

CENSUS_INS21ES_A_PT_2021_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, IP



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [Eurostat user support](#)

1. Contact Top	
1.1. Contact organisation	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, IP
1.1.1. Responsible party	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, IP

	ine@ine.pt
1.1.2. Responsible party role	Owner
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Gabinete Censos
1.5. Contact mail address	Avenida António José de Almeida 1000-043 Lisboa Portugal

2. Metadata update Top	
2.1. Metadata last certified	27/12/2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	27/12/2022
2.3. Metadata last update	27/12/2022

3. Statistical presentation Top	
3.1. Data description	
Not available	
3.1.1. Resource title	
1km2 grid total population	
3.1.2. Resource abstract	
The data present information about total population for all 1km2 grid cells in PT, following Regulation (EU) 2018/1799	
3.1.3. Resource type	
Spatial data set series Spatial data set	
3.1.3.1. Additional information if 'spatial data set' is marked	
vector spatial representation	

3.1.4. Resource locator
Restricted from publication
3.1.5. Unique resource identifier
1f427a5a-8e11-4cea-814b-ba09288346b5
3.1.6. Coupled resource
-
3.1.7. Resource language
Eng
3.1.8. Keyword value
Population Distribution
3.1.9. Originating controlled vocabulary
Special Scope
3.1.10. Metadata language
Eng
3.2. Classification system
Not available
3.3. Coverage - sector
-
3.3.1. Topic category
Society
3.3.2. Spatial data service type
Download Service
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

-
3.4.1. Statistical concepts and definitions - Total population
<p>For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all the persons falling within the scope of the census in EU on usual residents.</p> <p>Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.</p> <p>Persons usually resident in the place of enumeration but absent, or expected to be absent, at the time of the census for less than one year shall be considered as temporarily absent persons and thus included in the total usually population. In contrast, persons living or expected to live outside the place of enumeration for one year or more shall not be considered temporarily absent and shall therefore be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of the length of visits that they may pay to their families from time to time.</p> <p>Persons who are enumerated but do not meet the criteria for usual residence in the place of enumeration, i.e. do not live or do not expect to live in the place of enumeration for a continuous period of at least 12 months, are considered temporarily present and are therefore not counted in the total usually resident population. Unless otherwise stated in this report.</p>
3.4.2. Statistical concepts and definitions - Sex
Sex of each person.
3.4.3. Statistical concepts and definitions - Age
The age reached at the reference date (in completed years).
3.4.4. Statistical concepts and definitions - Employed person
<p>'Employed' persons comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) performed at least one hour of work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, or (b) were temporarily absent from a job in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, or from a self-employment activity.
3.4.5. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of birth
<p>The place of birth for persons born within the country is the civil division in which the person was born; for those born in other countries, it is the country of birth. For persons born in the country (the native-born population), the concept of place of birth usually refers to the geographic unit where the mother of the individual resided at the time of the person's birth.</p>

3.4.6. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of usual residence one year prior to the census
<p>The relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census.</p> <p>For all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date, the previous place of usual residence is the last usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit
Grid Cell
3.6. Statistical population
Total population
3.7. Reference area
Portugal
3.7.1. Geographic bounding box
<p>westbound: -48,80</p> <p>eastbound: 11,68</p> <p>southbound: 30,90</p> <p>northbound: 44,48</p>
3.7.2. Spatial resolution
<p>1000</p> <p>Unit:m</p>
3.7.3. Coordinate Reference System
EPSG:3035 - ETRS89 / LAEA Europe
3.8. Coverage - Time
Data refer to the situation in the reporting country at the census reference date.
3.9. Base period
Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure	Top
Counts of statistical units.	

5. Reference Period	Top
19-04-2021	
5.1. Temporal extent	
19-04-2021	

6. Institutional Mandate	Top
6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements	
Common reminder of EU legislation	
6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing	
Not available	

7. Confidentiality	Top
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	
<p>Article 6 of Law No 22/2008 of 13 May 2008, laying down the principles, rules and structure of the national statistical system, refers to the principle of statistical confidentiality and states that all individual data concerning individuals or groups gathered by the statistical authorities are confidential in nature and may not be disseminated in such a way as to permit direct or indirect identification.</p> <p>Article 19, "Confidentiality", of Decree-Law No 54/2019 of 18 abril 2019 (which lays down the rules to be obeyed by the 2021 Census) states that individual statistical data collected in the framework of the 2021 Census are subject to the principle of statistical confidentiality, constituting a professional secret for all persons who are involved in these statistical operations and have awareness of those data pursuant to Article 6 of Law No 22/2008 of 13 May 2008.</p>	
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	

In 2021 Census, with the purpose of protected the privacy of individuals and to ensure that your identity and characteristics are not obtained from the data disclosed, a statistical method was applied to control the disclosure of data, called “Targeted Record Swapping”. The application of this method guarantees that the total resident population and its main characteristics, remain unchanged for the different geographic levels.

