



Quality assurance in administrative records and other data sources.

Dominican Republic



NATIONAL PLANIFICATION



END 2030

90 Indicators



ODS

248 Indicators



140 Indicators



PNPSP

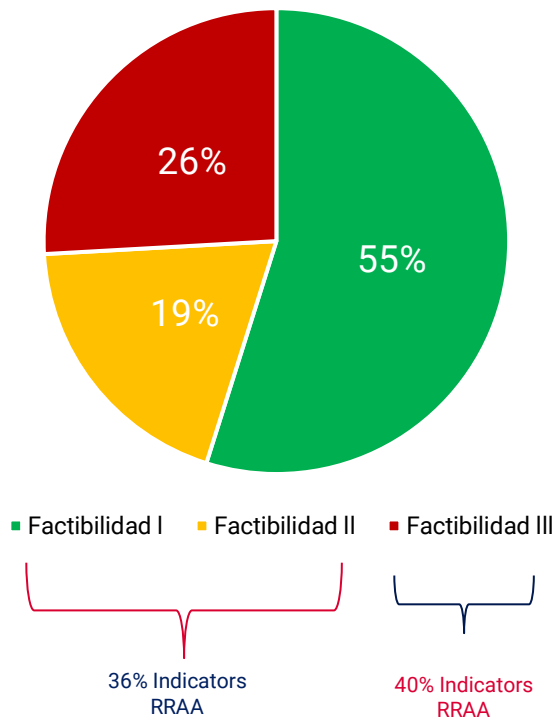
467 Indicators



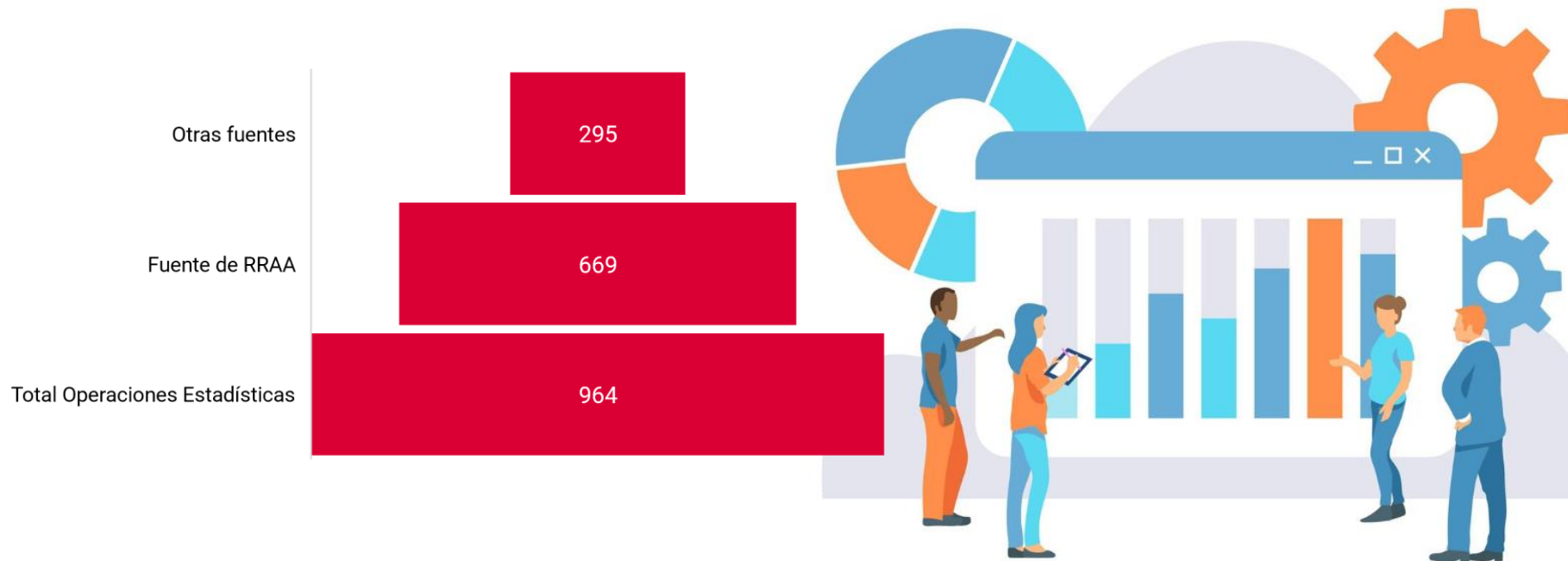
National
Statistical Plan

945 Indicators

FEASIBILITY OF MEASURING OFFICIAL DEMAND INDICATORS



PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL OPERATIONS BASED ON ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM



QUALITY ASSURANCE IN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS



METHODOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Identification of demand, actors and potential sources

- Feasibility Review of Measurement of Demand Indicators
- Exploration of potential sources: studies the institutional legal framework, strategic and operational planning.



Characterization of administrative records

Application of the instrument for characterization of administrative records for statistical use.



Database analysis

- Consistency and completeness of the variables and their cases

Determination of the statistical use of ARGRs



- They analyze 4 quality indicators associated with RRAA: Relevance, Usefulness, Coherence, Accessibility

Preparation of the Improvement Plan



- Based on the results obtained in the evaluation.

