

**REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON GENDERIZING OF POPULATION
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Fiji Country Paper: The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Fiji

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TOPICS

1. Organization Responsible for Census: The Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBoS) which is under the Ministry of National Planning.

2. Relationship with Other Organizations: The role of FIBoS includes the coordination of all statistical collections in Fiji. So FIBoS is supposed to determine the types of collections that need to take place and the timing of the collections. It needs to guide the data collection activities by ensuring that international classifications, standards and guidelines are followed. For those organisations who gather administrative records which have a statistical value, FIBoS is required to guide the organisation of information their coding, capture and processing. The whole idea is to standardize the data collection systems and effectively minimise the respondent burden.

3. Persons Directly Involved: The Household Survey Unit of FIBoS was responsible for the conduct of the 2007 Population and Housing Census. The Unit has a Permanent Staff complement of 10 and were complemented by 90 Area Coordinators who were experienced Household Survey personnel. The operation was headed by the Chief Statistician in the Household Survey Unit who assumed the role of Census Director. His responsibility involves directing the whole Census Operation from planning, data collection, processing, report preparation and information dissemination. The Principal Statistician (Household Surveys) was given the responsibility of acquisition and distribution of Vehicles, Office Equipment, Computers, Enumeration Material and Other Supplies. The work involved obtaining quotations, preparing submissions for Tender Board consideration and preparing the distribution of materials for each of the 1602 Enumeration Areas in Fiji. This was followed by his work of accounting for the return of all Census books, arranging their coding and data capture. The Senior Statistician (Household Surveys) was responsible for the GPS Operation and data processing. The Statistician (Household Surveys) was responsible for operations in the Central and Eastern Division while the Field Superintendents were responsible for the operation in their area of responsibility. The Area Coordinators were responsible for the identification and appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors, training, field checks and the monitoring of data collection work. They later were involved in the coding of the Census Books.

4. Who are Census Enumerators and Supervisors; The Census Enumerators were mostly unemployed persons who had at least completed Secondary Schooling. We conducted an examination following a week-long training and Supervisors and Enumerators were selected based on their performance during the training as well as the test.

5. Census in the 2010 Round. Proposed 2012 Mini Census to provide Provincial Level estimates and a full census in 2017.

6. Objectives of the Census- To gather information on the:

- 1) Number of people, where they live and population trends
- 2) Population characteristics, such as age, sex, educational attainment and ethnicity
- 3) Economic activities people are engaged in, opportunities available and the informal sector
- 4) Labour supply and demand with employment and unemployment details
- 5) Status of Children, Youth and the Elderly
- 6) Health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate and Average Life Expectancy at Birth

- 7) Details of housing, household amenities, belongings and living conditions
- 8) Internal Migration.

7. Use of Census Results: Census Information is important as a planning tool for making informed policy decision. These may include:

- 1) Formulation of policies impacting on children, youths and the elderly
- 2) Formulation of localised development plans for villages, settlements and other localities
- 3) Assessment of current living standards and identifying future needs such as safe water supply, hygienic toilet facilities, sanitary waste disposal, proper housing, electricity, secure land tenure and telecommunication
- 4) Labour Supply and Demand information to put in place training programmes and plans to meet the country's needs
- 5) Formulation of policies and programmes to develop the informal sector, alternative livelihood, and income generating opportunities which are effective means of reducing poverty
- 6) Revision of the current Election Constituency Boundaries
- 7) Information on internal migration to guide the formulation of development strategies in meeting the changing regional needs.

9. Geo-coverage – The Census covers the whole country.

10. Data Items – Relationship, Age, Sex, Marital Status, Religion, Mother and Father Alive or Dead, Birthplace, Where living 5 years ago, Usual Place of Residence, Education (Attendance and Attainment), Mode of Transport, Occupation, Industry, Unemployment, Employment Status, Fertility, Housing (Dwelling Type, Construction of Outer Wall, Condition of Wall, Number of Rooms, Water Supply, Electricity Supply, Toilet Types, Cooking Fuel, Land Tenure, Waste Disposal, Ownership of Cars and Other Durable Items, Remittances, Disability.

