

Regional Training on Producing Register-based Population
Statistics in Developing Countries
27– 31 October 2013

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SESSION 3: REGISTER MODELS

Arman Bidarbakht-Nia

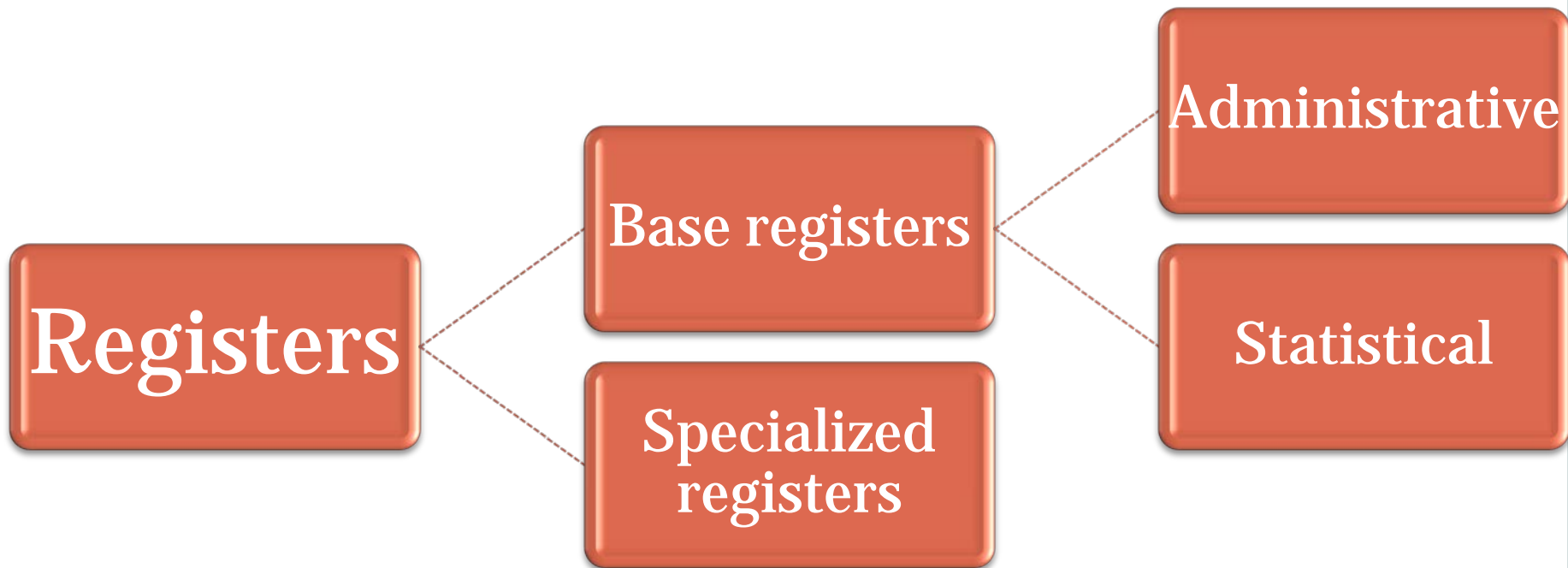
Statistician/lecturer, UNSIAP

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.

Different types of registers

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Administrative base registers

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- Basic resource for public administration (non-statistical purposes)
- Keep stock of units (entry and exit)
- Important units to be registered are normally, *persons*, *properties* (real estate, buildings and dwellings), and *businesses* (enterprises and establishments)
- Example: central population register (CPI)

Statistical base registers

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- **Based on the corresponding registers**
- **Define important populations and link to other base registers**
- **Contain information from specialized registers**
- **Important unites to be registered are same as administrative base registers**

Specialized registers

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- Serve specific purpose (not public administration)
- And specific target population (students, labour,..)
- Often receive data from base registers
- Examples: *Vehicle* register, *education* register, *activity* register,...

Which units do we register?

Base register

- Person
- Property
- Address
- Business

Entry & exit:

When?
Where?
What?

