

Statistical register system in Norway

Regional Training

Producing Register-based Population Statistics in Developing Countries

Tehran 27 – 31 October 2013

Harald Utne, Statistics Norway

harald.utne@ssb.no

Preconditions for use of administrative sources in production of statistics

Most important for structuring a register system

- Legal base
- Public approval
- **Unified identification system**
- Comprehensive and reliable register system
- **Cooperation among authorities**

Unified identification system

- Unique identification numbers for basic units
 - Persons, enterprises and establishments, numerical addresses
- Unique ID-numbers not absolutely necessary, but indeed very valuable
 - Matching is possible without unique numbers, but more difficult and time consuming
 - Using name, address, sex, date of birth etc.

A system of register-based information

- All statistical registers are regarded as being a part of the same system
 - In principle
 - In Norway today: Several systems, for instance census data system
- Implication for all stages in production: Data collection, processing, quality control and dissemination

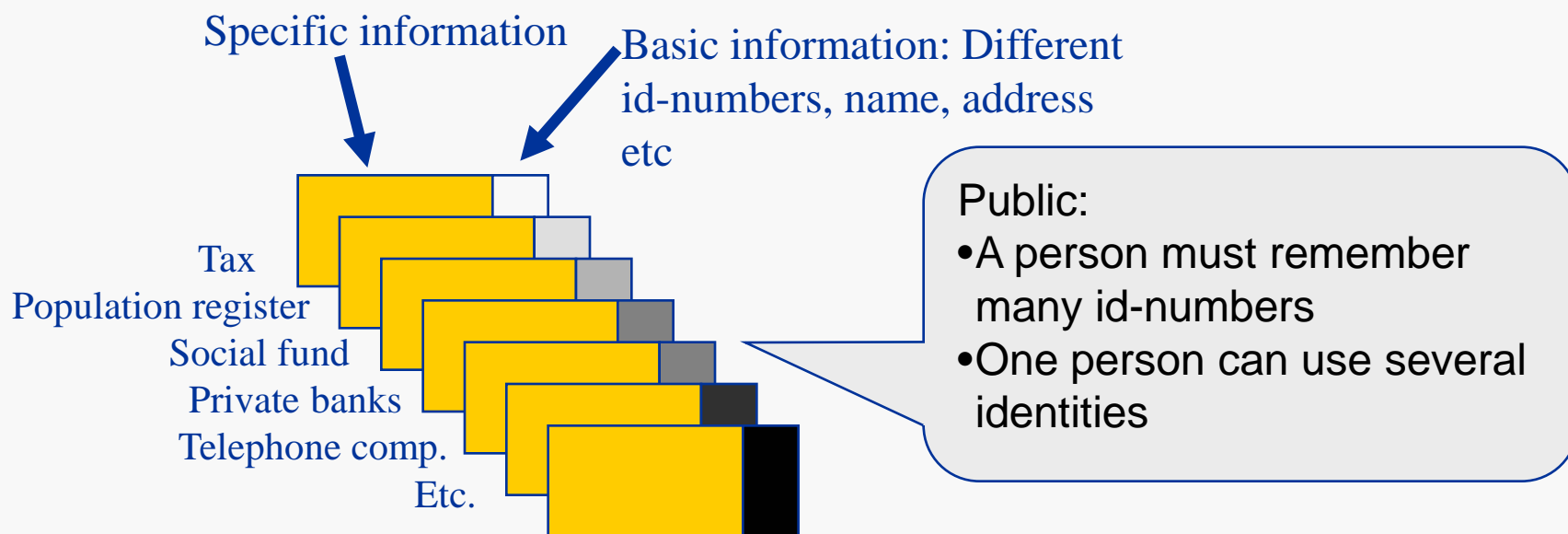
Cornerstones

- Existence of base register keeping track of the target populations
- Possibility for all major registers to be interlinked

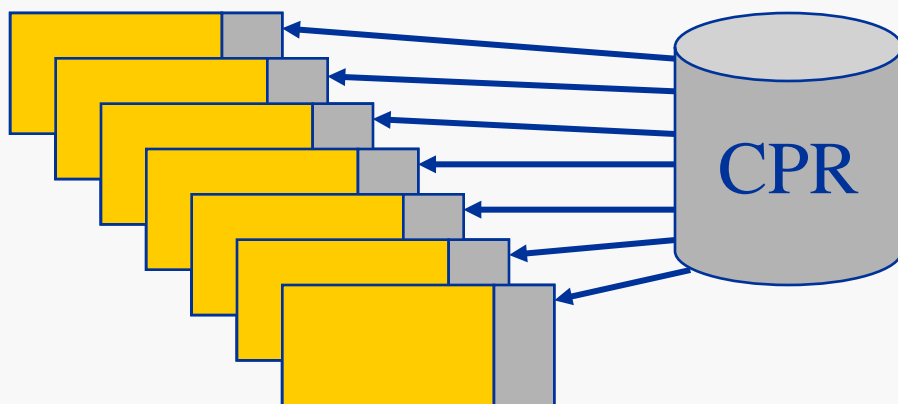
The administrative base registers in Norway

- **Persons: Central Population Register (CPR)**
 - Established in 1964 in Statistics Norway
 - Transferred to the Tax Authority in 1991
- **Businesses: Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities (CCRLE)**
 - The statistical base register was established in 1953 in Statistics Norway
 - The administrative register was established in 1995
- **Ground properties, addresses and buildings: Cadastre**
 - The statistical base register was established in 1964 in Statistics Norway
 - The administrative register was established in 1980 in the Mapping Authority

