The evolutionary transition from the combined census to registers based census

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Census round until 2000

The situation until the 2000 census round:

- only traditional censuses:
  - the register data didn’t apply for the censuses purposes,
  - censuses without modernization,
  - no change in the methods of collecting data from respondents.

2000
Implementation of the census in 2002

In the census in 2002:

• the paper census forms were used for the last time,
• it was officially enabled for the first time for respondents to self-enumerate on paper form,
• OCR (optical character recognition) was used for analysis of results,
• for the first time, it was possible for, in exceptional cases, basic data for census forms to be taken from the registers,
• the last census carried out using the traditional method.
Census in 2011

In the census in 2011:

- modern technologies were used to collect data and develop results,
- data from registers were used - combined census,
- the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) was introduced.
- 2 types of census forms were used:
  - full survey (15 questions),
  - sample survey (100 questions).
- paper forms were completely abandoned,
Census in 2011

Census implementation methods:

- CAWI - Computer Assisted Web Interview,
- CAPI - Computer Assisted Personal Interview,
- CATI - Computer Assisted Telephone Interview.
Census in 2011

Benefits of resigning from paper forms for mobile applications:

- better data security,
- user-friendly application,
- better quality of data in the form,
- additional quality control of data from registers.
Census in 2011

The manner of implementing the census in 2011 allowed:

· gathering information about the entire population in the scope of basic data (short form),
· gathering detailed information – sample survey (long form),
· reducing the number of census enumerators,
· saving over 27 millions USD in comparison to the costs of the census in 2002,
· offering respondents different methods of participating in the census by introducing CAxI channels.
Concepts of census implementation in 2021

Plan:
• obtainment more responses in CAWI channel – at least 30%,
• usage a clear, easy, short census form (at most about 30 questions) and a friendly IT environment,
• popularization of the census based on modern tools and communication channels,

Effect:
• implementation of a full survey instead of a representative one,
• 5-fold reduction in the number of enumerators in relation to the 2002 census (traditional census),
• reducing the costs of the census in relation to the 2011 census.
Plans after 2021

Improve and use of registers and update them after 2024 for other statistical purposes

Participation in the work of international task forces and working groups on the methodology of future censuses

Active efforts carried out on the international forum to increase the scope of information sources to the census, for example Big Data
Cost of the census per capita

Costs in USD

- NSP 2002: 3.8
- NSP 2011: 3.54
- NSP 2021: 2.69
Conclusions

- Changes in the censuses are possible and necessary
- Socio-economic situation in the country
- The state of ICT development
- The willingness and motivation to conduct progressive activities
- Use of administrative data and new sources in censuses
- Gradual modification of the method of implementation of the census
Last conclusion:

Changes are inevitable in a developing world. You just need to find your own way to carry them out on the basis of numerous international experience.
Thank you for your attention

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