invited to share their costed population & housing census planning docs, including technical assistance needs with UNFPA, ECLAC & CARICOM for compilation & circulation with development partners including CANADA, CDB and DFID at their earliest possible.
- Development partners to map their comparative advantages in support to population & housing census and will coordinate their technical & financial support to make optimal use of the available resources for the Caribbean region including south- south cooperation.
- UNFPA, ECLAC & CARICOM commit to reviewing the planning documents for quality and cost-efficiency purposes and to collect feedback from the development partners.
- UNFPA further commits to advocate for and provide technical and financial support for the planning and implementation of the 2020 census round within its comparative advantage.

## DISCUSSION

Participants were asked if the 'way forward' adequately reflects their needs and if they can commit to such next steps. There was consensus among participants that the way forward, as outlined in the presentation, will be supported.

UNFPA extended thanks to all those involved in supporting the conduct of the workshop, inclusive of the facilitators, the team in Haiti (for sharing their rich experiences), persons in HQ, the national Statistics Office and the UNFPA team in Fiji (for the video produced) and all the participants.



Mr. Sam Kutnick  
Statistics Advisor  
Department for International Development (DFID)

# ANNEX



**Annex 1:** AGENDA

**Annex 2:** PARTICIPANT'S LIST

**Annex 3:** PARTICIPANT'S SURVEY RESPONSES

## Agenda

Time	Activities and Main Contents	Modality	Presenter	Rapporteur
<b>8 April</b>	<b>Day 1 - CENSUS PLANNING</b>			
08:30-09:00	Registration			Alecia Timoll
09:00-09:45	<b>1. Opening session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Welcome remarks</li> <li>● Objectives and Expectations of the Workshop</li> </ul>	Plenary	Seth Broekman	Denise Blackstock
09:45-10:45	<b>2. Census Strategies &amp; support</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CARICOM Regional Census Strategy</li> <li>● UNFPA Census Support Strategy for the 2020 Census Round                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Introduction of UNFPA's support strategy and census plus thematic fund, including focus on GIS in census and utilization of geospatial information from census</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● ECLAC Census support</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	Roger Roopchand Sabrina Juran Francis Jones	
10:45-11:00	<i>Tea break &amp; group photo</i>			
11:00-13:00	<b>3. Planning of Census - Operations</b> <i>Experiences from Guatemala &amp; Haiti: Strategies of cost reducing, budgeting, fund raising, examples of funds management by UNFPA, fiduciary risks</i>	Presentation and Q&A	Carlos Valencia Pablo Salazar	Denise Blackstock
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>			
14:00-15:00	<b>4. Planning of Census (Gantt chart &amp; risk management matrix)</b> <i>Introduction to planning tools by UNFPA and census stages in which UNFPA (HQ, RO, SRO) can provide support.</i>	Presentation and Q&A	<b>Afternoon moderator: Dr. Gale Archibald</b>  Marie Beauchamps Pablo Salazar	Tisa Grant
15:00-15:15	<i>Tea break</i>			
15:15-16:00	<b>5. Questionnaire Design and Planning</b> <i>Joint census planning for international harmonization, including references to CRVS, migration and disability</i>	Presentation and Q&A	Roger Roopchand Pablo Salazar	Tisa Grant
16:00-17:00	<b>6. Daily reflections - planning and technical assistance needs</b> <i>Application of Gantt chart to national census. Identification of technical assistance needs in individual stages</i>	Individual sessions	UNFPA & ECLAC	

Time	Activities and Main Contents	Modality	Presenter	Rapporteur
<b>9 April</b>	<b>DAY 2 CENSUS IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
08:30-09:15	<b>7.Planning of Census - Procurement</b> Critical success factors & available UNFPA procurement support services	Skype	<b>Morning moderator: Mr. Sean O'Brien</b>  Monica Lay Alzamora	Judith Brielle
9:15-11:00	<b>8. Implementation of Census Operations</b> <i>Operational design towards modernization through a new ICT-based framework. Hybrid Census approaches</i>	Presentation and Q&A	Pablo Salazar Lenin Aguinaga	
11:00-11:15	<i>Tea Break</i>			
11:15-13:00	<b>9. Implementation of Geographic Information Systems in Census</b> <i>GIS in mapping; in enumeration and quality control; and in data analysis and dissemination</i>	Presentation and Q&A	Sabrina Juran Marie Beauchamps	Judith Brielle
13:00-13:45	<i>Lunch Break</i>			
13:45-14:45	<b>10. Census Planning - communications and risk management</b> <i>Focus on Awareness Raising and Publicity for the census - prior to census for participation &amp; post census for data utilization, including the impact of social media and Proxy publicity in difficult areas – examples of Haiti and Pacific Islands</i>	Video presentation, Skype & plenary discussion	<b>Afternoon moderator: Mrs. Gaile Gray-Phillip</b>  Etienne Leue Laghdaf Cheikh Malainine	Adler Bynoe
14:45- 15:45	<b>11. South-South in the 2020 Census Round</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Cases of South to South cooperation</i></li> <li>● <i>Identifying South-South Opportunities among Caribbean countries.</i></li> </ul>	Plenary discussion	Pablo Salazar Sabrina Juran	
15:45-16:00	<i>Tea Break</i>			
16:00-16:30	<b>12. Daily reflections - planning and technical assistance needs</b> <i>Identification of TA needs, potential stakeholders to involve, timeline, etc.</i>	Individual sessions	UNFPA & ECLAC	Adler Bynoe
16:30-17:00	<b>13. Midpoint Evaluation</b> <i>Identification of potential adjustments to agenda based on current discussion</i>	Plenary session	Sabrina Juran	

