

The importance of population censuses for Regional Statistics.

Mag. Manfred Dreiszker

Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung,
Landesamtsdirektion - Stabsstelle Europabüro und Statistik

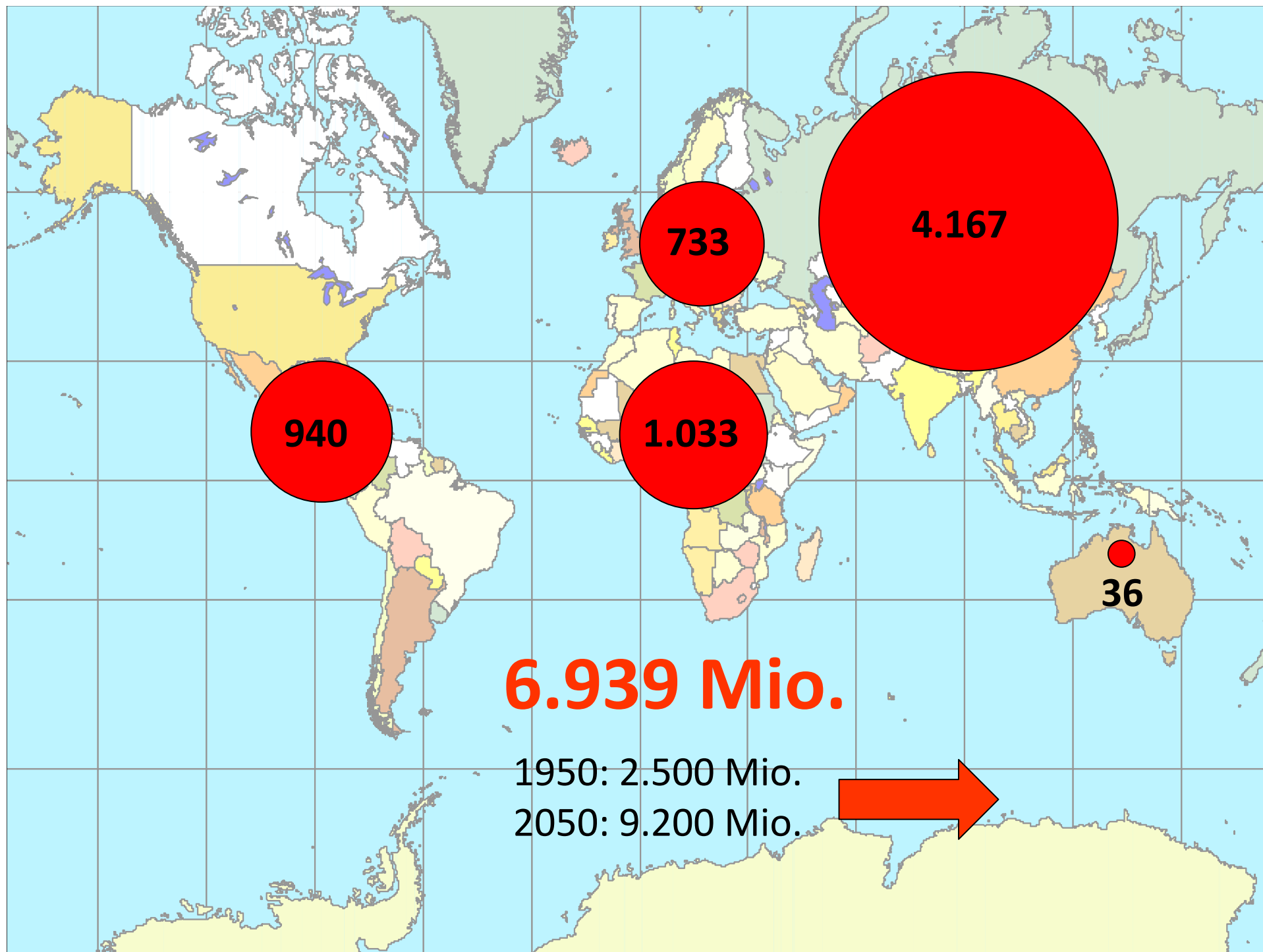
Gödöllő, 22. September 2011

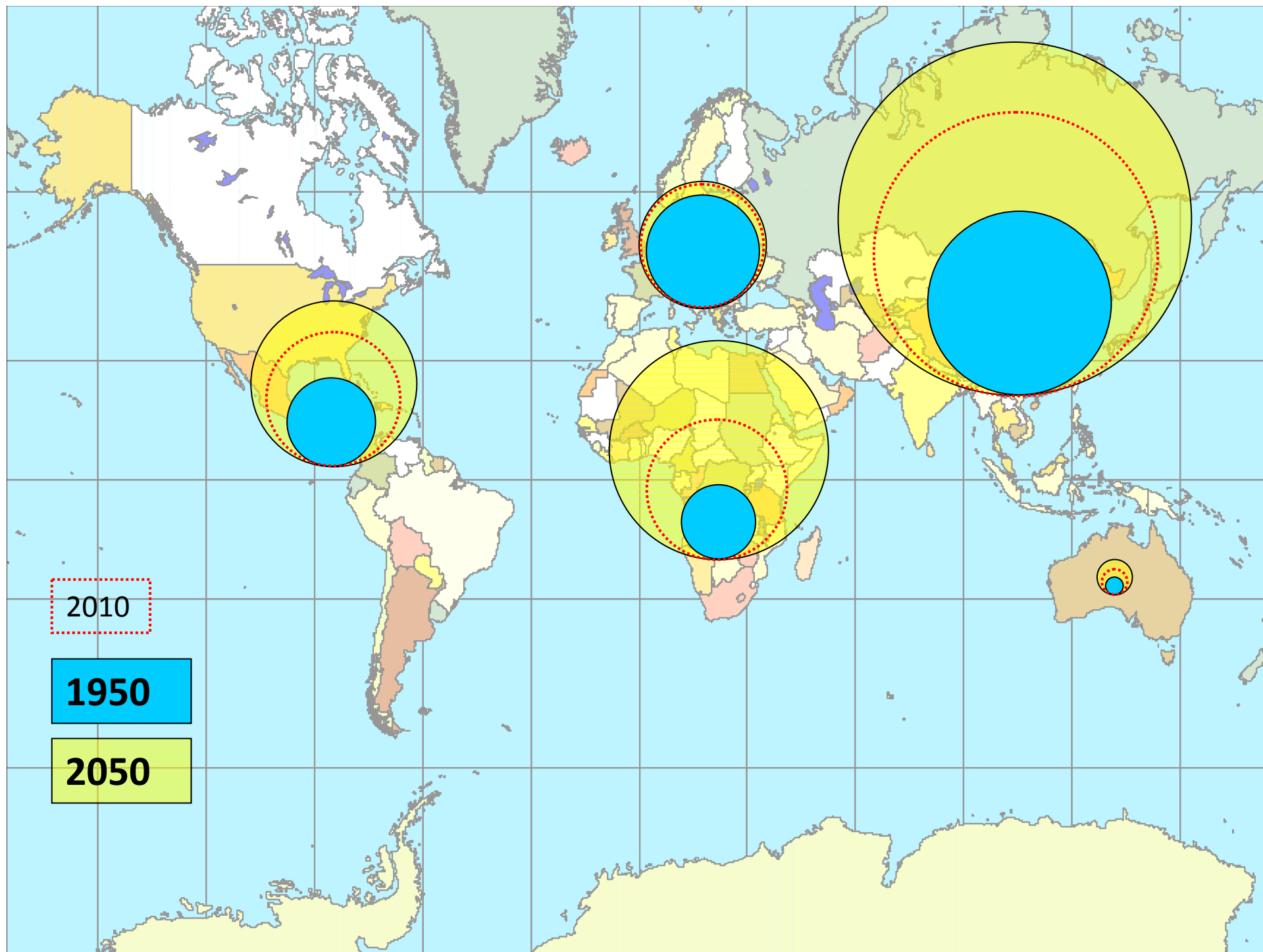


Content.

- History of population census
- Population Census 2011
- Relevance of regional statistics
- Regional breakdown

Smarte	20	0.4	19	2065	44	93
Smarte	14	15	1.95	8.20	+	8
Snowball	14.25	+	3			
Sobieski	4.10	+				





History of population census.



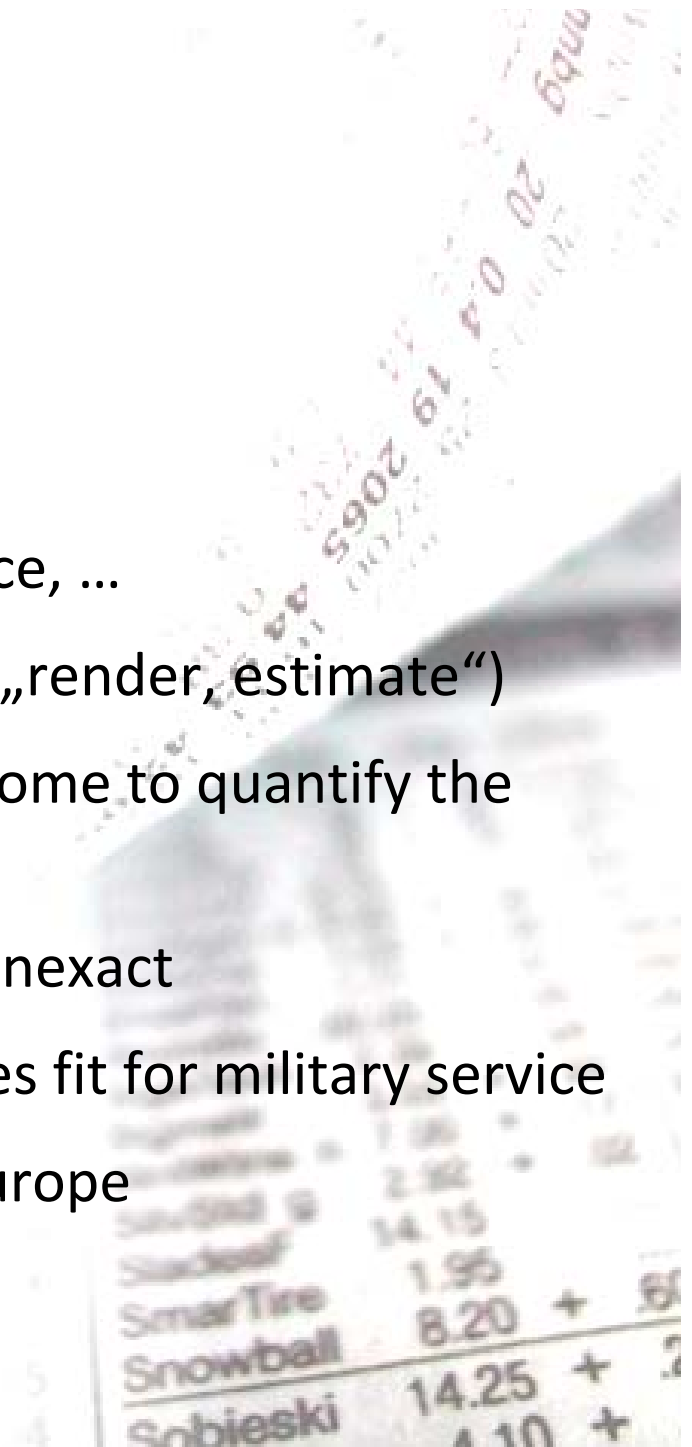
StatistikBurgenland



SmartTire	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	14.25
Sobieski	4.10	+	4.10

The beginning.

