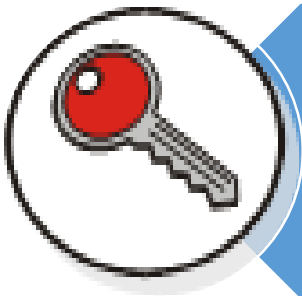


DAI TERRITORI AI MICRO-TERRITORI:
POTENZIALITÀ E INNOVAZIONI DEL REGISTRO STATISTICO DI BASE DEI LUOGHI

16 dicembre 2024

La componente indirizzi e la stima della popolazione residente per griglia regolare

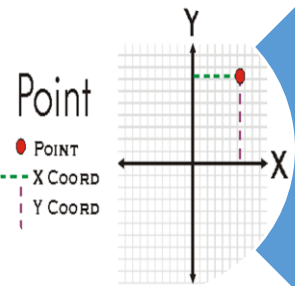
La componente indirizzi: necessità e le due caratteristiche principali



CUI: Codice Univoco di Indirizzo



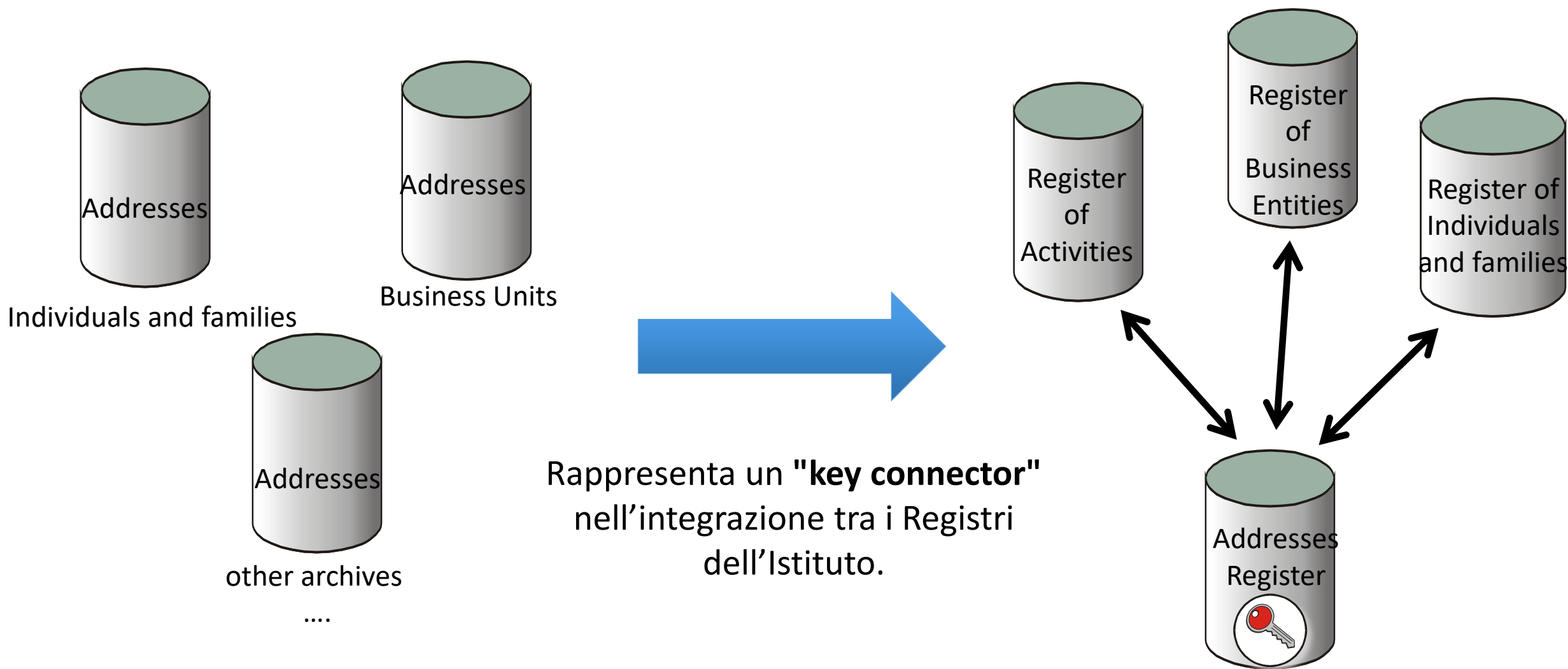
CUI	ADDRESS	SOURCE	YEAR	ID	SECTION
100	VIALE ALESSANDRO MANZONI, 5	ANNCSU	2023	4522	Indirizzi
100	VIA A. MANZONI, 5	LAC	2023	7821	Thesaurus
100	V. LEMANZONI A., 5	LAC	2018	2547	Thesaurus
100	VIALE MANZONI, 5	AT	2023	3654	Thesaurus
200	VIA VENTI SETTEMBRE	ANNCSU	2023	5412	Indirizzi
200	VIA XX SETTEMBRE	AT	2023	4501	Thesaurus
200	VIA 20 SETTEMBRE	LAC	2023	9601	Thesaurus



