



Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

2021 Census in the Republic of Serbia

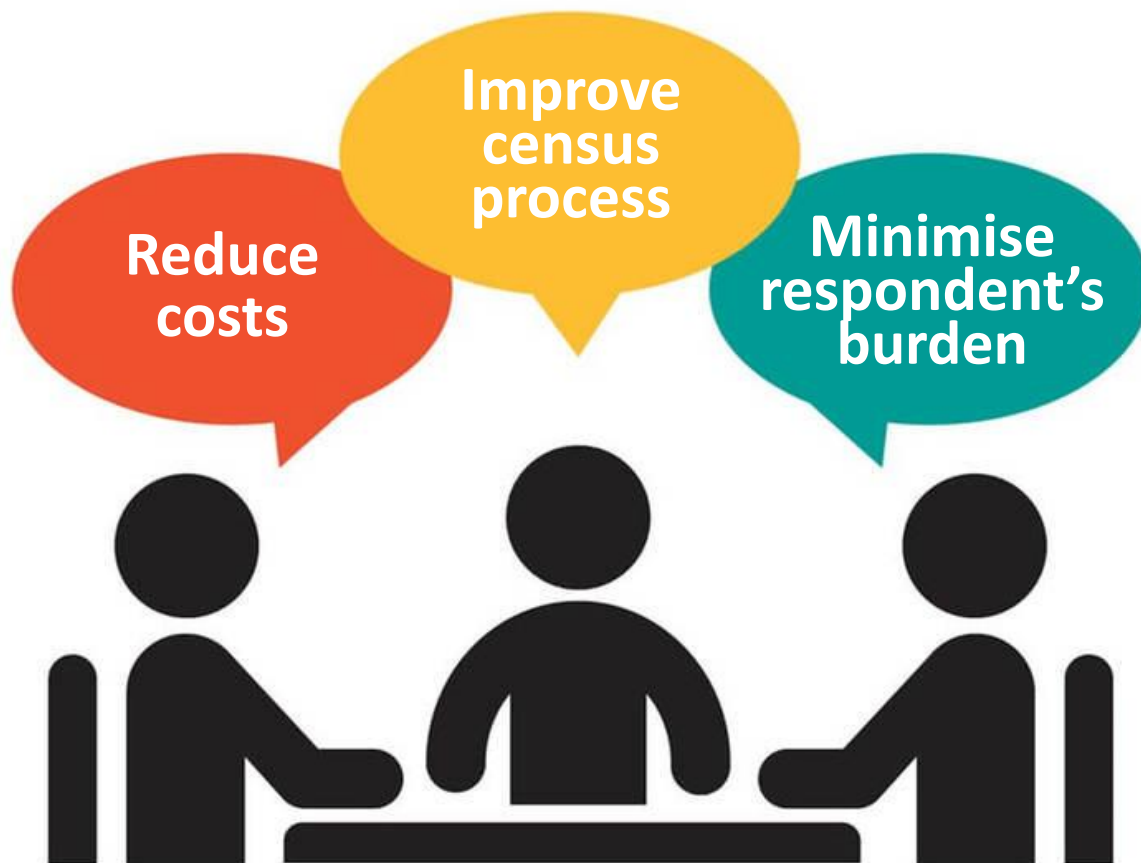
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Belgrade
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The 2011 Census – the basics

- 1-15 October 2011 (Census day 30. September 2011)
- Traditional census
- Paper questionnaire, door-to-door enumeration
- About 45,000 direct participants
(enumerators, instructors, members of census commissions, operators, etc.)
- 300 t of printed material
- 12 000 000 census forms
- Optical character reading data capture – OCR
(data processing – 500 operators/7 months/in 2 shifts)
- Data dissemination started one year after data collection

What to do in the future?



Detailed comparative analysis of census methods

- Register based census
- Traditional census – new data collecting methods
 - *Self-enumeration (CAWI)*
 - *Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI)*

Researching: Register based census

During 2014/2015 (IPA 2012 MB): Assessment of possibilities to use administrative registers as the data sources and to conduct register based census in the 2020 Census round

Main findings:

- Key administrative sources are not established
(Population register, Register of buildings and dwellings, Register of education...)
- Address register is not complete and updated
- Limitations in coverage and quality
- Administrative sources cannot provide all core variables
- Data on ethnicity and religious affiliation are necessary for implementing national laws and other legal acts concerning realization of ethnic minorities rights
- Classifications and definitions are not mutually compliant

- ✓ **No adequate conditions for conducting register based census**
- ✓ Existing administrative registers can be used in different stages of the census process

Plans for the 2021 Census

- ✓ Traditional census – **April 2021**
- ✓ Data collection using modern technologies
CAPI or **CAPI+CAWI** (final decision after the Pilot)



Expected benefits:

- Reduced number of enumerators (15-16 000 enumerators - better selection and training of candidates - Less people, more training days, a lot of practice)
 - Automatic data capture – Reduced data processing period – Earlier dissemination
 - Improved data quality – Logical control as part of the application – Reduction of errors made by enumerators
 - Monitoring the coverage of census units
 - Monitoring the field work
- ✓ Census Law – adoption of the Law by the end of 2019

2021 Census – Challenges

1. Financial resources for implementation of the Census

IPA 2018 National

- Population Census (2021)
- Census of Agriculture (2021)
- European Health Interview Survey - EHIS (2019)
- MICS (2019)

2. Procurement of equipment

- Timely procurement (18 000 laptops)
- Adequate performances defined 3 years in advance

3. To collect ID numbers (JMBG) of all persons

Key for linking census data with data from administrative registers

4. Good planning and organization

Risk management – plan A, B, C...