11. User Consultation - A Users Conference was organised and attended by a good cross section of Census Data Users. A Census User Committee was formed to look at the needs of users identified at the Conference.

The Census Users Committee comprised of major users of census data including senior government officials, academia, and other key civil society organisations. Membership of the Committee was restricted to a manageable number with a fair representation of all stakeholders. It served as the coordinating body specifically tasked to ensure that all necessary and relevant information with regards to population and housing are well captured. Under the leadership of the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics, the Committee facilitated stake holder's cooperation, coordination and information sharing to ensure the census became useful to the general public. The detailed activities of the Committee are listed below:

1. To ensure that the Census exercise met the information needs of as many users as possible i.e. relevant data/information for the various users requirements should be well captured in the Census.
2. To evaluate the information requirements of users and determine their practicality in view of the census data collection situation.
3. To evaluate the 1996 census reports, advise on their usefulness, identifying gaps and improvements where needed.

4. The User Committee will be established during the Users Conference in October 2006.
5. Following the User Conference, the Committee will meet weekly to finalise the Census Questionnaire to ensure the user's needs are included and will continue to meet on a monthly basis to determine tabulation requirements.
6. The Bureau of Statistics will provide sufficient Census and related background material to members to ensure deliberations are focused.
7. The Committee will determine the priority in which the tables are to be produced and the various medium of data dissemination.

The User Committee had final deliberations on the questionnaire. The demand from users was reflected in the very crowded questionnaire we eventually had to settle for.

12. Publicity – A major publicity programme on TV, Radio, Newspaper, and Presentation to Community Groups was carried out in the few months leading to the Census Night. The whole focus of the publicity programme was to create awareness and understanding of the importance of the census. The good response and cooperation from the public was an indication of the effectiveness of the publicity programme.

13. Data Analysis Plan – The plan is to maximize the information drawn out of the Census data. So the following Reports will be prepared;

- a) Administrative Report and General Tables
- b) Analytical Report – Economic Activity, Fertility, Mortality, Internal Migration
- c) 15 Provincial Profiles
- d) Urbanization Monograph
- e) Fertility Monograph

14. Dissemination – The plan is to release Census information in Reports, User Seminars, Web and special papers.

15. Gender Concerns – There is no Special Unit for Gender Statistics in FIBoS. As in most countries, we have concerns over the under-representation of women in economic activity. This has raised the urgency to gather appropriate gender disaggregated data. There is hope that women's contribution to economic activity and the overall economy will increase with all the initiatives being put in place by the government. That potential needs to be further developed and it should start with providing information on the current situation. The process for analyzing data will then include the following steps;

- Formulate the problem
- Accumulate data
- Transform and select data
- Train Models
- Deploy Models
- Monitor Results.

The 2007 Census will for the first time provide information on employment in the Formal and Informal Sector as well as Tourism related employment. A Wealth Index for each household will also be provided and each household will be geo-referenced by way of a GPS location waypoint. The whole idea is to be able to be more targeted with the development or intervention programmes, whether it is to support women in the informal sector or to increase income from tourism related economic activities. Identifying and locating households on the ground will be a major achievement in terms of channelling support to the right recipients.

Table 1 and 2 which follow later on in the document provides information for the country's biggest province, Ba.

16. Agency Responsible for Addressing Women Issues – The Government's Ministry of Women and Culture looks after women's affairs. There are also a number of Non Government Agencies who are working towards the empowerment of women.

