

ADDRESS BASED POPULATION REGISTRATION SYSTEM (ABPRS) & CURRENT POPULATION FIGURES

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



4-5th July 2022, Ankara (Online)

TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
Demographic Statistics Department

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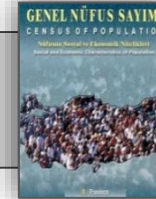
Alper ACAR,
Expert

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





ABPRS:

ADDRESS BASED POPULATION REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Background of the ABPRS



1927
First
Traditional
Census

2000
Last
Traditional
Census

2002
Central Civil
Registration
System (MERNIS)

2006
National
Address
Database

2007
Address Based
Population
Registration
System (ABPRS)



Negative features
of the censuses
with field
operation

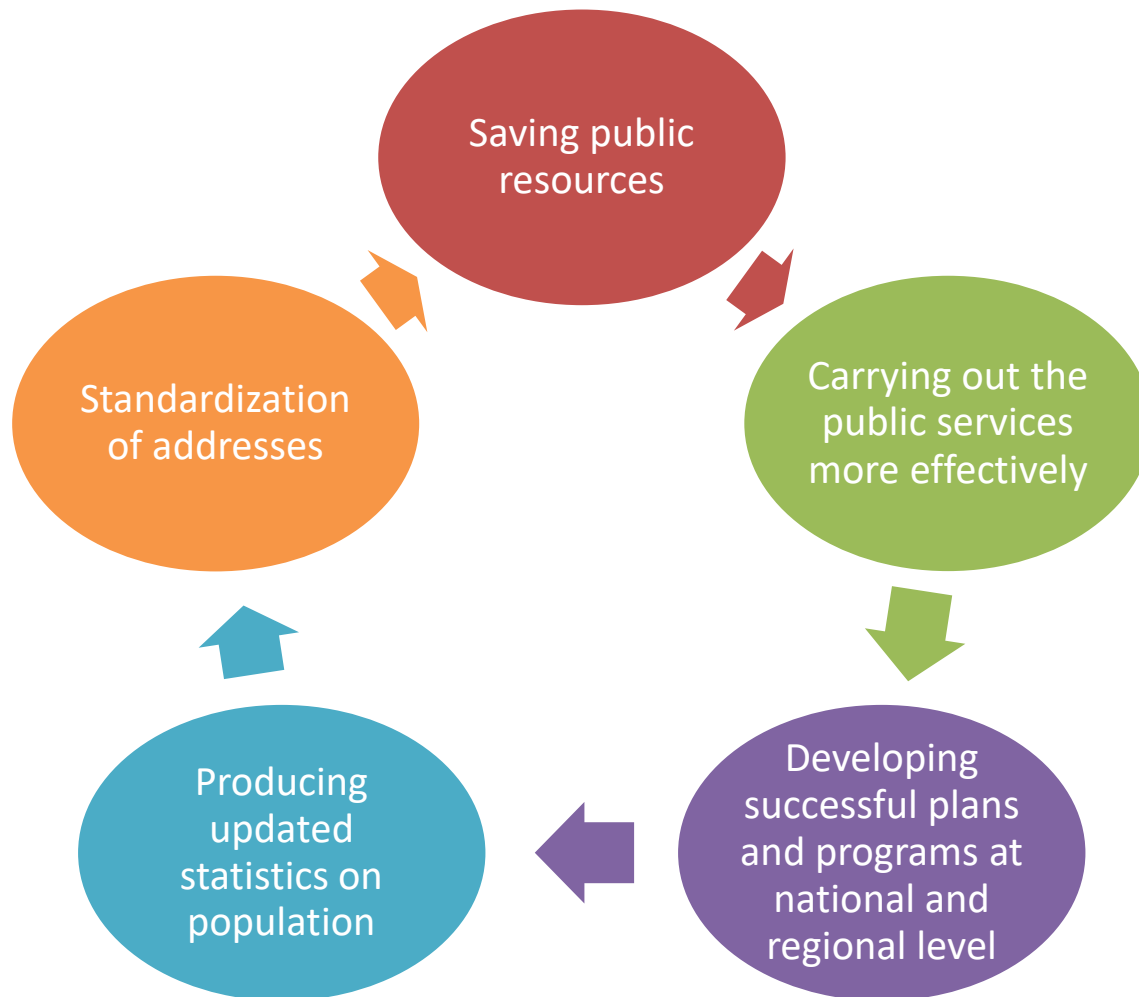
Unique
personal ID
numbers used
nationwide



Unique address
codes and
address
standardization



Why ABPRS?



Purposes of the ABPRS-1

- ☐ To define an address standard and prevent different descriptions of an address.
- ☐ To obtain a standardized numbering and signboarding for all over the country.
- ☐ To set up a central address database including all of the addresses in the country.



Unstandardized Address Structure

NAME-SURNAME	POSTED DOCUMENT TYPE	ADDRESS ON THE DOCUMENT
Hüseyin YILDIRIM	Electric Bill	Anavatan Avenue, Besides Zirve Hotel Pelitli / TRABZON
Hüseyin YILDIRIM	Water Bill	Devlet Karayolu Avenue, Yıldırım Apartment Pelitli / TRABZON
Hüseyin YILDIRIM	Telephone Bill	Adnan Kahveci District, Rize Avenue, Besides Zirve Hotel, 61010 Pelitli / TRABZON
Hüseyin YILDIRIM	Social Security Document	Adnan Kahveci District, Rize Avenue, No:160 Pelitli / TRABZON
Hüseyin YILDIRIM	Mail	Hükümet Avenue, Besides Zirve Hotel 2nd Storey, Pelitli / TRABZON
Kenan YILDIRIM	Student Selection and Placement (Result of a Central Exam)	Hükümet Avenue, Adnan Kahveci District, No:160 Pelitli / TRABZON

