

Overview of using registers in Population and Housing Census



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Changing profile of census

- 2001 – Traditional approach
- 2011 – Combined approach – traditional approach was combined with administrative sources
- 2021 – Completely register-based, no field-work

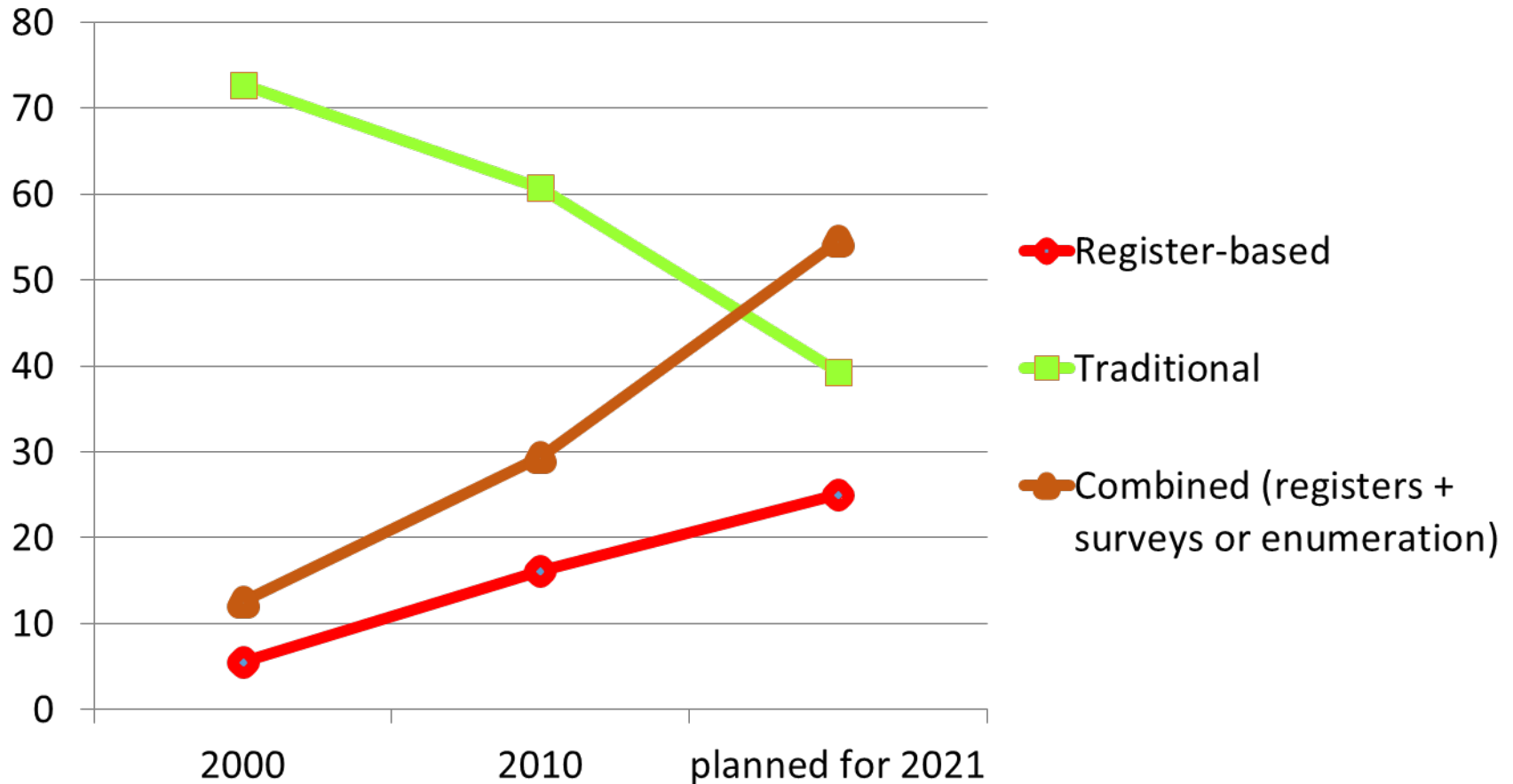
Census 2011 – combined approach

- E-Census 2011 - users were able to fill-in electronic questionnaire (34%)
- Some variables were derived from administrative sources and pre-filled in questionnaires
 - Place of usual residence
 - Sex
 - Age
 - legal marital status
 - Status in employment
 - Industry (branch of economic activity)
 - etc.
- Administrative sources were extensively used for data analysis

Census 2021 – register based

- 2019 – Pilot register-based census
- 2020 – Revision of methodology and software
- 2021 – Register-based census
