

Although cut-off sampling is widely used in practice, for example in business surveys where small businesses are not usually sampled, there is little research on bias and estimation issues associated with cut-off sampling. Below the cut-off, the data source is usually only administrative data, above it there are both administrative and survey data on the variable of interest. The aim is to estimate the finite population total, including units below the cut off, which are not sampled. This paper presents an approach where the model uncertainty is taken into account.