

**CARICOM REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE  
2020 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS  
IN THE CARIBBEAN**



**Leave NO ONE Behind...  
EVERYONE COUNTS...  
And MUST Be Counted.**

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat  
Georgetown, Guyana

August 2018



Population and  
Housing Census  
2020 Round



**Copyright© 2018 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat**

## PREFACE

The CARICOM Regional Census Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census forms the basis for the traditional regionally-coordinated approach to supporting the execution of the Census in the Caribbean Community. This strategy document commences with the context of statistical cooperation in CARICOM that is grounded in the wider regional integration agenda, aimed at achieving resilient economies and sustainable economic growth and development for all countries and specifically for the development of the people of CARICOM.

The historical perspective that has laid the foundation for the current regionally-coordinated approach that has been executed by the CARICOM Secretariat since the 1980 Census Round is explored. The experiences, challenges and best practices of the 2010 Census Round is presented, specifically from the 2010 Census Symposium that provided a forum to critically analyse these experiences in so far that they can lead to a more efficient experience and a relevant and cost-effective regional strategy to support countries. The proposed regional census strategy is also presented and it includes the elements that are to be supported, a draft budget, draft work plan and a results framework.

It is already the case that the CARICOM Secretariat has received some funding support from one International Development Partner, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), through a Common Census Framework 2.0 Project – Support to Regionally-Coordinated Census in CARICOM.

Critically, some countries of the region have recently experienced natural disasters leading to devastation of infrastructure which negatively impacted the lives of the people of CARICOM. Evidently, there is a vital role for the Population and Housing Census in rebuilding as well as mitigating the effects of such disasters. Disseminating and analysing these results and promoting the use of the census data underscore the regional strategy of support.

The strategy therefore contains a menu of interventions and it is hoped that more partners can come on board after reviewing the support that is required to assist CARICOM Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the production of census data that would undoubtedly contribute to improving the lives of the people of CARICOM.

**CONTENTS**

	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>i-iii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1-12</b>
<b>SECTION 1: AN OVERVIEW OF KEY CONTEXTUAL ISSUES THAT INFORM THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN CARICOM</b>	
<b>1.1 THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) .....</b>	<b>13-14</b>
<b>1.2 THE CARICOM REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (RSDS) AND THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND: .....</b>	<b>14-19</b>
1.2.1 Political Support to Statistics in CARICOM .....	14-18
1.2.2 Early Political Support to the Establishment of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) .....	18-19
<b>1.3 THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND AND THE NATURAL DISASTERS OF 2017</b>	<b>19-20</b>
<b>1.4 THE REGIONALLY-COORDINATED APPROACH TO CENSUS-TAKING IN CARICOM: .....</b>	<b>20-28</b>
1.4.1 Overview of the History of Census-taking in CARICOM .....	20-26
1.4.2 Benefits of the Regionally-Coordinated Approach .....	26-27
1.4.3 Organisation of the Regional Census Strategy .....	27-28
<b>1.5 KEY NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS THAT INFORM THE CENSUS: .....</b>	<b>28-34</b>
1.5.1 National Context .....	28-30
1.5.2 <i>The Regional Context -</i>	
1.5.2.1 The CARICOM Integration Agenda .....	30
1.5.3 <i>The International Context -</i>	31-34
1.5.3.1 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development .....	31-32
1.5.3.2 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) .	32-33
1.5.3.3 SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA PATHWAY) ...	33-34
<b>1.6 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS: ....</b>	<b>34-38</b>
1.6.1 <i>Rationale for the Conduct of the Census -</i>	
1.6.1.1 What is a Population and Housing Census? .....	34

1.6.2	The Census and an Integrated National Statistical System .....	34-35
1.6.3	The United Nations (UN) Resolution on the 2020 Census Programme .....	35-37
1.7	CONCLUSION .....	37-38
<b>SECTION 2: A REVIEW OF THE 2010 CENSUS ROUND - INFORMING THE 2020 REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY</b>		
2.1	INTRODUCTION .....	39
2.2	SUPPORT TO THE CARICOM REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY -2000/10: .....	39-41
2.2.1	Support to the 2010 Census Round in CARICOM .....	39-41
2.3	CARICOM CENSUS SYMPOSIUM REVIEW OF THE 2010 CENSUS ROUND: .....	41-55
2.3.1	2010 Census Symposium- Objectives .....	41-42
2.3.2	Planning and Management of the Census .....	42-43
2.3.3	Mapping Readiness/GIS .....	43-44
2.3.4	Data Capture/ Processing .....	44-45
2.3.5	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) .....	45-46
2.3.6	<i>Communication and Advocacy</i> .....	46-47
2.3.6.1	Public Figures and Personalities .....	46
2.3.6.2	User Consultations .....	46
2.3.6.3	Advocacy Materials .....	47
2.3.6.4	Outreach to Schools at Primary and Secondary Levels .....	47
2.3.6.5	Focussed Targeting on Specific Audiences .....	47
2.3.6.6	Messages, Motorcades and the use of Popular Artistes .....	47
2.3.6.7	High Level Forum on Statistics .....	47
2.3.7	<i>Enumeration</i> - .....	48-51
2.3.7.1	Challenges and Best Practices in Enumerating Specific Communities .....	48
2.3.7.2	Crime-prone areas .....	48-49
2.3.7.3	Dishonest Enumerators .....	49
2.3.7.4	Snap General Elections .....	49
2.3.7.5	Enumerating Population that speak languages other than English and Surinamese Dutch .....	49

2.3.7.6	Treatment of Gated Communities .....	49-50
2.3.7.7	Challenges with Identification Badges, Dropouts, Poor Quality Work and Other Issues .....	50
2.3.7.8	Non-national Students.....	50
2.3.7.9	Timing of the Census .....	50
2.3.7.10	Adjustments and Contingency Planning .....	50-51
2.3.7.11	Selection, Training and Supervision of Enumerators .....	51
2.3.8	<i>Dissemination, Analysis and Use of Census Data -</i> .....	51-56
2.3.8.1	Development of a Dissemination Plan .....	51-54
2.3.8.2	Census Data Analysis and Use .....	54-56
<b>2.4</b>	<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>56-57</b>

### **SECTION 3: THE CARICOM REGIONALLY-COORDINATED STRATEGY FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND**

<b>3.1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>KEY AREAS REQUIRING SUPPORT IN THE REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>REGIONAL STRATEGY 2020 CENSUS ROUND -OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED: .....</b>	<b>59-60</b>
3.3.1	Objectives .....	59
3.3.2	Results to be Achieved .....	59-60
<b>3.4</b>	<b>KEY ELEMENTS FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND REGIONALLY- COORDINATED STRATEGY:.....</b>	<b>60-67</b>
3.4.1	<i>Harmonising, Coordination and Monitoring</i> .....	61-62
3.4.1.1	Regional Office -Human Resources .....	62
3.4.1.2	Convene Regional Meetings/Undertake Country Visits- Coordinating and Monitoring .....	62
3.4.1.3	Other Expenses .....	62
3.4.2	<i>Census Management/Organisation -</i> .....	63
3.4.2.1	Support to workshop(s) on Census Management and Census Organisation and Administration .....	63
3.4.2.2	Development of a Project Management Framework .....	63
3.4.3	<i>Common Questionnaire and Methodology</i> .....	63-64
3.4.3.1	Preparation of Common Census Questionnaire 2020 .....	64
3.4.3.2	Provide Support to adapt/develop common questionnaire .....	64

3.4.3.3	Preparation of Common Census Methodology .....	64
3.4.3.4	Provide in-country support on metadata development .....	64
3.4.4.	<i>Mapping/Geographic Information System (GIS) - .....</i>	<i>64-65</i>
3.4.4.1	Provide Support to Mapping/GIS .....	64-65
3.4.4.2	Prepare Manual/adapt 2010 Template .....	65
3.4.4.3	Enable a Common Approach to Census Mapping/GIS .....	65
3.4.5	<i>Census Data Collection/Data Processing .....</i>	<i>65-66</i>
3.4.5.1	Development of a Management System for CAPI .....	65-66
3.4.5.2	Strengthen Capabilities in CAPI .....	66
3.4.5.3	Equipment/Software .....	66
3.4.5.4	Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous .....	66
3.4.6	<i>Census Data Analysis, Use and Dissemination .....</i>	<i>66-67</i>
3.4.6.1	Upgrading/expansion of Census-e-portal .....	66
3.4.6.2	Data preparation for analysis plus CCS IT/statistician .....	67
3.4.6.3	Strengthen Capabilities in Census Data Analysis .....	67
3.4.6.4	Software development and reuse .....	67
3.4.6.5	Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous .....	67
3.4.7	Technical Working Group Functioning .....	67
3.4.8	Communication and Advocacy .....	67
<b>3.5</b>	<b>WORK ALREADY COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS: .....</b>	<b>67-70</b>
3.5.1	Common Census Questionnaire .....	67-69
3.5.2	Training on Disability Statistics .....	69-70
3.5.3	Mapping Preparation- Exploration of Availability of Satellite Imagery .....	70
<b>3.6</b>	<b>THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND - THE WAY FORWARD .....</b>	<b>60-92</b>

**LIST OF TABLES:**

<b>TABLE 1</b>	<b>ESTIMATED YEAR OF CONDUCT OF THE CENSUS BY MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</b>
<b>TABLE 2</b>	<b>SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE 2020 CENSUS REGIONALLY-COORDINATED STRATEGY</b>
<b>TABLE 3</b>	<b>RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>
<b>TABLE 4</b>	<b>WORK PLAN FOR THE REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY</b>
<b>TABLE 5</b>	<b>COMMON CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE</b>

-----



**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AB	Antigua and Barbuda
ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AI	Anguilla
BB	Barbados
BH	The Bahamas
BM	Bermuda
BZ	Belize
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCS	CARICOM Secretariat
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COFAP	Council for Finance and Planning
COFCOR	Council for Foreign and Community Relations
COHSOD	Council for Human and Social Development
CONSLE	Council for National Security and Law Enforcement
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CSS	CARICOM Statistical System
CSM	CARICOM Single Market
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
DAPPS	Demographic Analysis and Population Project System
DFID	Department for International Development
DM	Dominica
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GD	Grenada
GIS	Geographic Information System



GPS	Global positioning systems
GY	Guyana
HGC	Conference of Heads of Government (of the Caribbean Community)
JM	Jamaica
KN	St. Kitts and Nevis
KY	Cayman Islands
LC	Saint Lucia
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDPs	International Development Partners
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MS	Montserrat
NCO	National Census Officers
NCR	National Census Reports
NSO	National Statistical Office
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-First Century
PDA	Personal Data Assistants
POA	Programme of Action
PRASC	Project for the Regional Advancement of Statistics in the Caribbean
RCCC	Regional Census Coordinating Committee
REDATAM	REtrieval of DATa for small Areas by Microcomputer
RPG	Regional Public Good
RSDS	Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics
RSP	Regional Statistics Programme
RSTM	Regional Special Topic Monograph
RSWP	Regional Statistical Work Programme
SCCS	Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians
SCOAS	Statistical Coordinating and Advisory Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States

SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SR	Suriname
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
US	United States Dollars
USA	United States of America
UWI	University of the West Indies
VC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
VG	Virgin Islands (British)
WG	Washington City Group on Disability Statistics



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## CARICOM REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE 2020 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN THE CARIBBEAN

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Common Market was established by the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1973. CARICOM consists of fifteen (15) Member States and five (5) Associate Members with a total population of approximately seventeen million people. The Member States are: Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; St. Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The Associate Members are Anguilla; Bermuda; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The main objective of CARICOM is to promote economic integration, human and social development and security and the rule of law among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy. The Regional and National Statistical Systems must disseminate relevant and reliable statistics in a timely manner to guide decision-making by users/policy-makers.

The vital role of statistics in the development of CARICOM has been long recognised. The establishment by the Fourth Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers<sup>1</sup> of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) in 1974, acting within the framework of the Treaty Establishing the Caribbean Community, in accordance with Resolution No. 54/74/4 and subject to the general supervision of Council, was with the recognition of the importance of adequate, high quality and comparable statistics to countries of CARICOM and to fuel the regional integration agenda.

#### POLITICAL SUPPORT TO STATISTICS – ENDORSEMENT OF THE CARICOM REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (RSDS)

The Thirty-Ninth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government (HGC) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) endorsed the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS). This endorsement by the 39<sup>th</sup> HGC was preceded by the high-level endorsement at the Thirty-Eighth HGC in July 2017 of the preparation and outline of the CARICOM RSDS, and of the Action Plan for Statistics in the Caribbean at the Thirty-Seventh HGC in 2016<sup>2</sup>. The Action Plan consisted of specific actions to be taken by Governments to enable improvements in the availability of statistics for evidence-based decision-making. The CARICOM RSDS is the overarching framework for the development of Statistics in the Region for the 2030 Agenda period with an overarching theme of, “*Building Resilience of the Caribbean Community*”.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Community Council of Ministers has now replaced this Council as the second highest Organ of the Community to the Conference of Heads of Government

<sup>2</sup> Presented by the Member State of Grenada, the Action Plan was developed by the SCCS.

In the Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons<sup>3</sup> to the UN Secretary General on the post-2015 development agenda (now the 2030 Agenda), a call was made for a “*data revolution for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to citizens*”. This is to ensure the availability of suitably disaggregated indicators for monitoring the goals and targets, to ensure that no one is left behind.

The High-level Panel further recommended that it is necessary to ensure that “*strong national data ecosystems* are enabled within each country for the availability of timely, high-quality statistics. *To enable the development of these data ecosystems, Statistics must be given high political priority within countries to make available resources for long-term capacity building and to provide for the monitoring of national, regional and international priorities and commitments*”. With the high-level political endorsement of the CARICOM RSDS by Heads of Government, statistics in the Region has obtained high political priority as recommended by the Panel. The endorsement of the CARICOM RSDS also implies high-level commitment and endorsement by Member States to the conduct of Population and Housing Censuses across the region. The CARICOM RSDS with its strategic priorities, strategic objectives, corresponding strategies and enablers inclusive of the 2030 Agenda is well poised to enable the availability of data, to ensure that *no one is left behind*, and equitable development is achievable.

The RSDS contains strategies that can ensure long-term growth of the national statistical systems, building on initiatives already in place with *a central strategic initiative being data collection for the 2020 Census Round as a vital source of data across the entire national statistical system*. As a key activity of the CARICOM RSDS, the Population and Housing Census, is an integrated programme that embodies the guiding principles of statistical harmonisation, cooperation and the sharing of expertise in its approach to assisting countries of the Region.

In this regard, one of the Strategic Priorities of the CARICOM RSDS is, *Integrated Statistical Systems*, which contains a strategy as follows:

*Exploit the opportunities and advance the adoption and implementation of new and existing methodological frameworks and data sources, (such as CARICOM\_SIDS specific methodologies, censuses/surveys, administrative and Big Data applications).*

This strategy is consistent with the execution of censuses and surveys inclusive of the Population and Housing Census, which is a statistical activity that underscores the development of an integrated statistical system.

## **REGIONALLY-COORDINATED CENSUS-TAKING IN CARICOM**

The census plays a vital role in the national statistical system. Census data are used as benchmarks for statistical compilation. The population data are used in the calculation of indicators in economic and social statistics. Population and Household data also inform the

---

<sup>3</sup> A New Global Partnership to Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development. The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

development of sampling frames for the conduct of sample surveys. The UN Principles and Recommendations<sup>4</sup> states that the population housing census forms the basis of an integrated national statistical system. Population and Housing Censuses are a principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics as part of an integrated programme of data collection and compilation aimed at providing a comprehensive source of statistical information for economic and social development planning, administration, assessing conditions in human settlements, research and commercial and other uses.

Census-taking in CARICOM has long been noted for the use of a regionally-coordinated approach, which is a well-established and proven strategy that provides for the use of uniform concepts and definitions and a common core of questions on the census questionnaires, by all the countries, in support of the collection of high-quality comparable census data. Continuing up to the 2010 Census Round, the use of a regionally-coordinated approach in the Caribbean has characterised the efforts to provide support to countries in the preparation and conduct of their census activities to facilitate some measure of uniformity in the census results. In the period of the colonial rule, for those countries that were British colonies, while it was recognised that complete uniform practices in census-taking for all countries were not possible, practical guidelines were provided to ensure uniformity in data collection. The strategy also promotes technical cooperation and the sharing of census expertise and facilities among countries and in so doing seeks to achieve the census results in a cost-effective manner.

The regional census strategy is therefore intrinsically consistent with the principles underlying the CARICOM RSDS, particularly- *cooperation in the solving of common challenges, sharing of lessons learnt, the pooling of statistical skills, the use of regional training workshop and the sharing of equipment, expertise and other resources.*

The large and complex nature of a Population and Housing Census demands that support is provided to countries to enable them to achieve credible census results and comparable data across the region that can feed into regional and national policy formulation and decision-making.

## **PAST APPROACHES AT REGIONAL COORDINATION- THE 2000 AND 2010 CENSUS ROUND**

For the 2000 Census Round, the Community Council of Ministers (Council) approved the establishment of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC) to act as an advisory body to those responsible for the actual planning and direction of the census operations. The Council also approved a budget of US\$300,000 (Three Hundred Thousand United States dollars) that was to be contributed by Member States/Associate Members, to meet part of the overall expenditure to enable the implementation of activities in the regional census strategy.

*The 2000 Census Round was also characterised by a lack of funding from International Development Partners.* This situation was mainly due to a change in the focus of a major organisation that normally supported the conduct of Population and Housing Census, as a consequence of which, countries world over did not get the normal support anticipated.

---

<sup>4</sup> The United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census Rev 3

For the 2010 Census Round the Community Council of Ministers also approved the 2010 Census Strategy but given the financial situation of countries *relative to the 2008 economic and financial crisis, no effort was made through Council to have a central budget to which countries had to contribute to support activities in countries*. For the 2010 Census, a number of International Development Partners provided support to fund the exercise as follows:

- A more concerted effort to achieve a greater degree of uniformity in the regionally-coordinated approach saw the execution of a Common Census Framework project which was jointly funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) under the Regional Public Good facility and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland through the Department for International Development (DFID) contributed to the 2010 Census Round through a Memorandum of Understanding with the CARICOM Secretariat which provided support to activities under the Common Census Framework.
- The UNFPA also in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat, funded a number of regional activities including: the regional workshop on the Common Questionnaire outside (and before the start) of the Common Census Framework project.
- The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) also supported the 2010 Round of Censuses through the conduct of a Regional Workshop in 2007 on Census Management and Training - Mapping and Geographic Information Systems; supported advocacy activity in The Bahamas that heralded the commencement of the 2010 Census Round and participated/facilitated regional training workshops.<sup>5</sup>
- The European Union, under the Ninth European Development Fund (EDF) provided support to activities including Training in Census Data Processing and in Mapping/Geographic Information Systems.
- The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) funded four (4) regional workshops (three (3) of 7-week duration and one of a two-week duration) in Demographic Analysis that underscored training of participants in Member States, equipping them with skills relevant to the Population and Housing Census.

Given the experience of the 2010 Round, it is intended to continue the momentum of regional-coordination in census-taking for the 2020 Census Round. This approach is in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination for planning for the censuses including the rich exchange of experiences and training of staff. A major outcome can be the availability of comparable data of high quality for use in decision-making and policy-formulation. At the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the RCCC which was held in Curacao in October 2016, an outline of the strategy of support for the 2020 Census Round was presented and

---

<sup>5</sup> The Bahamas was one of the first to conduct its census in CARICOM.



approved and was also endorsed by the Forty-First Meeting of the SCCS which was also held in Curacao in 2016.

It is anticipated that all countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), 15 Member States and 5 Associate Members, will be participating in the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census. The CARICOM Secretariat will be once again implementing the regionally-coordinated census strategy for the 2020 Census Round with the support of International Development Partners that may provide direct funding to the Secretariat for the execution of activities under the regional strategy or that may collaborate in the execution of these regional activities.

**Fundamentally, it is important that countries are able to disseminate their Census results in a timely manner and that the promotion of the use/analysis of the census data is undertaken.**

## **NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS AND THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

### **BUILDING RESILIENCE**

The Population and Housing Census can provide key statistics and indicators that can help countries withstand and mitigate the impact of natural disasters. The response by governments before and after the hurricanes of 2017 can be informed by data from the Population and Housing Census including the identification of population at risk, the condition of the housing stock and location of communities that may be impacted by natural disasters.

### **DATA SAFETY**

The Natural Disasters have served as a reminder to NSOs to have built into the conduct of the population census issues pertaining to *data safety* to guard against loss of the census data and in general the statistics of the NSOs. Several countries of CARICOM have indicated their intention to use Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method in their census enumeration. Fire and water-safe equipment to store paper questionnaires if used and offsite storage of data captured in the case of CAPI should also be considered, subject to confidentiality conditions. This of course can include the use of cloud computing.

A related issue is that the Regional Statistics Programme (RSP) of the CARICOM Secretariat acts as a Central Repository for data it collects routinely from Member States. This data comprises aggregate statistics and indicators, as well as detailed trade data at the commodity level collected electronically since the 1990s and Population Census data for countries that have submitted the same from the 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census Rounds.