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Statistical registers

Specialized

- Person
- Property
- Address
- Business
- Activity
- Vehicle

Linking keys:

- PIN
- Address code
- Business Identification

• Other characteristics:

- **education**
- **income**
- **health**
- **employment**
-

....

Note on linking key

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- **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)

Models for creating registers

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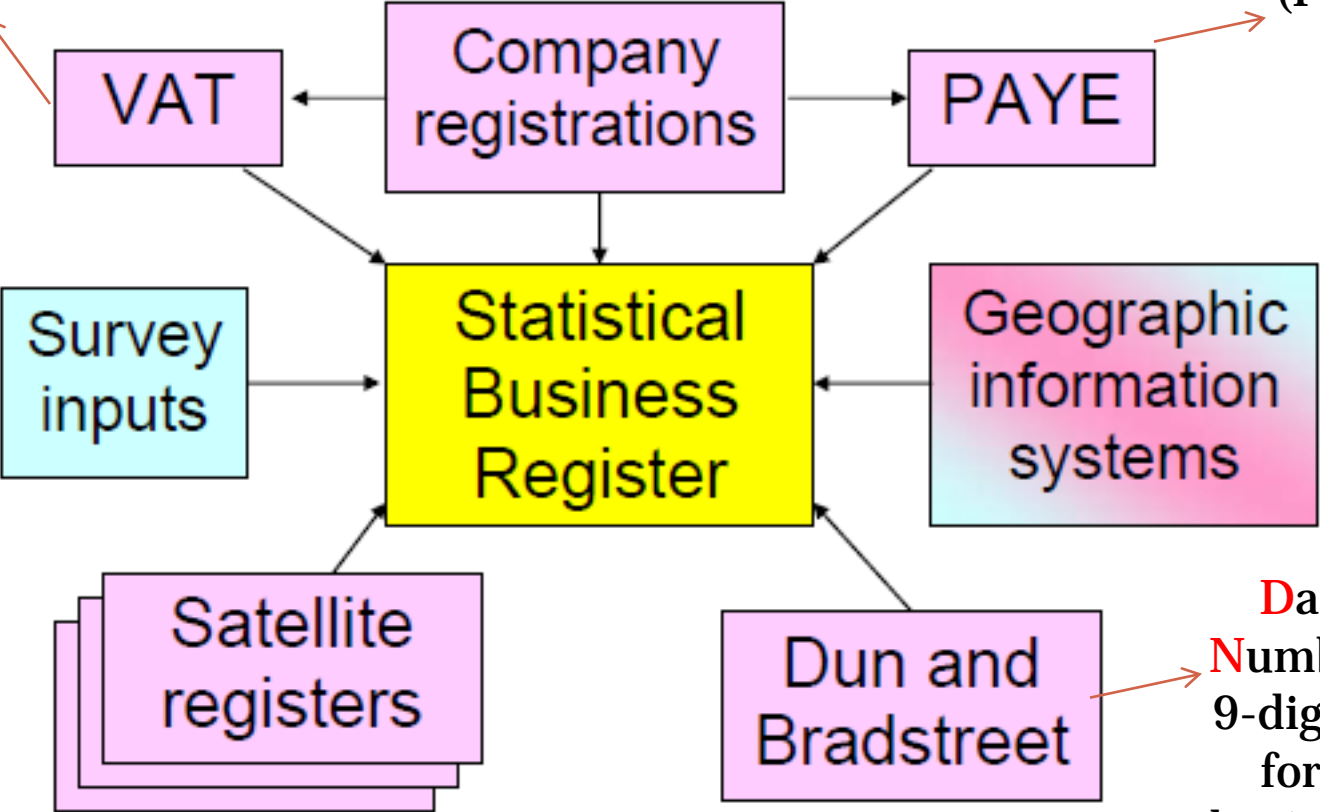
- **Statistical registers play an important role in coordinating data from different sources**
- **No single approach exist since available sources differ from one country to another**
- **Possible approaches:**
 - Combine multiple sources
 - Use centralized administrative register
 - Create a data sharing hub
 - Use admin data via satellite registers
 - A register-based statistical system