- 2700-1000: Egypt, China, Persia, Greece, ...
- 1000-0: Roman empire (census (lat.): „render, estimate“)
- Main reason: to collect data about income to quantify the amount of taxes
- Middle Age: mostly uncomplete and unexact
- Further reason: to count all adult males fit for military service
- From 1800 nearly in all countries of Europe

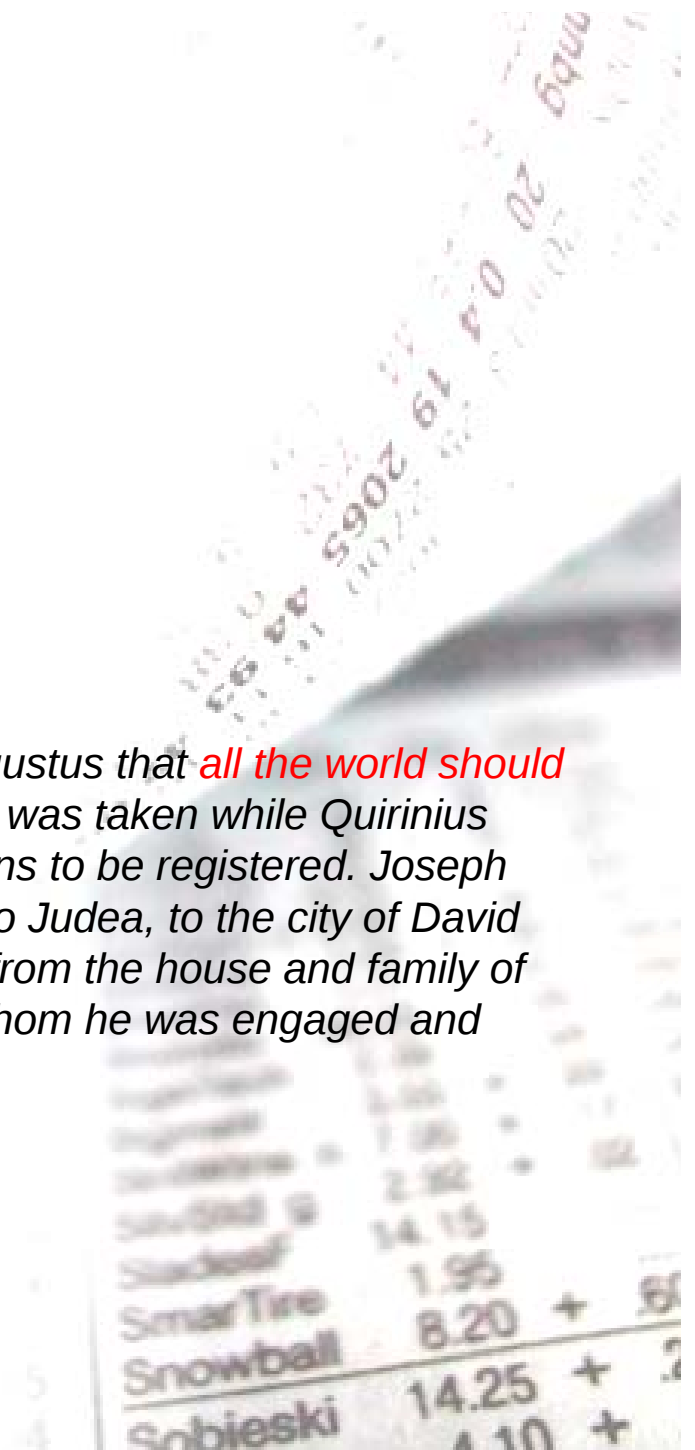


SmartTire	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	14.25
Sobieski	4.10	+	4.10

Sidestep.

- The best known population census
 - The gospel according to Luke

*In those days a decree went out from Emperor Augustus that **all the world should be registered**. This was the first registration and was taken while Quirinius was governor of Syria. All went to their own towns to be registered. Joseph also went from the town of Nazareth in Galilee to Judea, to the city of David called Bethlehem, because he was descended from the house and family of David. He went to be registered with Mary, to whom he was engaged and who was expecting a child. ([Luke 2,1-7](#))*

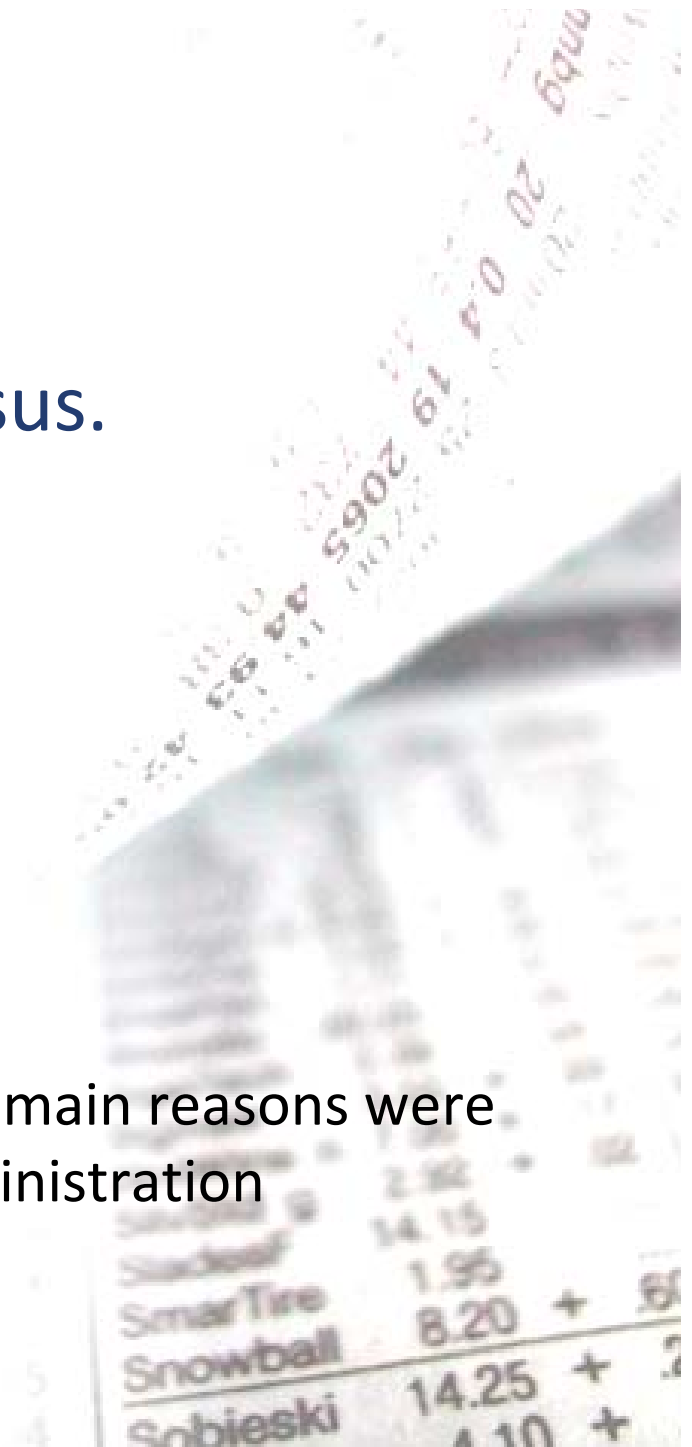


mbg	20	0.4	19	2065	44	93
SmartTire	8.20	+	8			
Snowball	14.25	+	3			
Sobieski	4.10	+				

ustus that *all the world should*
was taken while Quirinius
ns to be registered. Joseph
o Judea, to the city of David
from the house and family of
nom he was engaged and

The „modern“ population census.

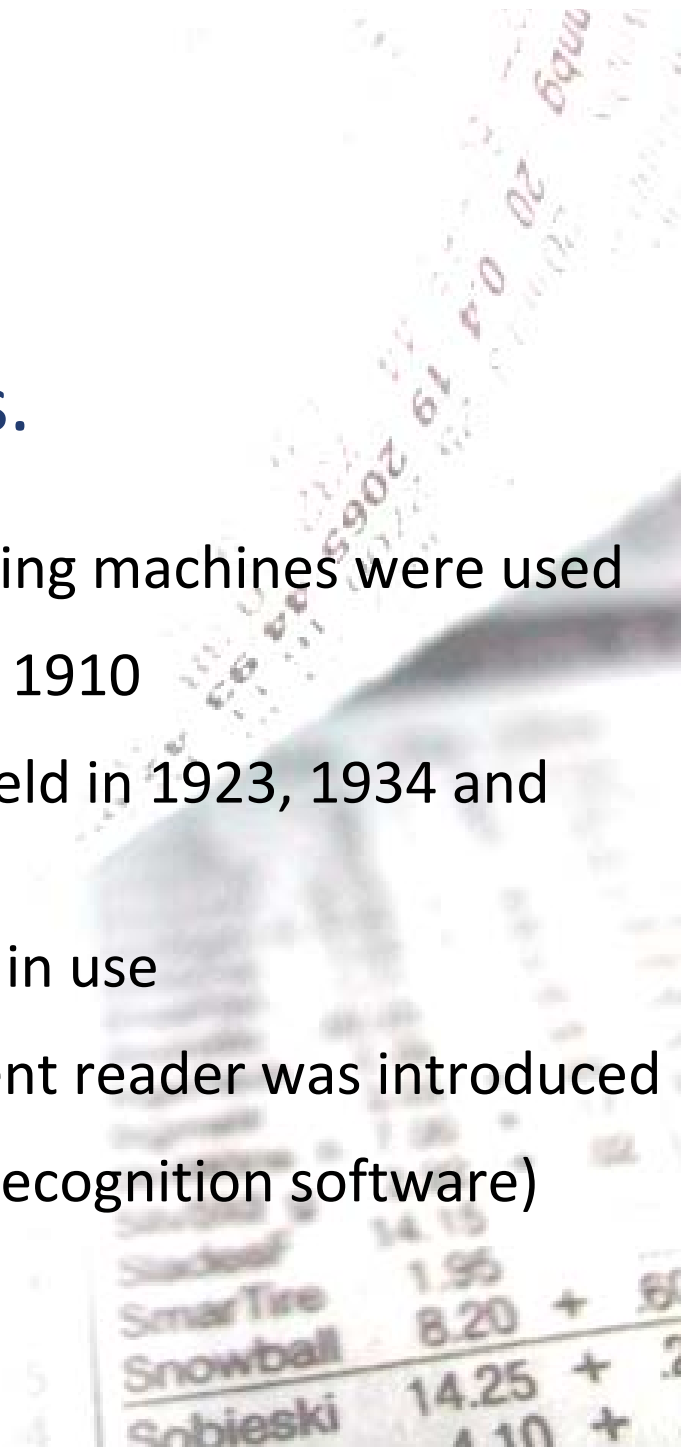
- 1869 was the first census with
 - uniform procedure
 - involving the entire population
 - in all parts of the country
 - the same survey date
- Instead of income and military the main reasons were science, research, politics and administration



SmorTire	8.20	+	8
Snowball	14.25	+	3
Sobieski	4.10	+	

The „modern“ population census.

