ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SOURCES:

Untapped repositories of data for generating SDG indicators

Leesha Delatie-Budair, M.Sc.
Director, Research, Design & Evaluation
Statistical Institute of Jamaica

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STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

Monitoring the SDGs: The New Paradigm

What is administrative data?

Uses of Administrative Data

Benefits of using administrative data?

Challenges of using administrative data for statistical purposes

Administrative Data: Is it Fit for Use?

Tapping into Administrative Data for the SDGs

MONITORING THE SDGS

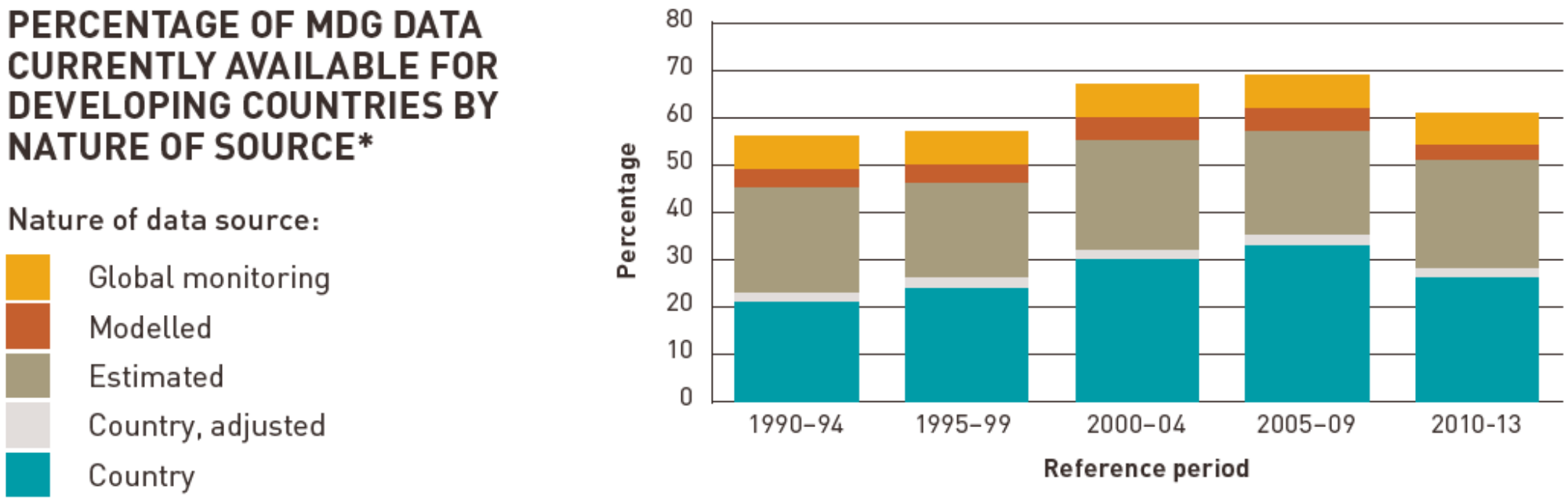
The Challenge

MONITORING THE SDGS: THE NEW PARADIGM

Source: The State of Development Data Funding 2016

MONITORING THE SDGS: DATA AVAILABILITY FOR THE MDGS

PERCENTAGE OF MDG DATA CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY NATURE OF SOURCE*



** Availability is defined as the proportion of country-indicator combinations that have at least one data observation within the reference period. Figures are based on 55 MDG core indicators, as of October 2014.*

Source: MDG database, maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division

Source: A World that Counts: Mobilising the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (2014)

MONITORING THE SDGS: FINANCING THE SDG DATA AGENDA

SDG ESTIMATED COSTS, TIER I AND TIER II INDICATORS

Cost element	Total cost 2016 to 2030	Annual costs
COSTS FOR 77 IDA-ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES		
D4D estimates	$13.5 to $14.2 billion	$902 to $941 million
+ Victimization and literacy surveys	$600 million	$40 million
+ Health management information systems	$1.4 billion	$91 million
+ Time-use surveys	$107 million	$7 million
+ Additional agricultural surveys	$1.4 billion	$91 million
Subtotal	**$17.0 to $17.7 billion**	**$1.1 to 1.2 billion**
COSTS FOR OTHER LOWER-MIDDLE AND UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES		
Scaled estimate	$26.5 to $27.6 billion	$1.7 to $1.8 billion
Total	**$43.5 to $45.3 billion**	**$2.8 to $3.0 billion**

Source: The State of Development Data Funding 2016

MONITORING THE SDGS: CHALLENGES FACING NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS (NSS)

