

# ***Managing different data sources***

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# Content

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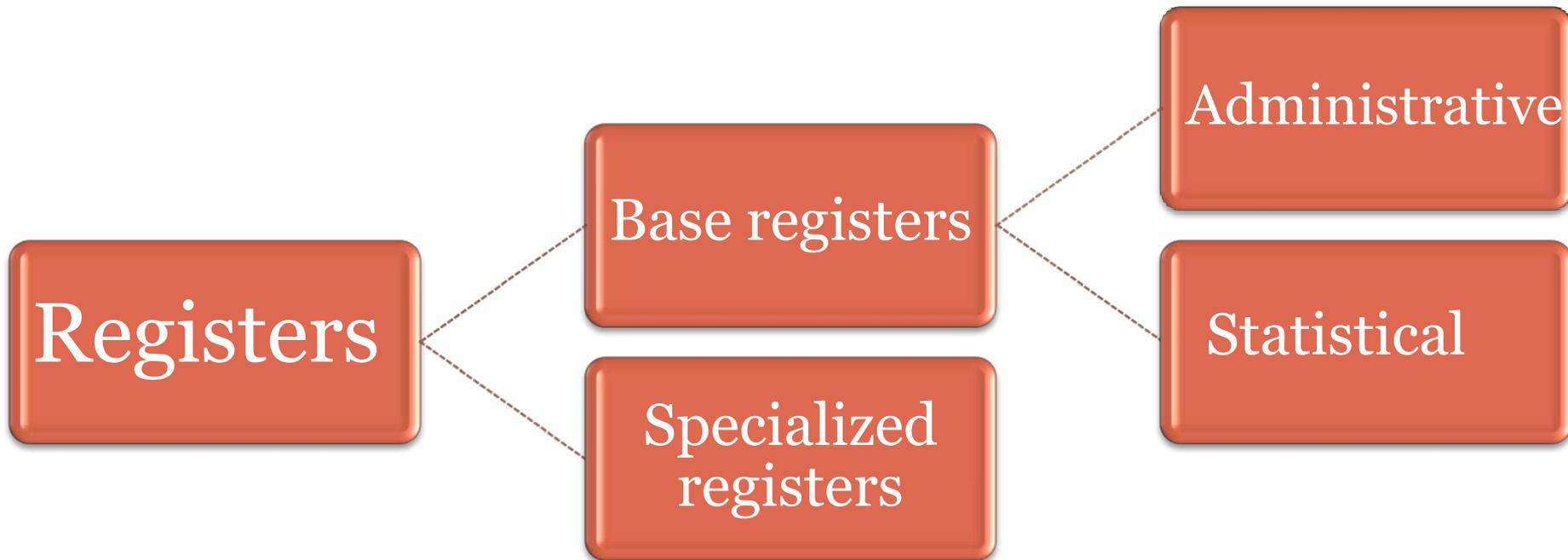
1. Type of registers

2. Administrative data sources

3. Managing data sources

# 1. Types of registers

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# Administrative base registers

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- is basic resource for public administration (non-statistical purposes) and keeping units stock (entry and exit).
- The important unites are *persons*, *properties* (real estate, buildings and dwellings), and *businesses* (enterprises and establishments)

# Statistical base registers

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- The statistical base registers are based on the corresponding registers
- The registers define important populations and link to other base registers, contain information from specialized registers
- Important units to be registered are same as administrative base registers

# Specialized registers

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- The specialized registers serve specific purpose **(not public administration)** and **specific target population** (students, labour).
- The registers often receive data from base registers.
- For examples: *vehicle* register, *education* register, *activity* register

# 2. Administrative Data Sources

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- Births and deaths
- Immigration
- National Registration
- Citizenship
- Public service
- Education
- Labour
- Tax
- Payroll
- Marriages, divorces
- etc

# Which units do we register?

## *Base register...*

- Person
- Property
- Address
- Business

- Entry & exit:
- **When?**
- **Where?**
- **What?**

Statistical registers

## *Specialized*

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

## Linking keys:

- **PIN**
- **Address code**
- **Business Identification**

- Other characteristics:
- **education**
- **income**
- **health**
- **employment**
- ....



# Linking key

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

# 3. Managing Data Sources

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## Statistics Office should give active support to base registers

- Administrative registers are normally established and managed by the relevant authorities
- However, often Statistics Office provides active support in initiating and organising basic registers. In some cases it has even been necessary for the Statistics Office to take responsibility for establishing and managing base registers as well as other administrative registers.
- In such cases, as soon as the register is established for administrative use, and a reasonable quality and well functioning routines for managing the registers are established, the responsibility for the register should be taken over by another official and qualified authority.
- The NSI should be active in the technical support (reporting quality problems) and in the political support (call for resources needed) of the register.

