Modern methods of data collection in Poland
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Abstract

In Poland electronic data collection channels (CAWI, CATI, CAPI) are increasingly used in surveys. At least two methods of data collection (CATI and CAPI) are applied in each survey according to the calendar of the survey, where normally CATI method precedes CAPI method. If CAWI method is also used, it is introduced at the initial stage of data collection. The organization of different data collection methods is tailored to the specifics of each survey.

Different data collection methods are managed via CORStat management system, which allows inter alia to:

→ assign questionnaires to each channel and interviewer (call interviewer),
→ control data flow between channels,
→ monitor the progress of the survey,
→ create reports.

Another aspect of the application of the CAxI methods is the possibility to use GIS to control and monitor the field work carried out by interviewers. Currently, preparations for the implementation of GIS in the CORStat management system are ongoing. Management solutions build on the experience gained from the implementation of the GIS system, which was originally used during the 2010 Agricultural Census and the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

In the case of surveys carried out not only by CAxI methods but also with the use of data from administrative and non-administrative sources it is crucial to gather all the data in one database. The data collected from administrative sources are subject to transformation and cleaning combined with control, correction and imputation.

Transformed registration data become statistical data and are compiled in the Operational Microdata Base, where they are subsequently calibrated and weighed. Then, data are depersonalized and transferred for further statistical processing.