



**TERYT**  
**National Official Register of the Territorial  
Division of the Country  
as a basic register in a public statistics and a  
base for activities in the field of GIS**

Study visit for the representatives of the statistical office of Israel



*Warsaw, 20<sup>th</sup> March 2017*

# Legal basis

- ✓ *the Law of June 29th, 1995 on official statistics (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1068),*
- ✓ *the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of December 15th, 1998 on detailed principles of running, using and making available the territorial register and related to it obligations of the state administration agencies and units of local authorities (Journal of Laws from year 1998 No 157, position 1031 with amendments).*



# The main objective of TERYT register

*Providing opportunities of the uniform coding method of different territorial objects in other official registers and information systems of public administration.*



# The main provision

- ✓ TERYT register shall be available to the public

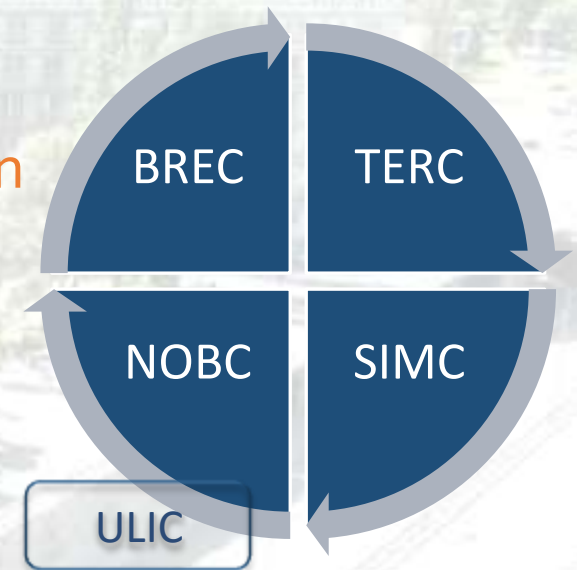
*(article 48 paragraph 1 law on official statistic)*

- ✓ the authorities which keep official registers and information systems of public administration shall use IDs of the territorial register as an applicable standard of territorial identification

*(article 47 paragraph 3 law on official statistic)*

# TERYT register contains the systems of:

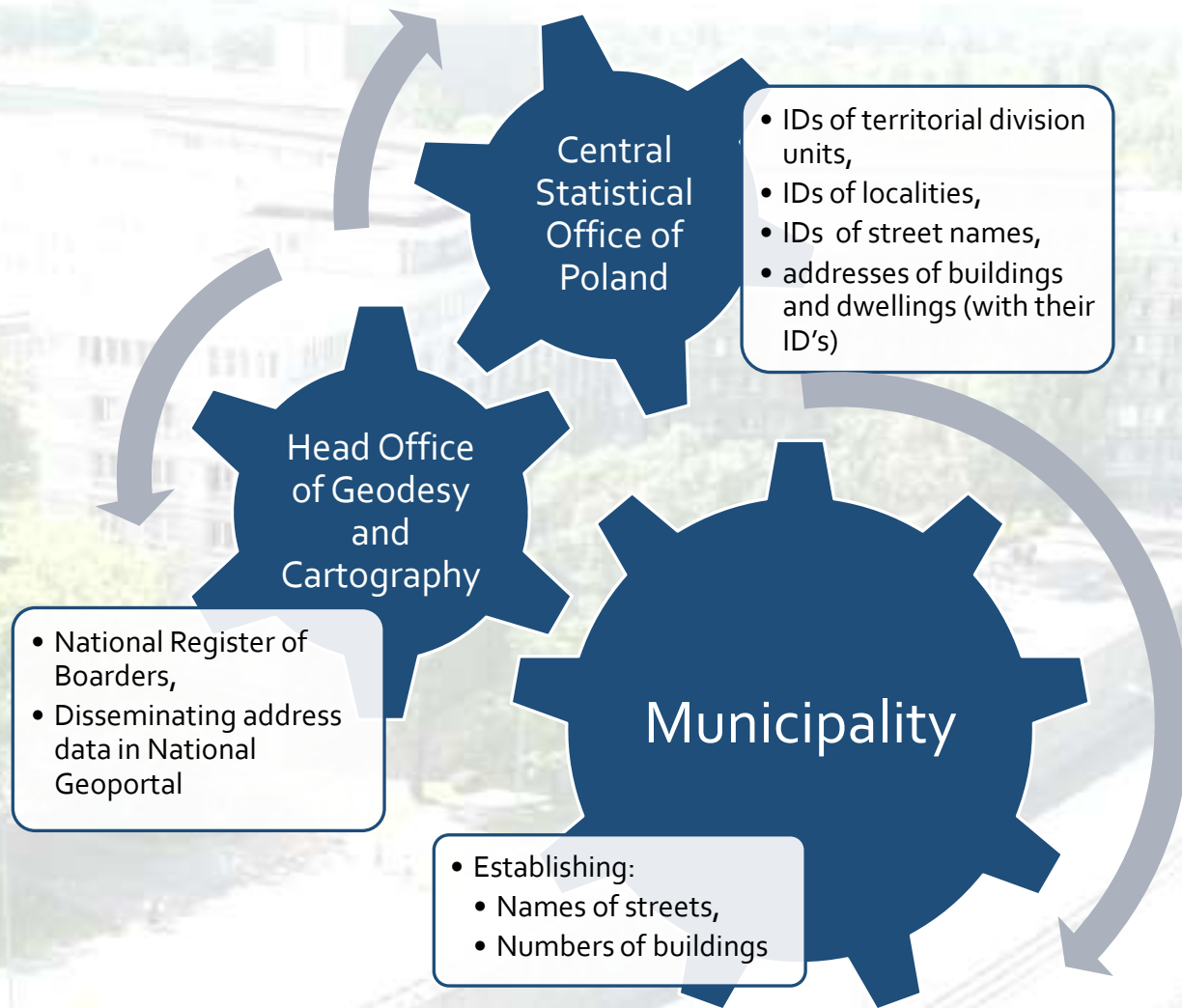
- ✓ identifiers and names of units of territorial division of the country (TERC),
- ✓ identifiers and names of localities (SIMC),
- ✓ statistical regions and census enumeration areas (BREC),
- ✓ identification of addresses of streets, real estates, buildings and dwellings (NOBC)
  - ✓ Central Catalogue of Streets (ULIC)