Combining multiple sources

Statistical business register in UK

(Value added tax)

(Pay-as-you-earn)

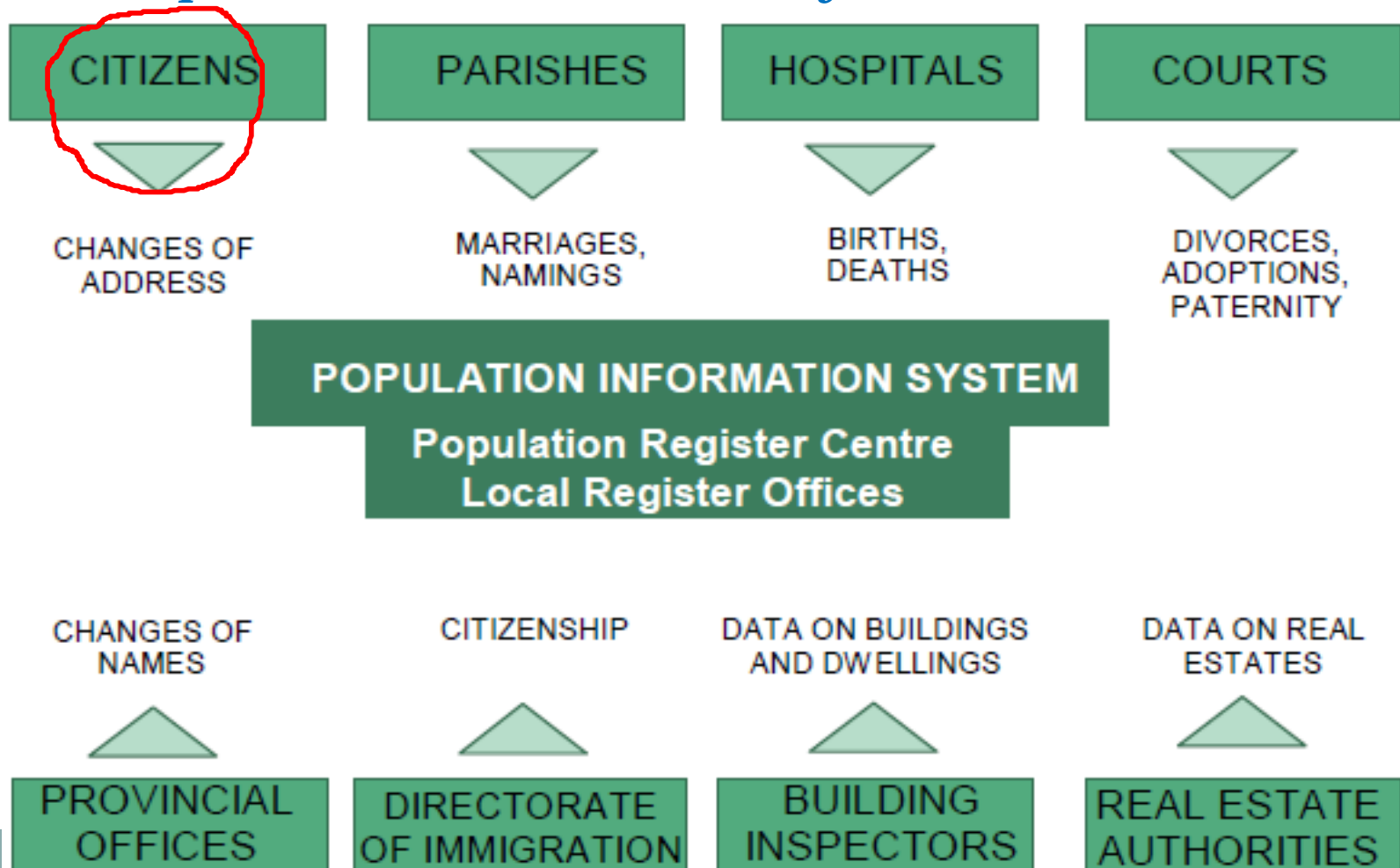


Data Universal Numbering system: 9-digit unique code for 225 million business worldwide

