

# Training Workshop on Transition to Register-based Approaches for Population and Housing Censuses

Ankara, Türkiye 12-15 June 2023

State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

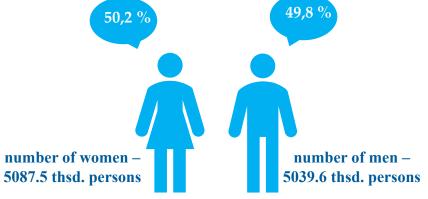
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#### Population of Azerbaijan

### Number of total population at the beginning of 2023 10127.1 thsd. persons

(The data are recalculated in accordance with the results of the 2019 population census, with the exception of the population living on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, where the Russian peacekeeping contingent is temporarily deployed)









Baku is capital city of Azerbaijan

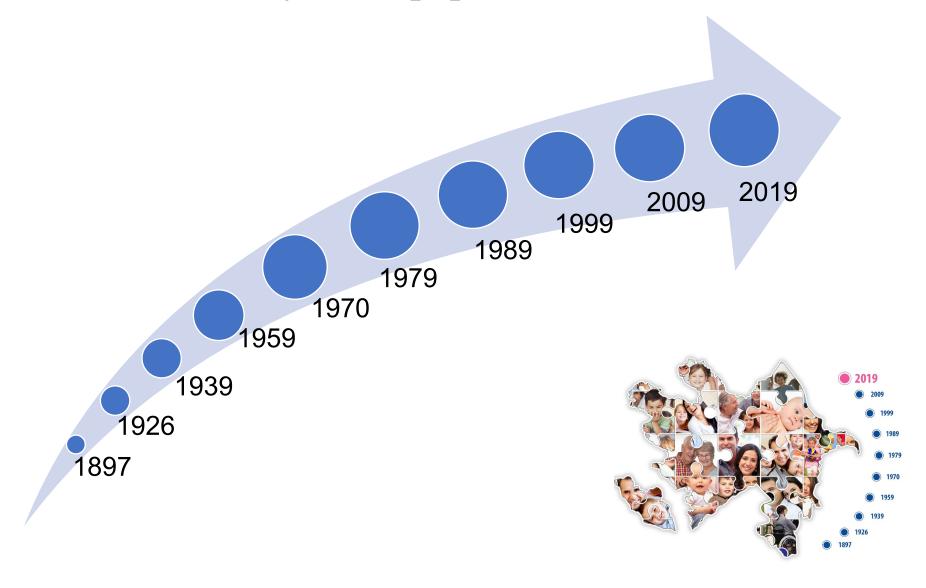
Number of population

- **2336.6** thsd. person



Baku is known for its ancient culture that combines with modern features

#### History of the population census



### Method of enumeration and technology used

✓ The population census 2019 was conducted in the traditional method (face to face survey)

Related to decision No. 517 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 16, 2016 "On the preparation for the population census in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2019 and the plan of measures for its implementation





"JAVA JSF and servlet thin client"

✓ The software is written in "JAVA JSF and servlet thin client". After the census process was completed, the operator entered the population census data into the electronic information system

### Definition of population census 2019

The concepts of resident and present population were used in the census:

**Resident population** - consists of persons permanently living in that settlement, regardless of whether they are at home at the time of the census, that is, they are temporarily absent.

**Present population** - regardless of whether they live permanently or temporarily, consists of all persons present in that settlement at the time of the census;

In addition, the following concepts were used in the census:

**Place of residence** - is an area used for permanent or temporary residence, regardless of its purpose and type

**Permanent resident** - is a person who has lived in the place of residence for 12 months or more until the time of the census, or who has declared his intention to live for at least that period

A person who is temporarily absent - is a person who has been away from his permanent place of residence for 12 months or less at the time of the census

**Temporary resident** - is a person who has been out of the place of permanent residence for 12 months or less at the time of the census and is listed at the place of temporary residence

#### **Preparatory stage**

#### **Preparatory work**

Preparation and approval of census forms, questionnaires, control sheets and individual forms of census documents and instructions for completed them

Preparation of schematic plans and maps Preparation of documents on eprocessing of census data Printing and sending of census materials accordingly

2017-2018













2018-2019

Determination of names and administrative boundaries of settlements, provision of sorting of names of streets, numbers of neighborhoods, houses and apartments

Preparation of organizational plans Technical and methodologic al works on the census

#### **Population census results**

- **❖** Obtaining the final results of population census in the first half of 2022
- \* Release of publications consisting of 30 volumes (28 volumes in Azerbaijani, 2 volumes in Azerbaijani-English) containing the information on the results of the census in July 2022