# Historical background

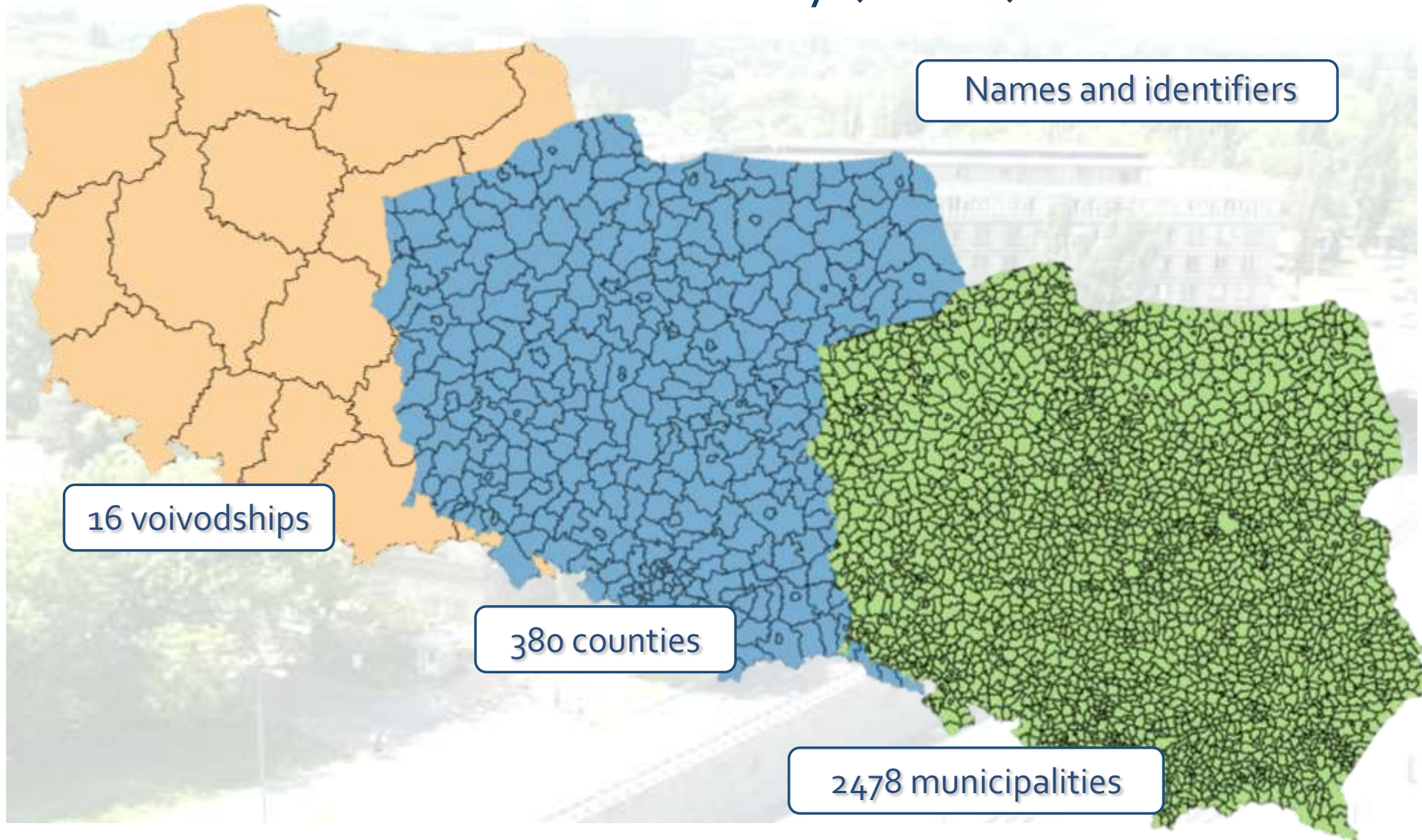
- ✓ it was the Law of June 29th, 1995 on official statistics that raised TERYT to **official register**,
- ✓ the previous Law of February 26th, 1982 on state statistics mentioned that **CSO is responsible** for establishing and updating some **code system** used in statistics and managing the system of identifying territorial division units and system of statistical regions and census enumeration areas,
- ✓ references to SIMC (not yet as a system) can be found in Regulation of the President of Poland in **1934**, where CSO was mentioned as the office publishing „**The list of localities and physiographic objects of Republic of Poland**”,
- ✓ although TERC as a **system** dates back to **1999** when the latest reform in administrative division took place in Poland, coding method started many years earlier;

