

2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING SURVEY

Online Training Course on 'Conducting a Census Based on Administrative Records'



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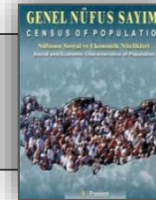
Alper ACAR,
Expert

Mehmet Şaban UCARI,
Expert

Content

DAY 1

✓ HISTORY OF POPULATION CENSUSES (1927-2000) &
DATA SOURCES FOR POPULATION STATISTICS



✓ ADDRESS BASED POPULATION REGISTRATION SYSTEM (2007-2021-...)
CURRENT POPULATION FIGURES



☀ 2011 POPULATION and HOUSING CENSUS



DAY 2

LEGAL BASE



2021 POPULATION and HOUSING CENSUS
"POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS DATABASE (PCDB)" (for census and beyond)



SURVEY ON BUILDING & DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS



QUALITY ASSURANCE



2011 Population and Housing Census

- After 14 traditional censuses, 2011 PHC was conducted with “**combined**” method.
 - **%20:** Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) and National Education Statistics Database (NESD)
 - **%80:** Sample survey
- In 2011 PHC, registers were also used for:
 - Address frame (**National Address Database**)
 - Ensuring the accuracy (Social Security Records, Unemployment Agency Records, Building Permits)
 - Corrections/Imputations



2011 Population and Housing Census

- ❖ **De jure** population definition (instead of de facto)
- ❖ **3 months (October-December, 2011)** field application (instead of one-day)
- ❖ **12% sample rate** (enumeration area)
- ❖ Full enumeration in **institutional places**
- ❖ **In total:** 2.4 million households and 9 million individuals
- ❖ **Face to face interview**
 - 40% PAPI
 - 60% CAPI




The image shows a detailed questionnaire form for the 2011 Population and Housing Survey. The form is titled '2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE' and includes the TÜİK logo. It is divided into several sections: 'SECTION I - ADDRESS INFORMATION', 'SECTION II - INFORMATION ON BUILDING AND DWELLING', and 'SECTION III - INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD'. The form contains various fields for personal and household information, including name, address, date of birth, and details about the building and dwelling. It also includes a section for the respondent's signature and date.

2011 Population and Housing Census

Purpose

To obtain information;

- that were not available in the ABPRS and other administrative registers
- can not obtained from regular household surveys in province and district level

Legal base

The 2007-2011 Official Statistics Program of TurkStat,
and in line with EU Requirements

Scope of the 2011 PHC

- **Register based large-scaled sampling survey**
 - For **households**, 22.861 enumeration areas were selected (11,7%) as sample of the study, from 195.192 enumeration areas in total.
- **Complete enumeration of institutional places**
- Turkish Citizens and foreigners living in the country were covered.
- Foreigners found in the country for less than 6 months during the field application and Turkish Citizens living abroad were not covered.

Establishment of Advisory Board for 2011 PHC

- Preparatory studies at the second half of 2008.
- Advisory board was formed in 2009 to execute the preparation and implementation activities of 2011 PHC
- The stakeholder institutions are;
 - Ministry of Interior
 - General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality,
 - General Directorate of Local Authorities
 - General Directorate of Provincial Administration,
 - Ministry of Development
 - Ministry of National Education,
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Labor and Social Security
 - Social Security Institution
 - Ministry of Judgment.
 - Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies,

Establishment of Working Groups for 2011 PHC

Working Groups ;

- Methodology
- Field Organization and Application
- Data Processing,
- Finance
- Publicity
- Dissemination

