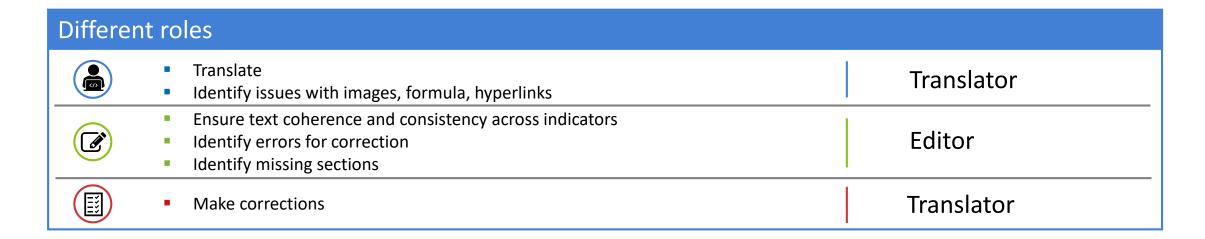


Statistics Canada's experience using Weblate



Statistics Canada's approach



Translation Editing Corrections Final Review





What works well



Training material

Comprehensive and easy to understand – A single read is enough to start working efficiently in Weblate.



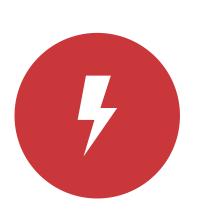
Dashboard

The % of completion provides a quick overview of progress and ensure that sections missed during the translation can easily be addressed.



Translation Memory

The ability of the translator robot to learn and recommend previously translated section is an excellent feature.



Zen mode

Very useful for making correction to the already translated sections.

Challenges encountered & recommendations



Original text

Challenge

Difficult to understand

Recommendation

Editorial review



Interface

Challenge

- Very long section
- **Images**

Recommendation

- Side-by-side layout



Box 'things to check'

Challenge

Difficult to find error

Recommendation

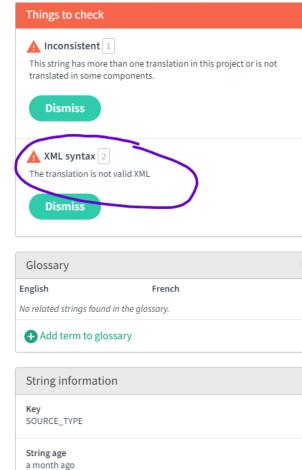
Highlight text to correct





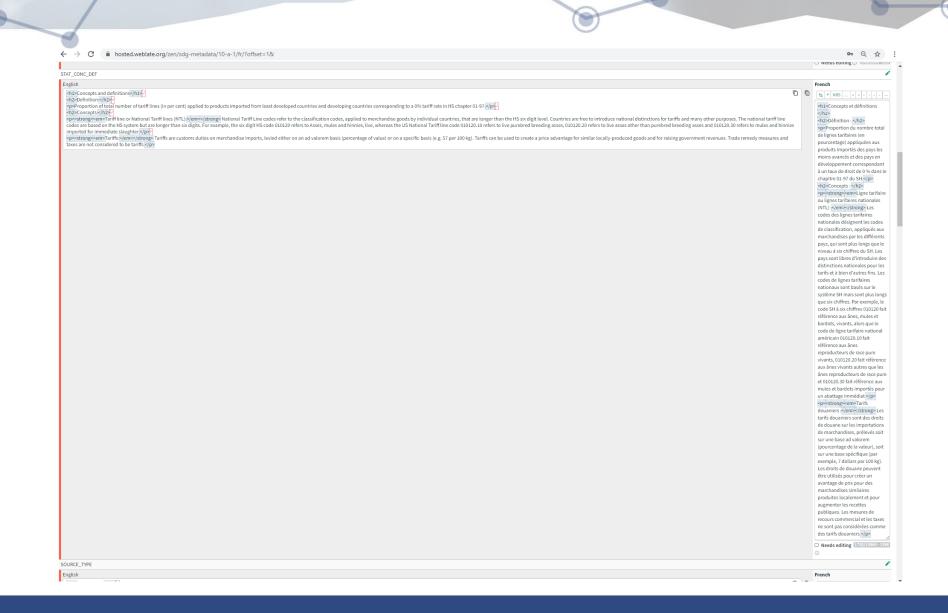


Key SOURCE_TYPE English <h1>Data sources</h1> ₽ <h2>Description:</h2> The preferred data source is a household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households and the economic activity of the household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households and the economic activity of the household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households and the economic activity of the household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households and the economic activity of the household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households and the economic activity of the household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households. include household income and expenditure surveys (HIES), living standards measurement surveys (LSMS) with employment modules, or labour force surveys (LFS) that collect information on household income. Such surveys offer the benefit of allowing the employment status and income (or consumption expenditure) variables to be derived from the same sampled households ideally for the same observation period. Employment estimates derived from a household survey other than a labour force survey may, however, not be the most robust due to questionnaire design. Similarly, a labour force survey may not be the best instrument for collecting household income or consumption expenditure data, although an attached income module can be designed to achieve statistically reliable results, including ensuring an overlap in the observation period between household income (or consumption expenditure) and employment status. Another possibility is to combine data from a household income and expenditure survey and from a separate labour force survey when the respondent households can be matched and consistency in the long observation period between the surveys can be obtained. French <h1>Sources de données</h1> <h2>Description :</h2> La source de données privilégiée est une enquête sur les ménages contenant des variables pouvant identifier de manière fiable à la fois le statut de pauvreté des ménages et 18#8217activité économique des membres du ménage. Les exemples comprennent les enquêtes sur les revenus et les dépenses des ménages, les enquêtes de mesure du niveau de vie avec des modules sur l'emploi et les enquêtes sur la population active qui collectent des informations sur le revenu des ménages. Ces enquêtes présentent l'avantage de permettre que les variables relatives à la situation d'emploi et au revenu (ou aux dépenses de consommation) soient dérivées des mêmes ménages échantillonnés, idéalement pour la même période d'observation. Les estimations de l'emploi dérivées d'une enquête auprès des ménages autre qu'une enquête sur la population active peuvent toutefois ne pas être les plus robustes en raison de la conception du questionnaire. De même, une enquête sur la population active peut ne pas être le meilleur instrument de collecte pour des données sur les revenus ou les dépenses de consommation des ménages, bien qu'un module de revenu puisse être conçu pour obtenir des résultats statistiquement fiables, notamment en assurant un chevauchement de la période d'observation entre les revenus (ou les dépenses de consommation) des ménages et la situation d'emploi. Une autre possibilité consiste à combiner les données d'une enquête sur les revenus et les dépenses des ménages et d'une enquête distincte sur la population active lorsque les ménages répondants peuvent être appariés et que la cohérence sur une longue période d'observation entre les enquêtes peut être obtenue. Needs editing (i)



Canadä

▶▶ Skip







A good tool overall



A good process



A strong original text



A human





Half to two-third reduction in the time needed to translate

