

**United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook**  
**Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census**

Reporting country: POLAND

Population census date: 31 March 2011  
Housing census date: 31 March 2011

**A. General population census information**

**1. Census information**

<b>Type of census</b>	
(a) Traditional census	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Register based census	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Combination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(d) Other, please specify <span style="background-color: #cccccc; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 1em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**2. Type of population count and coverage**

<b>Type of population count</b>	
(a) De facto / population present	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) De jure / usual resident population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census**

<b>Population group</b>	<b>Included</b>	<b>Excluded</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
(a) Nomads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Persons living in areas to which access is difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

work in another country			
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a frontier daily and are in the country temporarily, including undocumented persons, or transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Civilian foreigners who cross a frontier daily to work in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
█	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
█	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3. Estimated census completeness

Estimated completeness:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Gross under-enumeration (specify unit: country)	0,11	█	█
(b) Gross over-enumeration (specify unit: country)	1,76	█	█
(c) Net error (specify unit: country)	1,66	█	█

<b>Base denominator for this estimate is:</b>	
(a) Enumerated population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Estimated "complete" population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Method(s) used in estimating completeness:</b>	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date conducted: █	
Size of sample (specify unit: █):	
For total area: █	
For urban areas: █	

For rural areas: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Population groups excluded: <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>(b) <b><u>Demographic analysis, please specify:</u></b>  In order to establish the quality of estimates of the size of population in the country, in regions and in voivodships, an assessment was made of the degree of under-coverage/over-coverage of population resulting from inaccuracies in taking into account actual data on internal and foreign migrations, both immigration and emigration. It was considered that the size of population in voivodships on whose territory there are large cities - which are academic centres and which provide a significant number of workplaces - is slightly under-covered, and the size of population in adjacent voivodships is slightly over-covered. This is due to the fact that registers which were the basis for setting out reference population do not contain information on all internal migrations, and verification of registers data (through Internet-based self-enumeration) was not done by all persons covered by the census. Moreover, the size of population (in the country, in regions, in Voivodeships) was determined taking into account the numbers of registered emigrations, with the addition of information obtained through the Internet-based self-enumeration. Since not all emigrations are registered, and, for obvious reasons, not all persons who resided temporarily abroad for at least a year took part in the Internet-based self-enumeration, it was considered that the number of emigrants residing temporarily abroad for at least a year, which should be excluded from the residing population was under-covered, and therefore was the cause of over-coverage of the size of population.</p> <p>At the same time, the number of immigrants residing temporarily in Poland for at least a year, recorded in the census - as in previous censuses - was clearly under-covered, which resulted in under-coverage of the total number of the resident population.</p> <p>Taking into account the above-mentioned components which influence the population size, the resulting estimated value of under-coverage and over-coverage of population by territorial levels was determined (for the country, for NUTS1 and NUTS2).</p>	☒

(c) Other methods, please specify: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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#### **4. Definition of urban/rural**

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

All areas which have town rights or the status of a town with provisions of separate laws.

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

All areas which have not town rights or the status of a town with provisions of separate laws.

#### **5. Definition of cities**

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

City/town/urban area - an administratively separated area entitled to civil (municipal) rights.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

The category "urban agglomeration" does not apply in Poland.

#### **6. Definition of locality**

The definition of a locality for this census is:

A settlement unit or other settled area (town and village), differentiated from other localities with a separate name. An official name of a locality and area is given, changed or annulled by way of regulation of a minister relevant for public administration issues. Only granting a locality the status of a town, (e.g. "village into "town") is done by way of regulation of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

#### **7. Definition of literacy**

The definition of "literate" and "illiterate" for this census is:

In the census the literacy has not been studied.

#### **8. Educational attainment**

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

Yes

If so, what revision?

**ISCED 1997**

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCED (specify revision number)?

**not applicable**

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED (specify revision number).

**not applicable**

## B. Economic characteristics

### 1. Activity status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

The lower age limit is 15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

Maximum age limit for unemployed is 74 (persons who meet unemployment criteria over that age are included into the category of economically inactive)

What reference period do you use to determine the economic activity of a person?

A reference period of one week

### 2. Definition of economically active population used in this census

Definition of economically active population	
(a) Usually active population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Currently active population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the following groups considered economically active in the national tabulations?  
If not, please indicate how they are classified:

Economic group	Yes	No
(a) contributing (unpaid) family workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) unemployed persons including those never previously employed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) armed forces;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) part-time workers even though they may spend most time at non-gainful activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) domestic servants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3. Status in Employment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

Yes

The category 'Members of producers' cooperatives' was not determined in the Population and Housing Census 2011. Persons with this status were recorded as 'Own-account Workers'.

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ICSE-93?

not applicable

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

not applicable

#### **4. Occupation**

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

Yes

If yes, what revision?

**ISCO 08**

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCO (specify revision number)?

not applicable

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO (specify revision number).

not applicable

#### **5. Industry**

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

Yes

If so, what revision?

**ISIC rev.4**

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISIC (specify revision number).

not applicable

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC (specify revision number)..

not applicable



## C. Household characteristics

### 1. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

A private household is either:

a) A one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multiperson household as defined below; or

b) A multi-person household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

This concept of a private household is known as the housekeeping concept.

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

A family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense as two or more persons who live in the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as cohabiting partners, as or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children.

The family concept as defined above limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.

