



Generations & Gender Programme

GENERATIONS AND GENDER PROGRAMME

Administrative Records Group

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Use of administrative records in surveys

- Collecting data from registers instead of asking questions
- Drawing sample population
- Constructing variables
- Adding longitudinal data

Minimum requirements for using administrative data in a survey

- Unique identifier for the total resident population
 - Personal Identification Number (PIN)
- PIN included in survey for each respondent
- Availability of data sources with PIN for total population with additional variables
 - Administrative registers, esp. CPR (Central Population Register)
 - Censuses

Advantages of combining the GGS with administrative data

1. Drawing sample and finding addresses of respondents
2. Keeping track of respondents for next wave (panel maintenance)
3. Analysing characteristics of non-respondents
4. Saving interviewing time and costs
5. More detailed data, e.g. on education
6. Life history data for period before and after interview
7. Better quality, e.g. of income and wealth

Limitations in of using administrative data in the GGS

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

Adding register data before the survey

Examples from LOGG - The Norwegian GGS

- Identifying respondent and family and household members with PIN, name, address and relationship:
 - Spouses (in the household or not)
 - Children, including those who do not live with the respondent
 - Parents (for respondents born after 1952)
 - Siblings
 - Grandchildren (for respondents born after 1935)
 - Cohabitants
 - from the dwelling register

Adding register data after the survey

- Replacing survey questions with administrative records (also for family members) for:
 - Births
 - Marital history
 - Migration history
 - Parental leave: duration and income compensation
 - Income
 - Educational activity and attainment
 - Social insurance: disability, old age, social welfare, cash for care
- Adding longitudinal data backwards and forwards in time
- Constructing new variables from register information
 - Example: Distance between and travelling time for family members identified in the CPR

Modifying GGS questionnaire to the use of register data

- Incomplete coverage of events occurring before the registers were established or outside Norway: older cohorts and immigrants
 - Births
 - Marriage history
 - Education
 - Income
- Have to make decisions on which cohorts to ask and which to use register data for
 - Example: Parents' education
- All register information cannot be added before the survey, mostly because it does not exist yet (e.g. education and income at time of survey)

Countries with comprehensive administrative registers: Plans for joining GGP

- **Nordic countries**
 - Norway: Interviewing started
 - Finland: Uncertain. Fundraising going on
 - Denmark, Iceland and Sweden: Currently no plans
- **Other Western European countries**
 - Belgium: Data collection in 2007
 - Netherlands: No plan for GGS but NKPS overlaps with GGS
- **Central and Eastern European countries**
 - Slovenia: Some data from administrative registers may be used
 - Hungary: Two waves of GGS completed but illegal to use administrative data

Norway

- About 14 % cents of GGS questions covered by administrative records



Belgium

- PIN and several administrative registers for total population:
 - National population register
 - Social security register
 - Social and economic survey 2001 (Census)
- But will only use registers for drawing sample and validation

Administrative Records Group (ARG)

- Helge Brunborg, Statistics Norway, coordinator
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- Anita Lange, Statistics Denmark (observer)
- Timo Nikander, Statistics Finland (?)
- Statistics Sweden?
- Helma Schapendonk-Maas, Statistics Netherlands (?)
- Patrick Deboosere, Vrije Universiteit, Belgium?
- Slovenia?
- Austria?