

Administrative data as a basic for Population and Education Statistics

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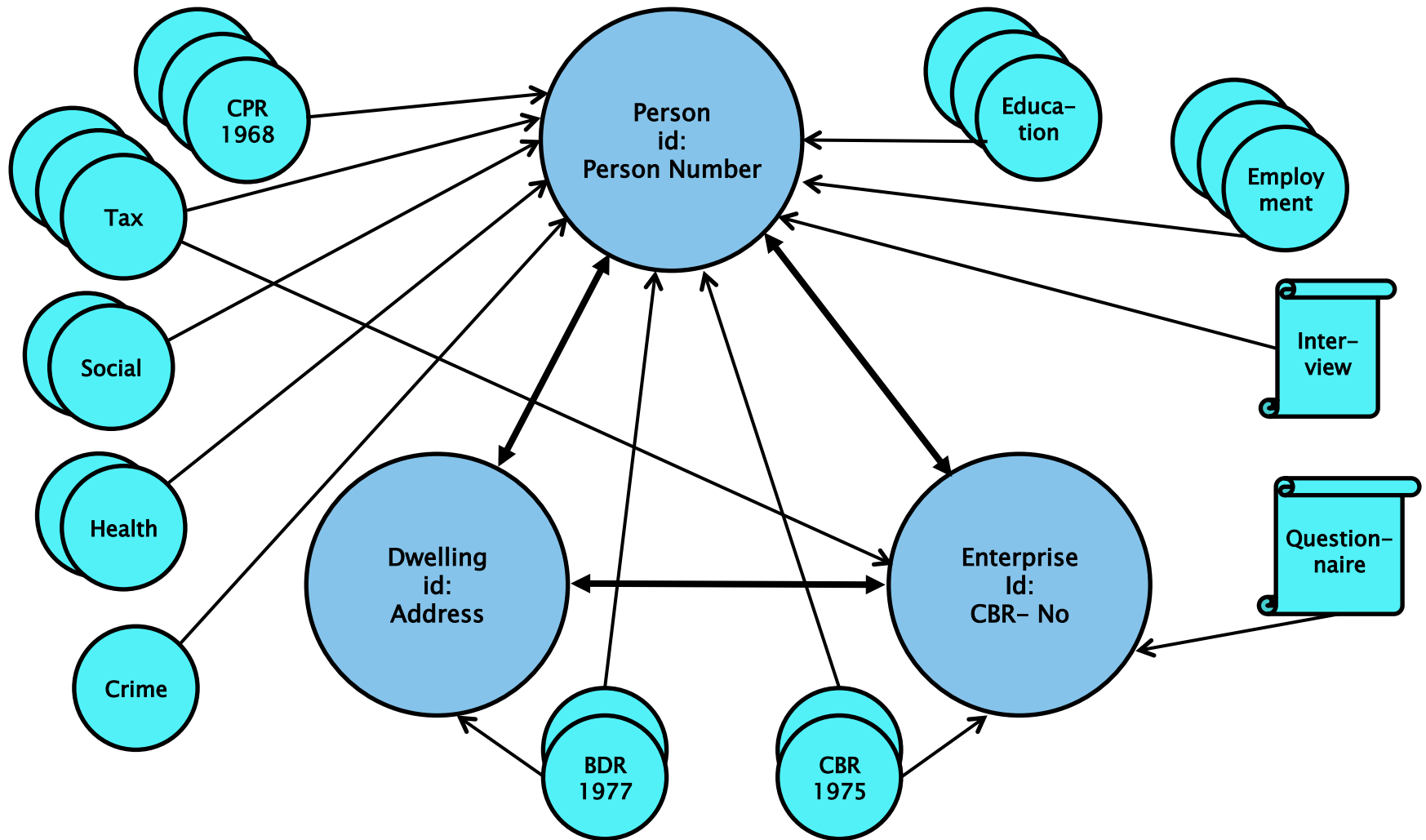
Population and Education Statistics
Statistics Denmark