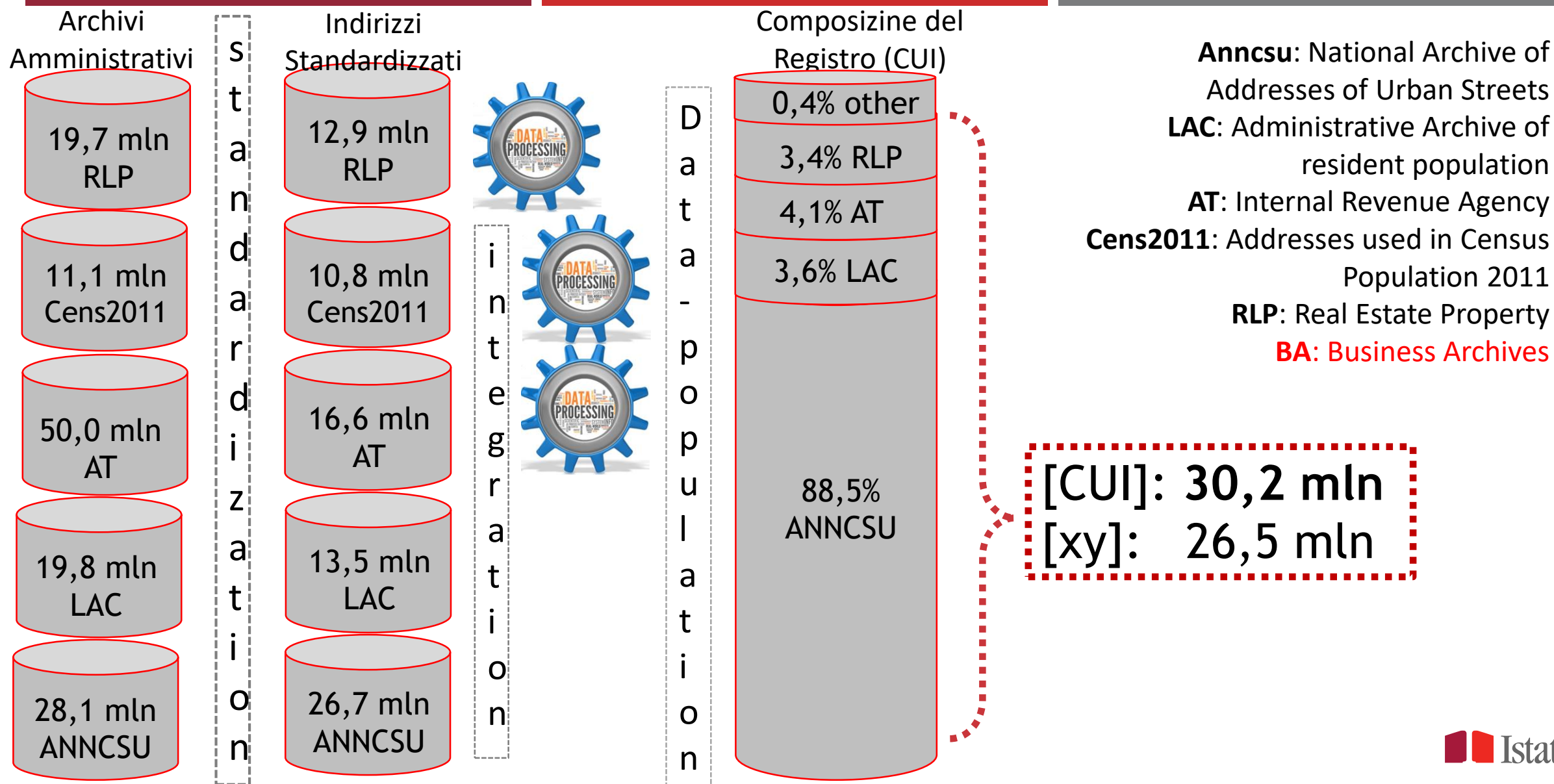
Coordinate Geografiche



La componente indirizzi: l'importanza dell'indirizzo

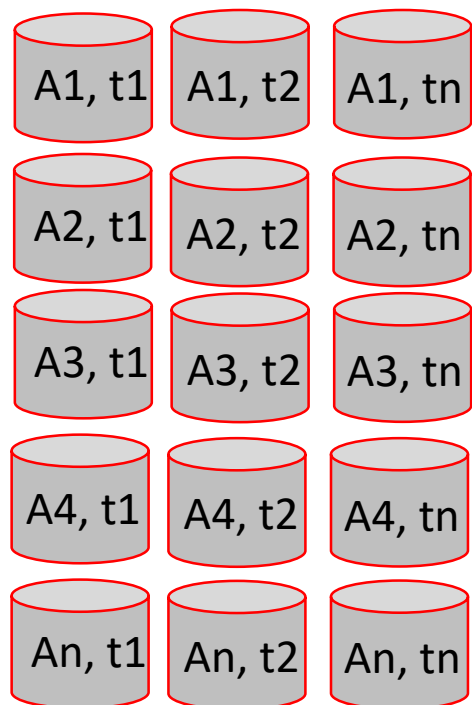


Composizione: dall'archivio amministrativo al registro statistico

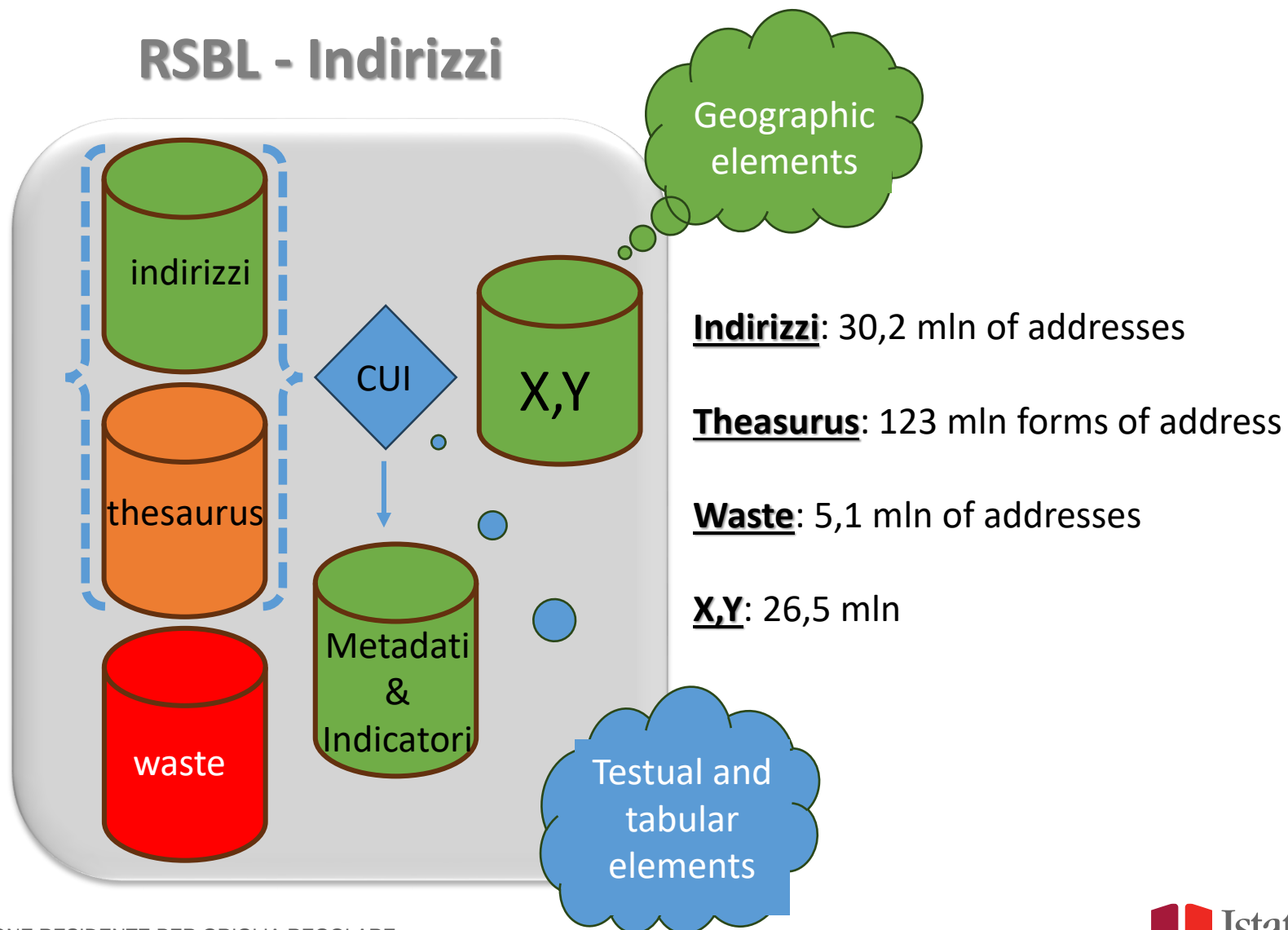


La struttura del Registro degli Indirizzi

Archivi Amministrativi



RSBL - Indirizzi



Parametri della qualità

Data completeness

Data precision

Data accuracy

Data consistency

CUI

Addresses

Geographic Coordinates

Geocoding

- Identification until the *house numbers*;
- Identification until the *street*.