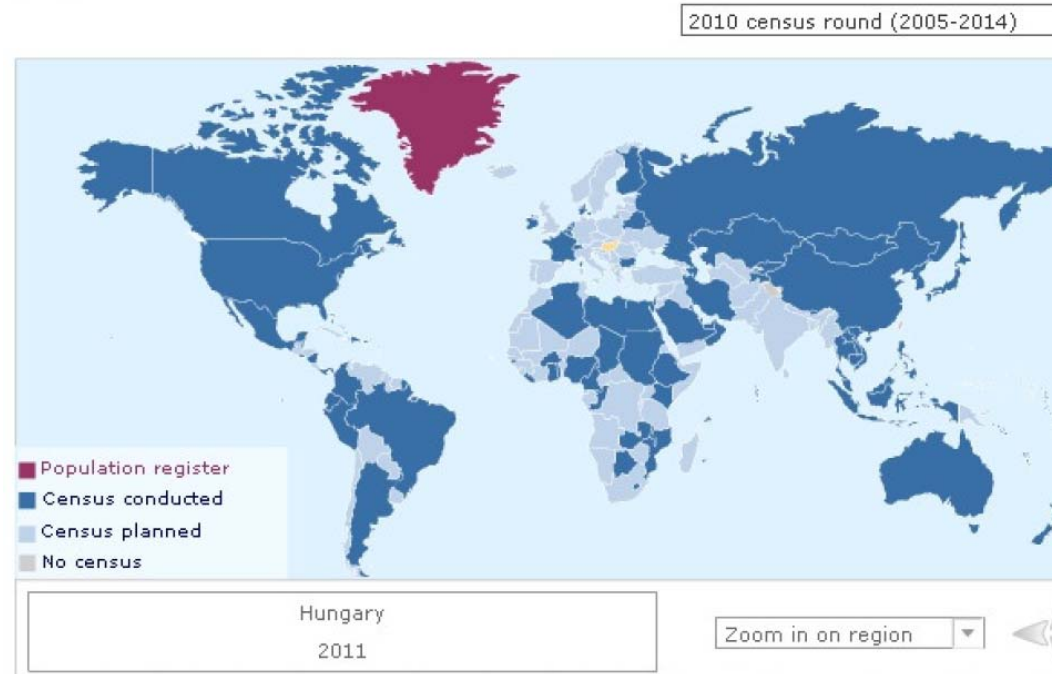
- 1890 - Punched cards and electric counting machines were used
- The technology was refined in 1900 and 1910
- During the war period, censuses were held in 1923, 1934 and 1939 (under foreign rule)
- 1951 and 1961 punched cards were still in use
- 1971, 1981 and 1991 electronic document reader was introduced
- 2001 more technical support (scanner, recognition software)



Item	Price	Quantity	Total
Standard 9	14.15	1	14.15
Slackoff	1.95	1	1.95
Smart Tire	8.20	1	8.20
Snowball	14.25	1	14.25
Sobieski	1.10	1	1.10

UN – Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census (Rev 2).

- http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&R_Rev2.pdf
- 442 pages



NOTE: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Legend:

- ◆ Core topic
- Core topic, derived
- Additional topic

Table 1
List of population census topics

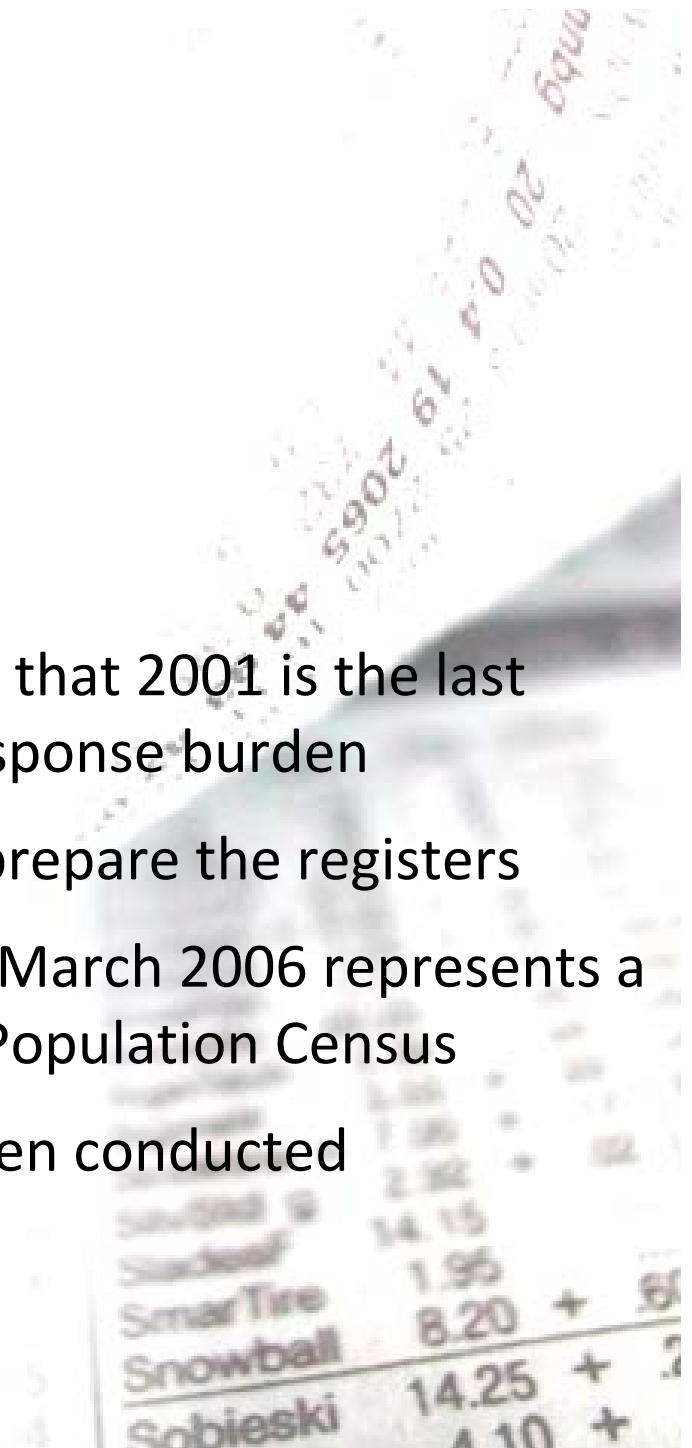
1. Geographical and internal migration characteristics (paras. 2.44–2.88)		
(a)	Place of usual residence (paras. 2.46–2.51)	◆
(b)	Place where present at time of census (paras. 2.52–2.56)	◆
(c)	Place of birth (paras. 2.57–2.63)	◆
(d)	Duration of residence (paras. 2.64–2.66)	◆
(e)	Place of previous residence (paras. 2.67–2.68)	◆
(f)	Place of residence at a specified date in the past (paras. 2.69–2.70)	◆
(g)	Total population (paras. 2.71–2.77)	□
(h)	Locality (paras. 2.78–2.80)	□
(i)	Urban and rural (paras. 2.81–2.88)	□
2. International migration characteristics (paras. 2.89–2.106)		
(a)	Country of birth (paras. 2.93–2.96)	◆
(b)	Citizenship (paras. 2.97–2.102)	◆
(c)	Year or period of arrival (paras. 2.103–2.106)	◆
3. Household and family characteristics (paras. 2.107–2.132)		
(a)	Relationship to head or other reference member of household (paras. 2.114–2.123)	◆
(b)	Household and family composition (paras. 2.124–2.131)	□
(c)	Household and family status (para. 2.132)	○
4. Demographic and social characteristics (paras. 2.133–2.167)		
(a)	Sex (para. 2.134)	◆
(b)	Age (paras. 2.135–2.143)	◆
(c)	Marital status (paras. 2.144–2.151)	◆
(d)	Religion (paras. 2.152–2.155)	○
(e)	Language (paras. 2.156–2.159)	○
(f)	Ethnicity (paras. 2.160–2.162)	○
(g)	Indigenous peoples (paras. 2.163–2.167)	○
5. Fertility and mortality (paras. 2.168–2.201)		
(a)	Children ever born alive (paras. 2.180–2.185)	◆
(b)	Children living (paras. 2.186–2.187)	◆
(c)	Date of birth of last child born alive (paras. 2.188–2.191)	◆

Topics to be investigated in population censuses

(d)	Births in the past 12 months (para. 2.189)	□
(e)	Deaths among children born in the past 12 months (para. 2.191)	□
(f)	Age, date or duration of first marriage (para. 2.192)	○
(g)	Age of mother at birth of first child born alive (para. 2.193)	○
(h)	Household deaths in the past 12 months (paras. 2.194–2.198)	◆
(i)	Maternal or paternal orphanhood (paras. 2.199–2.201)	○
6. Educational characteristics (paras. 2.202–2.230)		
(a)	Literacy (paras. 2.202–2.208)	◆
(b)	School attendance (paras. 2.209–2.214)	◆
(c)	Educational attainment (paras. 2.215–2.222)	◆
(d)	Field of education and educational qualifications (paras. 2.223–2.230)	○
7. Economic characteristics (paras. 2.231–2.349)		
(c)	Activity status (paras. 2.240–2.300)	◆
(e)	Occupation (paras. 2.301–2.305)	◆
(f)	Industry (paras. 2.306–2.309)	◆
(g)	Status in employment (paras. 2.310–2.321)	◆
(h)	Time worked (paras. 2.322–2.329)	○
(j)	Income (paras. 2.330–2.334)	○
(k)	Institutional sector of employment (paras. 2.335–2.336)	○
(l)	Employment in the informal sector (paras. 2.337–2.341)	○
(m)	Informal employment (paras. 2.342–2.345)	○
(n)	Place of work (paras. 2.346–2.349)	○
8. Disability characteristics (paras. 2.350–2.380)		
	Disability status (paras. 2.351–2.352)	◆
9. Agriculture (paras. 2.381–2.390)		

Register-based census.

- Initial point
 - 2000 the government has decided, that 2001 is the last census with questionnaires and response burden
 - Statistics Austria had 10 years for prepare the registers
 - Register-based Census Act of 16th March 2006 represents a turning point in the history of the Population Census
 - Test census in 2006 has already been conducted (successful)