# Address data production





# System of identifiers and names of units of territorial division of country (TERC)

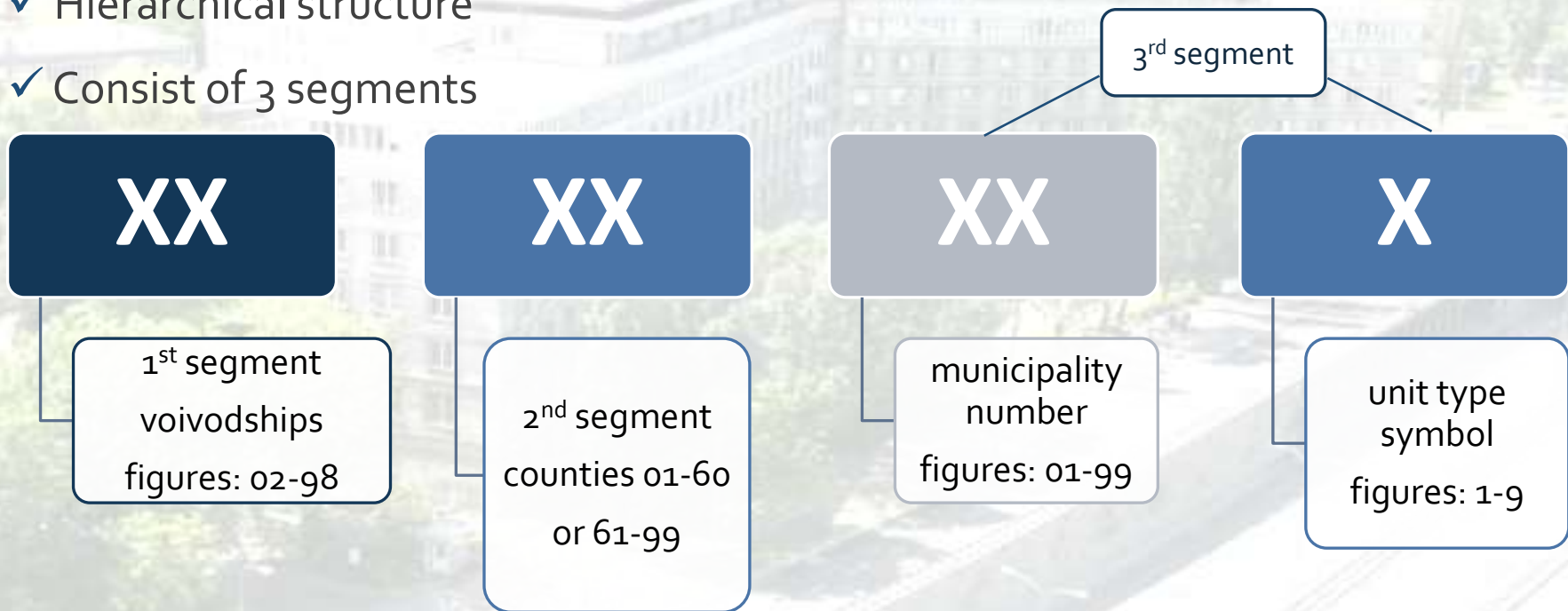




# TERC ID

## Territorial identifier

- ✓ Reflects three-tier territorial division of the country
- ✓ Hierarchical structure