Using centralized administrative registers

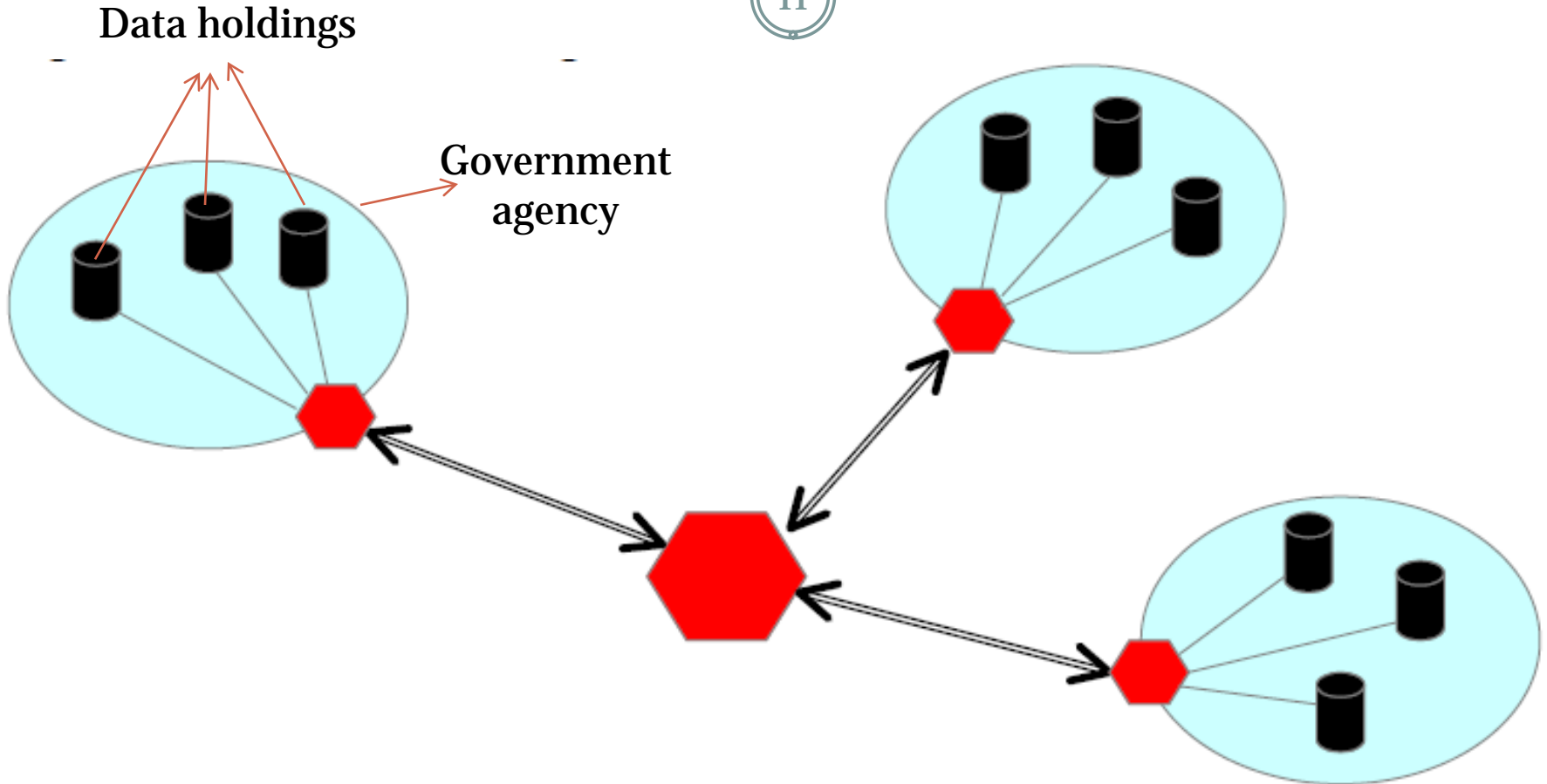
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Population information system in Finland