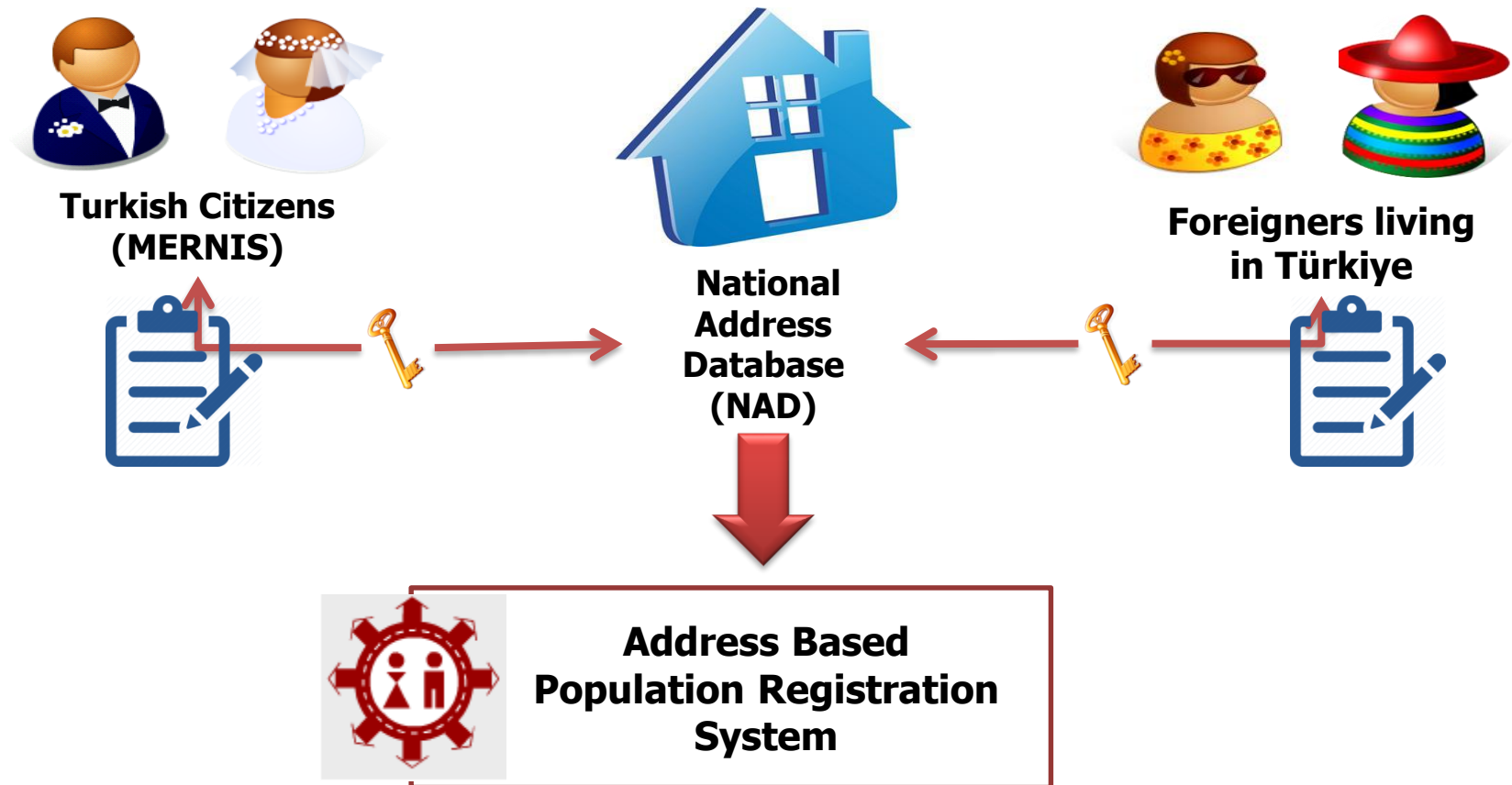
Purposes of the ABPRS-2

- ☐ To match the personal data and addresses by a field work.
- ☐ To construct a separate database for the foreigners living in Türkiye.
- ☐ To obtain up-to-date information on place of residence and the actual information on population size & structure.
- ☐ To be able to use **De-Jure definition** (legal population definition).
- ☐ To monitor population movements at any time.

De Jure
"In Law"

De Facto
"In Fact"

What is Address Based Population Registration System?



Personal information in MERNIS was matched with address information in NAD by using unique personal identification numbers & address codes.

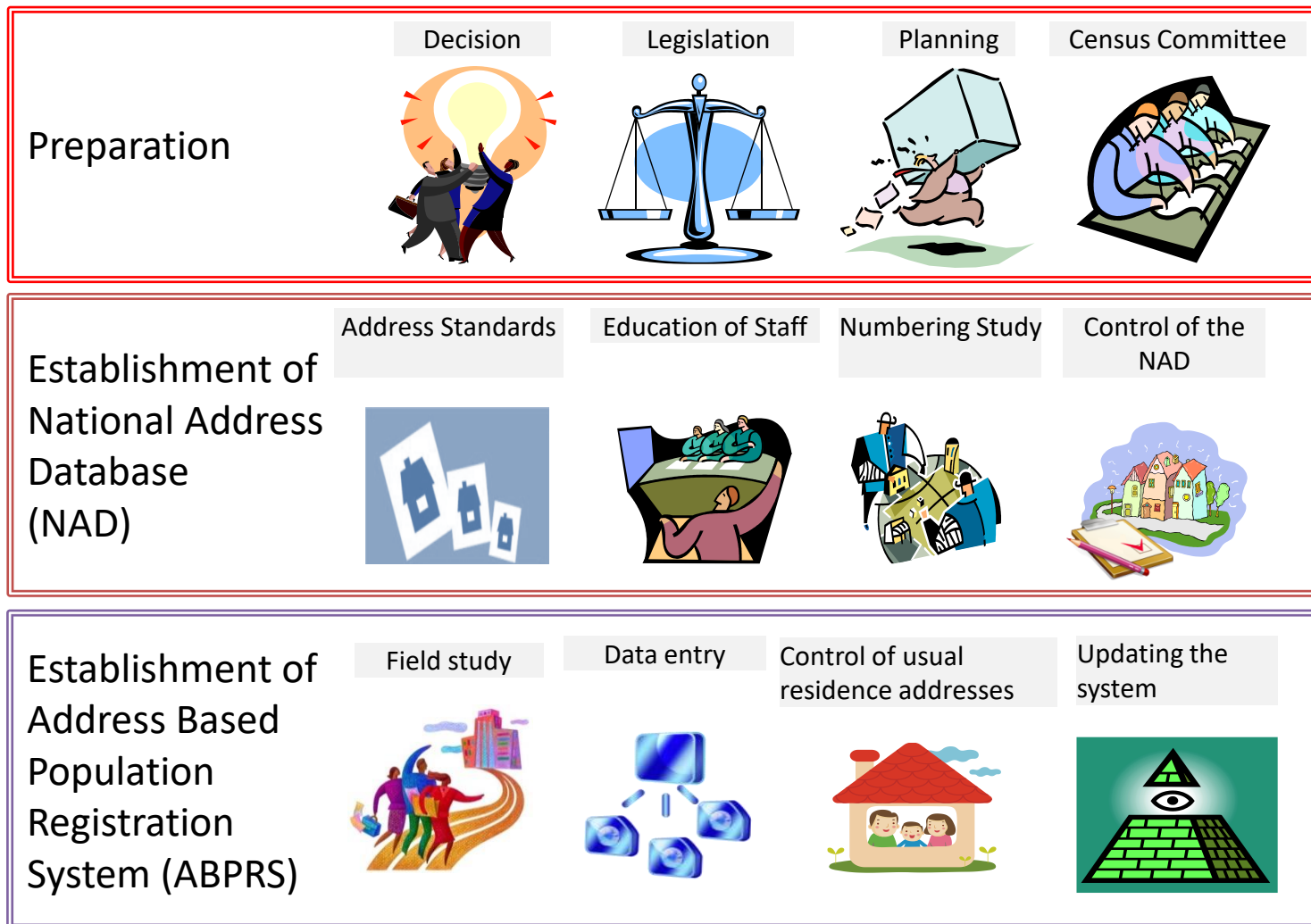
General Stages of Establishing the ABPRS-1

- 1 Defining addresses and establishment of the NAD
- 2 Check of the NAD
- 3 Field application for collecting information on usual residence addresses
- 4 Data entry and matching the information with MERNIS
- 5 Checking the usual residence addresses from the address lists at the offices of the head of the quarters (or head of the villages)
- 6 Updating the system



LESS THAN 2 YEARS

General Stages of Establishing the ABPRS-2



LESS THAN 2 YEARS

Legal Base

1. **Civil Registration Services Law** No. 5490, dated 29.04.2006.

☐ Civil Registration Services Law charged;

- TurkStat for establishing the ABPRS.
- Ministry of Interior for maintaining and updating the system.

2. **The Regulation on Address and Numbering Study.**

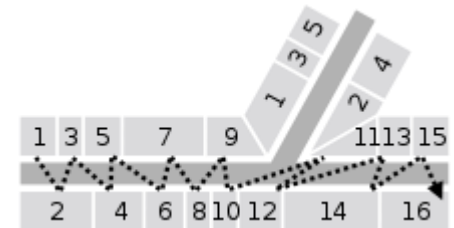
(Prepared in accordance with Civil Registration Services Law)

3. The Turkish Statistical Law No. 5429, dated 10.11.2005
(related articles on field application and data confidentiality).



Address Standardization

- The Regulation on Address and Numbering defined:
- How the buildings should be numbered,
 - The rules to determine the name and the number of avenues, streets or group of buildings,
 - The direction of streets,
 - Content and structure of signboards,
 - Where the signboards will be put,
 - How to number the interior doors of the buildings,
 - How to control the numbering studies.



Address Components Standard

- ❑ Address components are geographical elements used for the description of an address.
- ❑ **Address Components Standard** was also defined by Turkish Standards Institute (with the code TSTEN14142-1) in 2006.
- ❑ According to the standard, an address must contain;
 - Province, district, municipality, town and village names.
 - Quarter, square, boulevard, road and street names.
 - Building and indoor numbers.
 - Address codes.
 - Post codes.