## **REGIONAL SUPPORT TO CENSUS TAKING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RECENT NATURAL DISASTERS**

The Member States/Associate Members that were severely hit by hurricanes in 2017 may need special support through the CARICOM regional census strategy for the 2020 Census Round. The

rebuilding efforts required by these countries due to the devastation brought about by the hurricanes and the infrastructural restoration and repairs at the private and public levels that are required to be undertaken may impact the ability to fully finance the census exercise. In particular, the **Commonwealth of Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla and British Virgin Islands** should be the focus of special assistance under the Census Strategy. The impact of the hurricanes on the NSO in Turks and Caicos Islands may also warrant extra support.

## **BENEFITS OF THE REGIONALLY-COORDINATED APPROACH**

The planning and conduct of the Censuses have been guided in CARICOM by a Regionally-Coordinated Census Programme, which attempts to develop regional public goods that are cost-effective and to utilise common procedures and instruments. Strengthened by a high degree of cooperation, the programme illustrates the commitment of countries to produce high quality data to meet their policy needs and for the advancement of the regional integration agenda. The regionally-coordinated approach has some important benefits including significant cost-savings resulting from the sharing of facilities, expertise and other resources.

## **NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTUAL ISSUES**

### **NATIONAL CONTEXT**

Most Member States have long-term development plans, medium-term development strategies or have identified national priorities for achieving sustainable growth and development. The Population and Housing Census is a key data source to inform these national strategies, plans and priorities and to monitor the achievement of development goals that can improve the lives of people in CARICOM.

At the national level, the Population and Housing Census can also enable the production of statistics for small geographic areas that can enable more effective governance through reaching people in communities and villages within countries. The Population and Housing Census is important in formulating policies in education, health, on persons with disabilities, in the identification of other vulnerable population groups, in assessing the quality of housing in countries and in delineating electoral districts.

### **REGIONAL CONTEXT**

Harmonised Statistics are needed to establish the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) and to analyse its impact. The Population and Housing Census provides benchmark information and inform the computation of statistical indicators that can be used to assess and analyse the status of the regional integration agenda relative to total population, education, health, migration etc. The provisions of the CSME such as the Free Movement of labour can be evaluated through obtaining baseline data from the Census provided appropriate questions are asked on the questionnaire.

## INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

### International Conference on Population and Development

At the international level, the United Nations coordinated an International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt, on 5–13 September 1994. Its resulting Programme of Action reflects consensus achieved on the following goals: universal education; reduction of maternal mortality; and access to reproductive and sexual health services including family planning. The ICPD Programme of Action recognises that reproductive health and rights, as well as women's empowerment and gender equality are cornerstones of population and development programmes. The Population Census data is central to the achievement of the recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action, as well as of the Framework of Actions for the follow up to the ICPD beyond 2014.

### 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2020 Census Round in CARICOM is also occurring at a time when Heads of Government of CARICOM Member States have committed to the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *The indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will rely heavily on population data and in fact the 2020 Census would be the only census that will occur during this period for CARICOM countries.*

### Samoa Pathway

In addition, at the Third International Conference of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which took place in Samoa in September 2014 in Apia, Samoa, the outcome document, SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway), reaffirmed a number of commitment made at past United Nations sustainable development conferences.

Evidently, the Population and Housing Census can provide *baseline data to monitor and report on the SDGs and the Samoa Pathway and specifically to facilitate evidence-based interventions to address the issue of 'leave no one behind', to eradicate poverty, to enable zero hunger, decent work and economic growth and also to treat with issues such as disaster risk management and climate change.*

## UN RESOLUTION ON THE 2020 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMME

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its Forty-Sixth Session held in March 2015 in New York, deliberated on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme (2015 to 2024). The Forty-Sixth UNSC endorsed the Draft Resolution on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme and submitted it to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for adoption. The Resolution on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme was adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in June 2015.

The ECOSOC<sup>6</sup> noted *inter alia*, efforts made by countries in *the 2010 census round to reduce costs, improve the quality and timeliness of census operations and the wide dissemination of their census results through the use of new methodologies and contemporary technologies* in the different phases of the census operation.

## PROPOSED TIMING OF CENSUS IN CARICOM FOR THE 2020 ROUND

Traditionally, the conduct of the census enumeration in CARICOM is distributed over a three-year period during the Census Round, starting with the year ending in zero. For the 2020 Census Round the following are the possible years for the conduct of census enumeration by countries:

Year	Countries
2020	(7) BB, BZ, BH, LC, TT, BM, KY
2021	(9) AG, DM, GD, JM, MS, VC, KN AI, VG
2022	(3) SR, GY, TC

Haiti may conduct their census in March-April 2019, their last census was in 2003<sup>7</sup>. As a Member State of CARICOM, Haiti can participate in the census activities and for the 2010 Round this Member State participated in regional census workshops as well as two (2) RCCC Meetings. Within the meetings of the RCCC, the experiences of the countries, which are conducting their census field enumeration in 2020, will be shared for the benefit of the others which will be doing their field enumeration in 2021 and 2022. The activities of the Regional Census Strategy that require support can be organised in the following inter-related parts, as follows:

- Part 1. Planning, Preparatory, Census Organisation/ Administration and Infrastructural Support Activities-** Census Questionnaire Content and Methodologies; Census Planning and Management; Mapping and Geographic Information system (GIS); Census Advocacy support;
- Part 2. Census Data Capture and Processing** – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing and related Data Processing support to assist countries to develop capabilities of their human resources;
- Part 3. Analysis, Dissemination/Communication and the Promotion of Use of Census Data and Results** – Census Publications and Dissemination products for various types of users; Data Visualisation, Data Anonymisation preparation of National and regional analytical reports including Regional Special Topic Monographs; Social Atlas and other census products.

---

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution E/RES/2015/10

<sup>7</sup> Curacao, Aruba and Saint Maarten typically participate in the annual meetings. Saint Maarten was severely hit during Hurricane Irma in 2017.

## OUTLINE OF THE 2020 CARICOM REGIONALLY-COORDINATED CENSUS STRATEGY

The Forty-First Meeting of the RCCC held in Curacao in October 2016 approved the Outline of the Regional Census Strategy to support CARICOM Member States and Associate Members in the conduct of the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census. The outline of the strategy is as follows:

### 1. HARMONISATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING

The Coordinating Mechanism that has been established throughout the past Census Rounds, is the **Regional Census Coordinating Committee**, comprising: National Census Officers and/or their deputies of Member States, Associate Members and Observer countries and representatives from regional and international organisations. The RCCC will report as is customary to the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) which in turn reports to the Community Council of Ministers and presents on relevant issues to the other Councils such as the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD).

The coordination of the census in CARICOM is the responsibility of the CARICOM Secretariat. The CARICOM Secretariat will also be the secretariat of the RCCC as is the case with the SCCS. The Regional Statistics Programme facilitates the execution of the Regional Census Strategy. It is anticipated that a Census Coordinator will be in place at the Secretariat to provide support to the execution of the regional census strategy and to the monitoring of the census planning and conduct in countries. The census does not end with the completion of the enumeration exercise in the field. It continues into the processing of the data, the dissemination, analysis and use throughout the entire national statistical system. The data are also consolidated to give a regional picture of population analysis.

Key elements of the responsibility for regional census coordination, entail organising the support that is required across the region relative to capacity-building, executing regional project activities, responding rapidly to emergency situations relative to census-taking, monitoring for the achievement of the results, and helping countries in general where required with the census activities. As part of the regional coordination, the convening of the meetings of the SCCS and the RCCC is also a key element where countries are able to report on progress, participate in south-south co-operation, share best practices and engage in problem-solving. Similar to the 2010 Round, it is hoped that additional support can be provided to the regional office to assist in implementation and monitoring through project financing.

## **2. CENSUS MANAGEMENT/ORGANISATION**

Census Management/Organisation is aimed at enabling the availability of the requisite management skills for the planning and conduct of the census. For the 2020 Census Round, focus will be on enabling the application of Project Management techniques in the management of the census which is a large and complex statistical activity. Funding permitting, efforts would be made to replicate the training provided under the 2010 Census Round in Census Administration and Organisation taking into consideration staff changes over the ten-year period. This training will therefore target staff in Member States and Associate Members that are new to Census Activity providing training on a range of topics that are critical to the Census.

## **3. COMMON CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE AND METHODOLOGY**

The 2010 Census Round, as indicated, attempted more structured harmonisation of the censuses through the execution by the CARICOM Secretariat of the jointly funded IDB/UNFPA project that focused on a common census questionnaire and methodologies. It is estimated that on average **76.1 percent of the 135 core questions** on which consensus was achieved by Member States/Associate Members, were common across countries. Excluding some topics that were new areas or for which some countries already had solid data that are regularly collected and which they did not include as recommended in the core questionnaire, the average number of core questions used by countries is estimated at **82.5 percent**. In the case of the methodologies, there were minor instances of a lack of commonality. This section of the 2020 Census Strategy will focus on providing support to countries in the review and development of their national census questionnaires and corresponding methodologies.

## **4. MAPPING/GIS**

Census Mapping/GIS Support is proposed to include a needs assessment, technical assistance, training and south-south co-operation in the preparation of ED maps, in GIS capabilities and in the use/availability of satellite imagery. It is anticipated that funding would be made available to recruit a consultant to provide support to Member States as was the case in 2010. The use of GIS and specifically geo-referencing of buildings can assist in the locating of disaster-prone areas and of vulnerable groups relative to poverty, the ageing population and other groups of persons/areas. Support in this area is therefore far-reaching.

## **5. CENSUS DATA COLLECTION AND DATA PROCESSING**

Census Data Processing - to provide support to census data processing including the planning/design framework, data capture framework, and data editing including the production of toolkits. Manuals and guidelines from the previous census round can be made available where the corresponding data capture approach is being used. It is intended to take into consideration a paperless census approach and to recruit a consultant

to provide support in this area. Provision of equipment and software should also form part of this component with the possibility of reusing/transferring equipment such as tablets for CAPI data collection as a cost-effective approach to census-taking in CARICOM.

## **6. CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION**

Census Data Analysis and Dissemination – **This component is perhaps one of the most important aspects of the Census since the census data must be produced, disseminated for use in policy formulation and decision-making and in analysis of population-related issues.** The focus will also be on strengthening the capabilities of countries to produce analytical census reports, to assist the Secretariat in the production of regional special topic publications such as on Gender, Children, Youth and the Elderly. There will also be support provided to assist countries in organising their census databases for dissemination and support to the regional census e-portal. Ultimately, the component will seek to strengthen capabilities in the utilisation of Redatam and other software such as SPSS. Data dissemination equipment will also form part of this component.

It is intended to make use of data visualisation in the dissemination of the Census Results to help in the understanding of the significance of the census results by placing it in a visual context. Patterns, trends and correlations that might go undetected in text-based data can be exposed and recognised easier with data visualisation software which uses a pictorial approach in easily digestible forms. Infographics can be a tool that can be considered in this regard.

## **7. TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP FUNCTIONING**

Support to a Technical Working Group to review the Census Topics- Common Core questionnaire and methodologies, Census Data Processing, GIS etc. This support will entail participation in at least four (4) face-to face meetings as well as a number of remote meetings in specific areas of census-taking.

## **8. COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY**

Communication and Advocacy – a regional advocacy/communication census product will be produced which countries can adjust to target different groups, such as, schools, households and businesses. The high-level endorsement of the CARICOM RSDS brings with it the support for the census operations.

## **9. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND BUDGET FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND**

The Results Framework and Project budget is provided in **Section 3** of this document.



## 10. ACTIVITIES ALREADY FUNDED OR ACTIVATED

For the elements of the Regional Census Strategy, support has already been provided for a few activities. This support is articulated in the Budget for the Census Strategy.

This 2020 CARICOM Regionally-Coordinated Census Strategy comprises of three (3) sections. An outline of the sections is below:

**Section 1** provides an *overview of key contextual issues that inform the Population and Housing Census in CARICOM*. This section highlights Political Support to Statistics in CARICOM as well as high level endorsements of Statistical Frameworks that arose out of the CARICOM Second High Level Advocacy Forum for Statistics in Grenada, 2014. These statistical frameworks include, the Action Plan for Statistics which was endorsed by CARICOM Heads of Government in July, 2016; the preparation of the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics, (RSDS) in July, 2017 and the Strategic Framework of the RSDS endorsed at the 39<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM in July 2018. The history of census-taking in CARICOM, the benefits of the Regionally-Coordinated Approach as well as contextual issues that the Population and Housing Census will inform, such as the CARICOM integration agenda, the Strategic Plan of the Community, the production of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, the ICPD programme of Action, the Samoa Pathway and in building resilience and guiding the achievement of sustainable economic growth and development in CARICOM, are also contained in this section.

**Section 2** provides a review of the experiences with census-taking in the 2010 Census Round to inform the 2020 regional census strategy. The review is based primarily on the 2010 Census Symposium that was held in Grenada in 2014 at which countries undertook a review of their experiences including the challenges, lessons-learnt and best practices. The support received by the CARICOM Secretariat from International Development Partner's (IDPs) through the regionally-coordinated approach is subsumed under this section. This section concludes with a summary of key activities that are required to be undertaken in the conduct of a Census.

The CARICOM Regionally-Coordinated Strategy for the 2020 Census Round is contained in **Section 3**. This section includes an introduction; a list of key areas requiring support in the Regional Census Strategy; the objectives and results to be achieved; other key elements of the strategy and the way forward. The Summary Budget for the 2020 Regionally-Coordinated Census Strategy; the Results Framework and Work Plan for the Strategy are also contained in this section.

In addition, work already completed or in-progress such as the Common Census Questionnaire can also be found in Section 3.



## **SECTION 1**

# **AN OVERVIEW OF KEY CONTEXTUAL ISSUES THAT INFORM THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN CARICOM**

## **SECTION 1**

### **AN OVERVIEW OF KEY CONTEXTUAL ISSUES THAT INFORM THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN CARICOM**

#### **1.1 THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)**

1. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Common Market was established by the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1973. CARICOM consists of fifteen (15) Member States and five (5) Associate Members with a total population of approximately seventeen million people. The Member States are, Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; St. Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Associate Members are Anguilla; Bermuda; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.
2. The main objective of CARICOM is to promote economic integration and human and social development and security and the rule of law among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy.
3. Article 6 of the Revised Treaty identifies the following objectives of CARICOM:
  - improved standards of living and work;
  - full employment of labour and other factors of production;
  - accelerated, coordinated and sustained economic development and convergence;
  - expansion of trade and economic relations with third states;
  - enhanced levels of international competitiveness;
  - organisation for increased production and productivity;
  - the achievement of a greater measure of economic leverage and effectiveness of Member States in dealing with third States, groups of states and entities of any description.
4. The Treaty of Chaguaramas was revised to create a CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).<sup>8</sup> The main objective of the CSME “is to achieve a single economic space that will foster growth and will result in sustained development of the standard of living of all Caribbean peoples”. The CSME provides for:

---

<sup>8</sup> The CARICOM Single Market (CSM) came into effect on January 1, 2006 when six Member States became members: Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines signed up on 3 July 2006.

- the Free Movement of Labour;
  - the Free Movement of Capital;
  - the Free Trade in Goods and in Services;
  - the Right of Establishment of CARICOM owned businesses in Member States without restrictions; and
  - the Common External Tariff.
5. The principal organs of CARICOM are the Conference of Heads of Government and the Community Council of Ministers (the Council). These organs are assisted by five (5) secondary organs and four (4) bodies.
6. The secondary organs of CARICOM are:
- The Council for Finance and Planning (COFAP);
  - The Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR);
  - The Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD);
  - The Council for National Security and Law Enforcement (CONSLE); and
  - The Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED).
7. The Conference of Heads of Government (HGC) established Security Co-operation as the fourth pillar<sup>9</sup> of the Community based on threats to citizens' security, regional assets and institutions.
8. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat is the principal administrative body of the Community. It is headed by a Secretary-General responsible to the Conference and has authority to negotiate, conclude and administer projects for technical and financial assistance to the Community.
9. The CARICOM Regional Census Strategy is an integral component of the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics that received endorsement at the highest level of the Community in July 2018.

## **1.2 THE CARICOM REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (RSDS) AND THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND**

### **1.2.1 Political Support to Statistics in CARICOM**

10. The Thirty-Ninth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government (HGC) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) endorsed the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS). Among the specific decisions of the 39th HGC were *inter alia*:

---

<sup>9</sup> The other three (3) pillars are Economic Integration, Human and Social Development (formally Functional Cooperation) and Foreign Policy Coordination.

**“THE CONFERENCE:**

***Endorsed*** the Strategic Framework of the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) for strengthening and improving the availability of statistics for evidence-based decision-making as developed;

***Committed*** to the further development of a virtual network at the Secretariat as the authorized entity for the sharing of statistics across the Region

***Commended*** PARIS21 for its support to the Community;

***Agreed*** to the development of a comprehensive Implementation Plan for the RSDS, a Resource Mobilisation Strategy, a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and a Communication and Advocacy Strategy;

***Encouraged*** Member States and the CARICOM Secretariat to allocate the necessary human resource capacity at the national and regional levels, to adequately implement the Strategy.”

11. This endorsement by the 39th HGC was preceded by the following high level endorsements:
  - The **Thirty-Eighth Regular Meeting of the HGC** held in Grenada in July 2017, endorsed the preparation and outline of the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS).
  - The **Thirty-Seventh Regular Meeting of HGC**, held in July 2016 in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, endorsed the Action Plan for Statistics in the Caribbean<sup>10</sup>, which consisted of specific actions prepared by the SCCS and recommended to be taken by Governments to enable improvement in the availability of statistics for evidence-based decision-making at all levels.
12. The development of the Action Plan arose out of the CARICOM Second High Level Advocacy Forum on Statistics held in Grenada in 2014, in the context of the increasing demands that were being placed on National Statistical Offices/Systems to monitor the Goals and Targets for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ultimately the Action Plan for Statistics in the Caribbean should result in the availability of statistics to inform evidence-based policy for better development outcomes and greater prosperity for the peoples of CARICOM.
13. The **CARICOM RSDS is the overarching framework** for the improvement of Statistics in the Region for the 2030 Agenda period with an overarching theme of,

---

<sup>10</sup> Presented by the Member State of Grenada. The Action Plan was developed by the SCCS.

**“Building Resilience of the Caribbean Community”**. The Vision, Mission and Ultimate Outcome of the CARICOM Outcome are as follows:

**Vision:** A CARICOM Statistical System (CSS) that is recognised for professional excellence and it is the premier source of high-quality, harmonised statistics in the Community.

**Mission:** To provide CARICOM and the Global Community with high quality, harmonised, national and regional statistics for evidence-based decision-making, research, the empowerment of the people and for the achievement of sustainable economic growth and development.

**Ultimate Outcome:** An efficient CARICOM Statistical System that is responsive to the national, regional and international development agenda, enabling a resilient Community with sustained economic growth and development.

14. The CARICOM RSDS comprises **five (5) Strategic Priorities** – Standards and Harmonisation, Governance, Integrated Statistical Systems, Innovation and Advocacy and Communication.
15. There are also **four (4) Strategic Drivers or Enablers** - ICT Infrastructure, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Capacity Building and Gender Mainstreaming.
16. The foundation of the RSDS centres around a number of **Core Values** that are: Professional Independence, Transparency, Integrity, Confidentiality, Quality, Accessibility and User Orientation/Customer Focus.
17. The CARICOM RSDS draws from a **number of guiding principles** and imperatives committed to by the Region in collaborative fora, including those of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-First Century (PARIS21) which includes:
  - Responding to the statistical requirements of the regional development agenda;
  - Ensuring comparability of data in all Member States;
  - Strengthening the links and convergence between the regional and national levels;
  - Pooling statistical skills, expertise and resources at the regional level;
  - Instituting South-South cooperation as a means of strengthening statistical capacity;
  - Enabling the development of cost-effective statistical tools and services at the regional level;
  - Facilitating, coordinating and strengthening representation with respect external partners;



- Serving as a framework for the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda 2030 at the regional level; and
  - Adding value through the more efficient use of resources in the production of harmonised intra-regional statistics.
18. Critically, the RSDS will be aimed at improving the production, dissemination and availability of statistics to enable more effective national policies and decision-making and for the provision of statistics to service the regional development agenda agreed to by Member States of CARICOM.
  19. In the Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons to the UN Secretary General on the post-2015 development agenda (now the 2030 Agenda), a call was made for a “*data revolution for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to citizens*”. This is to ensure the availability of suitably disaggregated indicators for monitoring the goals and targets, to ensure that no one is left behind. In addition, to enabling the development of these data ecosystems, the **High-level panel also** stated that Statistics must be given **high political priority** within countries. **Statistics in CARICOM has obtained such high-level support, with the endorsement of the CARICOM RSDS.**
  20. Having obtained the high-level political support, it is therefore necessary to ensure that **strong national data ecosystems are established within the CARICOM Statistical System (CSS)**. National/Regional Statistical Offices/Systems must be outfitted with the organisational, institutional and statistical capacity. This capacity-building includes the provision of adequate human and financial resources, adequate professional statistical and IT skills and competencies and an effective, operational national statistical system that can use and integrate diverse types and sources of data.
  21. A vital activity of the CARICOM RSDS is the **Population and Housing Census which is an integrated programme** that will be supported through the regionally-coordinated mechanism in its implementation across the Region, embodying the key guiding principles of statistical cooperation as the CARICOM RSDS. The endorsement of the CARICOM RSDS therefore implies commitment and endorsement by Member States to the conduct of Population and Housing Censuses across the region that can target resources domestically and internationally to equip the national statistical systems to provide for the data needs for the national, regional and international development initiatives.
  22. Professional statisticians are required in fields such as National Accounts, Trade in Services, Gender Statistics, Sampling, Survey Design, Data Collection including administrative, Demographic, Social and Environment Statistics and ICT.