ANALYSIS FOR STATISTICAL USE

Quality attribute	Criteria to be weighted	Weighting
Relevance 25%	RRAA observation unit(s) allows you to construct the observation of the statistic and/or indicator	5%
	It must be compulsorily reported to national governing bodies or control institutions	5%
	It is important in view of the institutional mission, it allows the creation of statistics for the Institutional Strategic Plan	5%
	It allows the generation of official statistics within the thematic area of the institution	5%
	Formulation and monitoring of plans, projects and public policies	5%

ANÁLISIS PARA EL APROVECHAMIENTO ESTADÍSTICO

Quality attribute	Criteria to be weighted	Weighting
Utility 35%	Clearly defined objective.	3.50%
	Observation unit(s).	3.50%
	Coverage defined.	3.50%
	Thematic variables for the calculation of statistics.	3.50%
	Variables with geographic data, address, or coordinates	3.50%
	Periodicity of data consolidation	3.50%
	It has an application software for the capture, processing and analysis of information.	3.50%
	Database quality attributes and indicators of completeness and consistency of the variables with good ratings.	3.50%
	Apply techniques to deal with inconsistent or missing data in the database.	3.50%
	Key variable that allows interoperability and integration with other databases.	3.50%

ANÁLISIS PARA EL APROVECHAMIENTO ESTADÍSTICO

Quality attribute	Criteria to be weighted	Weighting
Coherence 20%	Useful classifications or nomenclatures for analysis according to the identified need	10%
	Existence of documents where the variables and/or categories of the form are defined.	10%

ANÁLISIS PARA EL APROVECHAMIENTO ESTADÍSTICO

Quality attribute	Criteria to be weighted	Weighting
Accesibility 20%	Access to microdata.	10%
	Supporting documentation.	10%

ANALYSIS FOR STATISTICAL USE

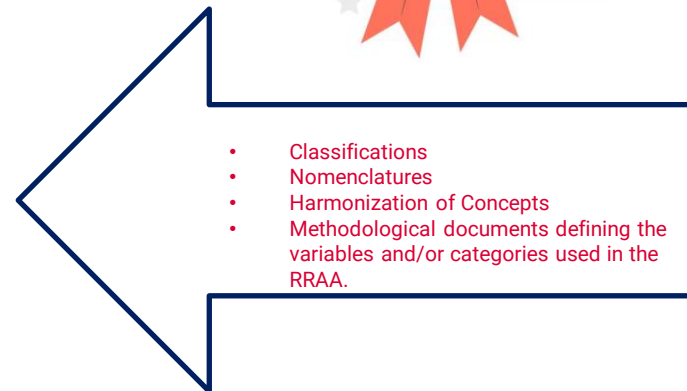
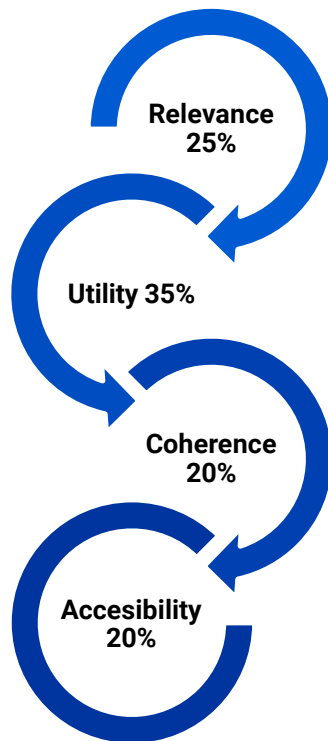
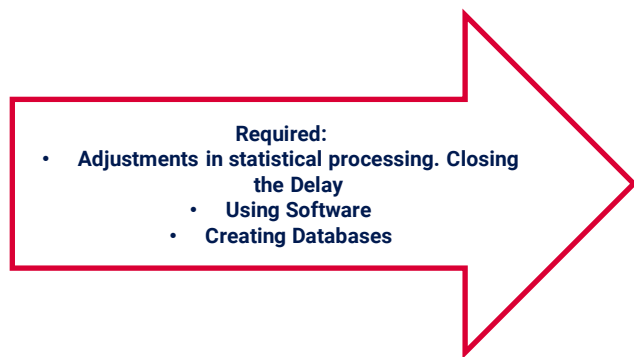
Statistical range of RRAAs, according to the average achieved.

It requires urgent improvements.
0% - 39%.

It requires improvements.
40% - 69%.

Suitable for use
70% - 100%.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY QUALITY ATTRIBUTES



Project Development of SDG Indicators using administrative records. United Nations Statistics Division

Development of a Questionnaire to Assess the Quality of Administrative Data to Produce Official Statistics

Statistical system and institutional environment

- 1.1 Legal provisions
- 1.2 Memorandum of Understanding
- 1.3 Confidentiality and security
- 1.4 Staffing
- 1.5 Coordination
- 1.6 Independence and Impartiality

Quality of input data

- 2.1 Accuracy
- 2.2 Validity
- 2.3 Unique identifier (ID)
- 2.4 Timeliness
- 2.5 Burden on the reporter

Quality of data processing

- 3.1 Accuracy and completeness
- 3.2 Validity
- 3.3 Clarity
- 3.4 Coherence and consistency
- 3.5 Technical checks

Quality of statistical output

- 4.1 Relevance
- 4.2 Accuracy and reliability
- 4.3 Clarity
- 4.4 Comparability and consistency
- 4.5 Timeliness and timeliness
- 4.6 Accessibility

USE OF BIG DATA IN THE PRODUCTION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS



MAIN CHALLENGES OF USING BIG DATA

In the development of statistics obtained from the use of big data and the use of non-traditional data sources, some challenges are identified:

- **Technical challenges:** The technical training required for the processing of this information
- **Confidentiality challenges:** licenses and terms of use under which this data is safeguarded.



It made it possible to identify opportunities in the use of data.

We connect with an ecosystem of institutions. There is the possibility and capacity of exchange and generation of automated information regardless of the modality.

Except for the environmental issue - There is no marked interest among SEN institutions in this type of initiative. At the level of discourse there is political will, in practice it is not reflected.

Institutions need to make a maximum effort to make the information required for transfer.



LEARNING

Good data, Good policies

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