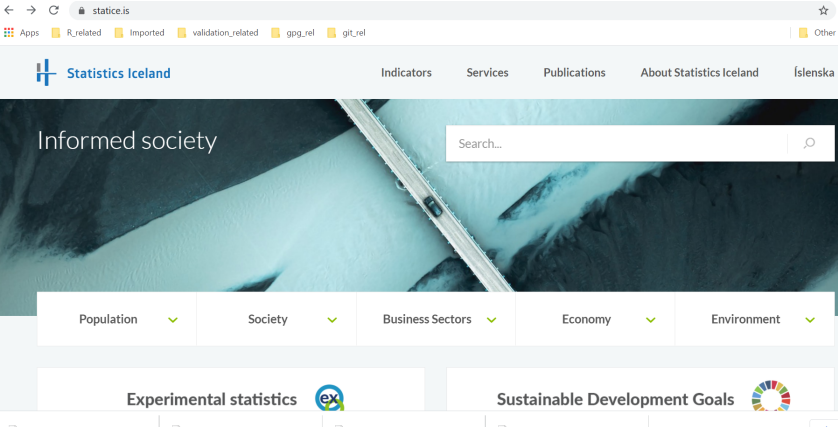


Correcting for population overestimates by using statistical classification methods

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Statistics Iceland

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About us



Context and focus

- ▶ Solving an official statistics problem, **using** *R*
- ▶ Local context: basic principles at Statistics Iceland, while increasing **efficiency**
 - ▶ reproducibility, flexibility
 - ▶ transparency, peer review, collaboration
 - ▶ based on scientific/statistical knowledge
- ▶ General context: evolution of goals in official statistics:
 - ▶ description
 - ▶ modeling, estimation, **prediction**
 - ▶ reporting **uncertainty**
 - ▶ up-to-date!

Formulation of the problem

The social statistics problem:

- ▶ Overestimating population size of a given country/area at a given time
- ▶ Main cause: de-registration issues
- ▶ Impact: bias in estimates of demographic/social measures
- ▶ Input data: from multiple registers / databases (i.e. large set of attributes)
- ▶ To predict: status as present/absent
- ▶ Status of solutions across NSIs: *fuzzy* and *SOL*

Examples of NSIs' solutions

- ▶ indices on SOL (Estonia)
- ▶ scores on SOL (Sweden)
- ▶ few classification models (Iceland, 2011 Census: cumulative link for ordinal response)

While in the whole wide world:

- ▶ deep learning
- ▶ ensemble learning
- ▶ ML applications for: face/speech recognition, financial and medical fields, ...

Specific questions:

- ▶ *training* data and issues with the *status* variable: delay and noise
- ▶ a completely different formulation of the problem: macro vs micro
- ▶ interpretability and solutions

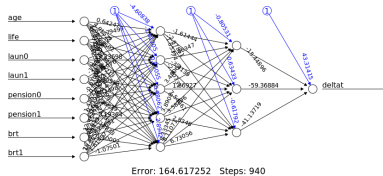
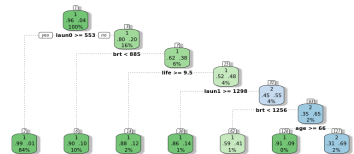
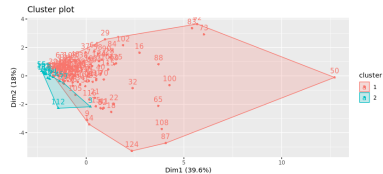
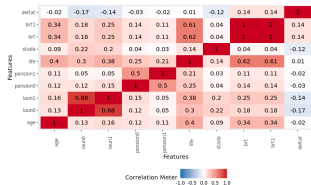
R / open source code:

Key role in modernizing official statistics
illustrated by the present work
developed for the purpose of Census 2021
but also for routine population estimates

The main R - packages



Results



Next?

<https://github.com/violetacln/SLOPA>

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Thank you!