23. The CARICOM RSDS contains strategies that can ensure long-term growth of the CSS, building on initiatives already in place with a central strategic activity being data collection for the 2020 Census Round as a vital source of data across the entire CSS. The CARICOM RSDS with its strategic priorities, strategic objectives, corresponding strategies and enablers inclusive of the 2030 Agenda and Gender Mainstreaming, is well-poised to enable the availability of data to ensure that no one is left behind, and equitable development is achievable.
24. The Population and Household Census is a key area of statistics that would be required to enable the desired outcomes of the regional integration agenda of the Community Strategic Plan and specifically of monitoring the achievements of the eleven (11) priority areas. It is a core area of statistics in the CARICOM Regional Statistical Work Programme (RSWP), an initiative that has already been established and being implemented by countries across the Region. The RSWP is crucial to the CARICOM RSDS which is seeking to address the data gaps in statistics production, through strengthening of statistical capacity in the National Statistical Systems of CARICOM.

One of the Strategic Priorities of the CARICOM RSDS is, *Integrated Statistical Systems*, which contains a strategy as follows:

*Exploit the opportunities and advance the adoption and implementation of new and existing methodological frameworks and data sources, (such as CARICOM\_SIDS specific methodologies, censuses/surveys, administrative and Big Data applications).*

This strategy is consistent with the execution of censuses and surveys inclusive of the Population and Housing Census, which is a statistical activity that underscores the development of an integrated statistical system.

### **1.2.2 Early Political Support to the Establishment of the SCCS**

25. The vital role of statistics in the development of the Caribbean Community has been long recognised. The establishment by the Fourth Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers<sup>11</sup> of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) in 1974, acting within the framework of the Treaty Establishing the Caribbean Community, in accordance with Resolution No. 54/74/4 and subject to the general supervision of Council, was with the objective to:

*“foster increased recognition of the importance of adequate statistical services to the countries of the Region; to widen the scope and coverage of statistical data*

---

<sup>11</sup> The Community Council of Ministers has now replaced this Council as the second highest Organ of the Community to the Conference of Heads of Government

*collection; and to improve the quality and harmonization, of statistics produced.”*

26. In 1974, the Inaugural Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government (HGC) of the Expanded Caribbean Community endorsed the decision of the Fourth Meeting of the Common Market Council to establish the SCCS. Reference was made in this endorsement of support by Heads of Government, dating back to 1970 of a Statistical Coordinating and Advisory Committee (SCOAS) that was established by the Sixth Conference of Heads of Commonwealth Caribbean Countries in that same year. Political support for statistics at the highest level has been a key feature of regional statistical development.
27. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat currently has a Regional Statistics Programme (RSP) whose mission is to develop sustainable statistical infrastructure across Member States of the Community and within the Secretariat, providing accurate, timely and reliable statistical information and promoting the effective and efficient use of these statistics in decision-making.

### **1.3 THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND AND THE NATURAL DISASTERS OF 2017**

28. ***“Building Resilience in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)”*** as stated earlier, is the overarching theme of the CARICOM RSDS. Relative to the vulnerability of CARICOM countries to natural disasters in the Region, including hurricanes and earthquakes, statistics from the Population and Housing Census can assist in mitigating the loss of lives, and property through informing policies on the population and dwellings that are most at risk. The thrust in the CARICOM regional census strategy for the 2020 Census Round will take into consideration the challenges that have resulted from the hurricanes in 2017 which may negatively impact the availability of resources to these countries to undertake the census activity.
29. Therefore, it is hoped that relative to their support to the regional census strategy, International Development Partners (IDPs) can take into consideration the financial setbacks that some CARICOM countries may face in conducting the census in the 2020 Round since they have to focus on rebuilding relative to the tremendous devastation brought about by the hurricanes. In particular, the **Commonwealth of Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla and British Virgin Islands** should be the focus of special assistance under the Census Strategy. The impact of the hurricanes on the NSO in **Turks and Caicos Islands** may also warrant extra support.
30. However, it is also vital that the impact of the hurricanes be measured through the **Census in terms of international migration, the number of school-age children, and the levels of living and housing facilities** that the population of these countries now possess and the extent of rebuilding and the degree of well-

being that are still required. The impact of the hurricanes on countries justifies targeted support, given the very important role that statistics would have to play in the rebuilding process and in general in achieving more resilient economies.

31. The Natural Disasters should also serve as a reminder to NSOs to have built into the conduct of the population census mechanisms pertaining to data safety to guard against loss of the census data collected. Several countries of CARICOM have indicated their intention to use Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method in their census enumeration. Fire and water-safe equipment to store paper questionnaires if used and offsite storage of the data captured in the case of CAPI, should also be an option. This of course can include options pertaining to cloud computing. It is also advisable to store the final data sets offsite.
32. In fact, the Regional Statistical Programme (RSP) of the CARICOM Secretariat **acts as de facto Central Repository** for data it collects routinely from Member States, at the level of statistics and indicators, but also in the case of Merchandise Trade and Population and Housing Census, there is detailed trade data at the commodity level collected electronically since the 1990s and Population Census data for countries that have submitted the same from the 1990 Census Round. This Central Repository must be enhanced with harmonised, high quality data on countries that are easily accessible for analysis and research.
33. In addition, **the issue of the CARICOM Secretariat storing the data of Member States** was raised during the discussion on the CARICOM RSDS at the **Forty-Second Meeting of the Community Council of Ministers in May 2018 and also at the 39<sup>th</sup> HGC**. The Secretariat was identified as **an authoritative** and trusted entity that can store the data from Member States and to host a platform to **make access in a cost-effective manner**, statistics on the entire Community. In this regard, it was recognised that the Secretariat was in fact in pursuit of realising both mechanisms based on its collection of data produced by countries and in the development of online searchable databases and other statistics that are collated on Member States on its website that would need to be enhanced. It is recognised however, that data can be lost despite the best efforts of NSOs. The Secretariat will be willing to store if necessary under the strictest confidentiality, raw data of countries if this is required.

## **1.4 THE REGIONALLY-COORDINATED APPROACH TO CENSUS-TAKING IN CARICOM**

### **1.4.1 Overview of the History of Census-taking in CARICOM**

#### **1840's to 1946 period**

34. Population and Housing Censuses in the Caribbean date back to the early 1840s continuing at regular intervals, except during the period of the Great Depression

which saw the absence of census-taking in most countries and the World War II period when the census was postponed. A review of the literature<sup>12</sup> on Censuses in the British Caribbean territories indicates that Population and Housing Censuses commenced in the early 1840's and thereafter continued on a regular basis that is every ten (10) years.

35. The formal Censuses of the early 1840's were carried out in accordance with the instructions of the English Registrar General Graham whose memorandum to the Secretary of State for the British Colonies in the Caribbean set down certain standard practices for the conduct of Censuses. The Registrar General although recognising that complete uniform practices for all Colonies would not be practicable, he nevertheless provided guidelines to ensure uniformity in data collection: The following were the guidelines to be adopted in the taking of censuses.
- Enumeration should be carried out in a “*convenient number of Enumeration Districts, comprehended in the established division of the colonies*” and that the area of these divisions be given. Also the population of the towns should be ascertained;
  - Where the “habitations” were not fixed the population should be “enumerated as “Tribes and Families”;
  - Special attention should be paid to securing data by age; however, if this could not be ascertained from the respondent then estimates should be recorded.
36. It must be recognised that the early censuses were also as the result of the plantocracy concerns with reference to the availability of labour. Following the emancipation of slavery in 1838, there was a tendency for the ex-slaves to drift away from the plantations resulting in a depletion of the labour market to meet the needs of the plantation owners.
37. It was in order to determine the true effects of these trends in migration that the British Government sent directives in 1844 for the taking of censuses in the British Caribbean Colonies.

### **1960 Census**

38. In the period 1947 to 1959, no censuses were undertaken in the Region. In 1960, the Colonies were subdivided into two (2) sub regions, which again utilised a common approach in the planning and execution of Census and census-related exercises. These regions were divided as follows: -

---

<sup>12</sup> An evaluation of the 1980 Population Censuses and Recommendations for 1990 by Jack Harewood: UNFPA Project No. TRI/84/PO2: CARICOM Secretariat and the West Indian Census Report 1946.

- Eastern Region comprising Jamaica, British Honduras and the Leeward Islands; and
  - Western Region comprising Trinidad and Tobago, British Guyana and the Windward Islands.
39. During this period, National Statistical Offices were established in several of the Caribbean Countries. In some of these countries these NSOs were full-fledged whereas in others they were appendages to other Government Departments. Countries with full-fledged Statistical organisations were Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.
40. The Colonial Office provided funding to the Federal Government (West Indies Federation established in 1958). The sum provided covered expenditure on preparatory census activities including planning exercises, preparation of census documents, post-enumeration activities including data processing and preparation of census reports.
41. Funding for other Census activities including enumeration and related activities were to be accessed from the Federal Government, however, this was not realised due to the collapse of the Federation. A significant number of the smaller countries indicated their inability to meet this expenditure from internal revenues and funding was sought and received from the Colonial Office.
42. The funding provided by the Colonial Office was insufficient to meet the local costs as indicated above. The Government of Jamaica met costs for the Eastern Region and Trinidad and Tobago for the Western Region. The conclusion of a satisfactory agreement between Trinidad and Tobago and the British Government early in 1964 settled the question of Census finances resulting in the ability to complete the Census programme.

### **1970 Census**

43. By 1970, a significant number of the Caribbean Countries had achieved political independence. In addition, nearly all had established statistical organisations. In 1966, the heads of these statistical organisations met, for the first time in a Conference of Commonwealth Caribbean Government Statisticians. **At this conference, a recommendation was made for the establishment of a Census Co-ordinating Committee, comprising the Census Officer for each territory** under the Professor of Demography at the University of the West Indies (Mona, Jamaica). The principal objectives of this Committee were to plan the 1970 regional census and to advise and assist local census organisations in the preparation and conduct of census and census-related activities. The chairman was given executive responsibility for the central operations while each country was responsible for enumeration exercises and related local activities.

44. The Commonwealth Caribbean during this period included fifteen (15) Countries. All Countries with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas and Bermuda did not participate in this Regional Census. The participating countries contributed towards a joint budget (through UWI) to meet the central cost of planning. The cost for enumeration and other related census exercises were met by internal funds of participating countries and either partially/whole by donor agencies. The data for households was captured on Questionnaires utilising “Mark Sensing” and processed in Jamaica utilising a “Mark Optical Reader”. This was facilitated by a gift of an IBM 360 from Statistics Canada and was utilised to capture and process the regional census data for each territory. The printing of the census results was financially supported by UNFPA.

### **1980 Census**

45. Following the 1970 Census exercises, the Commonwealth Caribbean Government Statisticians at its Ninth meeting in September 1976 recommended that the CARICOM Secretariat and the Council of Ministers agreed to the following: -

A Regional Census Co-ordinating Committee should be established as follows:

- Representatives from the participating Member States preferably the Heads of the Statistical Offices/Organisations;
- Representatives from the University of the West Indies (UWI), University of Guyana (UG), the CARICOM Secretariat and other sub-regional bodies;
- Relevant personnel known regionally for their competence in the field of census work. From this latter group an Executive Chairman and Vice-Chairman should be selected;
- The Committee should be given authority to co-opt persons with such additional expertise as might be needed from time to time.
- The general role of the RCCC was to advise the participating governments concerning the various phases of the 1980 census in the following areas: -
- Overall planning in order to ensure uniformity throughout the Region;
- Provide guidance with respect to census programs and procedures to be taken in the individual territories;
- Adoption of an appropriate method for data processing; and
- Provision of advice and assistance in the preparation of census publications.

46. **The CARICOM Secretariat was given the mandate to organise and coordinate the meetings of the RCCC and to execute the Regional Census Strategy for the 1980 Census Round.**

### **1990 Census**

47. The 1990 Census followed methodologies similar to the 1960, 1970 and 1980 Population and Housing Censuses among Member States including the Regional Census Coordinating Committee mechanism. The fields of investigation in the questionnaire content included a high degree of uniformity with particular respect to the concepts and definitions. This ensured comparability of census results and analysis thereof of the census findings. It is important to note that all countries retained the right (as in previous censuses) to adopt whatever approaches or techniques that was most suitable to the successful completion of enumeration exercises as well as data (new) relevant to the country needs.

### **2000 Census Round**

48. The 2000 Census round was characterised by the lack of funding from International Development Partners. This situation was mainly due to a change in the focus of a major organisation that normally supported the conduct of Population and Housing Census, as a consequence of which, countries world over did not get the normal support anticipated. While governments of the Region are expected to fund the execution of the census activities, the additional technical assistance and funding that were required for the largest statistical activity that an NSO can undertake was not forthcoming.
49. For the 2000 Census Round, the **Fifth Meeting of the Caribbean Community Council of Ministers (Council) approved the establishment of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC)** to act as an advisory body to the National Statistical Offices, which had the responsibility for the actual planning and direction of the census operations.
50. The Council, on the advice of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) also approved a budget of US\$300,000 (Three Hundred Thousand United States dollars) to be contributed by Member States/Associate Members, to meet part of the anticipated overall expenditure to enable the implementation of activities in the regional census strategy to support countries. It was also anticipated that an overall budget of approximately US\$1.4 million was required inclusive of the contribution of US\$300,000 to be made by member countries while the rest of the funds were to be raised through assistance from International Development Partners (IDPs).
51. Except for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Caribbean Development Bank and UNECLAC technical assistance, donor funds to support the regional census strategy were not forthcoming as they had been in



the 1990 Round. This situation affected the implementation of the regional strategy for the 2000 Round and the execution of the census activities in countries in need of support, world over. The CIDA funding was for the Analysis of the Census data, which was downstream. Countries experienced tremendous challenges in the activities that preceded the availability of the final data. As already mentioned, a main reason for the lack of support to census-taking was the change in focus of a key international development partner that traditionally supported census-taking.

### **2010 Census Round**

52. For the 2010 Census Round, the Community Council of Ministers also approved the 2010 Census Strategy but given the financial situation of countries based on the impact of the 2008 economic and financial crisis, no effort was made through Council to have a central budget to which countries had to contribute to support activities in countries. Further details are contained in **Section 2**.

### **2020 Census Round**

53. At the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the RCCC which was held in Curacao in October 2016 an outline of a strategy of support for the 2020 Census Round was presented and approved and also endorsed by the Forty-first Meeting of the SCCS. It is anticipated that all countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), 15 Member States and 5 Associate Members, will be participating in the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census.<sup>13</sup> The CARICOM Secretariat will be once again charged with implementing a regionally-coordinated census strategy for the 2020 Census Round. Assessments of the status of these National Statistical Offices will be required to be undertaken in terms of the feasibility and timing to conduct the census, the largest statistical exercise a country can conduct. The 2020 Regional Census Strategy is contained in **Section 3**.

### **Summary of Census-taking over the years**

54. In sum, Census-taking in CARICOM has long been noted for the use of a regionally-coordinated approach, which is a well-established and proven strategy that provides for the use of uniform concepts and definitions and a common core of questions to support the collection of high-quality comparable census data and is innately consistent with the principles underlying the CARICOM RSDS, particularly: *cooperation in the solving of common challenges, sharing of lessons learnt, the pooling of statistical skills, statistical training through regional workshops, and the sharing of equipment, expertise and other resources*. The production of *harmonised Census data* across CARICOM is a critical goal of the regionally- coordinated approach.

---

<sup>13</sup> There are Observer countries such as Curacao, Sint Maarten and Aruba that traditionally participate in the regional statistical meetings including the census meetings, adding value to these fora.

55. From the early period in the Caribbean continuing up to the 2010 Census Round, census-taking has been characterised by the regionally-coordinated approach inclusive of efforts to assist countries in the preparation and conduct of their census activities, training, as well as the facilitation of some measure of uniformity in the census questions. In the period of the colonial rule, for those countries that were British colonies, while it was recognised that complete uniform practices in census-taking for all countries were not possible, practical guidelines were provided to ensure uniformity in data collection.
56. Some key defining moments in the history of conducting regionally-coordinated censuses in CARICOM are as follows:
- **Post-World War II period:** census taking recommenced in most countries in the Caribbean and exhibited significant regional collaboration with all participating member countries utilising a common approach;
  - **1970 Census Round** - regional coordination was reinforced for this Census Round with the then Professor of Demography of UWI Mona being the overall coordinator;
  - **1980 Census Round the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC) was established and the CARICOM Secretariat was charged with the responsibility of executing the regional census strategy** including convening of the RCCC meetings. The reporting arrangement of the RCCC was to the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) established by the Common Market Council of Ministers in 1974. The SCCS endorses the decisions of the RCCC; and
  - **1990, 2000 and 2010 Census Rounds-** the processes were similar to 1980, with the CARICOM Secretariat being charged with regional coordination and the RCCC being established.
57. The regionally-coordinated strategy also promotes **technical cooperation** and the **sharing of census expertise and facilities among countries** and in so doing seeks to **achieve the census results in a cost-effective manner**. The large and complex nature of a Population and Housing Census demands that support is provided to small countries such as those of the Caribbean to enable them to achieve credible census results and comparable data across the region that can feed into policy formulation and decision-making. Amongst the critical need for data is sustainable development of CARICOM.

#### **1.4.2 Benefits of the Regionally-Coordinated Approach**

58. The planning and conduct of the Censuses have been immeasurably assisted by the strategy followed in CARICOM to have a Regionally-Coordinated Census Programme which develops common procedures and uses common instruments. Strengthened by a high degree of cooperation, the programme illustrates the commitment of individual Governments to produce quality data to meet their

analysis needs and those at the regional level. The regionally-coordinated approach has some important benefits including:

- significant cost savings resulting from the sharing of facilities, expertise and other resources;
- the opportunity to identify and examine common census problems and to have collective inputs in devising strategies for their solution;
- 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 uniformed concepts and definitions;
- the avoidance of duplication of efforts and the pooling and sharing of census skills and other scarce resources to ensure optimal benefits for the overall programme. Countries have benefited from these cooperative efforts in the areas of census data processing, training and developing of census manpower, accessing consultancy support, and seeking and obtaining Donor Agencies' financial and technical assistance;
- the promotion of technical cooperation among countries and the transfer of census technology from those countries which are more experienced in census taking to those which are lacking in census taking experience; and
- the development of a cadre of census personnel in each country with competencies to conduct the census activity.

### **1.4.3 Organisation of the Regional Census Strategy**

59. The census organisation that is employed in the regionally-coordinated approach comprises a regional component and a national component. The regional component consists of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC). The RCCC provides advice for the planning and conduct of the censuses and ensures a coordinated approach by participating countries in the taking of their censuses. The RCCC is chaired on a rotational basis by the Director of Statistics of Member States.
60. The SCCS plays a critical role in the coordinated approach to census-taking. In its original Terms of Reference<sup>14</sup> the SCCS could establish key subsidiary committees or groups that contribute to its mandate such as the Regional Census Coordinating Committee which dates back to the 1980 Round of Population and Housing Census; the CARICOM Advisory Group on Statistics<sup>15</sup> established in

---

<sup>14</sup> The Terms of Reference of the SCCS has since been reviewed and includes more functions.

<sup>15</sup> An initial Advisory Group was established in 2001 to develop and sustain a programme in Social/Gender and Environment Statistics post a project that was conducted by the CARICOM/Secretariat/United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). With the

2007 in Paramaribo, Suriname at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the SCCS and which works **to advance the decisions of the SCCS, and Technical Working Groups to work in specific technical areas in developing statistics.** The AGS and the RCCC reports to the SCCS while the Technical Working Groups report to the SCCS through the AGS. The SCCS, established by Council to coordinate and provide advice on statistical policies and the harmonisation and development of statistics in the Region meets annually and as often as is otherwise necessary. **The RCCC reports to the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) established by the Council.**

61. **The Regional Statistical Programme of the CARICOM Secretariat coordinates the regional strategy, convenes the RCCC meetings, implements census activities** through regional support or providing in-country technical support for the national census activities. The RSP team normally comprises professional, technical and administrative staff. The RSP also collaborates with IDPs in convening regional activities to support the conduct of the Census.
62. At the national level in a few cases, countries may have a **Permanent Census Office** which they strengthen for the conduct of the Census. In other cases, a national census office or unit is set up. A Census Officer is also appointed who maybe the Director of Statistics and is supported in this case by a Deputy Census Officer/ Manager. Census committees are also set up as advisory/consultative groups to advise on issues such as the content of the questionnaire. The membership of such committees is normally broad-based from sectors within the country.
63. Both the regional and national components of the census organisation work in concordance to achieve the desired results of the census exercise. **The regional component, in addition to coordinating the regional census activities and monitoring and advising as required, provides a significant amount of technical support to participating countries,** particularly those that have little census experience or require specific support. A good deal of intra-regional technical cooperation is employed in providing this effective support to the countries.