Preparatory Studies

- ❑ Several pre-tests and pilot studies were conducted for both questionnaire and methodology.
- ❑ In this process;
 - Application by teachers
 - Application by health personnel



were also tested. But as a result, it is determined that the most effective method was **face to face interview by enumerators in a certain period.**

Field Operation

- ❑ 26 Regional Offices of TurkStat organized the field operation.
- ❑ Field operation was conducted in two parts:
 - Defining Addresses and Establishment of the NAD
 - Collecting Information on Usual Residence Addresses
- ❑ It took approximately 1 year including numbering work.
- ❑ **Total Cost:** 49.7 million \$ (0,7 \$ per capita).
- ❑ 58.530 enumerators/month.



Province/District Executive Committees

- For the organization and application of the study in the field, executive committees were established in the provinces and districts. (In Türkiye, there were 81 provinces and 850 districts at the implementation date)



- The members of the **Province Executive Committee** are;

- Governor (Head of the Committee),
- Mayor,
- Director of Special Administration,
- Population Registration Director of the District,
- TurkStat Representative,
- other persons charged by the governor of the district.

- The members of the **District Executive Committee** are;

- Governor (Head of the Committee),
- Mayor,
- Director of Special Administration,
- Population Registration Director of the District,
- TurkStat Representative,
- other persons charged by the governor of the district.

Registration and Data Entry Offices

❑ Responsibilities of **Registration Offices**:

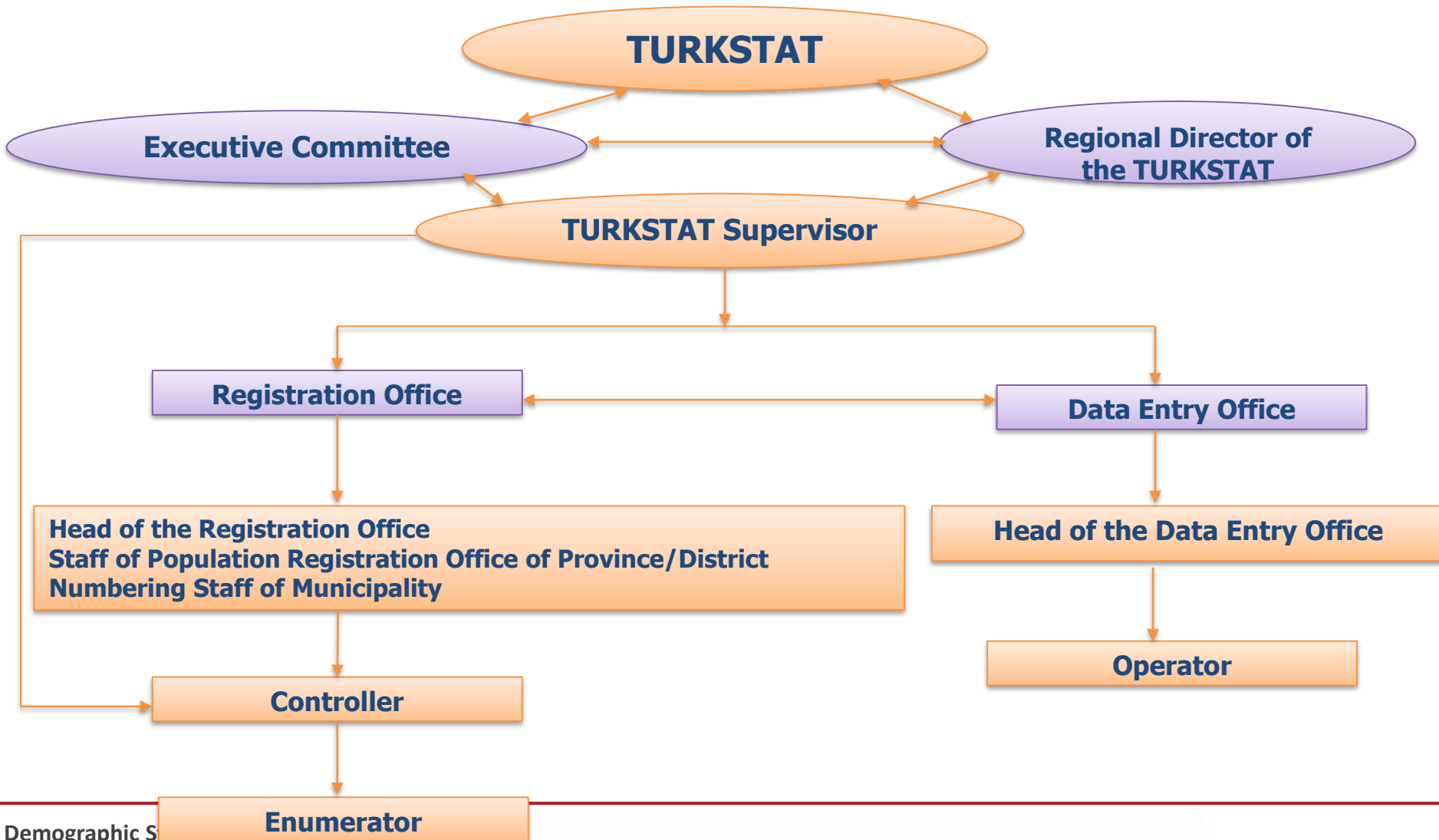
- Organization of the staff charged in the field,
- Following up the study,
- Checking the forms,
- Preparation of the forms for data entry,
- Solving problems related to addresses,
- Giving information about the Turkish Republic identification numbers of the persons who do not know his/her identification number,
- Answering the questions of the citizens about the study.

❑ Responsibilities of **Data Entry Offices**:

- Data entry offices were established in all province centers and in populous district centers.
- At these offices, data entry and matching processes were done by the operators.



Organisation for Field Operation



Defining Addresses and Establishment of the NAD

- ❑ Field work for defining addresses were carried out by
 - by the municipalities in the localities having municipal organizations and
 - by the Special Provincial Administrations in the villages.
- ❑ Infrastructural studies of the NAD was carried out by TurkStat. All information related to addresses was entered to the NAD by local organizations.
- ❑ Around 40 million addresses were entered to the system.
- ❑ **Unique code** was given to each address.



Control of the NAD

- ❑ Before the ABPRS field application, *10 percent of the addresses in the NAD were controlled* (mainly for systematic errors).
- ❑ The municipal staff in the registration offices were informed about the addresses which were wrong or could not be found in the field or were not present in the NAD.
- ❑ Problems were solved in the field, and corrections were done on the database.
- ❑ Following this process, field application for the ABPRS was started.

Field Application for Usual Residence Addresses

Coverage of the study:

- ✓ Persons living in dwellings or other housing units,
- ✓ Persons residing in institutional places,
- ✓ Nomads,
- ✓ Foreigners living in Türkiye.
- ✗ Turkish Citizens residing abroad were not included.

Forms Used in the Field Application:

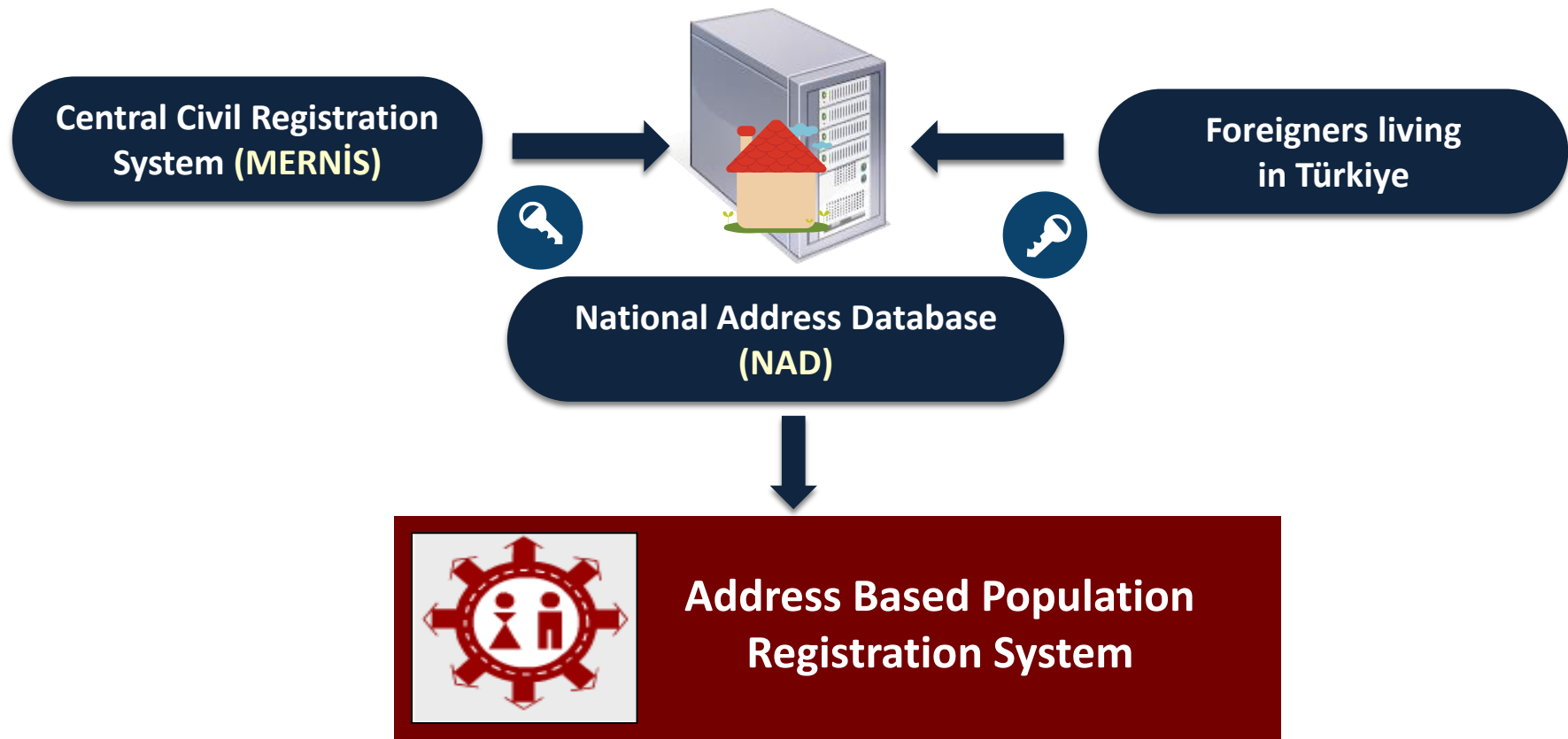
- ✓ Information were compiled by using 2 types of forms in the field:
 1. Household Form
 2. Form for Institutional Places



Field Application for Usual Residence Addresses

- ❑ The field application was carried out by TurkStat in order to collect the **usual residence addresses** of Turkish citizens and foreigners residing in Türkiye,
- ❑ ***Usual Residence (Domicile) Address:***
Usual residence address of a person is the place where that person live or intend to live more than 6 months in a year. A person may not have more than one usual residence address.
- ❑ **All of the addresses recorded in the NAD were visited** and information of the residents was collected by enumerators during the interviews.

ABPRS: Main Structure



**Personal information was matched with address information by using:
Identification Numbers & address codes.**

Checking the Usual Residence Addresses from the Address Lists

- ❑ After the matching process, the address lists that include personal information by usual residence addresses were sent to the offices of the head of the quarters (muhtars)/ head of the villages for controlling by persons.
- ❑ **In two-month process, persons went to the offices and confirm their personal information and their usual residence addresses.** This confirmation could be done via TurkStat's web page.
- ❑ In the case of changing/correcting the usual residence address, persons applied to the Registration Offices and filled in the "Address Declaration Form".

Controlling the System for Under-coverage

- ❑ Studies on **controlling the system for under-coverage** and studies for including the persons who had not been currently in the ABPRS were done.
- ❑ The ABPRS registers were compared with the records of students and academicians of the universities, the records of employees of governmental organizations, banks, some companies, etc.
- ❑ **TurkStat informed the universities and working places about persons who are not included in the ABPRS to register in the system.**

Controlling the System for Under-coverage

- ❑ TurkStat tried to reach the **persons who are included in MERNIS registers but not included in the ABPRS** by using the **computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI)** technology.
- ❑ CATI Study is done by the central and regional offices of TurkStat.
- ❑ Information (telephone number or address) about the non-registered person in the ABPRS is obtained by calling the relatives' of him/her.

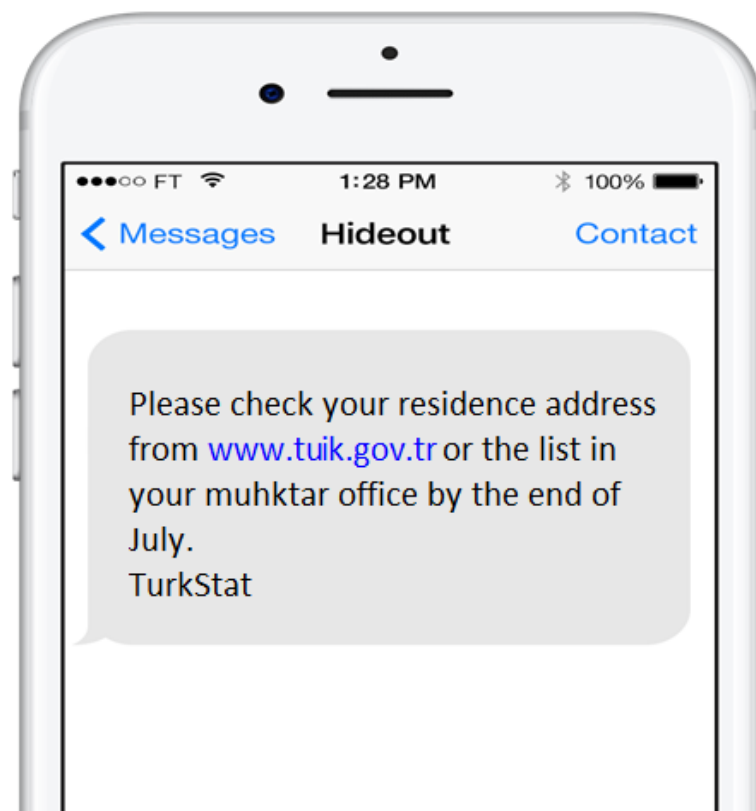


Controlling the System for Under-coverage

And also,

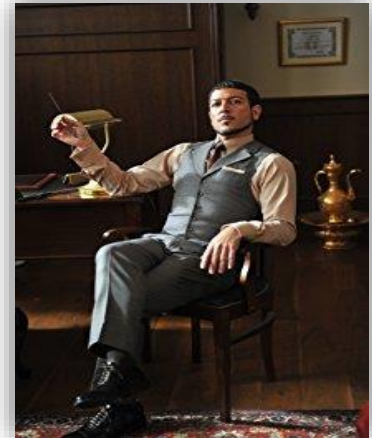
- ❑ For including the persons who had not been currently registered in the ABPRS, **media (TV/radio programs, newspapers, etc.)** was used **effectively**.
- ❑ **SMS messages** were sent to people.
- ❑ **Informative letters** were sent to public institutions and private establishments (which have more than 250 workers)

❑ *SMS Message*



ABPRS Publicity Activities

- ❑ *"Be aware of your future. Register to the Address Based Population Registration System."*
- ❑ *"Don't be indifferent. Take your own place in the future's modern Türkiye."*



- ❖ *In order to raise awareness and attract attention, one of the most famous theater /voice actors in the country vocalized these slogans in radio stations and TV programmes.*

ABPRS Publicity Activities

Household Letter

Sayın Hanehalkı Sorumlusu,

5490 Sayılı **Nüfus Hizmetleri Kanunu** gereği ülkemizde **Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi** kurma çalışmalarına başlanmıştır. Bu sistem için ülke genelinde tüm adres bilgilerinin kaydedildiği Ulusal Adres Veri Tabanı oluşturulacak, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşları ile ülkemizde ikamet eden yabancı uyruklu kişilerin ikamet adresleri tespit edilecek ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşları için bu adreslerin T.C. kimlik numaraları yardımıyla MERNİS veri tabanındaki nüfus kütükleri ile eşleştirilmesi sağlanacaktır.