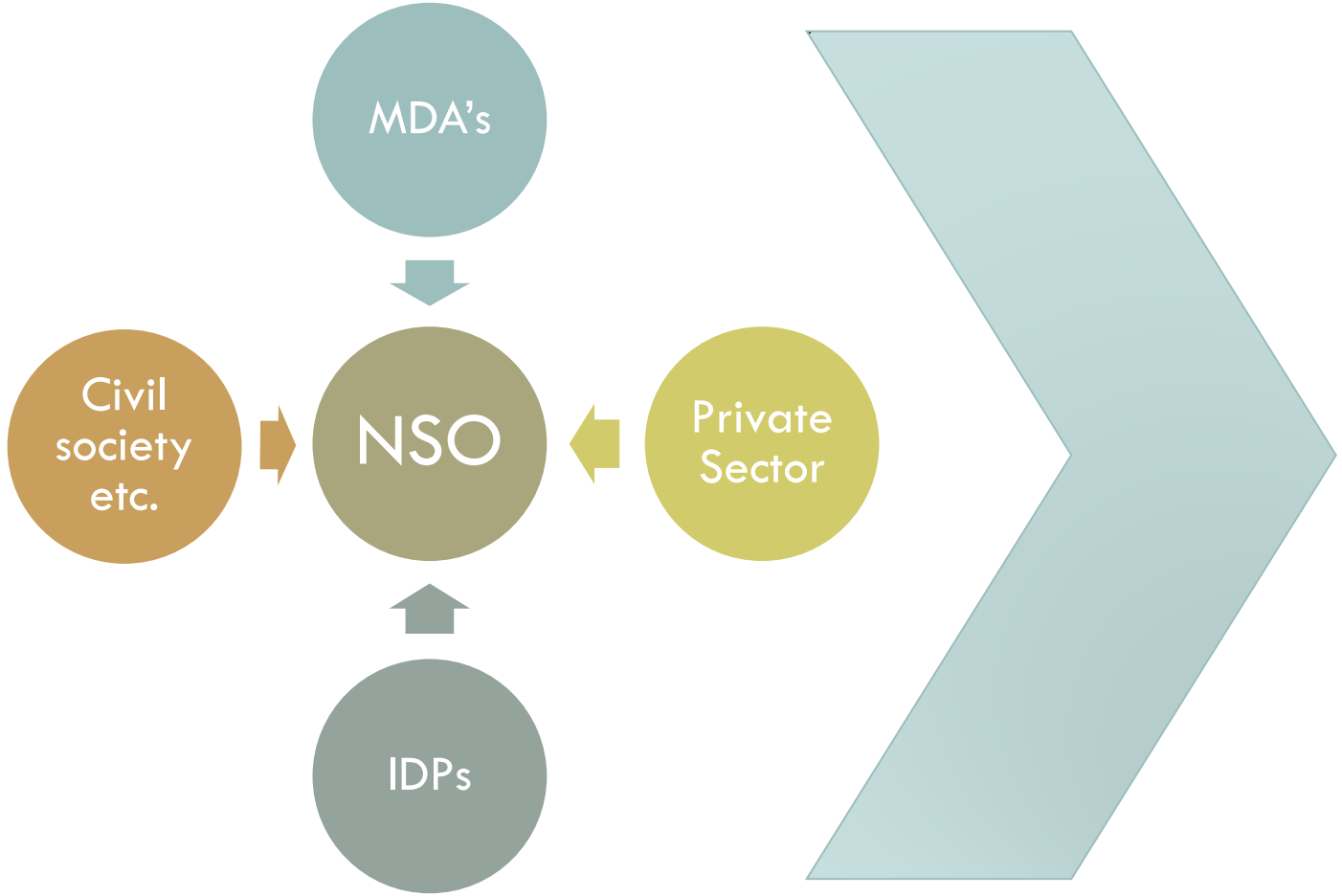
MONITORING THE SDGS: THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS

- Increased funding and resources
- Improved technical capacity
- Bringing in new players – *from the private sector; non-governmental organizations; academic institutions; and civil society* – in effective roles
- The use of alternative data sources e.g. big data, satellite imagery, administrative data etc.
- Integration of these new data with traditional data to produce high-quality information that is more detailed, timely and relevant

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A tool for the monitoring of the SDGs

DATA ECO-SYSTEM OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS



Some Uses

- Monitoring the economy
- Government operations
- Informing social service delivery
- National planning
- Measuring adherence to international conventions
- Monitoring Global Development Goals
  - SDGs
  - SAMOA Pathways etc.

WHAT IS ADMINISTRATIVE DATA?

> “Administrative data sources are data holdings containing information which are collected by organizations other than the NSO for their own purposes.”
>
> [STATCAN]

> “Government departments and other organizations collect this type of data as part of registration, transaction, or other record keeping activities, usually during the delivery of a service.”

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: EXAMPLES

- Customs Records
- Social Security Data
- Tax Records
- Crime Reports
- Housing Data
- Permits & Sanctions Information

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: SOME STATISTICAL USES

Direct tabulation

Replacement of data collection

Editing and imputation

Survey frames

- directly as the frame or to supplement/update an existing frame,

Indirect use in estimation

- as auxiliary information in calibration estimation, benchmarking or calendarisation

Survey evaluation

- including data confrontation (comparison of survey estimates with estimates from a related administrative program).

BENEFITS OF USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA?

