



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA

# **Administrative Sources in the Spanish Statistics System**

**Helsinki, February 2005**

**Miguel A De Castro Puente**

**Director General of Processes and Statistical  
Infrastructure**

**INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA**

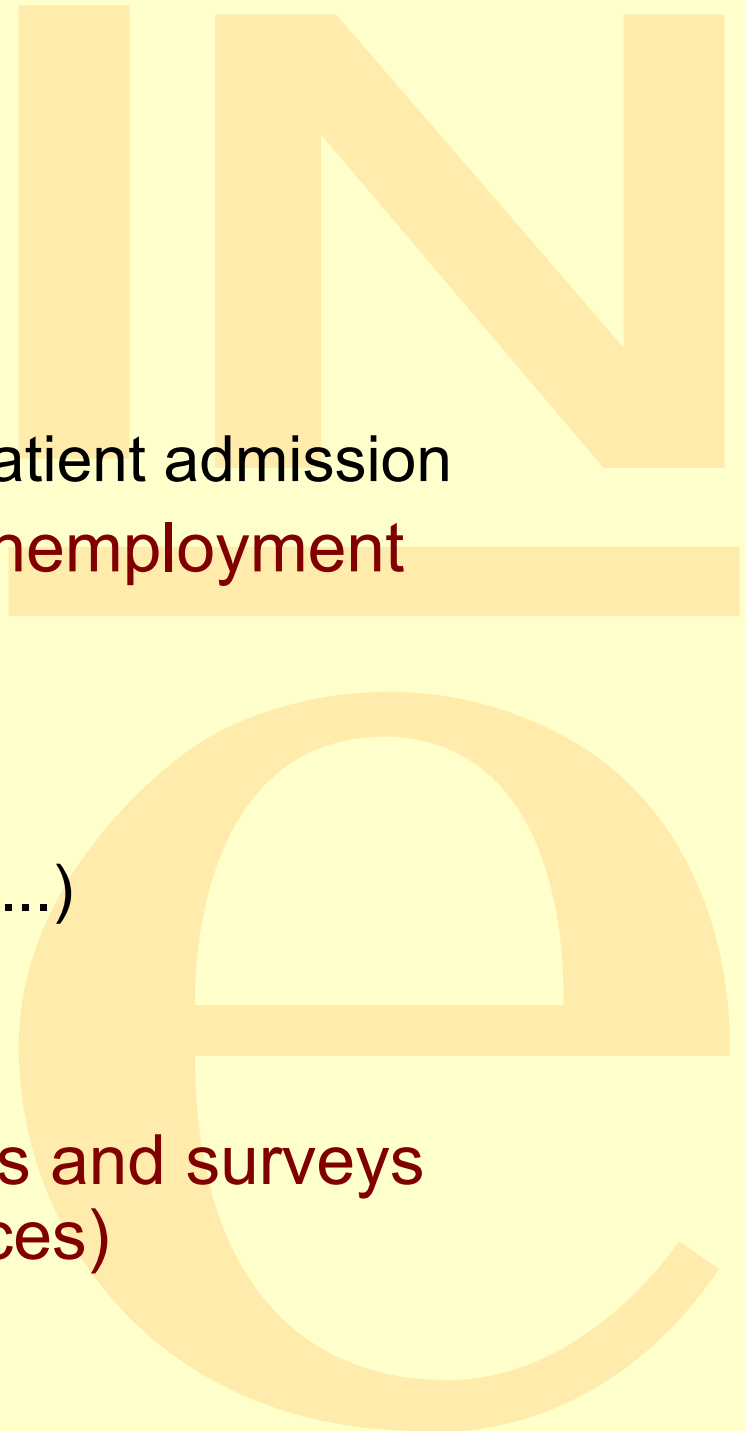
# Starting-point: Traditional uses

- Natural population change statistics culled from parish records and the Civil Registry
  - Longstanding tradition (first published 1863)
  - Stable demographic concepts
  - Long historic series
- Death statistics by cause of death (Civil Registry)
- Internal and external migrations (municipal sources)
  - Now tied to Municipal Register management

.../...

.../...

- **Hospital morbidity statistics**
  - Patient registration books
  - Minimum Basic Data Set on patient admission
- **Registered employment and unemployment**
  - Social Security registrations
  - Registered jobless (INEM)
  - Registered hirings (INEM)
  - Job offers and demand (INEM...)
- **Education statistics**
- **Court statistics**
- **Basic cartography for censuses and surveys (municipal administrative sources)**



# Population records (Municipal Register) and the Electoral Roll

- Electoral Roll: In the transition to democracy, INE given powers to create and maintain the Electoral Roll, based on:
  - Municipal Register
  - Consular registration
  - Civil Registries
  - Court records
- Municipal Register: An administrative record made, maintained and managed by each of Spain's 8100 municipalities

.../...

- Municipal Register data: person's address and identification (serve as proof of residence in the municipality)
  - Up to 1996: five-year updates of the Municipal Register.
  - Today: Rolling Municipal Register
    - INE coordinates, evaluates, integrates
    - Detects duplications, entries not offset by a deletion elsewhere, births/deaths not matching Civil Registry data, etc.
    - Annual population figures obtained

# Other uses of the Rolling Municipal Register

- 2001 Population Census based on Municipal Register data
  - Pre-printed questionnaires (partly filled out)
  - Respondents fill out the rest of the form
  - Avoids duplicate data
  - Reduces omissions
  - Detects mistaken inclusions
  - Census in turn used to verify the Rolling Municipal Register
- Intensive use of the Rolling Municipal Register in the development and enhancement of many social statistics: LFS, ICT-Households, National Health Survey, EU Household Panel Survey, EU-SILC, Time Use Survey, Labour Market Survey, etc.
  - As a mixed frame of lists (individuals and postal addressed) and areas (sections, etc.)

# Capture of socio-economic variables

- **Social Security (SS) sources**
  - Ease of access
  - High-tech database ⇒  
(easy to use once personal/geographic identifiers are known of Rolling Municipal Register residents)
  - Reconciliation of registered jobless / LFS jobless figures, SS contributors / LFS employed
- **Tax sources**
  - The ‘Trojan horse’ for use of this source by the Spanish Statistics System was the Central Companies Registry (late 1980s).
  - Tax sources initially used for economic statistics only.  
Micro-data: location, activity, size (employees, turnover)

.../...

- Use for household statistics developed slowly: Impossible to access the pairing Tax ID Number/monetary data
- Official INE/Tax Office cooperation agreement: a major advance which formalises all uses now available.
- Widens the option to obtain identified survey micro-data for mandatory variables under EC Regulation.

.../...

- Contemplates on-site implementation by Tax Office of complex algorithms provided by INE to calculate tables, ratios, coefficients, sampling weights, calibration, etc.  
(Great potential for advanced uses to develop model-based or -assisted estimates.)
- Also applicable to household surveys (LFS; EU-SILC; family budgets survey): needs and legality assessed on a case-by-case basis.
  - \* Family finance survey
  - \* Annual pay structure survey, etc.

# DIZ