

The use of administrative data for an improved production and dissemination of data and statistics

Carsten Ulrik Zangenberg
Director, Statistics Denmark

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Administrative and statistical use

A crucial distinction is made between administrative and statistical registers:

Administrative registers

are primarily created for administrative purposes

Statistical registers

are constructed by statisticians by integrating data from various administrative sources. Their goal is not just to mirror administrative structures, but to define and represent statistical concepts and target populations in a consistent and meaningful way.



Integration of administrative registers

Statistics Denmark's focused efforts on integrating registers have laid the foundation for the current system. Two main types of integration are distinguished

Horizontal Integration

Combines information from two or more registers to form a combined set of characteristics or combinations of units at a specific point in time or over a period.

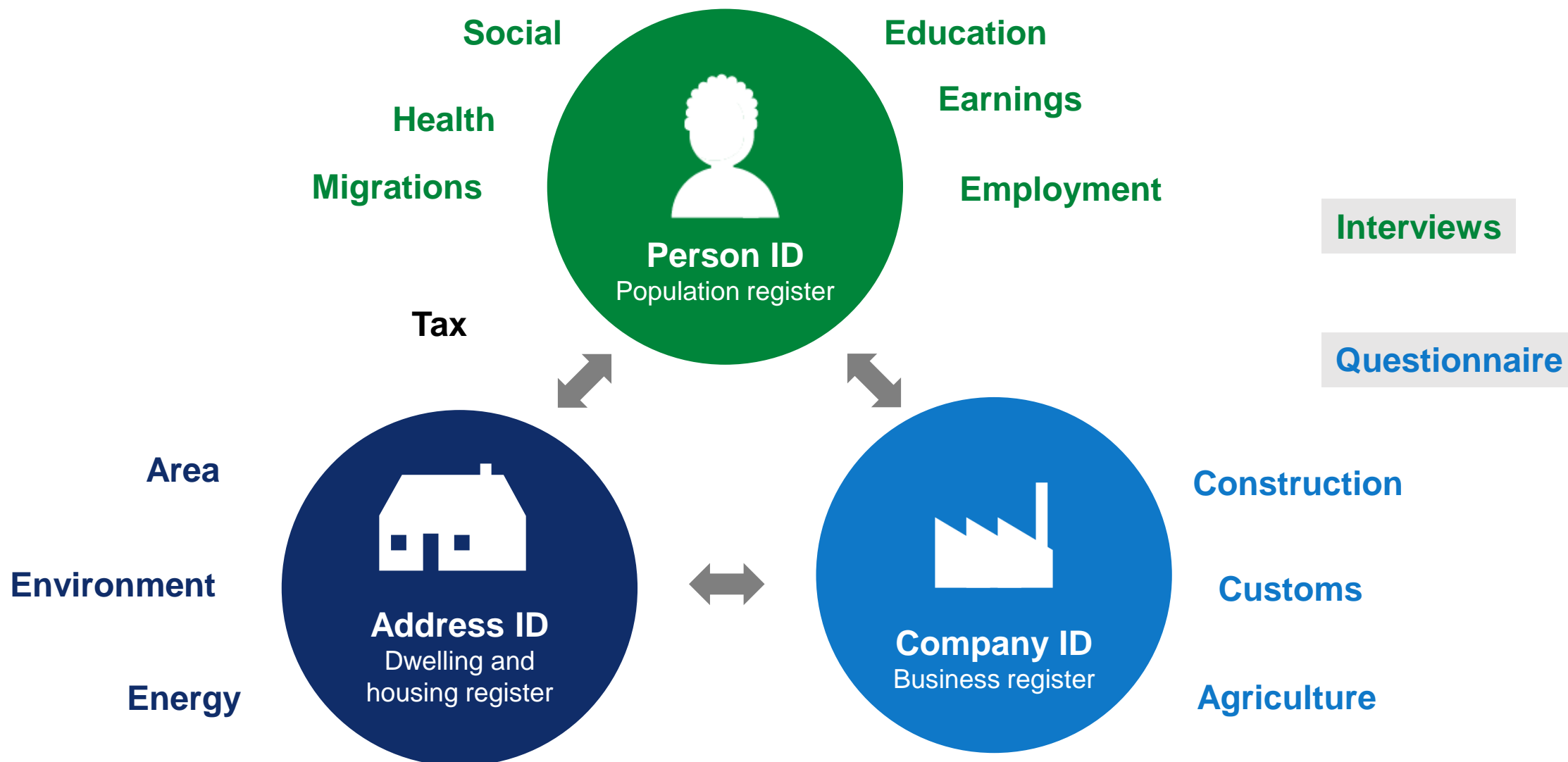
A notable example is the 1981 Population and Housing Census, which was exclusively based on administrative sources.

Vertical Integration

Involves comparing a register across two or more temporally distinct versions at an individual level to identify additions and removals of units or changes in unit characteristics over time.

An early successful example is the Integrated Student Register.

The statistical information system



Absolute conditions

- Robust Data Protection
- Legal Framework for Data Access
- Interagency Cooperation
- Formal Data Sharing Agreements
- Use of Unique Identifiers
- IT Infrastructure Development
- Capacity and Commitment