- Since 2022 – some census variables will be produced annually

UNECE countries by type of census 2000, 2010 and 2020



History of administrative sources in SL

- In 1995, the first sample survey was accomplished (before that, a complete enumeration of enterprises was always used).
- In 2004, first administrative (social insurance) data were used for the production of official statistics at the estimation stage.
- 42% of published data are based on administrative sources. In Social Statistics - 52,3%.

Administrative sources in SL

- 125 Administrative data sets at the aggregated level (55 data holders)
- 105 Administrative data sets at the micro level (28 data holders)

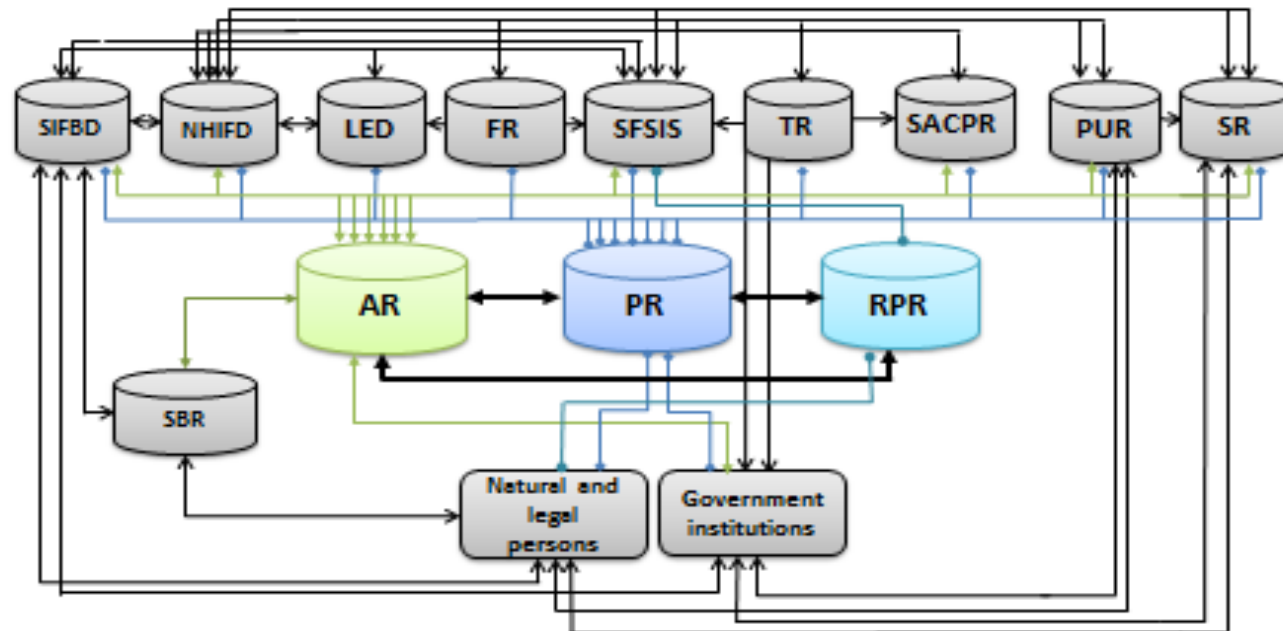
Administrative sources for census 2021

- 34 administrative sources analyzed
- 14 administrative sources were chosen for census 2021 (this number constantly changing)