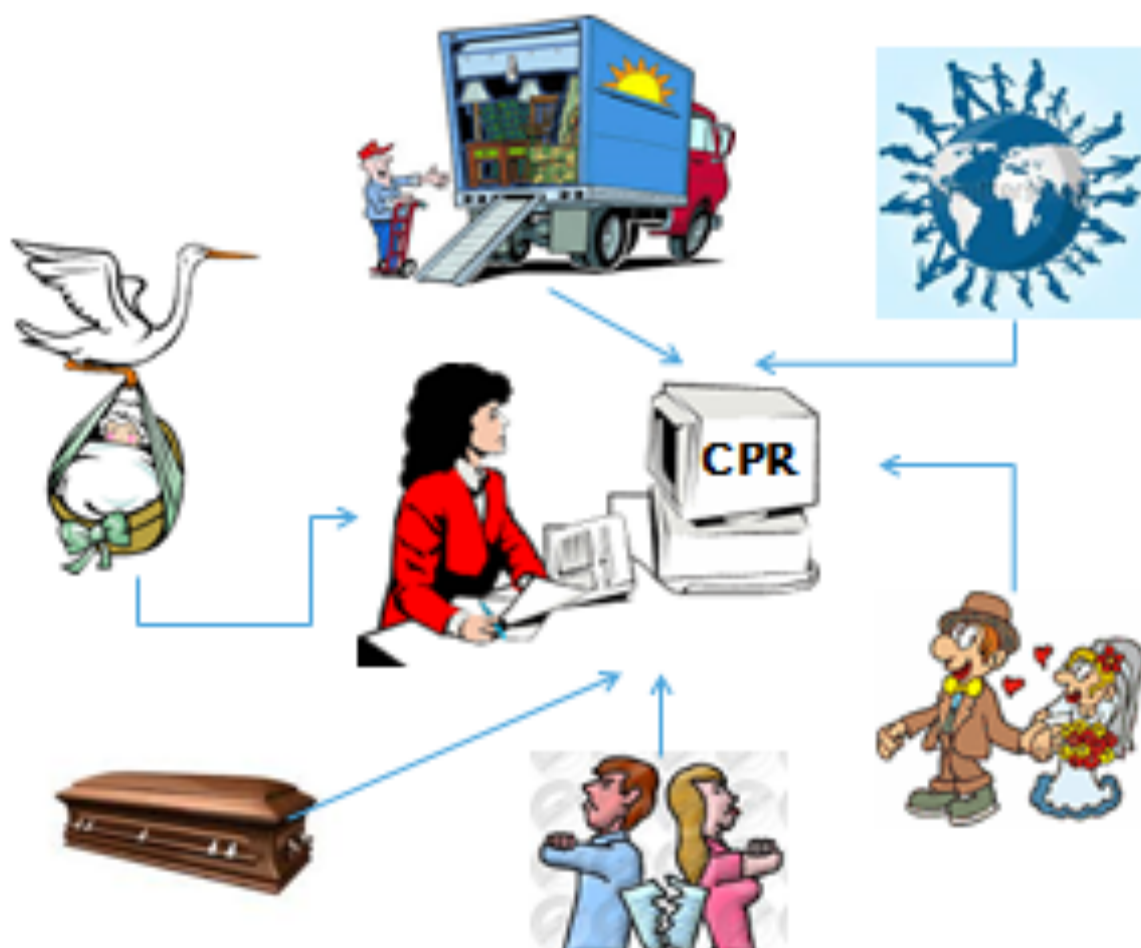
Agenda

- The basic model of population and education statistics
- How administrative registers plays a central role
- The longitudinal perspective
- Conclusions / pros and cons

The Statistical Information System



Vital events in the Central Population Register (CPR)



Data on all individuals extracted from CPR:

- Sex
- Age
- Marital status
- Address
- Childrens PIN
- Parents PIN
- Spouses PIN
- Siblings PIN (etc)
- Type of family
- Type of household
- Citizenship
- Ancestry
- Country of origin

