

Knowledge possibilities offered by the new Information System of the Population Registry Offices in the Provinces of Bologna and Rimini: an example of family structures analysis

Potenzialità offerte dal nuovo Sistema Informativo Anagrafico delle province di Bologna e Rimini: un esempio di analisi delle strutture familiari

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In the 2008-2010 National Statistical Program the Statistical Offices of the Provinces of Bologna and Rimini have proposed the creation of an Information System based on the data of the Population Registry Offices. The aim of this poster is to show the knowledge possibilities offered by this demographic source in terms of descriptive analysis, GIS applications and longitudinal surveys.

1. The Information System of the Population Registry Offices

In the 2008-2010 National Statistical Program, the Statistical Offices of the Provinces of Bologna and Rimini have proposed the creation of an Information System based on the data of the Population Registry Offices. On January 1 of each year, these Information Systems gather the data from the municipal registries of the provincial territory into a unique and standardized data set. The "core" of the system consists of the individual and anonymous data which are extracted by using automatic procedures from the municipal registers. Besides, this system can provide up-to-date information about the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the provincial demography thus supporting policy makers. The Provinces of Bologna and Rimini are the first pilot projects.

Table 1: Information collected into the Information System of the Registry Office

Person Code	Date of Birth	Kinship	Municipality of birth
Sex	Date of Birth	Civil Status	Nationality
Address	Census Section	Date of registration	Municipality before registration

