CENSUS EVALUATION 2012, UGANDA
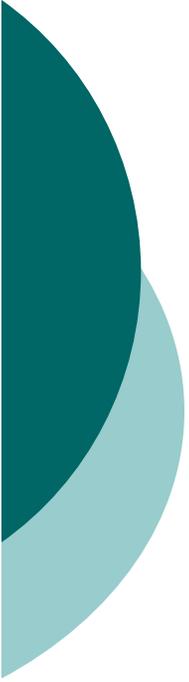
Outline

- Rationale of Census Evaluation
- Lessons learnt from PES, 2003
- Major Finding PES, 2003
- Census Evaluation (CE), 2012
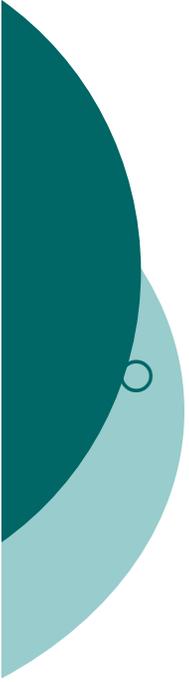
Rationale of CE

○ CE are not common to censuses but given the importance of the census products, the evaluation is important:

- To assess the whole census programme to inform future censuses

- To get an idea about the effectiveness of various programmes implemented during census undertakings

- To document lessons learned and provide basis for improving the quality of future censuses in Uganda
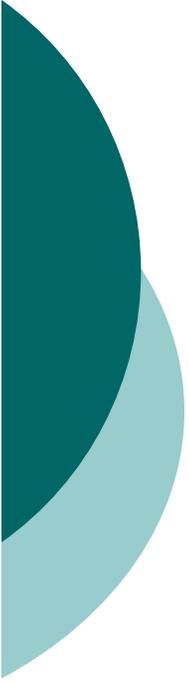
Rationale of CE cont..

- To test the quality of the responses via follow-up interviews to a sample of respondents to estimate coverage and content error
- To test the effectiveness of the increased role of local and community liaison, particularly involving partnerships with Local Authorities

Lessons Learnt, PES 2003

○ An attempt should always be made to plan the main Census together with PES, if PES is to be timely and serve its purpose.

○ Towards Census enumeration, all efforts were focused on census activities, PES delayed and conducted 4 months after the main Census. This was prone to lead to large distortions of the population structure at the time of conducting PES.
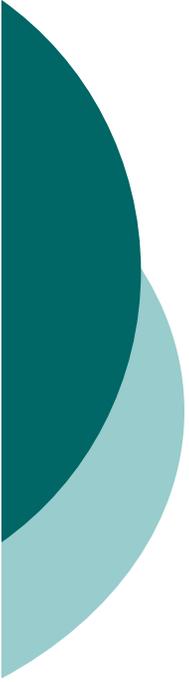
Lessons Learnt, PES 2003 Cont..

- The delayed PES couldn't permit conducting the mandatory pilot PES, resulting into using untested instruments.

- Persistent shortages of funds also delayed the implementation of activities such as field work, data matching/management and field reconciliation.

- Lack of funds led to a sample of field reconciliation instead of all unmatched Eas.
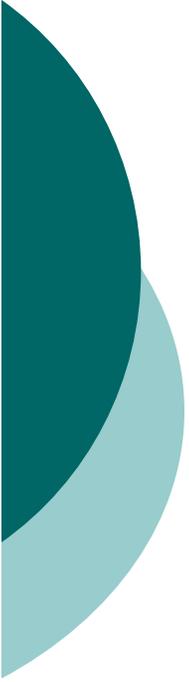
Major Finding

The overall under coverage was estimated

5.6%
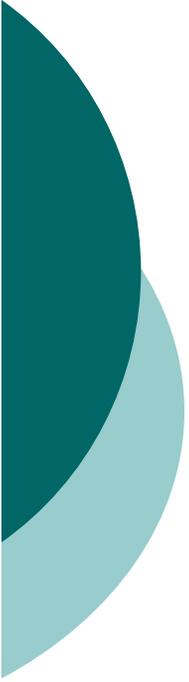
Census Evaluation (2012)

