

**SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE
METHODOLOGICAL PROCESS OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL SURVEY
OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (ENI-2012)**



UNION EUROPEA



Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas



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**Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
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PRESENTATION

In general, surveys offer multiple possibilities and potentialities for exploitation of data; nevertheless, they are not always read and interpreted with the depth desired. What's worse, in many cases the reports of their results remain unused on the shelves of public and private libraries.

The principal objectives of the First National Survey of Immigrants in the Dominican Republic (ENI-2012) were to estimate the size of the population of international immigrants residing in the country; to describe their demographic and socioeconomic particularities; to analyze the links of the migrants with their societies of origin and the contribution they make to the Dominican Republic. The results obtained from this survey make up an important body of reliable and innovative data about diverse subjects related to immigration, some of which we have analyzed in depth.

For this reason, the United Nations Population Fund proposed, with the financial support of the European Union, to use the ENI-2012 data base to prepare five studies dedicated to priority subjects. In doing so, it fills an existing vacuum on a subject of national and international importance – the reality of migrations and immigrants– the knowledge of which is indispensable in order to define public policies intended to improve the overall conditions of the population of foreign origin, to potentialize their positive impact in the national context, and cushion possible negative impacts. The topics selected for the five studies are the following: 1. Labor market, immigration, and gender; 2. Family, immigration, and gender; 3. Youth and population of foreign origin; 4. Socioeconomic conditions of the population of foreign origin and native population; and 5. Systematization of the methodological process used in ENI-2012.

For the preparation of such studies, they chose, via competition, the main researchers who worked with the rigorousness and dedication necessary to produce the volumes which at this time we present with great satisfaction and from a human rights perspective.

ENI-2012 produced information in sufficient quantity and quality, which has allowed us to cross information about subjects that deserve special attention by governments and all the national and international organi-

zations interested in this reality and who are responsible for acting in order to modify it. Likewise, ENI-2012 can be useful to effect new and more complete analyses, and obtain fact-based knowledge that will serve to outline recommendations in matters of policies referring to immigration.

In the particular case of the above indicated studies, they also used other sources such as the 2010 IX National Census of Population and Dwellings, and the 2012 Survey on the Labor Force by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, whose data have not always been used, despite the different possibilities that they offer. These studies not only analyze in depth the variables of ENI-2012 by cross-referencing them, but also enrich the topics dealt with by establishing comparisons with other existing work, such as those mentioned above. For these reasons, they constitute a significant contribution, and in turn an invitation to explore more deeply the reading of a reality which in our country has remained submerged in speculation and hardly rigorous estimates.

The use of the data from ENI-2012 has contributed to dispelling doubts and responding with greater evidence to questions about the reality of immigrants. At this moment there only lacks the decided commitment on the part of the institutions of the public and private sector, and the political will to respond to the problems which these studies reveal, with special emphasis on those involving youth, women, the family, the labor market, and living conditions.

On the other hand, the results offered by ENI-2012 are based on a methodology that combined the rigor of statistical procedures and the design of instruments for the gathering of information with highly participative processes that guaranteed the trust and understanding of the population to be surveyed and related sectors. For these processes we had the installed national capacity within the framework of civil society organizations, which for decades have been working the topics of migration, and which therefore are aware of the fundamental problems of the populations and communities of immigrants in the country.

In view of the particular characteristics of this First National Survey of Immigrants in the Dominican Republic, we have considered it necessary to systematize this methodological experience, classified by many as an “excellent and innovative practice,” so that it serve as a reference on the national and international level for subsequent studies of this nature. In this regard, in the following pages of this volume the reader will find a description of the participative process carried out before, during, and after the conducting of

the survey; the criteria for selection of persons, organizations, and support networks; the criteria of expansion in order to multiply the participation of interested parties; the ways of approaching the surveyed individuals; the messages, contents, and procedures to achieve acceptance of the survey and monitor its feedback, as well as a list of the steps taken for socialization of its results.

The statistical options selected are likewise systematized, including with regard to the target population, the sampling design, the contents of the questionnaires used, the organization of the field work, the supervision structure, and the processes for contracting and training the personnel. It concludes with a critical reflection about all the methodology, which represents an added value that will serve future research of this type.

The excellent work performed in this systematization by Mr. César Cuello, a Dominican researcher of great professional merit and experience, guarantees the reader a pleasant and productive experience.

It's impossible to conclude this presentation without expressing my gratitude to the European Union, since without its financial support, commitment, and motivation, it wouldn't have been possible to carry out this initiative. I would also like to thank the National Statistics Office for its excellent team led by its National Director, Mr. Pablo Tactuk, and the Director for Census and Surveys, Mr. Frank Cáceres; without the quality executed in ENI-2012, it wouldn't have been possible to have the valuable information that it produced. My recognition to the Consultation Council which voluntarily and permanently provided follow-up and valuable contributions to the performing of these complimentary studies; to Frank Báez Evertz, principal researcher in ENI-2012; to Lalito Vargas, Technical Coordinator for the Department of National Accounts and Economic Statistics of the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic; to Rita Mena, Coordinator for the Human Development Office of the United Nations Development Program; to Germania Estévez, Head of the Survey Department of the National Statistics Office; to the internal team from the United Nations Population Fund, especially Jeremy Freehill, Elba Franco, Altagracia García, and Juan Bautista López, whose dedication and efficiency made it possible to achieve everything we planned. Thank you very much!

Sonia Vásquez
Assistant Representative
United Nations Population Fund



I. INTRODUCTION

The theory of migration is in constant development according to the characteristics and dynamics of the migratory flows of each historical era. The reasons why people migrate are varied and changing over time, and depend on the origin and place of destination of the migrants. Some of them, such as differences in salary and inequalities in working conditions between countries (neoclassical theory) or the imperfections of markets (insurance, credit, and work) in the country of origin, lead families to seek to minimize the risks to family income or the difficulties in acquisition of capital for productive investment (new economic theory of migration).

The theory of the dual labor market considers that the reasons for migration reside in the structural characteristics of certain markets that lead to the need for some work to be performed by immigrants, whereas the theories of worldwide systems explain international migration by the flows of goods and capital that in turn cause an inverse flow of migrants, whose need to migrate –particularly in developing countries– has its origin in the penetration of capitalism in those countries which produce, as a consequence, an unemployed population that must emigrate (Massey and others 2008).

In addition, migration is a dynamic process which in some cases is facilitated by the existence in particular places of communities of immigrants that give greater security to friends and relatives to initiate migration.

There are an infinite number of reasons that can explain immigration. Nevertheless, those reasons should be studied in an empirical form in each country or region. The First National Survey of Immigrants (ENI-2012) constitutes a valuable contribution for studies of this nature in the Dominican Republic, by providing for the first time a base of data obtained in a scientific form.

The ENI-2012 constitutes a base line, which if it achieves a systematic updating of the data, will be able to guarantee permanent information, both for researchers and formers of public policies, and for organizations that provide support for immigration.

Researchers will be able to have information about the size of the immigrant population residing in the Dominican Republic: its family, socio-demographic, and labor characteristics; its links with the country of origin, its migratory history, and its contribution to the economy.¹ This information can form the basis for studies on, for example, the reasons why that population migrates, not just from the point of view of the reality of their country of origin, but also from the point of view of the conditions that the Dominican Republic offers them. Likewise, this information is important in order to be able to approximate the growth or reduction in the number of immigrants.

But the ENI-2012 also has another intrinsic value of great importance, by estimating the number of immigrants at some 5.4% of the total population of the country. To under the reality and the characteristics of that immigrant population is therefore of great interest for public policies and the strategies of national development.

Dominican society has shown for a long time great concern for the influence of immigration on the economy and social affairs. As a consequence of this concern, newspaper articles are constantly published expressing opinions about the number of immigrants, the contributions and effects of that immigration. Nevertheless, these opinions have not been based on scientific studies, so they lack the value for planning and political decision-making in the sphere of migration.

In this regard, the ENI-2012 sought to make visible all the groups of immigrants, placing particular emphasis on identifying and defining Haitian immigrants. Likewise, the survey produces data that allow one to have a more precise idea about the insertion of immigrants into the economy and into Dominican society in general.

1 On this particular topic at this time a study is being performed that will allow one to understand in depth the contribution of the immigrant to the national economy.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS OF ENI-2012

2.1 The Objectives of ENI-2012

The fundamental purpose of ENI-2012 was to estimate the size of the immigrant population residing in the Dominican Republic; to learn its familial, socio-demographic, and labor characteristics; its links with the country of origin and its migratory history, and evaluate its contribution to the labor market and the various sectors of economic activity.

Chart 1. General Objective of ENI-2012

General Objective of ENI-2012
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Generate updated information on the national level about the immigrant population residing in the Dominican Republic that will allow us to:2. Estimate the number of the international immigrants residing in the Dominican Republic.3. Describe this population in its principal demographic and socioeconomic particularities.4. Determine the socioeconomic contributions of immigrants to the country and the contributions made and their links to the societies of origin.
<p>Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE, <i>First National Survey of Immigrants in the Dominican Republic ENI-2012: General Report</i> (Santo Domingo: ONE, 2013).</p>

Based on the information obtained, we can make estimates about the various indicators for different geographical areas. Likewise, the information gathered can serve as a basis for other studies.

The object of study for ENI-2012 was the immigrant population, documented and undocumented, the immigrant being understood to be a person who habitually resides in the Dominican Republic but was born in another country. This way, every person born in another country was recorded as an immigrant.

The survey also covered the children of immigrants born and residing in the Dominican Republic, whether one or both parents fit the condition of immigrant.

