

Main recommendation for 2020 census round

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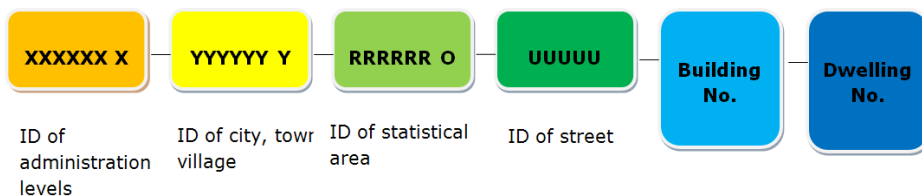
The structure of the identifier of the three-tier territorial division of the country (official, hierarchical, consistent, covering all country)

X - region level 1
XX - **voivodship** level 2
XX - subregion level 3
XX - **powiat** level 4
XX - **gmina** level 5
x - type of gmina

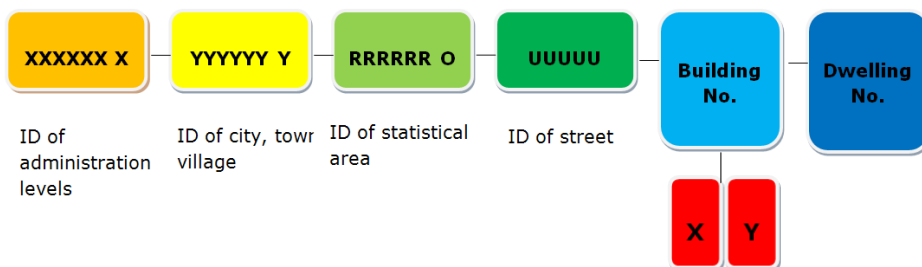
Types of gminas are marked in the following manner:

- 1 - urban
- 2 - rural
- 3 - urban-rural
- 4 - city within an urban-rural
- 5 - rural area within an urban-rural
- 8 - quarters of the Warszawa-Centrum
- 9 - quarters and representations of other urban

Address point identification system



Spatial address point Identification system



X,Y coordinates and address points

- The introduction of x,y coordinates and address points in statistical data enabled changing of the previous system of spatial identification and shifting from area assignment (census districts) to point assignment.
- It had a fundamental significance for the applications of GIS in official statistics.
- The change of the assignment mode allowed for more flexible grouping of data collected in public statistics for even the smallest areas.
- It also facilitated the creation of a spatially-oriented micro database, enabling the conduction of geo-statistical analyses.

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X,Y coordinates and address points

- Classification of the analyses conducted by address points with x,y coordinates gives also the possibility to become independent from boundaries changes (in the administrative division of the country), usually resulting in changes of census districts and laborious recalculations.
- This facilitates a comparative analysis of time series, regardless of the changes taking place in this division.
- An additional advantage is the possibility of the data aggregation both in the structure of the NUTS administrative division and the GRID (1km²) divisions prepared in the GEOSTAT projects or any chosen area.

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Changing the classification allowed a more flexible grouping of data

It also makes possible create a base of spatial microdata enabling carrying out spatial analyses of various phenomena for example concerning:

- demography e.g. the average distance between children's and parents' residence, commuting to work, school, distance to a hospital,
- urbanisation and planning e.g. useful in determining the boundaries of urban agglomerations, metropolies, and the drawing up of land development plans,
- agriculture and environment (analysing the structure of crops, environmental pollution),
- the economy e.g. analysing the effects of burdensome road and industry investments.