Designed to evaluate:

- Overall organization structure
- Planning level
- Human Resource
- Communication Strategy
- Data processing and analysis
- Post enumeration Census
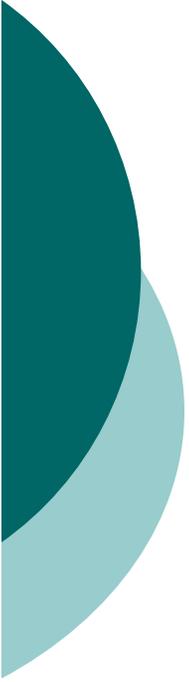
PEPC Evaluation Experiences

- The Post Enumeration Pilot Census (PEPC), 2011 was conducted in preparation of the forth coming PES.

- Other areas evaluated along PEPC included: Communication Strategy, Census mapping and Data processing.

Communication Strategy

Key issues raised during the regional Census publicity workshops:

- The publicity message was clear, uniform and well thought out.

- District officials need to be involved at the drawing of the publicity plan for effective/appropriate communication.

- Key opinion leaders e.g. MPs, opposition leaders etc... need to be brought on board early enough for their influence.
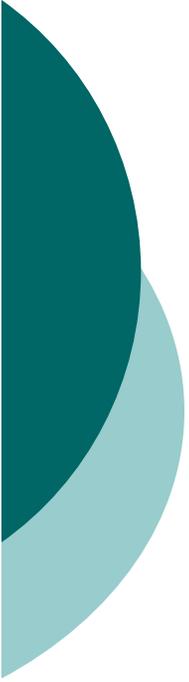
PEPC & Mapping Evaluation

○ Variation in the number of households was observed across census mapping, PC and PEPC.

The variation was mainly due:

○ (i) some participants perceived the concept of a household differently,

○ (ii) deliberate inflating of figures by some local leaders e.g. Karamoja region,

○ (iii) some survey participants lacked the expertise to read maps
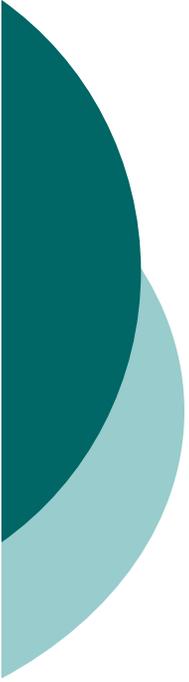
PEPC & Mapping Evaluation Cont..

- (iv) high population mobility in some areas (islands, pastoral areas etc..) led to variation in the number of households over a short period of time.

- Evaluation of the mapping exercise revealed that: EA boundaries in the maps were clear i.e. included physical and man-made features and were easy to read.
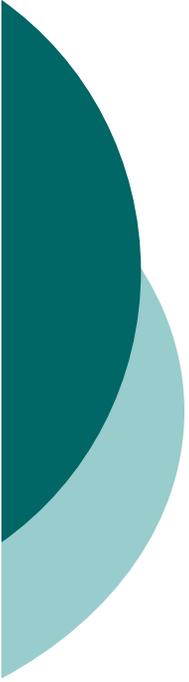
PEPC & Mapping Evaluation Cont

- A provision for out-movers was included during the design of the PES questionnaire, to ensure total coverage.

- Using different respondents in PC and PEPC may increase on content errors, the interviewer may be required to be cautious and extra-careful.
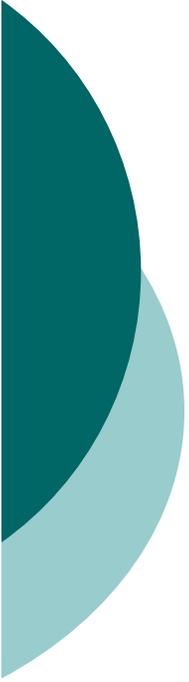
Evaluation of Data Processing

- The data processing method to be used need to be determined early enough and key players get equipped with enough skills.

- A unique household Census number assigned to a household is crucial for matching, the households should clearly be marked with household census numbers and request not to rub off for 3 months/more for PES use.

- At the design stage it is imperative to think through all the variables appropriate for matching and their plausible limitations.

THANK YOU!