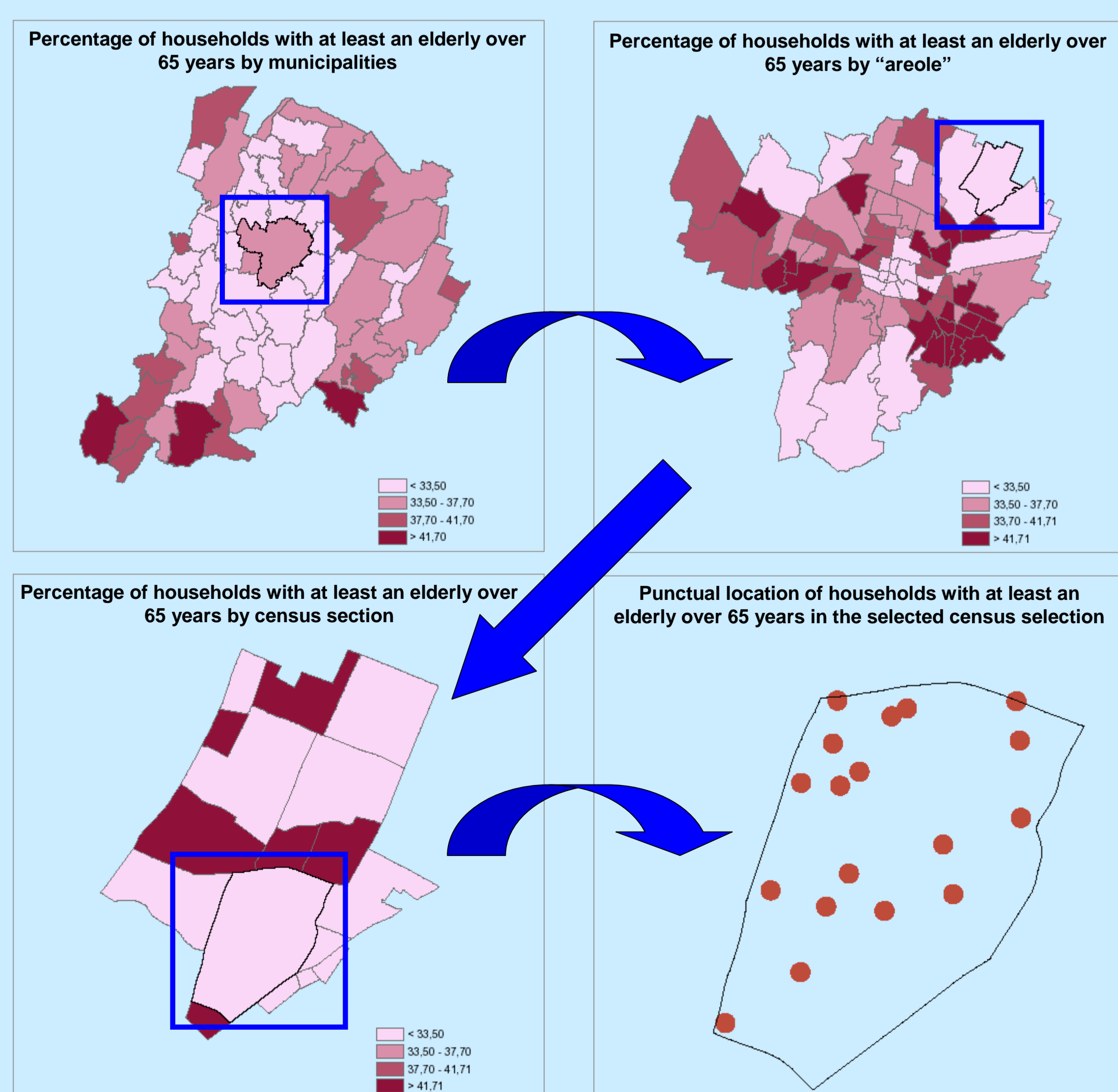
2. Implementation and critical elements

The municipalities in the Province of Rimini transmit the data according to a single standard. Unfortunately, within the sixty municipalities of the Province of Bologna, the registry software were developed by several external companies, following different standards. Thus, before integrating the information into a single database, it is necessary to standardize municipal data into a unique format.

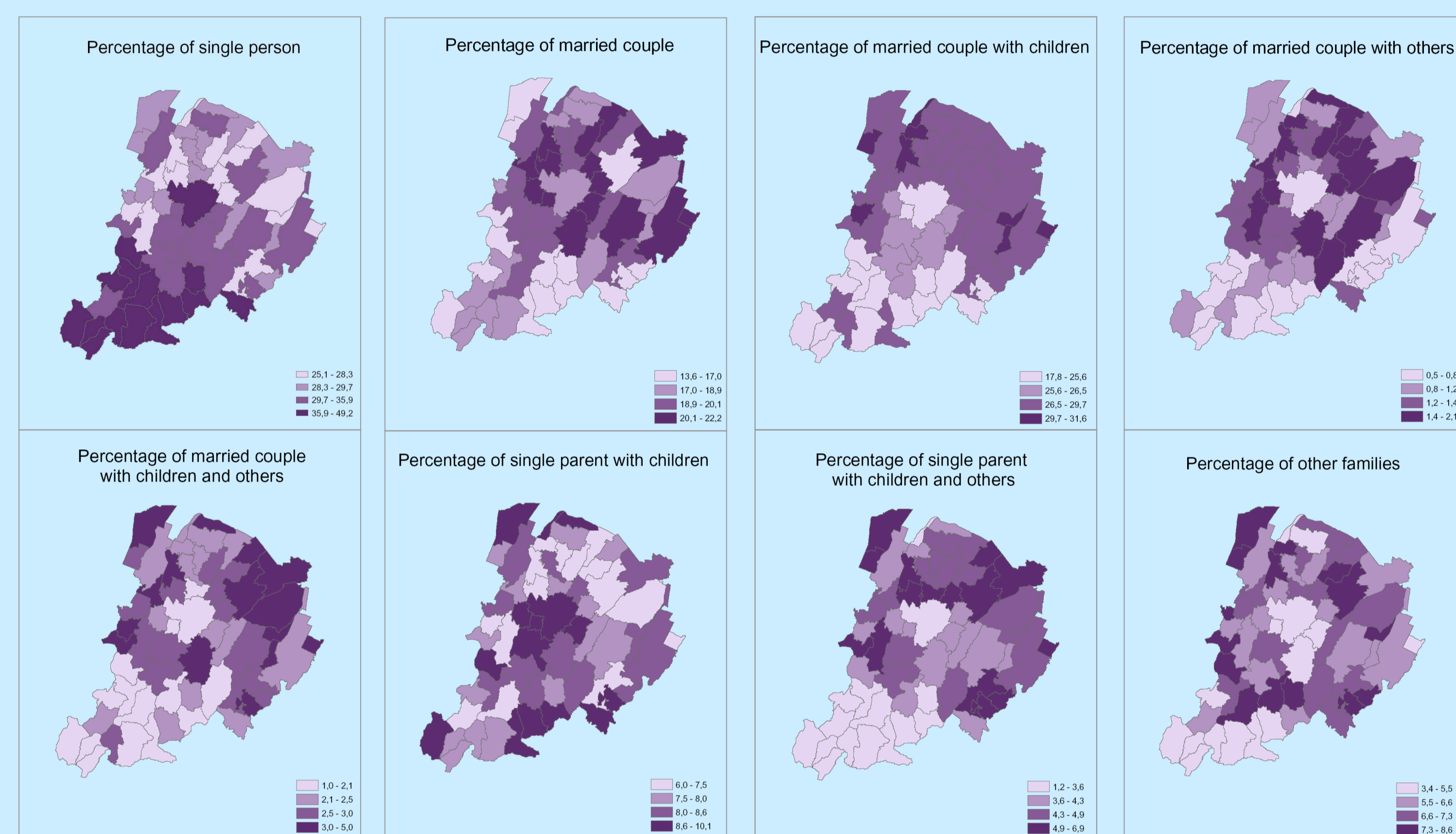
3. The potential for the study of the household types

The official statistics use the population register to count the total number of households, without giving further details about their specific types. The Information System of the Registry Office allows to carry out exhaustive analysis concerning the family dynamic. Providing an example of the potential of this source, we present some elaborations about household structures in the Provinces of Bologna and Rimini.

