

The name, address and family composition were pre-printed as before. A Multi-dwelling questionnaire and a Household and Dwelling questionnaire were used to collect items that could not be data captured from the registers. The multi-dwelling questionnaire had 21 questions and the household/dwelling questionnaire had 1 individual question (occupation), 3 household questions and 13 dwelling questions. All other items were collected from registers. Five registers were used; the TPR, the Real estate/building register, the Income register, the register of Economic Activity and the Business register.

THE SWEDISH CENSUS 1990 The development towards more registers was continued with the Population and Housing Census 1990. After this Census a register system for education and a register system for occupation were established where one input was information that was collected in the census.

The name, address and family composition were pre-printed as before, but this time also the last known education and the occupation that was collected in Census 1985 were pre-printed and completed with new or changed information. A Multi-dwelling questionnaire and an Individual and Dwelling questionnaire were used to collect items that could not be data captured from the registers. The multi-dwelling questionnaire had 20 questions and the individual/dwelling questionnaire had 4 individual-questions, 4 household-questions and 9 dwelling-questions. All other items were collected from registers. Five registers were used; the TPR, the Real estate/building register, the Income register, the register of Economic Activity and the Business register.

THE SWEDISH TOTALLY REGISTER-BASED CENSUS 2010 The only registers that now were lacking to make it possible to take a totally register-based census were a Dwelling register and a Household register. It is however a large exercise that takes a rather long time, involves a lot of different authorities and is rather costly to establish these registers. The plans for establish such a system was started in 1992 with a new proposal to the Government.

The Census 1995 was cancelled and the plans were to establish the lacking registers to be used in the Census 2000. A new act was needed for that, but because of the situation in the Parliament, where the Government was in minority, that act could not be passed. The Census 2000 was therefore canceled. We are now in a situation where that act might be taken by the Parliament this autumn, which means that we will have these registers established in the end of 2007 and they will be used in Census 2010. It will be the National Land Survey that will establish the Dwelling register and the National Tax Authority that will establish the Household register as one part of the civil registration system. Statistics Sweden will then be able to use these registers for statistical purposes.