



Population & Housing Census 8 Suriname - 2013



*Seminar on
“Uses of Technologies in Census and Statistical Operations”
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Census 8 info

- Census date: August 13th 2012
- Census base counting period:
Aug 13th – Sept 24th 2013
- Census Post Enumeration Survey:
Oct 5th – Nov 3th 2013
- Launch of Census preliminary results:
Jan 25th 2013
- De Jure population: 534.189
- De Facto population: 549.657
- Census 7 – 2004 results:
■ De Jure: 492.829

Phases of Census 8

1. Planning and Preparation
2. Census Cartography
3. Recruitment, Training and Counting
4. Data processing
5. Analysis and Publication
6. Publicity
7. Evaluation & Quality control
8. Documentation

Planning and Preparation

This included:

- Composition of a census (management) team
- Decision on the census date
- The preparation of a budget and project plan
- Designing a questionnaire and prepare a tabulation plan
- Determining the required workload and staff
- Meetings with stakeholders on topics such as the content of the questionnaire
- Regarding the census legislation where necessary adjust
- Possibly attract necessary personnel in the planning phase (eg listers, mappers)
- Planning a quality control system & logistics

Census Cartography:

Arcview 10.0 software, Garmin GPS, Brunton GPS

Based on fieldwork activities of teams of listing and mapping personnel.

Prior to the census:

- Inventory of what is needed with regards to maps (and what is missing)
- Inventory of what is needed with regards to material
- If necessary, purchase of maps (digital or hard copy)
- Verification and updating of existing maps through fieldwork (listing and mapping)
- Demarcation of enumeration blocks within a jurisdiction
- Updating of existing enumeration blocks
- Production of maps for field workers who carried out census activities.

Recruitment, Training and Counting

- Field tests
- Dress rehearsal
- Registration & Training
- Actual Enumeration & Logistics:

Enumeration period:

Preferably 2-3 weeks (shortest possible duration), because of concerns of respondent recall.

Logistics:

Several logistic operations for the population/ groups to be counted:

- Setting up census field offices (central locations for census field workers in a resort)
- Preparing packages, daily workloads
- Distribution of field material
- Organization of transport.
- Operation goldfields/mines: persons residing in the so-called gold fields
- Interior operations: other operations in the interior e.g villages, camps

Special groups:

- Diplomats
- Persons residing in institutions (institutional population)
- The homeless

Data processing

■ Manual part

- The acceptance and screening of the questionnaires
- Manual editing and coding

■ Computer part

Data Entry: in CSPro 4.1 (Census and Survey Processing Software)

- Recommended by the UN as a good data processing tool

Strengths:

- Strong in input of data
- Ability to detect errors using main and verification data entry
- Strong in programming of checks on data, during and after data entry
- Suitable for producing of basic tables
- Free software

Steps of data processing:

- Data entry program
- Data editing program
- Tabulation plan

Production of tables

The dress rehearsal data, to test the program and adapted for the actual census data

Production of analysis tables

Not necessarily intended for publication

More for detecting possible errors in the data

Production of publication tables

A predetermined set of tables, based on a tabulation plan.

By default, produced nationwide, by district and “ressort”.

Analysis and Publication

- The tables are evaluated in terms of consistency, plausibility
- Analysis of the basic data with use of accuracy indices (Whipple's, Meyers, UN Age Sex accuracy Index)
- Produce and publish a report with preliminary figures
- Producing various publications with detailed tables

Publicity

A Publicity firm was hired to promote Census 8, by creating and broadcasting different programs with census information, via different media

- Motivate the population to respond
- Disseminate information about the purpose and usefulness of the census information
- Create support
- Help with dissemination of the results

Evaluation & Quality control

- 1) Through comparison of census data with data from administrative sources.
- 2) By carrying out the Post Enumeration Survey
 - As soon as possible after the census (because of possible recall problems of respondents)
 - Based on a sample of census enumeration blocks
 - Recount of all households in the selected enumeration blocks with a shortened questionnaire
 - Intended to make estimates of the percentage 'missed persons' in the census
 - Matching of PES with Census Results, at household and individual level for all households and individuals in the PES
 - Provides an estimate of 'under coverage' (or maybe even 'over coverage') in the actual census.

Documentation

- Important in any survey or research
- Documentation of methodology, definitions, procedures, decisions, concepts, final versions, lessons learned
- Important as a reference for others who have to execute the census in the future. Censuses usually take place every 10 years; no guarantee that the same people will be available in management.
- Also, recall of those who have prepared and implemented latest census.

The End
Thank you for your attention