Bu sistem ile yerleşim yeri bazında nüfusun büyüklüğü ve nitelikleri hakkında güncel bilgiler elde edilecek, adres ve nüfusun tek bir merkezden takibi sağlanacak, ulusal düzeyde adreslerde standart geliştirilerek kaynak israfı önlenecek ve böylece insan gücü ve zaman tasarrufu ile kamu kaynaklarının daha etkin kullanımı sağlanacaktır.

Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sisteminin oluşturulması için/..../200.... tarihinde hanenize gelinmiş, ancak adresinizde kimse bulunamamıştır. Bu nedenle, hanehalkı sorumlusu veya diğer bir hanehalkı üyesi tarafından doldurulması gereken bilgi formu yöneticiniz/muhtarınız 'ya bırakılmıştır. Bu formun doldurulması Nüfus Hizmetleri Kanunu gereği **zorunludur**. Bilgi formunu, hanenizde ikamet eden tüm kişilerin nüfus cüzdanı bilgilerini esas alarak en geç 3 gün içinde doldurmanız ve formu yöneticinize/muhtarınıza teslim etmeniz gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmaya ilişkin herhangi bir sorunuz olduğunda, aşağıda açık adresi ve telefon numarası verilen kayıt bürosu ile irtibata geçebilirsiniz.

Katılmanız ve işbirliğiniz için şimdiden teşekkür ederim.

Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi
Yürütme Komitesi Başkanı

Kayıt Bürosunun

Adresi:
Telefon numarası:

Announcement of mukhtar area lists

T.C. BAŞBAKANLIK
TÜRKİYE İSTATİSTİK KURUMU



ADRES BİLGİLERİNİZİ KONTROL EDİNİZ.

- 5490 sayılı Nüfus Hizmetleri Kanunu gereği yürütülen Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi çalışması kapsamında yapılan hane ziyaretleri sonucunda belirlenen ikamet adreslerine ilişkin listeler muhtarlıklarda askıya çıkarılmıştır.
- Türkiye sınırları içerisinde ikamet eden her fert, kendisinin ve aynı hanede birlikte yaşadığı kişilerin ikamet adresini Muhtarlık Askı Listesinden veya www.tuik.gov.tr internet adresinden kontrol etmek ve eksiklik veya hata tespit ettiğinde kayıt bürolarına başvurarak adres bilgilerinin düzeltilmesini sağlamakla yükümlüdür.
- Artık resmi işlemlerde ve kamu hizmetlerinde bu adresler esas alınacağından, gelecekte mağdur olunmaması için adres bilgilerinin kontrol edilmesi çok önemlidir.
- Askı listelerindeki haneye ilgili adres ve fert bilgilerindeki düzeltme talepleri, muhtarlıklarda ilan edilen yerlere, Adres Beyan Formu veya Hatalı Adres Bildirim Formu doldurularak yapılacaktır.
- Askı listeleri hane ziyaretleri sırasında en son beyan edilen ikamet adreslerine göre hazırlanmıştır. Resmi kayıtlara göre yurtdışında ikamet ettiği tespit edilen kişiler askı listelerinde yer almamaktadır.
- Başvurularda hanede ikamet eden tüm fertlerin T.C. kimlik numaraları ve nüfus cüzdanı bilgileri hazır bulundurulacaktır.
- Askı listelerindeki kayıt sayısının toplamı, otuz binin altında olan ilçe merkezi, belde ve köylerde adres değişikliği beyan edenlerden, daha önce başka bir yerleşim yerinde kaydı olanların başvuruları, ancak 1 Ekim 2006 tarihinden sonra ikamet adresinin değiştiğini gösterir aşağıdaki belgelerden en az birini getirilmeleri halinde işleme konulacaktır.
 - Doğum, ölüm, evlenme, boşanma veya evlat edinmeye ilişkin belge,
 - Vergi levhası, SSK bildirgesi, tayin veya emeklilik belgesi,
 - Kazanılan veya bitirilen eğitim kurumunu gösterir belge,
 - Yurtdışından kesin dönüş yapıldığını gösterir belge,
 - 1 Ekim 2006 tarihinden sonra önceki ikamet adresinden ayrıldığını gösterir mahalle muhtarlığı, jandarma veya polis karakollarından alınmış onaylı belge.
- Askı sürecinde;
 - ADNKS veritabanına ilk defa kayıt yaptırımlar,
 - Aynı yerleşim yeri (il merkezi, ilçe merkezi, belde veya köy) içinde adres değişikliği yaptığını beyan edenler,
 - Hanesinden fert eksiklikler
 sadece Adres Beyan Formu dolduracak, bu beyan sahiplerinden ilave belge istenmeyecektir.
- Başvurular, sadece daimi ikamet adresi için yapılacak, yazlık, kışlık veya yayla evi gibi, yıl içinde toplam altı aydan az kalınan yerler için yapılan başvurular kabul edilmeyecektir.
- Gerçekleştiren aykırı ikamet adresi beyanında bulunduğu tespit edilenlere, 5429 sayılı Türkiye İstatistik Kanunu hükümleri gereği 2.367.- YTL idari para cezası uygulanacaktır.

www.tuik.gov.tr

Maintenance and up-to-dateness of the System

- ❑ After establishment of the system by TurkStat, the system was transferred to the Ministry of Interior by the end of 2007.
- ❑ Ministry of Interior is responsible for maintaining and updating the system.
- ❑ ABPRS is updated by three ways in general:
 - Updating the **addresses components** in the NAD by municipalities/special province administrations,
 - Updating the **changes in administrative units** by the General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality,
 - Updating the **usual residence addresses** by address declarations of persons to the civil registration offices.

