

REFERENCE DATES AND COLLECTION METHODS APPLIED IN THE 2000 CENSUS  
ROUND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES, CANDIDATE COUNTRIES  
AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(Continued and end)

| Region/country                | Census date | Type of census   |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Lithuania                     | 06.04.2001  | Traditional  |
| Malta                         | 26.11.1995  | Traditional  |
| Poland                        | 21.05.2002  | Traditional  |
| Romania                       | 18.03.2002  | Traditional  |
| Slovak Republic               | 26.05.2001  | Traditional  |
| Slovenia                      | 31.03.2002  | Mix of traditional and register-based                  |
| Turkey                        | 22.10.2000  | Traditional  |
| <b>Other countries</b>        |             |  |
| Albania                       | 01.04.2001  | Traditional  |
| Belarus                       | 14.02.1999  | Traditional  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina        | No census   | (conditions for a traditional census)                  |
| Croatia                       | 31.03.2001  | Traditional  |
| Iceland                       | No census   | (towards an entirely register-based)                   |
| Liechtenstein                 | 05.12.2000  | Mix of traditional and register-based                  |
| Moldova                       | 10.2002     | Traditional  |
| Montenegro                    | 31.10.2003  | Traditional  |
| Norway                        | 03.11.2001  | Register-based for population, traditional for housing |
| Russian Federation            | 9.10.2002   | Traditional  |
| Serbia <sup>1</sup>           | 31.03.2002  | Traditional  |
| Switzerland                   | 05.12.2000  | Mix of traditional and register-based                  |
| The former Y. R. of Macedonia | 31.10.2002  | Traditional  |
| Ukraine                       | 5.12.2001   | Traditional  |

<sup>1</sup> Only in Central Serbia and Vojvodina, as a census in Kosovo and Metohija was postponed to the end of the temporary United Nations Mission administration.

Most of the countries stayed with the traditional census, either through self-enumeration (like Italy, United Kingdom or Spain) or through interviewing (e.g. Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Russia), with various data capture solutions. For the latter, optical reading technologies were now widely applied. In many cases registers, especially population registers, were used to support the collection (e.g. Spain, Lithuania) or to check and improve the results (e.g. Italy, Bulgaria). The traditional method is also still prevailing outside the European Union. After taking a traditional survey in 1999, France in future will conduct a "rolling census" based on an annually rotating enumeration schedule. This is discussed further in Section 3.