Chart 2. Specific objectives of ENI-2012

Specific objectives of ENI-2012
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. With respect to the estimate of the size of the population of international immigrants residing in the Dominican Republic:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Make an adequate estimate of the number of international immigrants residing in the Dominican Republic.b. Determine the number of households with international immigrants.c. Evaluate the volume of the population of those born in the country, children of immigrant mother or father.d. Estimate the size of the population of foreign origin.2. About the description of this population in its principal socio-demographic particularities:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Determine the characteristics of the dwellings and inhabited structures and basic profiles of the household.b. Establish the demographic, educational and health characteristics.c. Learn the condition of economic activity and labor profiles.d. Determine aspects of migratory history.e. Determine the occupational status of immigrants in the countries of origin prior to migrating.3. Regarding the determination of the socioeconomic contributions of immigrants to the country, and the contributions made and their links to the societies of origin:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Evaluate the contributions of immigrants to the labor market and to different sectors of national economic activity.b. Determine the receiving of remittances and patterns of sending remittances to the countries of origin.c. Learn the links of the immigrants with relatives and associates in the countries of origin, as well as the patterns of visits to those countries.
Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013.

2.2. Responsible Parties and Sponsors

ENI-2012 was performed by the National Statistics Office (ONE) as the responsible governmental entity, with technical assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and financial support from the European Union (EU).

It is important to point out that ENI-2012 formed part of UNFPA's 2012-2016 Country Program Action Plan. The priorities of this plan, presently in effect, include the strengthening of the national statistics system and the capacities for use and generation of statistics that serve as the basis for decision-making processes and the formulation of public policies.

On the other hand, the National Statistics Office has been constantly concerned with the generation of reliable scientific information about migration in the Dominican Republic. With respect to the European Union, its constant concern has been for the respect for human rights of immigrants in the Dominican Republic, particularly those of Haitian origin and their descendants. In this regard, it is understood that the rigorous counting of the immigrant population performed by ENI-2012 will contribute to the establishing of appropriate policies regarding the rights of immigrant workers in the country.

Consequently, these institutions and organizations responded to their particular and common goals and priorities when they assumed with great dedication and responsibility the task of carrying out ENI-2012, a survey of unquestionable quality generating reliable information as closely as possible to reality.

2.3. The Initial Steps

As an initial step, UNFPA contracted a team of professionals who assumed the preparation and application of the survey. This team had a general coordinator who assumed the inter-institutional coordination of the survey; an international adviser who was in charge of performing the design of the questionnaires that were applied in the survey; a sampling expert who, together with a group of statistics specialists, created the design of the sample; a principal researcher, who in addition to drafting the general report

of ENI-2012, together with ONE's Director for Census and Surveys, offered technical assistance and participated directly together with the ONE personnel during all the phases of development of the survey, following, among other important tasks, the work of field monitoring, data processing, and publication of the results.

After creating this central team, a Consultation Council was created, composed of fourteen high-level professionals recognized for their work on the subject of migration and other related topics, to provide advisement and support during the preparation and performance of the survey.

UNFPA also selected a group of interpreters and community liaisons for the process of structuring and application of the survey, which were innovative elements oriented towards achieving greater response from those surveyed.

Several focus groups were held under the charge of the project coordinator, in some of which the international consultant who was responsible for the design of the questionnaire also participated.

The objective of these focus groups was to make known the initiative of developing a survey of immigrants and capture the reaction of Haitian immigrants to the subject.

Conditions were created for the development of the work that would permit them to obtain the best from those focus groups. During the discussions in these groups they sought:

- To create an environment of trust that would permit the participants to express themselves freely.
- Identify trends in the way of seeing and focusing on the topic of migration and particularly Haitian immigration.
- Avoid the centralization of participation, and consequently to encourage participation by everyone.
- Encourage more time for the work in groups than for the presentation of the survey.

Chart 3. Questions to encourage dynamics in the focus groups

Questions to encourage dynamics in the focus groups

1. What do you think about this initiative?
2. What would the greatest difficulties be?
3. What would the greatest fears be?
4. What benefits do you see in this initiative?
5. What recommendations would you have for the good development of this initiative?

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

Multiple encounters and interviews were also held throughout the country, in which participants included civil society organizations, NGOs, neighborhood associations, churches, the governmental sector, and others (see attachment II). These encounters were under the charge of the project coordinator, and their objectives were the following:

- To make known the First National Survey of Immigrants in the Dominican Republic
- To encourage support from these organizations in the development of the survey
- To obtain feedback with respect to ENI-2012 and its preliminarily designed characteristics
- To promote the participation of community leaders in the field work so that they accompany the surveyors.

In order to fulfill these objectives, the survey was presented to the participants and then a space was opened up so that they could ask questions, make suggestions and reflections on what had been presented. These encounters turned out to be very valuable, both for the preparation of the conditions to perform the survey, and to receive feedback from the participants.

The socialization of the survey served to raise the consciousness of the immigrants and organizations, institutions, churches, and in general all people and entities related to immigrants about the need for the survey,

with an eye not only to obtaining a real approximation of the number of immigrants, but also to creating bases for any intervention in favor of immigrants.

Both the focus groups and the encounters allowed them to listen to important suggestions about the ways to address the interviewees, the strategies to create trust, the practices that should be avoided, among other valuable observations that contributed to the success of ENI-2012. The effectiveness of this strategy was demonstrated in the high levels of response shown by the survey. The rate of response by the immigrants was 96.5%, that of native descendants of immigrants 99%, and for the total of persons of foreign origin it was 97.3%.

All of the experience reviewed in this section leads one to conclude that the broad work of coordination with civil society, one way or another, exercised a very significant positive influence on the results of ENI-2012 by getting all the people to respond with trust, which allowed it to obtain broad coverage.

2.4. Dialogue and the generation of trust

As could be seen in the previous section, among the distinctive elements which facilitated the success of the survey was its highly participative and dialogue-oriented nature. There were permanent socialization and consultation with expert researchers and authorities from the public sector, as well as with other agencies such as non-governmental organizations of immigrants and of the international community; and with churches, officials, and organizations from Haiti that work with migrant communities. The constant dialogue with these agencies of society favored the finding of solutions to the obstacles that appeared both in the process of structuring the survey and in its application. Likewise, this dialogue increased cooperation the synergy between the public sector, civil society, and international cooperation, also encouraging trust on the part of those surveyed.

In order to expand the generation of trust on the part of the immigrants and reduce the possible rejection of the interviews, wide broadcasting of the ENI-2012 project was made through a large number of civil society organizations, emphasizing the benefits that this survey would bring them. Although it is difficult to establish precisely in what measure this work

of dissemination had relevant influence in achieving trust on the part of the immigrants, it is necessary to point out that this process of dissemination meant hard work in sensitizing the population which, in turn, served to receive feedback from various sectors of society about aspects such as the ways to address those interviewed, or other topics that should appear on the questionnaire, or about points that should be avoided. Listening to these considerations, it was decided to put at the end of the questionnaire the question about immigrant documentation, in order to prevent linking the survey with any action by the migration authorities intended to identify undocumented individuals. Because of the above, it makes sense to infer that this hard work of dissemination was an important contribution in the generation of trust that they sought to achieve on the part of those surveyed.

In addition to broad dissemination, another mechanism used to generate trust among those surveyed and facilitate the process of application of the survey was that of the community liaisons and the interpreters, who joined and accompanied the central technical team in the field work. These latter figures were persons with a certain level of leadership in the communities, generally members of local organizations.

On the other hand, as a strategy to gather information concerning documented and undocumented immigrants, they used a name different from that of “immigrant survey” due to the fact that the term “migration” is usually associated with the General Migration Directorate. Thus for purposes of the survey, they used the name of “National Demographic and Socioeconomic Survey (ENADES-2012)”, and the questionnaires for capturing the information, the surveyors, supervisors, and coordinators were identified with this name in the field work. All of this work to gain the trust of the target population of the survey was carried out with the clear purpose of facilitating to the maximum the success of ENI-2012.

2.5. Consultation Council

The Consultation Council was created with the purpose of having advisement from a group of specialists in migration and other related social subjects, under the consideration that the survey in question not only was complex, but also potential would generate contradictions, particularly due to the different perceptions about the number of Haitian immigrants which the different sectors of Dominican society hold. Then, it was thought that a group of researchers with knowledge of several disciplines, and specifically with experience in the topic of immigration would be capable of suggesting recommendations of value and serving as a permanent reference to be consulted in the different moments of preparation and performing of the survey.

The group was made up of eleven persons belonging to various organizations and institutions, including: the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Latin American Social Sciences School (FLACSO), the Center for Social and Political Research of the Ibero-American University (CIES), the Jesuit Service for Refugees and Migrants, the Ministry for Economy, Planning, and Development, Bilateral Mixed Commission, the Women and Health Collective, and the Center for Social and Demographic Studies (CESDEM) the present Dominican ambassador to Haiti, and some Haitian social researchers and statisticians.

In the preparation of the survey, the Consultation Council played a very important role. It made a series of suggestions regarding the form in which the data should be collected, with respect to the selection of the target population and the distribution of the sample; in reference to the form in which the interviewees should be approached, and the clear definition of the survey's objectives. The Consultation Council also performed a review of all the questionnaires under preparation, suggested removing some questions for various reasons and adding others; it helped to determine whether the questions created confusion or mistrust, and helped to revise the topics to be addressed in the questionnaire in order to fulfill the survey's objectives and not deviate from them. In this regard, it was considered necessary to establish a clear limit on the information that was going to be gathered in order not to make the survey too long and not make it difficult to capture the data of greatest relevance in accordance with the study's objectives.

Prior to the gathering of the information, three sessions of the Consultation Council were held, one in December 2011, where the project was pre-

sented; another in February 2012, for the presentation of the methodological design, and the last in July 2012, in which they presented the process and analyzed the sociopolitical context prior to the gathering of the information.