- Lower costs
- Lower burden for respondents
- Higher quality of data
- New, more frequent or more detailed data products

CHALLENGES OF USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

Administrative units may be different to statistical units
Different classifications used
Missing data
Timeliness
Different time periods
Data from different sources may not agree
Sudden changes
The level or the lack of quality control over the data

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: IS IT FIT FOR USE?

Administrative data is a tremendous untapped resource for official statistics and for the monitoring of the SDGs

Administrative data is **NOT** always cheaper than surveys. There may be costs associated with acquiring the data and setting up the systems to receive, process and store the data.

Administrative data is **NOT** a panacea for monitoring the SDGs. There may be inherent deficiencies in administrative data. It must be used with caution and adjusted where necessary.

The collection of the data is outside of the control of the statistical agency. It is possible that due to external events, part or all of the data might not be received on time.

Quality control is dependent on parties external to the NSO

EXAMPLES OF SDG INDICATORS THAT MAY BE COMPUTED FROM ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary…

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

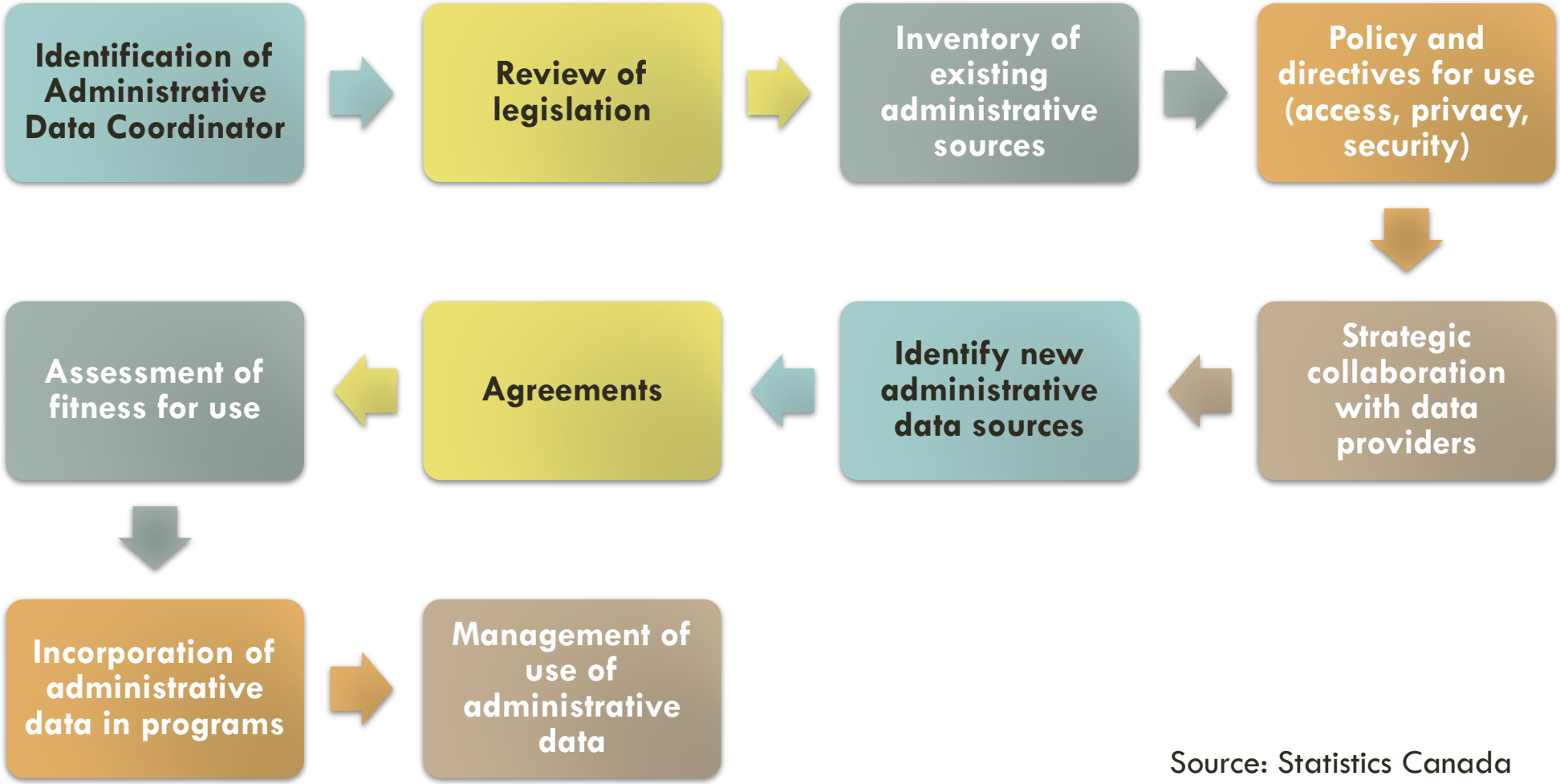
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

TAPPING INTO ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FOR THE SDGS: A ROADMAP



Source: Statistics Canada

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www.statinja.gov.jm
info@statinja.gov.jm

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