



Generations & Gender Programme

GENERATIONS AND GENDER PROGRAMME

Administrative Records Group

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Administrative Records Group (ARG)

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- Slovenia?
- Austria?

Advantages of combining the GGS with administrative data (added after presentation)

- Drawing sample and finding addresses of respondents
- Keeping track of respondents for next wave (panel maintenance)
- Analysing characteristics of non-respondents
- Saving interviewing time and costs
- More detailed data, e.g. income history
- Life history data for the period before and after the interview
- Data of better quality, e.g. of income and wealth

Limitations in of using administrative data in the GGS (added after presentation)

- No data on subjective variables such as preferences and intentions, as well as on variables such as time spent with children
- Questionable validity of some administrative data, e.g. disability
- Questionable reliability of some administrative data, e.g. age at leaving parental home
- Different definitions in GGS and registers, e.g. on duration of partnership
- Registered information sometimes different from actual information, e.g. address and income
- Limited or no data for older cohorts, especially those born before the CPR was established
- Events abroad generally not registered, such as education
- In some cases it may be more complicated and costly to extract data from registers than to collect them in an interview

Minimum requirements for using administrative data in GGP

- Unique identifier covering the total resident population
 - Personal Identification Number (PIN)
- PIN part of GGS
- Availability of other data sources for the total population including PIN and additional variables
 - Administrative registers
 - Censuses
 - Surveys covering total population 18+

Countries with comprehensive administrative registers: Plans for joining GGP

- Nordic countries
 - Norway: Funding almost certain. GGS probably in 2006-7
 - Finland and Sweden: Uncertain. Low-level funding activities
 - Denmark and Iceland: No plans. No strong research-based lobbyists
- Other Western European countries
 - Belgium: Funding almost certain. Field work in 2007-8
 - Netherlands: No plans (?)
- Central and Eastern European countries
 - Slovenia: Some data from administrative registers will be used (?)
 - Hungary: Two waves of GGS completed but illegal to use adm.data
 - Poland: Was interested in using administrative data in the GGS but realized that the coverage and quality were inadequate

Structure and coverage of administrative registers: Nordic countries

- Unique personal identification numbers (PINs) allocated to all residents
- Central Population Register (CPR)
- Key variables in CPR: PIN; Date of birth; Mar. status; Address; Dates of all events and changes in the CPR, ...
- CPR includes links which can be used to form couples, families and households
- PIN and CPR data widely used in administrative registers:
 - Regularly updated
 - Taxes, income and wealth; educational activity and attainment; health and disease; social security status and transfers, social welfare, crime, etc
 - PIN also widely used by private institutions, such as banks and insurance companies
- Vital statistics closely integrated into the population registration system
- Censuses based on CPR and PIN
- Samples for surveys conducted by public agencies drawn in the CPR
- Linking of individual records from different registers and also from censuses has become technically simple

The Norwegian Education register

- Completed education by level and type
- Educational activity by level and type
- All exams
 - including grades
 - Can estimate part- or full time periods of study
- Problems:
 - Limited time series, only educational activities since 1970s
 - Generally not education abroad
 - Informal education
 - Incomplete education

Structure and coverage of administrative registers: Belgium

- PIN
- National population register
- Social security register may be used - but would require additional funds
- The Social and economic survey 2001, i.e. the census, may be linked to the GGS
 - Problem: only data as of 2001
- Can link persons in household but not in family
 - No information about non-resident children, ex-spouses, grandparents, grandchildren, etc

Study of feasibility of using administrative records in GGS in the Nordic countries

- Between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of questions in GGS may be covered by administrative records
- Quality, validity, coverage and costs of administrative records need to be further investigated
- GGS-1 needs to be redesigned for countries using administrative records