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REGISTER-BASED CENSUS 2011

- 1.Census**
- 2.Registers**
- 3.Criteria for register-based census**

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CENSUS

Every society needs information about its members and about their activities.

One specific method to have statistical information is CENSUS, the first one already for more than 2000 years ago.

Census is detailed and extensive statistic on the entire population. Census, based on international recommendations is the most developed statistical process on the population.

Traditional census is made “Counted by head” – The land is divided in small areas so it is possible to interview all households within few days.



CENSUS In Europe

On 20 February 2008 the European Parliament approved a Council (Framework) Census Regulation covering the harmonization of outputs from member states' Censuses of Population and Housing 2011.

Population and housing data to be collected from **traditional census** taking or from alternative sources such as **surveys and registers**, or from **combinations** of such sources.

A traditional census is expensive (2-3 €/person) and the process with preparation timeconsuming up to 4 year. This is one reason to have the census every 10 year.



CENSUS 2011 THE TOPICS

which are specified by the Regulation cover

- **Place of usual residence**
- **Size of locality of usual residence (urban/rural)**
- **Sex**
- **Age**
- **Marital status**
- **Economic activity status**
- **Occupation**
- **Industry**
- **Employment status**
- **Workplace**
- **Educational attainment**
- **Country of birth**
- **Country of citizenship**
- **Ever resided abroad and year of entry into country**
- **Place of usual residence 1 year before census**
- **Relationship within household**
- **Status within household**
- **Status within family**
- **Type of housing arrangement**
- **Tenure status of household**
- **Type of household**
- **Size of household**
- **Type of family**
- **Size of family**
- **Type of living quarters**
- **Type of ownership**
- **Location of living quarters**
- **Occupancy status**
- **Floor space/Number of rooms**
- **Density standard of accommodation**
- **Housing amenities (water supply, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, type of heating)**
- **Type of dwelling**
- **Period of construction**



ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTRARS

Every society needs information about its members and about their activities to make decision on individuals and single objects, specially in municipalities.

There are different methods to collect, store and use information needed for this kind of decisions.

Paper → *Books* → *Cards* → *Registers*

Administrative Registers



A look at the administrative registers

Almost in all registers we have basic **personal data and addresses**": ID-number, name, data of birth, place of birth, place of residence (address) in different formats

Most decisions are connected with **basic units in the society**.

The basic units are:

- person, land, building and business/community
- the same basic units as in the census.



BASIC UNITS AND REGISTERS

Among all administrative registers you can find a base registers, with an official definition on

- Person - Population Register
- Land unit - Cadastre and Land Register
- Legal Unit - Business registers
- Building - Building and Dwelling Register

- Location - Address register

The definitions should be the same used in the CENSUS or at least compatible



To use registers for statistical purpose – CENSUS ?

- This was discussed already in the late 60ties although the data processing was not so developed.
- During the 1970 already few countries were using registers to collect or/and check result for Census.
- Denmark was the first country to make a totally register-based census 1980.
- During 70'ies and 80'ies some countries were using the census to collect or check data in different registers.
- According the data protection law and International recommendation the personal data collected for the census should be used only for statistical purposes.



Different registers that can be used in a CENSUS

- 1. Population register**
 - Including all persons living permanently in a country
 - Basic personal data, family data,
 - Place of residence data
- 2. Building and Dwelling Registers, households**
- 3. Business and Trade registers**
- 4. Address register**
- 5. Cadastre register**
- 6. Taxation register**
- 7. Employers register**
- 8. Student register**
- 9. Register of Unemployment**
- 10. Pension Register**

There are 30 – 40 different (administrative) registers that can be used in a CENSUS



When is it possible to use registers for statistical purpose – the criteria especially for the CENSUS ?

CENSUS

High quality requirements, in particular the coverage and statistics on region (location).

REGISTERS

To have statistics from registers requires specific criteria on the registers and special rules to produce the final statistics. There are different registers:

- all the time up to date (population register, cadastre...)
- only once per year. (the final taxation, . . .)



