Assessment and improving quality of registers

12TH DECEMBER 2019

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Registers in Statistics Norway

- About 100 registers used in the statistical production
- Statistics Act gives SSB right to access register, but also to influence registers

Statistics Norway shall be informed when important new administrative data processing systems are to be established or when there are planes to establish or change such systems

 SN has taken several measures to professionalise and develop the cooperation with data owners



Rather then repairing, errors should be avoided in the source

- Cooperation between SN and the register owners
 - –SN reports errors
 - -The register owner makes corrections in the source
- -Single source approach: Feed-back at micro level
 - -Errors within the source can be reported
 - -SN make a complaint on the data quality



Multiple source approach: Agreements on data processing

- Errors which appear after linking two sources
 - -General rule: aggregated reporting
- An agreement on data processing allows reporting at micro level from SN to the register owner, provided that the register owner can use both registers for administrative reasons
 - E.g. population registration uses information from the Cadastre to improve quality in the CPR
 - -SN can do these checks "in batch" on behalf of the register owner



Agreements on cooperation

- Coordination in SN
 - Involves the Director of the Division for Method Development and Data Collection, SN's legal adviser, experts on quality (CoP, methodology), statistical departments and the Department for Business Surveys
 - –Drafted an agreement (template)
 - Developed quality reports (template)
- SN invites major register owners into an agreement
 - -Very positive receipt by the register owners
 - A win-win situation
- The agreement is supported by a quality report
 - -Based on the quality indicators from the Blue-ets WP 4
 - -A descriptive approach, highlighting the problem areas



Quality reports for administrative registers

- About 100 reports linked to agreements with 29 owners of registers
- Follow quality criteria:
 - Technical checks
 - Accuracy
 - Completeness
 - Time
 - Integrability

Kvalitetsrapport for Det sentrale folkeregisteret (DSF)

Folkeregisterets formål og rolle i samfunnet har utviklet seg over tid. Det foreligger ingen formålsbestemmelse verken i lov eller forskrift i dag. Folkeregisteret er regulert ved lov om folkeregistrering 16. januar 1970 nr. 1. Regelverket beskriver blant annet hvem som skal være ansvarlig for registeret, hvilke opplysningstyper som skal registreres og regulerer i noen grad nærmere hvordan enkelte opplysningstyper skal forstås, for eksempel hvor i landet en person er bosatt.

Nyregistrering (fødsler) kommer fra jordmor/lege eller fra mor når fødselen har skjedd utenfor sykehus uten jordmor til stede. Den enkelte person eller dens foresatte/verge har selv ansvar for å sende inn melding om flytting eller navnendring til folkeregisteret. I tillegg har en rekke ulike offentlige myndigheter plikt til å sende endringsmeldinger.

Det er løpende samarbeid mellom SSB og Skattedirektorate brukerforum for DSF og medvirker i moderniseringsprogran tverretatlig arbeidsgruppe mellom SKD, Kartverket og SSI Kartverket og SSB med forslag om opprettelse av lederforankring i etatene. Samarbeid om kvalitet og DSF er nødvendig å ha på plass for konvertering av nytt folkeregiste

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2. Generelle kvalitetsindika





Conclusion

- Extensive use of the data improves data quality
- NSI's can highlight quality issues
- Communication on quality issues improves data quality
 - In Statistics Norway
 - -Between Statistics Norway and the register owners
 - –Among register owners
- There will always be a need for methodological solutions to bridge the gap between good quality register data and good quality register based statistics



Thank you!

