



Quality assurance of new and administrative data sources

Subdepartamento de Calidad y Estándares
INE CHILE

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CONTENIDOS

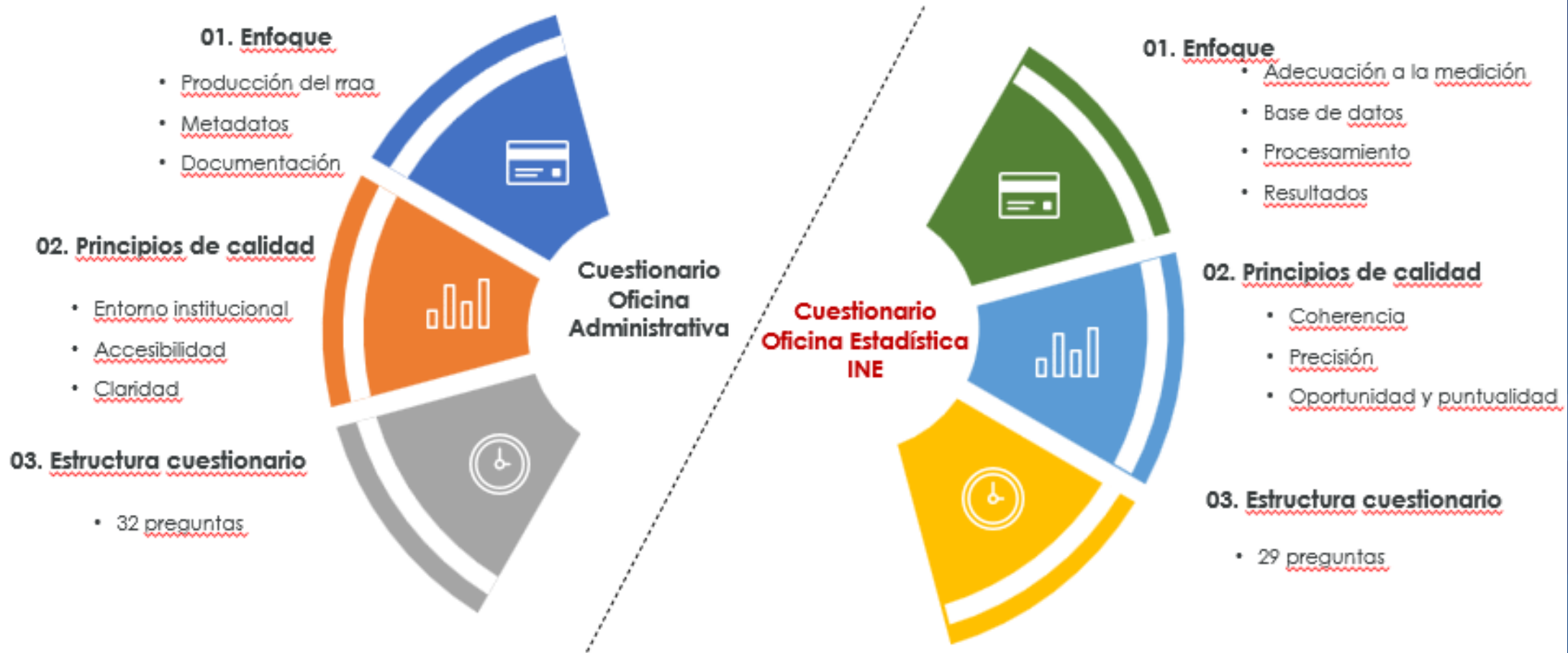
- Description of the IMCRA (Self-administered questionnaire to evaluate the quality of an administrative record) and learnings.
- Description of the quality indicators and lessons learned from their implementation.
- Challenges

1.

IMCRA: Instrument for measuring the quality of Administrative Records

Instrument for measuring the quality of Administrative Records

- The IMCRA is composed of two self-administered questionnaires that aim to measure various aspects of quality present in Administrative Records, one aimed at the institution that generates and administers the registry (administrative office) and the other for the institution that uses the registry for statistical purposes (statistical office).



IMCRA Application Methodology

Record Prioritization

Detection of needs and prioritization of records to be evaluated with the teams



Training for the implementation of IMCRA

Internal and service teams are trained. The application guide is provided.



Feedback and discussion

Tripartite instances are generated between the participating teams and the results are discussed.



Awareness

Awareness-raising and informing the services involved in the evaluation of the registers.



Results Report

A results report is generated in which strengths and weaknesses are identified



Instrument for measuring the quality of Administrative Records

- The IMCRA has fulfilled the purpose of being a gateway to the **(self-)knowledge** of the registry with a statistical perspective, both for the public services that have participated in the evaluation as well as the INE teams that make use of the registries.
- Among the main results that have been identified in its application, is the **scarcity of documentation** of the most relevant aspects of the production of the registry and precisely basic elements for statistical use, for example, it is very difficult to find definitions regarding the concepts and variables used in the registry.
- This implies a process of documentary **"construction"** of the production of the record with emphasis on those elements that are most relevant and sensitive for statistical use. This "construction" must be a **joint work** between the administrative office and the statistical office (which must guide this work) in which various research techniques (especially qualitative) must be applied complementary.

2.

Guide to Indicators for Quality Assessment

Quality Indicators

- In total, there are 18 basic indicators to be used by the institution's teams as well as by public services that require it.
- The focus of the proposal is on two areas: quality of input and quality of the process. The first focuses on the set of data provided to the statistical office and the second on the processing and analysis carried out by the statistical office.
- Each indicator is developed in an individual sheet where the main attributes of each of them are described and application instructions are provided.

Input Quality	Process quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in delivery/availability of RRAAs • Compliance in the delivery of registry metadata • Error rate per variable • Percentage of variables with errors • Percentage of duplicate units • Percentage of non-linkable units • Percentage of completeness of variables • Percentage of undercoverage • Overcoverage Percentage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing Fee • Account assignment rate • Encoding Rate • Engagement Rate • Use of anonymization methods • Degree of consistency with other sources • Delay Time (Lapse) – Final Results • Timeliness of publication of results

Item	Description
Indicator Name	The name and its acronym/abbreviation.
Scope of Assessment	It is associated with input quality or process quality
Quality Dimension	It is associated with a dimension of quality.
Description	Explanation of the indicator and the purpose of its measurement, as well as its interpretation.
Calculation	The formula for calculating the indicator is provided
Target Objective Value	It expresses the expected value that the indicator would assume.

- Based on the feedback from internal teams and public services, the importance of developing and describing in an extensive manner the description and instruction for the application of each of the indicators is highlighted.
- It is important to consider that this is a basic battery of indicators to evaluate quality, it is the mission of the teams to generate their own quality indicators, especially those that may be substantively related to the measurement phenomena.
- Finally, it is important to note that it is essential to document the application of the indicators in order to track and monitor their evolution.

4.

Support for conceptual harmonization

Challenges

- One of the challenges is to be able to methodologically document the use of administrative records. What do NSOs need to document in terms of the statistical use of records? What methodological structure should be followed (what is the step-by-step)?
- Strengthen the implementation of our inventory of administrative records at the level of the statistical system, as well as enhance the cadastre of the use of internal records of the INE.
- Establish minimum guidelines for the members of the statistical system regarding the use of administrative records, their statistical use, and the exchange of data.