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.
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
(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.
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!