Administrative data for Census 2021 needs

Name of the administrative data source	Holder of the administrative data
Population Register	State Enterprise "Centre of registers"
Address Register	
Real Property Register	
Statistical Business Register	Statistics Lithuania
Social Insurance Fund Board database	Social Insurance Fund Board
National Health Insurance Fund data	National Health Insurance Fund
Labour Exchange data	Labour exchange Office
Tax Payers Register	State Tax Inspectorate
Farmers Register	State enterprise "Agricultural Information & Rural Development Centre"
Students' Register	Ministry of Education & Science
Pupils' Register	
Pedagogues' Register	
Suspects, Accused & Convicted Persons Register	Information technology & communication department
Social Family Support Information System	Ministry of Social Security & Labour

Warehouse of Social Statistics



The linkage variables: personal ID and address ID

How will the 2021 Census be built?

- Census will be **build around the Population Register (PR)**;
- The PR contains some variables for each person: identification number, sex, date and place of birth, citizenship, declared place of residence.
- personal information will be linked with other administrative sources using **personal ID or address ID**.
- data coming from different sources will be integrated to add census variables.
- **For each Census variable** not included in the PR **different sources** of information may be considered and **different methodological** approaches must be adopted.

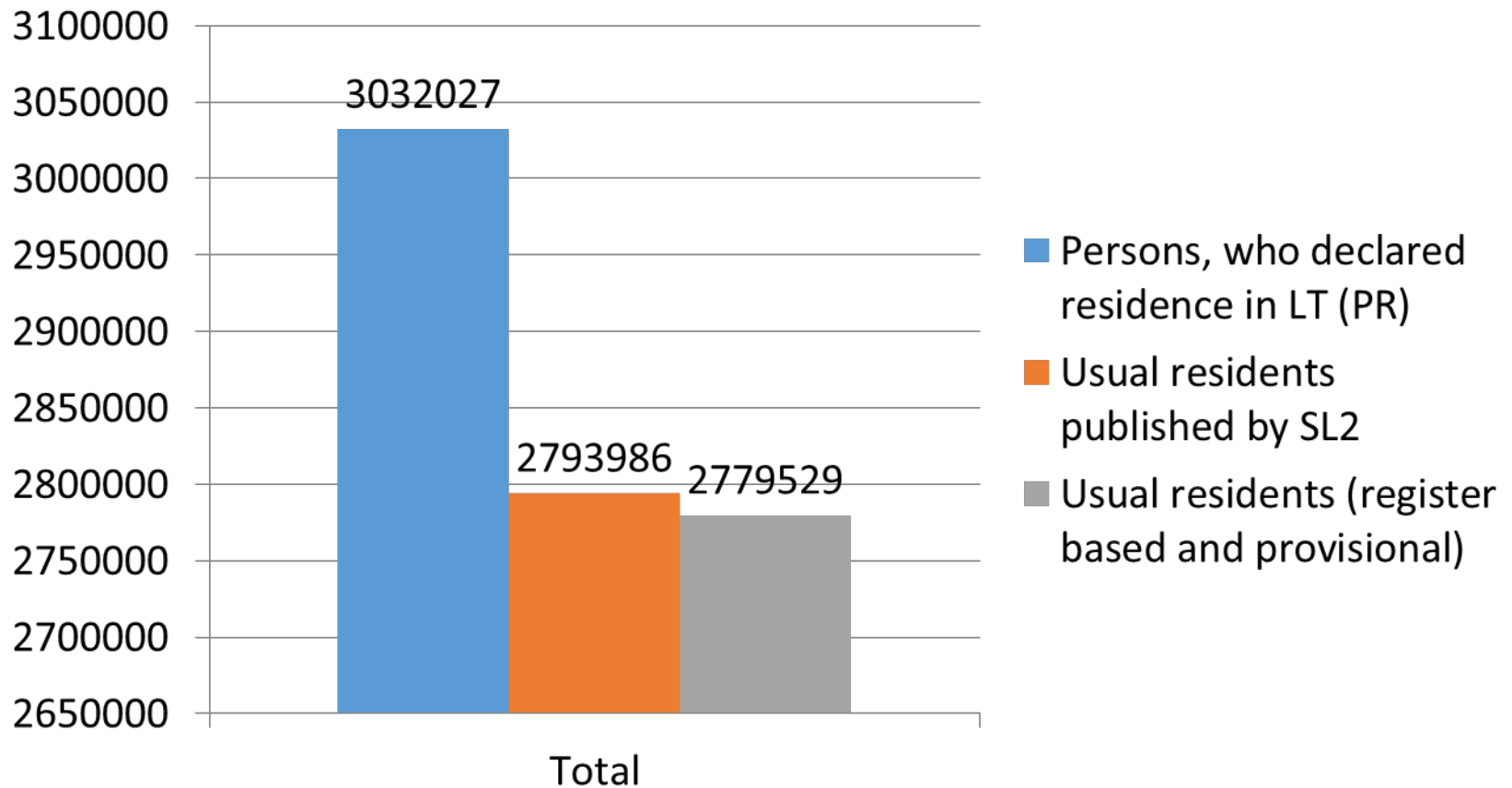
Defining usual residents from registers

A person is counted as usual resident if he/she

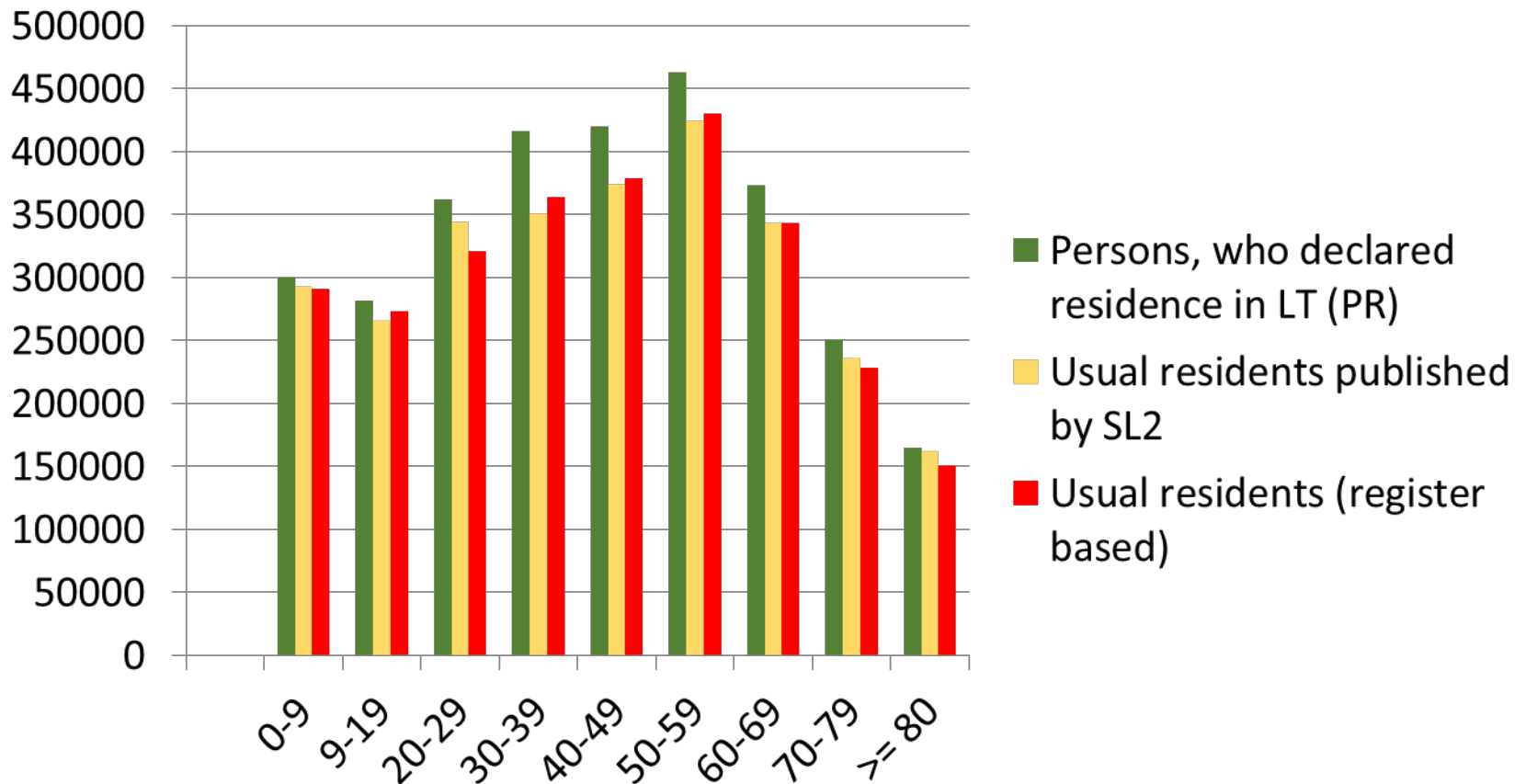
- declared the place of residence in Lithuania and
- shows signs of life in two different registers

