

# Source of population data

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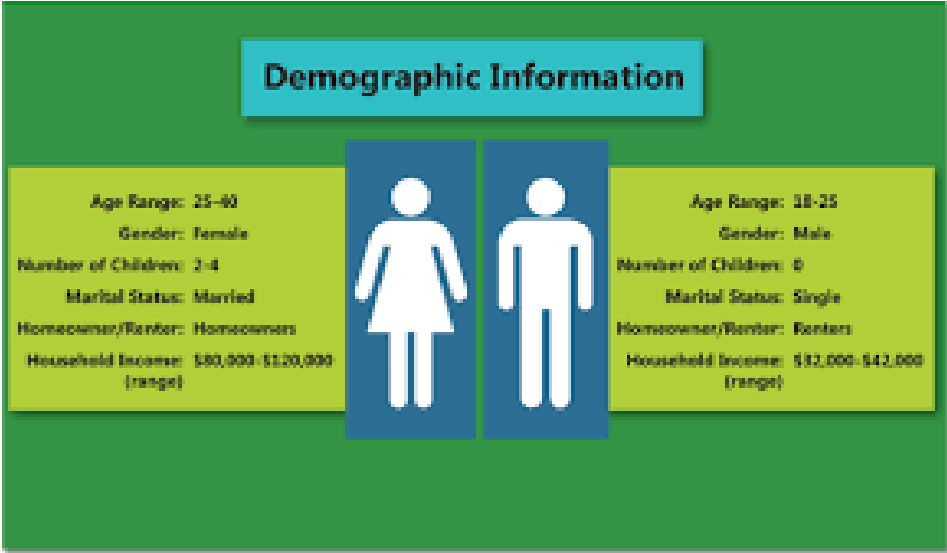
CHAPTER 2



# Introduction

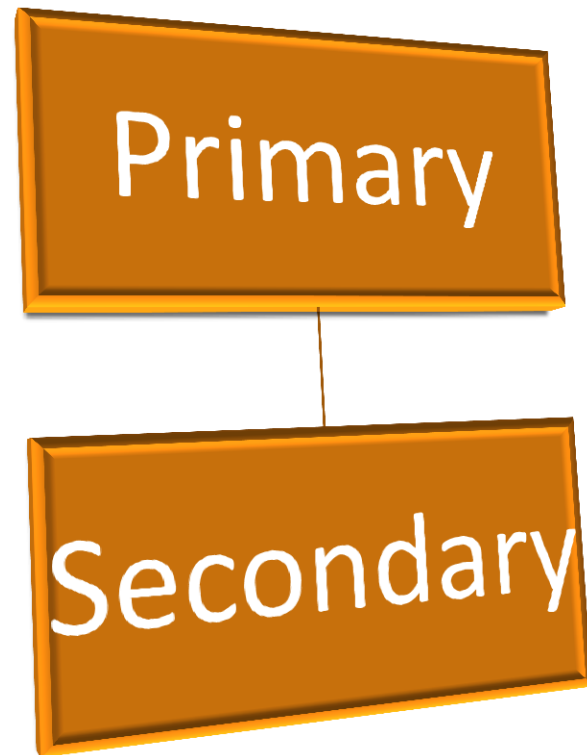
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Data on  
the  
population



*Information about the population is divided into primary and secondary.*

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# *Course of population data*

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- taking into account the states of the population at a certain point in time, which are obtained from population censuses and special sample surveys.
- taking into account the demographic events (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) over a period of time, these data arise as the development progresses.

# *Secondary demographic information*

*statistical publications*

*development tables*

*Articles*

*scientific monographs, etc.*

# Main requirements for demographic information

1. completeness



2. reliability



3. systematic



# *Completeness*


- division into births in marriage and outside marriage,
- births in cities and rural areas,
- births in women of different ages,
- having a different number of children,
- different levels of education, etc. etc.

# *Reliability*

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Age accumulation

# *systematic*



Demographic information should be collected, summarized, published and analyzed not from time to time, but systematically, with a periodicity established for each of its types.

