

The Population and Housing Census i 2011 and address

Nordic Address Forum

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From the beginning....

- 1666: Counting all men in rural districts (- Finnmark)
- 1769: The first ordinary census in Norway
- 1801: First regular census
- 1815: Every ten year until 1875
- 1890: To adjust to international censuses
- 1900: Every ten year
- 1946: Postponed from 1940
- 1950

- Nominative Censuses in 1801 and from 1865 (Census information for individuals).

1960-70: Still mainly traditional

- 1960: Last fully traditional census
- 1964: Central Population Register (CPR) established
 - Based on Census 1960
- 1970 Census: Mainly traditional, but CPR used in data collection and editing
 - Census used to
 - Check and update CPR
 - Establish Register of Education (in SN)

From 1980: Increasing use of registers

- 1980 Census: Questionnaires shortened and sent by mail
 - Registers used to rationalise data collection and processing
 - ◆ No enumerators
 - Demographic variables collected from CPR

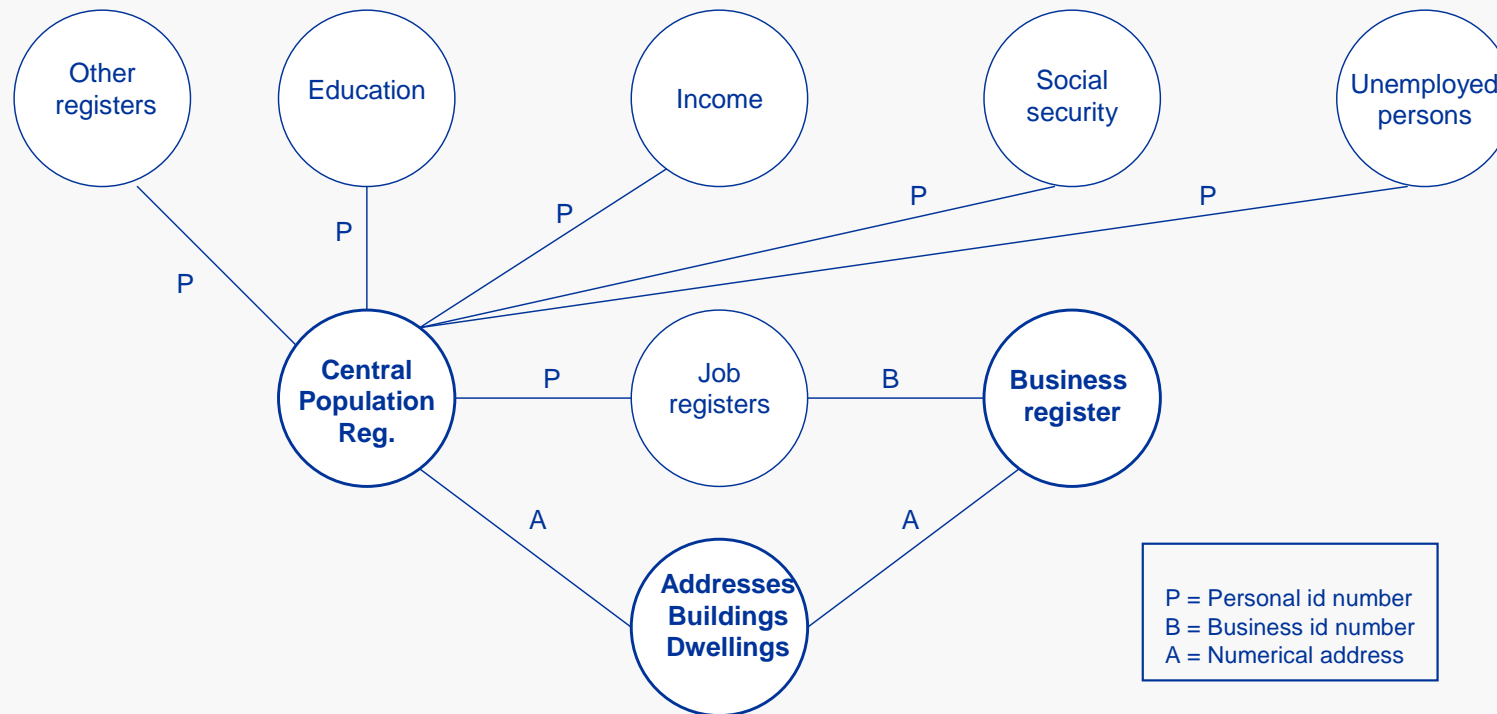
Census used to

 - ◆ Establish addresses in Cadastre (local units)
- 1990 Census
 - Register data on demography, education, income, geographical characteristics
 - Questionnaires for data on labour market, households and housing
 - Sample survey
 - Labour market register used in estimation