The Consultation Council met again in December 2012 to analyze the preliminary report after the gathering of the data. In this encounter important suggestions were made regarding the processing and dissemination of the information obtained, as well as the form in which the results of ENI-2012 should be presented.

The value of the Consultation Council was in both its critical nature and in its permanent suggestions and reflections on the best ways to orient the work of ENI-2012. One of the Council's concerns was to guarantee the suspension of the deportations of undocumented Haitians, in order to create an atmosphere of trust adequate for the application of the survey. With this purpose the appropriate efforts were made with the General Migration Directorate (DGM) in order to have the DGM refrain from undertaking any action intended to capture and repatriate undocumented immigrants of Haitian origin prior to and during the process of application of ENI-2012.

2.6. The Design of the Questionnaire

As part of the process prior to the construction of the questionnaire, the methodological consultant held a group of interviews with the accompaniment of UNFPA personnel. The interviews were held with officials from the National Statistics Office, the Labor Ministry, and the Ministry for Economy, Planning, and Development, with directors from various organizations such as the *Colectiva Mujer y Salud*, the *Latin American Social Sciences School*, *CESDEM*, and the *Jesuit Refugees Service*, among others.

In addition, they reviewed and analyzed migratory data from the *National Household and Multi-Purpose Survey* (ONE 2007 and 2011), of the *Survey on Income and Household Expenditures* (ONE 2006/2007), of the *Labor Force Survey* (Planning Ministry 2010), the *Health Demographics Survey* (ONE 2007), and the *Survey on Haitian immigrants in the Dominican Republic* (FLACSO-OIM 2002), which specialized in the Haitian immigration of more than 18 years. This last survey also influenced the methodology of ENI-2012 with respect to the decision to survey compact segments although, evidently this latter, by having more resources, applied

a much greater number of questionnaires and had a much wider scope of content.

A profuse bibliographical review of the literature on migration produced by various studies was also carried out, including: Cortén (1985); Báez (1985); Moya Pons and others (1986); Murphy (1991); Martínez (1995); Lozano (1998); Silié, Dore and Segura (2002), Duarte (2011); Báez, Lozano, Durán and Díaz (2011); Cáceres, Báez and Caamaño (2011). These researchers performed work of a fundamentally qualitative nature on immigration and its influence (ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013).

After drafting the preliminary methodological proposal of the survey, they proceeded to discuss it with the Consultation Council, receiving from it important feedback. The members of the Consultation Council asked questions that helped to clarify this proposal, made observations regarding the topics addressed, made suggestions related to the obstacles to be faced and their strengths. As a result, this exchange allowed them to modify both the form and the content of the survey, and helped to reinforce the idea of expanding the channels for disseminating it, including diplomats and various organizations linked to immigrants. Lastly, this exchange contributed to place the survey in its true context, by reflecting on the pertinence of including certain topics or not.

In addition to the contributions of the Consultation Council, the adaptation of the questionnaire to the country's particularities had the collaboration of the members of the focus groups and the participants in the various encounters held throughout the country.

For all the households inhabited, a basic questionnaire (C1), which permitted one to identify the immigrants. Its contents were as follows: a sampling identification, geographical location, visits and type of dwelling or place inhabited; name of the persons, familial relationship, gender, and age; country of birth of the mother, of the father, and of the interviewee. In the event that the country of birth of either of them was not the Dominican Republic, they should go on to questionnaire C2 or C3, depending on their place of residence.

The C2 questionnaire was designed to be applied to immigrants and descents of immigrants, residing in dwellings and conventional places of habitation such as a house, apartment, room in a rooming house, room in back, room attached to the dwelling, barracks, dwelling under construction,

dwelling shared with a business, and locales not intended for habitation. Its contents were: sampling identification of the dwelling unit or place inhabited where immigrants or children of immigrants reside; characteristics of the dwelling; characteristics of the household; socio-demographic characteristics; conjugal status and children; economic activity; migratory history; links with the country of origin; sending and receiving of remittances; and origin and occupation before migrating.

Questionnaire C3 was designed to be applied to immigrants and descendants of immigrants residing in other places such as a business or shop, construction works, another structure not conventionally used as dwelling or on the street and for workers in domestic service to be interviewed in their place of work. Its contents are similar to those of C2. In the particular context of the Dominican Republic and due to their conditions of poverty, in some cases, and the particularities of the work that is performed, in other cases, many immigrants, particularly Haitians, live in buildings under construction, abandoned buildings, businesses or shops, as domestic servants or guards of residences, etc.. Questionnaire C3 sought to locate and survey this specific segment of immigrants.

Creole being the language which most of the Haitian population speaks, it was considered of great importance for the success of ENI-2012 to translate into this language the three questionnaires to be applied. The Creole version of each one of these forms was handed out to the interpreters to guarantee homogeneity of translation of the specific questions on the questionnaires.

The questionnaires were submitted to two types of tests: one for consistency, and another for the field. The first type of test was performed by the technical personnel from the Survey Department, and subsequently by the persons who would perform the functions of field supervisors for the study. The second test was carried out as part of the training course for field personnel for the survey in selected areas of the communities of San Luis, Hato Viejo, and Boca Chica.

The international consultant, with vast experience in the population dynamics of diverse countries in the region of Latin America, introduced into the questionnaires, in addition to the questions on socio-demographic and economic topics (which are common or similar to those considered in censuses and surveys to identify the migratory condition in the majority of countries around the world), other important specific subjects regarding

the immigrant population, such as: who are the immigrants, how many are they, where do they live, where do they come from, when did they move, with whom did they move, and what do they do, which are aspects that have not been investigated very much. These little known dimensions were the reason for the performing of ENI-2012, and for this reason they were included in the questionnaires applied to the sample of the immigrant population which is the object of the study.²

This community of subjects allows the results of ENI-2012 to be comparable with similar studies performed or to be performed in the Latin American region, and even in other regions around the world with situations similar to those of the Dominican Republic.

The methodology of ENI-2012 was based on the combination of statistical processes with participative processes, taking advantage of the experience accumulated in the area of migration by researchers from various civil society organizations and the State.

2.7. The Interpreters and Facilitators or Community Liaisons

UNFPA recruited 26 interpreters and 16 facilitators or community liaisons. The interpreters were selected based on the requirements established by ONE and UNFPA and with mastery of one of the following languages: Creole, English, French, and Mandarin, as well as Spanish.

The interpreters' responsibility was to facilitate the development of the interviews in the cases when the person interviewed had difficulty in managing Spanish. In the cases of the persons who had no knowledge of Spanish, the interpreters were of great help in translating the questions and answers for the surveyors. They put the responses into Spanish, especially the open questions. In the cases of interviews of the Haitian population,

2 The background for ENI-2012 are the National Immigrants Survey of Spain, expanded in 2007 by the National Statistics Institute (INE) and the FLACSO Costa Rica study performed between 2010-2011 entitled *Migraciones y derechos laborales en Centroamérica: características de las personas migrantes y de los mercados de trabajo* ("Migrations and labor rights in Central America: characteristics of migrant persons and labor markets") (León Segura and others 2012).

they had to collaborate with the critical-codifying activity for the geographic-type variables referring to localities in Haiti. As an important number of the interpreters were persons known by the civil society organizations, they also generated trust among those surveyed, although in principle that wasn't their role.

Each team on the ground was assigned an interpreter, who received the guidelines for his work directly from the field supervisor of the team of which he formed part. An interpreter could be transferred from one team to another to do his work, according to the requirements of the moment. The English and Italian interpreters had greater mobility depending on the needs in the different points around the country.

Chart 4. Responsibilities of the interpreters

Responsibilities of the interpreters

1. Attend the survey training course on the date and in the place established.
2. Carefully study the Interviewer Manual, to understand its contents and guarantee uniformity in the collection of data.
3. Facilitate communication between the interviewer and interviewee, performing the translations necessary during the interview, in those cases where the Spanish language of the persons interviewed is not sufficiently fluid.
4. Perform interviews that are assigned to him by the supervisor, according to the languages he knows, in those cases where the persons to be interviewed have limitations in communicating in Spanish.
5. Write on the questionnaire, using the Spanish language, the answers given by the persons interviewed by the interpreter in different languages.
6. Review the consistency and code the questions that are asked of the immigrants from Haiti with respect to locality, city, and department they come from (for interpreters of Creole).
7. Avoid asking questions or making comments to the informant that are not related to the survey.
8. Do not reveal for any reason the data offered by the informants, since the information provided is confidential according to the norms established.
9. Review each questionnaire that has been filled out, ensuring that it is complete and there are no errors or problems of consistency.
10. Immediately inform his supervisor about any problem that occurs, either with the corresponding dwelling unit or the person who should answer the interview.
11. Clarify to the informant any doubt that could affect the quality of the information collected.
12. Be present at the time and in the place established by the supervisor for handing out the work material and planning the following days work.
13. Understand all the procedures related to the gathering of information for ENI-2012.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

The interpreters were of great relevance for the success of ENI-2012 because there was a significant percentage of immigrants who didn't speak

Spanish. With respect to the facilitators or community liaisons, there were external persons linked to community organizations and with great credibility within the community of immigrants.

The community liaisons facilitated the acceptance and collaboration of the persons in such a way as to get them to respond to the survey with trust. Given the characteristics of these persons and the type of work they must perform, it wasn't considered necessary to submit them to a process of rigorous training. Nevertheless, an encounter of specific socialization in ONE was developed with them; on the one hand, an important number from this group had already participated in the encounter developed by the coordinator before the survey.

Their selection was made based on the following requirements:

- a. Leadership and credibility in their community.
- b. Membership in an organization recognized in the locality and zone.
- c. Having the ability to create bonds of trust between the community of immigrants and the team of interviewers.
- d. Residing in places near the localities included in the survey (ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013).

III. DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Recruiting and preparing of the personnel

Based on the criteria established to recruit the survey personnel, 144 persons were selected to participate in the surveyor training activities. Four training courses were given. A workshop was held on updating about international migration, as well as a training course for field personnel, a course for supervisors, and a course on reinforcement of the training for field personnel.

Chart 5. Criteria to recruit survey personnel

Criteria to recruit survey personnel
a. Academic preparation: preferably a professional in communications, education, sociology, economics, psychology, statistics and related social sciences. Minimum experience: work in surveys, preferably socio-demographic surveys.
b. Age: persons of both genders, between 18 and 50 years.
c. Place of residence: persons residing in the townships of the provinces of Santo Domingo, Azua, Santiago, Duarte, La Romana and Valverde. These places correspond to the six centers of operation established by the ONE Survey Department.
Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

The principal researcher and specialist in migration for ENI-2012 gave the workshop on international migration to Dominican instructors and supervisors. The workshop dealt with three aspects: basic concepts and focuses on migration, statistics on international migration, and studies on international immigration in the Dominican Republic.

The training course for field personnel was given to 171 persons recruited for the work of collection of information and tasks of critic-coder. The course was divided into two parts, classroom training and field practice. For the classroom training three groups of two instructors each were formed, using as reference material the questionnaires and the *Interviewer Manual*.

The field practice was performed in 19 census segments: 8 in San Luis, 2 in Hato Viejo, and 9 in Boca Chica. The purpose of the practice was to test fluidity, structure, and consistency in the questionnaires and evaluate the skills acquired by the participants to perform the interviews and fill out the questionnaires.

After the evaluation of the participants, 147 persons were selected to perform the functions of supervisors, interviewers, and interpreters for the survey, and the personnel responsible for the critiques and coding of the questionnaires.

The training course for survey supervisors included the participation of a total of 26 supervisors and two quality supervisors. This course consisted of two parts, one training in the classroom and one field practice. The classroom training used as a reference the *Supervisor's Manual*, dealing with the conceptual aspects of the survey, the responsibilities of the supervisors, and the specific instructions referring to the work to be performed. In the field practice each supervisor filled out a questionnaire in the census segments selected in the city of Santo Domingo.

The course for reinforcing the training of field personnel included the participation of already selected supervisors, interviewers, and interpreters. In it the personnel was updated regarding the changes introduced in the questionnaires, in addition to pointing out key aspects to take into account during the field work.

As a compliment to the previous work, an encounter for interaction between facilitators or community liaisons and supervisors was held, whose objective was to coordinate their joint work and delimit the support and areas of competency of the facilities in the survey process.

In the judgment of the principal researcher and migration specialist from ENI-2012, the training of the field personnel was very good, but it is a process that can be improved, especially with respect to the handling and understanding of the questionnaires, where according to him there were some weaknesses that need to be overcome.

3.2. Design of the Sample

The survey used special and different sampling characteristics that permitted a better approach or access to immigrants of the Dominican Republic, including the following:

The survey was based on a probabilistic sample of complete conglomerates or compact segments in a stage.³ The above means the application of compact conglomerates or complete tour in the field of all segments or primary units of sampling (UPM)⁴, previously selected with a probability proportional to the total number of private dwellings occupied. The compact segments permitted one to take into account in the sample elements not contemplated in the mapping of the National Statistics Office or in the probabilistic surveys of households that have been performed in the country, such as unconventional inhabited places.

This network-type, round-up (or sweep) procedure of approach in a compact segment, according to the ONE Director of Census and Surveys, is one of the innovative contributions of ENI-2012, since it had not been applied inside or outside of the Dominican Republic. Although the 2002-2004 FLACSO Dominican Republic survey applied the same methodology of compact segments, limitations mostly of a financial nature did not allow it to apply the concept of network or sweep as done by ENI-2012. These financial limitations forced a reduction in the coverage of the survey, leaving without being surveyed a part of the segments selected within the sample. In order to try to complete the study, a statistical estimate was made that included the segments not consulted.

In the FLACSO survey an adequate update was made of the map of segments, but among these segments they selected the persons to be surveyed, whereas in the ENI, as we said previously, there was a sweep of the entire population within the segment, both foreign and national. Another element differentiating the ENI-2012 is that it included persons of all ages and not just from 18 years old and up, as was the case in the FLACSO survey. Nevertheless, as pointed out by the principal researcher and migration

3 In a particular territorial area or segment all the dwellings, households, and places inhabited form part of the sample and are interviewed.

4 The primary units of sampling (UPM) are the census segments that contain 80 dwelling units in the urban zone and 60 in the rural zone.

specialist in the ENI-2012, with regard to the design, the FLACSO survey continues to be of great historical value, it was just improved in the experience of the ENI-2012.

In the compact segments of ENI-2012 the concept of sweep included, besides the population in fixed dwellings, small garden plots, farms, ranches, buildings and construction areas, workshops, abandoned houses, harvesting areas, populations in improved dwellings or floating population without fixed domicile (on the streets), etc., originating an effect of dragnet that did not leave any inhabitant outside of these segments.

In order to optimize the approach to the immigrants, they established the concept of repeated visits to the places where they suspected there were persons or places which they had not been able to contact. According to the ONE Director for Census and Surveys, there were cases in which, although the regulatory visits were three, nevertheless they made five visits. If they still didn't find the immigrants, they went to plan B, which consisted of locating close relatives, and if they still didn't appear, then they resorted to key informants in the community. These informants were asked central questions to identify the immigrants. All of these procedures reduced the possibility that a migrant could evade the survey. In the population and dwelling census, due to the fact that it was simultaneous, according to the Census and Surveys Director, it is much more probable that they could evade it, since there is no repetition of visits as there is applied in the ENI-2012.

The segmentation of geographical conglomerates or geographic stratification was done by forming strata based on the information by province available on the different degrees of concentration of the foreign population or the population residing in national territory. In addition, each geographical unit was taken based on the townships or municipal districts within each province. Five domains of estimation or statistical inference were agreed on in order of priority, classified by zone of residence.

Chart 6. Domains of estimation or statistical inference

- 1. Provinces of high population concentration:** This contains the National District, Santo Domingo and Santiago; they contain the main constructions in the country, and concentrate more than 95% of the foreign university students; there also frequently appear street vendors and personnel providing services to households (domestic servants and watchmen).
- 2. Border and contiguous provinces:** It has the provinces that border Haiti and contiguous provinces; Dajabón-Monte Cristi, Elías Piña-San Juan, Independencia-Bahoruco and Pedernales-Barahona.
- 3. Provinces with sugar cane cultivation:** This includes Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macorís, La Romana, La Altagracia and El Seibo.
- 4. Provinces that cultivate rice, banana, tubers, and livestock:** These include: La Vega, Duarte, Sánchez Ramírez, Monseñor Nouel, María Trinidad Sánchez, Valverde and Azua.
- 5. Provinces of lower concentrations of foreigners:** This domain contains Espaillat, Hermanas Mirabal, Samaná, Santiago Rodríguez, Monte Plata, Hato Mayor, San Cristóbal, Peravia and San José de Ocoa.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

Each domain of statistical inference, when classified by zone of residence, contains one rural stratum and one urban, forming 10 geographical strata.

The method to distribute the sample by stratum was based on the use of the results of the total number of persons born in another country, from the 2010 IX National Census of Population and Dwellings. Taking into consideration the principal objective of the survey, the representative nature one wishes to achieve in the strata and domain of estimate or statistical inference, it was decided to use the proportional assignment to the square root of the total number of persons born in another country. This method guarantees that the largest strata have a larger size of sample and that the smallest ones are better represented in it. This way the smaller strata and those of largest concentration of the population that is the object of the study were better represented in the ENI-2012.

The effective size of the sample of dwelling units and inhabited places was 68,146 with complete interviews in the basic questionnaire, which were found in 907 census segments or geographic conglomerates randomly selected, finding in same 13,449 immigrants and 6,997 descendants with

complete interviews. It is important to point out that to date this is the largest survey of households performed in the Dominican Republic, with 68,146 interviews completed.

The estimate, using the basic expansion factors (without any adjustment) of the total population of the country for the date of the survey was 9,716,940 persons, which evidences the representative nature of the sample randomly chosen from geographic conglomerates or selected census segments.

Below we outline the most outstanding elements of the design of the sample, which are also described in the *General Report* of ENI-2012 (ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013):

- ❖ Census segments were selected as primary sampling units, whose number was defined by trying to optimize the design according to the complexity of the object of study, errors of the sample, and the cost of the field work.
- ❖ The minimum number of UPM per strata was obtained in order to guarantee the proper analysis of the information in each domain of estimation or statistical inference.
- ❖ The total size of the sample was determined taking into consideration visiting a minimum of 63,000 households and the floating population that does not reside in households, in which at les 200,000 persons reside. In order to estimate the number of UPM per strata, they used the average of dwellings occupied by census segments, which in the urban zone is 80 and in the rural zone is 60.
- ❖ When in the assigning or distribution of the sample by strata they used the criteria of assignment proportional to the number of households, they got 859 census segments or UPM, and in this scenario they estimated an expected minimum of approximately 8,683 foreign immigrants during the performing of the survey. Then distributed in a manner proportional to the square root of the number of households, they obtained 892 census segments or UPM, in which a minimum sample of approximately 9,802 foreign immigrants was expected.
- ❖ When the total sample estimated for ENI-2012 was assigned in proportion to the total number of births in another country by geographic stra-

ta, the expected number of immigrants in the survey improved. When the sample was distributed proportionally to the square root of the total number of births in another country, it showed as a result that the lower strata and the strata of greatest concentration of births in other countries increased their size of sample, and the sample of expected immigrants increased in these strata, thus obtaining a minimum sample of immigrants of 11,133 and 907 census segments or UPM. Consequently, the research team selected the latter scenario.