## 1.5 KEY NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS THAT INFORM THE CENSUS

### 1.5.1 National Context

64. Most Member States have long-term development plans, medium-term development strategies or have identified national priorities for achieving sustainable growth and development, and specifically improving the lives of people in Member States and Associate Members. The Population and Housing

---

development of a Regional Statistical Work Programme the original Advisory Group was morphed into the current CARICOM AGS to provide guidance and oversight for the RSWP implementation.

Census is a key data source to inform these national strategies, plans and priorities and to monitor the achievement of the goals of development that Member States have committed to, such as to monitor the achievement of the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda. Based on premises that include *leave no one behind*, Member States of CARICOM must be able to identify and locate the vulnerable amongst the population including: the hungry and the mal-nourished, the poor, those requiring decent work and persons with disabilities to implement interventions that can improve their wellbeing.

65. The Population and Housing Census is essentially about people, human capital, and answers questions such as, *how many people are in a particular country, what is the age distribution- is the population ageing or young and what are the implications for government policy on population and development*. The Census can also enable the production of statistics for small geographic areas that can enable more effective governance through reaching people in communities and villages within countries. The Population and Housing Census is important in formulating policies in education, health, persons with disabilities, for delineating electoral districts and the identification at vulnerable population groups and their levels of livings including quality of housing in countries. The principal population and population-related issues that the 2020 Census Round can address nationally include:
- Policy formulation and decision-making for achieving inclusive and Sustainable Economic and Social development;
  - Developing and implementing Disaster/Natural Disasters mitigation programmes;
  - Analysing Population characteristics and changes over time;
  - Meeting the needs of Special Population Groups such as the Aging Population; Children, Adolescent and Youth, Persons with Disabilities;
  - Mainstreaming Gender in Development;
  - Analysing the status of Economic Activity, Unemployment/Youth unemployment to develop and implement programmes to treat with appropriate challenges;
  - Understanding of the adequacy and quality of housing;
  - Informing policies on Education and Training;
  - Assessing the status of Migration- internal and international;
  - Undertaking situational analysis on Health and Wellness to improve the health of the population;
  - Assessing the needs of the population relative to Food Security, Poverty and Hunger;
  - Analysing the situation on Fertility and Mortality as they can contribute to changes in the population;
  - Crime and Security analysis;
  - Small area issues such as at the level of communities within countries including through Geospatial analysis;
  - Access to the Internet/ Computers; and
  - Environmental Issues.

## 1.5.2 The Regional Context

### 1.5.2.1 The CARICOM Integration Agenda

66. Harmonised Statistics are needed to **establish the CSME and to analyse its impact**. The provision of the CSME such as on the Free Movement of labour can be evaluated through obtaining baseline data from the Census.
67. Further, the Conference of Heads of Government at its Thirty-Fifth Meeting held in Antigua and Barbuda, approved the Community's five-year Strategic Plan, **“The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Five-Year Strategic Plan 2015-2019: Repositioning CARICOM”**. The Strategic Plan is based on a development agenda that comprises (i) a review of development needs; (ii) a Resilience Model for socio-economic progress; (iii) strategies to renew the commitment to and strengthen actions for enhancing regional unity; and, (iv) an agenda for the reform of governance mechanisms to achieve these two (2) major forward thrusts. It also contains a framework for action that includes a narrow range of actions that are to be pursued each year of the plan period in pursuit of the Region’s development goals.
68. The following high-priority areas were identified for focused implementation over the five year period, 2015-2019:
  - Accelerate implementation and use of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME);
  - Introduce Measures for Macro-economic Stabilisation;
  - Build Competitiveness and Unleash Key Economic Drivers to Transition to Growth and Generate Employment;
  - Human Capital Development;
  - Advance Health and Wellness;
  - Enhance Citizen Security and Justice;
  - Climate Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Mitigation and Management;
  - Develop the Single ICT Space;
  - Deepen Foreign Policy Coordination (to support strategic repositioning of CARICOM and desired outcomes);
  - Public Education, Public Information and Advocacy;
  - Reform of the CARICOM Secretariat, the Organs, Bodies, Institutions and Governance Arrangements.
69. The Census can provide baseline information about the population to monitor health and wellness, human capital development, citizen security and other aspects of the priorities in the Strategic Plan of the Community.

### 1.5.3 The International Context

#### 1.5.3.1 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

70. The 2020 Census Round is occurring in the era of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CARICOM Member States like other countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 September 2015. The new universal agenda builds on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to complete in the post 2015 period, goals and targets that were not achieved by 2015, setting 17 Goals and 169 Targets. It is a plan of action for all countries and stakeholders to take the transformative steps,

*“...to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girl... to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all....”<sup>16</sup>*

71. Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have been developed, led by the United Nations Statistics Commission (UNSC) in which Member States and the CARICOM Secretariat participated, to assist in the measurement of progress towards achieving the agreed to Goals and Targets. The Population and Housing Census, inclusive of the total population counts, disaggregated by a number of variables will be a key source of information in the production of the SDG Indicators. At the CARICOM level, core SDG Indicators have also been identified as a stepping stone to aid the production of these 230 plus indicators.
72. The SDG framework contains a goal that recognises the importance of statistics and in particular the Population and Housing Census as a primary source of disaggregated data needed to formulate, implement and monitor development policies and programmes. Goal 17 includes a target under Systemic Issues, sub-heading-Data Monitoring and Accountability, one of which addresses the issue of enhancing capacity-building support to developing countries, including for Least Developed Countries and *Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*. It calls for increasing the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by a number of variables including, gender, age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location and the conduct of Population and Housing Census.

*Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development - Systemic issues, Data, monitoring and accountability;*

---

<sup>16</sup> Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, retrieved from: [sustainabledevelopment.un.org](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org)

*17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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;*

*17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries;*

73. Relative to the above, one of the SDG indicators that refers to the census is the following:

*17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one Population and Housing Census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.*

74. It is recognised that the Population and Housing Census is as an important source for supplying disaggregated data needed for the measurement of progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in the context of assessing the situation of people by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics. It is even more critical to provide and derive key statistics and indicators for the monitoring of the SDGs.

### **1.5.3.2 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)**

75. The United Nations coordinated an International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt, on 5–13 September 1994. Its resulting Programme of Action is the steering document for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The conference delegates achieved consensus on the following four (4) qualitative and quantitative goals:

- *Universal education:* Universal primary education in all countries to be achieved by 2015. Countries were urged to provide wider access to women for secondary and higher level education as well as vocational and technical training.
- *Reduction of infant and child mortality:* Countries were to strive to reduce infant and under-5 child mortality rates by one-third or to 50–70 deaths per 1000 by the year 2000. By 2015 all countries were to achieve a rate below 35 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality rate below 45 per 1,000.



- *Reduction of maternal mortality*: A reduction by ½ of the 1990 levels by 2000 and ½ of that by 2015. Disparities in maternal mortality within countries and between geographical regions, socio-economic and ethnic groups were to be narrowed.
  - *Access to reproductive and sexual health services* including family planning: Family-planning counseling, pre-natal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, prevention of abortion and the management of the consequences of abortion, treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive health conditions; and education, counseling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood. Services regarding HIV/AIDS, breast cancer, infertility, and delivery should be made available. Active discouragement of female genital mutilation (FGM).
76. The ICPD Programme of Action recognises that reproductive health and rights, as well as women's empowerment and gender equality, are cornerstones of population and development programmes.
77. **The review of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action can only be undertaken on the basis of the highest quality data and analysis of the state of population and development.** Therefore, Population Census data is at the centre of the achievement of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (POA) (1994), as well as of the Framework of Actions for the follow up to the ICPD beyond 2014 (2014) and its further implementation.
78. Each of these activities characterises a vision of sustainable development based on the fulfillment of universal human rights and equality, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and women's empowerment, education, security of place, economic growth, and the dignity of all persons. However, many developing countries cannot redress population inequalities because they lack core demographic data, their data systems are under-developed, and/or heavily oriented to data production, with inadequate attention to the use of data for national planning, and monitoring progress in sustainable development.

### **1.5.3.3 SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA PATHWAY)**

79. Of significance to CARICOM is the Third International Conference of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which took place in Samoa in September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. The outcome document, SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway), reaffirmed a number of commitments made at United Nations sustainable development conferences including: the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development – Agenda 21 (adopted in 1992); the Johannesburg

Declaration, the Barbados Action Plan; the Mauritius Implementation Strategy; and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.<sup>17</sup>

80. The Third International Conference reaffirmed that SIDS remained a special case for sustainable development due to the unique and particular vulnerabilities that impede them from reaching their goals in sustainable development. *It recognised overarching objectives for achieving sustainable development including: poverty eradication; changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base for social and economic development.* It also recognised that sea-level rise and the adverse impact of climate change continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for some, represent the gravest threat to their survival and viability.<sup>18</sup>
81. Evidently, the Population and Housing Census can provide baseline data to monitor and report on the SDGs and the Samoa Pathway and specifically to facilitate evidence-based interventions to address the issue of “leave no one behind:”, to eradicate poverty, to enable zero hunger, decent work and economic growth and also to treat with issues such as disaster risk management and climate change.

## **1.6 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

### **1.6.1. Rationale for the Conduct of the Census**

#### **1.6.1.1 What is a Population and Housing Census?**

82. A Population Census<sup>19</sup> is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analysing demographic, economic and social data at the smallest geographic level pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. A housing census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, disseminating and analysing statistical data relating to the number and conditions of housing units and facilities available to the household at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or well-delimited part of a country.

### **1.6.2. The Census and an Integrated National Statistical System**

83. Fundamentally, the Population and Housing Census is part of an integrated programme of data collection across the entire national statistical system, providing benchmark data for other supplementary data sources and for the establishment of sample frames for household and establishment surveys, conducted during the inter-censal years. Information that can be used in the

---

<sup>17</sup> Samoa Pathway document, September 2014, Apia, Samoa.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> The United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 3), 2015

conduct of agricultural censuses can also be obtained from the Population and Housing Census.

84. Therefore, in many countries, the Population and Housing Census is the critical means – and in some countries of our Region, the only means - of providing the essential information for supporting government economic and social development planning, policy-making, and administration as well as for non-government organisations and for research. Policy development, management and programme evaluation in education and training, employment, family planning, migration, housing, urbanisation and many other areas should all be based on sound statistics.
85. Statistics on some of the important areas, for example, labour force and fertility, are obtained from other sources as well, including administrative records and special household sample surveys. The comprehensive and detailed information on the country's population as obtained from a census of population is essential for fully understanding the dynamics of the population of a country. Additionally, population statistics for small communities is often not available from any other sources except the censuses.
86. The Population and Housing Census therefore is a core programme that is the basis of an integrated national statistical system, which may inform other censuses, for example, of agriculture, surveys, registers and administrative data. It provides, at regular intervals, the benchmark for population count at national and local levels. For small geographic areas or subpopulations, it may represent the only source of information for certain social, demographic and economic characteristics.
87. Apart from the general need for Population and Housing Censuses to be taken at least decennially, a census in or around 2020 is additionally important to the Region because of the necessity of having sound socio-demographic and statistical information to guide social and economic policy formulation and management. This suggests that the people of the Caribbean Region continue to recognise the census as a valuable and vital source of information.
88. Furthermore, there is evidence that there may be changes in population growth and other characteristics in many of the countries. For example, migration may have increased in some countries and in some instances, birth rates which have been declining, may be increasing once more. There is also evidence that while the young may constitute the largest proportion of the population in each country, the life expectancy of the aged has increased. The significance of such changes could have critical impact on population growth and characteristics, on social and economic development and on the social infrastructure in the countries.

### 1.6.3. The United Nations (UN) Resolution on the 2020 Census Programme

89. The UN Resolution on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its Forty-Sixth Session held in March 2015 in New York. After deliberations on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme (2015 to 2024), the Resolution on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme (E/RES/2015/10) was adopted (June 2015) by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which, *inter alia*,

#### “THE ECOSOC:

- *Noted efforts made by countries in the 2010 census round to reduce costs, improve the quality and timeliness of census operations and the wide dissemination of their census results through the use of new methodologies and contemporary technologies in the different phases of the census operation;*
- *Recognised the increasing importance of censuses for meeting the data needs of countries and as one of the primary sources of data needed for formulating, implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of policies and programmes aimed at inclusive socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability in generating valuable statistics and indicators for assessing the situation of various special population groups, such as women, children, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and stateless persons;*
- *Underscored the need for countries to set quality standards for the conduct and evaluation of population and housing censuses in order to uphold the integrity, reliability, accuracy and value of the population and housing census results, taking into full account the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.*

Among the decisions of the Forty-Sixth UNSC were:

#### “THE UNSC:

- *Endorsed the draft resolution on the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme and its submission to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for adoption;*
- *Recognized with appreciation the timely work of the international expert group in preparing the third revision of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses;*

- *Welcomed and adopted the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3, and encouraged countries to begin their implementation, bearing in mind the importance of setting quality standards for the conduct of the census;*
- *Recognized that countries may face technical and financial constraints and require support, including in the utilization of advanced technologies and administrative data sources, in the 2020 census round;”*

## **1.7 CONCLUSION**

90. As for the past Census Rounds, the CARICOM Secretariat will be responsible for the coordination of the 2020 Census Round Regional Census Strategy. Fundamentally, the 2020 Round will have as an overarching statistical framework, the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics that has been prepared by the SCCS. It will seek to harmonise the census data and will make efforts to obtain financial and technical assistance including through project support or collaborative support with partners. The monitoring of the census in countries will be undertaken through the mechanism of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee which was established since the 1980 and now functions as a permanent subsidiary group of the SCCS.
91. The contextual issues that the Population and Housing Census will inform, include: the CARICOM integration agenda, the Strategic Plan of the Community, the production of SDG indicators, the ICPD programme of Action, the Samoa Pathway and in building resilience and guiding the achievement of sustainable economic growth and development in CARICOM. The Population and Housing Census would provide data required to monitor the progress of the regional integration agenda and its impact on the people of CARICOM- in seeking to treat with policies on poverty, employment, education, health, energy, migration and other socio-economic issues. The use of a regionally-coordinated approach would enable comparable data that can provide for reliable comparisons as inputs into the regional integration process.
92. It is essential and urgent therefore, that comprehensive statistical data be collected by means of population censuses in or around 2020 to permit proper evaluation of the population changes that have occurred and to take these into account in updating and modifying national population and development policies which are crucial to the welfare of the people and the programmes of the countries. The 2020 Census will permit proper evaluation of the changes that have occurred and to take these into account in updating and modifying national population and development policies which are crucial to the welfare of the people and the programmes of the countries including those of CARICOM.

93. The CARICOM countries normally conduct a Census every ten years and during the years ending in 0, 1 - 2. The 2020 Census will be the only census conducted by countries for the period of the 2030 Agenda for CARICOM countries.



## **SECTION 2**

# **A REVIEW OF THE 2010 CENSUS ROUND - INFORMING THE 2020 REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY**



## SECTION 2

### A REVIEW OF THE 2010 CENSUS ROUND - INFORMING THE 2020 REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

94. This Section undertakes a review of the experience with Census-taking in the 2010 Census Round based primarily on the Census Symposium of the 2010 Census Round convened in 2014 at which countries undertook a review of the challenges, lessons-learnt and best practices. It commences however with the support received by the CARICOM Secretariat through the regionally-coordinated approach which is supposed to provide technical assistance to mitigate the challenges and to enable timely dissemination of census results.
95. Given the experience of the 2010 Round as articulated at the Census Symposium, it is intended to continue the momentum of regional-coordination in census-taking for the 2020 Census Round in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination for planning for the censuses. This approach includes rich exchange of experiences and training of staff that can lead to the availability of comparable data of high quality for use in decision-making and policy-formulation.
96. At the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the RCCC which was held in Curacao in October 2016, an outline of the regional strategy of support was presented and approved and also endorsed by the Forty-First Meeting of the SCCS also held in Curacao in 2016.

#### 2.2 SUPPORT TO THE CARICOM REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY -2000/10

##### 2.2.1 Support to the 2010 Census Round in CARICOM

97. A number of International Development Partners provided support to fund the 2010 Census Round. A more concerted effort to achieve a greater degree of uniformity in the regionally-coordinated approach saw the execution of a **Common Census Framework project which was jointly funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) under the Regional Public Good facility and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**. The IDB contributed US\$550,000 and the UNFPA, US\$126,000. Therefore, the total contributed by these two organisations amounted to US\$676,000.
98. This Common Census Framework project, was anticipated to allow for comparable data across CARICOM countries as an input into the design of region-wide policies and programs needed to consolidate the integration process in the framework of the CSME. The overall project comprised three (3) components that were: Component 1 - Common questionnaire; Component 2–

Common Methodologies and Component 3- Compatibility of Dissemination tools.

99. The **Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland through the Department for International Development (DFID)** contributed to the 2010 Census Round through a Memorandum of Understanding with the CARICOM Secretariat and provided 820,000 USD to support activities under the Common Census Framework. Areas of support included Census Mapping, Census Data Processing, Census Dissemination.
100. The **European Union (EU)** provided support under the **Ninth European Development Fund (EDF)** to activities including Training in Census Data Processing and in Mapping/Geographic Information Systems. The European Union supported the attendance of participants at Census Training Workshops in which the facilitators were funded by other International Development Partners (IDPs)/Agencies. These workshops included census data processing and in Mapping /GIS including attendance at an international GIS workshop and a training workshop on satellite imagery which was extended to the Member State of Belize by the Government of Mexico and which the Secretariat supported through the participation of the DFID-supported consultant. Attendance by other Member States was supported by EU funding. This funding also contributed to training in census data processing.
101. The **UNFPA** also funded the regional workshop on the Common Questionnaire outside of the joint IDB-UNFPA Common Census Framework project since this activity was requested by Member States to be undertaken at an early stage in their census preparations relative to the need to have the questionnaires ready for the stakeholders' discussions at the national level. Further, the UNFPA also funded a number of other activities including regional training activities/meeting in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat such as a training workshop on Census Data Capture and a Meeting of Census Experts to discuss experiences of the 2000 Round to provide lessons learned/best practices for the 2010 Round (recommended by the RCCC). The UNFPA also provided direct technical assistance support to countries in data processing.
102. The **United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)** supported the 2010 Round of Censuses through the conduct of a Regional Workshop in 2007 on Census Management and Training - Mapping and Geographic Information Systems. The UNSD also provided further support through assisting with the facilitation of training workshops. Support in the area of Advocacy of the Census was provided by the UNSD headed by its director to the Member State of The Bahamas during the launch of the field work for the 2010 Census Round. Directors of Statistics from other Member States/CARICOM Secretariat were funded to assist with advocacy for the Census in The Bahamas.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> This country was one of the first to conduct its census in CARICOM.

103. The **Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)** provided support to four (4) Demographic Analysis Training Workshops, three (3) of which were over a 7-week period and a 2-week refresher course for more experienced personnel, that trained in total approximately seventy-five (75) persons from across member countries. DFID and UNFPA would have also supported the attendance of countries (non-member countries of the CDB) and also supported staff of the CARICOM Secretariat relative to the convening and other arrangements for the workshop and the provision of on-site support taking into account the length of time the participants had to be on the ground and away from their home countries. This training contributed to the enhancing of skills of participants from countries in preparation for the 2010 Census Round.
104. In sum, an estimate of the support provided to the regional census strategy can be estimated as follows;

<b>Support from IDP's</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Direct support to the Census Strategy - IDB, UNFPA, EU, DFID, CDB	2,671,000
Support through collaborative activities – CCS, UNFPA, UNSD, CDB	350,000
<b>Total (Estimated)</b>	<b>3,021,000</b>

## **2.3 CARICOM CENSUS SYMPOSIUM REVIEW OF THE 2010 CENSUS ROUND**

### **2.3.1 2010 Census Symposium- Objectives**

105. The CARICOM Secretariat convened the Census Symposium on the 2010 Census Round in Grenada on 27 May 2014. The main objectives of the Census Symposium were:
- To provide a forum to discuss the current status of countries at that time on the 2010 Population and Housing Census;
  - To identify and deliberate on the major challenges/best practices of the 2010 Census Round; and
  - To consider key issues that can inform and improve performance in the 2020 Census Round.
106. The target group comprised Directors of Statistics/Chief Statisticians as well as the main officers that assisted with the conduct of the Census in countries. Representatives from International and Regional Organisations were also in attendance. The items on the agenda included: Preparatory Activities- such as, preparation of the Census calendar, budgeting and census legislation; Map readiness; Enumeration; Data Processing; Dissemination of Results; Census

Evaluation; Census Data Analysis; Outsourcing; Quality Assurance; Preparation of Administrative Reports; the Use of Census Data and exploration of the establishment of a Population Register. Highlights of some key issues reviewed, challenges, best practices and recommendations are presented below. It is likely that these key issues can serve to inform the approaches taken by countries for the 2020 Census Round as well as point to possible areas of support through the Regional Census Strategy.