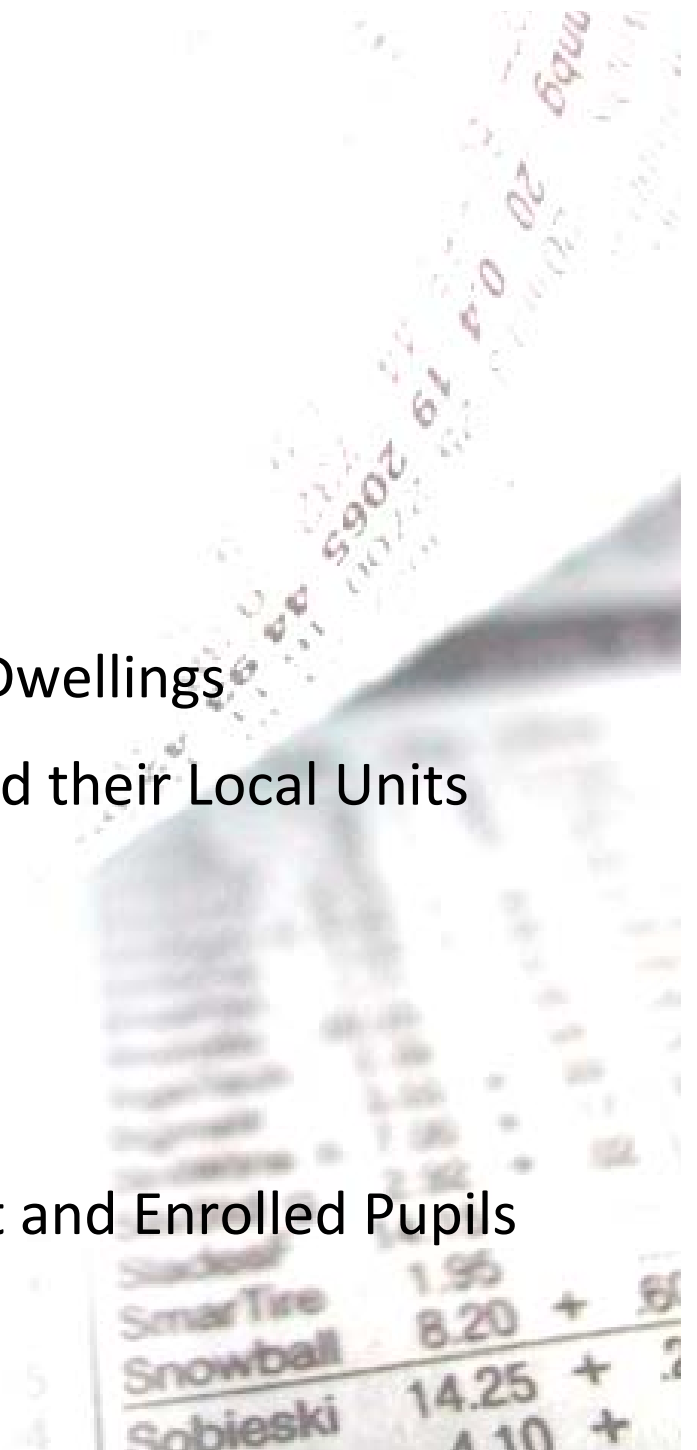
SmartTire	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	14.25
Sobieski	4.10	+	4.10

Register-based censuses ...

- ... are being conducted instead of conventional censuses, because
 - they are less expensive
 - the data is available sooner
 - there is no response burden anymore
 - a lot of the information needed is available in the different registers
 - can be conducted every 5 years

Base Register.

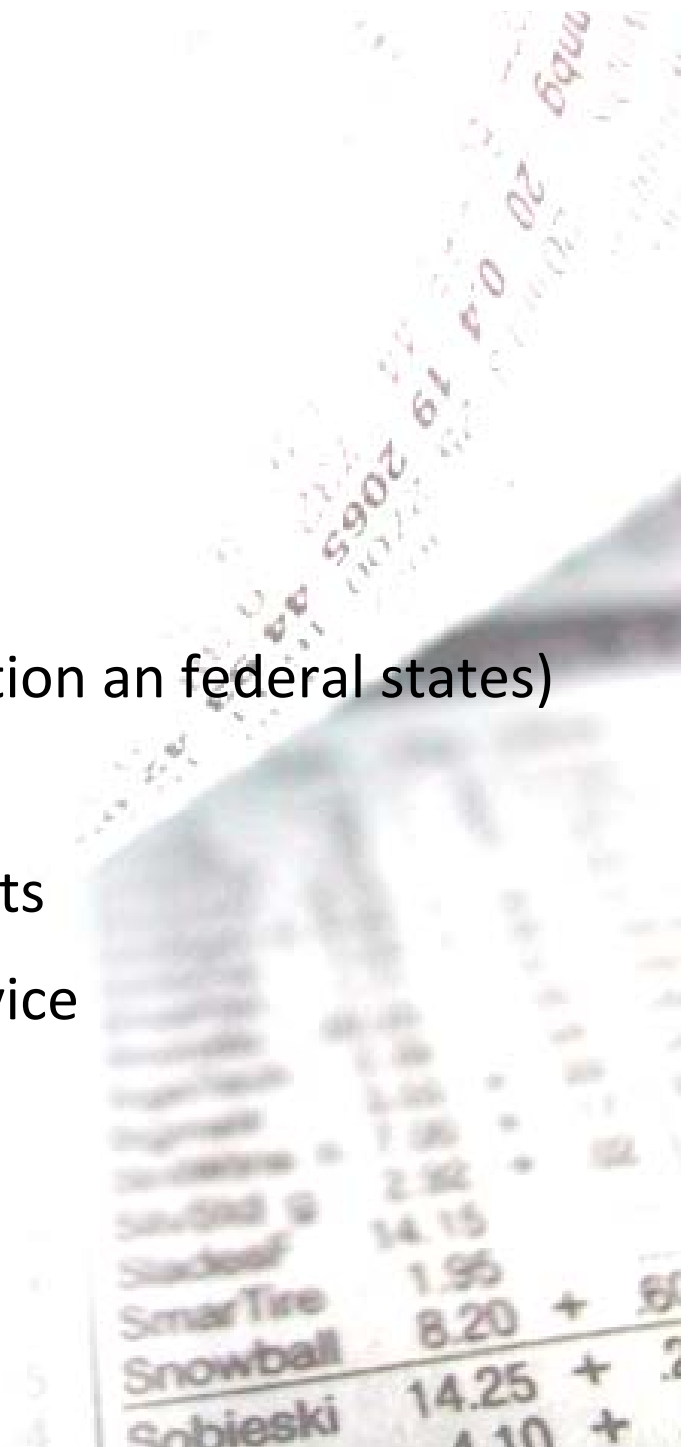
- Central Population Register
- Housing Register of Buildings and Dwellings
- Business Register of Enterprises and their Local Units
- Central Social Security Register
- Tax Register
- Unemployment Register
- Register of Educational Attainment and Enrolled Pupils



SmartTire	1.95	+	8.20
Snowball	8.20	+	14.25
Sobieski	14.25	+	4.10

Comparision Register

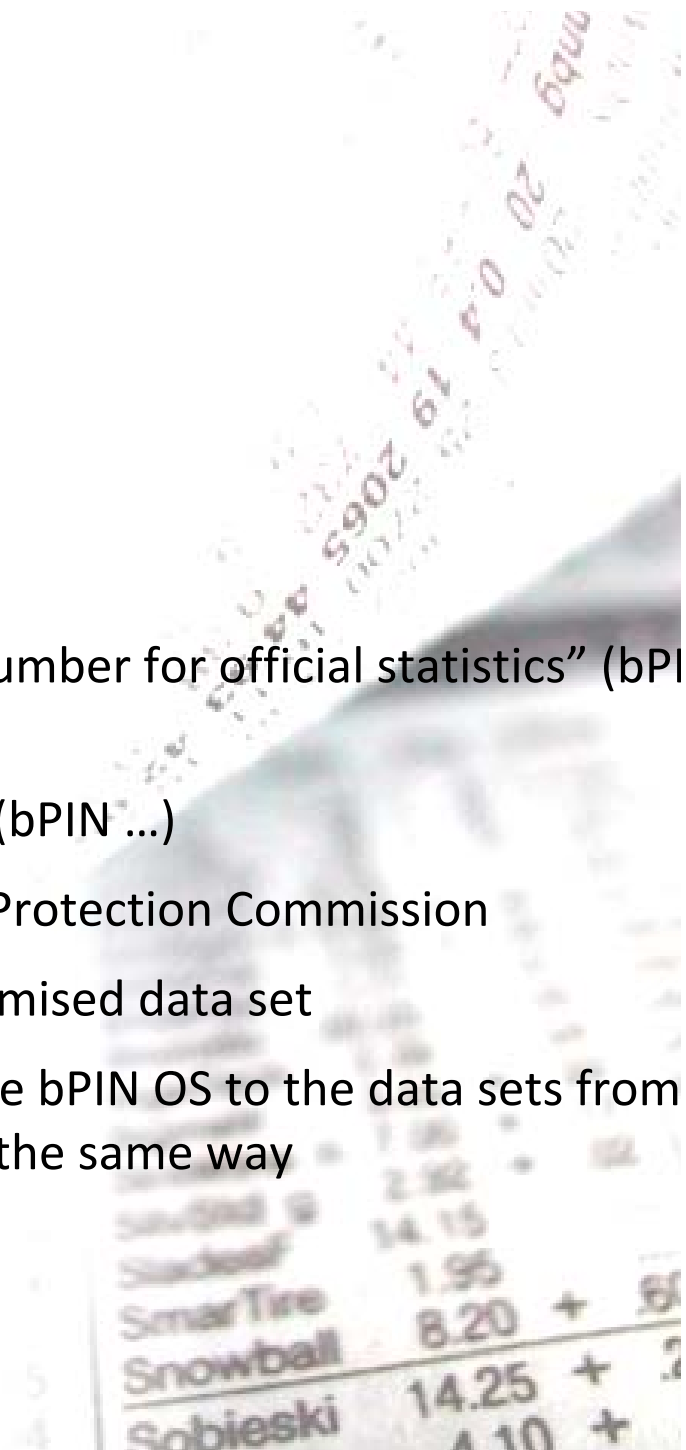
- Child Allowance Register
- Register of public servants (federation an federal states)
- Central Foreigner Register
- Register of Social Welfare Recipients
- Register of Alternative Civilian Service
- Conscription Register
- Register of car owners



Smarte	20	0.4	19	2065	
SmartTire	14.15	1.95	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	3		
Sobieski	4.10	+			

Protection of Data Privacy.

- E-Government Law
 - "branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics" (bPIN OS)
 - own branch-specific PIN for every record (bPIN ...)
 - both are generated by the Austrian Data Protection Commission
 - Statistics Austria gets a completely anonymised data set
 - The data can be linked with the help of the bPIN OS to the data sets from other registers, which are anonymised in the same way



SmartTire	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	14.25
Sobieski	4.10	+	4.10

Relevance of Regional Statistics.



StatistikBurgenland



SmartTire	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	14.25
Sobieski	4.10	+	4.10

Relevance.

- Information for the Regional Government
- Data for science, students, media, ...
- Statistics act 2000 – Statistics Austria had to provide all data, Eurostat orders
- therefore many survey are compiled only as a Sample
- and so we have less information on regional level

ent

had to provide all

only as a Sample

gional level

mbg	20	0.4	19	2065	44	93
SmartTire	8.20	+	8			
Snowball	14.25	+	3			
Sobieski	4.10	+				