- ✓ Consist of 3 segments

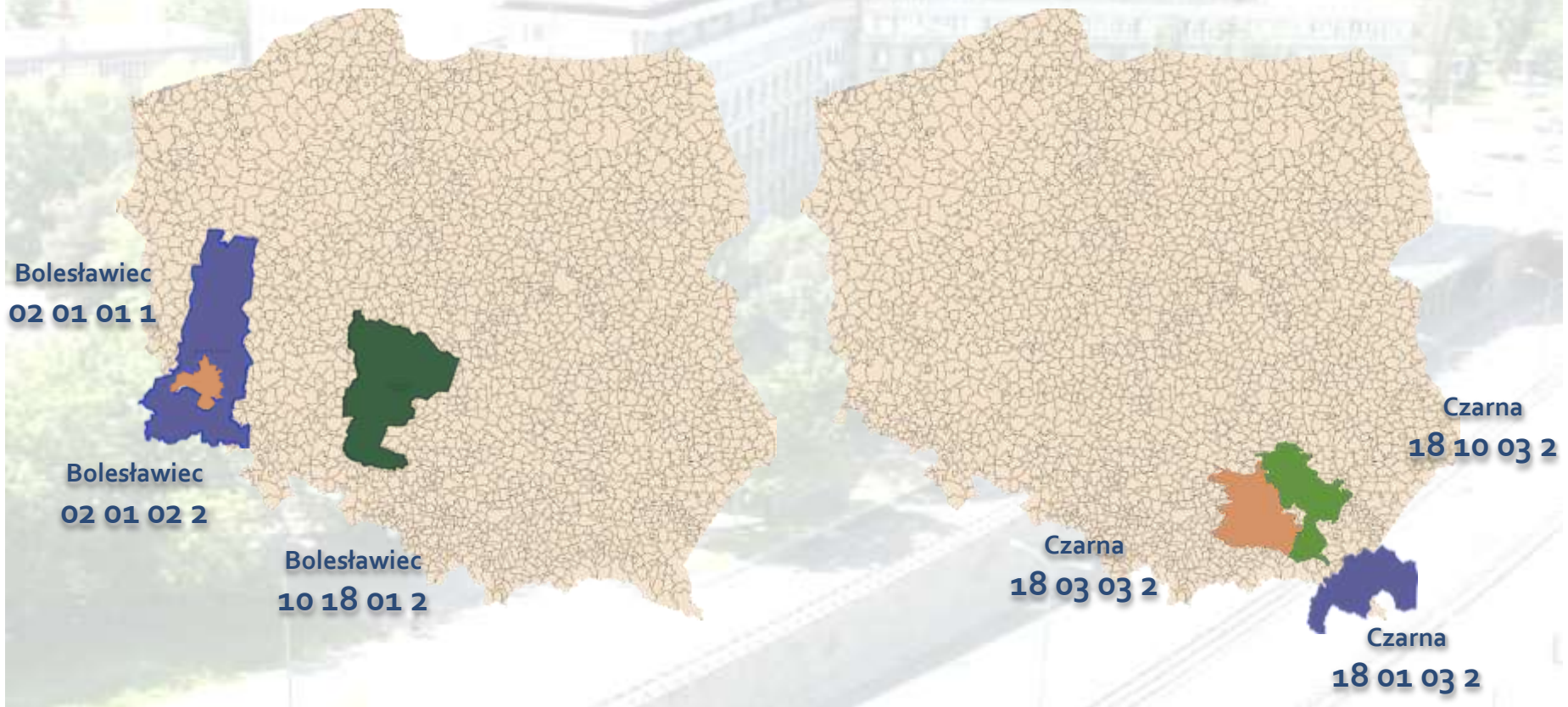


e. g. 10 04 062

# TERC ID

Bolesławiec  
municipality

Czarna  
municipality



# System of identifiers and names of localities (SIMC)

The system of identifiers and names of localities stores:

- ✓ **official** locality's name,
- ✓ locality's identifier,
- ✓ type of locality,
- ✓ the voivodship, county, and municipality where the locality is located (represented by particular identifiers).

Locality names, i.e. name of each village, colony, settlement, hamlet etc., names of a stand-alone part of a village, as well as names of towns and parts thereof were given unique **7-digit identifier**.



# SIMC ID

YYYYYY

Following numbers are attributed continuously to localities by alphabetical order: voivodships, municipalities, statistical localities, stand-alone localities, parts of stand-alone localities

Locality ID has only identifying character and doesn't play an information role (contrary to TERC ID)

Y

Control number calculated with the use of algorithm

**Permanent and unique**  
locality keeps its identifier even after it changed from one municipality or county to another as a result of administrative reforms or upon a change of its status (transition to town status).

# Central Catalogue of Streets (ULIC)

Central Catalogue of Streets stores:

- ✓ **street's names** (including types of objects), on the basis of resolutions of municipal council,
- ✓ street's names identifiers,
- ✓ the voivodship, county, municipality and locality where the street is located (represented by particular identifiers).

Type of object	English meaning
ul.	street
al.	avenue
pl.	place
os.	estate
droga	road/route
skwer	square
bulwar	boulevard
rondo	roundabout
szosa	road
wyspa	island
park	park
wybrzeże	coast
ogród	garden
rynek	square

## Central Catalogue of Streets

UUUUU

5-digit, attributed to street's name – streets with the same name (including object's type) situated in different units (municipalities and localities) were given **the same ID**

Object's type	Name	ULIC ID	TERCID	TERCID	TERCID
ul.	Adama Mickiewicza	12740	26 01 06 4	30 30 05 4	...
ul.	A. Mickiewicza	32579	24 15 06 2	26 03 05 4	...
ul.	Mickiewicza	12734	24 07 07 2	30 30 04 4	...
al.	Mickiewicza	12730	04 14 08 2	30 31 01 1	...
al.	Adama Mickiewicza	12735	12 61 02 9	26 01 01 4	...
os.	Adama Mickiewicza	12736	24 08 02 1	-	-
pl.	Adama Mickiewicza	12738	02 24 02 2	02 24 074	...

CKU: ca. 50 ths. unique street names and over 250 ths. of objects



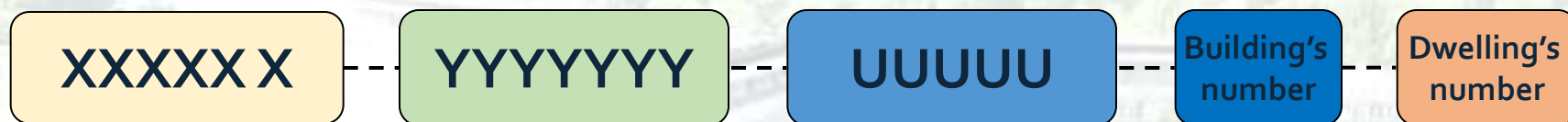
# System of identification of addresses of streets, real estates, buildings and dwellings (NOBC)

System of identification of addresses of streets, real estates, buildings and dwellings (NOBC) stores:

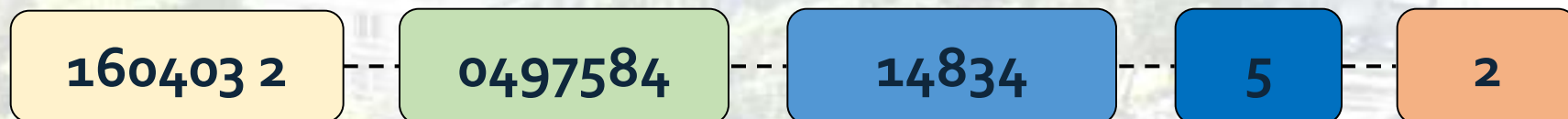
- ✓ **residential** buildings,
- ✓ other buildings, where there is **at least one dwelling** or facility of public accommodation,
- ✓ object of public accommodation e. g. orphanages, boarding schools, dormitories, hotels etc.,
- ✓ temporary premises as long as they serve as a place of living of the population, e. g. boat, caravan, gazebo, garage, etc.

with their address attributes assigned to the statistical regions and census enumeration areas.

