

Denmark and Finland adopted entirely register-based census strategies. Denmark does not really emphasise the census, as it is merely an exercise to produce the tabulations needed to fulfil international requirements². Norway, Iceland and Sweden will soon follow, after the establishment or upgrade of registers with the necessary dwellings information. In the case of Norway a project to establish the missing information in the dwelling register has been conducted in tandem with the 2001 countrywide census of housing (see Section 3). Belgium, Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Latvia and Slovenia all employed, in various ways, a mixed solution using registers as well as complete canvassing. The Netherlands combine the use of registers with sample surveys, a method Germany may also follow.

Figure 1 shows a pie chart of the current census-taking methods in the 42 European countries.

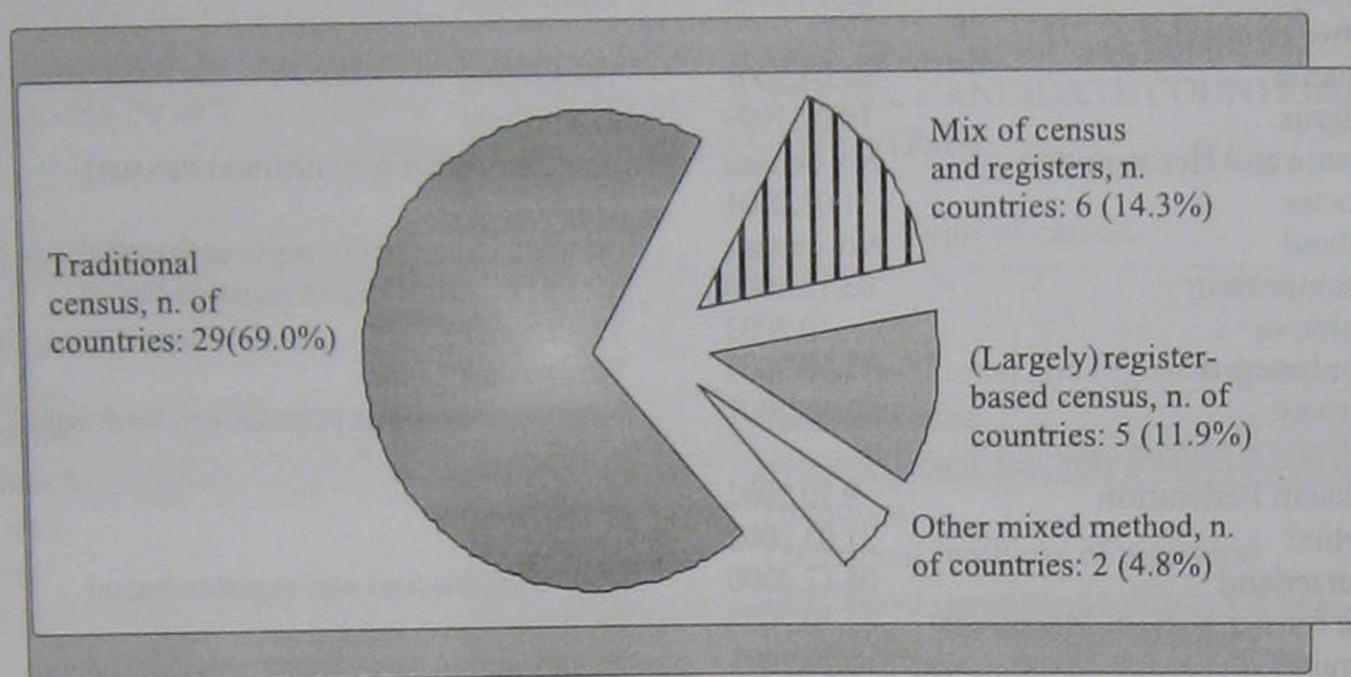


Fig. 1. Census taking methods in Europe according to Table 1

3. SOME EXAMPLES OF COLLECTION METHODS AND PUBLICITY IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

3.1. France

France had its last traditional census in the spring of 1999. In future an innovative concept of "rolling census" is to be applied. The public information campaign for the 1999 Census centred on television. As many as 300 messages were transmitted during

The information in this Section is largely derived from [Ko04], an EU-sponsored document (as yet unpublished) that attempts to preserve an accurate record of the national efforts in the 2000 Census Round of many European countries.

² Since 1981 population and housing censuses in Denmark are based on registers only.