



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

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*Republic of Moldova*  
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# REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



**Usual resident population on 1<sup>st</sup> January  
2022 - 2 604,0 thousand** (*provisional data*)

**Moldova is famous for its wine and its shape,  
which resembles a bunch of grapes**

**On the territory of Moldova there is a cave,  
which is considered one of the largest in the  
world ("Emil Racoviță" Cave)**





# National censuses since the independence of the Republic of Moldova

2004 PC  
5-12.10.2004

**1G** – for household

**2P** – for individual

**3S** – for person  
temporary present in  
RM

2011 GAC  
15.03-15.04. 2011

**RGA 1** - agricultural  
holdings from 10 acres

**RGA 2** - small  
agricultural holdings

2014 PHC  
12-25.05.2014

**1CL** – for building and  
dwelling

**2P** - for individual

**3SCL** - collective living  
quarters

**4S** – for person with a  
temporary stay of up  
to 12 months

Next 2024 PHC  
01.03-30.04.2024

**1CL** – for building and  
dwelling

**2SCL** - collective living  
quarters

**3P** - for individual



# Population and Housing Census in 2014 (PHC)

## ➤ Census method

- Traditional census with information recorded directly by an enumerator on paper (PAPI);
- After data collection the data entry was performed in an application developed in CSpro.

## ➤ Enumerated population

- The population categories subject to the census are the following:
  - usual resident population in Republic of Moldova;
  - temporarily absent persons (less than 12 months);
  - staff of diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Republic of Moldova abroad;
- Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families, located in the country, regardless of their duration of stay where not enumerated;

**Definition: 'usual residence'** – the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The following persons alone shall be considered to be usual residents of the geographical area in question:

- those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference date; or
- those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference date with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

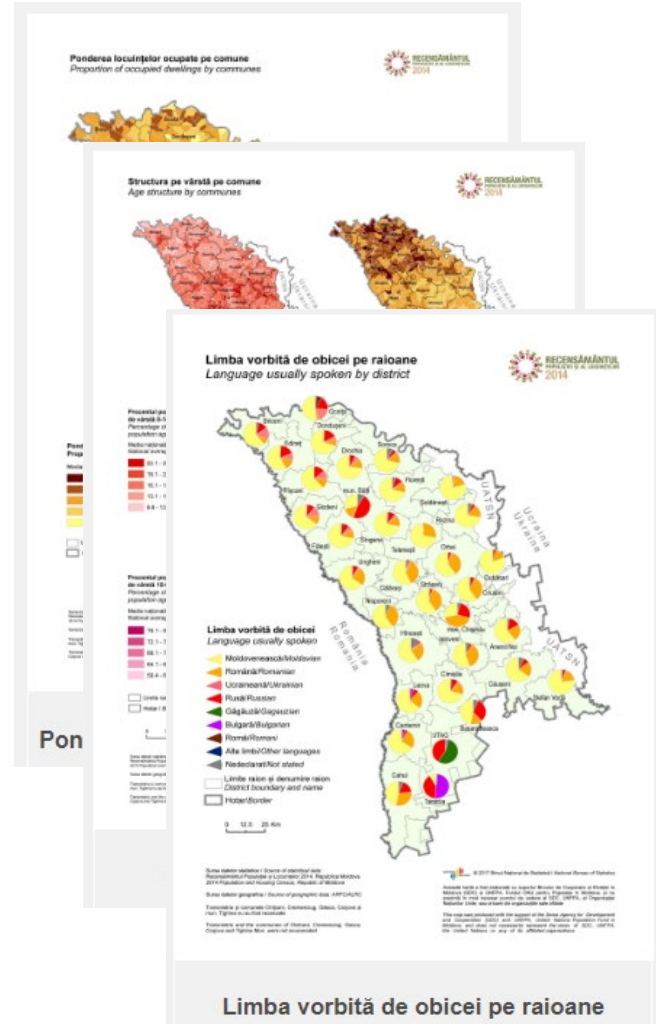
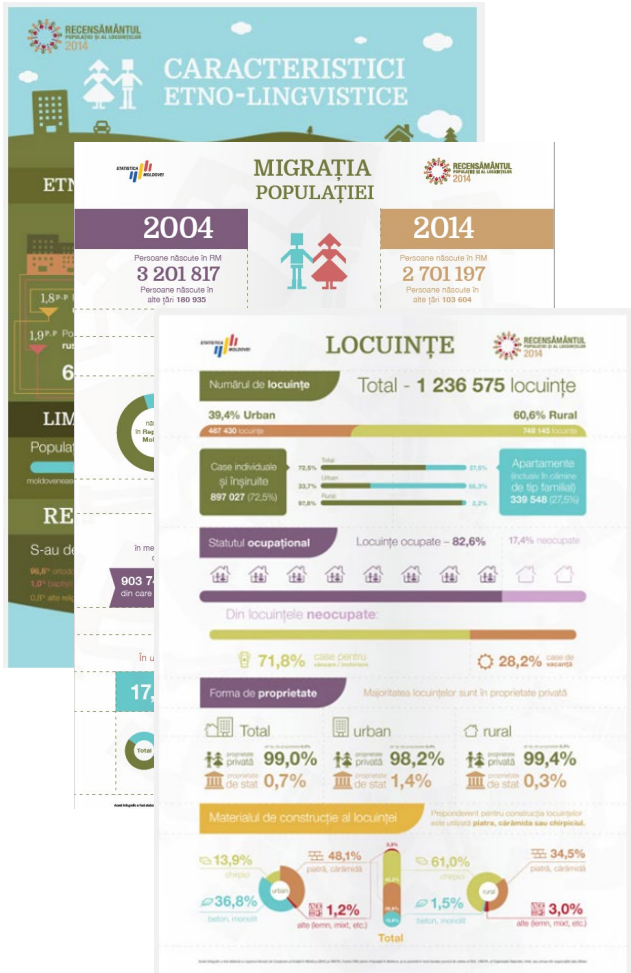


