CENSUS PROCESS

2021
Planning

2022
Pilot tests
Experimental Census

2023
Address Census
CENSUS
1. CAWI Online self-enumeration
2. CAPI Personal Interview

2030
Register-based Census

Pilot Register-based census
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

DE JURE CENSUS
Enumeration of individuals as of where they usually reside

MULTIMODAL CENSUS
CAWI Online self-enumeration, CAPI Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing

UNIVERSAL COVERAGE
All people and homes within the national territory

FIELD STAFF
Hired as private employees

QUALITY CONTROL
New interviews on key variables

HYBRID TRAINING
Online and face-to-face.

CENSUS ASSESSMENT SURVEY
Coverage assessment
MULTIMODAL CENSUS

CAWI
Online self-enumeration

CAPI
Traditional interview, census taker visits homes to complete the digital questionnaire
01 DWELING
Type, materials, problems, source of water, electricity, etc.

02 HOUSEHOLD
Tenure, rooms used, hygienic service, kitchen, heating, waste, comfort and equipment.

03 POPULATION
General characteristics, relationship, marital status, migration, education, ICT use, work activity, fertility and mortality, disability.
PHASE I: CAWI

Who can fill the census form digitally?

- The entire population.
- They will need the electricity service account number (this number is georeferenced).
- The electricity public company covers 98% of the population.
- If they do not have electricity services, they can still get a code (from a census center).
PHASE II: CAPI

A door-to-door tour will be carried out in all homes in the country

- Census takers will visit addresses and request the digital census (CAWI) completion code.

- In case of visiting an address that did not choose to carry out the digital census, the face-to-face interview will be carried out at that time.
• Personal identification number (unique in the country)
• Gender identity
• Work from home
• Pets
• Solid waste disposal
• Adverse events in housing
Pilot Register-Based Census
Some definitions

**Totally register-based censuses:**
- Census questionnaires are not used to collect information.
- The cost of these operations is much lower than traditional censuses and combined censuses, since there are no field operations with census takers.

**Combined census:**
- In the combined censuses, the statistical results are generated using administrative records together with information captured in a field operation.
- This part of the operation can be carried out either with a sample of the population, through a broad questionnaire, or through the complete enumeration of the population using a shorter questionnaire with a few questions.
**Benefits**

- Lower cost.
  - Traditional census = USD 5 per person vs. record-based census = USD 0.10 per person.
- Faster.
- Fewer non-response issues.
- Less burden for informants.
- Possibility of making a continuous census every year.
- More flexible when faced with new information requirements.
- More dimensions for analysis.
  - Thanks to the (micro) integration with other records (population, activities) and surveys.
  - Integration with surveys to improve the lack of coverage of the records (informal activity) and secondary source of information.
- Reallocation of resources for innovation.
  - Resources devoted to field work in traditional censuses could be reallocated to innovation in the use of administrative records in censuses, improving data quality, and incorporating technology into record systems.

**Challenges**

- Differences in concepts and definitions (administrative vs. statistical).
- Dependency of public authorities on duty.
- Opportunity of administrative records.
- Different reference periods of administrative records.
- Sub-coverage: unrecorded cases (informality, minors, certain strata and other cases).
- Over-coverage: cases that remain in the records when they should have been removed or written off (logical). (migration, closure of companies, etc.).
**PILOT REGISTER-BASED CENSUS**

Coverage and quality

- Evaluate the coverage (both of the universe and of the variables) and quality.

Gap

- Establish the current gap between the traditional census and records. Compare both sources.

Identity card

- Need to ask for the identity card (IC) number in the census form (for the union of cases with RR.AA)

Annual updates

- Starting point for annual updates of census information.
Register-based pilot census

Population Administrative Records
- SIIAS (MIDES)
- Births and deaths
- Migrations
- MSP
- BPS
- MTSS
- Education

Population Statistical Registry
- ETL: Extraction, Transformation, Integration and Data Upload.

Administrative Records of Addresses
- IDE
- UTE
- Building permits
- Satellite images

Statistical Registry of Properties
- Geographic database (GIS)
- Cadastre
- Land occupation-use
- Property registration

Addresses (IDE)
- Pre-census, census

Censuses
- ETI: Extraction, Transformation, Integration and Data Upload.
Unique Address System of Uruguay (IDE)
Timeline

- **2021**: Compilation of administrative sources. Processes of Extraction, Transformation, Integration and Loading of data.
- **2022**: Pilot census based on administrative records.
- **2023**: 2023 Census Annual Updates.
- **2024**: Record-based or combined census.

- Evaluate quality and coverage (both of the universe and of the variables).
- Establish the current gap between the traditional census and records. Compare both sources.
- Prepare a plan for the register-based census (2030 census round).
¡THANK YOU!

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