



2023 Population and Housing Census and use of administrative registers

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Background



The Chilean National Institute of Statistics was created in 1843.

Its work includes numerous censuses, surveys and studies of the national reality.

Currently, INE provides the country with more than 70 quality indicators on a wide range of topics including employment, prices, population, culture, public safety, economy and other relevant aspects for public policy decision making.

The current challenges are to generate governance and data management frameworks as well as to reinforce the leading role of the National Statistical System.

Strategic Planning 2018-2022 prioritize the statistical use of administrative records in its strategic axis.

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2023 Population and Housing Census

News about Census 2023



De Jure Census

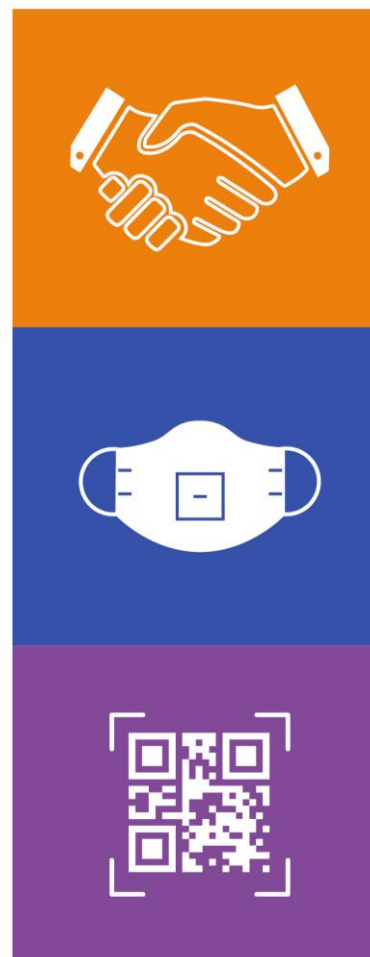
The 2023 Population and Housing Census will have the "de jure" modality, that is, it will be carried out over 12 weeks.

Registration in habitual residence

The questionnaire will be applied in the habitual residence of the persons, that is, in the place where they have stayed at least six months and one day during the last year or intend to stay that amount of time.

Intercultural Participation

Organizations of indigenous communities and Chilean Afro-descendant communities, have participated and will important and an active actors in the entire census process.



Recruitment of census collectors

Given the extension of the operation, field personnel will be hired for field work throughout the country.

COVID-19 Prevention

The entire Census project has been designed considering the Covid-19 prevention protocols established by the Ministry of Health to ensure people's health.