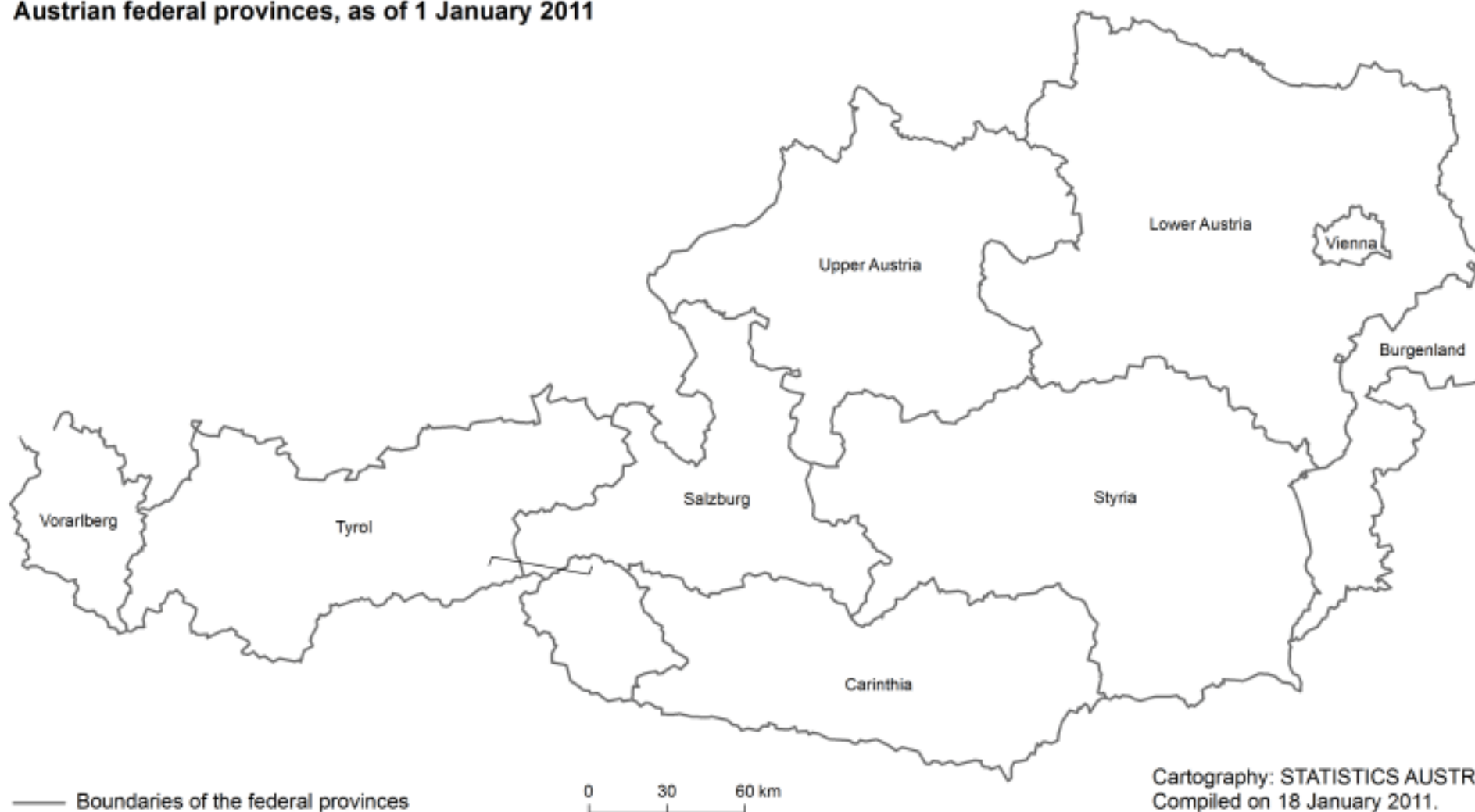
Item	Price	Quantity	Total
Standard 9	14.15	1	14.15
Slackoff	1.95	1	1.95
Smart Tire	8.20	1	8.20
Snowball	14.25	1	14.25
Sobieski	1.10	1	1.10

Regional Breakdown

- The most important are:
 - NUTS - Unit
 - Federal States, Districts
 - Municipalities, Localities
 - Statistical Grids



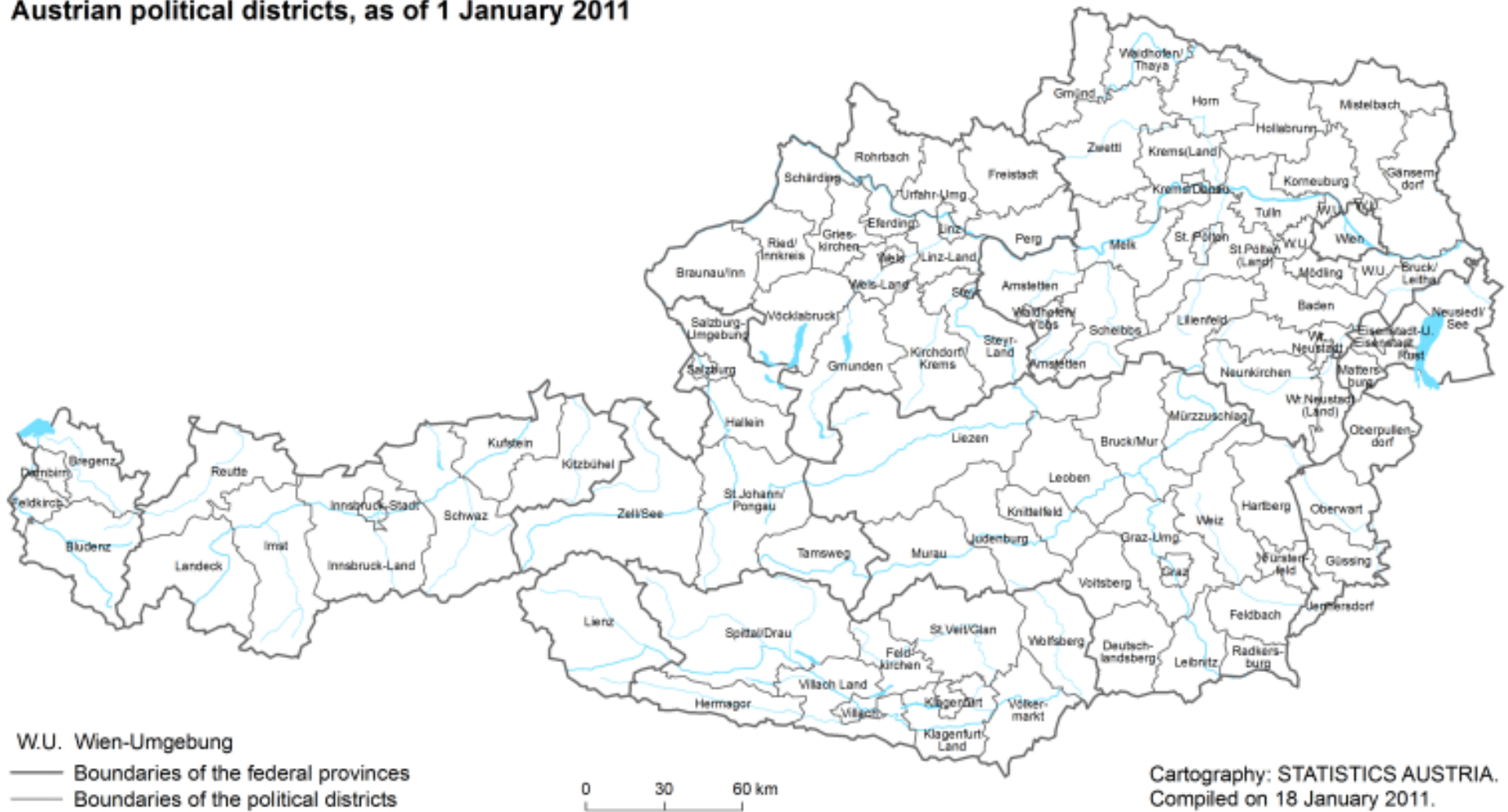
Austrian federal provinces, as of 1 January 2011



StatistikBurgenland

SmartTire	1.95	+	8.00
Snowball	8.20	+	3.00
Sobieski	14.25	+	3.00

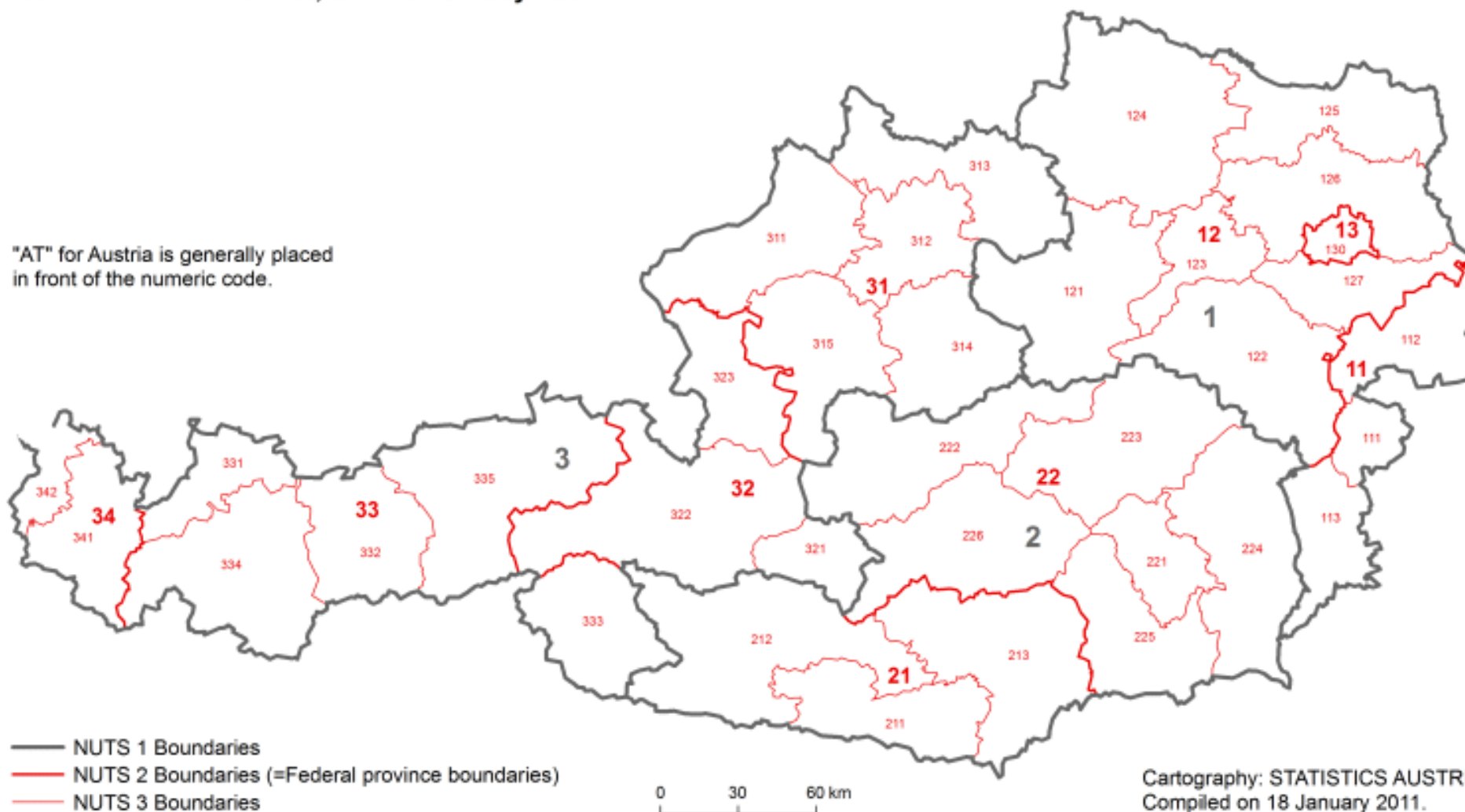
Austrian political districts, as of 1 January 2011



Snowball	14.25	+	3
Sobieski	4.10	+	
SmartTire	8.20	+	8
Sackel	1.95		
Sackel	14.15		
Sackel	2.25		

NUTS 3 units in Austria, as of 1 January 2011

"AT" for Austria is generally placed in front of the numeric code.



