

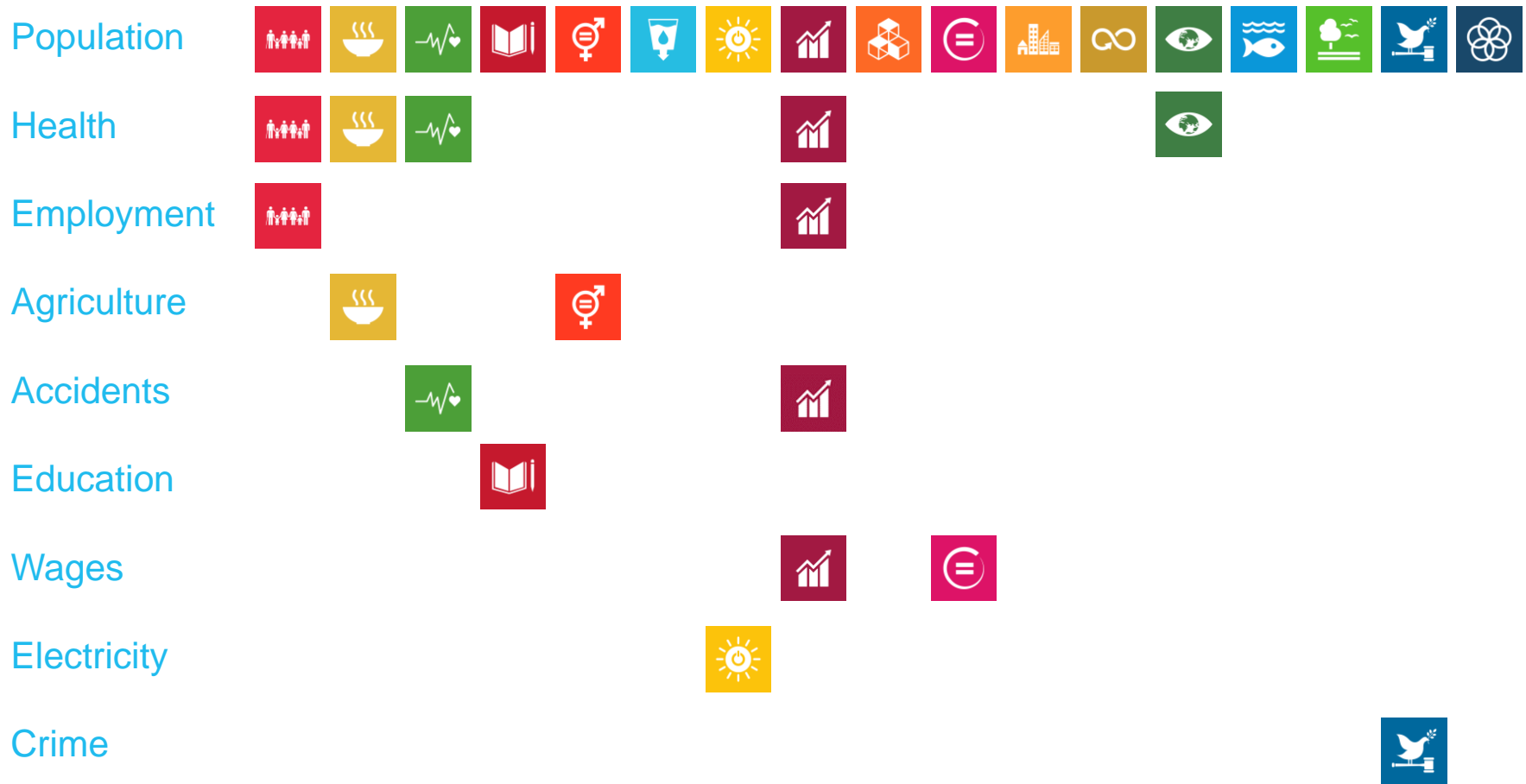
USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES FOR PRODUCING DISAGGREGATED DATA



Why administrative registers?