# Simplified diagram of address' coding using identifiers form TERYT register



Example of address coded by TERYT register identifiers



160403 2	Lasowice Wielkie municipality (kluczborski county, opolskie voivodship)
0497584	Jasienie (locality)
14834	ul. Ogrodowa (street)
5	building's number
2	dwelling's number

# System of statistical regions and census enumeration areas (BREC)

- ✓ The statistical regions and census enumeration areas system is carried out in BREC.
- ✓ BREC system includes the following data:
  - territorial **identifiers** of voivodships, counties, towns with county rights, municipalities/cities,
  - **numbers** of statistical regions and census enumeration areas,
  - **number of dwellings** and inhabited for each region and enumeration area,
  - **estimated number of people** in each region and enumeration area.



# System of statistical regions and census enumeration areas (BREC)

- ✓ **statistical region** - a spatial unit of aggregation of statistical data, consisting of a few, but no more than nine census enumeration areas,

limit: **999 dwellings and 2700 people**

- ✓ **census enumeration area** - a spatial unit distinguished for the purposes of censuses and other statistical research according to the number of dwellings and inhabitants,

limit: **200 dwellings and 500 people**



# System of statistical units' identifiers - history

✓ Statistical regions were given **6-digit**, ended with o (zero) **unique identifiers**. These identifiers were attributed within National Census **1978** – according to previous territorial division. Each of then 49 voivodships received particular range of statistical regions' numbers :

✓ warszawskie voivodship	000010 – 039990
✓ bialskopodlaskie voivodship	040010 – 049990
✓ białostockie voivodship	050010 – 069990
✓ ...	
✓ ...	
✓ zielonogórskie voivodship	980010 – 999990

# Rules of statistical division

- ✓ All of territorial units has been **completely** divided into statistical regions and census enumeration areas;
- ✓ Boundaries of statistical division are always **adjusted** to territorial division units i.e. statistical regions and census enumeration areas are always located completely within boundaries of voivodships, counties, municipalities and districts existed in particular cities;
  - ✓ **Note: urban-rural municipalities are treated separately as urban and rural areas**
- ✓ Boundaries of statistical regions and census enumerations areas are coherent with cadastral communities, which are mentioned in regulations about Land and Property Register and additionally with localities' range (on rural areas);
- ✓ That coherency means that boundaries of statistical division units and cadastral communities can't cross.



# Rules of statistical division – cont.

- ✓ Each residential building or building with at least one dwelling must be located completely within one enumeration census area.
- ✓ Building can't be divided into two or more statistical regions or census enumeration areas, regardless of number of dwellings and residents (it is possible that the number of dwellings or residents can exceed the limits mentioned earlier)
- ✓ One census enumeration area can't contain more than one cadastral community, regardless of being inhabited.
- ✓ While determining boundaries of statistical units following aspects are taken into consideration:
  - ✓ Local topography conditions e.g. relief, lakes, rivers etc.
  - ✓ Terrain extension, type of buildings, access to particular residential buildings.



# Rules of statistical division – cont.

- ✓ Census enumeration area numbers are single digits and within the area of statistical region have values from 1 to 9.
- ✓ Census enumeration areas within the statistical region are numbered continuously, i.e. there are no gaps in the numbering.
- ✓ Exceeding the maximum number of census enumeration areas in the region makes it necessary to divide the statistical area.

# Rules of statistical division – cont.

- ✓ Because of new (three-tier) territorial division (01.01.1999 r.), existing statistical regions were located within each of the new 16 voivodships (derived from entire or part of former voivodships).
- ✓ System of numbering statistical units assumed that in each administrative unit they were numbered in a horizontal layers, starting with the area located in the north-west, passing then in the layer in an easterly direction. Then numbering goes to the next lower layer, located in the direction from west to east, ending in the south-eastern part.
- ✓ In case of intensive housing development, statistical region can be divided into 9 new areas, by changing the last digit of identifier (0 for following 1, 2, 3, ...9). In this way statistical area with the same number (within the first five digits) responds for years to the same initial area (despite the multiple divisions). This principle allows to compare statistical data for the same area, collected from several consecutive national censuses.



