

Session 1.2: An overview of models for register systems

Sources:
- United Nations (2011): *Using Administrative and Secondary Sources for Official Statistics: A Handbook of Principles and Practices*
- United Nations (2007): *Register-based Statistics in the Nordic countries*
- Wallgren, A. and Wallgren, B. (2007), *Register-based Statistics: Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes*, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK.



Arman Bidarbakht-Nia
lecturer, UNSIAP

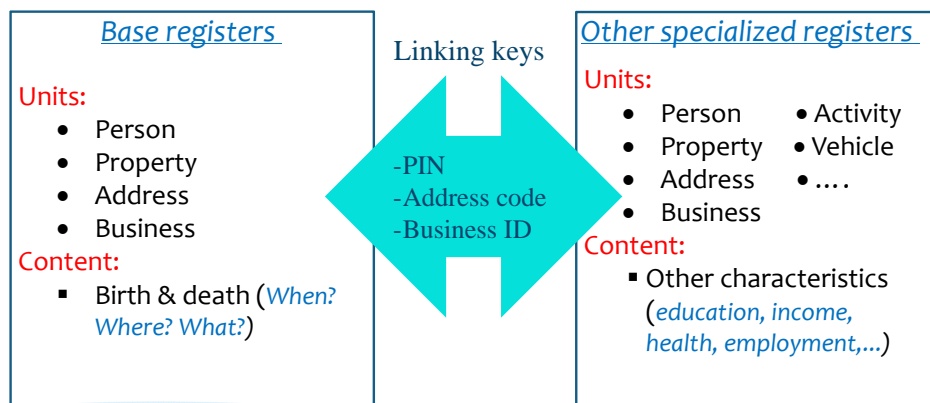
Different registers

Admin base registers

- non-statistical purposes
- Keep stock of units (entry and exit)
Units: persons, properties (real estate, buildings and dwellings), and *businesses* (eg. enterprises)
- Example: central population register (CPI)



Which units do we register?



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Note on linking key

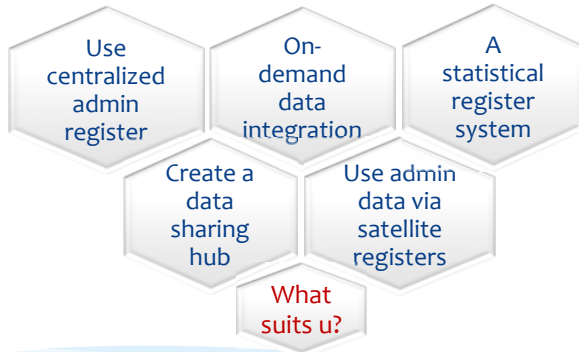
- * Some units may need more than one linking key
 - * Private vehicle links to PIN
 - * Corporate vehicle links to Business code
- * One linking key may combine two keys
 - * Linking key for job unit is a combination of the business code (for establishment or enterprise) and PIN (for employed person)

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Models for creating registers

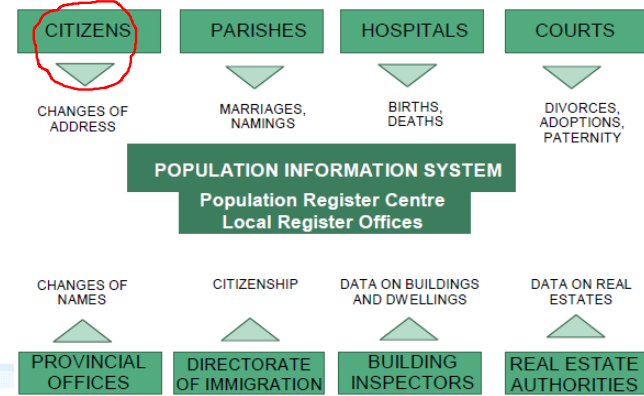
Possible approaches



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Using centralized administrative registers