Create a data-sharing hub

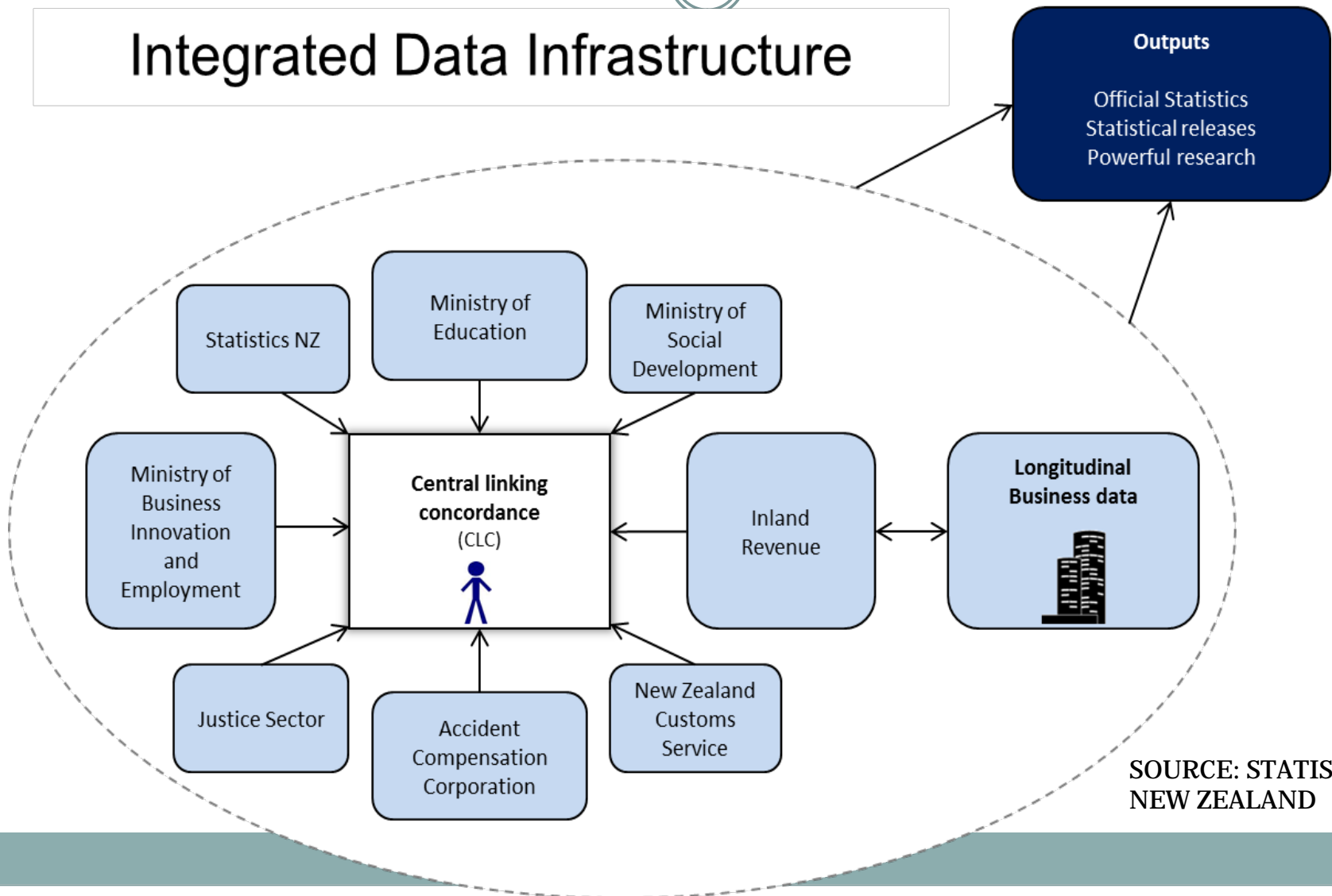
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Example of data-sharing hub: *IDI at statistics NZ*

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Integrated Data Infrastructure



Using admin data via satellite registers

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- 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

