

# 49 Factors that Influence the Quality of Secondary Data Sources



*Peter van Nederpelt and Piet Daas*

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## Explanation of symbols

.	data not available
*	provisional figure
**	revised provisional figure (but not definite)
x	publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	nil
–	(between two figures) inclusive
0 (0.0)	less than half of unit concerned
empty cell	not applicable
2011–2012	2011 to 2012 inclusive
2011/2012	average for 2011 up to and including 2012
2011/'12	crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2011 and ending in 2012
2009/'10– 2011/'12	crop year, financial year, etc. 2009/'10 to 2011/'12 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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## **49 FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE QUALITY OF SECONDARY DATA SOURCES**

Peter W.M. van Nederpelt and Piet J.H. Daas

*Summary: There are many papers which have been published about the quality of secondary data sources. Less is known about factors that influence the quality of secondary data sources. This paper identifies those factors with the use of the concepts of Object-oriented Quality and Risk Management (OQRM) and expert knowledge. It is very essential to know these factors as they can - with some effort - be managed by taking precautionary actions and thereby lead to improved quality of secondary data sources.*

*Keywords: Quality of secondary data sources, Data supplier, Statistical agency, Object-oriented Quality and Risk Management (OQRM).*

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## 1. Introduction

Data quality is important for statistical institutes, not only in relation to the data they produce, but also because they use more and more secondary data sources to produce statistics. Examples of secondary data sources, data produced by others, are administrative data, transactional data and data from the Internet.

In the new version of the Code of Practice (Eurostat, 2011), three indicators are added concerning the quality of administrative data.<sup>1</sup> This makes clear that the quality of secondary data is important in the European Statistical System (ESS).

Several papers have been published on the quality of data sources in general and the composition of quality, i.e., its dimensions (appendix A). Therefore, data quality as such will not be discussed in this paper. Less is known about the factors that *influence* the quality of data sources. This is the focus of the research which is outlined in this paper.

Our research question is:

Which factors influence the quality of secondary data sources?
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Target group for this paper is the staff of the data supplier that produces the data for the statistical agency and the staff of the statistical agency that works closely with the data supplier. This paper could improve the discussion about data quality.

### 1.1. Roles and data flows

Organizations and systems are involved in the production and processing of data sources. For this study, we distinguish the roles of the respondent, the data supplier, the statistical agency and the user.

#### *Respondents*

Respondents are persons or organizations that deliver data sets (i.e., responses, completed forms) to data suppliers (data set A in figure 1). Some of the examples of respondents are tax payers, households and companies.

#### *System*

Systems collect data automatically and deliver them to the data supplier (data set A in figure 1). Some of the examples of systems are supermarket's cash registers, mobile phone networks and Internet robots. A system also includes data communication stretching from the measuring device to the computers of the data suppliers.

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<sup>1</sup> Indicator 8.7: Statistical authorities are involved in the design of administrative data in order to make administrative data more suitable for statistical purposes. Indicator 8.8: Agreements are made with owners of administrative data which set out their shared commitment to the use of these data for statistical purposes. Indicator 8.9: Statistical authorities cooperate with owners of administrative data in assuring data quality.

### *Data suppliers*

Data suppliers collect data from respondents and systems, and they deliver the data to statistical agencies (data set B in figure 1). Some of the examples of data suppliers are tax authorities, municipalities and supermarkets.

### *Statistical agencies*

Statistical agencies aggregate and combine data which results in the production of statistical information (data set C in figure 1). This information is made available to users. Statistical agencies may combine more than one set of data in order to compile statistical information (statistics). Their task is to estimate of a specific phenomenon in society. This may imply the use of statistical methods, such as, weighing, imputation, editing and transforming concepts.