- No geo coordinates were collected for the previous census
- **Data dissemination:**
  - Supported by Swiss Development Cooperation Office (SDC) and the UNFPA – vast communication and dissemination campaign
    - press club
    - press conferences
    - meetings with target population
    - video blitz
    - social media campaign (posts, videos, GIF's, promoting online events).
  - Other communication products that were disseminated via traditional media and social media are:
    - videographics
    - infographics
    - maps
    - and different written materials
  - Additional data for user are provided on demand





# 2014 PHC Dissemination materials Infographics and Static maps



**Data visualisation app for the 2014 Census results**

The data visualisation app was developed in order to provide easy access to the results of the 2014 Population and Housing Census. This is the first data visualisation app ever used for dissemination of the Census results in the Republic of Moldova. The app was developed with the support of the Swiss Development Cooperation Office (SDC) and the UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund, in Moldova.



# Support in use of administrative data sources

India-UN Development Partnership Fund through the project “*Improve availability of administrative data for tracking progress of the ICPD agenda in the framework of SDGs*” support to NBS Moldova between 2019-2022 in:

- Developing an Integrated information system on population and migration using administrative data and align in this regard with UN/Eurostat recommendations;
- Assessing several administrative data sources at the metadata level;
- A study visit was organized in India in order to exchange best practices and experience regarding conduction of the population and housing census and use of administrative data



# Brief introduction to the key relevant administrative data sources

**State register of the population**

**The real estate register**

**The integrated information system of the Border Police**

**National Social Insurance House (NSIH)**

# Challenges

- Accessing administrative data - even having right to access it was still not an easy task. Main reasons of refusing to grant access to administrative data, especially where personal data are present, was:
  - Not specific enough law that allow access to individual administrative data with personal data
  - Concerns about personal data protection
  - Reasoning to why do we really need access to specific administrative data
- Not enough experience with transforming administrative data to statistical data, data quality assessment, assess coverage.
- No standardized addresses – every data sources uses different address representation - making it hard to link data.

- Improving Law regarding official statistics, being specific about access to administrative data at individual level.
- Law on housing and population census, being specific about right to access individual data for census proposes and access to personal identification number of person;
  - Government decision on census regarding the administrative data sources and variables expected to be used for census purpose.
- Improved, Policy on the protection of personal data; The Security Policy on information and cyber security; *Activity supported within the framework of the United Nations Population Fund ( UNFPA ) project "Improving the institutional capacities of the National Bureau of Statistics" , financed by Switzerland and co-financed by UNFPA.*
- Following an external audit initiated by the National Bureau of Statistics (*supported within the same framework*), the NBS obtained the certificates of compliance according to the standards: ISO/IEC 27001 Information security management systems; ISO/IEC 27701:2019 - Security techniques
- Meetings held with administrative data holders, where it is reasoned why there is need of certain data and how it is planned to be used.

## Future

- Plan to use administrative data at data editing stage and model “signs of life” indicator.
  - Now we are in process of gaining access to the data, assessing its quality, identifying to what extent it can be used for census purpose and other statistic products, how it might be improved from point of view of statistics purpose. All lead to lead of getting ready in future to combined census.
- After census, plan to start a project with Public Service Agency to redesign addresses in line with European recommendation.



# Thank you for your attention!

Va multumim pentru atentie