Methodology Of The Census



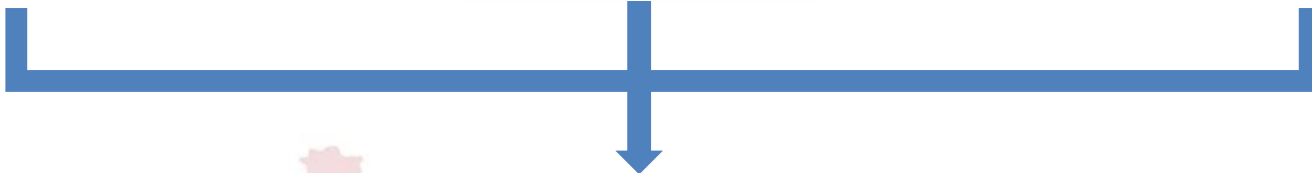
Address Based Population
Registration System



Household Survey



Institutional Living Quarters
Survey



2011 Population and Housing Census

How Content of the 2011 PHC Questionnaire Was Generated?

2011 PHC Questionnaire was prepared considering:

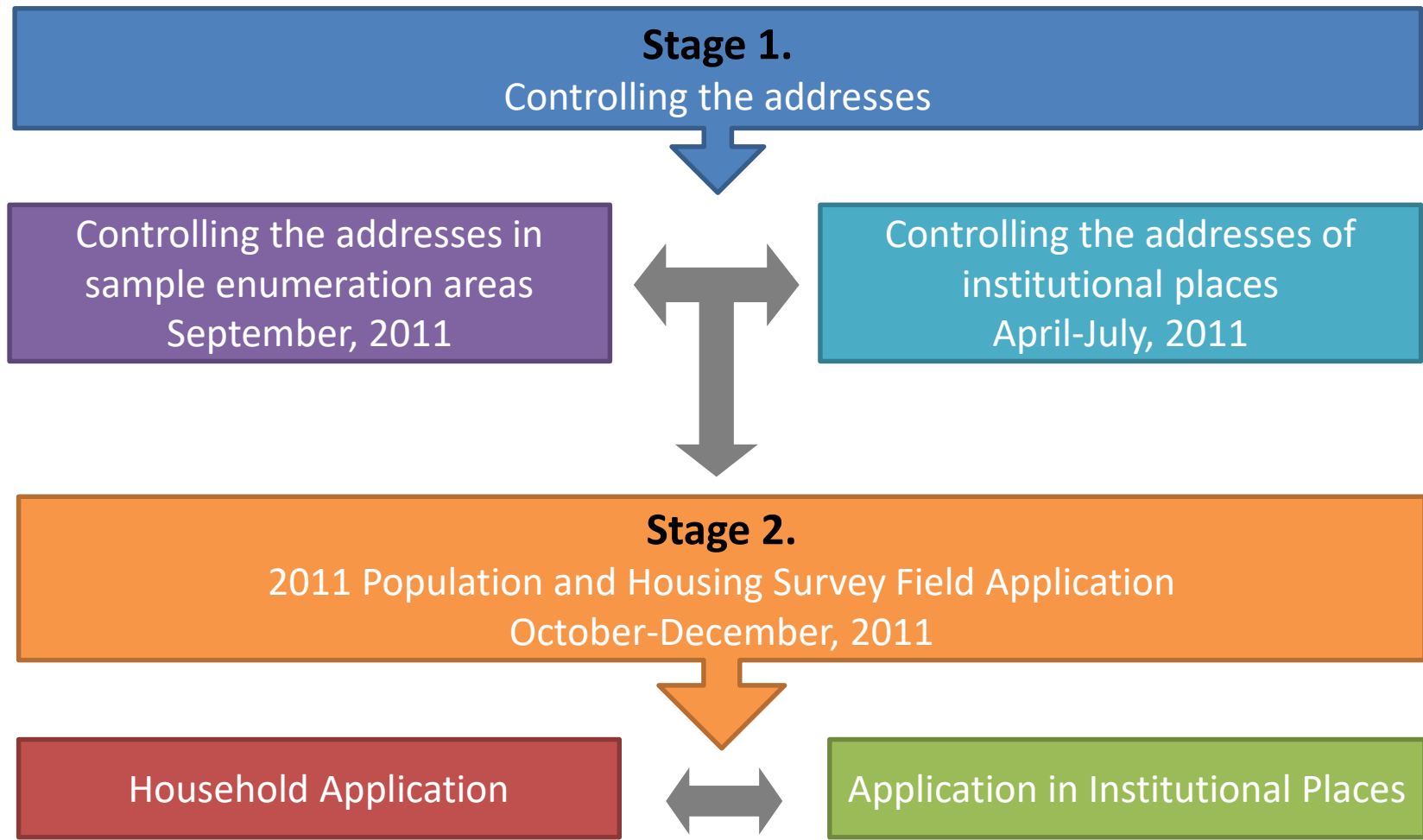
- UNECE Recommendations
- EUROSTAT Regulations
- National needs
- Previous censuses