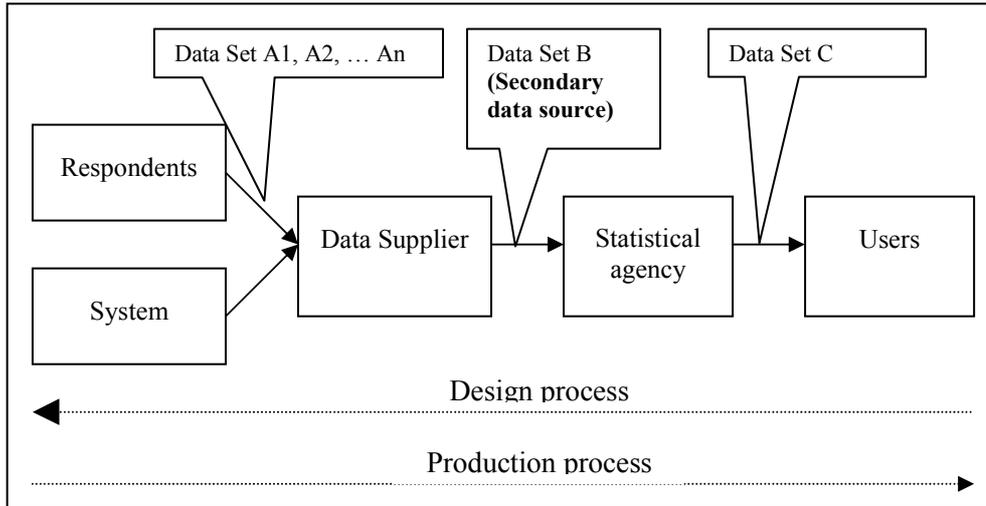
### *Users*

Users need data provided by statistical agencies as a source of information for decision making (data set C in figure 1). Some of the examples of users are ministries, consumer organisations and ordinary people. For example, data about social security is used by the government for distribution of financial resources to municipalities.

The roles in the production and processing of data sources and the data flows are illustrated in figure 1. It shows that the role of a data supplier is different from that of a statistical agency. This is an essential difference and clearly indicates that - in this chain - data is delivered from one entity (i.e., the supplier) to another one (i.e., the statistical agency).

The statistical agency is highly dependent on the quality of the data source produced by the data supplier. *Managing* the quality of the data source is in particular a responsibility of the data supplier. The responsibility of the statistical agency is to *measure* the quality of the data source and to come to agreements with the data supplier about the quality of the data.

Sometimes, the statistical agency can guide the data supplier in his responsibility for data quality. For example, Statistics Netherlands maintains specific instructions for municipalities as supplier of data about social security. These instructions contain definitions of variables and code lists.



Legend: A solid arrow represents a data flow. A dotted arrow indicates the process flow.

**Figure 1** The roles in the production flow

### 1.2. Process flows

It should be noted that – in theory – the design of the process starts on the right side of figure 1. The first step is that the user defines his needs. The design process ends with the design of the questions to be asked from the respondents or of the output needed from the system.

In practice, the statistical agency asks the data supplier for a set of data that already exists. The statistical agency can request - if necessary - changes in the design. However, changes in the design will not be easily accepted.

The production process starts on the left and ends on the right.

### 1.3. Factors or focus areas

In this paper, the Object-oriented Quality and Risk Management (OQRM) model (Van Nederpelt, 2012) is applied. This model is suitable for the top down approach of our research question, i.e., which factors influence the quality of secondary data sources. A bottom-up approach is added by asking experts in the field for their comment on this list of factors.

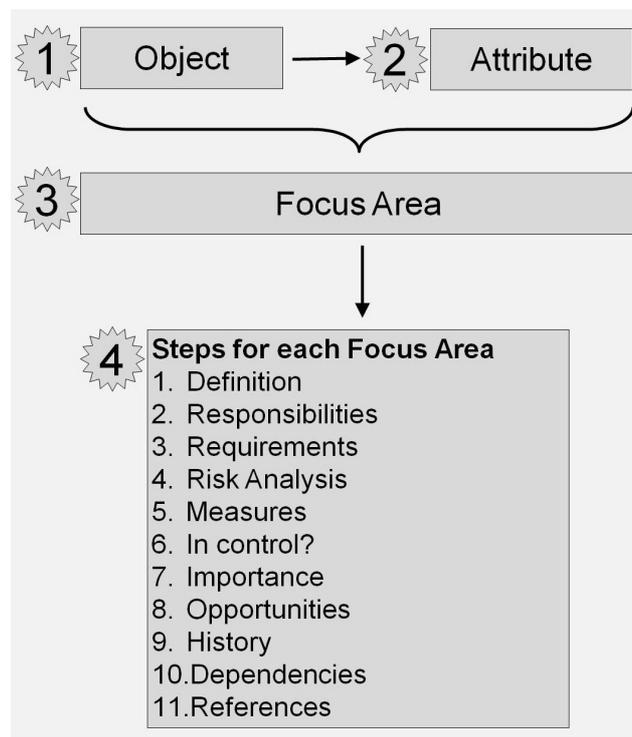
Forty nine (49) factors are found that influence the quality of secondary data sources. According to the OQRM model, these factors are called focus areas (focus area = factor). Focus areas can be measured and/or managed.