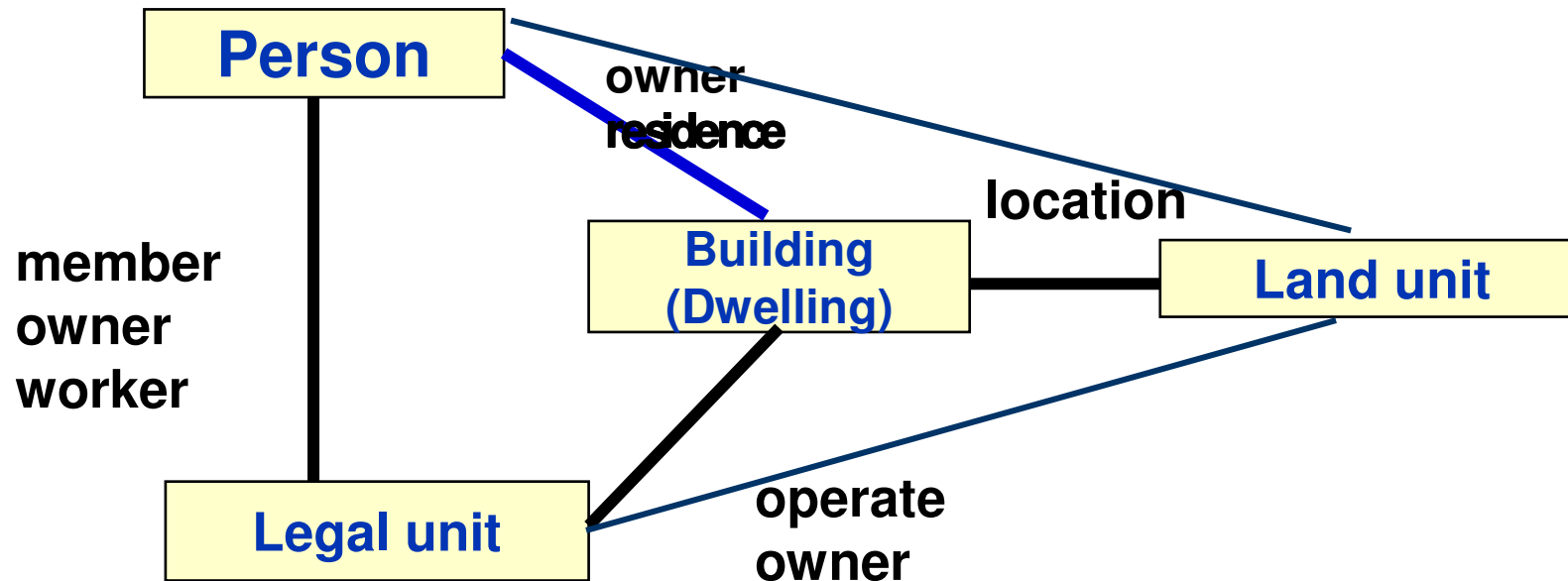
BASE REGISTER

COMMON CRITERIA FOR THE CONTENT

- broad coverage
- reliability
- versatility
- common identification system
- connection to other
base and administrative registers
- completeness
- same definitions for the registers / statistics



Basic Units in the Society and the connections between the units



**All over the world.
How to collect, store and use data?
Different models in different countries - registers**



BASE REGISTER SYSTEMS CENTRAL ASPECTS

ID - SYSTEM FOR THE BASIC UNITS

- Personal Identification Number
- Cadastre Identification Number
- Building Identification Number
- Business Identity Code
- Address code

LINK SYSTEM (logical model)

