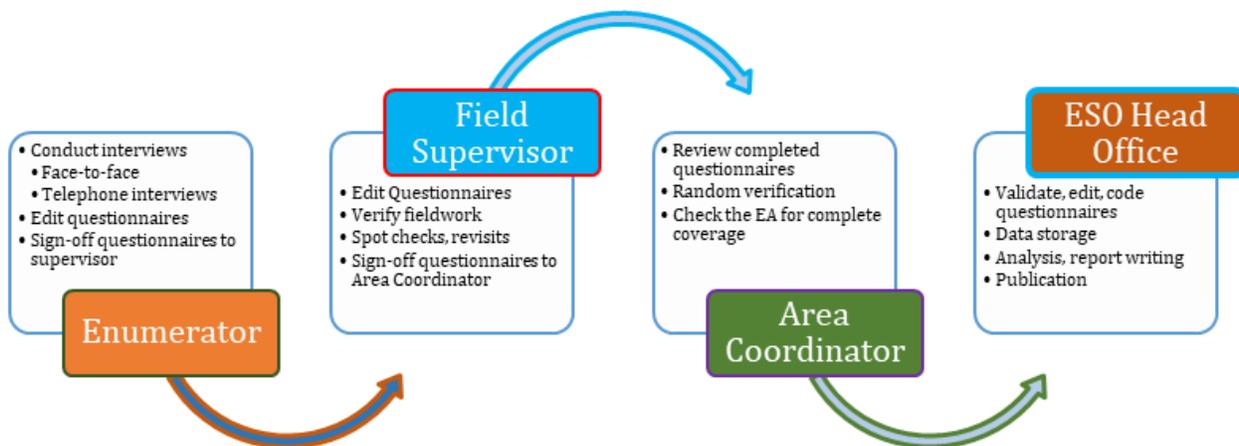


methods resulted in significant reductions in processing time and improved the reliability and timeliness of census results. Compared to traditional practices related to monitoring questionnaires, data entry, part of the computer editing and coding, and transmission of questionnaires are undertaken during the enumeration. This resulted in significant efficiencies and drastically reduced the time lag between data collection and analysis. CAPI electronic questionnaires allowed checkboxes for quickly selecting responses, pre-programmed automatic skips, and consistency checking during the interview. In addition, it enhanced information security and facilitated efficient data processing, timely release of results and ease of electronic data storage. Finally, the technology allowed easy data transmission between enumerators, field supervisors, area coordinators and the ESO.

Further data processing was also conducted in-house by ESO staff using Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Figure 2.5A: Census Fieldwork Process



2.6 CENSUS EXPENDITURE

The Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly approved the census budgetary appropriation as part of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development budget. The total budgeted expenditure for all census activities was estimated at \$2,231,384, of which approximately 74 percent was for fieldwork and post-field work data processing. The rest of the expenses were for training, supplies, logistics and publicity. The estimated budget was based on 28,000 households; therefore, the estimated cost per covered household was \$79.69. The actual expenditure outlay for the census was \$2,196,325, and with the household count at 29,699, the actual cost per covered household was \$73.95, of which approximately 78 percent was for fieldwork and post-field work data processing.