The list of focus areas is useful for the development of frameworks, evaluation criteria, checklists, indicators, self-assessment and audits. Moreover, this list can be used as a subject of the discussion between data suppliers and statistical agencies about data quality.

## 2. Methodology

First, in our research, focus areas are identified<sup>2</sup>. A focus area is a concept of the Object-oriented Quality and Risk Management (OQRM). These are combinations of an object and an accompanying attribute.<sup>3</sup>

According to the OQRM model, for each focus area, eleven steps can be taken in order to manage the focus area (figure 2). In this report only the first step is discussed, namely, the definition of focus areas after identification of these focus areas (step 1). For a few focus areas dependencies are also mentioned (step 10). The other steps (2-9 and 11) can be relevant in specific cases.



**Figure 2** Object-oriented Quality and Risk Management model

Objects and focus areas have been predominantly identified in a case study regarding the social security statistics of Statistics Netherlands. Social security data are delivered by all

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<sup>2</sup> An example of a focus area is *usability of a form*, where *form* is the object and *usability* the accompanying attribute. A focus area is a unit that can be measured and/or managed by taking actions by the respondent, data supplier and/or statistical agency. For example, the *usability of a form* can be measured and managed by auditing a questionnaire, by testing a form in a 'questionnaire laboratory' and by improving a questionnaire.

<sup>3</sup> The definition of an object is: everything that can be perceived or conceived (ISO 11179-1, 1999) or everything that has attributes (Van Nederpelt, 2012). Some of the examples of objects are *respondents, data suppliers and statistical agencies*, but also *processes, information systems and regulations*.

Dutch municipalities to Statistics Netherlands. In this case, the municipalities are the data suppliers for Statistics Netherlands, which is the statistical agency.

Second, the list of focus areas is complemented by the proficiency of six experts in the field of data sources and its quality.<sup>4</sup> These experts have been asked to comment on this paper, including the list of focus areas.

All focus areas are clustered in categories in order to structure the list of focus areas. Clustering criteria used are predominantly based on the relation between the focus areas and the respondent, the system, the data supplier and the statistical agency, respectively. Focus areas that did not conform to these criteria were placed in a rest category, namely, Regulations, agreements and cooperation.

A glossary (SDMX, 2009) is used to search for definitions of objects and attributes. If no definition was found, the definition was composed by the authors.

### **3. Results**

As a result of the approach described in the previous section a list of 23 objects and 49 focus areas were identified which are presented below. Furthermore, some examples of dependencies are given.

#### **3.1. Objects and focus areas**

The 49 focus areas that were found are clustered in the next five categories:

- Respondent (table 1)
- System (table 2)
- Data supplier (table 3)
- Statistical agency (table 4)
- Regulations, agreements and cooperation (table 5)

The focus areas are the factors that influence the quality of data sources. Each object and focus area is defined, when it is not self-evident.

For each category, a table is created. The structure of each table is as follows:

- First level: Object. This level is marked grey. For this a one-digit code is used. For example 3 = Form.
- Second level: Attribute of the accompanying object. For this a two-digit code is used. For example 3.1 = Usability (of the form). The attribute should be read in combination with the object on the first level, e.g., “usability” of the “form”.

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<sup>4</sup> Frank Pijpers, Egon Gerards, Kees Prins, Jorrit Zwijnenburg, Max Booleman, Douwe Kuurstra. These are all member of the staff of Statistics Netherlands.