- between the units and between registers

INTERNATIONALS STANDARDS AND CLASSIFICATIONS
CO-OPERATION
LOCAL ORGANISATIONS



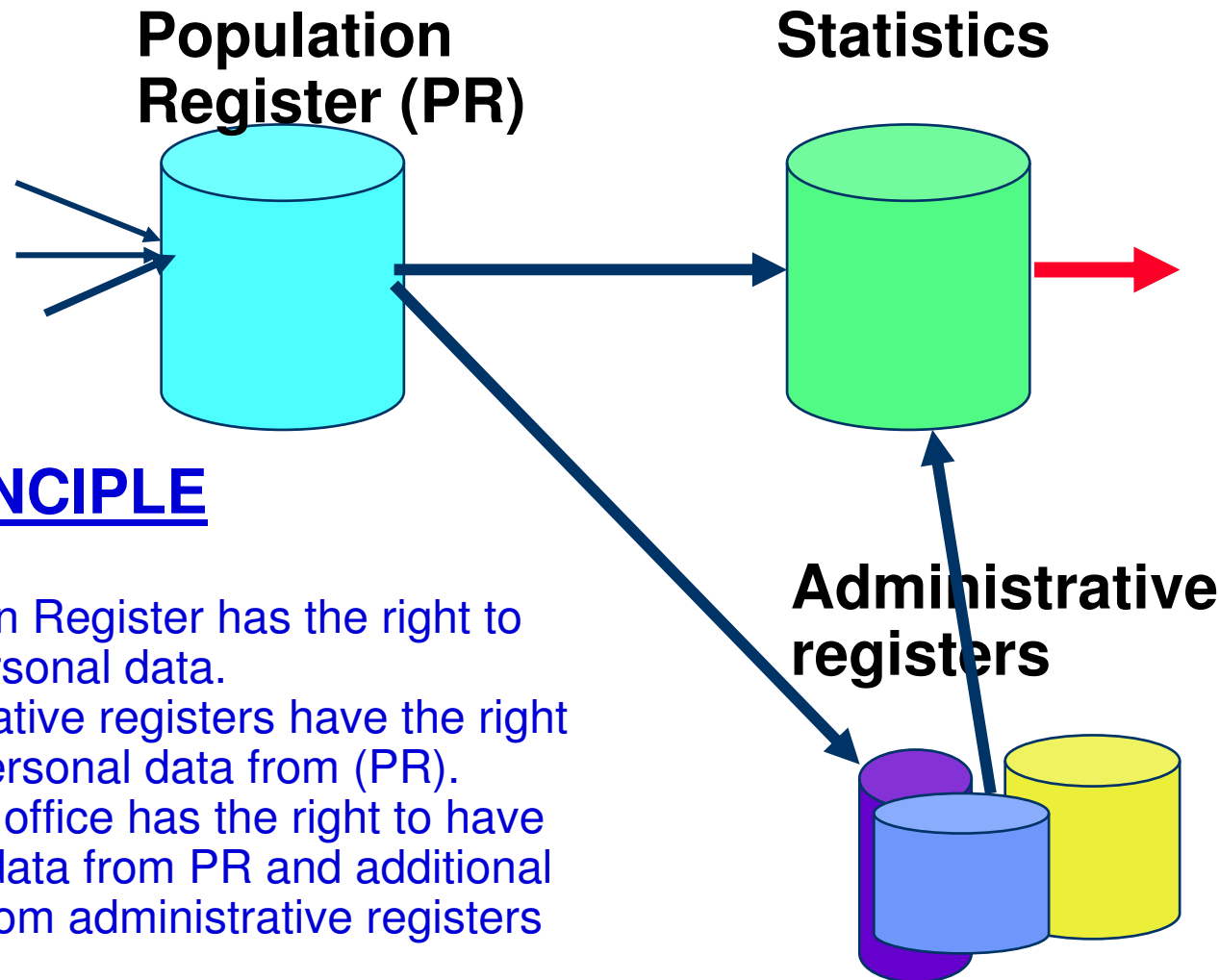
BASE REGISTERS

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT

- DATA PROTECTION
- rational maintenance
- wide scope of utilization
- cooperation between municipalities and state
- information technology



Personal Data DATAFLOW and DATA PROTECTION LAW



BASIC PRINCIPLE

1. The Population Register has the right to collect basic personal data.
2. The administrative registers have the right to have basic personal data from (PR).
3. The statistical office has the right to have basic personal data from PR and additional personal data from administrative registers



REGISTER-BASED CENSUS 2011 IN EUROPEA

Totally registers-based

Austria, Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Norway,
Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland ...

Partly registers

Almost in all countries

IT-solutions to have information from citizens

The enumerators can use laptops instead of forms

Citizens can answer trough Internet

Scanning solutions



CENSUS 2011- REGISTER BASED BENEFITS

CENSUS provides a very good opportunity to discuss registers and register-based census

Measures the quality of registers

Cost benefits, especially for the central statistical offices

Registers of high quality make it possible to have register based census when ever you like, it is a routine process. Census statistics can be produced every year even by regions in Finland

Registers of good quality is a precondition to create e-Services to all citizens



MORE BENEFITS

- **basic data is not treated several times, less bureaucracy**
- **service for the customer,
no running from one authority to another**
- **data maintenance of admin. registers more effective**
- **basic information for statistics, planning, decisions, etc**
- **an increasing information reserve for historical research**
- **savings in costs for society**
- **cross border use of personal data**



THANK YOU

FURTHER INFORMATION

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