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The distribution of people varies according to different typological groups: by sex, age, by level of education, by ethnicity, etc.

# Monitoring characteristics of population

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the population always remains itself

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possessing certain essential characteristics.

# Source of demographic statistics

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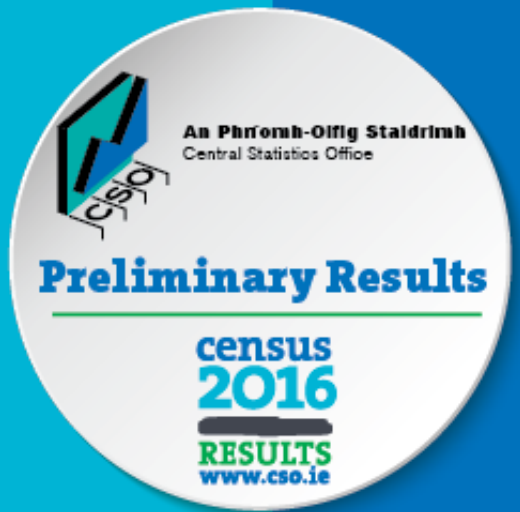
- ❖ population censuses
- ❖ special sample surveys
- ❖ sociological research.

# POPULATION CENSUS

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**Population census** - is the process of collecting demographic, economic and social data characterizing at a certain point in time every inhabitant of a country or territory.

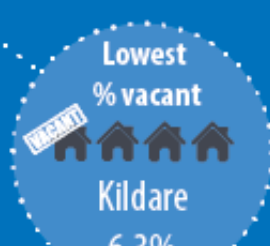
For society, the interest and importance of the census is that it gives him a mirror, which, regardless of you want or not, you will see the whole society and each of us. L.N. Tolstoy.



## Population



## Housing



# POPULATION CENSUS



CENTRAL  
CENSUS BUREAU

## MODERN CENSUS in POLAND

modern censuses are characterized by universality, one-stage, the existence of a single program, by name, as well as self-determination, confidentiality and strict centralization of management

# The main significance of the census

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- ❖ account of the population and distribution of the population on the territory of the country;
- ❖ The main (and in some cases, the only) source of information about demographic, ethno-linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the population;
- ❖ possibility of obtaining information on small areas and small groups of the population;
- ❖ information basis for demographic and socio-economic forecasts for the country and regions;
- ❖ general population for sample surveys.

# Questions in census

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- number and location of the population on the territory of the country;
- structure by sex, age, marital status, family status;
- structure by nationality, language, citizenship, by level of education, sources of means of subsistence;
- number and structure of families;
- birth rate (number of children born, family plans for the future, etc.);
- Housing conditions, etc.