The first and second column of table 1 – 5 is the code and the name of the object or attribute. The third column of the tables shows the definition of the object or attribute. The fourth and last column contains a remark, an example, an explanation, the source of the definition or related terms. Related terms are synonyms or terms that almost have the same meaning.

**Table 1** Focus areas related to the **respondent**

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
1	Respondents	The entities that supplies the data of one or more units to the data supplier, e.g., tax payers.	<b>Remark:</b> They are the starting point of the chain. The respondents are the source of the data. <b>Related:</b> Source, reporting unit.
1.1	Motivation and/or ability to supply correct data	The degree to which the respondent is motivated and able to supply correct data.	<b>Related:</b> Self-interest. <b>Remark:</b> The respondent could also have reasons to deliver incorrect data.
1.2	Motivation and/or ability to complete the survey timely	The degree to which the respondent is motivated and able to complete the survey timely.	<b>Related:</b> Self-interest. <b>Example:</b> The earlier a tax payer completes his tax declaration, the sooner he will get his tax return that will tell him whether he will get something back or has to pay more.
2	Concepts of the respondents	Variables, variable names and the meaning of these variables.	
2.1	Alignment of the concepts of the respondent with the concepts of the data supplier	The degree to which respondents use the same concepts as the data supplier.	
3	Form	A group or sequence of questions designed to elicit information on a subject, or a sequence of subjects.	<b>Related:</b> Questionnaire. <b>Source:</b> SDMX, 2009.
3.1	Usability	The amount of effort which it takes to understand and to complete the form.	
4	Data sets (A) delivered by the respondent to the data supplier		
4.1	Correctness	The degree to which the data correspond to reality.	

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
4.2	Completeness of the units	The degree to which the units are completely related to the target population of the data supplier.	<b>Related:</b> Under coverage, over coverage, unit non-response.
4.3	Completeness of the items	The degree to which the values of the items are complete.	<b>Related:</b> Item non-response.
5	Delivery of the data set by the respondent to the data supplier (data set A)		
5.1	Timeliness	Length of time between the target date of delivery of data by the respondent to the data supplier and the event or phenomenon they describe.	<b>Remark:</b> Target date is planned date. <b>Source:</b> SDMX, 2009.
5.2	Punctuality	Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date, i.e., when it should have been delivered by the respondent to the data supplier.	<b>Source:</b> SDMX, 2009.

**Table 2** Focus areas related to the system

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
6	System	A device that collects data automatically and sends these data to the computers of the data supplier. The system is the source of the data.	<b>Examples:</b> Cash registers, systems that measure traffic intensity on roads, an Internet robot that collects prices of specific products.
6.1	Availability	The degree to which the system is available to collect data.	<b>Remark:</b> Systems are not available in case of failure and maintenance.
6.2	Reliability	The degree to which the data collected by the system are correct.	
7	Data sets (A) delivered by the system to the data supplier		
7.1	Correctness	The degree to which the data correspond to reality.	

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
7.2	Completeness of the units	The degree to which the units are completely related to the target population of the data supplier.	<b>Related:</b> Under coverage, over coverage, unit non-response.
7.3	Completeness of the items	The degree to which the values of the items are complete.	<b>Related:</b> Item non-response.

**Table 3** Focus areas related to the **data supplier**

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
8	The data supplier	The entity that collects the data from respondents and delivers a data set to the statistical agency.	<b>Related:</b> Data authority.
8.1	Continuity	The expected period that the data supplier will exist.	<b>Remark:</b> The statistical agency wants the data supplier to exist as long as the statistical information need to be compiled.
8.2	Reputation	The opinion that people have about the data supplier.	<b>Remark:</b> This focus area is related to perceived data quality and is hardly manageable.
8.3	Motivation and/or ability to supply correct data	The degree to which the data supplier is motivated and/or able to supply correct data of each data item to the statistical agency.	<b>Related:</b> Self-interest.
8.4	Motivation and/or ability to supply data timely	The degree to which the data supplier is motivated and/or able to supply data timely to the statistical agency.	<b>Related:</b> Self-interest, reliability.
8.5	Willingness to cooperate	The degree to which the data supplier is willing to cooperate with the statistical agency.	<b>Related:</b> Commitment. <b>Remark:</b> Cooperation can promote the quality of the data, prompt delivery of the data, the quality of metadata and all factors that influence the quality of the data. <b>Examples:</b> Problems with delivery of the data, questions about the meta data, new requirements of the statistical agency.