Towards a fully register-based census

- 2001 Census
 - All data on persons from registers
 - Questionnaires for data on households and housing
 - Census used to establish dwelling register
 - ◆ Project manager of the Dwelling Address Project
- 2011 Census
 - Totally register based
 - International focus
 - EU-regulation (passed the EU parliament in July 2008)
 - ◆ And three different regulations on how to implement the regulation
 - Statistics on “Small areas”
 - Historical census variables
 - ◆ Micro data for research purposes

Register-based population and housing census system



- Base registers and subject matter registers
- Units covered in base registers: Persons, dwellings/buildings (Cadastre) and enterprises/establishment
- Derived units: Families and households
- All register interlinked
- Persons linked to dwellings and workplaces (establishments)
 - Through job registers
- All units are linked to geographical characteristic (by numerical addresses)

The EU-regulation on population and housing censuses

- Defines units and concepts
- Free to choose data sources
- The Census have to be conducted in 2011
 - In Norway 19 November
- Defines primary (mandatory) and secondary variables
 - 38 primary variables
- All data must be delivered to EUROSTAT within March 2014

How to implement the regulation

- Technical specifications and breakdowns
- Statistical data and metadata
- Quality reports and the technical format for the data transmission

Address and the EU-regulation

- Place of usual residence: The geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides.
 - Only those who have lived in their place of residence for at least twelve months or have an intention to do so should be considered as usual residents
- Place of work (secondary variable)

Place of usual residence

- Defines the resident population of each country
- Two concepts: Legal residence and “de facto” address
- The EEC/EROSTAT recommendations recommend “de facto” address with an opening for use of legal address
- Legal residence most obvious in a register based census
- The Legal address is the same as “de facto” for the most residents
- However there are some expectations e.g. students

“De facto” address

- Statistics Norway are working to detect some groups e.g. students, persons living in institutions, asylum seekers and homeless
- There are administrative registers that can be used as additional sources
- Using other sources than the CPR will the census population count different from the annual statistics
- Using this sources will also delay the production time
- Relevance versus comparability
- Statistics Norway have not decided what to do

Students

- Can choose where they want to be registered
- There is an opening to use the legal address according to the regulation
- Trying to collect addresses at dwelling level for students
 - An Example: Difference in the age group 18-29 years
 - ◆ Oslo 14 per cent
 - ◆ Trondheim 44 per cent
 - Challenges
 - ◆ Updating: daily vs. yearly or twice a year
 - ◆ Comparability with the population statistics
 - ◆ Few addresses with dwelling numbers in the alternative registers
- Students abroad shall be excluded according to the regulation
 - They are included in the regular population statistics.
 - ◆ Different size of the population
 - ◆ It takes a long time before the data is available
 - Risk of “double counting” at EU-level

Persons living in institutions

- 12 month rule
- Older people with spouse are in general registered together at their "home address"
 - If they live in an institution on permanent basis they should be enumerated here according to the regulation
- We don't have administrative registers with decent quality at the moment, but we are working closely together with the register authorities (NAV) to increase the quality of their register
- Information from the cadastre can also be used
- Persons staying in prison for more than 12 months should also be regarded as "living in institutions" but we don't have sufficient additional register information about this group

Households

- The main reason for Statistics Norway's active role in the Dwelling Address Project
- Register-based household statistics since 2005
- This system is still under development
 - Coordination with the dwelling statistics (occupied and unoccupied dwellings)
 - Improved data quality
 - ◆ From 89 per cent in 2002 to 97 per cent with unique address in the CPR today among all residents
 - ◆ From 62 per cent to 93 per cent for residents in multi-dwelling buildings in the same period
 - ◆ Good quality (coverage). But are the dwelling numbers properly allocated?
 - Legal or “de facto” households?

Homeless

- Important issue on EU-level and was a primary variable until the last draft of the regulation
- We still have to estimate the size of the group
- The category “Without permanent residence” in the CPR is a diverse category
- Have access to a extensive survey witch estimate the number of homeless at municipality level
 - Carried out every third year. Next time will be in 2011

Conclusion

- Despite some challenges Statistics Norway is “fit for the Census”
- Significant improvement in the data quality during the last years make it easier to establish households
- Investigating the opportunities to move from legal address to “de facto” address for some groups in a longer perspective