# Population categories

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## De Facto Population

**(1) persons usually resident and present;**

*(2) persons usually resident but absent;*

**(3) persons temporarily present but usually resident elsewhere.**

## De Jure Population

**(1) persons usually resident and present;**

**(2) persons usually resident but absent;**

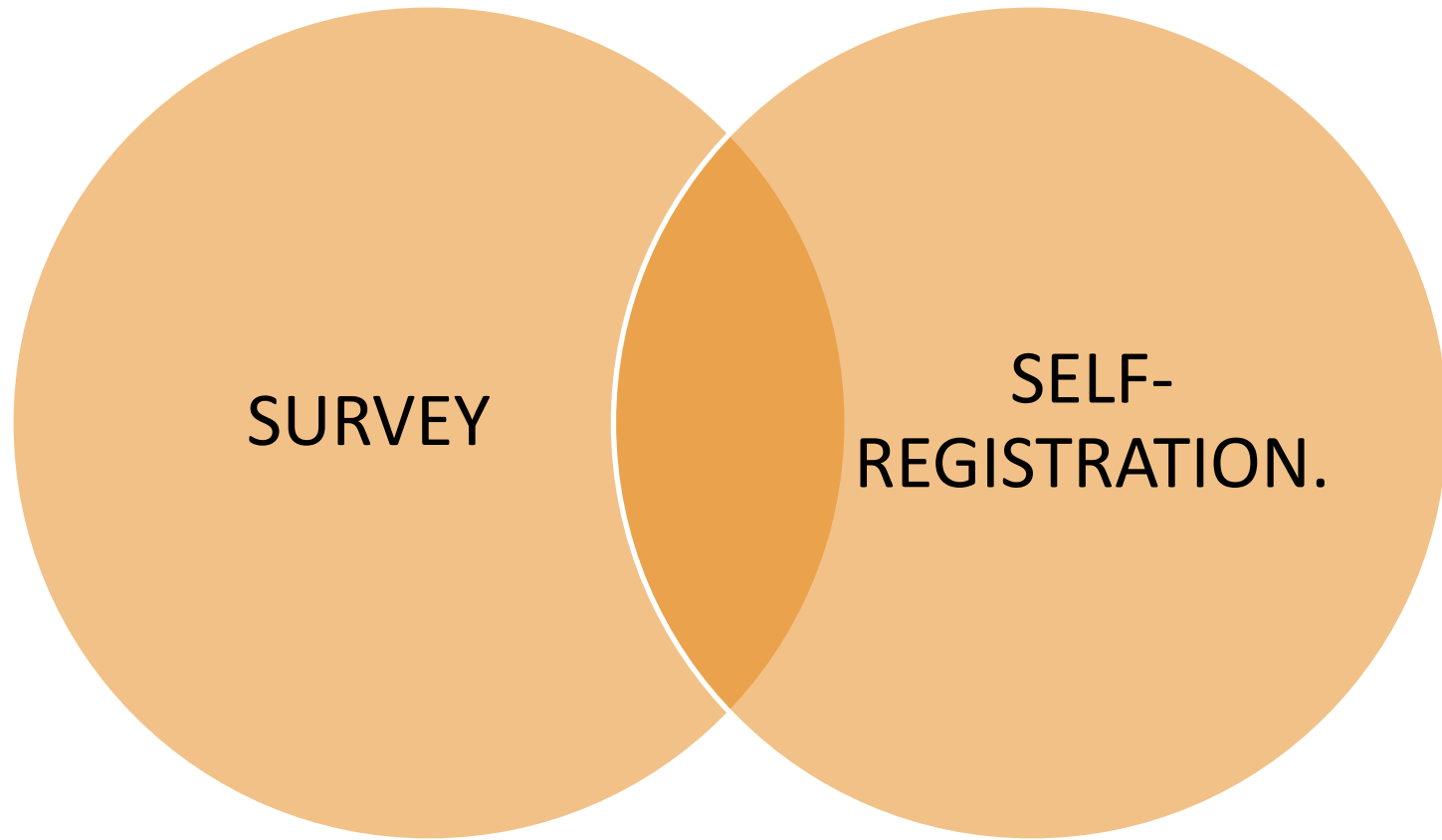
*(3) persons temporarily present but usually resident elsewhere.*

# The basic principles of the population census:

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1. The general coverage of the population of the territory
2. The simultaneous holding of a census
3. The existence of a single census program (one plan).
4. The name (registration).
5. The principle of self-determination
6. Direct information from the public.
7. The principle of anonymity of information.
8. Centralized management of the census
9. The principle of periodicity (regularity) of the census,
10. The irrespective of the purpose of the census