This definition will be revised after thorough analysis of the results

Number of usual residents and persons who declared place of residence in LT 2019.01.01



Number of usual residents and persons who declared place of residence in LT 2019.01.01, by age



Biggest challengers

- Identification of **usual residents** (high number unofficial migrants)
- **Household and family formation** (>20% of persons declared only the locality of residence but not the full address)
- Maintenance of the **integrated data warehouse**

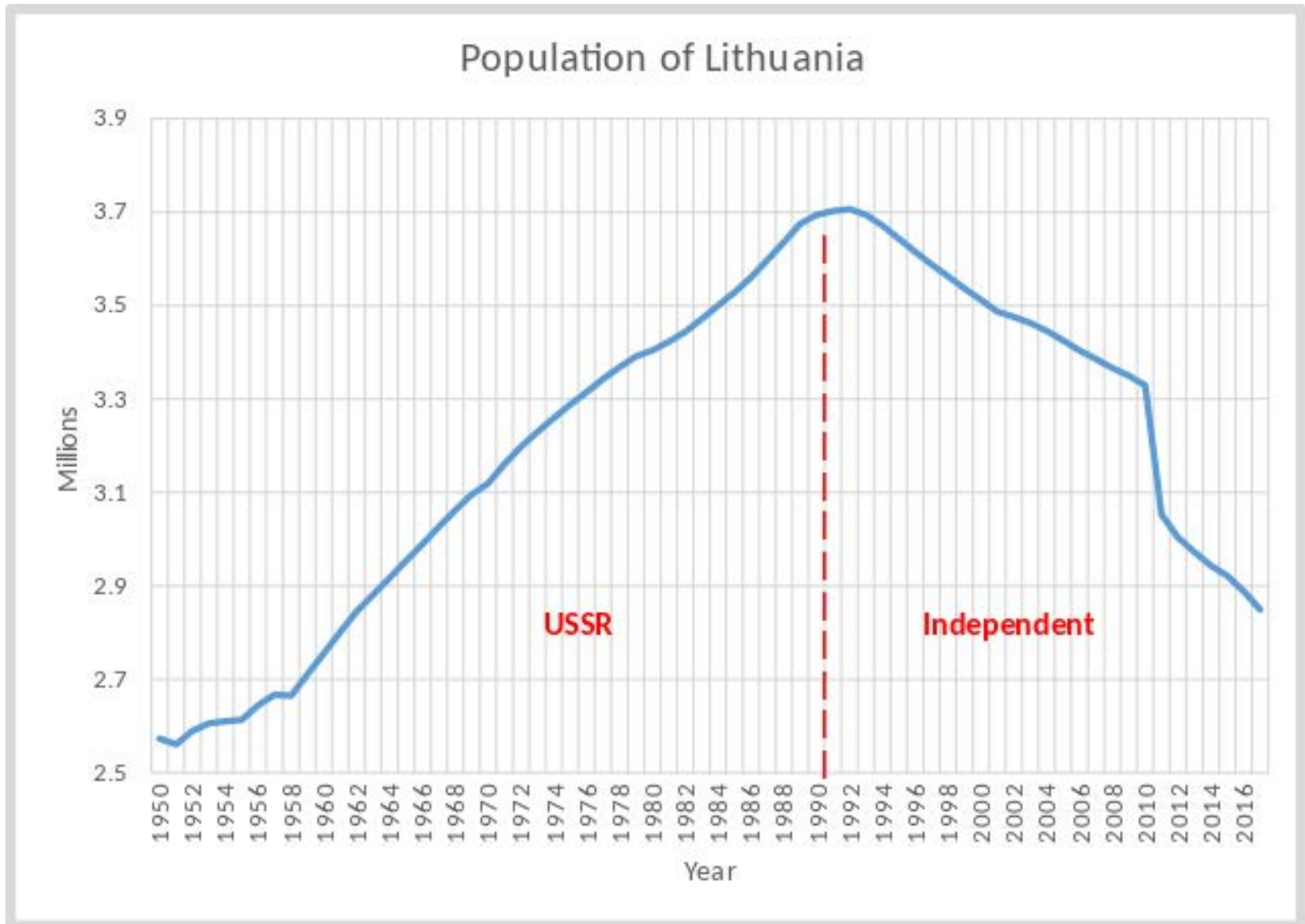
Driving Forces for Usage of Administrative Sources

- need to reduce the administrative burden
- ongoing budget cuts
- need for quality improvement
- growing needs from users for more detailed statistical information
- users also want faster and more flexible outputs.