(as possible to ensure the comparability)

- Results of pre-tests and pilot studies



Stages Of The Field Operation



Quality control of 2011 PHC

Post Enumeration Survey

- ❑ Quality Control Questionnaire
- ❑ 1.108 enumeration areas
- ❑ 118.452 households
- ❑ 23 November - 23 December 2011

Challenges of 2011 PHC

- Use of registers for census for the first time (20% of the variables)
- Difficulty in hiring and training:
 - Large group of field staff
 - Short term work
- Relatively high cost
- Not being able to produce estimations for small geographic levels based on sample survey
- Lack of interest and support of municipalities
- Rising concern about confidentiality and privacy

Comparison Of The Censuses (2000 vs 2011)

	2000 PC	2011 PHC
Method	Traditional	Combined
Definition for residency rule	De-facto	De-jure
Duration of field application	One day application with a national curfew	2-3 month
Questionnaire	Standard	Household + Institutional Places
Collection method	PAPI	PAPI and CAPI
Data entry	ICR	Online data transfer for CAPI, Web-based program for PAPI
# of staff	1 million	4.500

Registers Used In Census

- Central population registration System (MERNIS) for birth and death records,
- ABPRS for educational status,
- Social security records and registers of Unemployment Agency for employment status,
- Construction documents for building and housing characteristics

Publicity Activities in 2011 PHC

Working Group on Publicity:

- Press Announcement (published at the beginning of field application)
- Logo (used in all census instruments)
- Poster
- Bookmarkers
- Brochure
- Household Letters
- Web page through the TurkStat web-site



Publicity Activities in 2011 PHC

2011 PHC Poster



2011 PHC Bookmarkers



2011 PHC Brochure

[illegible]

2011 PHC Web Page



Lessons Learnt

- The use of netbooks provided many benefits in time and money cost (no data entry from paper based questionnaires, online data transfer facility for daily data monitoring etc.)
- On the other hand there were flaws regarding the use of netbooks.

The response given to the first question in a set of associated questions, it was determined that there was a tendency to tick “no” because the software automatically skip the other related questions.

Lessons Learnt

- While the field application was continuing, data analysis studies were executed simultaneously.

As a result of detailed analysis, many analysis tables were produced in different times and same households were visited several times.

This work was led to an increase in respondent burden.

- Consistency checks must be determined before the field application.
 - Interviewers should be warned with pop-ups at the time he/she make a mistake.
- Thus, errors would be corrected immediately without a need for later on analysis.

Lessons Learnt

- So the duration of data entry program testing should be longer and further program testing procedures should be applied.
- Also a longer term should be implemented for choosing and training of the field staff.
- And duration of the field application period should be shorter.

Advantages of the Methodology

- The number of field staff needed for collecting data was less than 2000 Population Census. This created advantage in terms of budget, quality of staff and controlling the field operation and logistics
- Netbook usage(CAPI) provided some cross checks between answers at the time of interview. Checks in the program increased the data quality
- Netbook usage for data capture created time efficiency compared to other methods (ICR, manual data entry)
- By the online data transfer which allowed enumerators sent data to the main system, field application can be monitored daily through central web based system