Data collection and validation

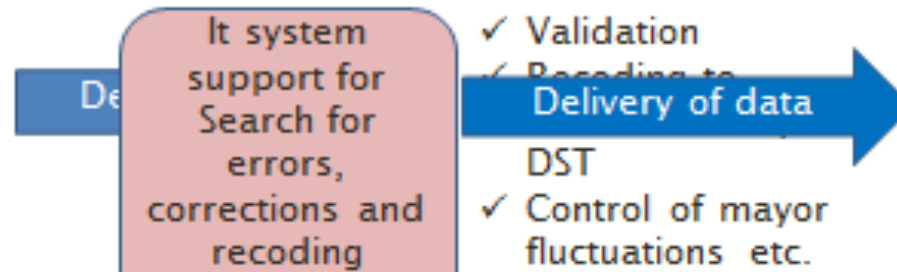
Educational Institutions



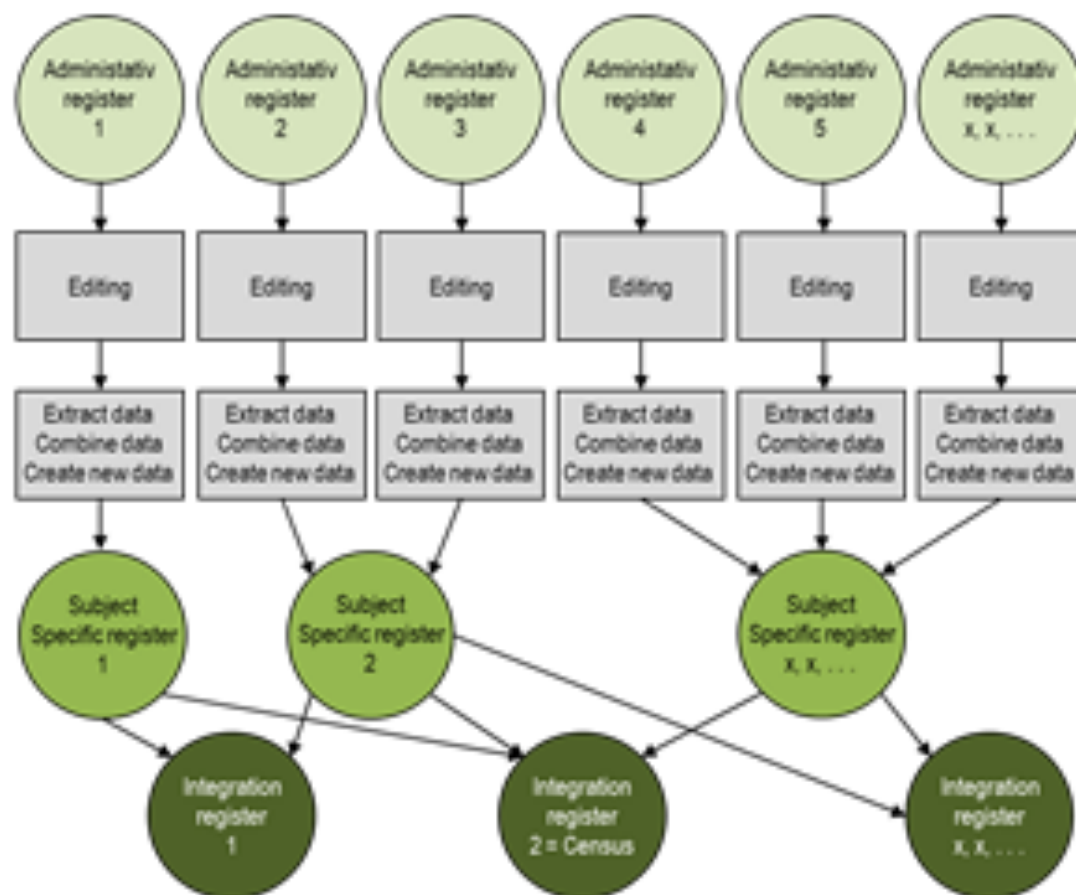
System suppliers



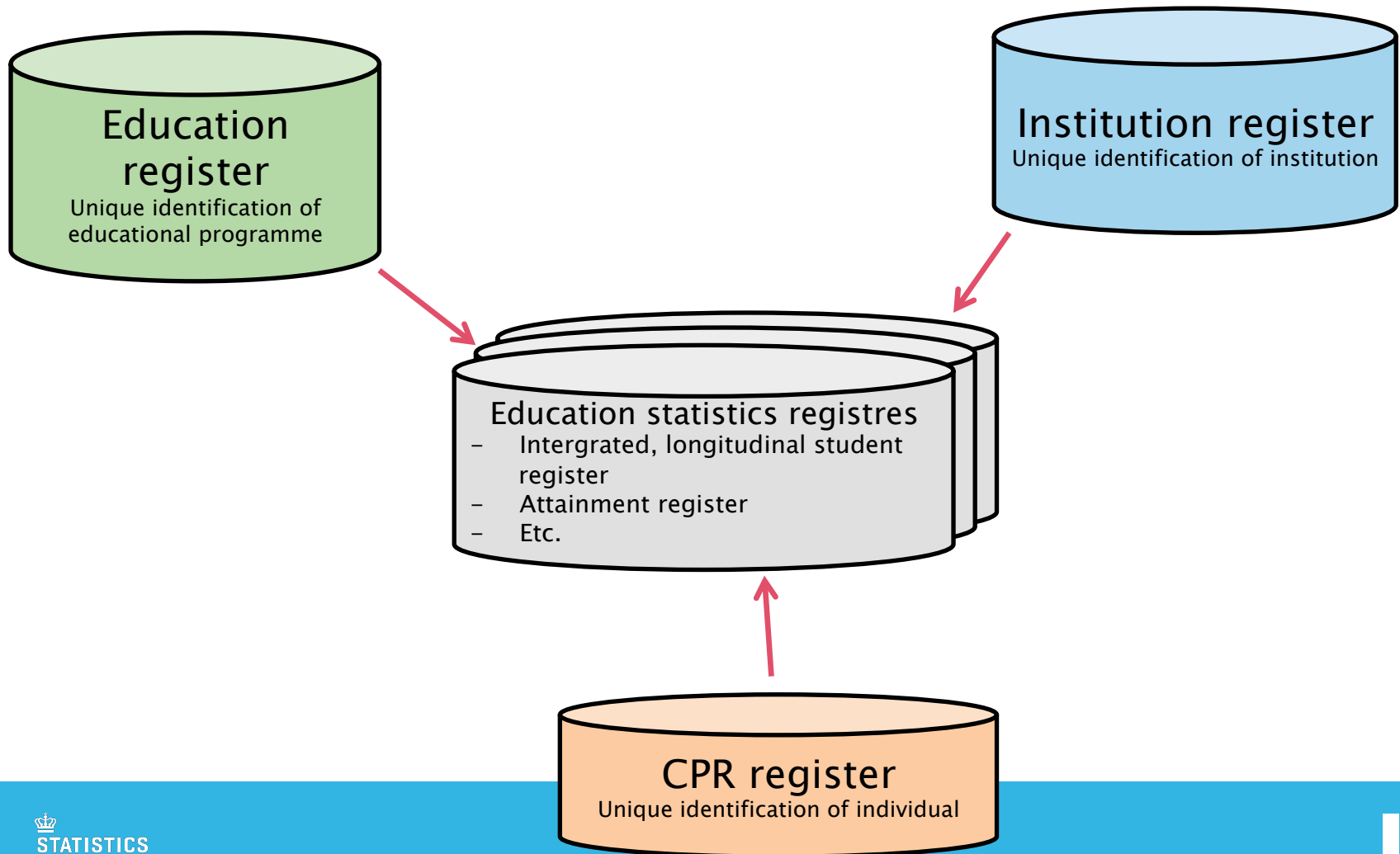
 STATISTICS
DENMARK



Register Based Statistical System

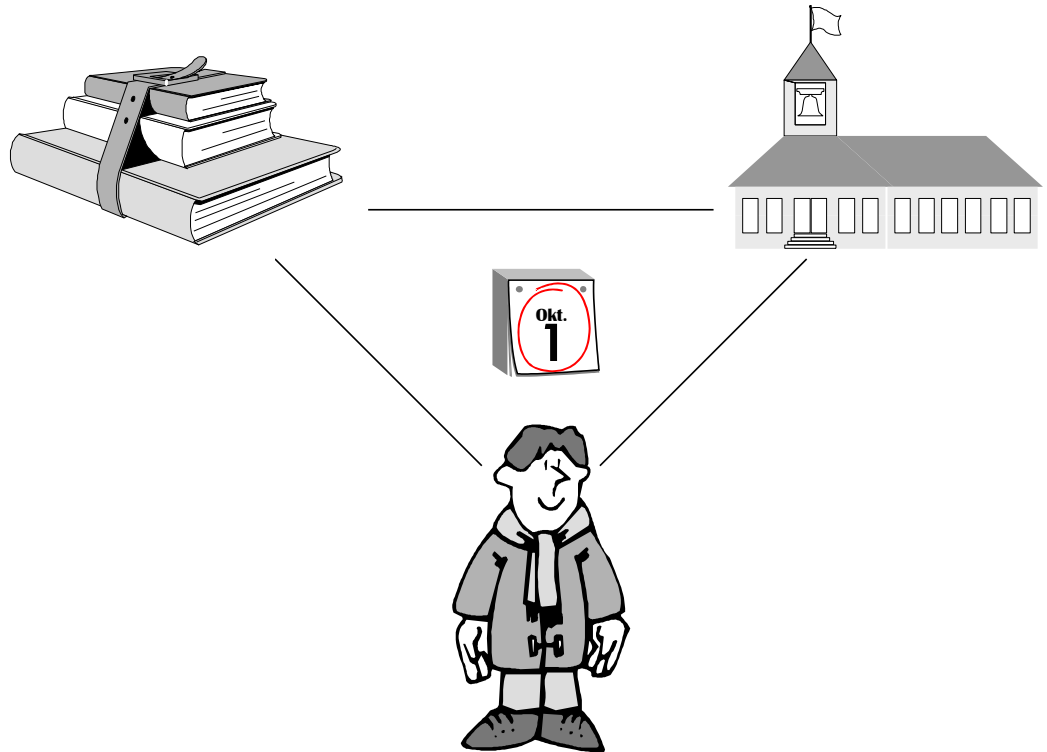


Inter-connection of basis registres



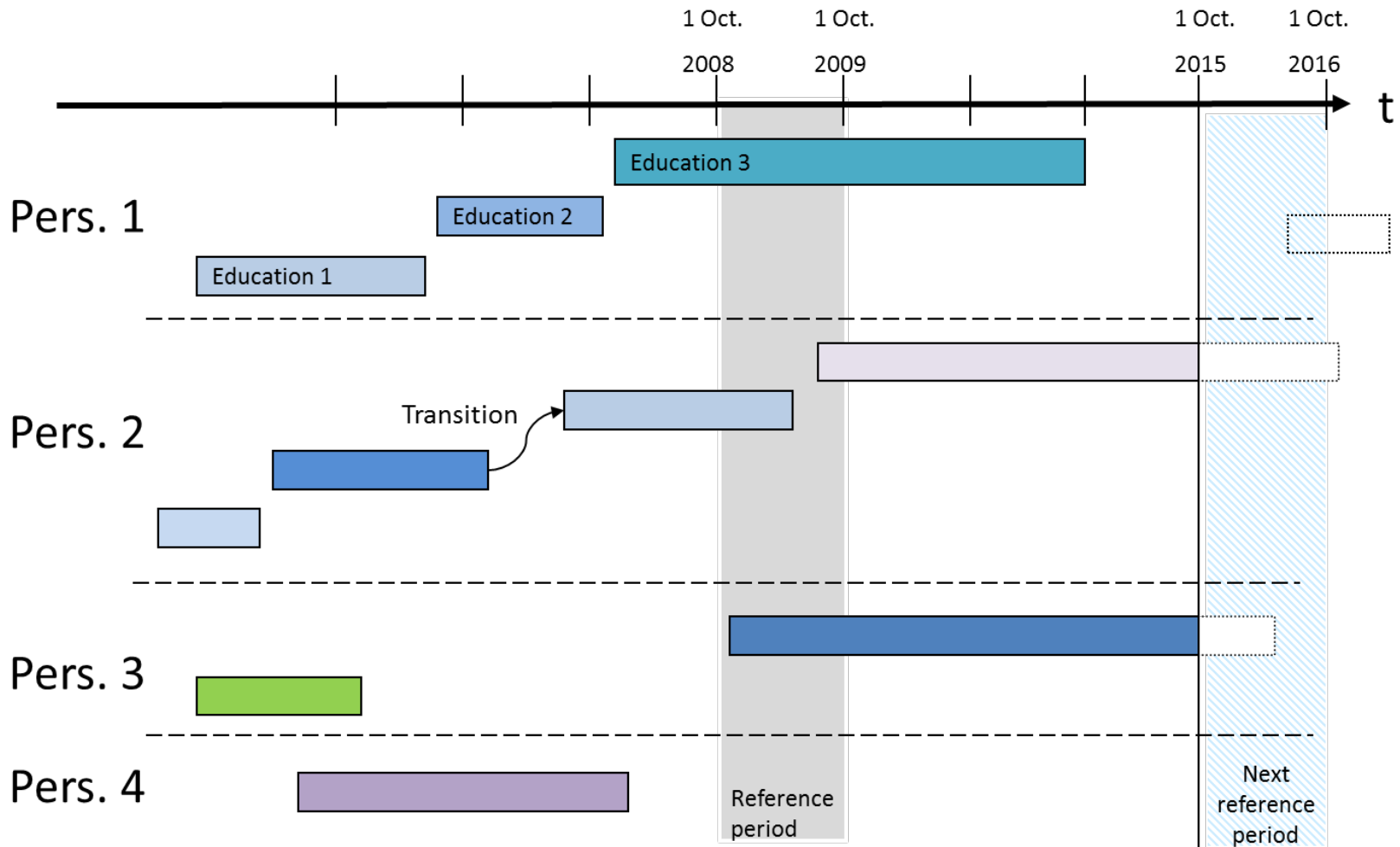
A simple model

- **Basic registration:**
 - Who
 - Where
 - What
 - When



The Student Register

Longitudinal data



The Student Register: Education from cradle to the grave



Established in the early
1970's as a longitudinal
register

Contents:

- Education code
- Start date
- End date
- Institution

Examples of analyses

- Correlation between grades in Basic School and completion of a Youth Education.
- Correlation between completion of Upper Secondary Education and residence, when the students was 15-years old
- Next step after leaving an education - further education or labour market

Central findings

- The basic model is very simple
- Based on central administrative registers and data from administrative systems used at the institutions
- The population and education statistics is build up as a longitudinal statistical registers
- This gives new analytic opportunities in terms of detailed study on transitions from ex. education to work
- The validation of data is widely supported by data providers (institutions and ministries) and IT-suppliers




Pros and cons

Pros:

- High quality of data,
- High analytical potential,
- Low maintenance costs,
- Short production time

Cons:

- Relatively low flexibility in terms of changing in needs of data
- The quality of data is strongly dependent on the overall level of regulation and administrative rules



Thank you very
much for your
attention