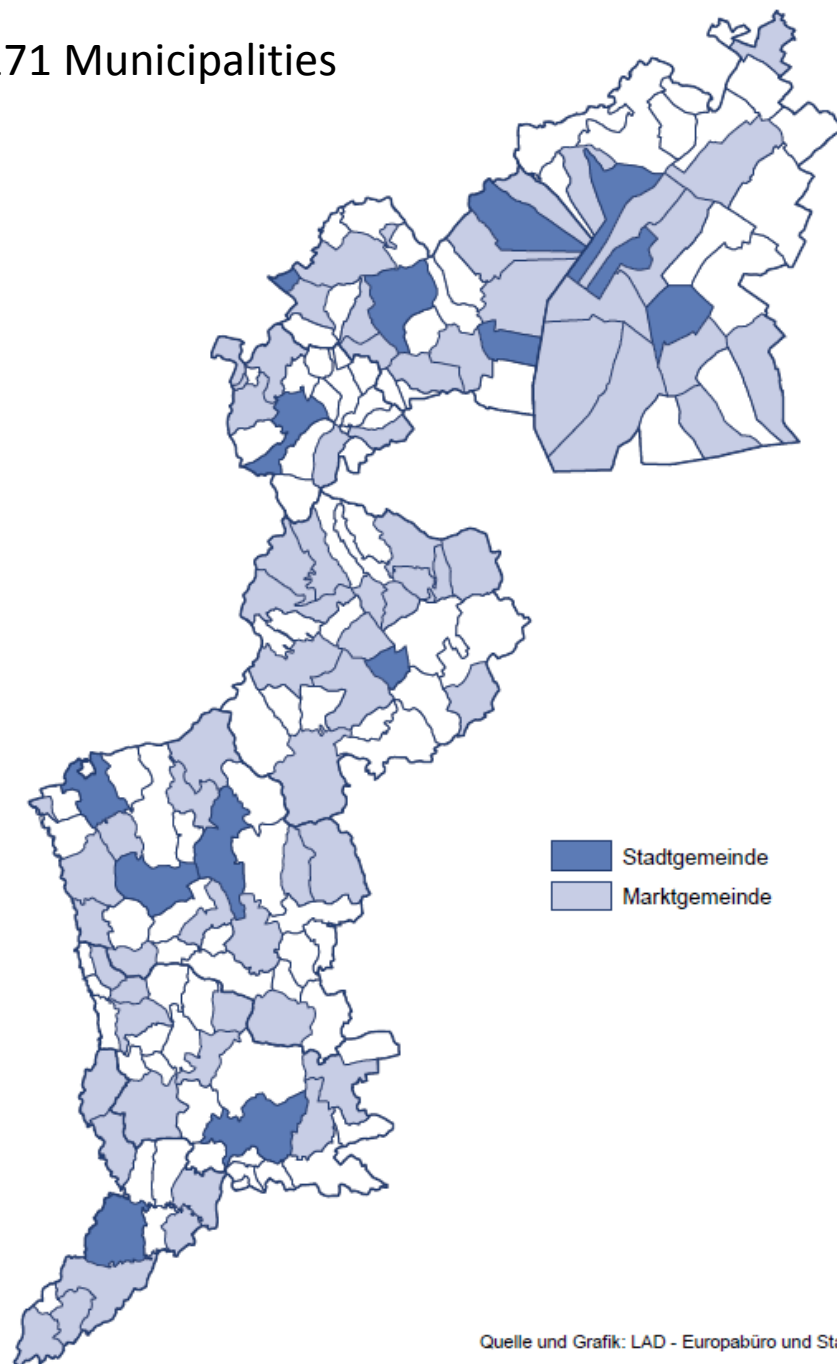
SmartTire	1.95	+	8.00
Snowball	8.20	+	3.00
Sobieski	14.25	+	3.00

NUTS-Definition

	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
•NUTS 1	7.000.000	3.000.000
•NUTS 2	3.000.000	800.000
•NUTS 3	800.000	150.000