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
8.6	Motivation and capacity to monitor external developments	The degree to which the data supplier is motivated and has the capacity to monitor changes in/due to external developments.	<b>Remark:</b> Possible changes are changes in user needs, technological developments and changes in security requirements.
8.7	Motivation and ability to change processes	The degree to which the data supplier is motivated and able to change processes, if needed.	
9	Concepts of the data supplier	The definition of the population, the variables, reference period (or time) and classification.	
9.1	Alignment with the concepts of the statistical agency	The degree to which the concepts of the data supplier align with the concepts of the statistical agency.	<b>Remark:</b> The concepts of the statistical agency should be aimed at the user needs.
10	Register of units	The register that the data supplier uses to approach respondents.	<b>Example:</b> Register of tax payers, register of municipalities, scanner data of cash registers.
10.1	Completeness	The degree to which the register is complete with regards to the target population of the data supplier.	<b>Remark:</b> Completeness of the register of the data supplier does not necessarily mean that the register is complete for the purposes of the statistical agency. They might have different target populations
10.2	Stability	The degree to which changes in the register occur.	<b>Related:</b> Dynamic. <b>Remark:</b> Regular maintenance of the register is better than ad hoc maintenance. <b>Remark:</b> In the Netherlands, the number of partnerships of solicitors as private companies increased suddenly due to changes in the law.

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
11	Process of the data supplier	Processes needed to supply data to the statistical agency.	<b>Remark:</b> The process of the data supplier will be in the first place designed to serve the purpose of the data supplier itself. However, other steps will be necessary to produce and deliver data to the statistical agency.
11.1	Effectiveness	The degree to which the production process of the data supplier is organized to produce and deliver data to the statistical agency.	
11.2	Stability	The expected period during which the data collection process will not change.	<b>Explanation:</b> It regards only changes that affect the data set B, all its quality dimensions and even its availability. <b>Related:</b> Continuity. <b>Remark:</b> The process of the data supplier can change due to changes in laws and regulations.
12	Inspection and correction processes of the data supplier		
12.1	Effectiveness	The degree to which the inspection and correction processes of the data supplier are effective.	
13	Delivery of the data presented by the data supplier to the statistical agency (data set B)		
13.1	Timeliness	Length of time between the target date of delivery of (the first part of) the data set by the data supplier to the statistical agency and the event or phenomenon they describe.	<b>Source:</b> SMDX, 2009. <b>Remark:</b> It can be useful for the statistical agency to receive data set B in parts in order to be able to start to process the data set at an earlier stage.
13.2	Punctuality	Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date, i.e., when it should have been delivered by the data supplier to the statistical agency.	<b>Source:</b> SDMX, 2009.

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
14	Delivery of information about changes by the data supplier to the statistical agency		
14.1	Timeliness	Length of time between the date of delivery of information about changes by the data supplier to the statistical agency and the date that the data supplier implements or decides to implement the change.	<b>Example:</b> The barcode for coffee changed because of a special offer of the supermarket.
15	Description of the production process of the data supplier		<b>Related:</b> Paradata, process metadata.
15.1	Availability to the statistical agency	The degree to which the description is available to statistical agency.	<b>Related:</b> Transparency.
15.2	Correctness, completeness, clarity and unambiguity	The degree to which the description of the production process of the data supplier is correct, up-to-date, complete, understandable and unambiguous.	
16	Instructions	Instructions for the respondent and for staff of the data supplier.	<b>Examples:</b> Explanation of a questionnaire, tables of codes.
16.1	Availability to the data supplier and the respondent	The degree to which instructions are available to the respondent and the data supplier.	
16.2	Correctness, completeness, clarity and unambiguity	The degree to which the instructions are correct, up-to-date, complete, understandable and unambiguous.	
17	Staff of the data supplier	Staff of the data supplier that is involved in the production process of the data set.	
17.1	Capacity	The degree to which the data supplier has sufficient staff capacity to produce and supply the data set.	
17.2	Competence	The degree to which staff of the data supplier is competent to produce and supply the data source.	