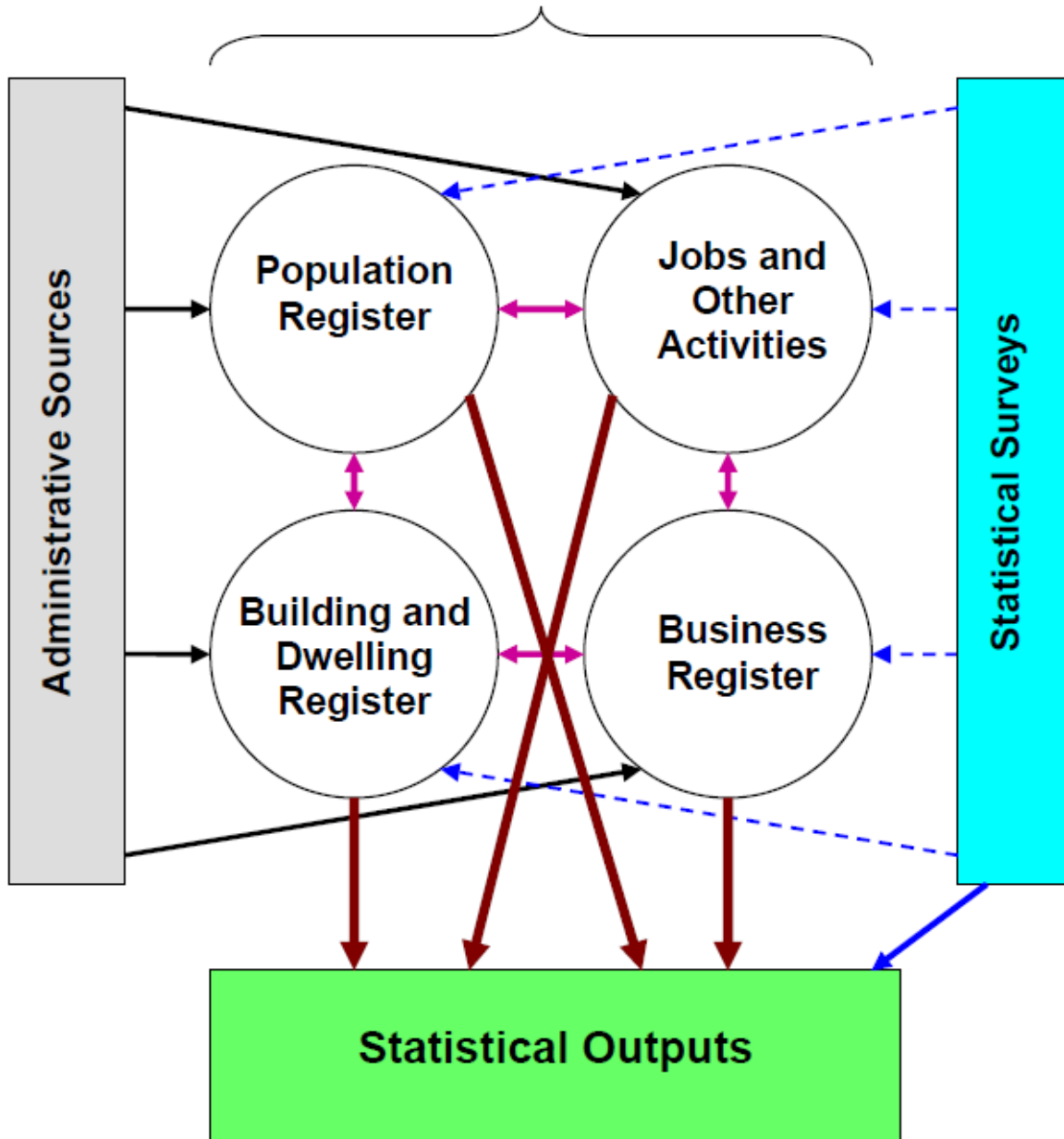
• When registers are used as sampling frame, satellite registers can add value to statistical registers by:

- 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,...



Statistical Registers



A generic model
for register-
based statistical
system