Security

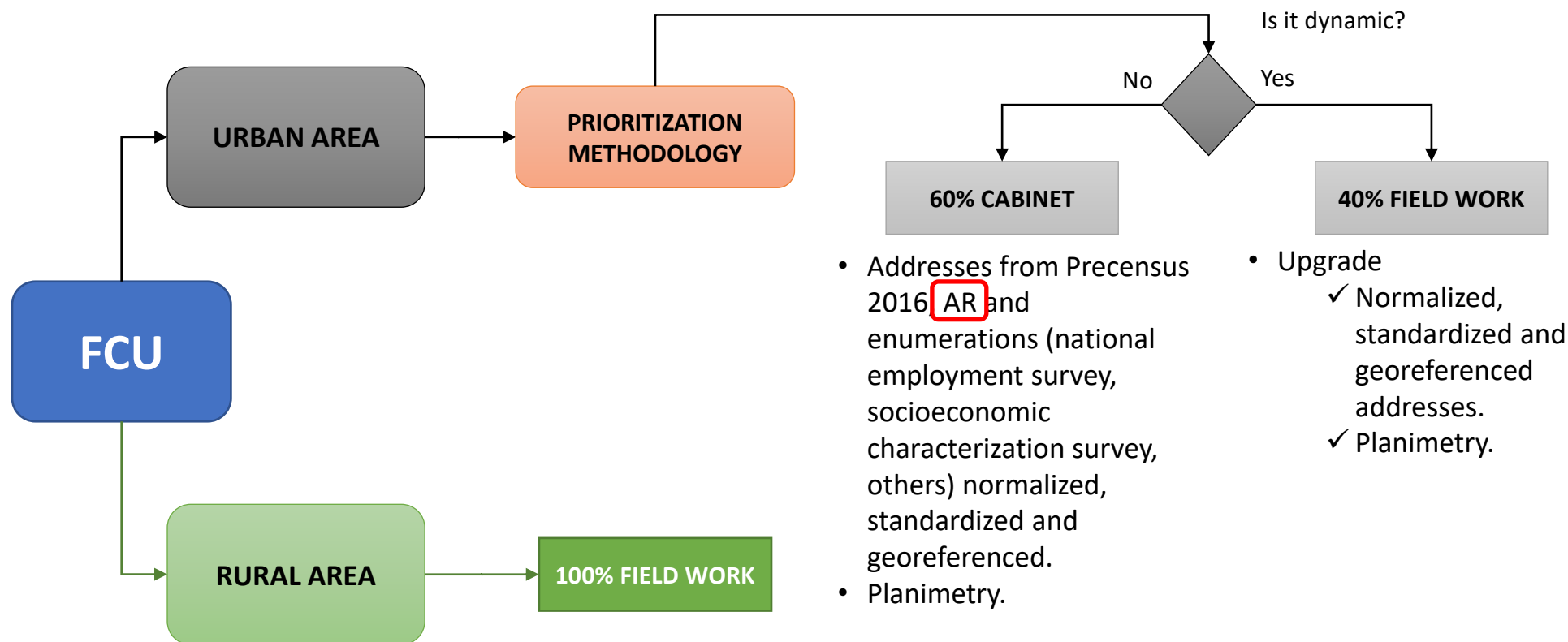
People will be able to verify the identity of census interviewers through the "Verify your census interviewers" tool, available at our website

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas.

Focused Cartographic Update

Traditional precensus will be replaced by a Focused Cartographic Update process (FCU). Field data collection will be carried out during 2022 using mobile capture devices (tablets) and will be complemented with data from **administrative records (AR)** in cabinet.

ACF: It is the cartographic verification and update process (planimetry, dwellings, list of addresses and directory) carried out both in cabinet and field work, focused on urban areas prioritized according to its dynamism.



Prioritization Methodology

- Allows the identification of dynamic areas between the 2017 Census and the current situation (urban area).
- Based on the marking of 14 binary variables (1/0), such as "new blocks" and "FRC incorporation". Multipurpose and versatile.
- Allows adding or removing variables.
- Consider the areas of number of buildings, content (addresses, directory) plus traceability.

Up-to-date cartographic update (ACON)



ACON blocks (urban prioritization).

Geographic base Precensus 2016



- Geometry.
- Dwellings.

Geographical data base Census 2017



- Geometry.
- Dwellings

Subdivision plans



- Dwellings outside the certified area.
- Other background.

Final Reception Certificates (FRC)



- Certifications of the period.

Databases of previous enumerations



- Enumeration samples from surveys such as: SENDA, ENUSC, ENUT, CASEN, among others.

Cartographic database of camps



- Ministry of Housing.
- Housing Foundation (TECHO).

Freely available satellital images



- Google Earth.
- Bing.

Challenges about the use of administrative sources

1

The impact of COVID-19 pandemic has shown the importance of **exploring the use of administrative sources** to enhance and complement data collection processes.

2

The **statistical population register (SPR) becomes relevant** as a “systematized and indexed collection of individual records for every resident of the country. Where developed and functioning, it serves as the basis for the compilation of official statistics and as a master sample frame for designing and running statistical surveys” (UN, 2021)

3

Legal framework and coordination within the National Statistical System are crucial for the development of an SPR and its regular updates once it has been implemented. Legal framework also must **ensure a statistical purpose** and the use solely for **compiling aggregate statistics**, in which case it would not contravene the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.



THANKS
GRACIAS

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