Table 1: Persons in the Labour Force, Money Economy, Formal and Informal Sector, Subsistence, Unemployed and Not in the Labour Force, Ba Province and Tikinas, 2007

Province Tikina	Total 15 yrs & over	In the Labour Force									Not in Labour Force
		Total	In the Money Economy						Subs & Unemp		
			Total	Formal Sector			Informal Sector				
			Total	Without Subs	With Subs		Total	Without Subs	With Subs		
BA PROVINCE	169350	90620	74344	56952	50247	6705	17392	12714	4678	16276	78730
Ba Tikina	32506	16093	13717	9067	7944	1123	4650	3996	654	2376	16413
Magodro Tikina	4120	2588	2013	424	203	221	1589	641	948	575	1532
Nadi Tikina	38099	21771	18554	16135	14492	1643	2419	2085	334	3217	16328
Naviti Tikina	1950	1228	675	350	251	99	325	103	222	553	722
Nawaka Tikina	8568	4903	3511	2669	2384	285	842	528	314	1392	3665
Tavua Tikina	16474	7955	5632	3096	2143	953	2536	1531	1005	2323	8519
Vuda Tikina	65857	34662	29034	24768	22496	2272	4266	3546	720	5628	31195
Yasawa Tikina	1776	1420	1208	443	334	109	765	284	481	212	356
Females											
BA PROVINCE	83488	27548	19202	16398	14801	1597	2804	2099	705	8346	55940
Ba Tikina	15866	4059	2730	2147	1889	258	583	475	108	1329	11807
Magodro Tikina	1889	686	204	62	44	18	142	64	78	482	1203
Nadi Tikina	19039	7742	6149	5581	5082	499	568	502	66	1593	11297
Naviti Tikina	906	374	201	116	101	15	85	49	36	173	532
Nawaka Tikina	4227	1650	942	777	701	76	165	100	65	708	2577
Tavua Tikina	8196	1913	907	675	502	173	232	150	82	1006	6283
Vuda Tikina	32576	10560	7639	6881	6361	520	758	647	111	2921	22016
Yasawa Tikina	789	564	430	159	121	38	271	112	159	134	225

Table 2: Persons in the Labour Force, Money Economy, Formal and Informal Sector, Tourism and Non Tourism Related Work, Unemployed and Not in the Labour Force, Ba Province and Tikinas, 2007

Province Tikina	Total 15yrs & over	In the Labour Force									Not in Labour Force
		Total	In the Money Economy							Subs & Unemp	
			Total	Formal Sector		Informal Sector					
				Total	Tourism Related	Non Tourism Related	Total	Tourism Related	Non Tourism Related		
BA PROVINCE	169350	90620	74344	56952	7424	49528	17392	383	17009	16276	78730
Ba Tikina	32506	16093	13717	9067	79	8988	4650	5	4645	2376	16413
Magodro Tikina	4120	2588	2013	424	3	421	1589	0	1589	575	1532
Nadi Tikina	38099	21771	18554	16135	3973	12162	2419	38	2381	3217	16328
Naviti Tikina	1950	1228	675	350	252	98	325	57	268	553	722
Nawaka Tikina	8568	4903	3511	2669	522	2147	842	9	833	1392	3665
Tavua Tikina	16474	7955	5632	3096	59	3037	2536	12	2524	2323	8519
Vuda Tikina	65857	34662	29034	24768	2196	22572	4266	46	4220	5628	31195
Yasawa Tikina	1776	1420	1208	443	340	103	765	216	549	212	356
Females											
BA PROVINCE	83488	27548	19202	16398	2950	13448	2804	294	2510	8346	55940
Ba Tikina	15866	4059	2730	2147	28	2119	583	0	583	1329	11807
Magodro Tikina	1889	686	204	62	1	61	142	0	142	482	1203
Nadi Tikina	19039	7742	6149	5581	1672	3909	568	16	552	1593	11297
Naviti Tikina	906	374	201	116	80	36	85	48	37	173	532
Nawaka Tikina	4227	1650	942	777	190	587	165	2	163	708	2577
Tavua Tikina	8196	1913	907	675	25	650	232	2	230	1006	6283
Vuda Tikina	32576	10560	7639	6881	835	6046	758	23	735	2921	22016
Yasawa Tikina	789	564	430	159	119	40	271	203	68	134	225