171 Municipalities

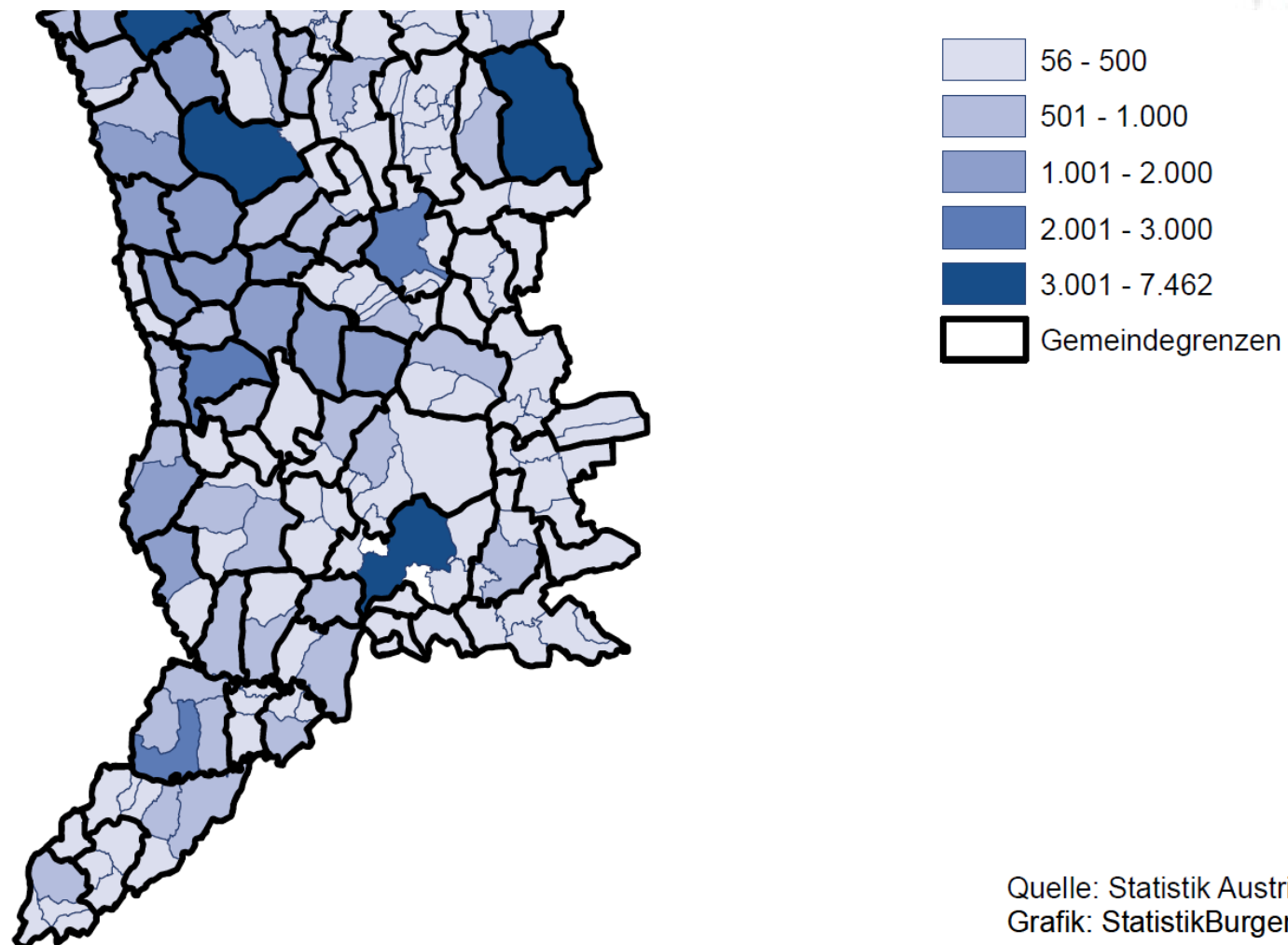


StatistikBurgenland

Quelle und Grafik: LAD - Europabüro und Statistik



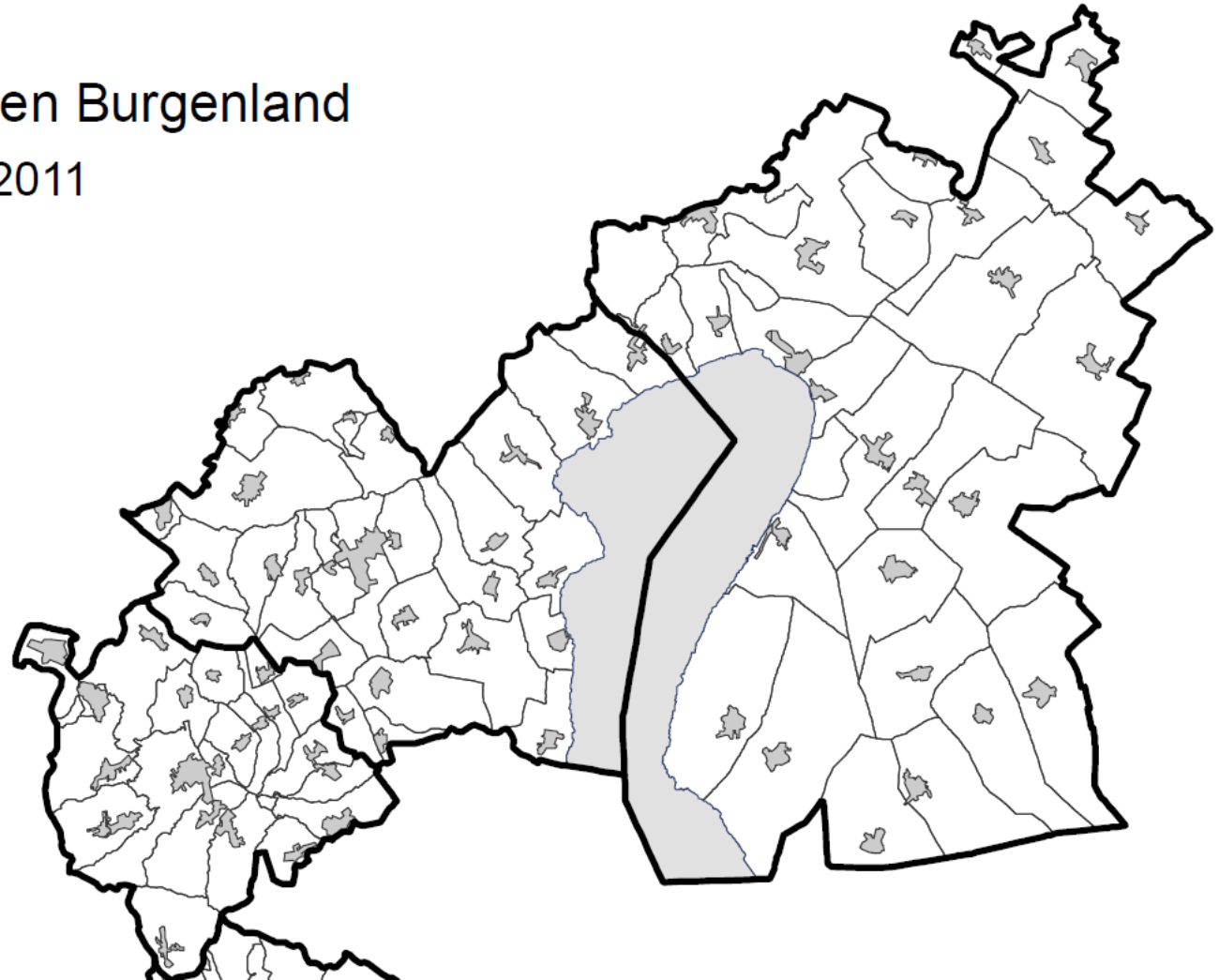
318 Localities



Localities and Residential Areas

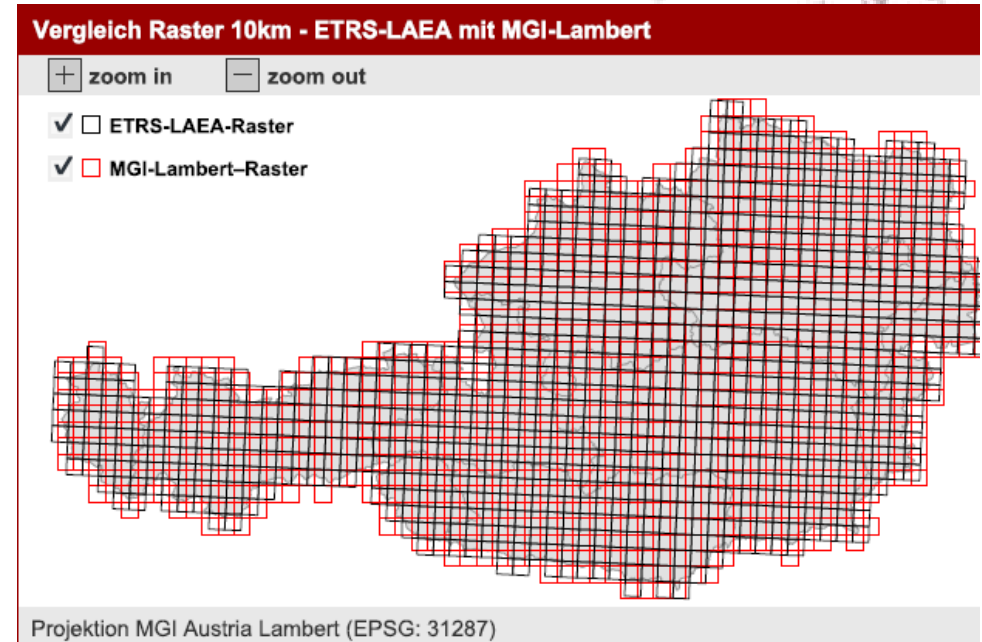
Ortschaftsgrenzen Burgenland

Gebietsstand 1.1.2011



Stacker	1.95	+	8
Smartire	8.20	+	8
Snowball	14.25	+	3
Sobieski	4.10	+	

- Statistical Grids
 - 10.000m, 5.000m
 - 1.000m, 2.000m
 - 500m, 250m, 100m

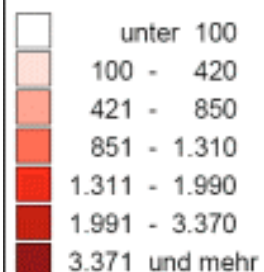


SmartTire	8.20	+	8.20
Snowball	14.25	+	14.25
Sobieski	4.10	+	4.10

Wohnbevölkerung 2001

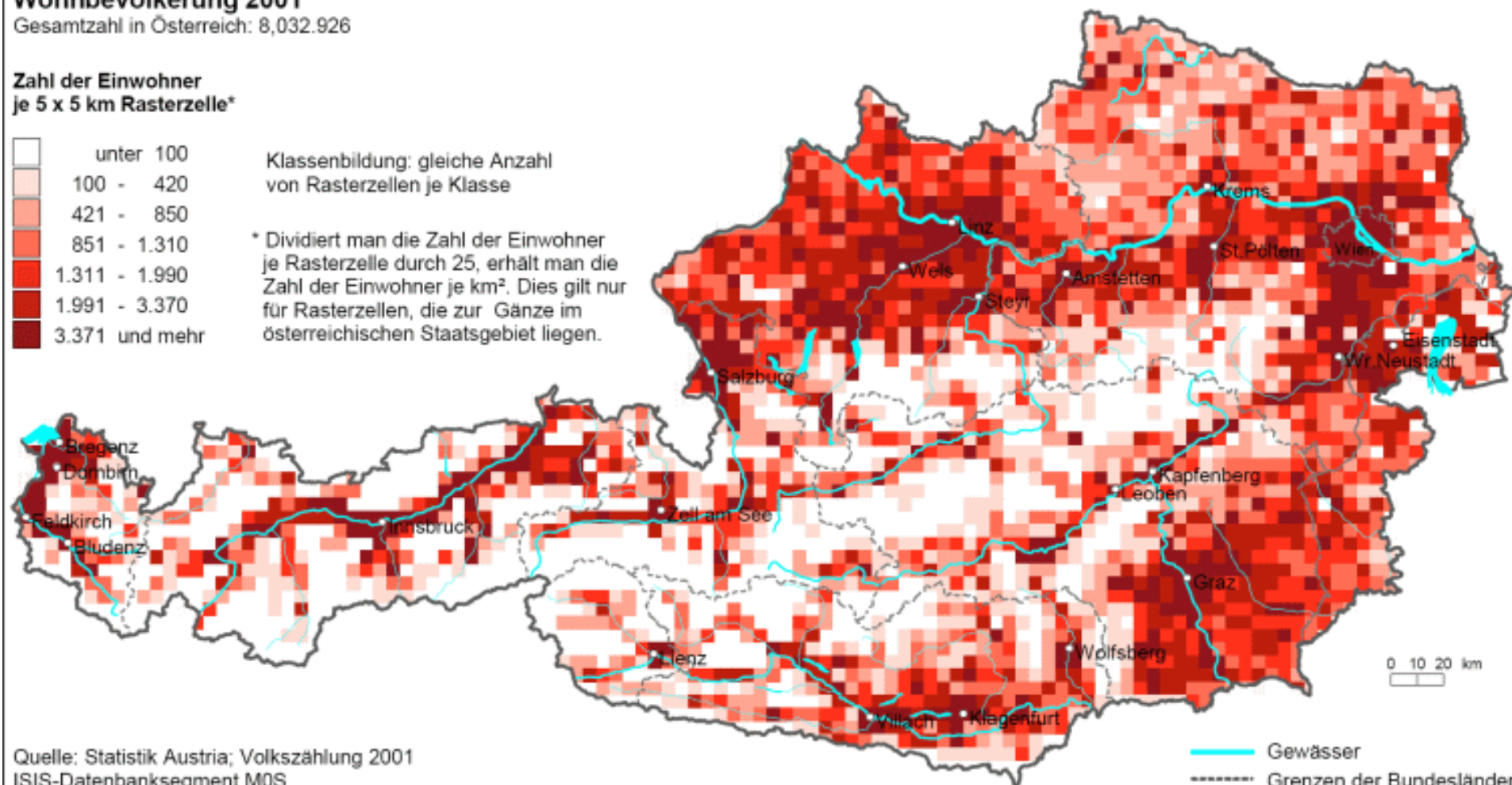
Gesamtzahl in Österreich: 8,032.926

Zahl der Einwohner
je 5 x 5 km Rasterzelle*



Klassenbildung: gleiche Anzahl
von Rasterzellen je Klasse

* Dividiert man die Zahl der Einwohner
je Rasterzelle durch 25, erhält man die
Zahl der Einwohner je km². Dies gilt nur
für Rasterzellen, die zur Gänze im
österreichischen Staatsgebiet liegen.



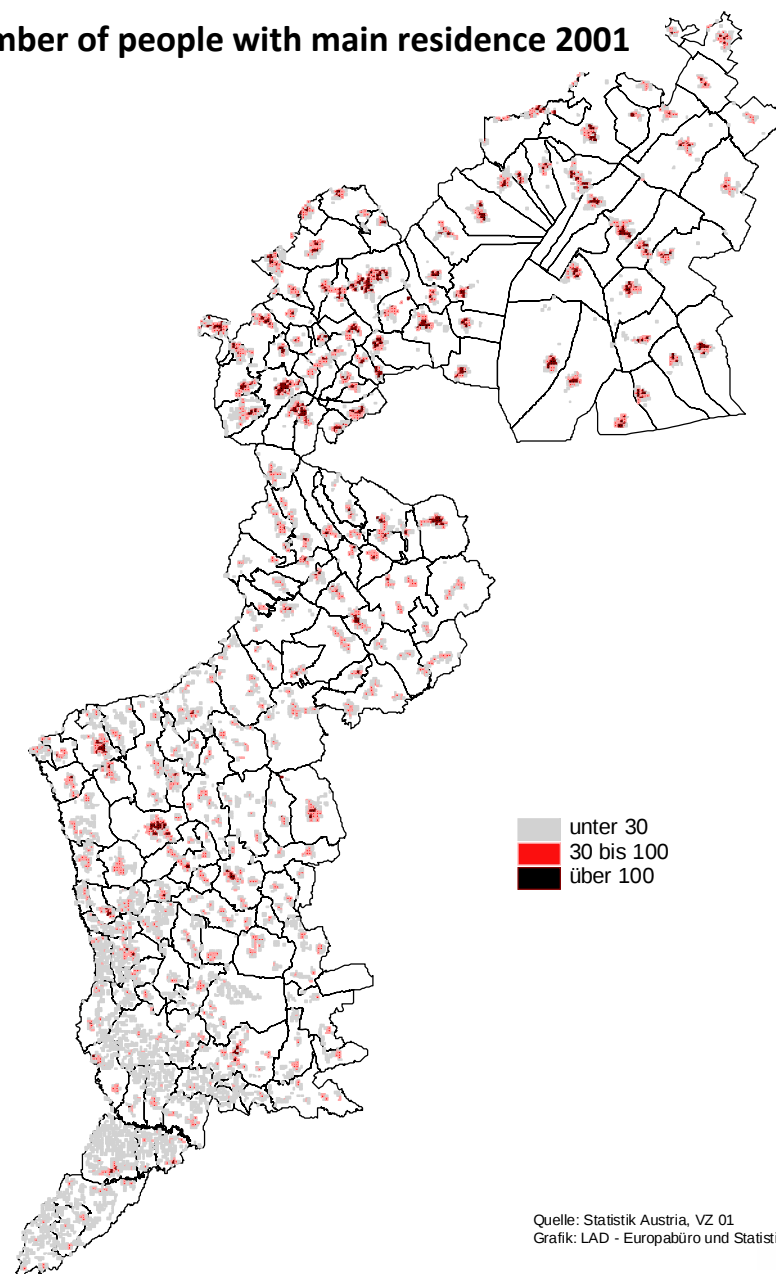
Quelle: Statistik Austria; Volkszählung 2001
ISIS-Datenbanksegment M0S