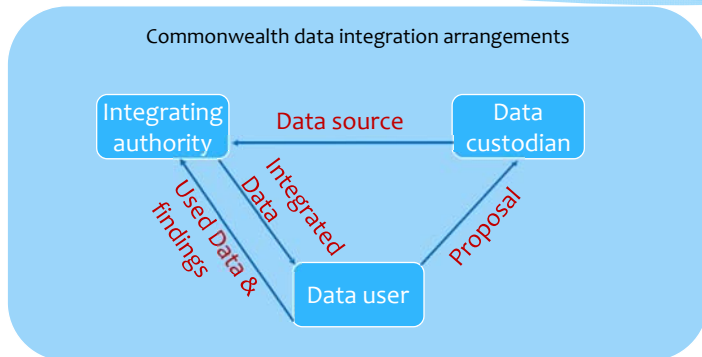
Population information system in Finland



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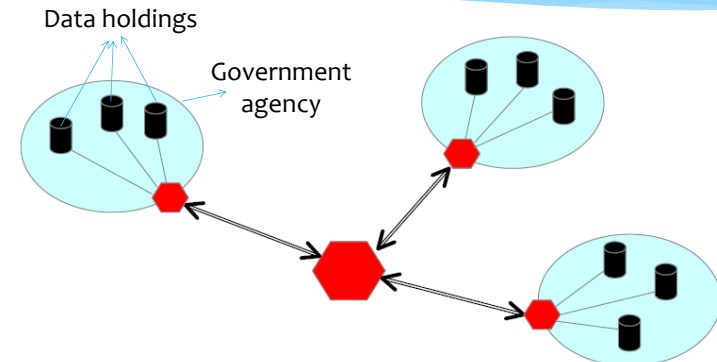
Data integration projects: Australia

Commonwealth data integration arrangements



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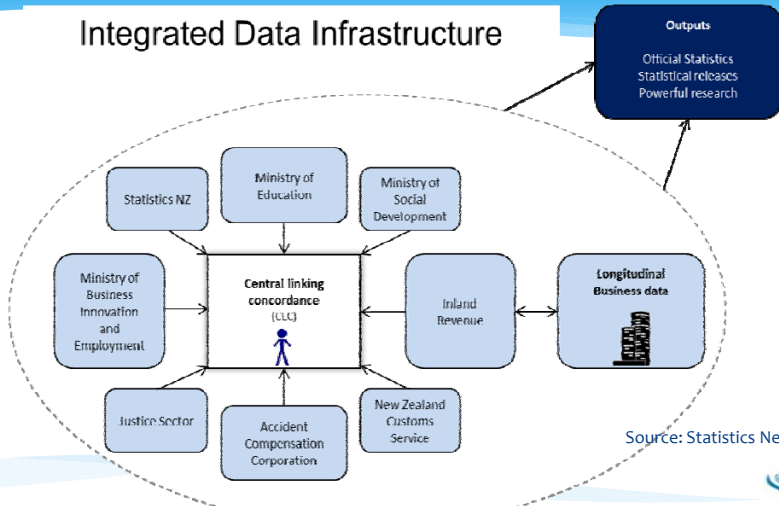
Create a data-sharing hub



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Example of data-sharing hub: *IDI at statistics NZ*

Integrated Data Infrastructure



Source: Statistics New Zealand



Using admin data via *satellite registers*

* Also called “*associated registers*”

Source-specific registers meeting specific criteria:

Not yet integrated into, but capable of being linked to statistical register	Limited in scope but extensive in coverage of units and variables	Contain variables not available in statistical registers	They are not from surveys
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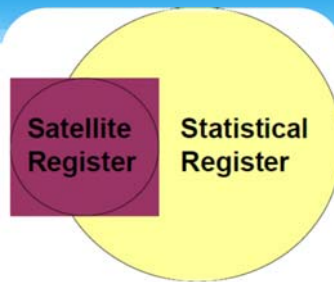
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- When registers are used as sampling frame, satellite registers can add value to statistical registers by:

- Increase coverage of target population
- Providing auxiliary variables for stratification and estimation
- Reduce amount of information needs to be collected by survey

- Examples: retail trade, hotels, large enterprises,...



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