

Palau - Population and Housing Census 2000

Office of Planning and Statistics - Bureau of Budget and Planning

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PLW_2000_PHC_v01_M

Overview

ABSTRACT

The 2000 Republic of Palau Census of Population and Housing was the second census collected and processed entirely by the republic itself. This monograph provides analyses of data from the most recent census of Palau for decision makers in the United States and Palau to understand current socioeconomic conditions. The 2005 Census of Population and Housing collected a wide range of information on the characteristics of the population including demographics, educational attainments, employment status, fertility, housing characteristics, housing characteristics and many others.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

- Household;

- Individual.

Scope

NOTES

The 2000 Palau Population and Housing Census covers the following topics: Geographic distribution, Age and sex, Households, families, and marital status, Fertility, Mortality, Migration, Education and language, Religion, Labor force participation, Occupation, industry and class of worker, Income and poverty.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

The 1990, 1995 and 2000 censuses were all modified de jure censuses, counting people and recording selected characteristics of each individual according to his or her usual place of residence as of census day. Data were collected for each enumeration district - the households and population in each enumerator assignment - and these enumeration districts were then collected into hamlets in Koror, and the 16 States of Palau.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Office of Planning and Statistics	Bureau of Budget and Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Office of Insular Affairs	OIA	Financial support
United States Census Bureau	USCB	Financial support

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Emily Lennon	USBC Population Division	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2014-02-10

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (February 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_PLW_2000_PHC_v01_M_WB

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

No sampling - whole universe covered

Weighting

Not specified

Questionnaires

Overview

The 2000 censuses of Palau employed a modified list-enumerate procedure, also known as door-to-door enumeration. Beginning in mid-April 2000, enumerators began visiting each housing unit and conducted personal interviews, recording the information collected on the single questionnaire that contained all census questions. Follow-up enumerators visited all addresses for which questionnaires were missing to obtain the information required for the census.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2000-05	2000-06	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Both the 1995 and 2000 Censuses were developed, executed, tabulated, and analyzed completely by personnel within the Republic of Palau's Office of Planning and Statistics, but with technical assistance from and procedures developed by the US Census Bureau. By following these conventions, the Republic of Palau has comparable information to that obtained in the US States and territories needed for US Federal and other programs. Since these conventions do impinge on the usefulness of the data within Palau's ministries, agencies, and the private sector, they were followed whenever possible.

In accordance with normal U.S. Census Bureau practice, the 1995 and 2000 censuses of Palau enumerated each person according to his or her usual residence. The usual residence is where a person lives and sleeps, not necessarily the same as legal residence or voting residence. The application of this fundamental criterion resulted in the establishment of categories for certain persons enumerated by the census.

Because details of the enumeration and residence rules employed in the 1995 and 2000 censuses are published elsewhere (see 2000 Census Basic Tables appendices), this report presents only a brief summary. The 1995 and 2000 censuses collected data on each usual resident of the Republic of Palau, including those individuals who normally lived in the republic but were absent on Census Day. The census excluded those persons present in Palau but with a usual residence elsewhere. Individuals who had more than one residence were counted at the place they considered their usual residence. Individuals who had no usual residence were counted where they were staying on Census Day. The census enumerated persons away at school or in institutions at the locations of those places.

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Office of Planning and Statistics	Bureau of Budget and Planning	

Data Processing

Data Editing

The completed questionnaires were checked for completeness and consistency of responses, and then brought to OPS for processing. After checking in the questionnaires, OPS staff coded write-in responses (e.g., ethnicity or race, relationship, language). Then data entry clerks keyed all the questionnaire responses. The OPS brought the keyed data to the U.S. Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC, where OPS and Bureau staff edited the data using the Consistency and Correction (CONCOR) software package prior to generating tabulations using the Census Tabulation System (CENTS) package. Both packages were developed at the Census Bureau's International Programs Center (IPC) as part of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS).

The goal of census data processing is to produce a set of data that described the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, crew leaders reviewed and edited questionnaires during field data collection to ensure consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Census clerks also reviewed questionnaires for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. Census personnel conducted a telephone or personal visit follow-up to obtain missing information. The follow-ups considered potential coverage errors as well as questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies beyond the completeness and quality tolerances specified in the review procedures.

Following field operations, census staff assigned remaining incomplete information and corrected inconsistent information on the questionnaires using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the data. The use of allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable data, occurred most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on an item was inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. In all of Palau's censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable data in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhanced the usefulness of the data.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Human and machine-related errors occur in any large-scale statistical operation. Researchers generally refer to these problems as non-sampling errors. These errors include the failure to enumerate every household or every person in a population, failure to obtain all required information from residents, collection of incorrect or inconsistent information, and incorrect recording of information. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires. To reduce various types of non-sampling errors, Census office personnel used several techniques during planning, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data.

Census staff implemented several coverage improvement programs during the development of census enumeration and processing strategies to minimize under-coverage of the population and housing units. A quality assurance program improved coverage in each census. Telephone and personal visit follow-ups also helped improve coverage. Computer and clerical edits emphasized improving the quality and consistency of the data. Local officials participated in post-census local reviews. Census enumerators conducted additional re-canvassing where appropriate.