- ❖ The UPM or census segments by strata were chosen through the use of the sampling by unequal conglomerates with a probability proportional to size (PPT) or to the number of dwellings occupied, being chosen with a random start-up and systematic selection. Nevertheless, the geographical conglomerates or census segments that did not have occupied dwellings were added to the previous continuous segment within the same area of census supervision and polygon. With this decision they guaranteed that all census segments or UPM of the national territory would have a probability of forming part of the sample, and the entire territory of the Dominican Republic would be covered.
- ❖ With respect to the domain of estimation or statistical inference and geographic strata, as shown in chart 6, the following were identified:
 - ✓ Provinces with a high concentration of population
 - ✓ Border provinces
 - ✓ Provinces that cultivate sugar cane: San Pedro, La Roma, El Seibo, Puerto Plata and Barahona.
 - ✓ Provinces that cultivate rice and bananas: Azua, Montecristi, Valverde, San Juan, La Vega, Monseñor Noel and María Trinidad Sánchez.
 - ✓ Provinces of lower concentration of foreigners: Cristóbal, Peravia, Ocoa, Monte Plata, Moca, Hermanas Mirabal, Samaná and Santiago Rodríguez.
- ❖ The domain of the provinces of the country with greatest concentration of population had more census segments or UPM selected, making a total of 243; of these, 157 were urban and 86 rural.
- ❖ The domain corresponding to the provinces with important cultivations of rice and bananas had a smaller size of sample, with 136 UPM distributed among 65 urban and 71 rural, with the expectation of visit-

ing approximately 9,250 dwellings, with a minimum number of immigrants of 1,126.

- ❖ As variables of geographic identification of each conglomerate that were taken as the frame of reference, they used the codes of province, township, municipal district, section, and polygon. One limitation was the fact that the frame of reference does not contain the names of the neighborhoods or crossroads, and therefore it was not possible to identify some sections with the territorial distribution.
- ❖ The frame of sampling was ordered by province, township, municipal districts, sections, polygon, area of supervision, and census segments.
- ❖ The size and distribution of the sample were made taking into account the resources available for performing the survey, which allows it to cover 63,000 households and/or a floating population that does not reside in households.
- ❖ The number of UPM was defined trying to optimize the design according to the complexity of the population that was the object of study, sampling errors, and the cost of field work.
- ❖ The sample was designed in order to obtain distributions of simple frequencies and crossed tabulations by means of the conventional processing of the data base, so long as the data are studied using the expansion or elevation factors (ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013).

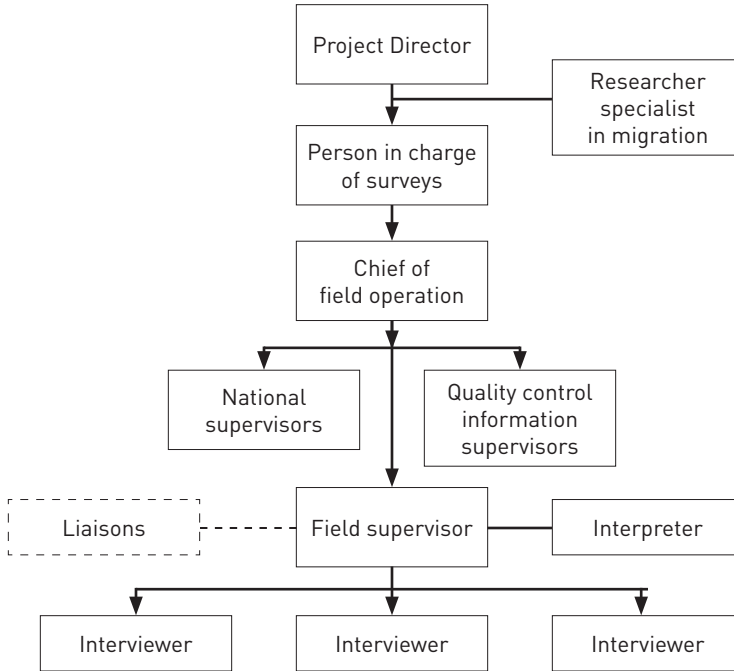
3.3 The Process of Application of the Survey

3.3.1 Parties Responsible for the Application

The process of application of the survey was performed from July 31st to September 30th, 2012. For the application of the survey they designated several persons who were to be responsible for it. The Project Director was responsible for the overall direction of the survey. His main function was the planning, organization, direction, and supervision of the processes of ENI-2012 for the generation of statistics that would respond to the requirements and needs of the country within the topic of immigration, abiding by national and international standards governing the production of statistics.

Scheme 1. Structure of field operation of ENI-2012

Structure of the ENI-2012 field operation



The person in charge of the ONE Survey Department was responsible for the execution of ENI-2012. His main function was the definition and

direction of the processes of organization, development, and execution of the survey, in order to provide useful, prompt, and reliable information that would service as a basis for decision-making by the authorities and other users.

The researcher specializing in migration functioned as an expert on the subject of migration, supporting the tasks of planning, organization, and direction of the processes of execution. Likewise, he was responsible for the analysis of the data obtained in ENI-2012 and the preparation of the reports corresponding to the results.

The coordination of the operational process of the field work was under the person in charge of the field operation of the ONE Department of Survey of the Directorate for Census and Surveys. The person in charge of field operation was responsible for the technical and administrative direction of the survey in its information-gathering stage. The personnel responsible for obtaining the information depended directly on her; for handling the information, she availed herself of national supervisors and the information quality control supervisors. She was also responsible for permanently supporting and supervising the personnel under her charge.

The gathering of data was performed by 26 teams made up of one field supervisor, three interviewers, and one interpreter. In the gathering of the ENI-2012 information there were 26 field supervisors, 7 regional (national) supervisors, 2 quality supervisors, 78 field interviewers, 26 interpreters, and 16 community liaisons.

The interviewers were responsible for gathering the information and recording it on the questionnaires through direct interviews with all the corresponding persons within the area or UPM selected.

Within the organization of the field operation, the interviewer was responsible for ensuring the quantity and quality of the work assigned by the supervisor. In that regard, in order to efficiently fulfill the role that concerned him, it was necessary for him to perform each one of his functions, in accordance with the previously established criteria.

The field activities of the survey were performed in accordance with the directives issued by the Census and Surveys Directorate. These directives or instructions are described in this *Interviewer's Manual* and in the *Supervisor's Manual*.

The interviewer had to be fully clear about the objectives of the study, knowledge of the subjects that were being researched, and the detailed handling of the questionnaire. Likewise, he had to have sufficient empathy to get the difficult informants to agree to respond to the interview.

Chart 7. Responsibilities of the Interviewers

Responsibilities of the Interviewers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attend the survey training course on the date and in the place established.• Carefully study the <i>Interviewer's Manual</i> in order to understand its contents and guarantee uniformity in the gathering of the data.• Perform the interviews assigned, in the households and quasi-households, and also the persons selected in the simple, in the time established.• Review each filled-out questionnaire, ensuring that it is complete and there are no errors or problems of inconsistency.• Make sure to check each geographical space inside the area assigned, in order to detect and cover every inhabited structure in that space.• Avoid asking questions or making comments to the informant that are not related to the survey.• Not reveal for any reason the data offered by the informants, since the information provided is confidential according to established norms.• Immediately inform his supervisor about any problem that arises, either with the corresponding dwelling or structure, or with the person who has to respond to the interview.• Clarify for the informant any doubt that might affect the quality of the information collected.• Be present at the time and in the place established by the supervisor for handing out the work material and planning the work for the following day.• Be knowledgeable about all the procedures related to the gathering of the ENI-2012 information.
Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

In addition to the three questionnaires applied to the selected UPS, in the field process several control forms of the activities were used like the UPM tour sheet, the re-interview form, the forms for delivery and receipt of completed materials, and the form for daily follow-up of the field work. For the development of the field process three manuals were prepared:

1. The *Interviewer's Manual* containing basic information about the survey, guidelines and recommendations about the field work and interview process; general instructions for filling out the questionnaires, and specific instructions for each one of the questionnaires used in the survey.
2. The *Supervisor's Manual* referring to the basic elements of the field operation and the supervision work; the procedures for location of the UPM, to perform the tour of the UPM, prepare the list of dwellings and inhabited structures, and the guidelines for review of the filled out questionnaires.
3. The *Critic-Coder Manual* containing the functions of the critic-coder, the general instructions for review of the questionnaires and the specific instructions for checking and coding questionnaires 1, 2, and 3.

3.3.3 Structure of Supervision and Quality Control of the Survey

There were six levels of supervision that involved field supervisors, regional (national) supervisors, quality control supervisors, personnel in charge of the field work, daily performance monitoring and supervision of the directive personnel from ONE and UNFPA.

a. Field Supervisor

The field supervisor was responsible for ensuring that the field teams assigned addressed the specific segments selected and gathered the information corresponding to all the dwellings and inhabited structures. The field supervisor was responsible for ensuring the total coverage and quality of the information to be gathered. The supervisor was under the chief of field operation, and was supervised by the national or regional supervisors and the information quality control supervisors.