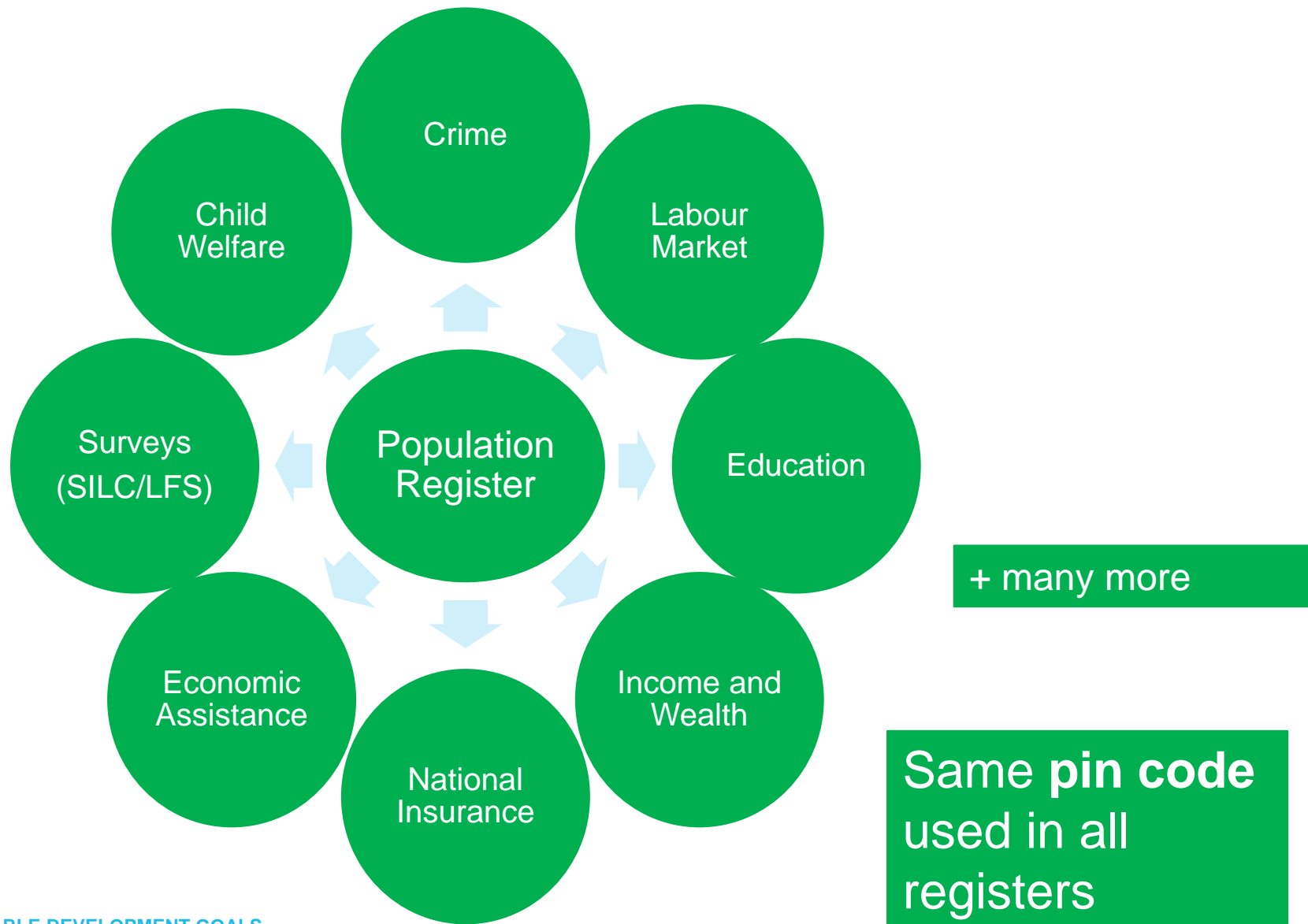
- If complete: full coverage of target population
 - Updated regularly with new events
 - Re-use of information – reduced cost
 - If unique ID is used, registers can be linked
-
- **Disaggregated** data on all dimensions covered
 - Updated sampling frame

Administrative sources are relevant for all 17 goals



Other possibilities: *Registers on elections, properties, water, land use and fisheries*

Example from Norway: Linking data on individuals



Challenges to using administrative data

- **Data sharing and collaboration**
 - Legal framework
 - Level of sharing (micro data?)
 - Protocols/sharing mechanisms
- **Data quality – adjustment to statistical needs**
 - Standards, concepts, classifications - metadata
 - Quality assessments (at sources and NSO)
 - Confidentiality
- **Data linkage**
 - Unique identifier?



Data sharing - Mandate of statistical acts

- In most countries the Statistics Acts specify:
 - The **legal right** to access information for free for statistical purposes
 - The legal obligation to keep all information **confidential**
- This is often further strengthened through MoUs or agreements.