The situation in Norway before the CPR: No coordination



The situation in Norway today: Central Population Register (CPR)



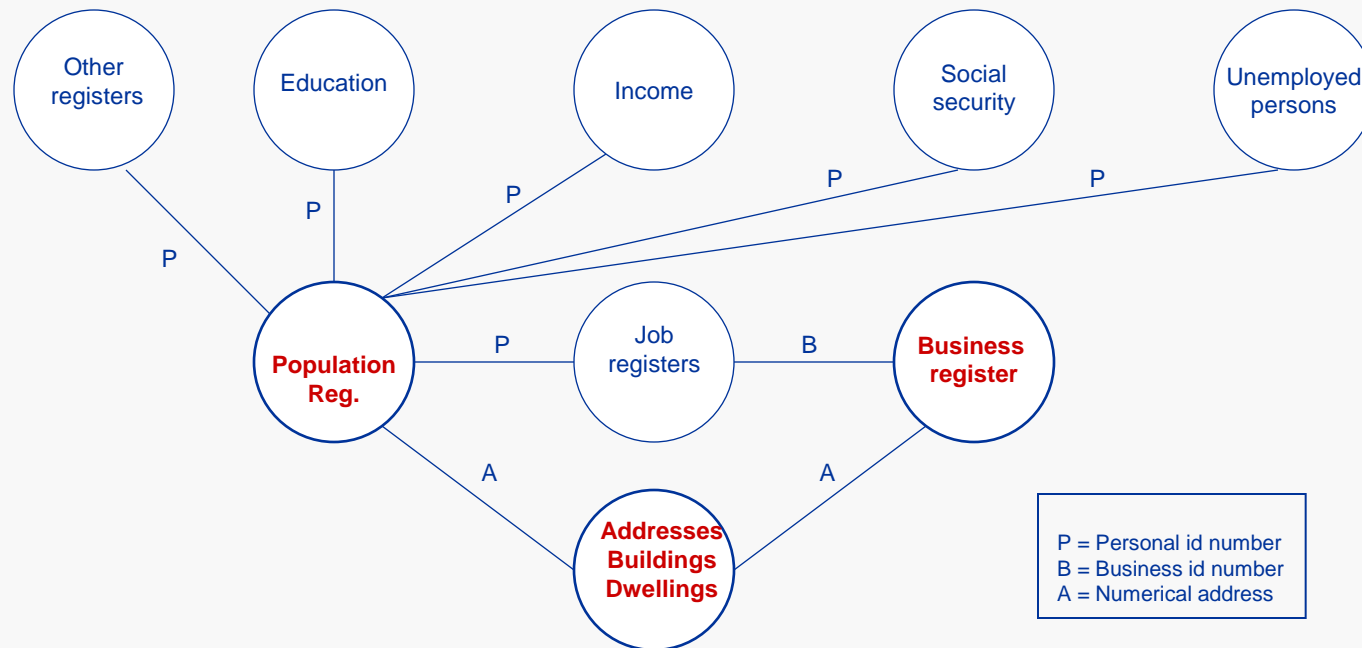
Basic information:

- PIN-code
- Name
- Address
- Marital status
- Relations

Principles:

- Mandatory registration and updating
 - Resident persons
- Share information (only basic information)
- Legally valid information

Register-based population and housing census system



- Units covered in **base registers**: Persons, dwellings/buildings and enterprises/establishment
- Derived units: Families and households
- Persons linked to
 - Dwellings
 - Workplaces (local units) through job registers

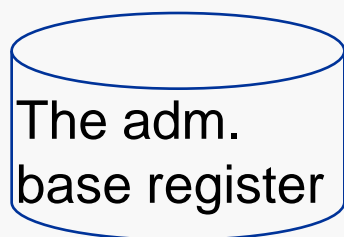
Development of register system

- Step-by-step development
 - A register system may be very useful even if not all registers are integrated
- Registers systems must be maintained
 - When new relevant registers are established or major changes
 - New user need arise

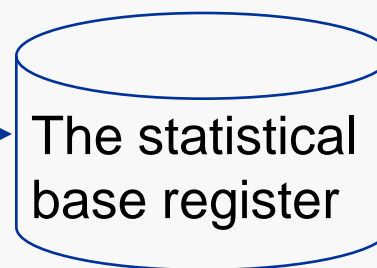
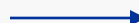
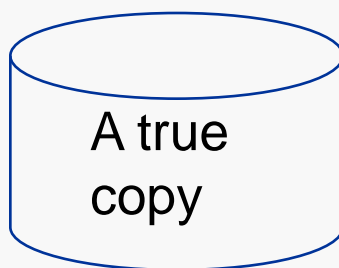
Population management in Statistics Norway

The owner of the register

Statistics Norway



The original



The statistical version –
Statistical population register

Population management - principles

- All base registered managed by one unit in SN
- Coordinated interplay between the base registers
- Manage and make the registers available for the users in SN
- Keeping units and links updated
- Quality assurance and measurement

Population management - objectives

- Common use and re-use of the data
- Cover the whole statistical population
- A unique identifier for every unit
- Contain variables for classification, to be used to identify a statistical population
- Principles and definitions: Units, structure and classification variables are being used in
 - ◆ the registers in SN
 - ◆ registers outside SN (all registers participating the interplay)

No local solutions

E.g.: code for economic activity, type of building, citizenship

Basic: when combining data from different sources and points in time, in a consistent statistical system

Thank you for your attention !