Chart 8. Specific Responsibilities of the Field Supervisor

Specific Responsibilities of the Field Supervisor

- Contact the facilitators from the community closest to the work area assigned before their intervention in the area, to inform them of the time when the gathering of the information in each UPM would be done, and coordinate any support that may be necessary.
- Participation in the general training of the field work team (interviewers, interpreters, supervisors, and critics-coders) carried out in the ONE installations.
- Participation in a training session for supervisors, targeted at the supervision team, after the general training, to see the final contents of the questionnaires, validate them, go over the criteria for sweeping the areas, and the logistics for development of the interviews.
- Assigning of daily work load to members of his team. The supervisor assigned, in accordance with the field operation chief, the daily work load for each one of the interviewers and the filling out of the data on the corresponding forms.
- Attending the guidelines of coordination for the delivery and receipt of the materials, a task that was performed every Monday in the ONE central office, during the period of gathering information.
- Distribution of the material to the interviewers. The supervisor collaborated with the field operation chief in distributing the work materials to the interviewers and interpreters, ensuring that all the control instruments were filled out.
- Explain to the interviewers and interpreters the criteria to be followed and the way to develop their Daily work, in such a manner as to have full control over the work of each interviewer and interpreter on their team.
- Do the count of dwellings and inhabited structures in the selected segment or UPM, where every structure on an organized list is recorded, so that it will serve as a control for coverage of the area and the distribution of assignments to his personnel.
- Verify that the maps have been correctly updated, for which a tour should be made of the limits of the UPS, contrasting what is shown on the maps with what is observed in reality.
- Verify that the interviewers and interpreters effectively performed the interviews in each household or structure assigned. Ensure compliance with the coverage in less populated spaces and areas such as ranches, alleys, commercial establishments, and every place where persons can inhabit or sleep.
- Verify the recording of members of the household or persons in the non-conventional structures who sleep there. Ensure that the record has been correctly filled out, without omitting or over-counting the members of the household.

Specific Responsibilities of the Field Supervisor

- Verify the process of selection of the immigrant person or descendant of immigrants. This process must comply with the instructions given in the Interviewer´s Manual.
- Ensure strict compliance with the dates set with the informants for the holding of the interview, if necessary.
- Review each questionnaire. In the review the supervisor must ensure that it is complete and there are no errors or problems of consistency.
- Verify that the sections of the questionnaires have been applied correctly, respecting the mandates and the application of the topics to the person indicated.
- Ensure that the interviewers and interpreters follow the instructions correctly. In other words, he has to ensure that they read the questions literally and wait for the interviewed person to respond before writing it down. Likewise, ensure that the steps were applied correctly.
- Verify that the times of the interviews (starting time and ending time) were reasonable. This allowed the supervisors to identify whether the interviewer was applying the questionnaire as he ought to.
- Systematically evaluate the Daily performance of his personnel, completing the evaluation form handed out for this purpose. The evaluation checks the quality and quantity of work performed by each interviewer and interpreter.
- Accompany at some moment each one of his interviewers and interpreters during the interview in order to give them confidence and observe their performance.
- Perform re-interviews in 10% of the structures worked. This process allowed them to check that the interviewers effectively covered all the corresponding structures and formulated the questions on each questionnaire.
- Coordinate the work activities. There had to be systematic coordination between the supervisor, his national supervisor, and his information quality supervisor and the field chief, for which a number of calling cards was provided so that they could communicate. A daily call was also made from the central office to verify the work flow assigned and to seek a solution to any incident.
- Fill out the control documents. These documents had to be filled out periodically and the reports handed in to the chief of field operations.
- Maintain proper behavior, which he should maintain throughout the process of the survey. He should serve as an example to his team.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

b. Regional or National Supervisors

The regional (national) supervisors were responsible for ensuring that the field teams assigned addressed the specific segments selected, and gathered the information corresponding to all the dwellings and inhabited structures. They depended on the chief of field operations, who set the guidelines for the development of the tasks and had the responsibility of advising, supporting, and supervising them.

The national supervisors within the structure helped to strengthen the channels of communication, support, and advisement between the Survey Department and the personnel responsible for capturing the information on site.

Their main responsibility was to ensure the coverage of the work of gathering information, seeing that the field teams addressed exactly the UPM selected, and collected the information corresponding to each and every one of the inhabited structures where they were and where people resided.

Chart 9. Specific Responsibilities of the National Supervisors

Specific Responsibilities of the National Supervisors

- Coordinate with the field operations chief, the processes related to the coverage of the survey in the areas of supervision for which he was responsible.
- Have complete knowledge of all procedures related to ENI-2012 that he had to supervise in his area of responsibility.
- Keep control of the coverage, verifying the list of structures drawn up by the field supervisor during the initial tour of the UPM and matching with the number of completed Questionnaires 1. Ensure the correction of errors in the cases where they are detected.
- Keep strict supervision of the development of the operation in each segment or UPM assigned, providing individual follow-up to each one of the field supervisors and communicate any anomaly to the field operation chief as soon as it is detected.
- Solve the problems or doubts that arise for the teams on site.
- Perform re-interviews of 10% of the dwellings in the UPM assigned, using the Questionnaire for Coverage and Quality, in order to ensure the quality and coverage of the data collected.
- Keep a record of errors and omissions detected in each team. Then he must meet with them to let them know about the points where they are committing errors and omissions, as a kind of feedback to avoid repetition of poor practices.
- See to compliance with time periods and punctuality of the teams in performing the work.
- Maintain constant communication with the team in the Surveys Department, and implement the new instructions that come up.
- After coordination with the chief of field operations, in his role as national supervisor, he must perform the organizational and disciplinary actions necessary, with the objective of carrying out in his areas all the procedures and guidelines established for the successful development of ENI-2012.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

c. Quality control supervisors

The quality control supervisors were responsible for ensuring the quality of the information collected on site, taking care that the questionnaires be applied completely and consistently, according to established criteria. They depended on the chief of field operations with whom they exercised a complimentary role in supervision.

The function of quality control supervisor was exercised by two people, and the work of each one was delimited to half the country. One of them supervised the UPM located in the northeast-southeast half of the country, and the other supervisor was in charge of the UPM located in the north-west-southwest half.

Chart 10. Functions of the Quality Control Supervisor

Functions of the Quality Control Supervisor

- Coordinate with the field operation chief in the processes related to the quality of the information collected in the survey, in the areas of supervision under his responsibility.
- Have complete knowledge of the criteria for quality and consistency determined for filling out the questionnaires that he must supervise in his areas of responsibility.
- Keep strict supervision of the quality and completeness in filling out the questionnaires corresponding to each segment or UPM assigned, giving individual follow-up to each one of the interviewers and communicate any anomaly to the field operation chief immediately upon detection.
- Review a sample of the questionnaires filled out by each interviewer. If errors or omissions are detected, explain them and correct them together with all the team. When the correction merits returning on site, verify that the correction has been made properly.
- Keep a control of the gathering of information for each one of the persons recorded in the structures, verifying the list of members of the household or persons who inhabit the structures, and matching with the number of completed questionnaires 2 and 3. Ensure the correction of errors in cases where they are detected.
- Carry a record of errors and omissions detected in each interviewer. Then he must meet with them to let them know the points where they are committing errors and omissions, as a kind of feedback to the entire team in order to avoid a repetition of poor practices.
- Process the Solution of problems or doubts that occur to the teams on site with the field operations chief or other members of the central team from ENI-2012.
- Perform re-interviews to 10% of the dwellings in the UPM assigned, using the Coverage and Quality Questionnaire in order to ensure the quality and coverage of the data collected.
- Maintain constant communication with the team in the Survey Department, and implement the new instructions that arise.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

The person in charge of the field work exercised constant coordination and supervision of the work based on the established weekly programming.

The ONE personnel, using a form, monitored the results of the daily work of the field teams. This supervision was performed calling the supervisors every day to obtain information on the work of the previous day.

The directing personnel from UNFPA and ONE made supervision trips to determine the progress of the survey and guarantee compliance with the quality parameters, offer technical assistance, and any other type of support that was necessary.

3.3 Processing of the survey

The 15 critics-coders started the work of criticism, analysis of consistency and coding of the questionnaires in the second week after the field work was started. They performed a review of each questionnaire in terms of how it was filled out, passes, and consistency, according to the manual; in addition, they did the coding of the questions, of the variables as names of provinces, townships, country of birth, occupation, and branches of activity.

The provinces and townships were coded using the classification of provinces and townships contained in the 2008 Territorial Division of the Dominican Republic. The names of countries were coded according to the United Nations Uniform Codes of Countries and Areas for Statistical Uses. The classification of occupations was made in accordance with the International Labor Organization's International Uniform Classification of Occupations (CIUO-08). The classification of branches of economic activity was made according to the International Uniform Classification of Economic Activities (CIU-Rev.3).

A team of nine persons began to input the data during the fourth week of the field work. For this they used an intelligent package of Processing System for Census and Surveys (CSPro), version 4.1. In order to ensure the integrity and reliability of the data introduced, they did a double data entry for all of the questionnaires.

IV. RESULTS, FINDINGS, AND BROADCASTING OF THE SURVEY

4.1 Principal results obtained by the survey

ENI-2012 responds to the need to have updated data about the immigrant population. It allowed an approximation of the actual number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants as shown by the socio-demographic information gathered.

The results of the survey came to correct the common perception regarding the number of Haitian immigrants in the country. Based on this perception, there were people who declared that the population of Haitian immigrants had to be one million or a million and a half or more. The economist and researcher Miguel Ceara-Hatton said the following in 2009, based on the analysis and comparison of various sources: “It would seem an exaggeration to talk about one million Haitians in the Dominican Republic; in fact the Office of Human Development estimated that in 2002 there were around 500,000 in the Dominican Republic” (Ceara-Hatton, 12 May 2009).⁵ And he concluded on that occasion by saying: “The empirical evidence suggests a Haitian presence of less than the general perception, and would seem that having come out of the *bateyes* has made them more visible for the citizenry” (Ceara-Hatton, 12 May 2009). A similar point of view was expressed by the Minister of MEPYD, Engineer Temístocles Montás, when he delivered to the public the results of ENI-2012. According to him: “There exists a tendency in our country to believe that where there are 50, there are 500, and where there are 500, there are 5,000, and where there are 5,000, there are 50,000, and with that we have to be very careful, and I bring this up because one thing is the perception of what the population of immigrants in the Dominican Republic might be, and another thing is the reality” (*Diario Libre*, 2 May 2013).

