

*Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 6-9 December 2022*

# dimensions

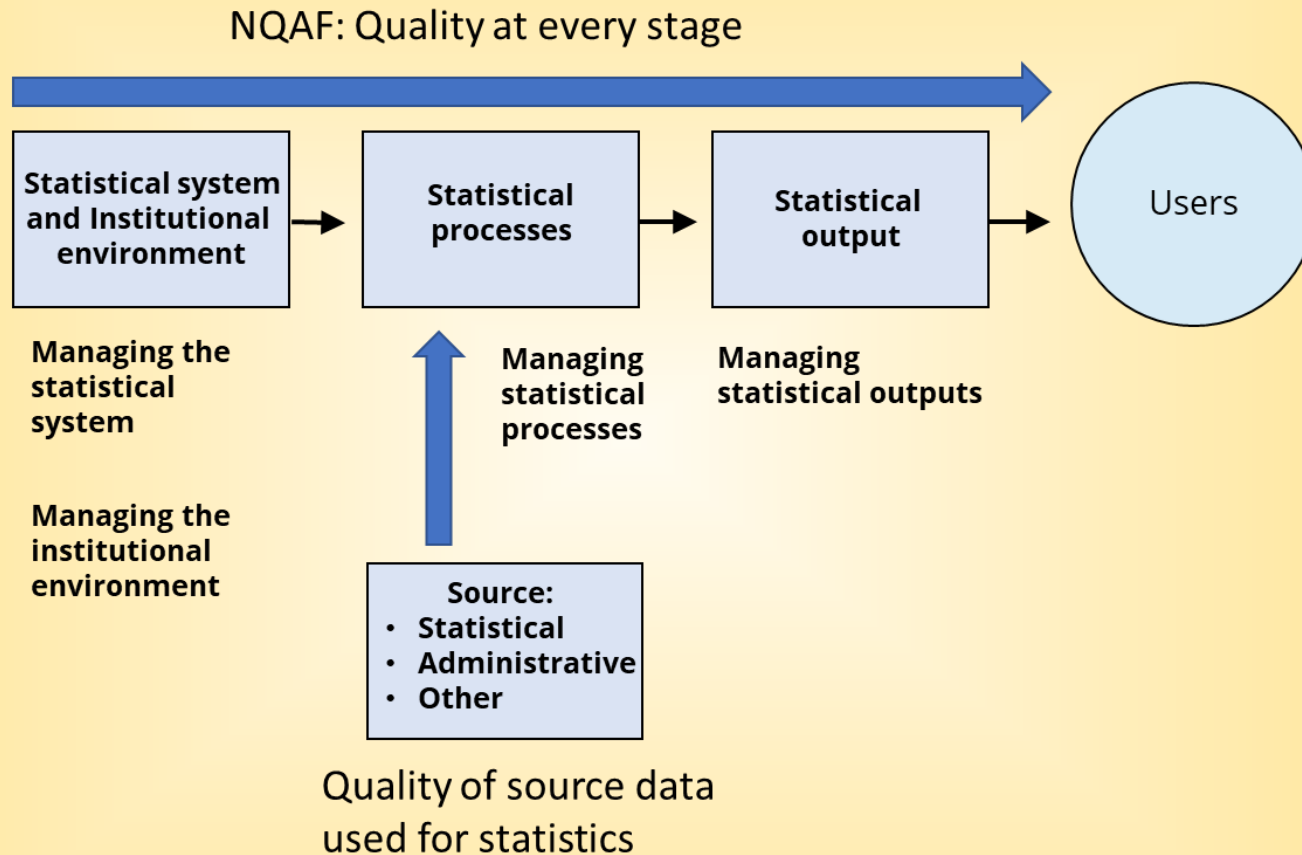
[reister@un.org](mailto:reister@un.org)

## Chief, Development Data Section

Statistics Division, Development Data and Outreach Branch  
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs