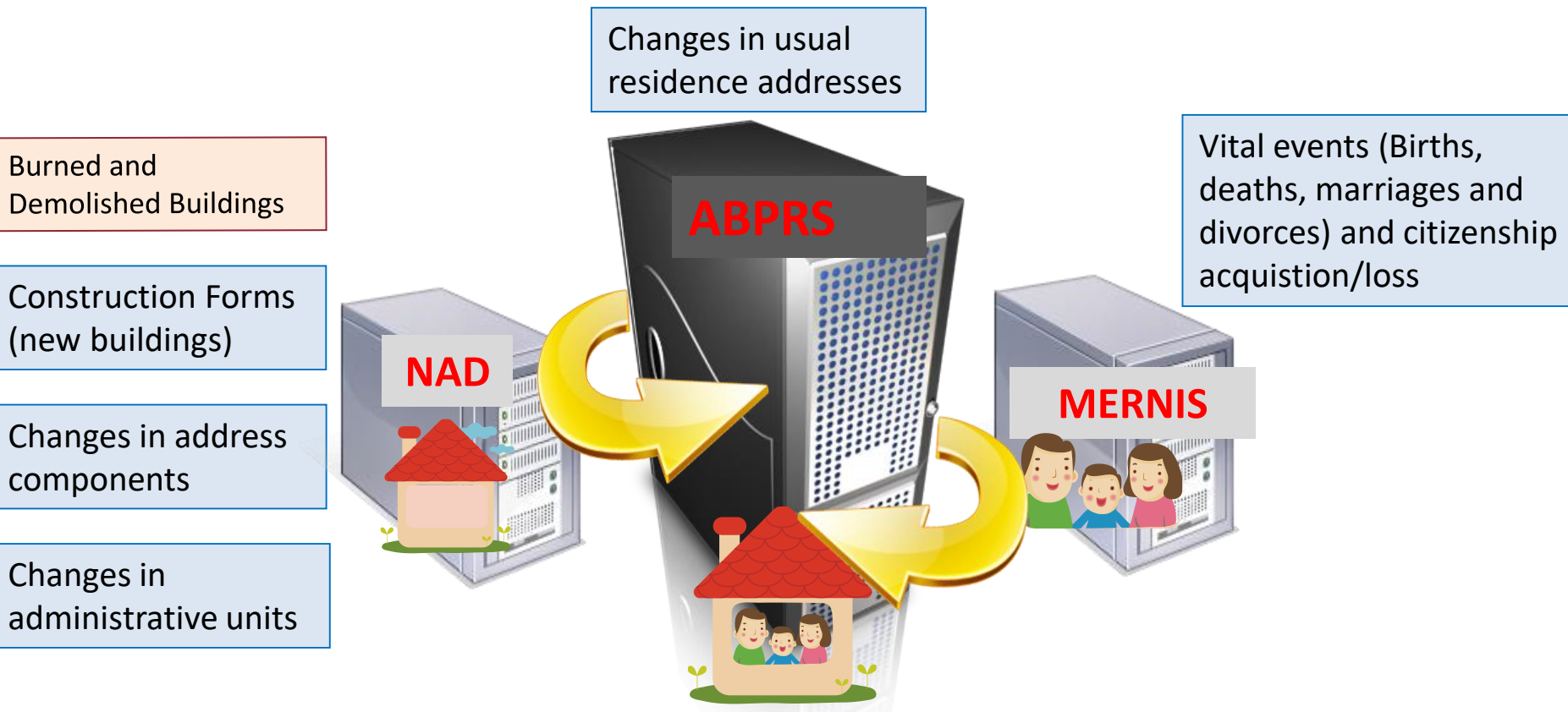
Up-to-dateness of the System

- ❑ **Persons are under the obligation of notifying changes of usual residence address within 20 working days** to the civil registration offices (or agencies providing address-based services). Persons who fail to fulfill their address notification obligation are subjected to penalty.
- ❑ **A person can have only one address of usual residence.** But other addresses such as summer houses, winter houses, second or third houses may be entered to the system (without obligation).
- ❑ Agencies/institutions shall use address information stored in the system when carrying out their acts and procedures.

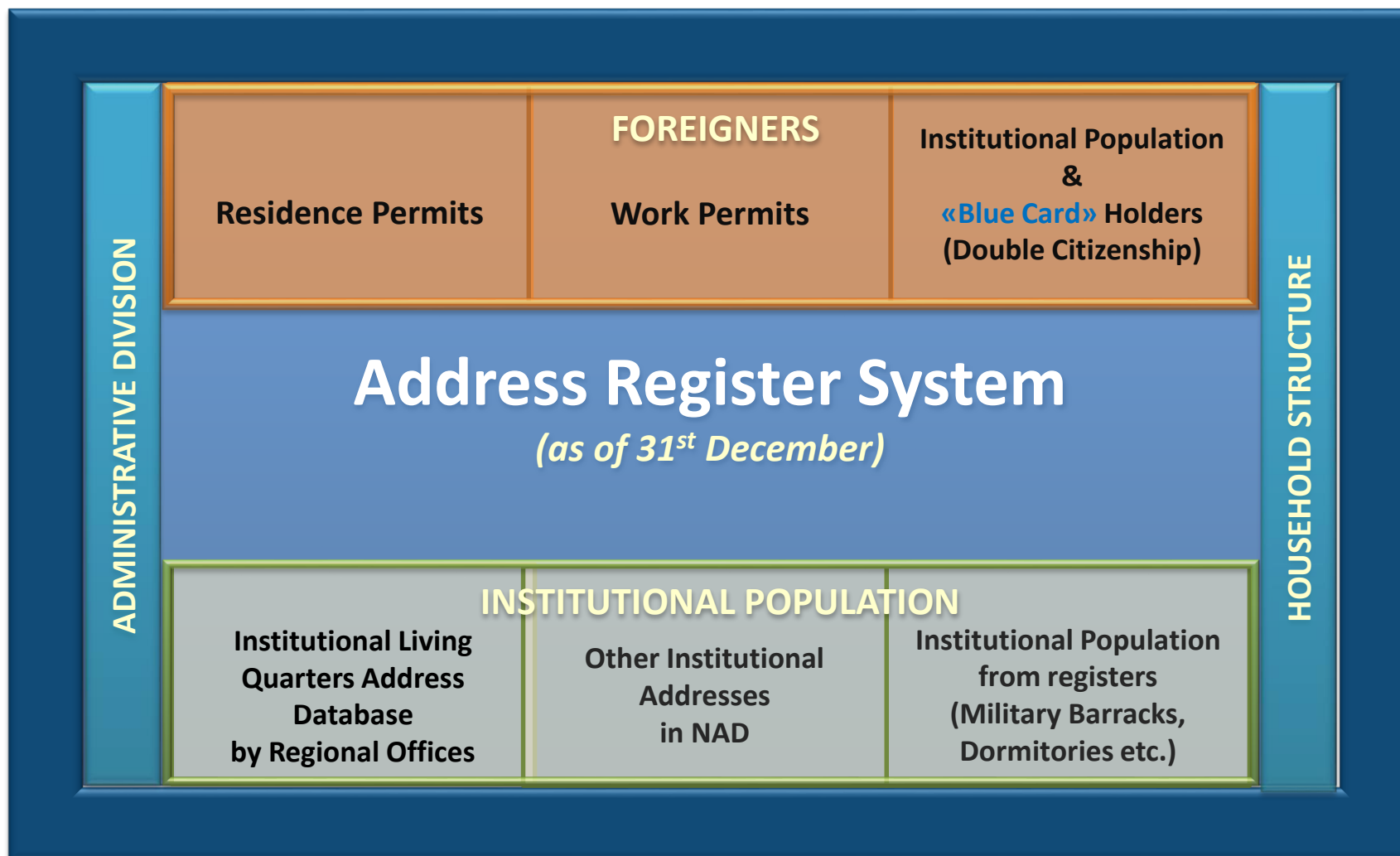
Up-to-dateness of the System

Agencies/institutions shall use NAD, MERNIS or ABPRS when carrying out their relevant acts and procedures. Public services (health, education, voting etc.) are provided based on ABPRS.

→ Ensuring up-to-dateness automatically.



ABPRS as a Statistical Register



Which statistics produced from ABPRS?

Statistics produced annually (since 31 December 2007) :

- ✓ Population size by localities
- ✓ Age and sex structure
- ✓ Literacy and completed level of education
- ✓ Nationality (country of citizenship)
- ✓ Marital status
- ✓ Place of civil registration
- ✓ Mean household size
- ✓ Internal migration (since 2008)
- ✓ Place of birth (since 2014)
- ✓ Type of households (since 2016)
- ✓ Immigration and emigration (since 2016)
- ✓ Reason for internal migration (ongoing)



ABPRS is also base for:

- Life tables
- Population projections

Also serves as a sampling frame of household surveys



Outputs of the System

*Effective use of
the public
resources*

Standardization of the addresses,

Human resource and time saving,

Preventing from extravagance of resources,

Up-to-date information by localities.

*Planning of the
public services*

Determining target population for studies which will be done in local level;
Planning issues like
- Health services,
- Education services,
- Social services,
- Dwelling, transportation, communication, water, electricity, etc.
- Construction of infrastructure of City Information Systems,
- Planning of regional investments.

*Up-to-date
information
for execution
according to laws*

Executing some laws related to population size;
- establishment of a municipality,
- distribution of parliamentarians by provinces,
- receiving funds of municipalities from the National Provincial Bank according to their share of population.

*Producing
timely, reliable and
comparable
statistics*

Production of short term statistics on
- Population size,
- Age and sex,
- Other characteristics of population by localities,

Production of statistics for plans and policies at local level.

ABPRS: Cost? or Investment?