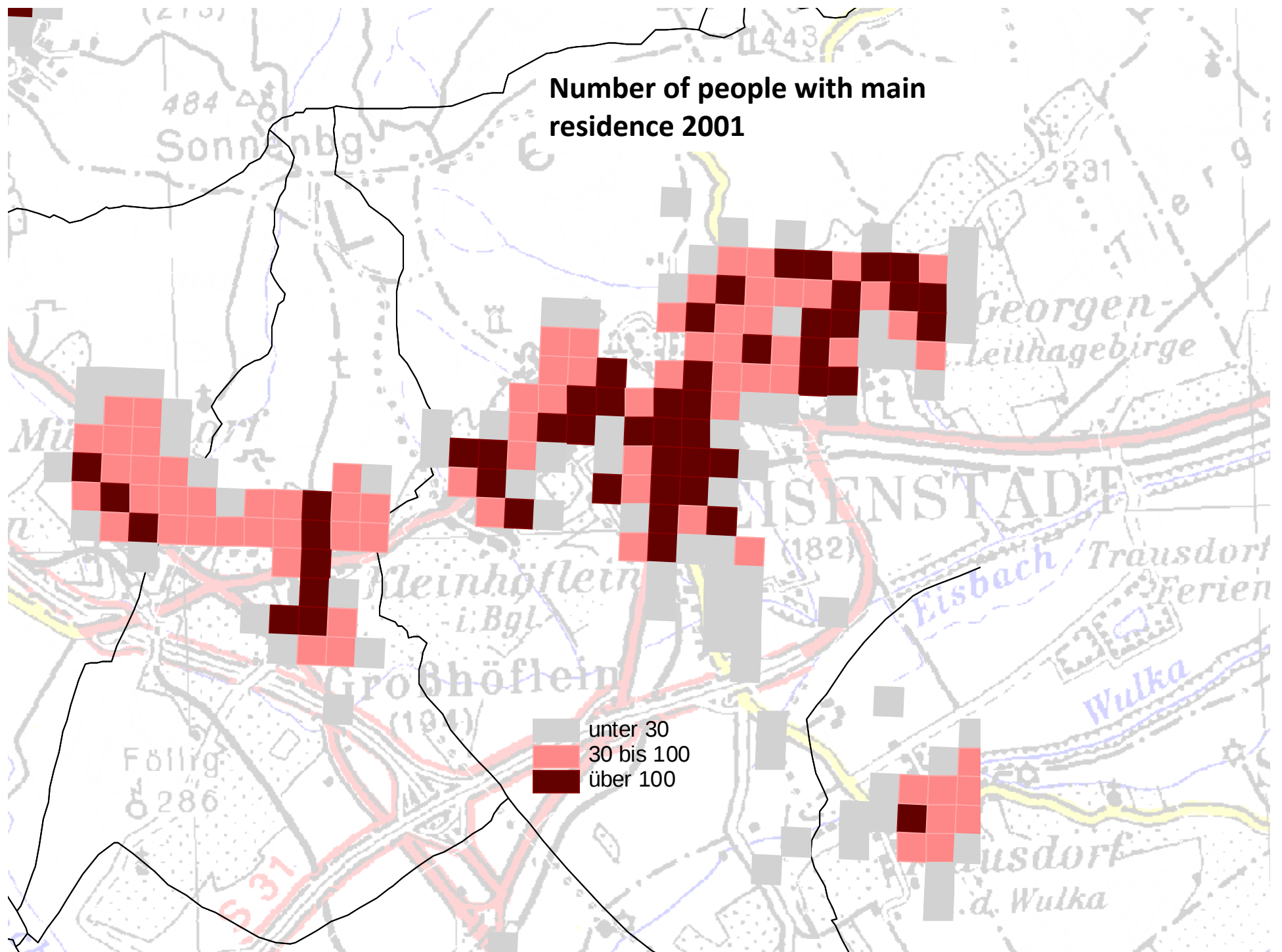
StatistikBurgenland

Smart Tire	1.95	
Snowball	8.20	+
Sobieski	14.25	+
	4.10	+

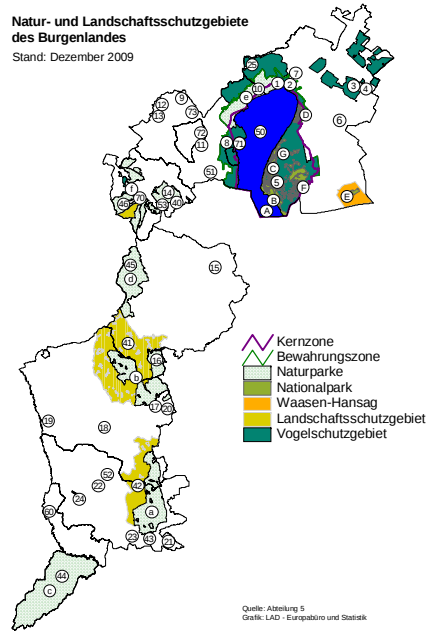
Number of people with main residence 2001



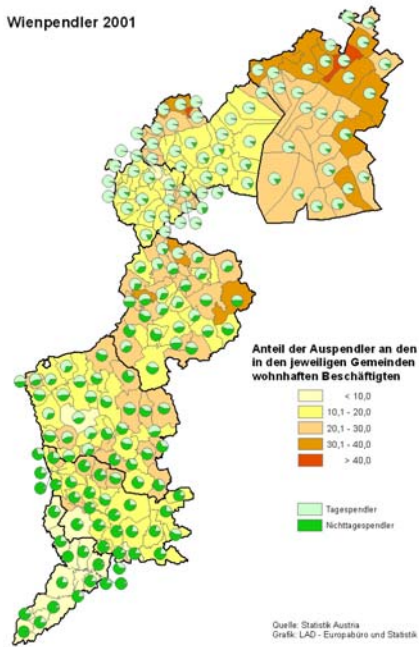
mbg	20	0.4	19	2065	44	93	42	84
SmartTire	8.20	+	8					
Snowball	14.25	+	3					
Sobieski	4.10	+						



Natur- und Landschaftsschutzgebiete
des Burgenlandes
Stand: Dezember 2009

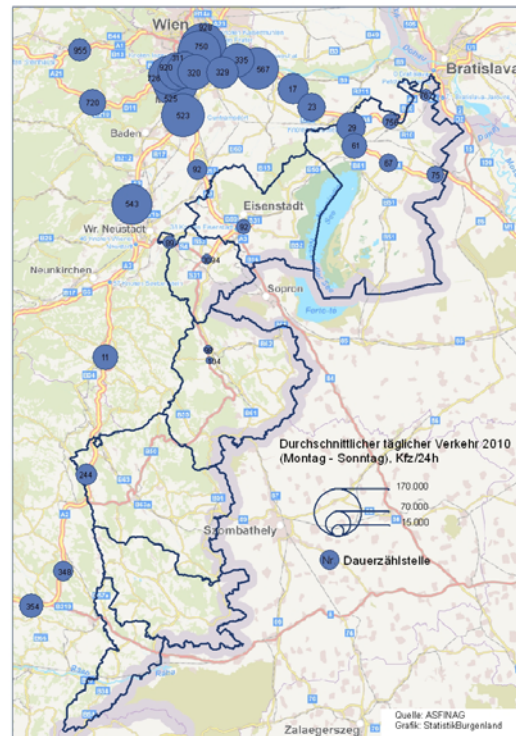
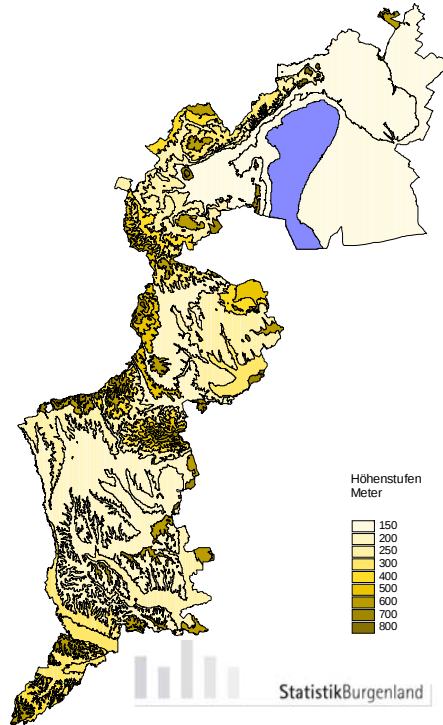
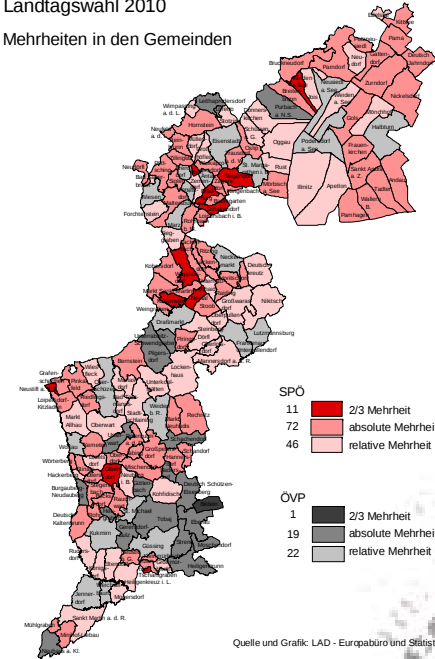


Wienpendler 2001



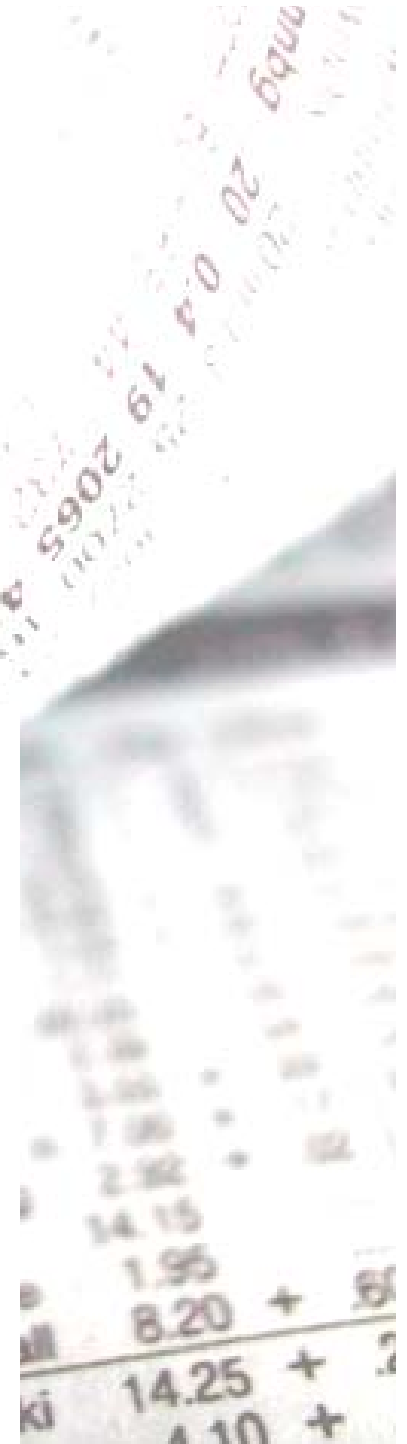
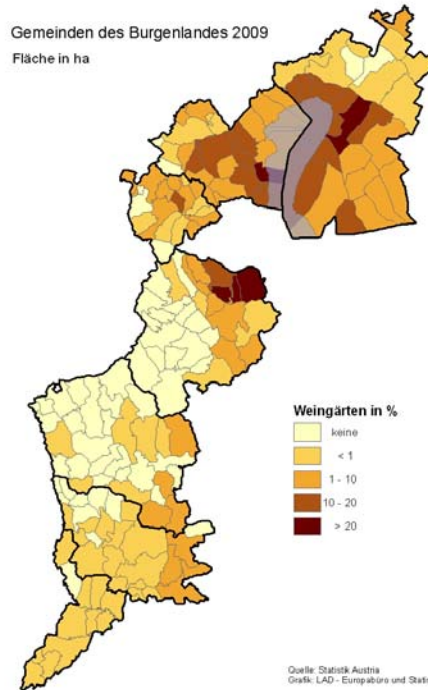
Landtagswahl 2010

Mehrheiten in den Gemeinden



Gemeinden des Burgenlandes 2009

Fläche in ha



Thank you!

Movie (5 min.)

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/surveys/register_based_census/index.html



The background image shows a document with a table. The table has several rows and columns. The visible text in the table includes:

SmartTire	1.95	+	8.20
Snowball	8.20	+	14.25
Sobieski	14.25	+	4.10