The important thing about the scientific studies is that they are made, precisely, among other reasons, to challenge the common perception, to put things in their proper place and discard speculation and subjectivity. These statements with scientific basis have the great value of permitting

⁵ Office of Human Development (ODH) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

decision-making based on solid and accurate information, which results in the design of more effective and sustainable public policies.

Another important aspect of the survey, and which also tends to correct the common perception, is that for many, the population of Haitian immigrants in Dajabón should be very high. This perception was based on the existence of permanent flows of persons due to the workdays in the bi-national market held every week in this city. Nevertheless, the immigrants appear to follow a logic of movement different from the common perception. They move and end up establishing themselves in places with the greatest possibilities for employment and other facilities sought by the immigrants.

Chart 11. Socio-demographic data about the immigrant population

- The number of immigrants amounts to 524,632, a figure that represents 5.4% of the total population of the country. Of those, 458,233 in other words 87.3% are of Haitian origin, and 12.7% or in absolute terms 66,399 are from other countries.
- Descendants of immigrants constitute a total of 244,151, which represents 2.5% of the population of the country. Of these, 209,912 are descendants of Haitians, and 34,239 are descended from immigrants of other countries. The immigrants and their descendants come to a total of 768,783 persons, which is equivalent to 7.9% of the national population. Of that, 668,144 are of Haitian origin, and 100,638 are of origin from other countries.
- Some 64.4% of the immigrants are men, and 35.6 % are women. Of the Haitian immigrants, 65.4% are men, and of the immigrants coming from other countries, 57.5% are men.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

They asked about the possession of identification documents by the immigrants. Their responses lead one to conclude that most of them have documents from their country. Nevertheless, the survey revealed that very few of the immigrants, particularly the Haitians, have identification documents from the Dominican Republic, which indicates that there is a problem of legal documentation which makes it difficult for the immigrants to integrate into all of the network of social benefits of the country, and which makes them easy prey to being exploited by unscrupulous government officials and employers. It is important that the Dominican state, the private

sector, civil society, and the international organizations of cooperation join forces to document the entire immigrant population in the country.

Chart 12. Documentation of the immigrants

- 92.6% of those born in Haiti said they have their birth certificate from their country, and 93.8% of those born in other countries said the same. 51.9% of the Haitian immigrants declared that they have an identification card from their country, and 57.4% of the immigrants from other countries said they have this document. 37.8% of Haitian immigrants and 89.5% of the immigrants from other countries said they have a passport.
- 55.3 % of those born in the country as children of foreign parents declared that they have a Dominican birth certificate. 25.6% said they have a birth certificate from the country of origin of their parents, 23.5% declared that they have a Dominican identification card, and 8.5% that they have a Dominican passport.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

The survey also addressed the social aspects that influence the rights and duties of immigrants, in their social integration and social protection. Likewise, questions were asked about access to health and education services, employment, remittances, etc.. Information was also gathered about cultural aspects such as religious beliefs, the influence of family networks as an incentive for migration, and others. All the information produced from these questions has extraordinary relevance for the design and application of public policies affecting immigrants and their descendants.

Chart 13. Health and Education Services

- 29.9% of those born in Haiti, 36.2% of the descendants of immigrants born in the Dominican Republic, and 26.0% of those born in other countries declared that they have been sick or have had some accident in the previous twelve months. Of these, 66.1% of those born in Haiti attended a public health establishment (hospital, consultation office, or rural clinic) and 25.6% attended a private clinic. Some 18.5% of those born in other countries attended a public health clinic, and 65.8% attended a private clinic. 67.6% of those born in the country as children of immigrants attended a public establishment, and 18.3% a private clinic.
- 91.8% of those born in Haiti, 78.7% of those born in the country of foreign parents, and 50.2% of those born in other countries stated that they have no health insurance.
- The net attendance rate for primary school, as a percentage of children 6 to 13 years of age who attend primary school, is 82.1% for those born in other countries, 78.7% for those born in this country as descendants of immigrants, and 51.5% for those born in Haiti.
- 47.8% of the population of 5 years and over born in Haiti reached primary school, 21.6% reached secondary level, 5.7% university and graduate level, and 22.3% say they have no schooling. 46.9% of those born in other countries said they have university and graduate level, 28.8% secondary level, 19.1% basic or elementary level, and 0.9% said they have no schooling. Of the descendants of immigrants, 59.5% said they have primary level, 18.2% secondary level, 5.7% university and graduate level, and 10.2% say they have no schooling.

Source: ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013

4.2 Important Findings

For the first time there is a scientifically based quantification of the number of immigrants and their situation in the country.

ENI-2012 has generated much valuable data regarding the characteristics of the immigrant population, such as: estimating the number of immigrants, the number of households with immigrants, the number of descendants of immigrants, determining the principal socio-demographic characteristics of this population in terms of health, education, housing, occupation, and country of origin; and establishing their contribution to this country and to their country of origin (ONE-UNFPA-UE 2013).

Consequently, EMI-2012 is of great value to offer data that serves as a basis for the generation of public policies that positively influence the immigrant population in the country. This last explains that the United Nations Population Fund has provided technical and financial support to the survey since its mission includes supporting countries to generate public policies that benefit disadvantaged social groups. It also had the support of the European Union.

The effective demonstration that was obtained through the First National Survey of Immigrants in the Dominican Republic was of 68,146 in an occupied dwelling with complete interviews on the C1 basic questionnaire, in which 228,271 persons reside, and 20,445 complete interviews held with immigrants and descendants of immigrants with those to whom the C2 and C3 questionnaires respectively were applied. The figures obtained are as follows: 13,944 immigrants and 7,068 descendants.

The real number of immigrants is 524,632, which is equivalent to 5.4% of the population of the Dominican Republic. Of these 87.3% or 458,233 are Haitian immigrants. From the United States there are 13,514 immigrants; from Spain 6,720; from Puerto Rico 4,416. In addition, there are 4,040 Italians, 3,643 Chinese; 3,599 French; 3,434 Venezuelans; 3,145 Cubans; 2,738 Colombians, and 1,792 Germans.

One of the most surprising findings of the survey was the low position occupied by Dajabón as a space of residence for foreigners, especially the low percentage of Haitians. The experts explain that the reason is that Dajabón is a place of transit and crossing of immigrants towards other towns in the Dominican Republic –such as Valverde Mao, Montecristi– which have many more immigrants, heading the list of the 32 provinces in the country.

4.3 Broadcasting and Return of the Information to Society

4.3.1 The role of the print, radio, and electronic communications media in broadcasting the results of ENI-2012

For the broadcasting and return of the results of ENI-2012 to the interested players and to society in general, an ambitious strategy was designed that included direct presentations to the interested entities and sectors, and the sending to the print, radio, and digital communications media. Likewise, print and digital documents, posters, etc., were prepared. The communications media, for its part, echoed the majority of the UNFPA team's presentations in different parts of the country, which contributed to multiply the broadcasting coverage of the entire process of the survey and very particularly its results. Below we present a summary of the comments published in the principal print, radio, and digital communications media of the country.

The first grand event of broadcasting and returning to society the results of ENI-2012 was held on Wednesday, May 1st, 2013. That day, in an act held in the National Palace headed by the Minister for Economy, Planning, and Development, Engineer Temístocles Montás, the principal information obtained in the survey was made known. Government officials, ambassadors, and representatives of international organizations, representatives of non-governmental organizations, of academic institutions and others listened attentively to the revelations of ENI-2012. Also present were the Ambassador of the European Union, Irene Horejs, financial sponsor of the survey, the Assistant Representative of the United Nations Population Fund, Sonia Vásquez, and the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System, Valerie Julliard (*El Nacional*, 1 May 2013).

Later, in an activity held on July 31st, 2013, in the Conference Hall of the library of the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra in Santiago, the results of ENI-2012 were presented again (*Santo Domingo a Diario*, 29 July 2013).

The Center for Formation and Social and Agrarian Action (CEFASA) organized an encounter in Santiago in which UNFPA representatives presented the results of ENI-2012. In addition, CEFASA presented the document "Social and Political Commitment for a New Model of Management of

Migrations,” which was signed by more than 150 organizations. This document invites the government to restructure the model of migratory management to favor the country and immigrants (*Cruz Roja Bávaro*, 20 July 2013). The Institute of Economic Research of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México published in its Center of Documentation and Information a summarized version of the *General Report* of the First National Survey on Immigrants of the Dominican Republic (ENI-2012). Likewise, UNICEF in its Documentation Center entered a summarized version of the same report.

On July 2st, 2013, the Project Coordinator, Elba Franco, presented the principal information obtained through the survey in the Socialization Encounter of the First National Survey on Immigrants in the Dominican Republic. This activity was headed by the President of the Dominican Council of the Evangelical Unit, Fidel Lorenzo Merán, and was sponsored by Visión Mundial (World Vision). The activity included participation by pastors and leaders of the national Evangelical community (*El Nuevo Diario*, 1 June 2013).

The survey was presented in Solidaridad Fronteriza to different religious and social organizations, authorities, and academicians. The presentation was made by representatives of UNFPA and the principal researcher of ENI-2012 and migration specialist (Fernández 2013).

The Bishop of Higüey gave a speech in which a representative from ONE and a representative from UNFPA presented the results of the survey on July 20th, 2013 (*El Nuevo Diario*, 31 July 2013).

The UNFPA representatives in Dajabón presented the results of ENI-2012. This presentation was highlighted in the digital newspaper *El Masacre* (Franco, G., 26 July 2013).