Census Year	Method	Cost (According to March 2022)
2000	Traditional	33 million Euro
2007	Establishment of the ABPRS	27 million Euro
2008-2021	Production from the ABPRS	0 Euro



**ABPRS 15
years old.**
Alternative
perspective:
**Cost per year:
1.8 million
Euro**



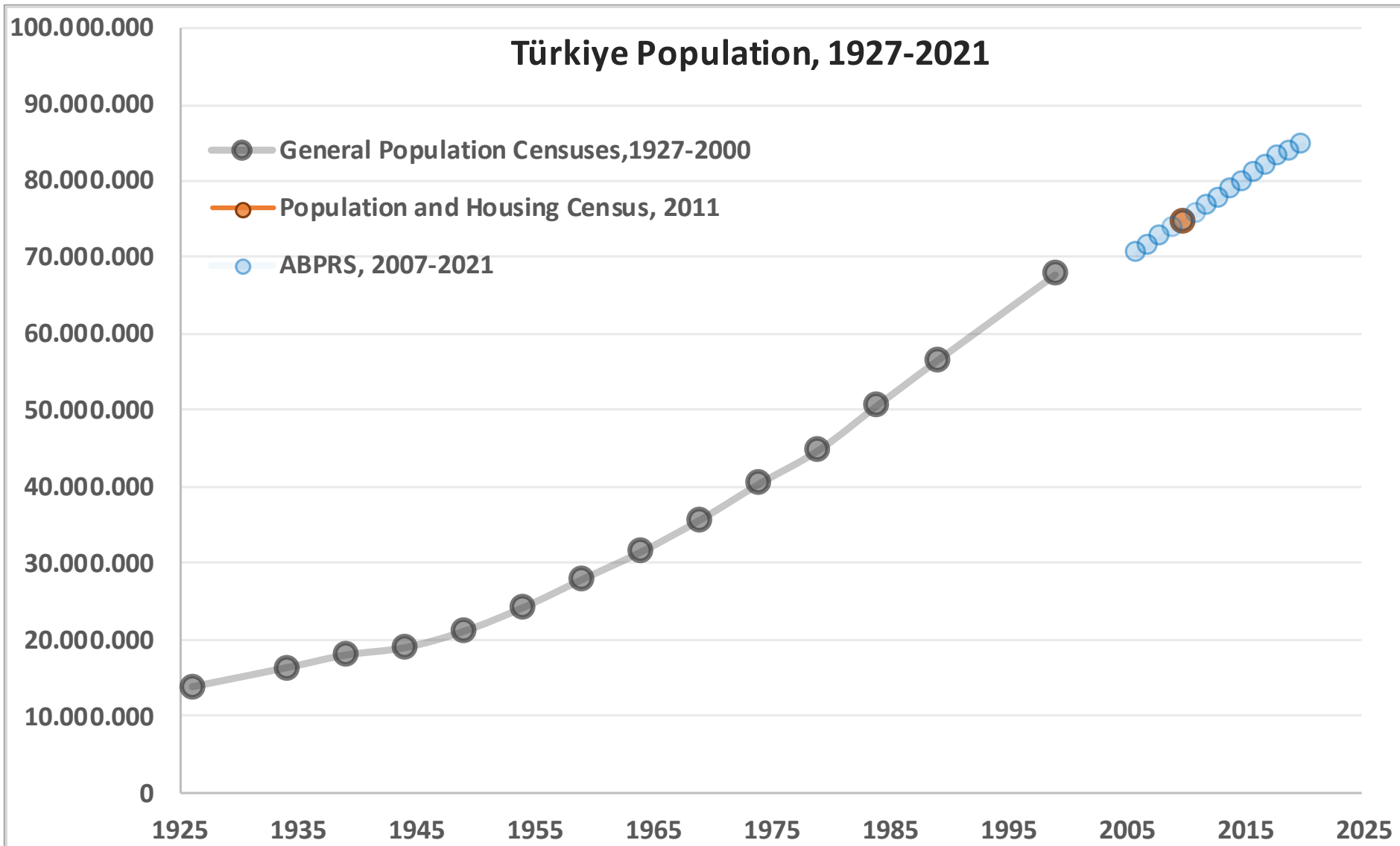
BASIC HISTORICAL POPULATION FIGURES

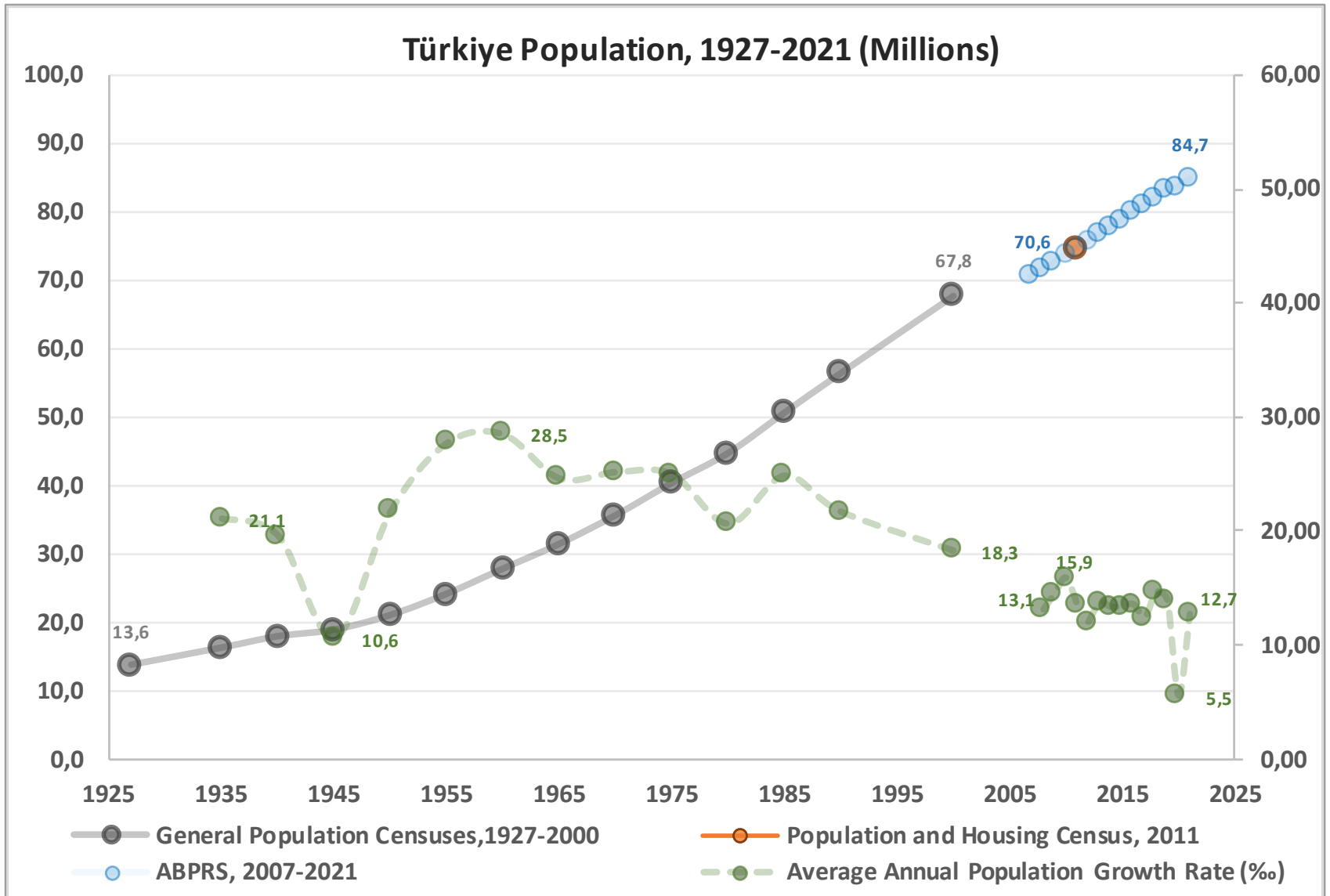


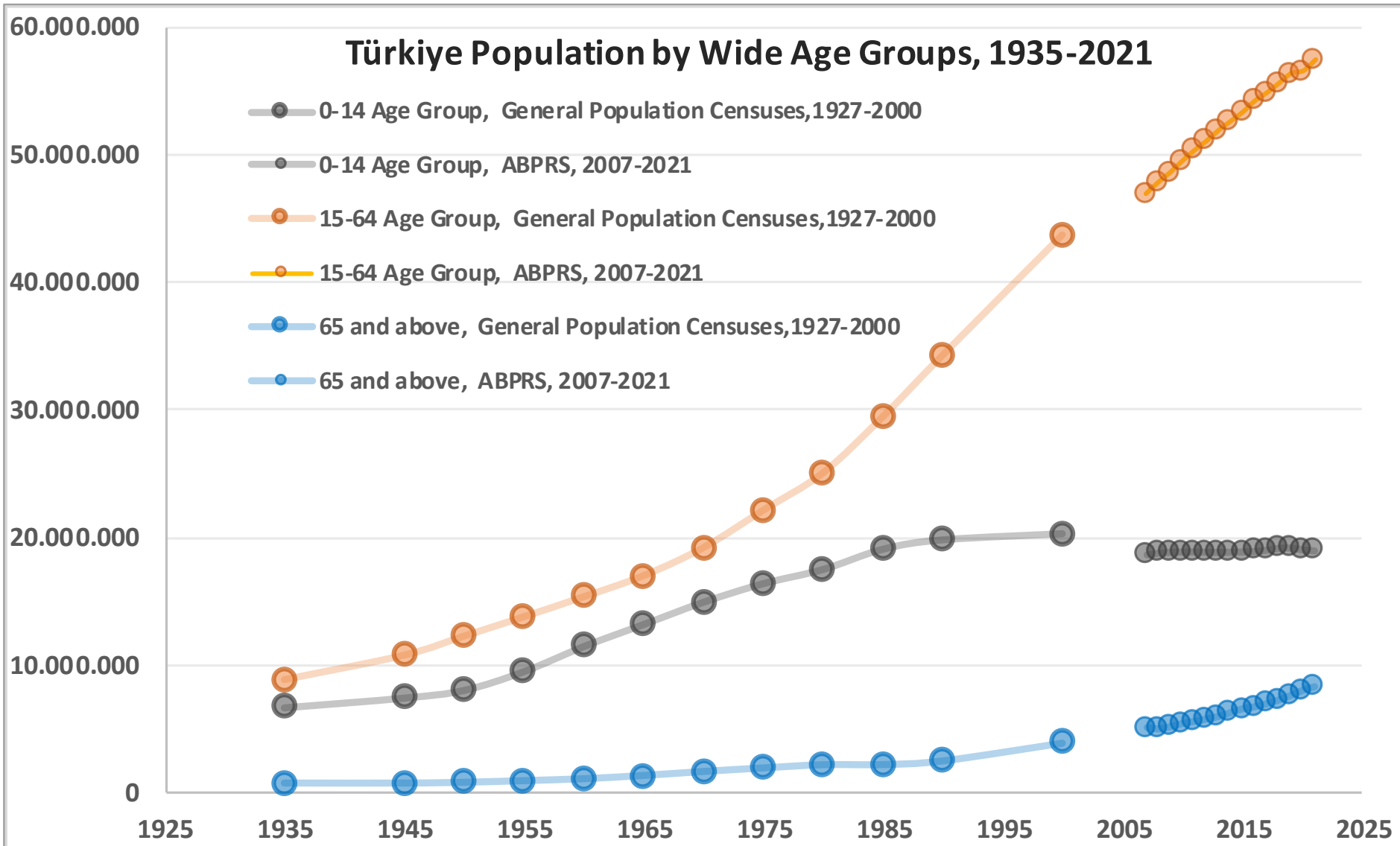
Population Size and Annual Growth Rate

Year	Population	APGR‰
1927	13 640 270	-
1935	16 158 018	21,10
1940	17 820 950	17,03
1945	18 790 174	10,59
1950	20 947 188	21,73
1955	24 064 763	27,75
1960	27 754 820	28,53