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
18	Information systems of the data supplier	Information systems that support the production process of the data source of the data supplier.	<b>Related:</b> Software. <b>Example:</b> In case of social security statistics, Dutch municipalities use software from a few software suppliers. This complicates the management of the quality of this software.
18.1	Functionality	The degree to which the information systems of the data supplier have the right functionalities and data structure.	
18.2	Availability	The degree to which the information system of the data supplier is available to process data.	
18.3	Maintainability	The effort it takes to maintain the information system of the data supplier.	<b>Related:</b> Flexibility.
18.4	Promptness of changes	The degree to which changes in the information systems of the data supplier are implemented on time.	<b>Remark:</b> This is also dependent on the maintainability of an information system.
19	Communication of the data supplier	Communication of the data supplier about changes in the chain.	
19.1	Timeliness, completeness and clarity	The degree to which the information of the data supplier about the data set (meta-data) is on time, complete and clear.	<b>Related:</b> Promptness.

**Table 4** Focus areas related to the **statistical agency**

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
20	Statistical agency	The entity that receives the data source from data supplier in order to compile statistical (or management) information.	<b>Related:</b> Producer.
20.1	Involvement	The degree to which statistical agency is involved in the design and production process of the data supplier.	

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
20.2	Influence	The degree to which the statistical agency is able to influence policymakers.	<p><b>Remark:</b> Statistical agencies can be largely dependent on the prerogative of policymakers to add attributes to a data set in order to be able to compile statistical information.</p> <p><b>Remark:</b> In the past, Statistics Netherlands has had to deal with a change in the frequency of the VAT declaration from monthly to quarterly.</p>

**Table 5** Focus areas related to **regulations, agreements and cooperation**

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
21	Regulations	Legal rules that govern/influence the process of the data supplier and the concepts of the data of the data source.	
21.1	Correctness, completeness, clarity and unambiguity	The degree to which regulations are correct, up-to-date, complete, understandable and unambiguous.	
21.2	Orientation towards the needs of the statistical agency	The degree to which regulations are oriented towards the needs of the statistical agency.	<p><b>Example:</b> Can the statistical agency and the data supplier exchange questions and information? When the delivery of information on micro as well as macro level is permitted, the process of the data and the quality of the data can be improved.</p> <p><b>Remark:</b> In general, statistical agencies need precise and well-defined concepts. Regulations may be a product of compromises and contain less clear definitions.</p>
22	Agreement between the data supplier and statistical agency		

Nr	Object / Attribute	Definition	Other
22.1	Availability	Existence of agreements between the data supplier and statistical agency.	
22.2	Correctness, completeness, clarity and unambiguity	The degree to which the agreement between the data supplier and statistical agency is correct, up-to-date, complete, understandable and unambiguous.	
23	Cooperation between the data supplier and statistical agency	Assistance of the data supplier to statistical agency.	
23.1	Effectiveness	The degree to which the data supplier and statistical agency cooperate effectively.	<b>Related:</b> Intensiveness, frequency. <b>Remark:</b> This is, among other things, dependant on the willingness of the data supplier to cooperate and the attitude of the statistical agency.
23.2	Added value for the data supplier	The degree to which the cooperation between the data supplier and statistical agency adds value for the data supplier.	

### 3.2. Dependencies

Most focus areas as mentioned above influence the quality of the data set and the meta-data delivered by the data supplier to the statistical agency. There are, moreover, mutual dependencies among them. Examples of these dependencies are:

- The ability to supply data timely by the data supplier is dependent on the timeliness of the delivery of the data by the respondent to the data supplier and the staff capacity of the data supplier to produce data.
- The willingness of the data supplier to cooperate with the statistical agency can be dependent on the added value of the cooperation between the data supplier and the statistical agency.
- The involvement of the statistical agency in the design and production process of the data supplier is largely dependent on the willingness of the data supplier to cooperate with the statistical agency.
- The ability of the respondent to supply correct data is dependent on the usability of the form.

#### **4. Discussion**

Although we did our best to identify all focus areas related to the topic under study, the list of focus areas may not be complete. New focus areas could be defined. This report offers a starting point. The user of the list is free to modify the list according to his/her needs.

