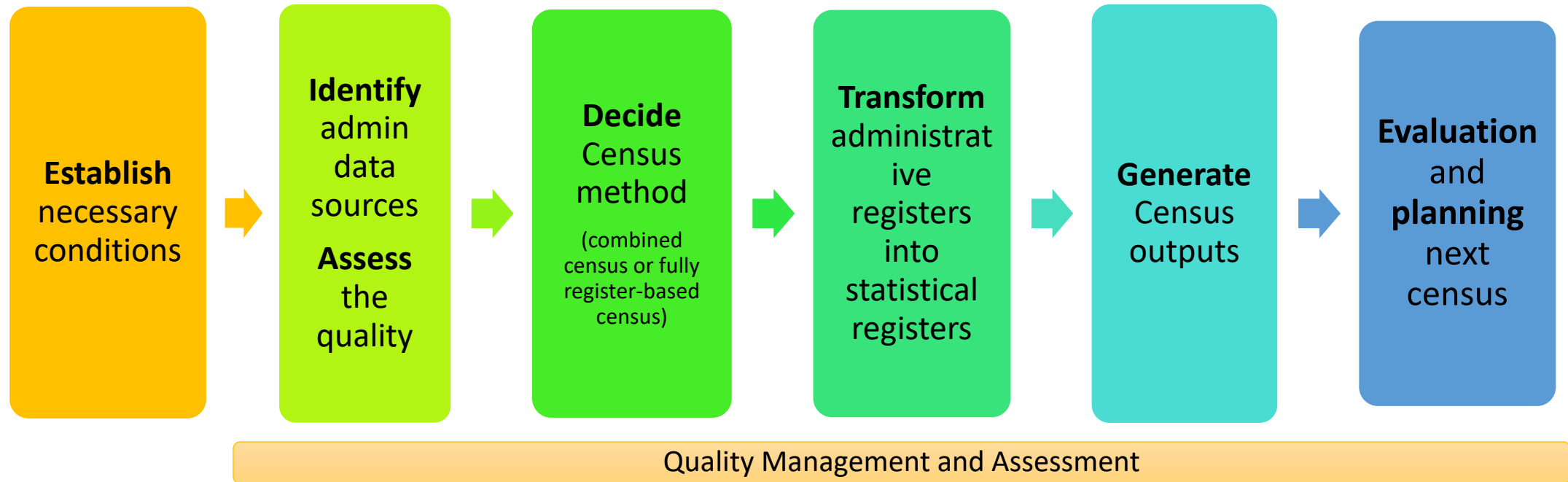


Generic model for the transition from a traditional census to register-based approaches

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Generic model for the transition



Generic model for the transition

1. Establish/maintain necessary conditions

For a successful transition from a traditional to a combined or register-based census, it is necessary to

2. Identify administrative data sources and assess the quality

- Establish **legal framework** for being able to use individual data for statistical purposes

3. Decide Census method

- Establish **continuous and effective collaboration** with register holders

4. Transform administrative registers into statistical registers

- Build a **public trust** for confidentiality of individual data

5. Generate census outputs

- Develop **institutional infrastructure and capacity**



Generic model for the transition

1. Establish/maintain necessary conditions

This phase needs to be carefully planned and managed in collaboration with register-holders and users

2. Identify administrative data registers and assess the quality

This phase can be broken down into several stages, broadly including:

a. **Assessment of existing registers;**

b. **Analyses of the quality** of each administrative data source and its relevance for producing census information and

c. **Making a decision** on those administrative registers that will be used

3. Decide Census method

4. Transform administrative registers into statistical registers

for censuses

5. Generate census outputs

This phase can take a long time especially if a country plans to use first time administrative data sources for producing census data

Identification of administrative data sources will be discussed in **Session 4 today**



Generic model for the transition

1. Establish/maintain necessary conditions
2. Identify administrative registers and quality assessment

3. Decide Census method

4. Transform administrative registers into statistical registers
5. Generate census outputs

After assessing the availability and quality of existing administrative data sources, census methodology is decided
- whether or not there is a need to conduct field work , such as full-field enumeration, ad-hoc surveys, or existing surveys need to be used for :

- a. collecting information for missing variables not available in the administrative data sources and/or
- b. improving the quality of existing registers, such as population register or building/dwelling register

-cost-effective method taking into consideration its cost, data quality, timeliness and response burden



Generic model for the transition

1. Establish/maintain necessary conditions
2. Identify administrative registers and quality assessment
3. Decide Census method
- 4. Transform administrative registers into statistical registers**
5. Generate census outputs

This phase includes a series of activities that are implemented for transforming administrative data into statistical data from which the census outputs can be produced.

The design of this phase will differ from one country to another depending on the quality of existing population register and other administrative registers.

Countries with good quality of population register can more easily construct statistical population register.

Transforming administrative data into census data will be discussed in Session 6 on the third day of the workshop



Generic model for the transition

Overarching Process -- Quality Management and Assessment

- an overarching process implemented by NSOs throughout whole phases of this transition
- a system for continuously monitoring the quality of activities so as to be able to understand the effects of the quality on the next phase and, finally, on the census outputs
- designed for the four stages of the quality including the quality of data source and Input data and then for the quality of process and outputs

Stages of quality management and quality indicators will be discussed in Session 7 on the third day of the workshop



Generic model for the transition

- ❑ Such a move is usually done in **several stages**, often by first adopting one form of a combined census approach, such as registers with full-field enumeration or registers with ad-hoc surveys, before moving to a register-based census
- ❑ In this process, dependency on administrative data sources can be **gradually increased** and the cost of the change can then be spread over two or three census cycles.



Few remarks

- ❑ **There is no ideal method or duration for this transition**
 - each country should plan this process based on the initial assessment of the availability of administrative registers

- ❑ **Direct transition** from the traditional census to wholly register-based census is ,in general, **not realistic**

- ❑ This transition should be **planned gradually**,
 - introducing more variables each time, providing that the registers have been proven to be of good quality

- ❑ Changing census methodology from a traditional census to a wholly register-based census usually **takes several decades**