1965	31 391 421	24,63
1970	35 605 176	25,19
1975	40 347 719	25,01
1980	44 736 957	20,65
1985	50 664 458	24,88
1990	56 473 035	21,71
2000	67 803 927	18,28

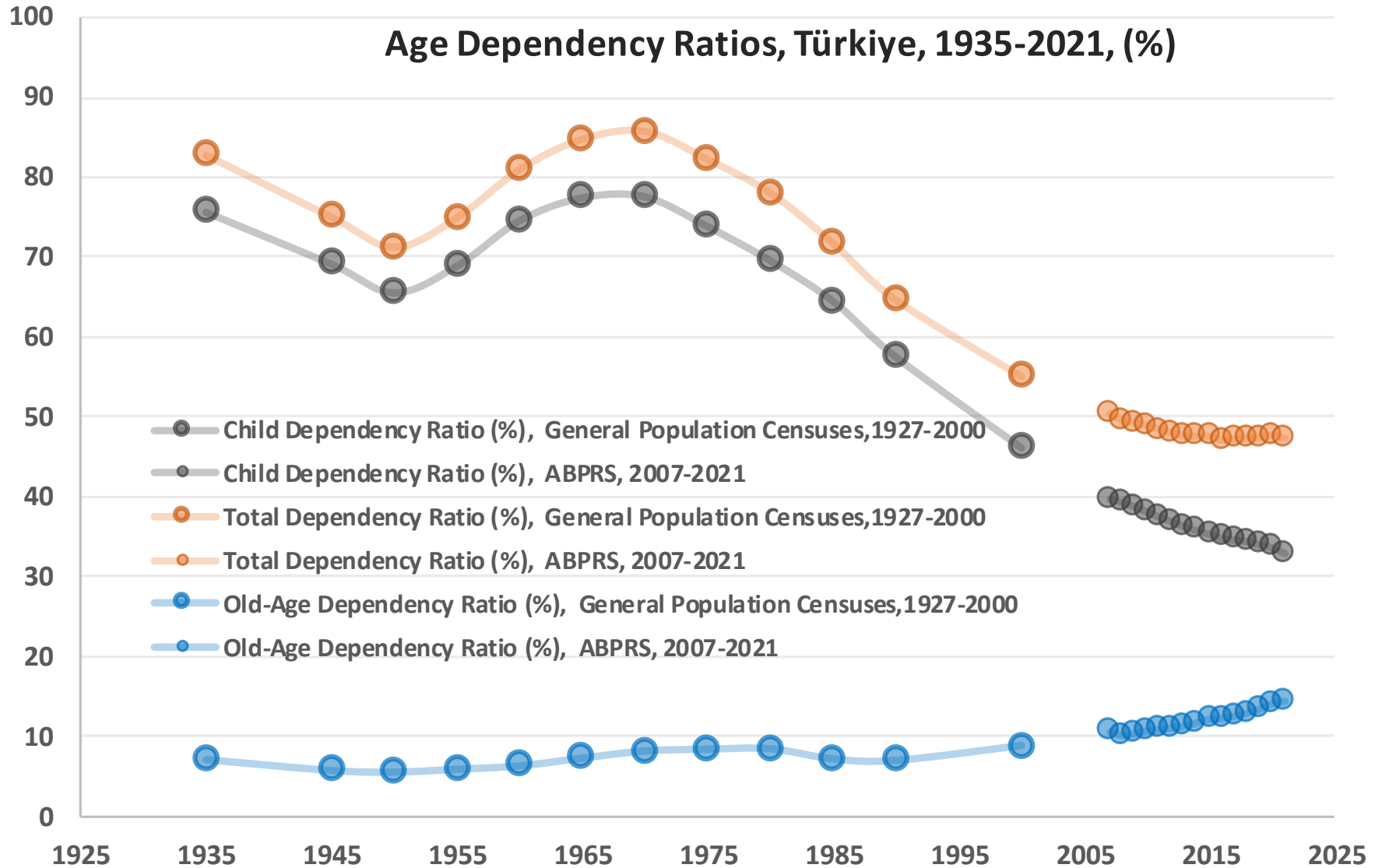
Year	Population	APGR‰
2007	70.586.256	-
2008	71.517.100	13,1
2009	72.561.312	14,5
2010	73.722.988	15,9
2011	74.724.269	13,5
2012	75.627.384	12,0
2013	76.667.864	13,7
2014	77.695.904	13,3
2015	78.741.053	13,4
2016	79.814.871	13,5
2017	80.810.525	12,4
2018	82.003.882	14,7
2019	83.154.997	13,9
2020	83.614.362	5,5
2021	84.680.273	12,7







Age Dependency Ratios, Türkiye, 1935-2021, (%)





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