Time	Activities and Main Contents	Modality	Presenter	Rapporteur
<b>10 April</b>	<b>DAY 3 - CENSUS EVALUATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE</b>			
09:00- 11:00	<b>14A. Planning for Quality Assurance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types of quality assurance, including pilot census</li> <li>Global framework for Quality Census</li> <li>Planning and Conducting a PES</li> <li>Examples of planning and implementing assurance in the Caribbean region</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	<b>Morning moderator: Ms. Kim Saunders</b>  Pablo Salazar Laghdaf Cheikh Malainine Lenin Aguinaga	Aurora Noguera-Ramkissoon
11:00-11:15	<i>Tea Break</i>			
11:15-12:30	<b>14B. Planning for Quality Assurance</b> <i>Continuation</i>	Presentation and Q&A	Pablo Salazar	Aurora Noguera-Ramkissoon
12:30-13:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>			
13:30-14:30	<b>15. Data validation, editing, imputation and processing</b> <i>Principles, lessons learnt and best practices</i> <i>Real example of cleaned data set from the Caribbean region</i>	Presentation and Q&A	<b>Afternoon moderator: Mr. Adolphus Laidlow</b>  Francis Jones Lenin Aguinaga	Alecia Timoll
14:30-15:30	<b>16. Census products and data dissemination</b> <i>Promoting use of census data through the timely release of a comprehensive range of census outputs (including census tables and reports; interactive tabulation e.g. through REDATAM; anonymized samples of records; microdata labs)</i>			
15:30-15:45	<i>Tea Break</i>			
15:45-16:45	<b>17. Statistical Disclosure Control for Censuses</b> <i>Challenges, methods and strategies for tables; interactive tables; and microdata</i>	Presentation and Q&A	Francis Jones	Alecia Timoll
16:45-17:15	<b>18. Daily reflections - planning and technical assistance needs</b> <i>Identification of TA needs, potential stakeholders to involve, timeline, etc.</i>	Individual sessions	UNFPA & ECLAC	

Time	Activities and Main Contents	Modality	Presenter	Rapporteur
<b>April 11</b>	<b>DAY 4 - UTILIZATION OF CENSUS DATA</b>			
08:30-10:00	<b>19. Census and SDGs – Geospatial Use Cases</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using Small Area Estimation (SAE) for SDG disaggregation</li> <li>Using census data to estimate access to EmONC</li> <li>Sub-national analysis of key development indicators</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	<b>Morning moderator: Ms. Jessica Campbell</b>  Sabrina Juran	Denise Blackstock
10:00-11:00	<b>20. Census Data Platforms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population Data Platform</li> <li>Redatam</li> <li>CARICOM Census e-portal</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	Sabrina Juran Roger Roopchand Francis Jones	
11:00- 11:15	<i>Tea Break</i>			
11:15-12:30	<b>21. Census data disaggregation by disability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to Washington Group Questions on Disability</li> <li>Census data disaggregation by disability – challenges of 2010 Census round</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	Pablo Salazar Francis Jones	Tisa Grant
14:00-14:30	<b>22. Census data disaggregation by migratory status</b> Core Questions for Migration	Plenary discussion	Sabrina Juran	
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>			
14:00-15:00	<b>23. Population Projections</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population projections</li> <li>Subnational Population projections</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	<b>Afternoon moderator: Ms. Desiree Helder</b>	Judith Brielle
15:00-15:45	<b>24. Global and regional framework indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICPD/MCPD indicators</li> <li>SDG Indicator 5.6.1 &amp; 5.6.2</li> </ul>	Presentation and Q&A	Pablo Salazar	
15:45-16:00	<i>Tea Break</i>			
16:00-16:15	<b>25. Daily reflections - planning and technical assistance needs</b>	Individual sessions & Plenary discussion	Seth Broekman	Adler Bynoe
16:15-16:45	<b>26. Workshop recommendations and Closing remarks</b>			
16:45-17:00	<b>27. Evaluation of Workshop and Closure</b>			

