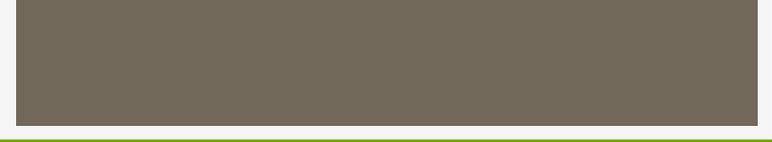


Session 7

Issues for Fieldwork and Logistics in an Integrated Census Programme



Planning an integrated census programme has many advantages:

- Resource and cost savings
- Comparability of datasets
- Provision of data that might not otherwise have been available
- Integrated data sets for more in-depth analysis

- With ever increasing data demands and shrinking resources **the integration of statistical activities is no longer an option it is a necessity.**
- Why have the Agricultural Census and the COPH not been more closely related in the past?

- The perception that the unit of enumeration was different (household/holding)
- The perception that the NSO was not responsible for the Agricultural Census and so no effort was made to integrate the two activities.
- The concern that by including additional questions in the COPH, the questionnaire would become overloaded (prioritisation).
- The belief that two separate censuses would attract additional external funds.
- Competition rather than cooperation between donors (protection of programmes)

Many changes in the last decade:

- PARIS21/NSDS – National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
- Emphasis on Integrated Systems
- National Statistics Systems driven by national needs and not imposed by international agencies and development partners.
- Resource limitations leading to greater efficiencies in the census/survey programme

FAO Programme for the WCA2010

- Options for Coordination

- use of common concepts, definitions and classifications
- sharing field materials
- using the population census as a household frame for the agricultural census
- making use of agriculture-related data from the population census
- collecting additional agriculture-related data in the population census
- linking data from the two censuses
- conducting the two censuses as a joint field operation

Use of common concepts, definitions and classifications

- By using common concepts, definitions and classifications, data can be easily compared both nationally and internationally:
 - Common administration boundaries
 - Common classifications
 - Common definitions (household)
- Where concepts unique to agriculture are used (watersheds, agricultural zones) these *MUST* be linked to the common concept (EA) and generated through tabulation rather than collected.

- Two items that add particular value if shared between the two censuses are the household number and the person number.
- This enables tabulation between the two datasets at both the household/holding level and also the individual level.
- All household characteristics collected in the COPH can be added to the holding record including household size and composition
- All individual characteristics collected in the COPH can be added to the individual record including age, sex, education, employment, etc.

- There are few examples of such linking of censuses since it is only practical if the two exercises are conducted at the same time (Cook Islands).
- Forms would need to be designed for this purpose.
- Checks would need to be built in to ensure forms are correctly matched up.
- Using Household Names/Numbers and Individual Names/Numbers from COPH lists as the frame for the Agricultural Census are difficult to manage.
 - Individuals use more than one name
 - Households move

- The most common area of sharing and integration is the organisation of the fieldwork.
- The two censuses use the same unit of enumeration (household). By using the same administrative units (EAs, Districts, Parishes) the data from the most recent COPH can be used for planning workloads and monitoring coverage.
- Having data at the same administrative levels facilitates the analysis of data sets and the building of GIS.
- Requirements for agriculture specific administrative units should be met by grouping EAs.

- Sharing equipment and field materials (maps, household lists, etc.)
- Using the same logistics (training venues, training arrangements, etc.)
- Using the same equipment (transport, data processing)
- Using the same personnel (supervisors, enumerators, data processing staff)

- When planning the COPH, the needs of other censuses and surveys should be fully considered.
- This planning should include the sequencing of the exercises since timing is a critical factor.
- If the COPH is to be used as a frame, then the survey to which the frame relates must be conducted within a short period of time as frames become out-dated very quickly.
- If the COPH is to provide a critical input into a follow up census/survey, the data collected must be of high quality and reliable (Grenada and Seychelles)

- Most countries already make the fieldwork and logistics connections between the census programmes
- More effort should now be made to integrate further the collection activities and the analytical activities to maximise the value-added from the data generated.