### **2.3.2 Planning and Management of the Census**

107. The **Planning of the Census** was stated to be at **the heart** of the **Census** activity. Census planning touches on a number of other activities including, budgeting, field operation, processing, dissemination of the data and monitoring and evaluation. The census calendar was identified as one of the key tools in planning for a census, depicting the actual activities to be undertaken and its timing.
108. Among the challenges mentioned were failure to prepare a proper calendar of events. Lack of a contingency plan (*“whatever can happen in a census – will happen”*); improper planning for the enumeration phase; failure to take into consideration changes in population; delays in budget approval by governments and lack of budgeting for inflation due to the time span between budget preparation and the receipt of funds for the Census exercise.
109. Ensuring that the **Census legislation** is in place was stated to be an early and vital activity since it is necessary to have this enacted prior to the Census for the process to be authorised.
110. The **Budget preparation** is also required at an advanced stage for presentation to the relevant financing authorities and it should take into consideration the different phases of the census.
111. In preparation of the budget, there were three (3) main areas that were required to be considered which were:
  - **Population changes based on the estimation of how a population had changed over the ten-year period:** The changes in the population influenced the size of the budget in terms of the number of persons/ households to be interviewed and the enumeration areas to be visited.
  - **Inflation impacts the budget** since this leads to increased cost, particularly if the budget was being prepared years in advance of the actual census activity.
  - **Technological changes including in the cost of technology** may occur post the preparation of the budget which would have implications for budget adjustment or the inclusion of a contingency for increased costs in

the budget. Cuts by Governments of the Census Budget could impact the availability of the full complement of enumerators, the establishment of the Census Office and the continuous quality checks of the enumeration.

112. The use of **Project Management** was recommended in the execution of the Census for more effective and smooth conduct of all of the census processes, including the preparation of a Gantt Chart, a logical framework and the garnering of a common understanding of the census objectives, scope of work and activities throughout all the human resources that are used to undertake the census. Project management training is therefore vital and the treatment of a census as a project was highly recommended.
113. Some key items that were recommended at the symposium for inclusion in the census budget were: Salaries/wages; Stipend/Travel costs; Stationery and Printing costs of the questionnaires; Publicity to encourage full participation in the census and the cost of software licenses and equipment.

### 2.3.3 Mapping Readiness/GIS

114. The objective of mapping, as stated at the Census Symposium, is to accurately demarcate the countries into structured areas within a geographical frame. Each area should have a unique code, clearly identifiable boundaries with no overlap. Each area should also be of reasonable size so that one enumerator can canvas it. The maps could come from various sources, but the primary source is usually the Lands and Surveys Department. Relative to mapping methodologies, it should be possible to use either area topography or sign interpreting. With respect to technical resources, there should be human resources available to produce these maps and each country should have the capability to print their maps. In enabling mapping readiness, consideration should be given to developments that might have occurred such as emerging districts and where the boundaries would need to be changed –such as splitting/merging of areas relative to changes in population.
115. Among **the challenges stated by countries** were: difficulties in obtaining maps from the Lands and Surveys Departments of Government which required intervention at the highest level; challenges in mapping of informal settlements in remote areas, volatile areas and issues with constituency boundaries. The need to commence mapping project three to four years before the census year was recommended. Human resources should also be in place to produce the maps. Consideration should be given to developments such as new or emerging housing areas or areas with reduced population which would require adjustments to the maps.
116. **Satellite imagery** was a source of generating maps attempted by some countries and was also supported under the DFID and the EU funding. The Government of Mexico undertook Satellite Imagery support to Belize, conducting a workshop at which other countries from the region were able to participate utilising resources

under the EU and DFID projects inclusive of the Consultant, leading to effective collaboration in the use of donor resources.

117. Google Maps was another source of maps mentioned.
118. **Acquisition of aerial photographs** including digital aerial photographs could be a source of maps for the Census and can inform the foundation for the establishment of a Geographic Information System (GIS).
119. **Global positioning systems (GPS)** can assist in the development of digitised maps with latitude and longitude coordinates being collected by use of hand-held devices. Making hand-drawn maps, or digital maps from a GIS for use by enumerators in the field can be greatly assisted by GPS. The GPS coordinates enhance the absolute positioning of buildings and other elements and are also useful in the development of a GIS. The use of Global Positioning System and Satellite Imagery to generate digitised maps were recommended out of the experiences in the region.

#### **2.3.4 Data Capture/ Processing**

120. It was stated during the Symposium that countries should develop a strategy for the Census Data Processing and that there should be a **full pilot of the data processing as an important part of the pilot** of the census to develop all requirements for this very important aspect of the Census. Challenges experienced in data processing impact the timely availability of census data.
121. In the 2010 Census Round, many countries used scanning technology for data capture with mixed results. The Symposium was informed about the finite steps and requirements relative to the scanning of the questionnaire including: stripping and batching of questionnaires; entering batch slips; legitimacy for scanning; rewriting questionnaires that were not legible enough to be scanned. Other steps included- identifying, analysing the batches to be scanned; checking for missing pages in the batch and fixing accordingly; querying badly scanned questionnaires, those questionnaires that contain two (2) different barcodes; and verifying and editing the data using the verifying module of the software. It was also important to service the scanners to avoid breakdowns.
122. Some of the **challenges** identified in this form of data processing were:
  - Network problems which caused the readers to shut down or become idle for long periods of time, in the case of one country retrieval errors were so severe that they resorted to manual data capture;
  - Errors occurring in the Verifier Workstations that caused the workstations to shut down without officers being able to save their work;
  - The slow pace of the verification process due to bad handwriting, significant levels of no contact in certain areas, and the fact that the

verification module of software did not identify all the errors needed to produce a clean data set. As a result of this challenge, two (2) teams of editing staff had to be organised whereby one team dealt with errors identified by the software and another team dealt with other human errors not identified by the software;

- The iterative process of reviewing edits to the data was time-consuming and lasted for an abnormally long period.

123. Some key recommendations in relation to census data processing were the following as it related to scanning:

- Simplification of census forms in order to reduce the amount of handwriting on the forms;
- The software system should be placed on a private network;
- There should be adequate number of readers to meet the census needs of the country;
- The database server should be powerful enough to handle the amount of data;
- There should be an adequate number of IT professionals;
- Multiple data processing methods can be used including simple data entry, scanning and utilising the internet for collection of data;
- There is need to pilot test the data processing operations to see how it will perform under the anticipated stress;
- The use by the CARICOM Secretariat of a Consultant to assist countries during processing and cleaning of the census data under an IDP- funded project worked and was recommended for the future.

### **2.3.5 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)**

124. It was stated at the Symposium that those countries that were intent on using **hand-held devices in the 2020 Census Round were encouraged to commence the use of the technology in good time before the Census Round.**

125. In this regard, the decision on the method of Data Capture **should be taken early.** It was mentioned that there were versions of CSPro for Windows and Android devices that could be made available to countries. While some countries did receive Personal Data Assistants (PDAs) from the UNFPA for data capture in the 2010 Census Round, generally, there was not enough time to undertake adequate testing of this data capture method prior to enumeration.

126. Therefore, the strategy in moving forward would be to use this method in household surveys in small increments and also testing/piloting in pre-census activities. It was suggested that the region should begin to explore the possibility of using electronic questionnaires to collect data for the census at an early stage as possible.

127. Some of the efficiency gains of using CAPI are that the data entry is directly on the device implying that there is no need for a number of tasks to do with the physical preparation of the questionnaire, printing etc., the batching of the questionnaires; document flow with regard to the questionnaire; preparing the questionnaire for scanning; illegibility of the handwriting; poor images and a number of the other challenges highlighted earlier relative to country experiences. The data captured on the device are transmitted electronically to a database in the NSO. The data coding stage can be undertaken simultaneously with the data entry. Some aspects of the editing verification can be done in real time to enable timelier processing of the census data and therefore timeliness in the availability of the census results is possible.
128. Some of the challenges with the use of the CAPI include that the setting up of the process of using this form of data capture for data collection may take some time and countries would have to start preparation way prior to the census exercise so that extensive pilot-testing can occur. The interviewers should have the ability to use the device so as to ensure that the quality of the input data is not poor. Intensive training of the interviewers is therefore required. Editing /verification programme must be at a high level to enable good quality data and the interviewers need to be trained relative to the output errors that may occur in real-time. In addition, equipment failure may occur such as the need to recharge the battery in the middle of an interview.

### **2.3.6 Communication and Advocacy**

129. There is an overarching need for Advocacy.
130. The use of **social media** in census **publicity** was reported with the setting up of a census **face book page by a couple of countries**. This was supported by the conduct of seminars and the sending out of **mass text messages** to cellular phones.

#### **2.3.6.1 Public Figures and personalities**

131. **Public figures and personalities were utilised** to inform and educate the public about specific areas of the census in the 2010 Round. The hosting of a breakfast meeting with members of the media and the conduct of a panel discussion were also undertaken.

#### **2.3.6.2 User Consultations**

An **internal user committee** was also formed to plan the details for all activities of the census including publicity. User consultations were also held to determine funding for advocacy and all census activities.



### **2.3.6.3 Advocacy Materials**

Advocacy materials were also produced including census logo, census visuals (posters, handouts, etc.) to advertise the census. Use was also made of the mass media and social media to create awareness among the population.

### **2.3.6.4 Outreach to Schools at Primary and Secondary Levels**

132. On the issue of advocacy, it was reported that a campaign initiated by one country included visiting schools at the primary and secondary level to raise awareness of the usefulness of statistics. They also produced booklets with statistics for the primary school children and handbooks on certain statistical areas such as national accounts, consumer price index etc. for the secondary school children. Visits to the statistical office were also organised for schools.

### **2.3.6.5 Focussed targeting on Specific Audiences**

133. Promotions to target specific audiences were recommended. This included promotions to schools and academic institutions, churches and religious institutions, libraries, community centres, public transport and places of entertainment such as cinemas. Posters and other advertisements can be utilised at these places.

### **2.3.6.6 Messages, Motorcades and the use of popular artistes**

134. Messages can be shown on the screens of cinemas. Other activities were the use of motorcades, which may include the use of a popular artistes to spread the message about the census and to distribute posters and flyers to sensitise the public about census activities and create awareness.

### **2.3.6.7 High Level Advocacy Forum on Statistics**

135. Mechanisms to get the public involved in the census taking exercise and also to publicise the usefulness of the information generated from the census for various purposes including research etc. should be explored. In this context, the Second High Level Advocacy Forum that preceded the Census Symposium was intended to boost advocacy for statistics and countries were urged to find ways to advocate for statistics on a continuous basis and not only during periods of surveys and censuses to build a relationship with the public.

### **2.3.7 Enumeration**

#### **2.3.7.1 Challenges and Best Practices in Enumerating Specific Communities**

136. Some persons were reluctant about giving information because they were suspicious about who would control the census data when the enumeration phase was completed due to the state of the government during this period.
137. The cost of the enumeration exercise was greatly increased because the census office was located on one island but seventy-five per cent (75%) of the population lived on a different island.
138. There was great difficulty in navigating through squatter communities because houses were built almost overnight and the enumerators were faced with tracing their steps on a constant basis to collect information from persons living in these communities. There were also issues in reaching some of the undocumented migrants. In order to overcome this problem, they enlisted assistance from a church that had access to these persons and thus was able to get partial information on these persons for the census.
139. Insufficient enumerators were an issue and said to be a recurring problem from previous censuses in the case of one country which had to rely on fully employed persons as interviewers. The capital and its outskirts were particularly affected by this problem and thus enumeration of persons moved slowly in these areas compared to the rural areas.
140. In the case of one country that consisted of more than one island, the challenges included the lack of persons willing to be enumerators on the smaller islands and also the resistance of persons living on these islands to be interviewed by persons from the main island. There were also difficulties in the enumeration of a private island with this process having to be re-done as a result of the destruction of questionnaires by fire.

#### **2.3.7.2 Crime-prone areas**

141. In some areas where there was a high crime rate, with enumerators being threatened, support was sought of the police force to patrol the area between 9 am and 4 pm for the safety of their enumerators.
142. Issues with hotspots or high crime areas, the office had to employ specially trained enumerators to go into these areas. In the case of some countries with extreme crime hotspots, a number of different approaches had to be used in these areas such as: Use of interviewers that were resident in those areas; In one case there were interviewers that were working in the NSO and they warned against bringing in the police in these areas. In other cases, where there were issues with hotspots and crime-prone areas, the interviewers were able to approach the

“Community Leaders” who gave access to the communities to undertake the census. In other areas, teams of interviewers were used to conduct the interviews.

143. Reluctance by returning residents to provide information also occurred in a couple of countries during the 2010 Round. Partly this was related to fear of crime, since they were seemed as having money and were being targeted.

#### **2.3.7.3 Dishonest Enumerators**

144. There were issues with dishonest enumerators that either fabricated information on questionnaires or skipped several questions on the questionnaire in order to complete the process more rapidly. These dishonest practices led to the need to re-enumerate entire communities.

#### **2.3.7.4 Snap General Elections**

145. The holding of a snap general election in one country was also cited among the challenges experienced. This resulted in a dislocation of several activities especially since several field staff was already trained. The census had to be postponed to the following year.

#### **2.3.7.5 Enumerating Population that speak languages other than English and Surinamese Dutch**

146. The variety of languages was also reported by one country due to the large immigrant population. This challenge resulted in the need to hire translators rather for many of the other countries. In some cases, there was need to hire bi-lingual enumerators due to the presence of a large segment of Spanish-speaking population in some countries. One country sought assistance from the Venezuelan Embassy in order to interview the significant Spanish speaking community.

#### **2.3.7.6 Treatment of Gated Communities**

147. Gated communities proved to provide restricted accessed due to fear of outsiders and strangers. Some of these gated communities were not accessible since they made use of remote gates with no security personnel present to approach to provide information to the residents.
148. In terms of best practices, the issue of getting responses from the gated community was tackled by a team of persons going into the community to enumerate individuals. It was reported that this resistance was overcome through various outreach efforts whereby teams from the NSO met with and mobilised the communities by talking with them mainly through the service clubs.
149. Additionally, in the case of persons that were not enumerated, there were provisions made for persons to call the office in order to set up an appointment.

The use of promotional activities to educate and advocate for the census in the more challenging areas can help enumeration.

150. Increased publicity to inform community members of the importance of the Census; Use of innovative means of informing the Community about the enumeration activities. e.g. Flyers, profiles of the area using past Census information; making appointments before visiting; making contacts with residents through property managers, professional associations arranging focus group sessions with residents and arranging to conduct interviews at work-place using senior statistical personnel were some of the recommendations that were made at the Census Symposium.

#### **2.3.7.7 Challenges with Identification Badges, Dropouts, Poor Quality Work and Other Issues**

151. Issues with Identification (ID) badges, frequent dropouts of enumerators during the enumeration period; Poor quality of work by some enumerators either because they did not learn from the training or in retaliation for not being picked for a supervisor position; Complains to the media by some enumerators for non-payment of services while questionnaires are being reviewed by the statistical office or for the non-submission of questionnaires were some of the other challenges experienced.

#### **2.3.7.8 Non-national Students**

152. Interviewing non-national students was tackled by resorting to sending enumerators to school campuses in order to interview the large non-national student population resident in a specific country. Additional challenges arose as a result of this method since the interviewers did not have maps when they were conducting the interviews of the students and the process of fitting these students into the maps in a later exercise was very time-consuming.

#### **2.3.7.9 Timing of the Census**

153. Another best practice involving the timing of a census is that it is vital to select a period in which the census is likely to be most successful and to yield the most reliable data. This means the avoidance of seasons when there is a lot of rain, flooding periods of traditional festivals, pilgrimage, fasting; peak agricultural activities. Conducting enumeration when the labour supply for the Census was available in the case of smaller countries was another recommendation.

#### **2.3.7.10 Adjustments and Contingency Planning**

154. Preparation of **contingency plans** for unforeseen circumstances that may occur with very high probability. Ability to exercise great agility and flexibility relative to changes that would be required during the enumeration process.

Documentation of issues as they occur in the field was required to enable assistance in similar circumstances and adjustments.

### **2.3.7.11 Selection, Training and Supervision of Enumerators**

155. There were difficulties in the recruitment of enumerators because the youths who were the target group for these positions were either employed or attending school full-time as a result of a number of social programmes targeting them in the country. Reviewing the process after the first week of enumeration, constant supervision and monitoring of field workers and payment of the enumerator and supervisor only after review, correction and completion of questionnaires were some of the recommendations coming out of the symposium. Periodic training on the census undertaking of the existing /permanent set of enumerators was also undertaken.
156. It was indicated that selection of enumerators should also take into consideration attitude and willingness to work and not just qualifications. It was stated that there is a need to broaden the selection process for enumerators to incorporate other aspects of the person's characteristics such as their ability to handle pressure since the test score alone was not a good indicator of the quality of the enumerator. A selection test is recommended as a key criterion in the recruitment process.
157. Continuous training on the census with the use of refresher courses closer to enumeration, training of a large pool to cater for dropout were also recorded. It was noted that the young and unemployed did not necessarily make the best enumerators because they lacked confidence in approaching persons and were easily discouraged when they encountered problems in getting persons to respond to questions. It was recommended that more careful training was required of this group since they eventually would become the future enumerators in the country.

## **2.3.8 Dissemination, Analysis and Use of Census Data**

### **2.3.8.1 Development of a Dissemination Plan**

158. The development of a dissemination strategy for the census results is required. The use of media such as CensusInfo or Redatam for disseminating census results can be explored. Preparation and exploration of life tables and population projections to highlight some of the uses of the Census data were undertaken by one country. This is linked to the issue raised in the previous segment on finding mechanisms to promote the use of the Census data. In addition, a critical area to be considered was the archiving of the census results after the census had concluded so that results could be available for posterity.
159. The dissemination plan in the case of one country was based on the speed of dissemination for the previous census which the office wanted to maintain. In this case this country had received a loan from an IDP for the Census and Household

Budget Survey programme and the IDP provided further requirements in order to improve the dissemination speed. The dissemination speed was increased even further based on a request by the government. In this overall plan, dissemination targets were set in the following areas:

- Time required for data processing;
- Time required between census taking and data dissemination;
- Access to anonymised micro data online through REDATAM; and
- Number of census-related hard copy publications disseminated.

160. It was noted that the above targets were also being measured by the IDP in the Monitoring and Evaluation section of the census project. The targets that were achieved were completion of the census data processing in ten (10) months after field enumeration. The target for dissemination of national census reports was twenty-five (25) months after field enumeration. This country recommended a census dissemination calendar as a useful tool. For some of the other countries at the time of the symposium the following were the status on dissemination:

Census Year 2010 Countries Dissemination:

- Member State 1- (MS1)-The first report entitled, Population and Housing Census Volume 1 was produced and made available on the website, October 2013. Work was in progress at the time of the Census Symposium on analytical tables which were to be available by the end of the year, 2014;
- MS2-This office produced a preliminary census report in April 2011. They have also included on their office website an interactive program, REDATAM, where persons can retrieve data from census 2011. Alternatively, persons also had the option of requesting data directly from the statistical office. None of the subject reports have been produced.

Census Year 2011 Countries- Dissemination

- MS3-First report with statistical tables released May 2014 and there were plans for a second period before the end of 2014. There were plans to produce an analytical report with demographic information;
- MS4-This Member State did not indicate whether any reports were produced. They have been exploring the possibility of disseminating the data using Government Information System (GIS);
- MS5-A general report was produced in 2012. Eight (8) subject reports had been produced with information disaggregated by parish and enumeration district. Five (5) housing reports and seven (7) out of the fourteen (14) parish reports have been completed while all other reports will be

completed by the end of September 2014 including the administrative report and technical report. However, it was noted that these latter reports are all descriptive reports but the analytical reports on the census will follow after the required data is fully available. It was indicated that while the subject reports contained information on the parishes, the users of the data preferred that the parish reports contained information on each subject in order to have a complete picture of the parish. Plans have been made to include historical information on each parish using census data from 1844 to the present 2011 census.

- MS6-In March 2012, this office published a report on the census which was brief on the Census. This report was in hardcopy format and has also been available on the government website. Plans have been made to produce another set of tables before the end of 2014 and the statistical office has been examining the possibility of producing less hardcopies and moving towards setting up their own website for the dissemination of this data. In the interim, an arrangement has been made with the Communication department to publish weekly tables on their website.
- MS8-Census Report Volume 1 - the Demographic Report was released in February 2013. Census Report Volume II – the Housing report and a community register will be finalised and released shortly. Challenges related to the coding of occupations and industries delayed the completion of Census Report Volume III.
- Associate Member (AM)-This office issued a press release with its finding upon completion of the processing of the household database. Plans have been made to release a further press release on the household database.

161. Countries also indicated the intention of disseminating tables using CensusInfo. There were several lessons learnt in terms of the dissemination of Suriname's census data which were listed during the presentation. These were:

- The speed of dissemination was connected to the speed of the census data processing and finalisation of the census database since the dissemination cannot start until the previously mentioned key stages are completed.
- Dissemination was also dependent on the available manpower and the related capability, drive and tenacity of the manpower especially the data processing staff.
- In the publication stage, it was crucial to ensure that competent persons closely scrutinise the tables for errors that might have occurred during layout stages of publication e.g. mixing up sub regional level tables, errors when merging categories and adding up values.