- Point Addresses;
- Interpolated lines;
- Approximated

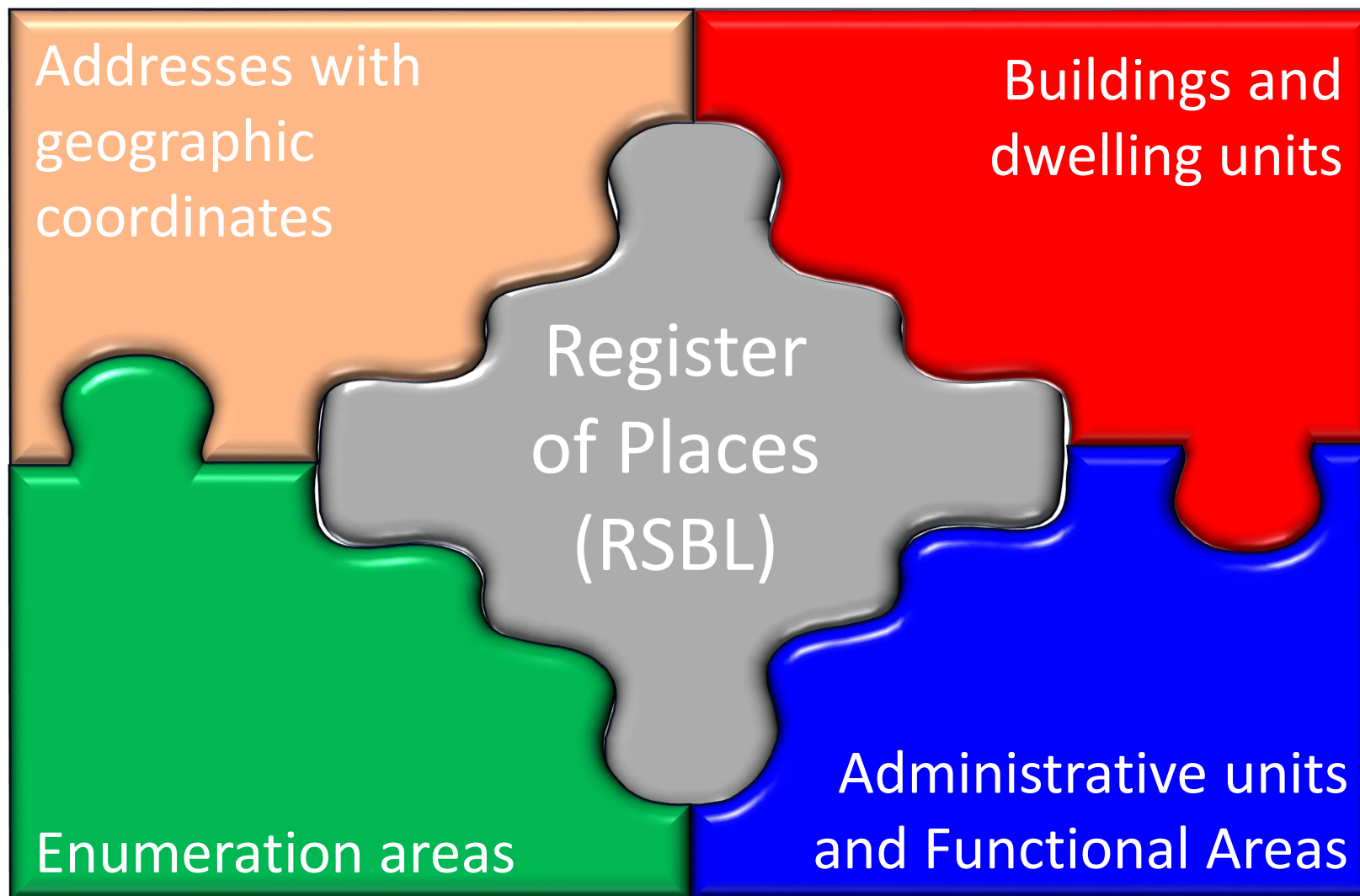
- Geographic Coordinates
- Census 2011
- ANNCSU
- LAC
- Surveys
- RSBL/buildings (in progress)

