

CONCLUSIONS

The experience from the Swedish case shows that it takes a rather long time with hard work to be able to establish registers to be used in census taking.

In a way you can say that we started that development in 1947 when we got our Personal Identification Number (PIN). The society with all its residents and authorities has since then been more and more used to see the benefits of using the PINs and has established registers. We have over time also established a lot of efficient usage of these registers. The PIN has been seen as a security for each individual not to be mixed with someone else.

We have had a large "Big brother" debate in the 70s around the usage of PIN and registers. Today that debate is silent.

At Statistics Sweden we try to reduce the burden for the respondents as much as possible by using other methods than questionnaires to collect information and we are happy to be in the position that we have a lot of administrative registers in the society that could be used for statistical purposes. We are therefore right now working with establishment of a complete register system at Statistics Sweden where we will connect all registers to each other with different kinds of identifiers. The next Population and Housing Census will be a part of that system.

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Annex 1

CONTENT OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES 1960-1990

	Census 60 ⁷	Census 65	Census 70	Census 75	Census 80	Census 85	Census 90
INDIVIDUAL ITEMS							
Sex, age, marital status	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nationality, country of birth	x		x	x	x	x	x
Date for changed marital status	x	x	x				
Latest year for external migration			x		x	x	x
Year for Swedish nationality					x	x	x
Cohabiting				x	x	x	x
Private car ownership	x		x	x			
Education	x ¹		x				x
Income	x ²	x ²	x	x		x	x
Social economic classification	x	x ²	x		x	x	x
Employed by place of work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x