- It was important to note in planning the release dates for the census data that additional time will be required if the intention is to publish data below the national level that is, at the district or parish level since at this level careful suppressing or combining categories for the sub- populations is required.
  - In the case of printing publications in-house, it was important to include in the planning stage, adequate supplies for this printing e.g. toner, paper, publication covers etc. as well as ensure the printers to be used are regularly serviced.
  - Finally, there was a recommendation made that in the next round of census, hand held computers should be used to capture data due to greater demand for quick results. Faster data capture and editing will mean faster data processing leading to quicker production of tables.
162. At the regional level, as indicated, the Secretariat undertook an assessment and training under an CDB-funded project on Devinfo to enable countries to create CensusInfo and Redatam databases. There also was a past workshop - CARICOM Secretariat, UNSD and UNICEF on CensusInfo. The Secretariat also developed a Census e-portal through which tables can be generated on countries' Census data, this was funded by DFID.
163. There is an urgent need to find a way to shorten the gap between the census date and the actual production of the census reports since the relatively long length of time has resulted in this data becoming outdated whereas most users would require very current information. It was thus indicated that perhaps there was a need for continuous training to elevate the skills of persons from the NSOs in terms of the CSPro software and all areas related to data processing
164. It was also observed that the length of the census questionnaire may need to be re-examined in addition to resolving issues related to data processing since these critical issues have been mainly responsible for the lack of timeliness in the production of census reports.

### **2.3.8.2 Census Data Analysis and Use**

165. Relative to the usefulness of Census Data, the Population and Housing Census is the most detailed source of information on the general population of a country at its lowest geographical level, presenting a full and reliable picture of the population of a country, its housing conditions and demographic, social and economic characteristics. The data acquired, forms the basis of information that is available to public and private elements at the national and local level for decision-making purposes relative to a variety of issues. The main reasons for the census are:



- Enumeration of the population and households in a country;
  - Obtaining demographic information, data collection and production of information for government ministries and local authorities;
  - The collection of socio-economic information on a large sample of people in the population thereby making it possible to acquire data and information on small, unique groups in the population; and
  - Production of information which serves bodies, organisations and various other elements in the field of education, the economy, business, research, etc.
166. The use of data of the population, on education, employment, health and housing data, points to the uses which the data can serve. It can therefore be used by government officials and policy makers for planning and administrative purposes, policies in fields of education, health and welfare. It supports research purposes by providing data to explain trends in the composition of the population and for forecasting purposes as well. Businesses, in terms of industry and labour, can use the data to examine the source and size of the population and determine consumer demands for goods and services, as well as the supply of labour and its characteristics. Students can also use census data as it supports their curriculum in areas such as math, history and geography. The Meeting was also informed that the office implored students to use census data for analysis in the preparation of their School-based Assessments for examinations and also for theses at the tertiary level.
167. National Statistical Offices use the census data to provide a sample frame from which household surveys are conducted between censuses. **The completion of the census exercise is only a part of the objective of the census. The use of the census data must be emphasised and embraced.** In this regard, NSOs need to play a role in ensuring the data is used at the country level, as well as to monitor its use, so that reporting on its use can be done in this regard. This was highlighted as an activity that warranted greater attention as it could encourage increased funding for census related activities in the Region. Countries need to adopt different approaches to encourage interaction with the census data, such as visiting schools or even companies with census analysis, as against the steps of producing census publications and making them available on websites.
168. Relative to census data analysis, most countries indicated that support would have been required to undertake substantive data analysis as well as in the preparation of population projections and Life tables. It was recommended that there should be some kind of standardised or documented methodology across the region for the computation of population projections which can be used in the future relative to the methodology employed in computing population projections required the specification of assumptions and the provision of scenarios.
169. In order to overcome the limitation of the shortage of demographers, it was suggested that some way should be found to utilise the services of persons who

had been trained during the CARICOM (CDB funded) training course on demographers even though some graduates may no longer be working within the government or the statistical office. The call for a Census Research Programme was made which would allow countries to undertake more in-depth census data analysis.

170. The Symposium was informed about the forthcoming release at that time by the US Census Bureau of a new software for the computation population projections entitled Demographic Analysis and Population Project System (DAPPS). This software was the windows version of an old software known as RUP and it would use cohort component methodology for the computation of population projections.
171. It was stated that the prior training programme (referred to in paragraph 169) in Demography funded by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) had a positive impact in some countries since these graduates attended further training that were conducted in the 2010 Census Round. The Secretariat prepared a census data analysis proposal for the 2010 Census Round that would have allowed for the participation of these graduates to allow for increased competency in census data analysis. The need for more advanced training in demographic analysis was also recommended particularly for the past graduates of the CDB-funded Demographic Analysis training.
172. For the 2000 Census Round, census data analysis was undertaken to produce a volume of Basic Census Tables for each country, analytical National Census Reports (NCR) as well as Regional Special Topic Monographs (RSTMS) on Gender and Development, International Migration, Children and Youth, Education and Economic Activity and the Elderly. It was noted that these monographs, analytical reports and basic tables provided a rich source of information for universities, research students etc. to undertake further analysis.
173. The proposal for the 2010 Census Round Data Analysis Project included the production of user-friendly briefs for the less-analytically- inclined users and the preparation of a Census Atlas.

## **2.4 SUMMARY**

174. Some key activities that are required to be undertaken in the conduct of a Census were discussed in this Section, focusing on some of the lessons learnt/best practices and recommendations, Critically, in the approach to planning of the census a formal Project Management Framework is being recommended to enable greater effectiveness in the conduct of the census exercise. This however, does not imply that the unforeseen event would not occur even the enormous and technical nature of this statistical exercise. Therefore, contingency planning, flexibility and

the need for adjustments are key recommendations. This includes the identification of Best Practices that may be applicable within and across countries. Project Management is therefore likely to mitigate some of the key challenges in the conduct of the Census.

175. Effective mapping and GIS development can include the use of modern technology including the generation of digitised maps using satellite imagery and GPS devices. Data Capture processing despite substantive support proved problematic for many countries that used the scanning technology. Countries seem to be moving to CAPI solutions. However, the size of the census, the depth of experience and applications should be carefully considered prior to deciding on the use of CAPI.
176. The area of enumeration poses challenges in its own right relative to human resource issues of many facets as discussed earlier but it is also impacted by almost every other area of the Census. Poor planning, in effective publicity and communication and challenges with mapping and data capture approaches impact the timeliness of enumeration, the quality of the data collected and similar issues. Evidently the experience of the 2010 Census Round provides the backdrop to the nature of support that countries require in the 2020 Census Round.





## **SECTION 3**

# **THE CARICOM REGIONALLY-COORDINATED STRATEGY FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND**

## SECTION 3

### THE CARICOM REGIONALLY-COORDINATED STRATEGY FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

177. The Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC) held in Curacao in October 2017 approved the Outline of the Regional Census Strategy to support CARICOM Member States and Associate Members in the conduct of the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census. The Regional Census Strategy takes into consideration the experience of countries in the 2010 Census Round including the challenges and best practices highlighted at the meetings of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee throughout the execution of the 2010 Census in countries and at the Second CARICOM Census Symposium which was held in Grenada in May 2014.

#### 3.2 KEY AREAS REQUIRING SUPPORT IN THE REGIONAL CENSUS STRATEGY

178. The activities of the Regional Census Strategy that normally require support can be viewed in the following inter-related parts, as follows:

- Part 1. Planning, Preparatory, Census Organisation/ Administration and Infrastructural Support Activities-** Census Questionnaire Content and Census Methodologies; Census Planning and Management; Mapping and Geographic Information system (GIS); Census Advocacy;
- Part 2. Census Data Capture and Processing** – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing and related Data Processing support to assist countries to develop capabilities of their human resources; resourcing of tablets across countries;
- Part 3. Analysis, Dissemination/Communication and Promotion of Use of Census Data and Results** – Census Publications and Dissemination products for various types of users; Data Visualisation, Data Anonymisation; Preparation of National and regional analytical reports including Regional Special Topic Monographs; Social Atlas and other census products.

### **3.3 REGIONAL STRATEGY 2020 CENSUS ROUND -OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED**

#### **3.3.1 Objectives**

##### **Overall Objective**

179. To provide support in enabling the availability of timely, high quality and comparable Census Data for Planning and Decision-Making in the Caribbean Region from the conduct of the Population and Housing Census 2020 Round.

##### **Specific Objectives**

180. The Specific Objectives are to assist countries in the following:
- Planning and preparatory activities in support of the execution of the 2020 Round of Population and Housing censuses, including: Census Management and organisation, Mapping/GIS, preparation of Census Questionnaire and Metadata;
  - Provision of a Communication and Advocacy Strategy for the 2020 Census Round;
  - Supporting of a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) data collection and processing approaches; and
  - Analysis and dissemination of the census results and providing the use of the information required for the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies, development programmes and public and private decision-making.

#### **3.3.2 Results to be Achieved**

181. The Results to be achieved are:
- Census Management and organisation training including the development of a Project Management Framework conducted and prepared;
  - Mapping preparation and GIS, making use of available satellite imagery undertaken;
  - Data Capture and Processing training including the preparation of a management framework in the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing completed;
  - Upgrading of web-based census-e-portal to incorporate existing data sets/GIS enabled system conducted;
  - Preparation of census dissemination products including user-friendly briefs and analytical products, national census reports and regional special topic monographs prepared;
  - Census data dissemination seminars for sharing census results with policy makers and other users conducted;



- A Communication and Advocacy framework for the 2020 census round produced and adapted by countries as required.

**Specific Activities:**

182. The Specific Activities to be undertaken include the following:

- To assist the countries in planning and organising their respective census activities including the application of project management;
- To provide support to a Communication and Advocacy strategy for the 2020 Census Round;
- To assist the countries in developing and finalising their census methodological documents such as census questionnaires and manuals;
- To assist the countries in their census mapping/GIS preparations;
- To assist and advise the countries in census data capture and data processing including management of paperless census approach to data collection and coordinating and resourcing of devices across countries;
- To upgrade/expand the census e-portal into a web-based GIS portal; and
- To support the dissemination and analysis activities of census data and to assist in the promotion of the use of the census data.

**3.4 KEY ELEMENTS FOR THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND REGIONALLY-COORDINATED STRATEGY**

183. For the 2020 Census Round it is intended to pursue a Common Census Framework 2.0 approach in pursuing regional coordination, building on the Common Census Framework utilised for the 2010 Round which was a useful one relative to the support provided to the Region. Collaboration among partners or the utilisation by the Secretariat of the funds provided by partners in an integrated manner resulting in a cost-effective 2010 Regional Census Project.

184. The Strategy for the 2020 Census regionally-coordinated approach also incorporates some of the recommendations and lessons learnt from the experience of countries in the 2010 Round. Some of the key concerns and recommendations from the Census Symposium held in 2014 to review the 2010 Census Round included the issue of planning and project Management, use of satellite imagery and the use of GPS in preparation of census maps, support to CAPI which most countries have indicated they would use in the 2020 Census Round, Communication and Advocacy support; and census dissemination, analysis and promotion of the use of the results. The Section that follows include these recommendations as well as other key activities that are critical to the regionally-coordinated approach to census-taking.

185. It was indicated that there were some challenges in obtaining maps from the relevant departments to prepare the maps required for census taking. It was also indicated that the 2010 Census Round provided Satellite Imagery support to

countries directly, making it available to one country and through the participation of countries in training provided by the Government of Mexico to Belize. The Consultant that was provided by DFID was able to participate in this training workshop along with some Member States that were also funded out of the DFID Project. This was an example of the collaborative partnership approach mentioned in paragraph 183. The Census Symposium recommended the incorporation of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to assist in the development of digitised maps with latitude and longitude coordinates through the use of a hand-held device since the GPS coordinates enhance the absolute positioning of buildings and other elements and are also useful in the development of a GIS. The use of Global Positioning System and Satellite Imagery to generate digitised maps are intended to form part of the support to be provided in the 2020 census strategy.

186. For the 2010 Census Round most countries used scanning for their data capture. For the 2020 Round, indications are that countries would like to use CAPI for census data capture. Many countries have been attempting to gain experience in using CAPI in the conduct of surveys. The strategy for the regionally-coordinated support to countries has taken this proposed form of data capture into consideration as well as the project management to gain experience prior to utilising this approach in an operation as huge as a Census.
187. For the regionally-coordinated strategy for the 2020 Round of Census, it is proposed that there be the following key elements or components in the common Census Framework that are listed below.

#### **3.4.1 Harmonising, Coordination and Monitoring**

188. The Coordinating Mechanism that has been established throughout the years which is the Regional Census Coordinating Committee comprises National Census Officers and/or their deputies of Member States, Associate Members and Observer countries and representatives from regional and international organisations. The RCCC will report as is customary to the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) which in turn reports to the various Councils of the Community including the Council of Human and Social Development (COHSOD) and the Community Council of Ministers.
189. The CARICOM Secretariat will be the secretariat of the RCCC as is the case with the SCCS. The Project Director and staff of the RSP will facilitate the execution of the Regional Census Strategy. It is anticipated that a Census Coordinator will be recruited at the Secretariat to provide support to the execution of the regional census strategy and to the monitoring of the census planning and conduct in countries. Similar to the 2010 Round, it is hoped that additional support can be provided to the regional office to assist in implementation and monitoring through project financing.

190. The regional coordination of the census in CARICOM is the responsibility of the CARICOM Secretariat. Key elements of this responsibility entail organising the support that is required across the region relative to capacity-building, responding rapidly to emergency situations relative to census-taking, monitoring for the achievement of the results, and helping countries in general where required with the census-taking activities. This component will cater for visits by the CCS Staff or Member States representatives that can support the harmonisation of the census across the region such as contributing to the training of trainers, supervisors and enumerators in countries.
191. As part of the regional coordination, the convening of the meetings of the SCCS and the RCCC is also a key element where countries are able to report on progress, provide south-south co-operation, share best practices and engage in problem-solving. The elements that are to be included under Coordination and Monitoring are highlighted below.

#### **3.4.1.1 Regional Office -Human Resources**

- 1 Census Coordinator- post to be filled by CCS [Establishment] Position to be filled];
- 1 Statistician (5 years includes census data dissemination and analysis) -Not yet funded;
- 1 Project Assistant/Statistical Officer (40 months-IDB funded).

#### **3.4.1.2 Regional Meetings/Country Visits-Coordinating and Monitoring**

- CCS Staff/Member States- Coordinating, Monitoring, Harmonisation visits;
- Support to end of year RCCC/SCCS - meetings (4 years);
- Support to RCCC – mid-year meetings (4 years).

#### **3.4.1.3 Other Expenses**

- Provide Equipment to support Regional Statistical Office/Member States.
- Cost of transferring Equipment including and insurance and transportation across countries relative to coordinating the re-use of tablets across countries Conference/Miscellaneous expenses.

### 3.4.2 Census Management/Organisation

192. Project Management was a key recommendation to enable successful census execution and the timely availability of the census results. Census Management/Organisation – to enable the availability of the requisite management skills for the planning and conduct of the census training, South-South Cooperation and support through the Secretariat will be made available to support the conduct of the census exercise in countries.
193. From the initial attempts to plan for the censuses, consideration is being given to the development of an overall programme which takes account of all stages of the census through to the production, dissemination and use of the census results and reports. This approach will make use of Project Management techniques in census planning and management. Analysis and dissemination are given prominence in the activity plan shown in this project document.
194. The items proposed for the Census Management support are found below.

#### 3.4.2.1 Regional Workshop on Census Management

- Convene First Workshop on Census Management;
- Convene Second Workshop on Census Organisation and Administration;
- Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous.

#### 3.4.2.2 Development of a Project Management Framework

- Develop a CARICOM Census Project Management/ Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) - including training materials for NSOs to adapt/use this framework in their Census Management (Consultancy);
- Provide support to assist countries in adapting the framework (CCS).

### 3.4.3 Common Questionnaire and Methodology

195. The 2010 Census Round, as indicated, attempted more structured harmonisation of the censuses through the execution by the CARICOM Secretariat of the jointly funded IDB/UNFPA project that focused on a common census questionnaire and methodologies. It is estimated that on average **76.1 percent** of the 135 core questions on which consensus was achieved, were common across countries. Excluding topics pertaining to type of facilities, environment, crime and disability, that were new areas or areas for which some countries already had data and did not include to the level of detail that was recommended in the core

questionnaire, the average is estimated at **82.5 percent**. In the case of the methodologies there were minor instances of a lack of commonality.

196. This section of the 2020 Census Strategy will focus on providing support to countries in the review of their census questionnaires and corresponding methodologies. In fact, prior to the completion of this document for the regional strategy of support, the CARICOM Secretariat convened in May 2017, a workshop to review the Common Census Questionnaire from the 2010 Census Round project. There was also a review of methodologies as required and also presentations and discussions on other key aspects of census-taking. The future focus of this section would be to assist/advise countries on the finalisation of the content of their questionnaires as required. The final decision on the questionnaire content is that of Member States/Associate Members. The items proposed for the Common Questionnaire and Methodologies regional support are found below.

**3.4.3.1 Preparation of Common Census Questionnaire 2020**

- Convene Workshop to review Common Questionnaire; **(Completed)**

**3.4.3.2 Provide Support to adapt/develop common questionnaire**

- Provide Support to the Design/Adaptation of questionnaire; **(including remotely)**

**3.4.3.3 Preparation of Common Census Methodology**

- Convene Regional training on census methodology;

**3.4.3.4 Provide in-country support on metadata development**

- Provide in-country support on metadata development/training;
- Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous.

**3.4.4 Mapping/Geographic Information System (GIS)**

**3.4.4.1 Provide Support to Mapping/GIS**

197. Support in the area of Cartography is being provided under the IDB-funded Project, Common Census Framework 2.0 – Support to CARICOM Regionally-Coordinated Census Strategy, of which Component II is Development of a Common Approach to Census Mapping. The objective of this component is to improve census mapping to maximise enumeration of the population during the 2020 Round.

198. Secondly, it is hoped that countries can benefit from available satellite imagery that was produced under a project undertaken by the Government of Mexico with

the Association of Caribbean States (ACS). Initial inquiries have been made to ascertain the possibility of enabling the availability of the Satellite Imagery to countries and these are to be pursued. These Satellite Imagery outputs were produced in 2015 and Member States have been informed to contact their Lands and Surveys Department for access.

199. Given the scenario being played out throughout the region, the GIS specifically geo-referencing of buildings can assist in the mapping of disaster-prone areas and of vulnerable groups relative to poverty, the ageing population and other vulnerable areas and persons/groups of persons. The items proposed for support under this component are documented below.

#### **3.4.4.2 Prepare Manual/adapt 2010 Template**

- (i) Conduct of an assessment of the status of mapping/geographic information systems (GIS) (Consultancy).
- (ii) Review the use of the mapping template developed during the 2010 Census Round and update it to include a common approach for the region (Consultancy).

#### **3.4.4.4 Enable a Common Approach to Census Mapping/GIS**

- Conduct [2] regional training workshops for NSO staff in the six (6) IDB Caribbean member countries (plus Belize) in the use of GIS and satellite imagery for census mapping.
- Provide in-country support, South-South co-operation in the preparation of ED maps, in GIS capabilities and in the use/availability of satellite imagery to make available updated maps for the Census and GIS system enabled.

#### **3.4.5 Census Data Collection/Data Processing**

200. Census Data Processing forms part of the regionally-coordinated strategy to provide support to census data processing including the planning/design framework, data capture framework, and data editing including the production of toolkits. Manuals and guidelines from the previous census round can be made available where the corresponding data capture approach is being used.

##### **3.4.5.1 Development of a Management System for CAPI**

201. It is intended to take into consideration a paperless census approach. This element would be linked to the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) approach and will include the development of a management system for the conduct of the

CAPI and training and identifying and sharing lessons learnt. Provision of equipment and software should also form part of this component.

#### **3.4.5.2 Strengthen Capabilities in CAPI**

- Development of a Management System to CAPI Data Collection Develop a Census Management and training materials.
- Strengthen capabilities in CAPI Conduct of (2) Regional Workshop(s) Provision of technical assistance Support Attachment/exchange visits.

#### **3.4.5.3 Equipment/Software**

- Equipment/software – provision of tablets that can be reused.

#### **3.4.5.4 Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous**

- Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous.

### **3.4.6 Census Data Analysis, Use and Dissemination**

202. Census Data Analysis and Dissemination will focus on strengthening the capabilities of countries to produce analytical census reports, to assist the Secretariat in the production of regional special topic publications such as Gender, Youth and the Elderly, to assist countries in organising their census databases for dissemination and support to the regional census e-portal that is web-based. Data dissemination equipment /software will also form part of this component.