# Methods of conducting population censuses



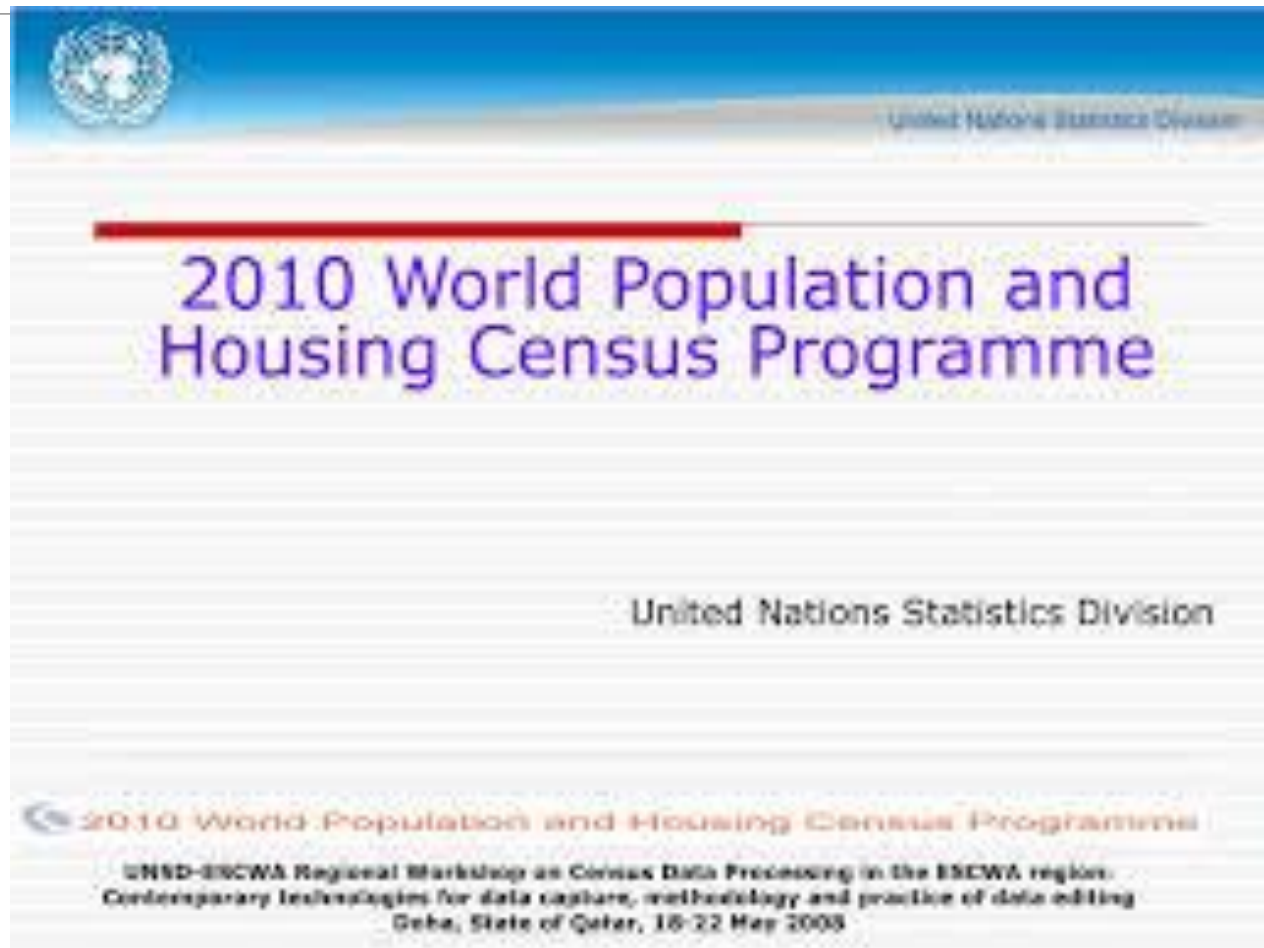
# The population census program

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1. The actual program

2. program for the development of census materials

# The population census program



The image shows the cover of a report titled "2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme". At the top left is the United Nations logo. To the right of the logo, the text "United Nations Statistics Division" is visible. The main title "2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme" is written in a large, purple, serif font, centered on the page. Below the title, the text "United Nations Statistics Division" appears again in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. At the bottom of the cover, there is a small icon of a globe followed by the text "2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme" in a red, sans-serif font. Below this, in a smaller black font, is the text: "UNSD-ESCWA Regional Workshop on Census Data Processing in the ESCWA region: Contemporary technologies for data capture, methodology and practice of data editing, Doha, State of Qatar, 18-22 May 2008".