fitness for use

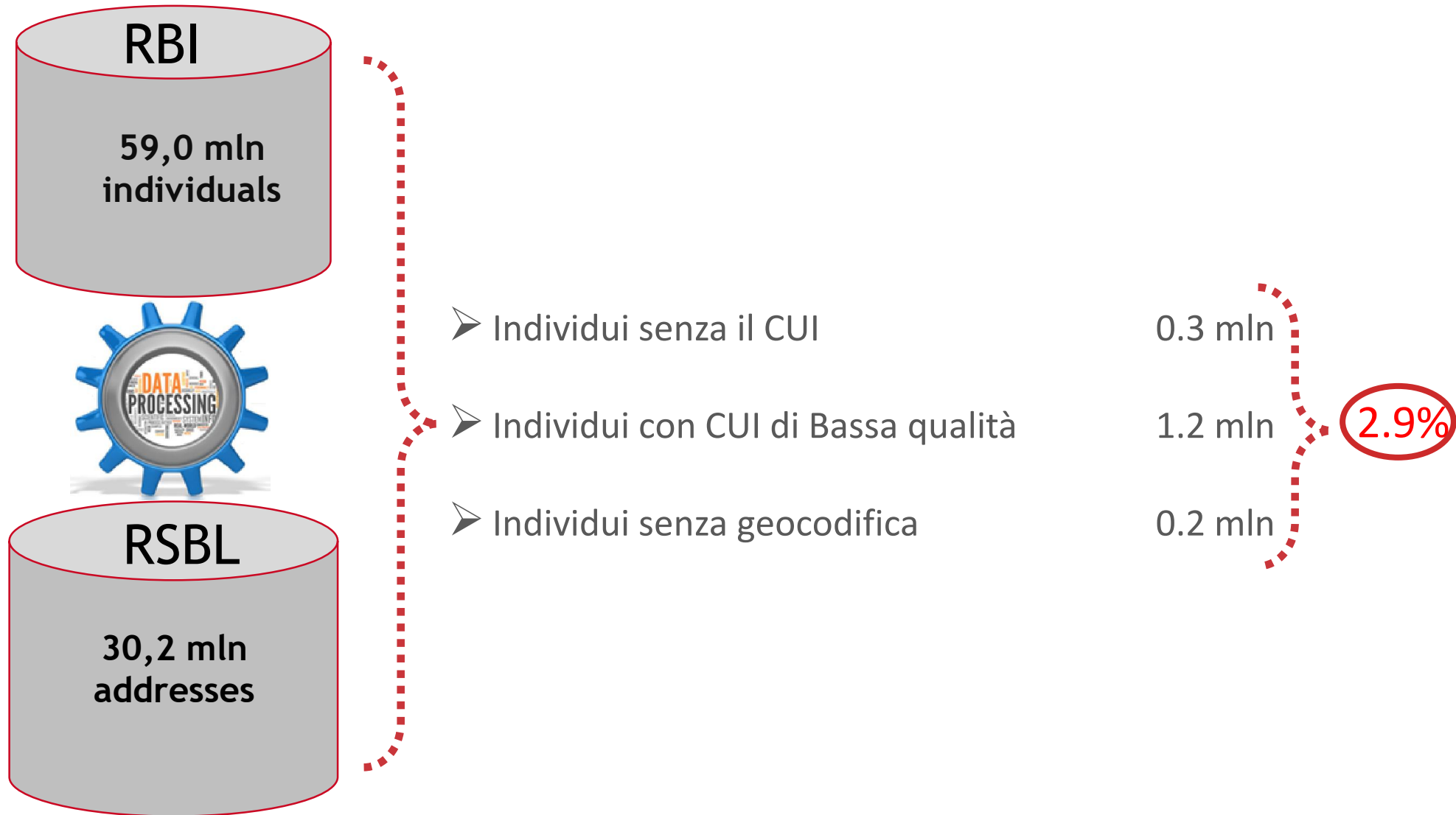
Esempi of Coordinate Geografiche: Coverage and Quality



Le componenti di RSBL



Integrazione tra RSBL e RBI: risultati e area critica al processo di geocodifica alle BT2011