# The issue: NQAF and source data quality

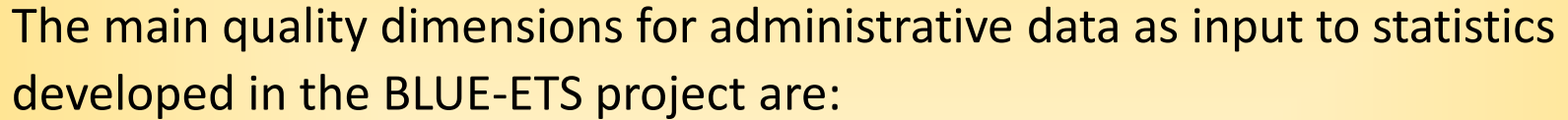




# Possible additional quality dimensions of administrative data - European BLUE-ETS project

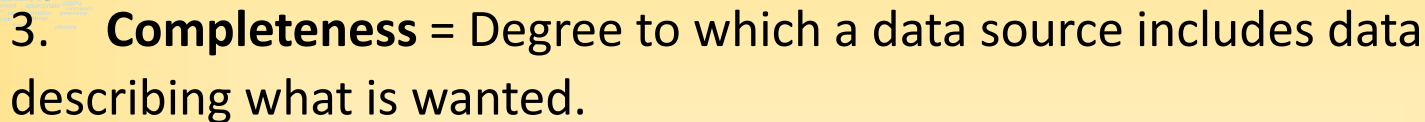
- ❑ An internationally agreed list of quality dimensions for data from administrative data sources does not exist, despite some work
- ❑ Maybe best available is list developed in the **European BLUE-ETS project (1)**.
  - ❑ Some of the same dimensions as found in ESCoP and NQAF for statistical output dimensions
  - ❑ Some dimensions are elaborated a bit more and some are added for the data to be fit for their purpose

(1) BLUE-ETS: Deliverable 4.2: Report on methods preferred for the quality indicators of administrative data sources. [http://www.pietdaas.nl/beta/pubs/pubs/BUE-ETS\\_WP4\\_Del2.pdf](http://www.pietdaas.nl/beta/pubs/pubs/BUE-ETS_WP4_Del2.pdf)



Examples: Readability, file declaration compliance (metadata) and convertibility.

Examples: Legitimacy of objects in source, erroneous and untrustworthy objects, measurement errors.



4. **Time related dimension** = Timeliness (delays for different reasons) and punctuality.

5. **Integrability** = Extent to which the data source is capable of undergoing integration.

This means that data can be linked for different administrative and other data sources. Comparability with objects needed by the NSO is included here.

# Possible additional quality dimensions of administrative data – for use in censuses

UNECE published Guidelines for assessing the quality of administrative sources for use in censuses (1)

- ❑ The quality dimensions at the source comprise **relevance** (for the use in census), **accuracy**, **timeliness**, **coherence and comparability**, **accessibility** (the ease in which the NSO can obtain the data) and **interpretability**.
- ❑ The **institutional environment** of the data holder (such as its capacity) is also included.
- ❑ At the data stage **validation and harmonization** (readable format etc.), **punctuality** and **link ability** are added.
- ❑ Completeness is treated as a part of accuracy.

(1) UNECE 2021: Guidelines for assessing the quality of administrative sources for use in censuses.  
<https://unece.org/statistics/publications/CensusAdminQualit>

# Workshop on the Implementation of a National Quality Assurance Framework for Official Statistics in countries of the Africa Region

*Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 6-9 December 2022*

## Session 4.6: Integrated use of NQAF and additional guidance on quality assurance of new and administrative data sources





# Questions for round table discussion

## 1. How to combine use of NQAF and additional guidance for admin and new data sources?

- Option 1: Integrate additional guidance by adapting or extending NQAF (for example by adapting the UN NQAF self-assessment checklist by adding additional requirements or elements)?
- Option 2: Use additional guidance or tools separately (as it is done for specific domains or data sources)?
- Option 3: Develop a separate framework for data providers geared towards the use of data for production of official statistics?

## 2. Additional questions:

- a) Scope: Only if data provider and statistics producer are different?
- b) Should there be a single or multiple tools and approaches?
- c) Who should assure the quality of source data – data user or data provider or both together?