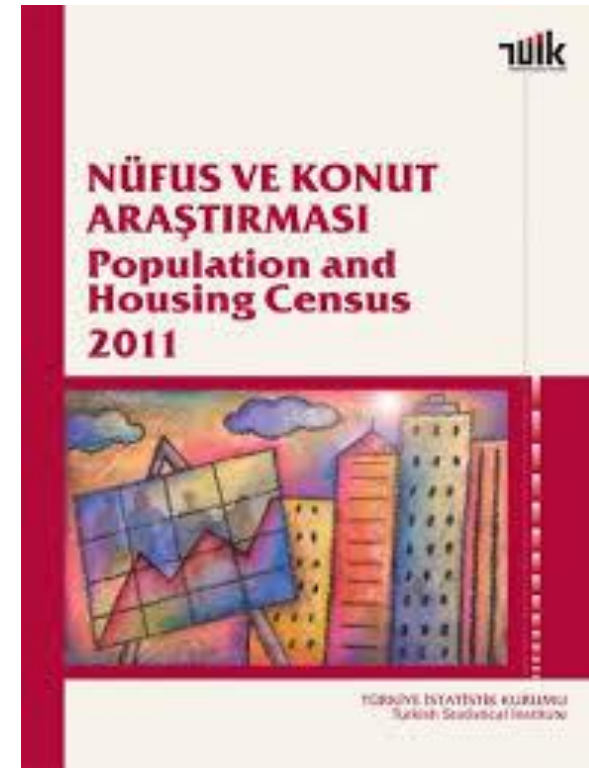
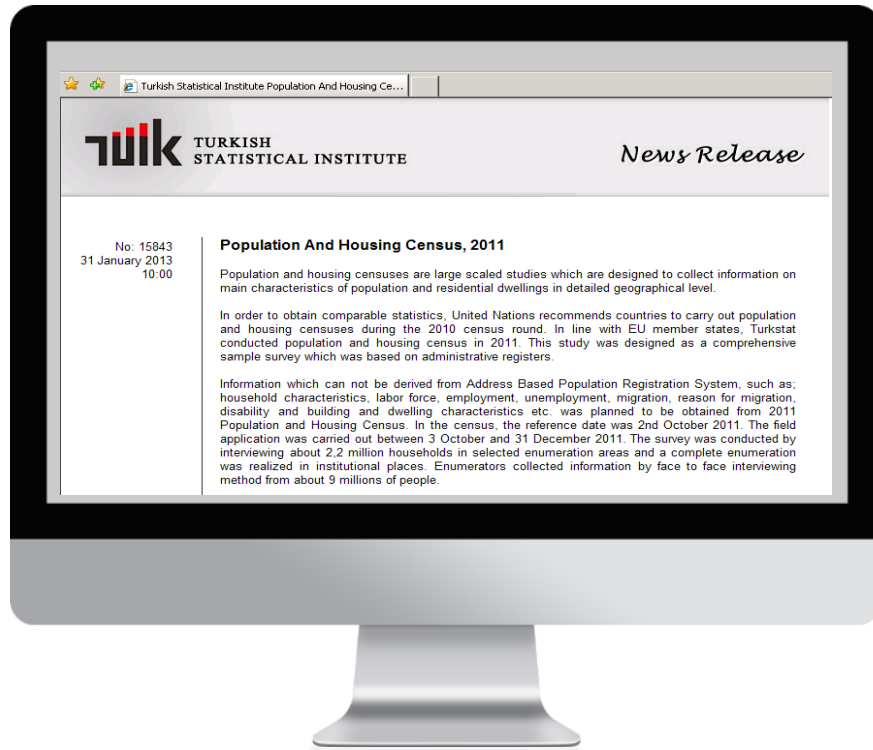
Disadvantages of the Methodology

- It was the first time to use this methodology it was a challenge in terms of lacking of experience
- The data collection period is quite long (2-3 months) the gap between the reference date increased
- In some regions finding the addresses in the field was still a problem that NAD is not updated regularly by the municipalities

Dissemination and Publication

News Release, 31 January 2013

Publication, 10 September 2013





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