# 3. Managing Data Sources (2)

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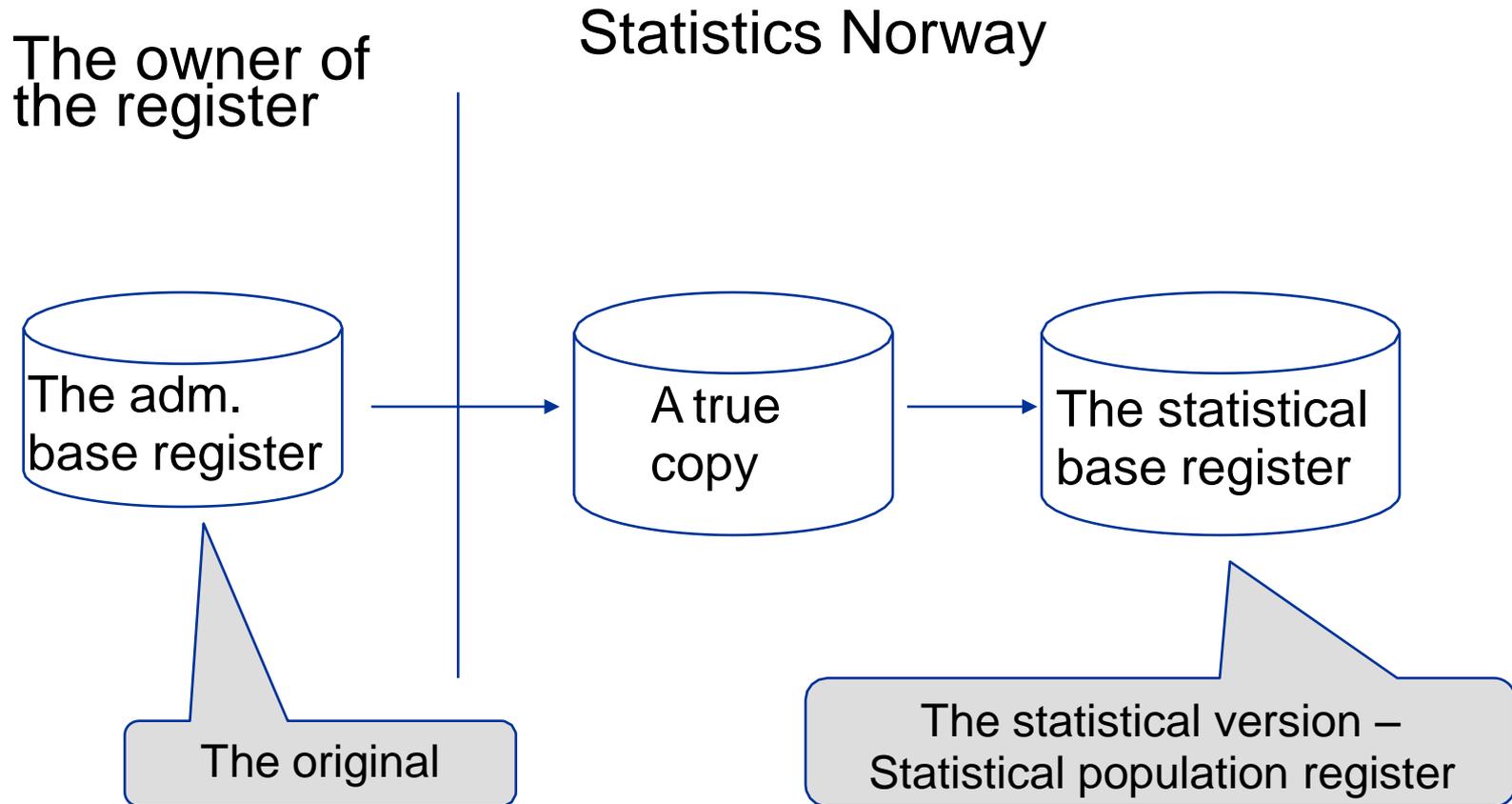
## Many users of a register give better statistics

- Establishing and managing administrative registers is very expensive. If many institutions (official as well as private) can argue that their goals can be fulfilled more reasonably by using an administrative register, the government may be willing to put money in it.
- Even the administrative users can contribute to the quality of the register. If for instance one user reports that a unit that should be in the register is not present, the inclusion of that new unit will improve the quality for all other users, including the Statistical Office. The Statistical Office may inform the register keepers of quality problems, but in general not report on errors on individual units in the registers. In the active support of the register, the Statistical Office must assure themselves that they are not breaking the national statistics act or the UN Fundamental principles on official statistics.

The administrative systems are managed by government departments, and Statistical Office requires a legal gateway to enable it to receive such data where it is disclosive (e.g. unit record data).

## Example:

# Population management in Statistics Norway



# Population management - principles

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

# References

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3. United Nations (2011): Using Administrative and Secondary Sources for Official Statistics: A Handbook of Principles and Practices
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***THANK YOU***