United Nations Statistics Division

## 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

United Nations Statistics Division

2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

UNSD-ESCWA Regional Workshop on Census Data Processing in the ESCWA region:  
Contemporary technologies for data capture, methodology and practice of data editing  
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# Forms

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1. list form - 1 form for several people;
2. Individual form - 1 form for 1 person.

# The questionnaire consists of three parts:

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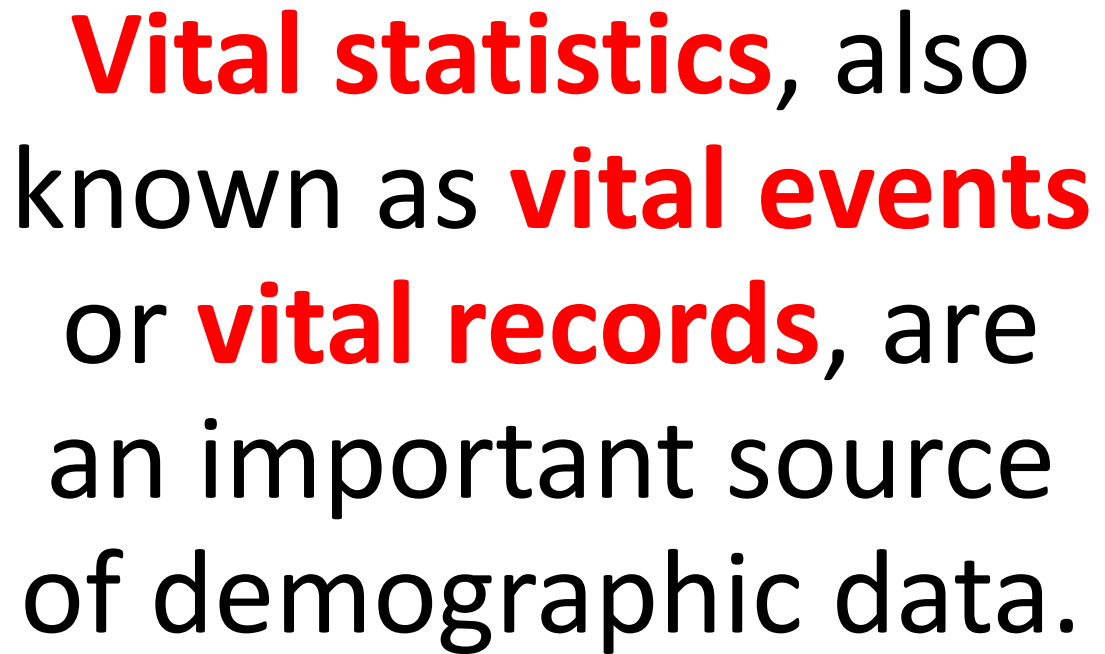
1. address part, consisting of the name and address of the rewritten, and also includes questions about the relationship rewritten to the head of the family;

2. questions representing the actual census program:

3. Questionnaires related to other surveys (usually vary from census to census and are completely determined by the current time frame).

# Vital statistics

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**Vital statistics**, also known as **vital events** or **vital records**, are an important source of demographic data.

# *Aim of Vital statistics*

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- obtain information about all cases of births, deaths, marriages and divorce, which are registered in civil registration offices - CRO;
- to obtain information on the number of persons who have changed their permanent place of residence, which is recorded in the bodies of internal affairs and border guards - in case of external migration.

# Lists and registers of the population

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The **population register** is an automated data bank about all persons residing on the territory of the country, as well as citizens of the country living outside its borders.

# Special sample surveys

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- 1) Statistical survey - collection of opinions and their generalization.
- 2) Sociological research - in-depth study of demographic processes