### Key relevant administrative data sources

Ministry of Justice - State Register of Population,
State Registration System of Acts Civil Status

Ministry of Internal Affairs – "Entry-exit and registration" interdepartmental automated information-search system (IAMAS)

State Tax Service - Information on legal entities and individual entrepreneurs

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection - Labor and employment subsystem

**State Customs Committee - Database on customs declarations** 

**State Service on Property Issues - Address register** 

Electronic information system of information on farms in urban and rural territorial representations

### Population register

Created by the decree of president in 2004<sup>th</sup>

Handed over in exploitation in 2010<sup>th</sup>

Contains basic individual information (name and last name, date and birth-place, identification number, relation etc.) on the citizens of country, and also foreigners and persons without citizenship

Contains information more than about 15.000.000 persons

Public organs and similarly physical and legal persons within the framework, plenary powers set by a law get information on one or another person, and also his family connections

Integrated with the informative systems 11 state

### **CRVS** system

The system was created in accordance with the "Rules of the state registration of acts of civil status" from 2003

Handed over in exploitation in 2008<sup>th</sup>;

It contains information on the bodies that register civil status acts, as well as on the acts issued in the last 80 years

Presently contains information about approximately 17.000.000 acts

Integrated with the 9 informative state systems

#### The system allows:

reduce the number of required documents

accelerate and simplify the procedure for verifying the data provided

Automate statistical accounting and reporting

increase the coverage of civil registration;

#### Use of administrative data

Previously, administrative data were not used for census purposes. Only in the 2019 population census, census zoning was carried out on the basis of per-household accounting data conducted by local executive offices. Currently, there is an electronic information system for those data, and the DSK has access to the system.

The administrative data of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Migration Service are used for the current population estimate.

Birth record

Death record

"A" Tear off stub attached to statistical record list on arrivals

"B" Tear off stub attached to statistical record list on departures

Official statistical report form "1-migration" about foreigners getting residence permit in AR, and persons without citizenship"

### Challenges

### Key challenges in using/enhancing the use of administrative data for census purposes

- ✓ One of the important conditions for the use of administrative data for statistical purposes is the use of a single identification system in all sources. Data binding should be done at the individual level. In the absence of such a unified system, harmonization of various registers, which is a necessary condition for the preparation of statistical data based on register data, becomes extremely difficult and time-consuming, and sometimes impossible. Data element definitions in administrative sources should be the same as those in the census program, or they should be modified as necessary to match the definitions in the census program. There should also be harmonization of terms and concepts between the registries themselves.
- ✓ There are certain disadvantages of using administrative sources that should be taken into account. One of these shortcomings is that characteristics based on register data need only be based on information recorded for the specific administrative purpose of the relevant register, and this purpose is certainly not a statistical purpose. This may create certain restrictions on the quantities that can be taken for analysis, as well as adversely affect the comparison of data with international data.

#### **Solutions**

An agreement was signed on integrating the database of the Ministry of Justice and the State Migration Service into the statistical database of the State Statistics Committee through the Electronic Government Information System.

According to paragraph 5.3.2 of the action plan for the implementation of the "State Program for the Development of Official Statistics in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2018-2025", approved by Decree of the President of the country No. 3672 dated February 14, 2018

➤ In accordance with the agreement, a web service for data integration has been developed, and the necessary technical activities are currently ongoing.

#### Potential uses of administrative data for future census

The biggest benefit of using administrative data is without a doubt the reduction in costs and the increased frequency of data collection. The initial cost of implementing a register-based system can be high, but in return, the cost of field work can be reduced to zero and specific census statistics can be obtained (eg statistics on employment, buildings, housing and housing conditions) annually. Another important benefit of administrative sources is that only changed data items need to be processed. In the long run, it is much cheaper to collect data only once and process the data when the data changes, such as when addresses change. Some characteristics of persons, such as country of birth, citizenship, ethnicity, level of education and qualifications, as well as some characteristics of the housing stock, such as year of construction, area and number of rooms, rarely change (and in some cases do not change)

#### Future plans to transition to alternative census methodologies

- We think that the use of a combined method would be more appropriate in the future. Thus, when using the "Combined" method, it will be possible to use registry and administrative data and keep full records on the spot. In such a case, a complete record of data on the selected quantities is carried out on site, and the records are confirmed by data taken from the registers.
- At the same time, we note that the census of agriculture, which will be held in 2025, is planned to be carried out using computer tablets.

## Thank you Təşəkkürlər