203. Traditionally, the Census Data Analysis sub-project includes the compilation of a regional census database (Census e-portal); a Volume of Basic Tables, Analytical National Census Reports and Analytical Regional Special Topic Monographs on specific topics of significance to the Region. It is intended to assist countries in producing videos, simple analytical briefs and other similar user-friendly products on the census. Provision of training/technical assistance in Census Data Analysis will be incorporated under this area of support. Upgrading and populating of the CARICOM Census e-portal will also be addressed:

#### **3.4.6.1 Upgrading/expansion of Census-e-portal**

- Upgrading/expansion of Census-e-portal (Consultancy);
- Preparation of countries' census data;

**3.4.6.2 Data preparation for analysis plus CCS IT/statistician**

- Travel Costs

**3.4.6.3 Strengthen Capabilities in Census Data Analysis**

- Provision of technical assistance to countries;
- Regional Training Workshops/seminars;
- Attachment/exchange visits;

**3.4.6.4 Software development and reuse**

- Equipment/software for data analysis

**3.4.6.5 Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous**

- Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous.

**3.4.7 Technical Working Group Functioning**

204. Support to a Technical Working Group to provide technical support to the SCCS and the RCCC relative to 2020 Census Round. This support will entail participation in at least six (6) face-to face meetings in specific technical areas such as analysis, processing, preparing GIS as required:

1. e-meetings of TWG;
2. Face-to-Face Meetings (4);
3. Conference expenses.

**3.4.8 Communication and Advocacy**

205. In the area of Communication and Advocacy, a regional advocacy/communication census product will be produced which countries can use to target different groups, such as, schools, households and businesses. As highlighted below, advocacy will be sought at the political levels of the Community to ensure support for the census operations.

**3.5 WORK ALREADY COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS**

**3.5.1 Common Census Questionnaire**

206. For the 2020 Census Round countries requested early consideration and review of the 2010 Common Questionnaire and this occurred in May 2017. Countries therefore have a questionnaire that they are able to have considered with their stakeholders at the national level. At this meeting countries considered and formulated where feasible, questions on issues pertaining to Free Movement of



Persons and on the 2030 Agenda and the Strategic Plan of the Community. Similar to the 2010 Census Round which saw a more structured approach to the regionally-coordinated census-taking, the preparation by Member States and Associate Members of a structured common census questionnaire has once again occurred. Countries of the region met and determined the common questions that should guide the preparation of the questionnaires at the national level so as to enable more formalised harmonisation of the census results.

207. Core Topics and Non-Core Topics were identified for the Individual and Household questionnaires. The core topics contained questions that are highly recommended for countries to include in their questionnaire.
208. The experience in the 2010 Census Round showed that there were topics/questions that countries did not include such as Environment, Crime and Types of facilities (appliances etc.) available for use in the households. These differences in conformity to the Common Questionnaire was due to the fact that some countries chose to exclude questions from the census that were regularly asked in sample surveys such as Surveys of Living Conditions or chose to include areas such as Crime and Environment or not as much details as in the Common Questionnaire. Additionally, for the topic, Persons with Disabilities, this was a very new area at the time of the 2010 Census and countries utilised different approaches recommended at the international level in asking these questions.
209. In the 2020 Common Census Questionnaire, in addition to the proposed question on Free Movement which has been included under the topic on Migration, “new” questions have been proposed that can shed light on the 2030 Agenda indicators.
210. The workshop to review the Common Census Questionnaire and Methodologies in preparation for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in the Caribbean was held in Bridgetown Barbados, 15-19 May 2017. The purpose of this workshop was to review the common questions suggested by countries in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in the Caribbean as well as to take into consideration new and emerging issues in the Region as well as existing developmental frameworks such as the Community Strategic Plan, the SAMOA Pathway for SIDS, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. National priorities and plans were recognised as a critical factor and these were recommended to be aligned with development frameworks if the 2020 Round of Censuses were to address sourcing of key information in order to provide a better life for its citizens. Among the topics on the agenda of the workshop were the following:
  - Background to the regionally-coordinated approach to Census-taking in the Caribbean;
  - Overview of the Common Census Framework Approach for the 2010 Census Round- Common Questionnaire, Methodologies and Dissemination;

- Major Global and regional Contextual Issues impacting the 2010 Census Round;
  - Country Presentations on Topics considered relevant at the national level for inclusion in the 2020 Census Round;
  - Highlights of UN Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census Revision 3;
  - Identification of topics to be included in the Common Census Questionnaire 2020 Census Round (Group Work) and Presentation of Questions;
  - Recommendations/ Best Practices in other areas including- Census Evaluation.
211. The approach to developing the Common Questionnaire for the 2020 Census Round was to develop a Household and Individual Questionnaire comprising core and non-core questions developed through presentations, round table discussions and group work among Member States and Associate Members. Among key areas included were:
- Use of the term “Reference Person” or “Head of Household”;
  - Religion to include option for -No religious affiliation/denomination;
  - Free Movement – Main reason for present residence;
  - Informal Sector Employment;
  - Disability Status;
  - Access to the Internet;
  - Health/health insurance;
  - Environmental issues;
  - Crime; and
  - Food Security/Hunger.

### **3.5.2 Training on Disability Statistics**

212. **Questions on disability statistics were included in past censuses.** Efforts were made in the 2010 Round to achieve some degree of uniformity during the workshops on the Common Census Questionnaire and on the Common Census Methodologies relative to Disability Statistics. In this regard, there was a collaborative meeting convened by the CARICOM Secretariat and the UNSD in Barbados, 5-6 September 2016 that sought to take stock of national practices in measuring and producing statistics on disability in countries in the CARICOM Region, including a review of approaches used to measure the population with disabilities during the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Census.
213. During the Workshop in 2016 as well as the Common Census Questionnaire workshop, it was identified that further training on how to ask the questions in Disability in the census using a common approach would be required. The Regional Meeting with the UNSD was therefore the commencement of the preparatory work for the forthcoming 2020 Census Round training in Disability.

Further to the meeting, a second workshop convened by the CARICOM Secretariat and facilitated by the Washington City Group on Disability Statistics (WG) was conducted in Trinidad and Tobago, 6-8 September 2017. The WG has been attempting to develop harmonised methods to measure disability from population censuses and the regional workshop was held to strengthen capacity for data collection on disability utilising the methodological approach that have been developed by the WG. Countries should be better prepared to interrogate this area in the 2020 Census Round in a harmonised manner.

### **3.5.3 Mapping Preparation- Exploration of Availability of Satellite Imagery**

214. Census Mapping is a critical and early activity of the Census exercise which must be planned for and costed. In this regard, the CARICOM Secretariat is exploring the availability of Satellite Imagery for many of the Member States. Some countries have already commenced work with their Lands and Surveys Department.

## **3.6 THE 2020 CENSUS ROUND - THE WAY FORWARD**

215. Evidently, in the 2010 Census Round the Regional Census Strategy was able to receive support from a number of IDPs such as the IDB, the UNFPA, DFID and the EU. **It was possible in implementing activities to utilise funding from different sources in an integrated approach. This led to the use of resources in a cost-effective manner to fund training activities.** This approach provides an important lesson for statistical capacity-building in the region and across the world. **Duplication of efforts were avoided relative to IDP-funded activities and the scarce funds were optimally used in supporting the Census.** Collaborating with IDPs in the execution of activities also occurred particularly with the UNFPA. This approach maximises the benefits to countries and the optional use of IDP's funds.
216. Given the experience of the 2010 Round it is intended to **continue the momentum of regional-coordination in census-taking for the 2020 Census Round** in recognition of the **value and economy** of regional co-operation and coordination for planning for the censuses including the rich exchange of experiences, training of census personnel and collaboration. Such a regionally-coordinated approach can lead to the availability of comparable data of high quality for use in decision-making and policy-formulation. The review of the 2010 Census Rounds and recommendations for the Regional Census Strategy for the 2020 Census Round follow in the next section.
217. Relative to the natural disasters of 2017, it is not known whether there will be postponement of the censuses in countries hardest hit by these disasters. Within the meetings of the RCCC, the experiences of the countries which are conducting their census field enumeration in 2020, will be shared for the benefit of the others which will be doing their field enumeration in 2021, 2022 and beyond.

218. Traditionally, the conduct of the census enumeration is distributed over a three-year period during the Census Round, starting with the year ending in zero. Therefore, for the 2020 Census Round, Table 1 (below) shows the proposed years by countries for the conduct of the Census enumeration.

**TABLE 1: ESTIMATED YEAR FOR THE CONDUCT OF CENSUS IN 2020 CENSUS ROUND<sup>21</sup>**

YEAR	NO. OF COUNTRIES	REMARKS
2020	7	Barbados, Belize, The Bahamas, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda, Cayman Islands
2021	9	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands
2022	3	Suriname, Guyana, Turks and Caicos Islands

Note: Haiti intends to have its Census in March/April 2019.

219. The estimated total budget for the Strategy is 2.5 Mn US\$. Funding received from the IDB Common Census Framework 2.0 Project (less Project Evaluation Costs) has been included to offset the current total, leaving a deficit of 2.1 Mn US\$. It is anticipated that funding may be received by IDPs to offset this total and that there would be collaborative activities of the various IDPs with the Secretariat to enable the execution of the Strategy. The budget will therefore be updated on a continuous basis. Among the key elements for which funding are required are:

- Harmonising, Coordination and Monitoring (4 years)-
  - ❖ Staffing of Regional Office – *0.23 Mn US\$*;
  - ❖ Coordinating, Monitoring and Harmonising including RCCC/SCCS meetings and country support – *0.44 Mn US\$*;
  - ❖ Census Management Training- *0.07 Mn US\$*;
- Preparation of Common Questionnaire and Methodology- Regional Training, programming of Common Census Questionnaire and Country Adaptation and *0.14 Mn US\$*;
- Mapping/GIS Support- Regional Training and In-country support – *0.06 Mn US\$*;
- Census Data Collection, CAPI – *0.15 Mn US\$*;
- Census Data Analysis Use and Dissemination- *0.83 Mn US\$*;
- Census Technical Working Group- *0.08 Mn US\$*;
- Advocacy and Communication (tbd).

<sup>21</sup> It is not known when Haiti will conduct its Census in the 2020 Round

**Table 2** provides a Summary Budget for the 2020 Regionally-Coordinated Census Strategy.

**Table 3** provides the Results Framework; **Table 4** contains the Work Plan for the Regional Census Strategy and **Table 5** presents the “Common Census Questionnaire” [Core questions] that were recommended by Member States and Associate Members in May 2017 in Barbados.

**TABLE 2. SUMMARY BUDGET FOR 2020 REGIONALLY-COORDINATED CENSUS STRATEGY**

\$US

DETAILS	Fees	Travel - Per diem and Airfare	Other Expenses	Total	Deficit / Surplus	Remarks
<b>3.4.1 HARMONISATION COORDINATION AND MONITORING</b>						
3.4.1.1 - Regional Office -Human Resources						
1 Census Coordinator						CCS Establishment
1 Statistician (5 years includes census data dissemination and analysis)	228,000	-	-	228,000	228,000	
1 Project Assistant/Statistical Officer (40 months - funded under IDB Project)	72,000	-	-	72,000	-	
<b>Sub-Total 3.4.1.1</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>228,000</b>	
3.4.1.2 - Regional Meetings/Country Visits- Coordinating and Monitoring						
CCS Staff /Member States -Coordinating, Monitoring, Harmonisation visits	-	126,000	-	126,000	126,000	1 visit per country
Support to end of year RCCC/SCCS	-	193,200	-	193,200	193,200	4 years
Support to mid-year RCCC Meetings		124,200		124,200	124,200	4 years
<b>Sub-Total 3.4.1.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>443,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>443,400</b>	<b>443,400</b>	
3.4.1.3 - Other Expenses						
Equipment	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Cost of transferring Equipment/Insurance across countries	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Conference/Miscellaneous	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	10,000 from IDB included under Workshops

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Travel - Per diem and Airfare</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Deficit / Surplus</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Sub-Total 3.4.1.3</b>	-	-	125,000	125,000	125,000	
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.1 HARMONISATION, COORDINATION and MONITORING</b>	300,000	443,400	125,000	868,400	796,400	
<b>3.4.2 – CENSUS MANAGEMENT/ORGANISATION</b>						
3.4.2.1 Regional Workshop on Census Management						
First Regional Workshop on Census Management	-	-	-	-	-	Incl. under 3.4.5.2
Second Regional Workshop -Census Organisation and Administration	20,000	52,500	-	72,500	72,500	
3.4.2.2 Development of a Project Management Framework	45,000			45,000	-	
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.2 Census Management/Organisation</b>	65,000	52,500	-	117,500	72,500	
<b>3.4.3 - QUESTIONNAIRE AND METHODOLOGY</b>						
3.4.3.1 Preparation of Common Census Questionnaire-2020	-	-	-	-	-	
Workshop to review Common Census Questionnaire						Completed-May 2017
3.4.3.2 Provide support to adapt/develop common questionnaire;	-	-	-	-	-	

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Travel - Per diem and Airfare</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Deficit / Surplus</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Programming of Common Census Questionnaire		33,600		33,600	33,600	
Attachments to adapt/design common questionnaire		33,600		33,600	33,600	Included under 3.4.5.2
In country support to design common questionnaire		42,000		42,000	42,000	
<b>3.4.3.3 Preparation of Common Census Methodology</b>				-		
Convene Regional training workshop on Census Methodology	-	35,700	-	35,700	35,700	To train in the understanding of the methodologies
3.4.3.4 Provide in country support-metadata development	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.3 Preparation of Common Questionnaire and Methodology</b>	-	<b>144,900</b>	-	<b>144,900</b>	<b>144,900</b>	
<b>3.4.4 - MAPPING/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)</b>						
3.4.4.1 Provide Support to Mapping/GIS	-	-	-	-	-	
Conduct of an assessment of the status of mapping/geographic information systems (GIS)	15,000			15,000	-	Consultancy
3.4.4.2 Prepare Manual/adapt 2010 Template	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	Consultancy
3.4.4.3 Enable a common approach to Mapping/GIS						
Convene First Regional workshop						Included under 3.4.5.2 (15,000) IDB



**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Travel - Per diem and Airfare</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Deficit / Surplus</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
						programming that supported GIS
Convene Second Regional workshops	-	52,500	4,800	57,300	27,300	
In country Census/GIS Support/Attachment/exchange visits	-	25,500	10,200	35,700	35,700	
	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.4 Mapping/ GIS</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>123,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	
<b>3.4.5 - CENSUS DATA COLLECTION/DATA PROCESSING</b>						
3.4.5.1 Development of a Management System for CAPI	-	-	-	-	-	
Consultancy of the production of CAPI Business Process Model and compilation of lessons learnt	40,000					
Support to the collection of lessons learnt by the CCS Staff		10,000		10,000	-	
3.4.5.2 Strengthen Capabilities in CAPI						
First CAPI workshop combined with GIS and Census Management		15,000		15,000	-	Collaborative with partners
Convene Regional workshops (2);	-	105,000	-	105,000	80,000	
In-country Technical Assistance/Attachment/exchange visits,		12,600	-	12,600	2,600	
3.4.5.3 Equipment/software	-	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	
3.4.5.4 Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Travel - Per diem and Airfare</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Deficit / Surplus</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.5 Census Data Collection/ Data Processing</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>142,600</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>252,600</b>	<b>152,600</b>	
<b>3.4.6 - CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS, USE AND DISSEMINATION</b>						
3.4.6.1 Upgrading/expansion of Census-e-portal	50,000	-	60,000	110,000	110,000	
3.4.6.2 Data preparation for analysis plus CCS IT/statistician – travel costs	80,000	30,000	-	110,000	110,000	
3.4.6.3 Strengthening Capabilities in Census Data Analysis						
Consultancy to provide technical assistance to countries	400,000	-	-	400,000	400,000	
Regional workshops/Seminars (2)	-	105,000	-	105,000	105,000	
Attachment/exchange visits	-	21,000	-	21,000	21,000	
3.4.6.4 Equipment/software	-	-	60,000	60,000	60,000	
3.4.6.5 Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.6 Census Data Analysis / Use/Dissemination</b>	<b>530,000</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>826,000</b>	<b>826,000</b>	
<b>3.4.7 - TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP FUNCTIONING</b>						
Conduct e-meetings of the TWG	-	-	-	-		
Conduct Face to face meetings	-	67,200	-	67,200	67,200	
Conference Expenses/Miscellaneous			16,000	16,000		
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3.4.7 Technical Working Group</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>83,200</b>	

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

---

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Travel - Per diem and Airfare</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Deficit / Surplus</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>3.4.8 ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION (TBD)</b>						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>965,000</b>	<b>1,084,600</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>2,455,600</b>	<b>2,178,600</b>	

**TABLE 3: RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS</b>
<b>Goal</b>	To establish a regionally-coordinated strategy for the provision of support to countries in enabling improvement in the quality, timeliness and comparability in the results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census and use of demographic data and information, and for stimulating insight into regional socio-demographic problems and issues.	No of activities supported per requests made by countries.	Regional Census Coordinating Committee Meeting Reports.	Inadequate funding of activities in Census Strategy.
<b>Outcome</b>	Census data of high quality and comparable across CARICOM, collected, processed, disseminated and analysed in a timely manner and used in planning and decision-making.	At least 60 % of countries disseminate Preliminary Census Results within 12 months of the end of data collection and first set of final results within 21 months of the end of data collection.	Regional Census Coordinating Committee Meeting Reports.	Difficulties in the processing of the census data.
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>1.Census Monitoring and Coordination:</b> Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC) convened and remote interactions held with CARICOM Census Coordinator and Member States/Associate Members to monitor progress and to achieve coordination.	Number of countries receiving support through the regionally-coordinated census strategy by type of support.	Reports of support received through regional coordination Meetings of RCCC.	Countries take advantage of the support received and report to the RCCC Meetings.
	<b>2.Census Management and Planning</b> NSOs trained in Census Management; Regional Public Good Developed in Census Management for adaption by countries.	Number of countries participating in Census Management Training Workshop (s); No of countries applying Census Management Framework.	Lists of delegates/Workshop Report. RCCC reports on countries utilising Census Management Framework.	Countries are able to apply the training /make use of the project management framework.
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>3.Common Census Questionnaire/ for 2020 Census Round with supporting Methodology</b> Common Census Questionnaire and Methodology reviewed for consideration and adaptation by countries and Regional consensus-building /training Workshops and technical assistance conducted/applied.	Number of countries/delegates participating in the Regional Workshop on Common Census Questionnaire.  Percentage common questions utilised by topic/MS/AM	Lists of delegates/Workshop Report.  Comparative analysis of Census Questionnaires by country with Common Questionnaire	Countries use the Common Census Questionnaire in guiding the preparation of the National Census Questionnaire.

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS</b>
	<b>4.. Mapping/GIS</b> Training delivered, and common mapping template reviewed for adaptation by countries.	Number of countries participating in Mapping/GIS training. Indicator of Mapping Readiness- % of Maps completed 3 months/6 months/12 months prior to start of enumeration	Lists of delegates/Workshop Report. RCCC reports on countries utilising GIS support.	Countries are able to apply the training/make use of the template.
	<b>5.Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)</b> Management Framework for Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) Developed, training conducted, and lessons learnt identified and shared.	Number of countries participating in the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing Training Workshop (s) Number of countries using/adapting CAPI Management Framework.	Lists of delegates/Workshop Report.  RCCC reports on countries utilising CAPI support.	Countries are able to apply the training/make use of the CAPI framework.
	<b>6. Census Data Analysis and Dissemination</b> Strengthened capacity in Census Data Analysis and Census Data disseminated nationally and regionally.	Number of countries benefiting from Census Data Analysis training and No. of countries disseminating analytical Census products.	Lists of delegates/Workshop Report.  RCCC reports on countries utilising Census Data Analysis support.	Countries are able to make use of Census Data Analysis training.
	<b>7.Technical Working Group- Census</b> Technical support provided to Census-taking through the TWG functioning.	Number of outputs of TWG used by countries.	Reports of TWG  Reports of RCCC	Countries make staff available to attend TWG-Census Meetings and use outputs.
<b>Activities</b>	1.1 Convene Meetings of RCCC to monitor progress, identify challenges and best practices; 1.2 Monitor Census Progress monthly/quarterly as required.	Number of Member States participating in RCCC and submitting reports on challenges/best practices; No of countries included in monthly/quarterly reports on Census progress.	Reports of RCCC  Monthly/Quarterly Reports of CARICOM Census Coordinator.	Countries are able to attend RCCC meetings and provide reports on progress monthly/quarterly.
	2.1 Conduct Regional Training Workshop(s) on Census Management/Organisation and Administration; 2.2 Prepare Census Management Framework.	No of representatives from Member States receiving training in Census Management/Organisation and Administration; Number of countries adapting Census Management Framework.	Lists of Participants.  Monthly/Quarterly Reports of CARICOM Census Coordinator and RCCC Report.	Countries make use of training and the Census Management Framework.
	3.1 Conduct Regional Training consensus-building Workshop on Common Census Questionnaire/ Methodology; 3.2 Provide technical assistance training	No of representatives from Member States contributing to consensus-building workshop on Common Census;	Lists of Participants.  Monthly/Quarterly Reports of CARICOM Census Coordinator	Countries make use of common Census Questionnaire and methodology.