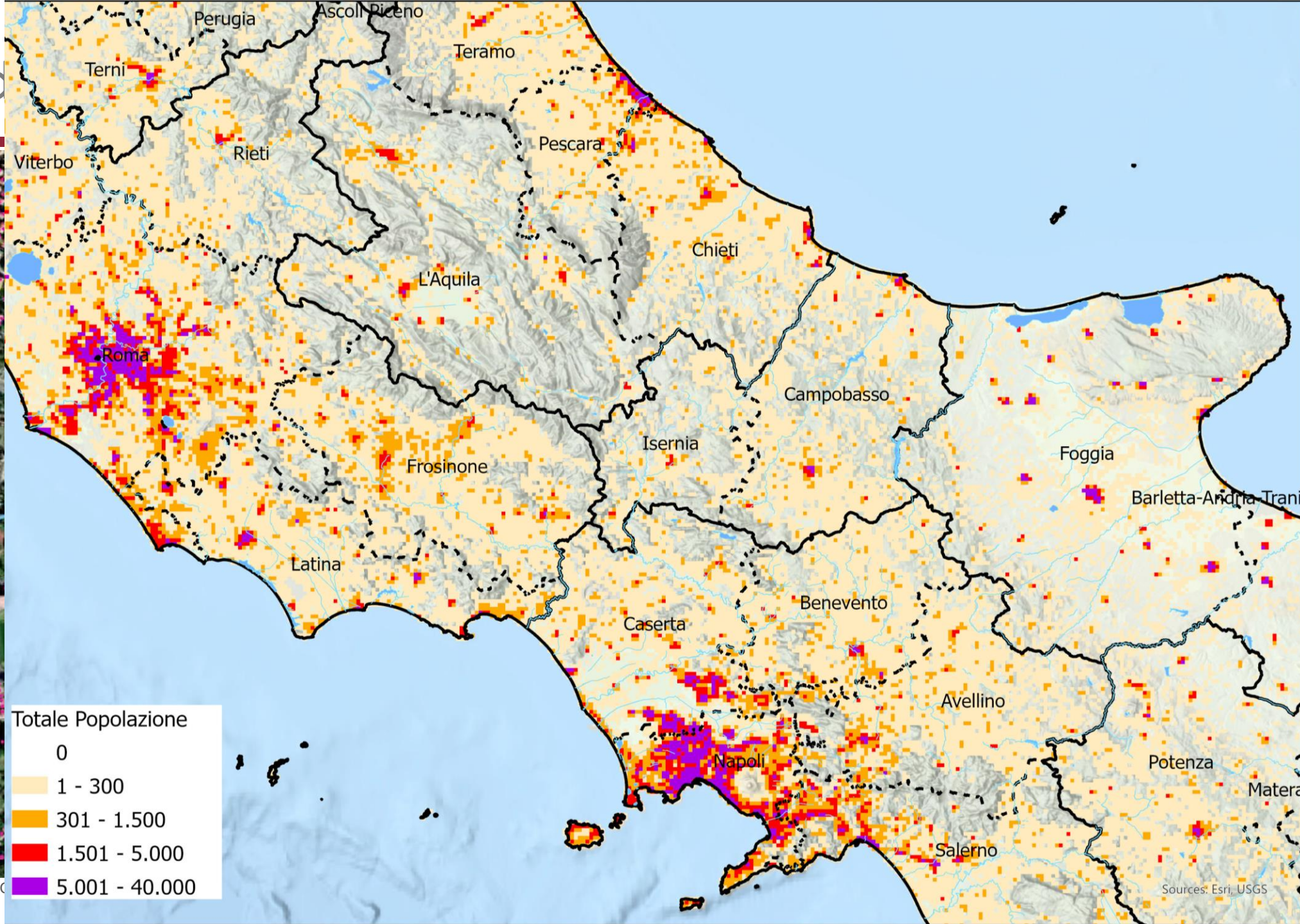


Gri



11

LA C



Istat

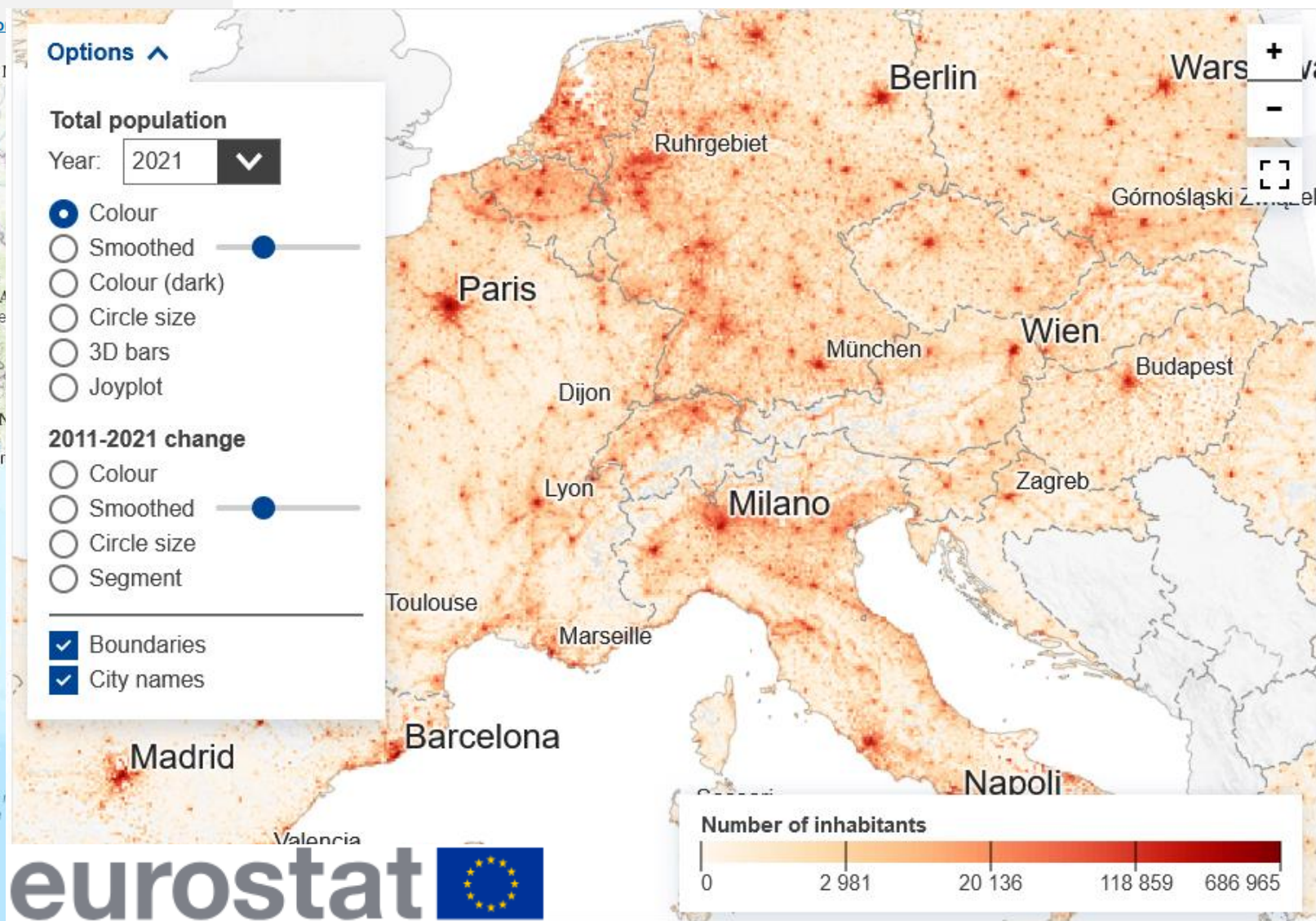


Data pubblicazione: 28 Luglio 2023
Data aggiornamento: 10 Settembre 2024

[Nota metodologica](#) (.pdf, 564 Kb)

[File geografico](#) (.zip, 12,18 MB)

[File fo](#)



Statistiche sulla popolazione per griglia regolare

Grid statistics

Currently, 30 countries in the European Statistical System have an official population grid based on the geo-referenced data from the 2021 population and housing censuses. To create population grids for the 2021 population and housing census round, the Member States applied mostly the aggregation method. As described in the Statistics Explained article on [Population grids](#), there are usually three methodology types that are used to attribute a number of inhabitants to each square kilometre cell:



Aggregation method: Grids are produced by aggregating geo-referenced micro data (also called bottom-up approach). This method requires the availability of data that has been geocoded to a geographical location, followed by the aggregation into the square kilometre. This was the method used by 25 Member States and three EFTA countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Hungary, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland).



Disaggregation method: In the absence of geocoded micro data this method produces grids, using statistical data for the lowest available administrative/territorial units in combination with auxiliary spatial data (also called top-down approach). Data on land use and land cover is used to estimate the population within a particular administrative region into the square kilometre cells of that region. None of the Member States used this method for the 2021 population and housing census.

Hybrid method: The hybrid method combines aggregation and disaggregation techniques and represents a compromise between accuracy and availability of data. The aim is to maximise the quality of the data over disaggregation alone, e.g. for different parts of a country. The term hybrid could also refer to the source data, meaning a combination of different data sources with the aim of establishing a geocoded framework. The hybrid method was used by two Member States (Greece and France).

Prospettive Future

- Aggiornamenti e Miglioramenti continui e periodici (indirizzi e coordinate geografiche);
- Concludere il processo di geocodifica alle Basi Territoriali 2021 dei CUI;
- Finalizzare il popolamento degli indirizzi dal mondo ASIA, messa in produzione l'integrazione con il Registro UE;
- Revisione delle anomalie riscontrate;
- Aumento delle fonti all'interno del Registro degli Indirizzo.

Grazie per la Vostra Attenzione

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