### 2. Head of household / reference member

Definition	
(a) Head of household, defined as follows:	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Reference member of household, defined as follows: If household contains one person – that person is the reference person; If household contains married couple – either the husband or the wife of a married couple is the reference person; If household contains consensual union couple – either partner is the reference person; If household contains one parent lives with his or her sons or daughters of any age – a parent is the reference person; If household is a multi-generational household – one of member of the household from the middle generation is the reference person; Where none of the above conditions apply – any adult member of the household is the reference person.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(c) Other (for example: Joint head of household):	<input type="checkbox"/>
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## **D. Housing census characteristics**

### **1. Housing information**

What definition did you apply in this census for housing unit?

A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but used as a usual residence by a household at the time of the census. This includes occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units. For the purpose of international comparability, it is recommended that information is collected and presented separately for occupied conventional dwellings. Countries are encouraged to also collect information on 'other housing units' where possible, but this information should be presented separately from the same information collected for occupied conventional dwellings.

What definition did you apply in this census for conventional dwelling?

Conventional dwellings are structurally separate and independent premises, which are designed for permanent human habitation at a fixed location and are not used wholly for nonresidential purposes at the time of the census.

A dwelling or enclosure is separate if surrounded by walls and covered by a roof so that a person, or a group of persons, can isolate themselves from other persons for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and taking meals or protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment. It is independent when it has direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds. That is, when the occupants can enter and leave without passing through another household's accommodation.

A conventional dwelling is defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (for example lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by a single household all the year round, such as a house or apartment. It need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. For this purpose, "permanent building" is a building that was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years. Some countries may prefer to define permanence in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building materials used. Detached rooms for habitation, which are clearly designed to be used as part of the dwelling, for example a room or rooms above a detached garage should be included.

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

Vacant dwellings were covered by Census 2011.

What definition did you apply in this census for room?

Concept of room exclude rooms without windows, even if they are functionally used for domestic purposes.

## **2. Definition of cities (as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)**

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census

[See point 5 at Metadata.](#)

City 1 – Territory refers to:

[Kraków](#)

City 2 – Territory refers to:

[Łódź](#)

City 3 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

[Warszawa](#)

City 4 – Territory refers to:

[Wrocław](#)

### **General information relating to the 2011 Polish Population and Housing Census (NSP 2011)**

Poland was among the countries who decided to abandon the traditional method and to apply a mixed method – which entailed, on the one hand, using to the highest possible extent as the sources of census data public administration registers and information systems available in Poland and, on the other hand, providing the possibility of obtaining data on some subjects through a large sample survey.

The census was carried out as a full-scope survey, which covered the entire population of Poland and involved the verification of data obtained from registers and informational systems done by respondents through Internet self-enumeration. The scope of topics of that survey was very narrow (covering basic demographic characteristics and the place of residence), which was the consequence of the availability of data in administrative systems.

The objective of NSP 2011 was to collect a broad range of data characterising the Polish society. For this reason, a sample survey was also carried out on a large sample accounting for approx. 20% of dwellings in the country. Within the sample survey, a broad range of information on the investigated matter was obtained on the basis of the so-called long form with more than 100 questions divided into 10 thematic areas.

The mentioned sample survey was carried out only in private households.

In addition, supplementary surveys were carried out (with a narrow information range), covering persons staying in collective accommodation establishments, and homeless persons.

Information obtained from the full-scope survey (on the basis of the administrative data sources) and from the sample survey have been integrated and included in one database. The results of the sample survey have been generalised to the entire population. The structure of the population by sex and age, which had been identified in the full-scope survey was employed to establish the reference population.

A primary data source for the 2011 Census on households and family nuclei was a sample survey carried out on a 20% sample (on national scale) of persons living or residing in dwellings randomly drawn (questionnaire-based data sources).

A primary data sources for the 2011 Census on conventional dwellings was a sample survey carried out on a 20% sample (on national scale), and information originating from information systems of the public administration

A primary data sources on living quarters were data obtained from administrative sources - registers and information systems. First, administrative data were used, i.e. the National Register of the Official Territorial Division of the country (TERYT). Other data used were data collected in the so-called buildings database, created for the census, on the basis of data originating from current reporting, as well as from a one-off survey, carried out to update data for multi-dwelling buildings.

More information on the methodological aspects, of which: the method of conducting the census, scope of data and data sources, the scope of subject areas covered, you can find at the following address:

<http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/national-census-of-population-and-housing/>

## **E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics**

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

2011 census of population and housing in Poland:

1. Report of the results
2. Population. Size and socio-demographic structure
3. Dwellings
4. Occupied buildings
5. International migration
6. Economic activity of the population
7. Population and households. Size and socio-economic structure. Part I. Population
8. Population and households. Size and socio-economic structure. Part II. Households
9. Households and families. Demographic characteristics
10. Commuting to work
11. Internal migration

These publications are available at the CSO website:

<http://stat.gov.pl/spisy-powszechne/nsp-2011/wyniki-spisu-nsp-2011/> (in Polish)

12. Selected methodological aspects regarding the Population and Housing Census in 2011 taking into account the objectives of the census, legal bases, method of conducting the census, scope of data and data sources, the scope of subject areas covered and dissemination of data are available at the following address:

<http://stat.gov.pl/spisy-powszechne/nsp-2011/> (in Polish)

<http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/national-census-of-population-and-housing/> (in English)

In addition, the regional publications (reports and other publications) have been developed and published by all statistical offices. These studies have been focused on issues of population, migration, economic activity and housing in each of the voivodships.