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS</b>
on adaptation of questionnaire /methodology support.	Number of Member States requesting/receiving assistance on the Census Questionnaire/ Methodology.	and RCCC Report.	
4.1 Conduct Regional Training Workshop (s) in Mapping/GIS; 4.2 Undertake Assessment of Mapping Status; 4.3 Review Mapping template for use by countries; 4.4 Prepare procedural Manuals.	No of representatives from Member States receiving training in Mapping/GIS; Number of Member States requesting/receiving support in assessing of Mapping/GIS.	Lists of Participants; Assessment Reports; Monthly/Quarterly Reports of CARICOM Census Coordinator and RCCC Reports.	Countries make use of training on mapping/GIS and the assessment of the mapping status.
5.1 Conduct Regional Training Workshop (s) in CAPI; 5.2 Prepare CAPI management framework; 5.3 Provide technical assistance to countries on CAPI.	No of representatives from Member States receiving training in CAPI; Number of Member States adapting/using CAPI Management Framework; Number of Member States requesting/receiving support on CAPI.	Lists of Participants; Monthly/Quarterly Reports of CARICOM Census Coordinator and RCCC Reports.	Countries make use of the training on the CAPI and of the CAPI management framework.
6.1 Conduct training in Census Data Analysis; 6.2 Provide technical assistance for the production of analytical dissemination products;	No of representatives from Member States receiving training in Census Data Analysis; Analytical products produced disseminated by Member States Number of Member States requesting/receiving support on Census Data Analysis.	Lists of Participants; Monthly/Quarterly Reports of CARICOM Census Coordinator and RCCC Reports.	Countries make use of the Census Data Analysis Training.
7.1 Convene Meetings of TWG-Census.	Number of representatives contributing to the functioning of the TWG-Census; Number of outputs of TWG-Census.	Lists of Participants; Reports of TWG-Census and RCCC Reports.	. Countries make use of the outputs of the TWG-Census.



**Table 4: Work Plan for the 2020 Regional Census Strategy**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Expected Date</b>	<b>To be completed by</b>	<b>Output</b>
<b>1. HARMONISING, COORDINATING AND MONITORING</b>					
<b>1.1 Convene RCCC/SCCS Meetings</b> 1.1.1 29 RCCC/43 SCCS-October 2018; 1.1.2 30 RCCC June/July 2019 1.1.3 31 RCCC/44 SCCS Oct 2019 1.1.4 32 RCCC- June/July 2020; 1.1.5 33 RCCC/45 SCCS- Oct 2020; 1.1.6 34 RCCC July 2021; 1.1.7 35 RCCC/46 SCCS Oct 2021; 1.1.8 36 RCCC- June/July 2022 1.1.9 37 RCCC/47 SCCS Oct 2022	CCS	MS/AM	June/July 2018 to 2022;  Oct 2018 to 2022 for end of year RCCC/SCCS Meetings	Continuous – but mid-year meetings up to June July 2022 (he last year for the 2020 Round in which countries will be conducting their Census	Status Report; Identification of Assistance needed; Exchange of Lessons Learnt/Common Solutions to Challenges; Networking /Exchange; RCCC/SCCS Reports
<b>1.2 Monitoring Census Harmonisation Visits</b>  1.2.1 Undertake visits (Census Coordinator/RSP Staff) to provide support and monitor progress and harmonise data	CCS	MS/AM		2022	Progress Reports on Activities supported in-countries/ RCCC Reports
<b>1.3 Equipment and Software</b>  1.3.1 Purchase Equipment and Software  1.3.2 Coordinate Transfer of Equipment across countries as required	CCS/IDPs	MS/AM		2022	Equipment/Software purchased; and Equipment transferred as required/ RCCC Reports



**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

Activities	Responsible Parties	Place	Expected Date	To be completed by	Output
<b>2. CENSUS MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATION</b>					
<b>2.1. Regional Training in Census Management /Planning and Organisation</b>					
2.1.1 Review discussions on Census Management and Planning as part of Common Census Questionnaire Workshop	CCS/ with funding from IDPs		May 2017	Completed	Meeting Report on Common Questionnaire/RCCC Reports
2.1.2 Convene Census Management and Planning – First Workshop	Organised collaboratively CCS, Statistics Canada, IDB with main facilitator from Statistics Canada	CHQ/ Guyana	July 24-27	Completed	Report and Presentations RCCC Reports
2.1.3 Convene Census Management and Organisation Workshop -2	CCS, IDB and other IDPs	CCS/MS	April 2019	2019	Staff trained -Report on Training/presentations/ Manual/RCCC Reports
<b>2.2 Census Management Framework</b>					
2.2.1 Develop Census Management Framework based on GSBPM	CCS/IDB	Home country of Consultant	Sept 15, 2018	2019	Regional Public Good-Census Management Framework for use/adaption by countries/RCCC Reports
2.2.2 Training Materials for Use/Adaptation of CM Framework	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Training Materials/RCCC Reports
<b>3. COMMON CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE AND METHODOLOGY</b>					
<b>3.1 Preparation of Common Census Questionnaire/ Methodology</b>					
3.1.1 Regional Workshop to reach Consensus on	CCS/ supported by	Barbados	May 2017	Completed 2017	Common Census Questionnaire;

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Expected Date</b>	<b>To be completed by</b>	<b>Output</b>
Common Census Questionnaire 2020 Round and to Review Census Methodology and other Census Related Activities	IDPs including PARIS21, UNFPA and??				Corresponding relevant methodology as necessary/RCCC Reports
3.1.2 Provide in-country support to develop adapt Common Census Questionnaire	CCS/IDPs	CCS/MS/AM/IDPS [as required]	2018/2020	2020	National Census Questionnaires
<b>3.2 Design IT Programme of Common Census Questionnaire</b>					
3.2.1 Design programme for Common Census Questionnaire in CSPro and Survey Solutions- through attachment/workshops/ blogs	CCS/IDB /MS/IDPs	tbd/ Remote	August/Sept 2018	October 2018	Programme in CSPro/Survey Solutions of Common Census Questionnaire/ RCCC Reports
3.2.2 Undertake Attachment to review common census questionnaire IT program	Same as above	CCS/MS/AM/IDPs	Sept/Oct 2018	Dec 2018	First Review of programmes of questionnaires- Draft Programme in CSPro and Survey Solutions
3.2.3 Convene TWG meeting/workshops/ remotely and face to face IT/Statisticians to Review/ Validate the programmes for the common questionnaire	Same as above	CCS/MS/AM/IDPs	Nov 2018	Jan 2019	Validated IT programmes for Common Census Questionnaire available in CSPro and Survey Solutions/RCCC Reports
3.2.4 Set up/populate online Census Knowledge Base/Blog to network on questionnaire programming		CCS website/e-CISTAR-KB component	August 2018	Sept 2018 Ongoing	Knowledge Base on Census to support 2020 Census Round established and updated continuously/Blog functioning/ RCCC Reports

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Expected Date</b>	<b>To be completed by</b>	<b>Output</b>
<b>3.4 Common Census Methodology</b>					
3.4.1 Regional Training Workshop on Census Methodology	CCS/MS/AM/IDPs	Guyana or another MS	Nov 2018/May 2019	Jan 2019	Training Manuals/ RCCC Reports
3.4.2 Set up/identify information to populate Online Census Knowledge Base/ Blog for information/networking on common methodologies	CCS in collaboration with IDPs	CCS census web page/ Knowledge base	2018/2019 and ongoing	Ongoing	KB populated with Census Methodology/RCCC Reports
3.5 In-country Support on Census Methodology	CCS	MS/AM	2018 to 2021	2021	National methodology development supported/Concepts and Definitions, Enumerator Manuals etc./RCCC Reports
3.5.1 Provide in-country support in the development of census methodology					
<b>4. MAPPING/GIS</b>					
<b>4.2 Mapping/GIS Assessment</b>					
4.2.1 Conduct of an assessment of the status of mapping/geographic information systems (GIS)	CCS in collaboration with /IDPs	MS/AM	Sept 2018	Sept 2019	Assessment Report on Mapping /GIS/ RCCC Reports
4.2.2 Prepare Manual/adapt 2010 Template	CCS in collaboration with /IDPs	Consultant's home country	Sept 2018	Sept 2019	Manual/ Mapping template/ RCCC Reports
4.3 Regional Training Workshops	Organised collaboratively by CCS, Statistics Canada, IDB with main facilitator from Statistics Canada, ESRI	CHQ/ Guyana	July 2018	Completed	Workshop Report/Staff Trained/RCCC Reports
4.3.1 Undertake Collaborative /Mapping Workshop					

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Expected Date</b>	<b>To be completed by</b>	<b>Output</b>
4.3.2 Convene Regional Training Workshop Mapping GIS	Collaborative-CCS, IDB, ESRI, Stats Canada, World Bank	tbd	Tbd estimated late 2018 early 2019	tbd	Workshop Report/Staff Trained/RCCC Reports
4.4 In Country Support					
4.4.1 Provide in-country support through attachments/ exchange visits	CCS/MS/AM	MS/AM	2019	2021	Mission Reports/Status Reports RCCC Reports
<b>5. CAPI Data Capture</b>					
<b>5.1 Management System for CAPI</b>					
5.1.1 Develop a Management System for CAPI Data Capture and identify lessons learnt/best practices	CCS/IDB-funded	Consultant's Home Country	Sept 2018	Sept 2019	CAPI Management Framework developed/adapted by countries/Lessons Learnt
5.1.2 Undertake training at the regional/national level in CSPro/Survey Solutions	CCS/IDB/MS/AM	MS/CCS	August- to Sept 2018	Sept 2018	Staff Trained
5.1.3 Support the Development of Lessons learnt/Best Practices	CCS/IDB/MS/AMs	MS/CCS	August- to Sept 2018	Sept 2018	Lessons Learnt Identified
5.1.4 Provision of Equipment/Software	IDPs/CCS/MS	MS	April 2019/2020		Equipment purchased
<b>6 - CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS, USE AND DISSEMINATION</b>					
<b>6.1 Upgrading/expansion of Census-e-portal</b>	CCS	CCS	April 2019	Sept 2019	Census e-portal upgraded
<b>6.2 Data preparation for analysis /support to cleaning and finalising databases and programming/ preparation of tables for analysis</b>	CCS/MS	CCS/MS	April 2021	April 2024	Data ready for analysis – takes into consideration that countries are conducting their census in three (3) years, 2020, 2021 and 2022
<b>6.3 Strengthening Capabilities in Census Data Analysis</b>	CCS/MS	CCS/MS	June 2019	June 2026	Dissemination Products Prepared

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Expected Date</b>	<b>To be completed by</b>	<b>Output</b>
<p>6.3.1 Preparation of National Analytical Reports</p> <p>6.3.1 Preparation of Census Atlas/Data Visualisation Products/User friendly census products</p> <p>6.3.2 Production of Regional Special Topic Monographs/User friendly regional products</p>			April 2021	Ongoing to 2026	<p>National Analytical Reports</p> <p>Census Atlas, Data visualisation/user friendly Products</p> <p>Special topic monographs/user friendly formats of regional analysis</p>
<p><b>6.4 Promotion of Use of Census Data</b></p> <p>6.4.1 Conduct of national and regional Seminars</p> <p>6.4.1 production of Information booklets for schools/school visits</p> <p>6.4.2 Production of small area statistics/community level booklets/visits to communities</p>					<p>Seminars on Population Census Results</p> <p>Information Booklets on statistics for schools</p> <p>Information Booklets on community level/small area statistics</p>
<p><b>7. TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETINGS</b></p>					
<p><b>7.1 Conduct face-face and remote meetings</b></p>	CCS	CCS/MS	May/June 2019	May/June 2022	Technical inputs to enhance census exercise developed and shares across the Region
<p><b>8. ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION</b></p>	CCS	MS/AM	2019	2022	Advocacy and Communication Products

**Table 5. COMMON CENSUS QUESTIONNAIR/QUESTIONS – CORE TOPICS RECOMMENDED**

Topic	Question	Remarks
	<b>INDIVIDUAL CORE TOPICS</b>	
	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	
	PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS	
<b>Household Membership</b>	What are the names of the persons who live in this household?	
<b>Relationship to Head/Reference Person</b>	What is your/ (N's) relationship to the head of household/reference person?	
<b>Sex</b>	What is your/ (N's) sex?	
<b>Date of Birth</b>	What is your/ (N's) date of birth?	
<b>Age</b>	What was your/(N's) Age at last birthday?	
<b>Ethnic Group</b>	To which Ethnic group do you/(N) belong?	
<b>Religion</b>	What is your/(N's) religious affiliation/denomination?	
	<b>MIGRATION, BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE</b>	
<b>Place of Usual Residence</b>	Where do you/does (N) usually live?	
<b>Country or geographic sub-division of birth</b>	Where were you/ was (N) born?	
<b>Duration of present residence</b>	In what year did you/(N) come to live in (name of country)	For persons Born Abroad
<b>Reason for Present Residence</b>	What is the main reason for your /(N) present residence in this country?	Can Capture Free Movement
<b>Duration of Residence at Present geographic sub-division</b>	In what year did you/ (N) come to live in this geographic subdivision or location?	
<b>Geographic sub-division of last residence</b>	In which geographic sub-division e.g. Region/Parish/County/ District) did you/ (N) last live?	
<b>Residence in another country (locally born)</b>	Have you/ has (N) ever lived in another country?	
<b>Country of last residence</b>	In which country did you/ (N) last live?	
<b>Year returned</b>	In what year did you/ (N) return to live in (name of country)?	
<b>Main reason for returning</b>	What is the <u>main</u> reason why you/ (N) returned to live in (name of country)?	
<b>Place of residence at a specified period in the past ten years</b>	Did you/ (N) live at this address ten (10) years ago?	
<b>Citizenship</b>	Of which countries are you/is (N) a citizen?	
	<b>DISABILITY</b>	
<b>Disability Status</b>	Do you or (N) have difficulty <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seeing (even with glasses)?</li> <li>2. Hearing (even using hearing aid)?</li> <li>3. Walking or climbing stairs?</li> <li>4. Remembering or concentrating?</li> <li>5. Self-care?</li> <li>6. Upper body function?</li> <li>7. Communicating or speaking</li> </ol>	To be guided by the Washington City Group questions.

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

Topic	Question	Remarks
	EDUCATION	
<b>Current School Attendance</b>	Are you/ is (N) currently attending an Educational Institution?	
<b>Type of Educational Institution</b>	What type of Educational Institution are you/ is (N) attending?	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	What is the highest level of education that you have/ (N) has attained?	
<b>Highest Examination Passed/ Obtained</b>	What is the highest examination you have/ (N) has ever passed?	
	TRAINING	
<b>Training</b>	Have you/ has (N) ever received/ attempted any training or are you currently being trained to fit you/ (N) for employment or occupation/profession?	
<b>Training Status</b>	Which category of response applies to you/ (N)?	
<b>Field of training</b>	What is the field for which the highest level of training was completed/ attempted or is undergoing by you/ (N)?  In your/ (N) field of highest level of training, what was the main method used? (Country-specific)	
<b>Period of Training</b>	How long was the period of your/ (N's) highest level of training?	
<b>Type of Certification</b>	What type of qualification/certification did you/ (N) receive on completion of the training at the highest level?	
	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	
<b>Current Activity Status</b>	What did you/ (N) do most during the past week?	Response Options relate to; Worked for Pay or profit, Unemployed etc.
<b>Status in Employment</b>	What type of worker status applies to you/ last job held(N)?	
<b>Main occupation</b>	What type of <b>main</b> work were you/ was (N) doing during the past week/last job held?	
<b>Main Industry/type of business</b>	What is the <b>main</b> business carried out at your/ (N) workplace/last job held (Industry)?	
<b>Informal Sector/ Employment</b>	Does the business where you work have the following profile?	Criteria to assess informal employment/business
<b>Number of Hours worked</b>	How many hours did you/ (N) work during the past week? How often do you get paid for this job? See question from Income Section]?	
<b>Place of work</b>	Where is your/ (N's) place of work?	
<b>Work /Office Address</b>	What is the name and address of your/ (N's) workplace?	
	MARITAL AND UNION STATUS	
<b>Marital Status</b>	What is your/ (N's) marital status?	
<b>Union Status</b>	What is your/ (N's) present union status?	
	FERTILITY	

**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

Topic	Question	Remarks
<b>Children ever born (live born)</b>	How many live born children have you/ has (N) ever had and how many are males and females?	
<b>Live born still alive</b>	How many of your/ (N's) live born children are still alive?	
<b>Age (first born)</b>	How old were you/ was (N) when you/ (N) had your/ her first live born child?	
<b>Age (last born)</b>	How old were you/ was (N) when you/ (N) had your/ her last live born child?	
<b>Date of birth of the last child born alive</b>	What is the date of birth of the last child born alive?	
<b>Live births in the past 12 months</b>	How many live births did you/ (N) have in the past 12 months?	
<b>Children born in the past 12 months who have died</b>	How many of the children who were born in the past 12 months have died?  Of what sex and age in months were the children (in months) who died in the past 12 months?	
<b>ACCESS TO THE INTERNET</b>		
<b>Access to the Internet</b>	Do you have/ does (N) has access to the internet (last three months)?	
<b>Current use of Internet</b>	How did you/ (N) <u>mainly</u> access the Internet in the last three (3) months?	
<b>Mobile Phone</b>	Do you have/ does (N) HAVE a mobile phone?	
<b>HEALTH</b>		
<b>Health</b>	Did a doctor ever tell you/(N) that you/(N) have/has ... ?	List of Responses provided
	Are you/ is (N) covered by insurance (health, life, national, etc)?  Which of the following insurance do you have/ does (N) has?	
<b>INCOME [RECOMMENDED TO BE ASKED AT END OF INTERVIEW]</b>		
<b>Pay period</b>	How often do you/ does (N) get paid from your <u>main</u> job?	
<b>Gross Income last pay period</b>	What was your/ (N) gross pay/income during the last pay period from your main job?	
<b>Land ownership</b>	Do you/N own any land, whether mortgaged or not?	
<b>CENSUS NIGHT</b>		
<b>Census Night</b>	Where did you /(N) spend Census Night?	
<b>HOUSING CORE TOPICS</b>		
<b>CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED BUILDING</b>		
<b>Type of Building</b>	What type of building is this?	
<b>Material of Outer Walls</b>	What is the <u>main</u> material of the outer walls?	
<b>Material of the Roof</b>	What is the <u>main</u> material used for roofing?	
<b>Year Built</b>	In which year / period was this building built?	
<b>CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING</b>		
<b>Type of Dwelling</b>	How would you describe the type of dwelling unit that your household occupies?	



**CARICOM Regional Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean**

Topic	Question	Remarks
<b>Type of Tenure/Ownership</b>	Is this dwelling unit ----- by any member of the household?	
<b>Type of Land Tenancy</b>	Under what type of arrangement is the land occupied?	
<b>Building Repair</b>	Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?	
	HOUSING UNITS BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR USE	
<b>Fuel used for cooking</b>	What type of fuel does this household use <u>most</u> for cooking?	
<b>Disposal of Solid waste/garbage</b>	How does this household <u>usually</u> dispose of its garbage?	
<b>Type of water supply</b>	What is your <u>main</u> source of water supply? What is the frequency of availability of the water source in HC3?	
<b>Toilet facilities</b>	What type of toilet facility does this household have?	
<b>Shared Toilet facilities</b>	Is the toilet shared with any other household?	
<b>Type of lighting</b>	What is the main source of lighting for this household?	
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	Does your household produce solar or any other renewable energy for your own use?  Does your household produce solar or any other renewable energy for sale to the grid?	
<b>Number of Rooms</b>	How many rooms does this household unit have?	
<b>Number of Bedrooms</b>	How many bedrooms does this household unit have?	
	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, APPLIANCES AND OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR USE	
<b>Use of appliances/equipment and other facilities</b>	Which of these appliances or household equipment does this household have in use? (Tick all that apply).	List provided
<b>Means of Transportation</b>	Which of the following means of transportation does this household currently own?	See P & R rev 3 para 4.572
	INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (EMIGRATION)	
<b>International Migration</b>	Did anyone in this household move abroad to live between 2010 and 2020 and is still living abroad? How many persons? Sex (of each person) Year of departure Age at the time of departure Educational level at time of departure. Occupation at time of departure. Country migrated to. Main Reason for migrating at time of departure.	
	ENVIRONMENT	
<b>Environmental Issues</b>	In your community, do you have any issues with ... (Read OPTIONS) over the past 12 months?	List of issues provided
	CRIME	
<b>Crime</b>	Was any member of your household ... during the past 12 months? (READ OPTIONS)	List provided
	Was the Crime reported?	Provide Reason for not reporting
	What was the result of the reporting?	List of Results provided

Topic	Question	Remarks
	<b>SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD AND EMERGING ISSUES ON FOOD SECURITY AND HUNGER</b>	
<b>Food Security/Zero Hunger</b>	Was there ever no food to eat of any kind for any member of this household due to lack of resources to get food (past 4 weeks)?	
	Did any member of this household go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	
	Did any member of this household go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	
	During the past three months, did any member of this household fall ill but did not go to a healthcare facility because of a lack of resources?	
	During the past three months, was any member of this household who attends school unable to go to school due to lack of money for transportation/food?	

-----