2021 Census – Challenges

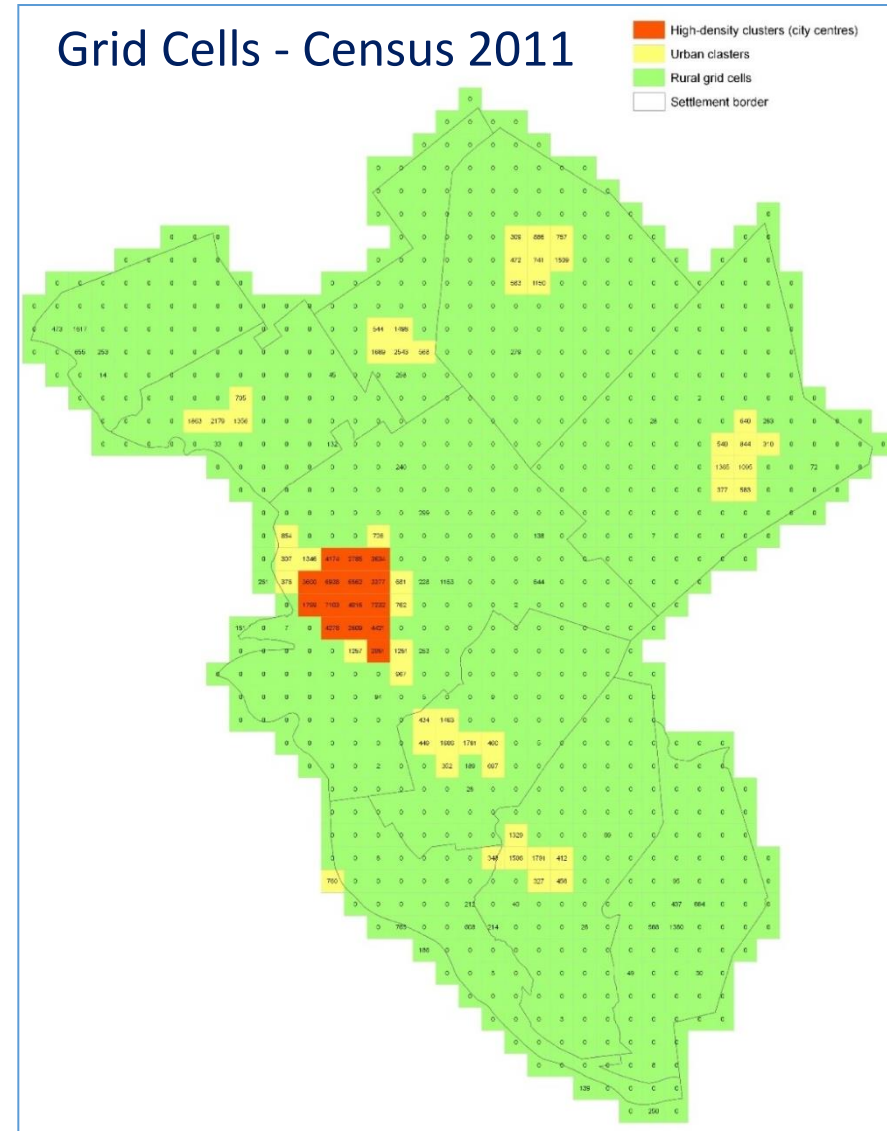
5. Link between census and geospatial data

- To provide coordinates of all buildings

Imperative of the 2021 Census!

Goals

- To disseminate a limited set of census data at the level of 1km² grid
- Degree of urbanization – three levels of urban/rural classification based on population distribution



2019 Pilot Census

- **Implementation**
 - April 2019 (referent day 31 March 2019)
- **Sample frame**
 - 260 Enumeration areas
 - 85 localities/enumerators, 3 EAs per enumerator, in average
 - 20 000 households
 - 50 000 persons
- **Data collection CAWI + CAPI**
 - CAWI 1-7 April (outsourcing) – only in the biggest cities
 - CAPI 8-30 April (laptops)
- **PES – 15 Enumeration areas**
- **Funded from the IPA 2015 MB**

Innovations – Preparation of maps in electronic form

Sketches

2002



Paper orthophoto maps

2011



Electronic maps

2021



- Downloading all available data
- Updating data on the field (number of dwellings in the building, address)

Innovations – distribution of enumerators-allocation of EAs

- Especially convenient for rural areas - field configuration, roads, size of the territory ...

2011 Census
Population:

150

Housing units:

68

Households:

54



Innovations – linkage of census and geospatal data and monitoring of coverage, CAPI



Electronic questionnaire

Municipality	Settlement	Enumeration area
70181 Novi Beograd	791067 Beograd	0987
Street	House number	Coordinates
Bulevar Nikole Tesle	41	N: 4964113 E: 454062

Data on coordinates can be used for updating Address register

Activities - towards register based census after 2021

- E-government: improvement of existing and establishment of new administrative sources
 - improvement of the Address Register
 - establishment and development of the Central Population Register
 - establishment of the Register of education system, etc.
- SORS experts are involved in the activities at the state level
(WG for upgrading Address register, WG for establishing and developing Central population register...)

Activities towards register based census after 2021

- Data from the 2021 Census will be used for establishment of the **Statistical Population Register**
SPR is going to be updated from all available administrative registers and used for other surveys
- Intensive work in cooperation with state authorities, to create the conditions for the register based census after 2021
 - Comparison** – Census data with the data from administrative sources in order to assess the administrative registers: availability, coverage, content, quality...
 - Road map** (based on the main findings from the previous activity) – Concrete targets and necessary steps which all relevant bodies should accomplish
 - Action plan** – Identifying all public administration bodies relevant for enabling register based census and defining tasks and deadlines



Thank you
for your attention

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