Representing UNFPA, Frank Báez and Elba Franco visited the editor of *La Información*, Licenciado Emmanuel Castillo, to inform him of the results of ENI-2012, which were published in *El Jacagüero* (*El Jacagüero*, 09 August 2013).

In the interview by Z-101 of Francisco Cáceres from ONE, and Sonia Vásquez from UNFPA, Mr. Cáceres clarified that the total of Haitian immigrants reached by the survey is now low, and the figure established is equivalent to the population of five cities in the Cibao. In addition, he ex-

plained that this figure was obtained as a result of the application of rigorous statistical procedures (*La Z Digital*, 9 May 2013).

Everything presented previously expresses the important role of the communications media, the social networks, and other electronic media in the broadcasting of the results of ENI-2012. The principal national newspapers echoed the news, including *Diario Libre*, *Listín Diario*, *Hoy*, and *El Nacional*, but also electronic media such as *Panorama Diario*, *El Jacaguero*, *7 Días*, and others.

In some of these media, social sciences professionals such as Rosario Espinal have analyzed and obtained some conclusions based on the data of the survey on the subject of immigrants, particularly Haitian immigrants. This professional concludes that the Dominican Republic is a country of immigrants, particularly Haitian, and in addition, she states her interpretation, based on the data, about the living conditions of those immigrants. Precisely that is the usefulness of the results of the survey; each professional will interpret them in his own manner and for his own convenient ends. The most important thing is that at this moment we have numerical results to base the different conclusions (Espinal 2013).

Likewise, the critical journalist Juan Bolívar Díaz on May 8th, 2013, published an article in which he very positively values the performing and results of ENI-2012. Bolívar constructs from it a series of criticisms about the living conditions of the Haitians and about national policies on immigration targeted particularly at that group of immigrants (Díaz 2013).

In addition to these channels of dissemination, UNFPA also broadcast it, consisting of visits to different points around the country to make known the results of ENI-2012, which, as I already stated, the news media echoed.

V. LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the criteria of one of the specialists in population linked to the survey, and consulted for this systematization, the performing of a cartographic update of the geographic conglomerates selected would have contributed to establishing a better logistics of performing the survey, since it would have facilitated the location of the UPM in the field, as well as the assigning of the burden of work to the teams on site, attending to the characteristics of each UPM. In addition, the additional data from the counting of the immigrants and descendants on the level of UPM would permit the monitoring and control of the effective interviews of the population that was the target of the study, and adjusting the factors of expansion by geographical conglomerates.

Beyond the response offered by each person surveyed about whether or not he was Dominican, it would be important to take into account the possibility of having information about the appreciation of the surveyor about whether the person appears to be Dominican or not, which would allow one to have a better approximation to the immigrant population. One possibility is to prepare a group of criteria or characteristics of a non-Dominican person, or specifically a Haitian person, that would allow the surveyor to judge the possible nationality of the person surveyed. Then, in a space for observations, the surveyor will put down the criteria or traits that led him to consider that this person could be of such and such a nationality.

It is taken for granted that the work of socializing the survey, the change of its name, the use of community liaisons, the introduction of new instances of supervision, among other actions had a positive and effective influence on the raising of the levels of trust in the men and women immigrants surveyed, and therefore in the quality of the survey results. With the purpose that these same strategies can be used with greater credibility and confidence in similar interventions both inside and outside of the country, it would be recommendable to establish with greater empirical support the dimension of this influence. This can be achieved through the performing of a survey or study *posteriori* that confirms or refutes this for the moment hypothetical proposal.

In studying the work of the Consultation Council, one could say that its presence in a survey like ENI-2012 was innovative and positive. Neverthe-

less, one must point out some weaknesses that limited its effectiveness and if overcome could significantly improve the performance of this mechanism in future experiences. Specifically, they were able to notice that there was sporadic attendance by some of the entities who were members of the work sessions convened. Likewise there were unequal participation and contributions by those present in the sessions. And lastly, some organizations were represented by different persons in the operations convened, which logically made it difficult for them to make significant contributions in the debates and presentations held.

The Consultation Council, submitted to a different strategy of handling, could have made a greater contribution to the entire survey process. For this, for example, one can seek to have organizations commit themselves to being part of this consultative body and fully join in the encounters and debates called for, and that, insofar as possible, they be represented permanently by one single person.

The figure of the interpreter turned out to be an experience of great value for the precision of the survey, because there was a significant percentage of immigrants that didn't speak Spanish. Nevertheless, that percentage was not specified because the form did not collect that information, which would have been relevant for purposes of evaluating the true dimension of the experience of using interpreters and creating policies of support for the learning of Spanish by this group of immigrants.

Although the community liaisons played an important role, their coordination did not have the same effectiveness as that of the interpreters, and in some cases the results obtained from using them were limited. This was due, among other reasons, to the fact that these persons knew very well the people in the locality where they resided or acted, but not necessarily in other localities nearby. In addition, there were some limitations at the moment when selecting the liaisons, and they should also have raised the consciousness of the team about the importance of this figure and its use as part of the team instead of leaving it to the criteria established at the moment together with the supervisor. Lastly, it's necessary to establish a compensation or remuneration for the liaisons that is nearer that of other members of the team. It's necessary to re-think the element of remuneration which also affected the interpreters, who had a smaller remuneration than that of the surveyors, despite the fact that they had to have more education because they had to speak more than one language whereas the remuneration for the liaisons was below that of interpreters. Of course, that

does not detract from the validity of the use of the mechanism in the case of complex surveys like ENI-2012. What is needed is to improve it, and of course to make a bigger investment to recruit more people as liaisons, so that each place, community, or locality has a liaison who is fully knowledgeable about the human environment to be consulted on.

For future experiences, it would be important to collect aspects of the family and social situation of the immigrant before entering the country. For this it is recommended:

- To point out information about the family situation before leaving: members who make up the household, family relationship with the boss, the fact that they have a spouse and children. This information would allow one to more strictly address the topics about the individual or associative nature of migration and about divided families.
- To incorporate the information about all members of the household where at least one immigrant or child of immigrants resides. This would make it possible to learn the condition of activity, employment and income of all the members, and thus calculate relevant indicators such as: number of assets, employed and unemployed individuals by household, per capita income of the household, presence of minors in the household, mixed unions, and others.
- To record data on gender, age, schooling, educational level of children living and not living with them, for each immigrant or child of immigrant. In ENI-2012 there is only information on the children who reside outside of the household.

One innovative aspect of ENI-2012 was that they considered in the sample all inhabited places, including construction sites and other non-conventional dwellings, in order to locate all of the immigrants. Nevertheless, according to the results of the survey, very few immigrants were located in non-conventional sites such as construction sites, which could indicate that part of the immigrants who usually inhabit these places during the time the construction work lasts did not want to be surveyed, or, for obvious reasons, the owners themselves of these works were not interested in having the workers linked to them be identified. It would be recommendable that in future expe-

riences new strategies be designed to determine this, as for example send in advance brigades of surveyors or observes to these sites or make visits several days after the survey is performed. Another possibility to be explored could be the application of a prior or pre-survey sounding or exploration in some of these sites, which would give the information necessary to know whether this hypothesis is correct or not.

In general, with respect to the statistical process, there is consensus among all the specialists in the area who are linked to the survey, about the scientific rigor of the methodology used.

With respect to the number of questionnaires, the principal researcher on the survey and specialist in migration understands that for future experiences, one should consider the possibility of having, instead of two questionnaires, just one for all of the population to be surveyed. This, according to the principal researcher, in addition to integrating the information, would simplify the surveying process.

Of course, according to the ONE Director for Census and Surveys, the studies based on the ENI-2012 type survey allow one to reach migrants with greater accuracy. He considers that ENI-2012 was a survey performed under laboratory conditions, due to the rigor and almost total control with which it was carried out. In particular, this rigor was expressed in the selection of the sample and methodology and in the management of the entire surveying process.

Due to its rigor and innovative nature, the ONE Director for Census and Surveys believes, ENI-2012 can be replicated in conceptual, methodological, and operational terms into socio-demographic contexts similar to those of the Dominican Republic.

The survey gave no particular relevance to the subject of immigrant documentation; nevertheless, at the end of the questionnaire it included a question about whether or not they possess identity documents from the Dominican Republic. Very few Haitian immigrants reported that they have Dominican documents. For those who indicated that they have some type of document, we did not inquire as to what type of document they had, whether or not it was current or expired, or even whether they actually had such a document or not. In order for this information to have empirical support and be more reliable, it would be recommended that in future experiences mechanisms be designed that will allow us to validate the existence or not of

such documents, and whether or not they are current. This would allow us to establish in a more authentic manner how many members of the immigrant population actually have an identity document from the country, and thus be able to better define the public policies for their documentation. Nevertheless, it is important to take into account that the investigation into whether or not they possess identity documents from the country of origin, particularly in the case of the Haitian population, can make the process of information gathering difficult, as they might think that if it fell into the hands of the migration authorities, this information could be used to implement deportation measures against the immigrant population.

As indicated above, the survey revealed that very few immigrants, particularly the Haitian immigrants, have identity documents from the Dominican Republic, although they do have documents from their country of origin. This documentation problem makes it difficult to integrate the migrants into the country's entire network of social benefits, and makes them easy prey to be exploited by unscrupulous government officials and employers. Likewise, this lack of legal documentation from the country makes normal access by descendants of immigrants to education, health, and other services difficult.

It is important that the Dominican State, the private sector, civil society, and international cooperation organizations join forces to document the entire immigrant population of the country.

With respect to the broadcasting of the survey, UNFPA and ONE have performed extraordinary work. It would also be important for UNFPA to expand its work and broadcast it to all the countries where it has representation so that the methodology, results, and teachings obtained from ENI-2012 can be made known and if necessary, transferred and adopted to the reality and needs of each particular country.

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