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

Data are made available 19 months after the end of the reference period (November 2022)

8.2. Release calendar access

Not available

8.3. Release policy - user access

Conditions of accessibility to statistical information:

Access to official statistics is free of charge, unless further processing of the information is required;

Access to statistical information is guaranteed to all users simultaneously;

The Official Statistics Portal (www.ine.pt) is the principal means of dissemination of statistical information: all official statistics are disseminated here first hand.

The official statistical information disseminated is accompanied by the relevant metadata.

8.3.1. Conditions applying to access and use

No limitations

8.3.2. Limitations on public access

No limitations

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Decennial

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

4 press releases were issued containing exclusive information about the 2021 Census:

Censos 2021 – Divulgação dos Resultados Preliminares – 28 julho 2021

Censos 2021 – Divulgação dos Resultados Provisórios – 16 dezembro 2021

Resultados Provisórios dos Censos 2021 – Base Geográfica de Referência de Informação (BGRI) – Geopackage – 13 abril 2022

Censos 2021 - Divulgação dos Resultados Definitivos - Principais tendências ocorridas em Portugal na última década – 23 novembro 2022

Annexes:

[Resultados Preliminares](#)

[Resultados Provisórios](#)

[GEOPACKAGE](#)

[Resultados Definitivos](#)

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

One publication were issued containing the results of the 2021 Census

Annexes:

[Censos - Resultados Definitivos](#)

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Information on the 2021 Census is available on the INE's Official Statistics Portal (www.ine.pt)

Annexes:

[Geocensos](#)

[Tabulador](#)

[Plataforma Divulgação](#)

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

The 2021 Census provides a sample of anonymised microdata made up of randomly selected records of 5% of the resident individuals. Given that the microdata consist of individualised

information files, the sample is anonymised and the data processed in such a way as to guarantee not only their confidentiality but also their quality.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Geopackage (open format developed by the Open Geospatial Consortium - OGC), consisting of a set of variables from the 2021 Census, (synthesis file) associated with the geographic component of the 2021 Geographical Reference Base (BGRI) (statistical subsection) and the GRID 1000mx1000m

Annexes:

[GEOPACKAGE](#)

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Action programme for the 2021 Census - document providing a framework for the census operation and setting out the objectives, guidelines, variables to observe and a summary of the main activities to be combined for the performance of the census.

Annexes:

[Programa de Ação](#)

10.7. Quality management - documentation

Censos 2021 - Inquérito de qualidade – In publication Censos 2021 – Resultados Definitivos

Annexes:

[Resultados Definitivos](#)

11. Quality management

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11.1. Quality assurance

The Census quality control and assessment program 2021 was based on the control of the entire census statistical production process, through the verification and control of key processes, namely in the aspects human resources, field work, data processing and security and, finally, in carrying out the Quality Survey.

11.1.1. Lineage

This dataset was obtained through the process of buildings georeferencing and were validated according to the correction and validation process of the 2021 censuses.

This is the official version obtain through 2021 population and housing censuses

11.1.2. Conformity, specification

The resource is compatible with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018

11.1.3. Conformity, degree

The resource is fully conformant with the cited specification

11.2. Quality management - assessment

The methodology associated with the control and assessment of the productive process concentrated on identifying and monitoring key processes to guarantee effective performance of the work in the field and the quality of the information collected.

In terms of fieldwork control, two procedures were applied to assess the quality of data collection:

- Re-survey of a sample of dwellings (5%), carried out by Parish Coordinators/Sub-coordinators
- System of alert indicators, which allowed monitoring of collection values by comparison with the expected results, with reference to different sources of information such as those of an administrative nature. Whenever you identified deviations, in view of established parameters, were triggered additional fieldwork verification procedures

In addition it was carried out, the 2021 Census Quality Survey, an autonomous and independent statistical operation during which some of the statistical units observed in the 2021 Census were re-surveyed. The main aims of the Quality Survey were to assess errors in coverage and in content for a set of variables. A sample of 139 statistical sections was defined to ensure the regional representativeness (NUTS II) for a set of variables. Data were collected exclusively via face-to-face interviews carried out by teams other than those used for the 2021 Census.

The methodology and results of the Quality Survey are contained in the publication Censos - Resultados Definitivos - 2021

12. Relevance

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12.1. Relevance - User Needs
The census data disseminated by Eurostat are addressed to policy makers, researchers, media and the general public.
12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction
Not available
12.3. Completeness
Depends on the availability of data transmitted by the National Statistical Institutes.

