

From methodological point of view association measures were defined for PC and AC households and persons. The strength of a relation between persons was scored on the basis of the matching variables and the association measure was the ratio of the actual and possible maximum scores within a household. A further factor was in the case of households the number of persons belonging to a given household.

The results of the matching procedure are shown in Table 2-4.

It seems that the results are far from to be the best. In order to produce better results it is required to involve manual work moving errors. It is planned to be the responsibility of the county offices who are quite familiar with the weaknesses of the address file and are in close contact with the local governments. A question can arise however about the balance between the cost involved and the benefit for improving the statistics concerned in the sense that what would be the an optimal division of labour within the public administration in maintaining the address information.

#### **4.3. Matching Labour Force Survey and Population Census data**

Typically it is a task that could have been done already a long time ago. The social surveys are not mandatory and therefore the non-response rate may exceed an undesirable threshold. As a population census provides lot of information about people, the social environment of the non-responsive households can be depicted by the help of census information. The linkage of the two data sources can offer a solution to the problem. The data sources can be linked by addresses. For the execution of the task a non-response 'flag' must be present in the survey data set, while the descriptive variables in the census data set are such as the age, highest degree of education and labour force status of the head of household, as well as the environment of the dwelling.

In 2002 a deep analysis dealt with the problems of non-response in social surveys.

#### **5. SOME CONCLUDING REMARKS**

The 2000 Census Round was carried out in most transition countries firstly after the political and economic change. The census managements had to face with a lot of unexpected phenomena, like the lack of cooperativeness of people, public debate about the usefulness and costs of the census after that the corresponding preparation and provisions were legally approved. In those days it was a focal point of the media.