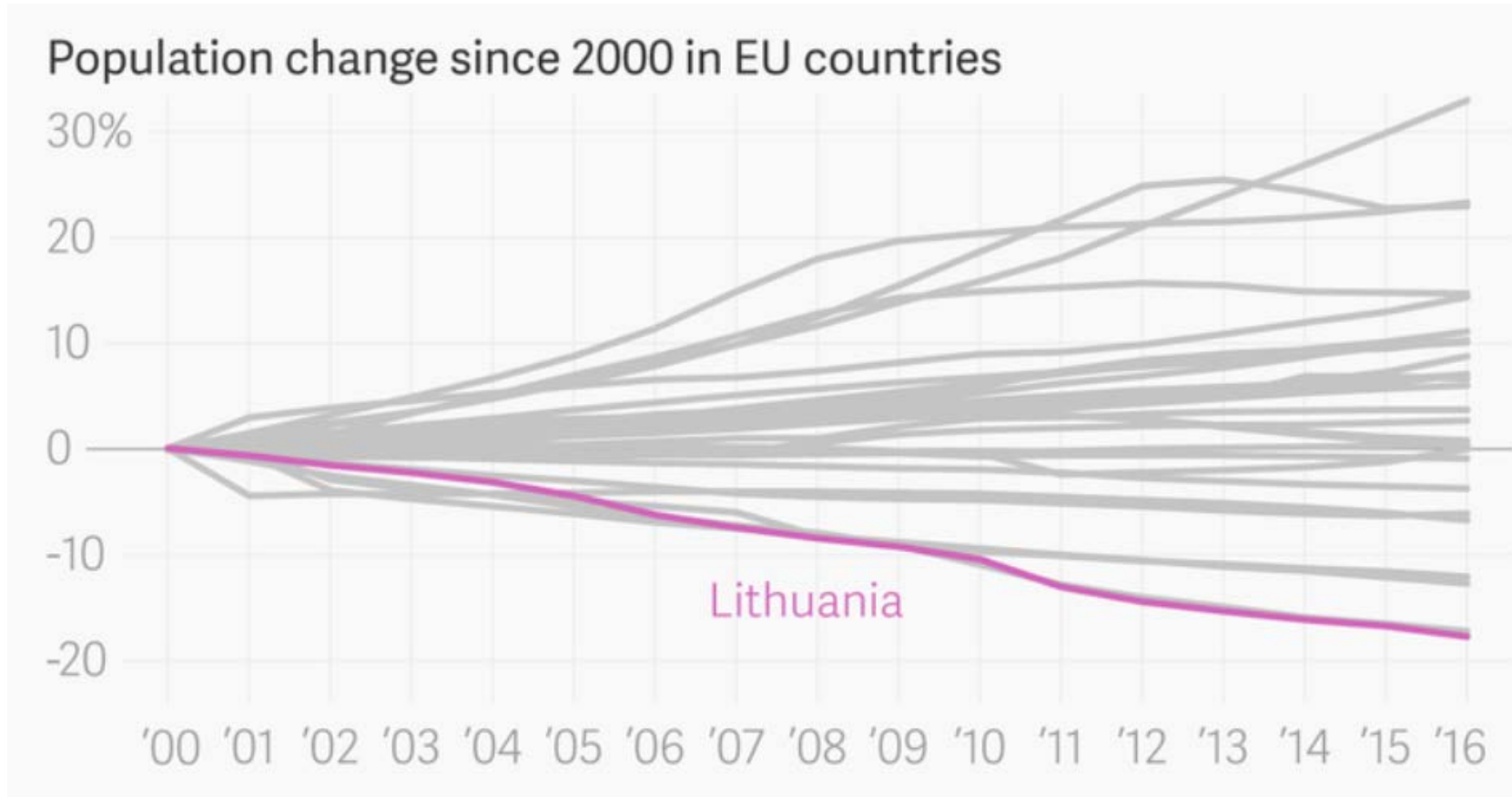
Wider usage of administrative sources is one of the top priorities of Statistics Lithuania.

Difficulties Using Administrative Sources

- Retraining the staff
- No unified methodology
- Differences of definitions of variables
- Differences of frame population (those who declared the place of residence in LT quite often do not actually live here)
- Errors in administrative sources
- Measuring the quality of the results
- dependency of a NSI on the data holders
- some variables are not collected in any administrative source (religion etc.)
- etc.



The rare country where people are less worried about immigration than about emigration