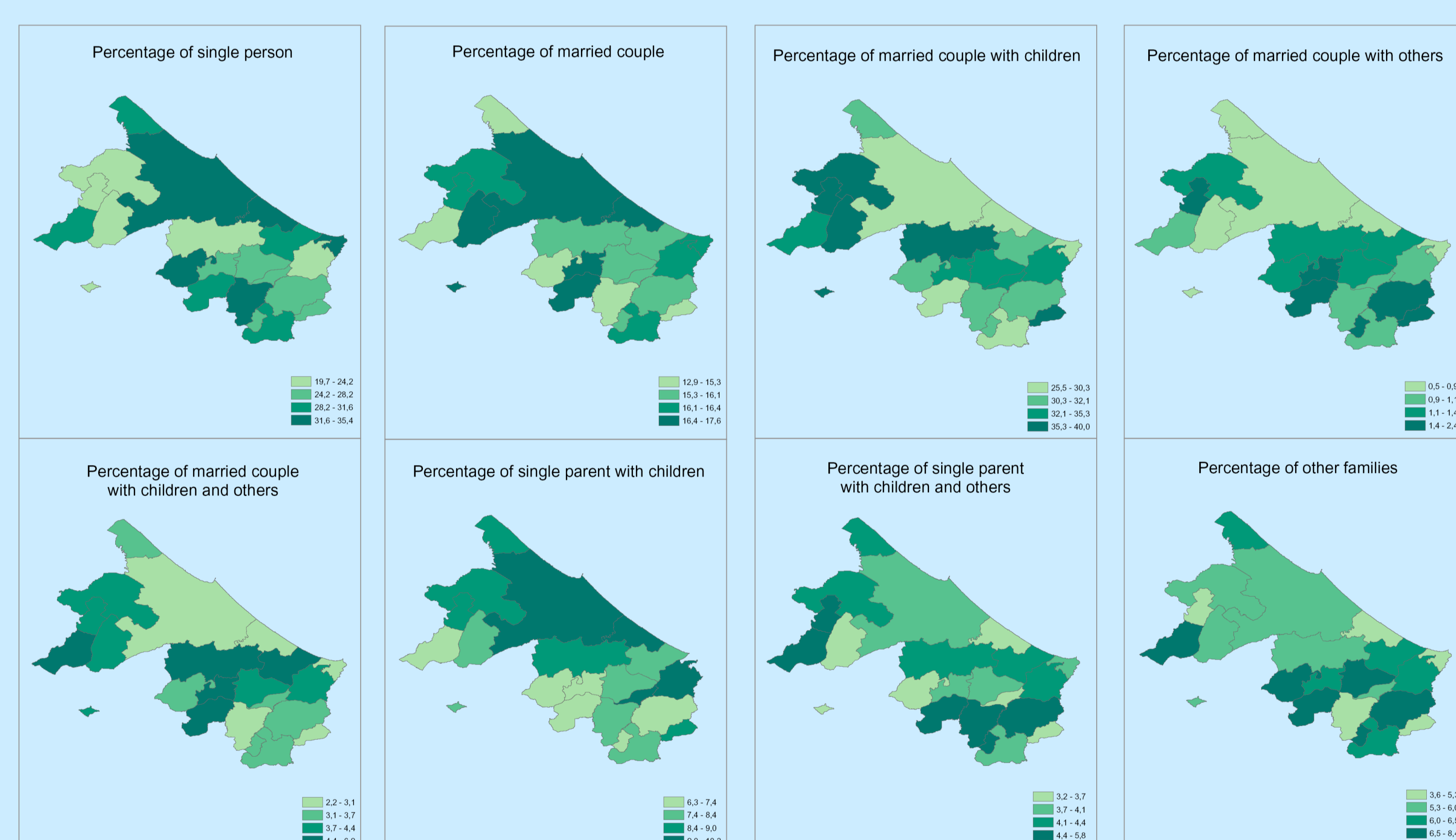
GIS Application - Province of Bologna, 1/1/2007



Province of Bologna, 1/1/2007



Province of Rimini, 1/1/2007



It is also possible to integrate the individual data from the Population Information System into a Geographical Information System allowing a very detailed territorial analysis from municipal areas to smaller levels. Indeed, family location could be represented in their exact point.

4. Possibilities for longitudinal analysis

Moreover since it is possible to reconstruct individual and families biography by using individual data annually collected, longitudinal studies and event history analysis concerning demographic and family dynamics are allowed.

Indeed, it is possible to follow the basic vital events of specific courts of individuals and families. Just to give an example, the next lexis diagram shows the elimination processes of a cohort of centenarians in the Province of Rimini.