13. Accuracy	Top
13.1. Accuracy - overall	
<p>In Portugal the grid data was computed using aggregation method, based in a point-based data model - the geographic coordinates of buildings. Aggregation was based on accurate locations of buildings (all census buildings are georeferenced) where the data buildings points were added up inside each grid cell. This is the most accurate approach and provides the best quality of grid data.</p> <p>For guarantee the census accuracy, the quality control and evaluation program for the Census 2021 was based on the control of the entire statistical production process, through the verification and control of key processes, namely in the areas of human resources, fieldwork, data processing and its security, and finally, the completion of the post enumeration survey.</p> <p>The methodology associated with the control and assessment of the productive process concentrated on identifying and monitoring key processes to guarantee effective performance of the fieldwork and the quality of the collected information.</p> <p>An innovative process was designed to distribute throughout the dwellings an envelope containing a unique and non-transferable code to access the response to the 2021 Census via internet, preventing the duplication of responses. As the data collection of the 2021 Census took place under the COVID-19 pandemic, Statistics Portugal adopted the use of a strict Public Health Protocol and apply measures to create visibility and trust that would guarantee the fundamental participation of Society to respond to the Census. As a result of this unexpected context, Census has also introduced telephone collection of information, essentially aimed at population groups that find it more difficult to send a response via the web or were unable to be contacted face-to-face. Driven by the slogan: "Census count everyone. Everyone counts", and adopting a truly inclusive attitude, Statistics Portugal made every effort so that everyone should be included in the 2021 Census, creating and using means to contact population hard to reach.</p>	

In terms of the fieldwork control, two procedures were applied to assess the quality of data collection:

- Resurvey a sample of dwellings (5%), carried out by Parish Coordinators/Sub-coordinators evaluating the accuracy of the dwellings occupation status, number of residents and address.
- Alert indicators system, which allowed monitoring of collection values by comparison with the expected results, with reference to different sources of information such as administrative data. Whenever deviations were identified, minding the established parameters, additional fieldwork verification procedures were triggered.

In addition, it was carried out, the 2021 Post Enumeration Survey, an autonomous and independent statistical operation during which some of the statistical units observed in the 2021 Census were re-surveyed.

The main aims of the PES were to assess errors in coverage and in content. The coverage analysis intends to obtain indicators on the quality of the results of the Censuses, for each Statistical Unit considered, to verify whether they were duly listed, wrongly listed or omitted.

At the national level, for conventional dwellings where estimated a coverage rate of 102.7% and for individuals the estimated coverage rate was 96.8%.

The content analysis focuses on the statistical unit Individual living in private households and main demographic characteristics: sex and age group. The PES revealed that for the sex variable, the consistency rate was 99.8%, and of 99.5% for age group.

The data processing phase included a set of processes to ensure integration and validation of information. The collected data were subject to a set of validations whose objective was to ensure the consistency of the information.

The validation processing process also included the incorporation and use of available administrative information and linking census to other data sources, and also with demographic indicators.

Final Census data were checked and considered credible and consistent with other data sources

13.2. Sampling error

No sampling errors, since the survey is a census survey.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness
19 months
14.1.1. Date of publication
23-11-2022
14.1.2. Date of last revision
23/11/2022
14.1.3. Date of creation
23/11/2022
14.2. Punctuality
zero days

15. Coherence and comparability	Top
15.1. Comparability - geographical	
-	
15.1.1. Geographic information - data quality	
-	
15.2. Comparability - over time	
-	
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	
-	
15.4. Coherence - internal	

Internal coherence is assured by regulations defining breakdowns and definitions of topics
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16. Cost and Burden

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Not available

17. Data revision

Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

Under the dissemination plan for the 2021 Census, the results were made available in three stages:

- Preliminary results, available in July 2021
- Provisional results, available in December 2021
- Definitive results, available in November 2022

17.2. Data revision - practice

Nothing to report

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

Census questionnaires.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Decenal

18.3. Data collection

The 2021 Census were carried out through an exhaustive survey, involving all persons residing in the country

The fieldwork followed the schedule shown below:

- Land reconnaissance by census takers; fill in the building questionnaire; distribution of letters with codes for response over the internet.

- Population response

- Conclusion of the census takers' intervention and the population's response.

The response to the Census was possible through the following modes:

- eCensos – electronic form for direct response by the population through the Internet; Available on multiple platforms: PC, tablet and smartphone;
- eBalcão – available at Parish Councils and with citizen support in response to Census;
- eRecensedor – application to support the function of the census taker, which allowed the response with the support of the census taker;
- Paper questionnaire;
- Answer by telephone, through the citizen helpline

18.4. Data validation

After the collection was completed, the data validation phase began. The collected data were subject to a set of validations whose objective was to ensure the consistency of the information

18.5. Data compilation

-

18.6. Adjustment

-

19. Comment

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No additional comments

Related metadata

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Annexes