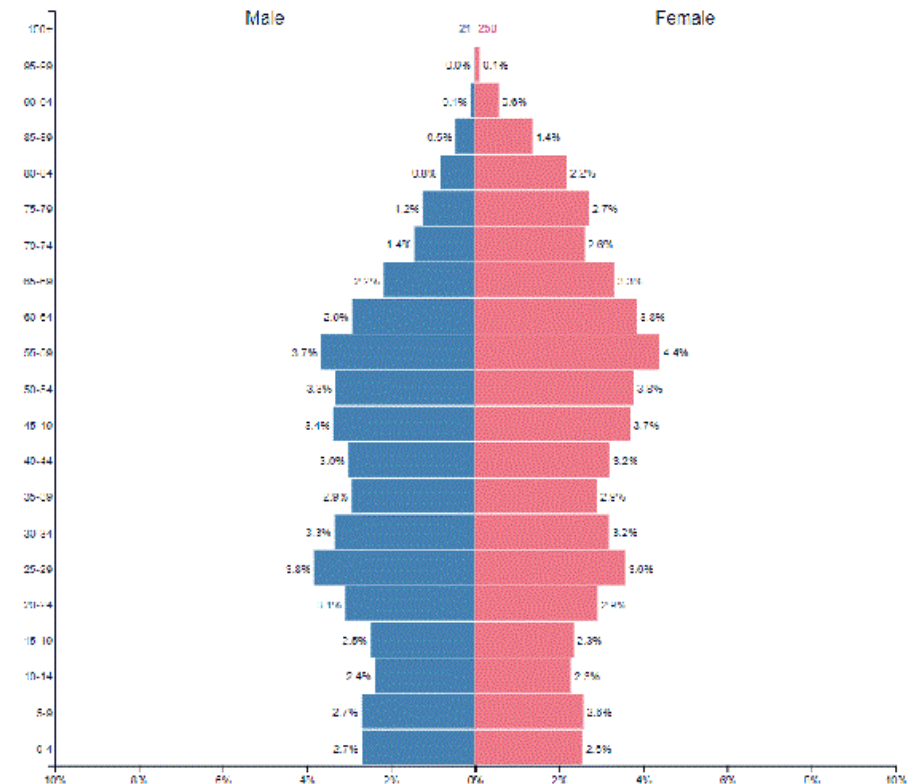
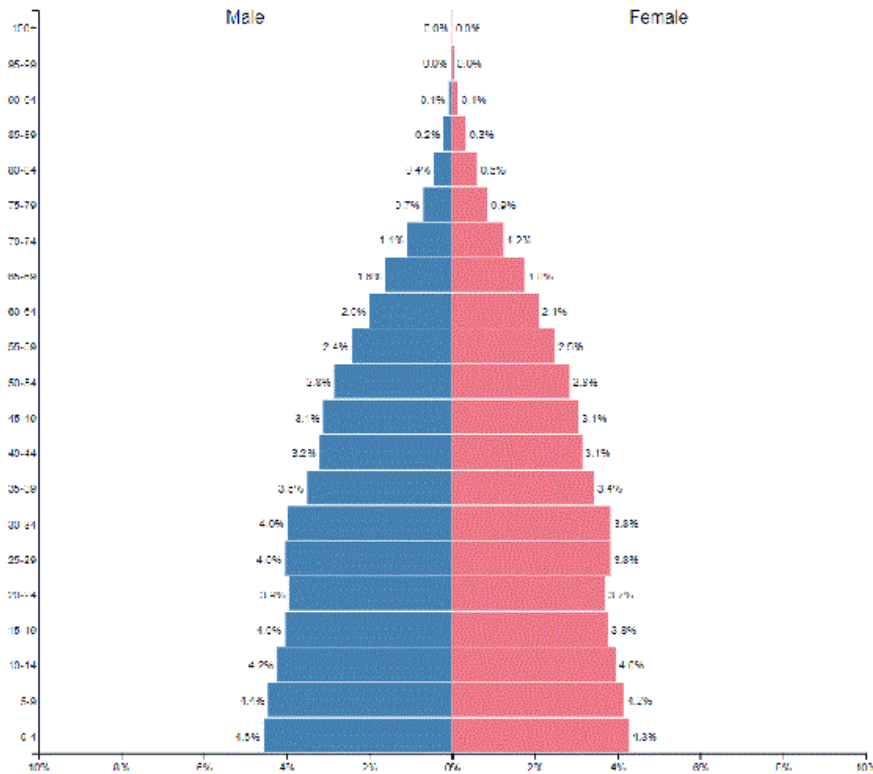
Population of World and Lithuania 2019

WORLD ▼
2019

Population 7,678,174,656

Lithuania ▼
2019

Population 2,806,499



More information

<https://osp.stat.gov.lt/gyventoju-ir-bustu-surasymai1>



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Census 2021



Census 2011



Census 2001