Data sharing mechanisms

Should include, at minimum, the following:

- **What?**

- Specifies the data (variables) and metadata being shared

- **Who?**

- Identifies the parties involved in the exchange

- **When? How often?**

- Defines the schedule and frequency of the data exchange

- **How?**

- Specifies the means of data exchange – electronic file format, FTP, email, etc.
- Specifies confidentiality and links to legal framework

- **Which format?**

- Defines the structure of the data and metadata – the expected fields

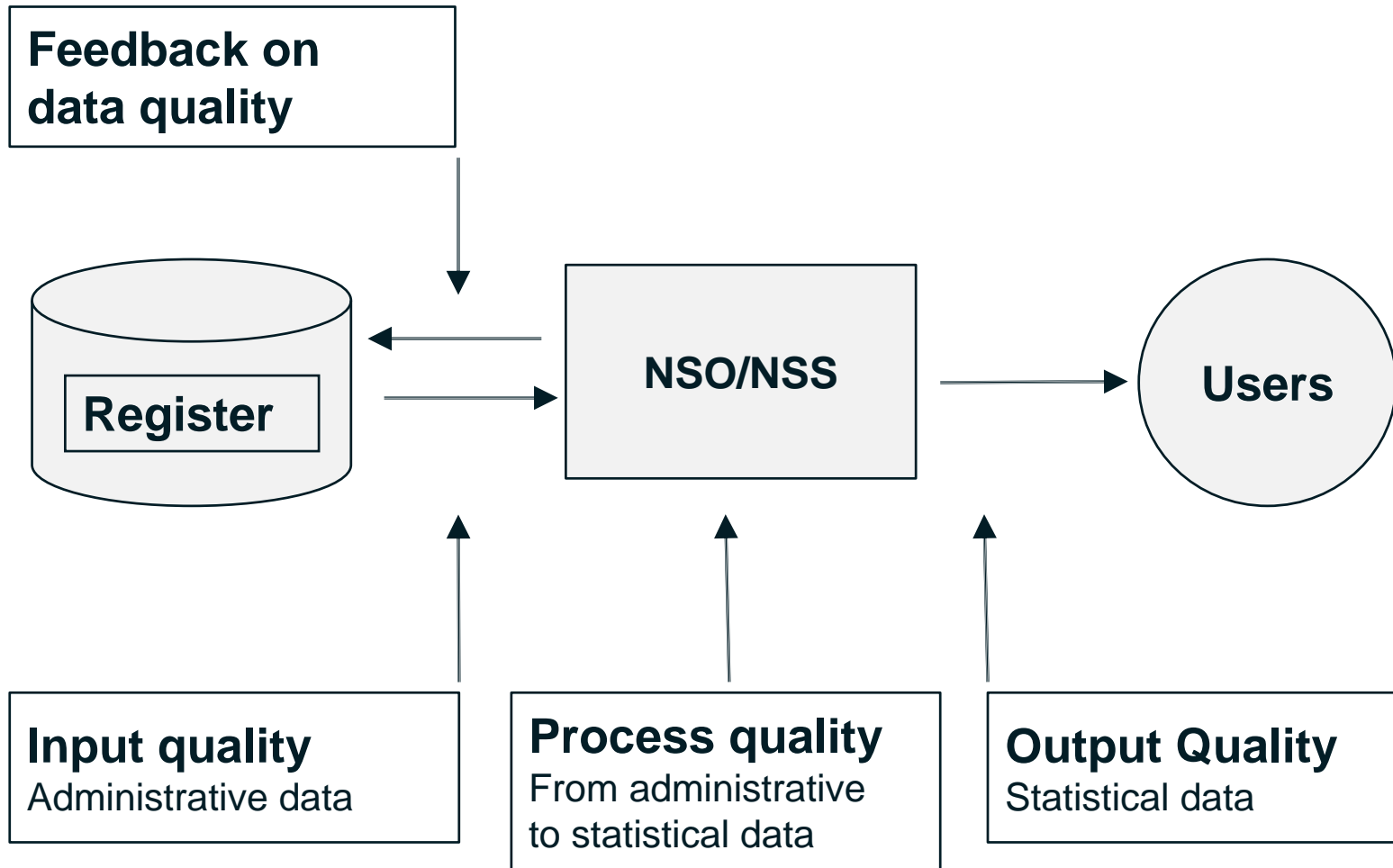


Collaboration

- **reduce response burden and improve quality**
- Intention and obligation to act as one
 - Data and metadata sharing a key element of this
 - Data sharing mechanisms
- Collect once, use many times
 - Also allows increased combining of data sources
- Evaluate quality and provide feedback –
sharing data and metadata



Possible quality flow



Quality criteria for administrative data

- Technical checks (readability, convertability)
- Accuracy (consistency and error checks)
 - Too many people living at one address
 - Inactive companies
 - Persons above certain age
- Completeness
 - Non-registered people
 - People who have not registered emigration
- Time (timeliness and punctuality)
- Integrability



Metadata must be available

In sum

- Administrative data are potentially a useful source for data disaggregation...
 - ...but certain elements need to be in place:
 - Data quality
 - Data exchange
 - Key to link data sources



Thank you!

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