## List of participants

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# EVALUATION SURVEY RESULTS

UNFPA, ECLAC and CARICOM Workshop on  
"Strengthening Statistical Capacity for Census and SDGs in the Caribbean"

1/3

## SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

73%



Government –  
National Statistics  
Office/Department

10%



Regional  
organization

17%



United Nations  
organization

## MEETING GOALS & OBJECTIVES



NEARLY MET: 3%

MET: 67%

EXCEEDED 30%

## PACE/LENGTH OF WORKSHOP

FAIR: 13%

EXCELLENT: 17%

GOOD: 70%

## WORKSHOP EFFECTIVENESS

EXCELLENT 30%

GOOD 70%

## TOPIC SELECTION

 28/30

28 respondents did not feel any of the topics were basic.

2 respondents identified (i) Questionnaire design and development; and (ii) GIS as non-essential as non-essential.

## COMPLEXITY

 26/30

26 respondents did not feel any agenda items were above their level of expertise

3 respondents identified (i) GIS; (ii) small area estimation; (iii) statistical disclosure methods; and (iv) geospatial technologies.

## RELEVANCE

 25/30

25 respondents did not feel any agenda items should have been removed.

5 respondents identified (i) Global and regional framework indicators; (ii) Census Products; (iii) Census data disaggregated by disability and migration status; (iv) South-South; and (v) PES

## APPLICABILITY

 10/30

10 respondents did not feel that any items/topics should be added to the agenda.

20 respondents identified: Training strategies; Fieldwork, Population Projections, migration disaggregation, CAPI Applications Survey Solutions, CS Pro and Enumerator Training

## FACILITIES

3%



Excellent

17%



Good

60%



Fair

20%



Poor

## Most useful topics:

- CAPI
- Census Data Disaggregation By Disability
- Census Data Platforms
- Census planning - Operations
- Census Project Management
- Census Strategies & Support
- Data validation editing imputation and processing
- Dissemination of Results
- Gantt Chart
- Implementation of Geographic Information Systems in Census
- Post Enumeration Survey
- Procurement
- Quality Assurance
- REDATAM
- Risk Management Matrix
- South-south cooperation in census
- Statistical Disclosure

## Agenda topics that could be added:

- Fieldwork
- Population Projections and the migration disaggregation
- CAPI Applications Inhouse developed (Haiti etc.) vs. Survey Solutions, CSPro
- Enumerator Training
- Gaining buy in from the political directorate
- Budgeting
- CAPI Software Options
- Linking the SDG's to the Census Questionnaire
- Developing a census strategic plan and budgeting
- Organization of census operations as it relates to human resources, the recommendations or best practices for hierarchical structures and outlines of the duties of each post.
- Media training
- Donor coordination
- Needs assessment
- Confidentiality issues and statistical legislation

## Thematic areas that required more in-depth capacity building interventions

- CAPI
- Census planning
- Census products
- Communications and advocacy
- Data dissemination and visualization
- Data validation, editing imputations, processing; post enumeration survey
- disclosure control
- Gantt chart
- Mapping and GIS Questionnaire development
- Planning for quality assurance
- Post Enumeration Surveying
- Procurement
- Quality assurance and post enumeration surveys.
- Redatam
- Risk Management
- SAE
- SDG reporting Samoa Pathway and other relevant frameworks
- Spatial mapping

## Recommended improvements for future planning

- **PREPARATION AND TIMING**
  - Have countries prepare a needs assessment before coming and after so as to compare the impact the workshop had on the training.
  - Keep the session times a bit shorter so as to allow for optimum concentration
  - Make it longer. Too much crammed into 4 days, energy and interest levels dropped.
  - The time frame could be adjusted a bit to send a bit more time on some of the topics covered.
  - Workshop materials could be shared earlier if possible to allow for review, consultation with knowledgeable staff to gain relevant information and formulation of questions prior to attendance.
  - Incorporate spacing on agenda so that persons can have an afternoon to visit and tour the locale
- **FOLLOW-UP**
  - I recommend organizing a few follow up virtual discussions and meetings to facilitate sharing among the countries, perhaps even inviting a couple to present to others in a webinar format, their own best practices and experiences, etc. Haiti is an excellent candidate for this.