

The address component of the Statistical Base Register of Territorial Entities

fordelli@istat.it

Italy

One of the pillars of NSIs modernization program is the centralization of data, a system of integrated statistical registers, called the Integrated System of Statistical Registers (ISSR), as the basis for all production surveys; this system is called. The ISSR integrates information relating to: (i) individuals, families and cohabitation; (ii) economic units; (iii) places; (iv) activities.

According to Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF), geospatial information is an important data source for statistics. Therefore, the Statistical Base Register of Territorial (RSBL) will assume a dual role: (i) georeferencing and/or geocoding the statistical units (demographic/economic) and (ii) spatial data production (e.g. surfaces, altitudes, distances, contiguities, statistics on buildings, population grid, etc.).

The RSBL of ISTAT is a multidimensional register integrating several components addresses with geographic coordinates, micro-zones and census blocks, buildings and housing units, administrative zones, statistical and functional zones. Every component will be integrated with other components according to hierarchical and geographical principles. The RSBL, with the other Registers of Institute, will provide a bridge between the statistical units, such as individuals, families and business entities.

In this work, we present the evolution of address component of the RSBL, illustrating his structure, his process and some results on the data contained in it about the geocoding and georeferencing. The information about geocoding has been used to produce the Grid Population and the sub-municipal data on enumeration area. The RSBL has been used as a sample frame for the permanent census of population. The aim is to build the register only once and to keep it updated in time.