# Update of BREC system

Updating is carried out at least once a year in conjunction with the update of NOBC system and consists of:

- introducing (quarterly) changes in the housing stock and the estimated population of individual statistical regions and census enumeration areas
- carrying out (at least once a year), changes in the statistical regions and census enumeration areas network, including the introduction of changes in the territorial division and division in cadastral communities,
- transferring changes mentioned above to update the numeric layer of statistical division unit's boundaries.

# Additional information

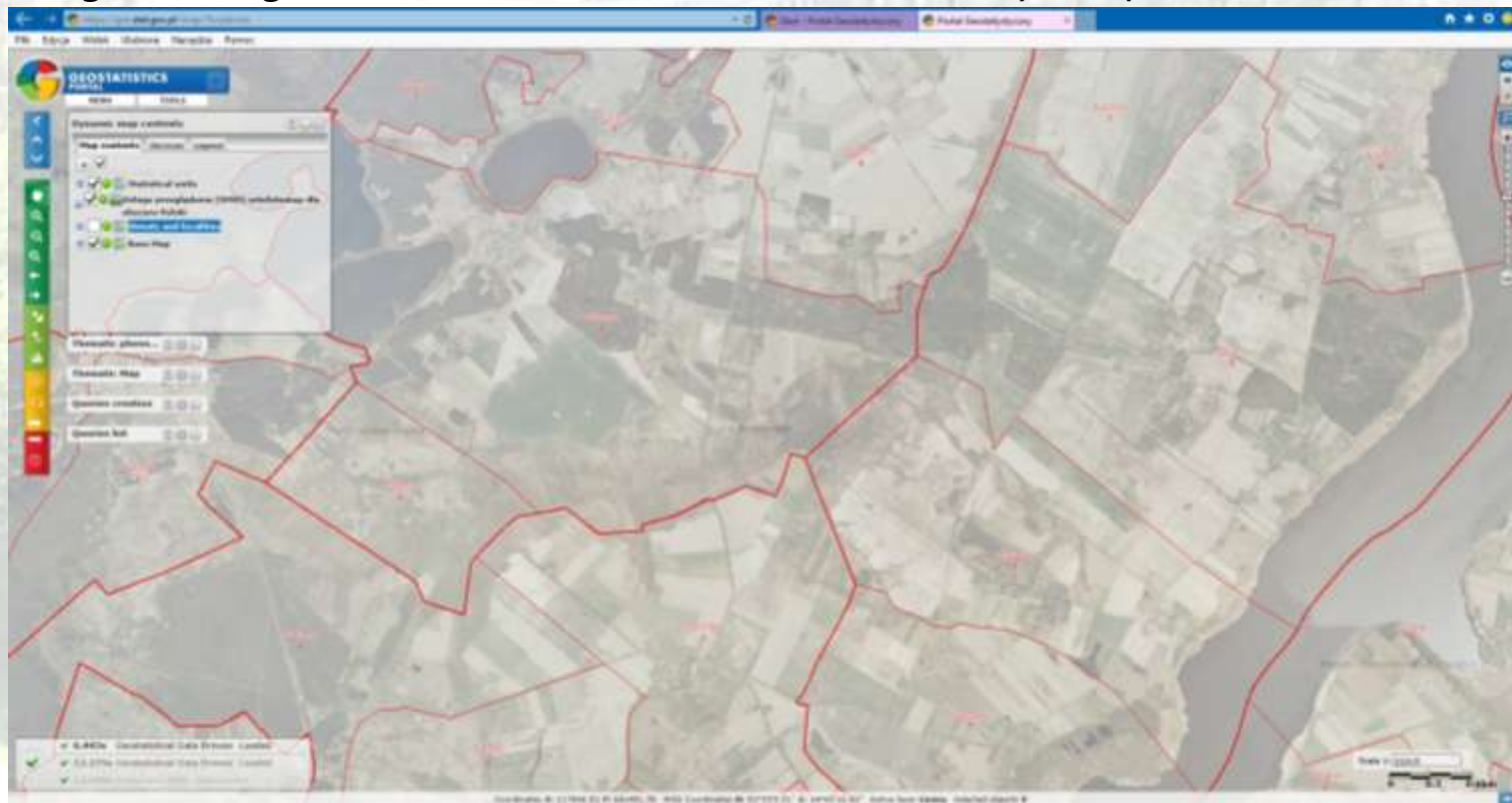
The boundaries of statistical regions and census enumeration areas were recorded in the cartographic documentation of register. Originally documentation consisted of:

- ✓ paper maps including borders of administrative, surveying, urban planning and statistical divisions,
- ✓ routes of the streets with their names,
- ✓ location of buildings with their ordinal numbers,
- ✓ situation sketches for each region, indicating the division into census enumeration areas, including a network of roads and streets and also indicating the exact location of each building (attributed with number).



# Organizational issues

At present, the boundaries of statistical division exist in digital form, being one of the layers of digital map prepared by the statistics for the Agricultural Census in 2010 and the National Census of Population and Housing in 2011. Layer of statistical regions is updated every year by statistical offices under the direction of the Geospatial Information Section in the Programming and Coordination of Statistical Surveys Department.



# Sources and frequency of TERYT register update

## TERC

Once a  
year

- regulations of the Council of Ministers on changes in territorial division of country

## SIMC

Once a  
year

- regulations on changes in territorial division
- summary of the data on areas transferred within the changes in territorial division (communes)
- regulations of Public Administration Minister on changes in names and types of localities

## ULIC

Everyday

- information on changes in names of streets (author of which are communes)

## BREC and NOBC\*

Once a  
year  
Once per  
quarter

- electronic lists of increase and decrease of the housing prepared by surveying administration,
- information on changes in surveying sections

\*changes in address data are being registered up-to-date

# Data dissemination



CSO's information  
portal

Specific orders



Web services

# Data dissemination

- data sets from TERC, SIMC and ULIC systems,
- dedicated to individual users,
- download, view and search services,
- basic, address and statistical version
- data sets in full and update files (single and summarized),
- standard reports,
- data sets in xml format



CSO's Information Portal

Service depending on the scope, form and territory:

- data from BREC and NOBC systems (e. g. data sets, standard reports available in the PDF format and other information) can be disseminated by Statistical Computing Centre or relevant Statistic's Office
- detailed information can be found on the CSO's website (TERYT register → data dissemination)



Specific orders



# Data dissemination

- data sets from BREC system (vector layers of statistical division - boundaries of statistical regions and census enumeration areas),
- view services (WMS),
- download services, enabling pre-defined spatial data sets to be downloaded (ATOM feeds),
- data sets published in Shapefile and GML formats,
- detailed information about INSPIRE in Geostatistics Portal can be found on the website: [geo.stat.gov.pl/inspire](http://geo.stat.gov.pl/inspire)

Geostatistics Portal - INSPIRE



- data sets from TERC, SIMC and ULIC systems,
- dedicated to system users,
- download and search services,
- address verification service (street level),
- download service, enabling pre-defined data sets e.g. lists of objects,
- access to up-to-date as well as historical data,
- basic, address and statistical version,
- data sets in full and update files (single and summarized),
- data sets in xml and csv formats

Web Services - TERYT WS1



# TERYT register used in:



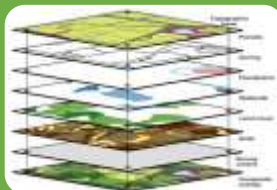
integrating data from various fields (environmental, social, economic) and various sources (information systems and public databases)



researches – lists of units of territorial division of the country, localities and streets as source for various analysis and studies



transformation of data stored in TERYT register for commercial purposes and their further distribution



basic register in a public statistics and a base for activities in the field of GIS



# NOBC used suportively in:



making decisions about new locations of retail outlets and service points



locating „white spots” - places where gaps in access to different services were diagnosed (e. g. infrastructure, health, education, telecommunication etc.)



marketing as a base of potential customers of the product (sending product samples, sending commercial information)



# Main problems with register's managing

- ✓ cases of non-compliance by local authorities from the obligation to provide information on changes within names of streets,
- ✓ overdue transfer of information mentioned above,
- ✓ imprecision and lack of uniformity of the expressions of the resolutions of municipal councils in terms of street names;
- ✓ doubled names of streets;

STREETS

- ✓ ambiguity of the rules for the use of official locality names in addresses,
- ✓ using unofficial locality names;
- ✓ lack of naming streets in the rural areas connected to the city as a result of administrative changes,
- ✓ buildings without the order number,
- ✓ changeable regulations, e. g. numbering the property adjacent to two or more streets;

ADRESSES



# Thank you for your attention

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