A logical next step is to define indicators and/or actions for each focus area in order to measure or manage this area (step 5 in figure 2). Implementing these actions could improve the quality of the data sources as delivered by the data supplier to the statistical agency. A prerequisite for this is a good relationship between the statistical agency and the data supplier (focus area 23.1).

According to the OQRM model, more steps can be taken, such as, a risk analysis, i.e., what are the causes and effects or the problems with a focus area (step 4 in figure 2).

Another possible step is to develop a network of dependencies between the quality of the data source and the focus areas as mentioned in the paper (step 10 in figure 2).

The list of focus areas can be used for frameworks, evaluation criteria, checklists, indicators, self-assessment and audits by defining requirements for each focus area (step 3 in figure 2).

It should be noted that not all focus areas are applicable in all cases. For example, regulations often have no bearing on data collection, e.g., in case of cash registers and mobile phone networks.

Furthermore, the list of focus areas has not yet been tested. Tests will certainly improve the list of focus areas.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Our research resulted in the construction of a list of focus areas (factors) that influence the quality of secondary data sources. This list is compiled in a systematic way by using the concepts of the OQRM model and expert knowledge. The list is a good starting point and can be modified by the user of the list if needed. It can also be used to measure and manage focus areas by taking actions in order to influence the quality of the data source. Possible tools are for example frameworks, evaluation criteria, checklists, indicators, self-assessment and audits. The list of factor can be used in the discussion about data quality between data suppliers and statistical agencies.

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## Appendix A: Focus areas in other papers

This appendix lists objects, attributes, focus areas, definitions and indicators as mentioned in two papers. It demonstrates the focus on the quality of the data and the meta-data.

**Table A-1** Focus areas according to Karr et al. (2006)

Focus area		Definition, indicator, requirement...
Object	Attributes	
Process: generation, assembly, description and maintenance of data	Reliability	An application of appropriate, justified, state-of-the-art statistical methods corresponding to generation, editing and analysis.
	Security	
	Confidentiality	
Metadata		
Data: record/table level	Accuracy	A data record is correct or not.
	Completeness	Fraction of records with no missing values.
	Consistency	Fraction of records that are consistent
	Validity	If it falls in some exogenously defined and domain-knowledge dependent set of values.
Database	Identifiability	Each record must have a unique identifier
	Joinability	Requires that the primary key of one to be an attribute in the other (where it is termed a foreign key).
User and use	'Accessibility'	
	'Integratability'	
	Interpretability	
	'Rectifyability'	The establishment of procedures for users [...] to request correction [...].
	Relevance	Whether the data are the data the user wants.
	Timeliness	

**Table A-2** Focus areas according to Daas et al. (2011).

<b>Focus area</b>		
<b>Object</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>File and data in the file</b>	<b>Technical usability</b>	
File and data in the file	Readability	Accessibility of the file and the data in the file.
Data in the file	Compliance to the meta-data agreements	-
File	Convertibility to the NSI-standard format	-
<b>Data</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>The extent to which data are correct, reliable and certified</b>
Objects	Authenticity, legitimacy	-
Objects	Consistency	Extent of erroneous object in source
Objects	Trustworthiness	-
Actual data value	Deviation from ideal error-free measurements	-
Combinations of variable values	Consistency	-
Values or combinations of values for variables	Plausibility	-
<b>Data source</b>	<b>Completeness</b>	<b>Degree to which a data source includes data description of the corresponding set of real-world objects and variables</b>
Objects	Under coverage	Absence of target objects (missing objects) in the source
Objects	Over coverage	Presence of non-target objects in the source
Objects	Selectivity, representativeness, statistical coverage	-
Objects	Redundancy	Presence of multiple registrations of objects
Values for (key) variables	Absence	Missing values
Imputes values	Presence	Presence of values resulting from imputation actions by administrative data holder
	<b>Timeliness and/or stability</b>	
Receipt of data source	Timeliness	Laps of time between the end of the reference period and the moment or receipt of the data source

<b>Focus area</b>		
<b>Object</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Delivery date of the source	Punctuality	Possible time lag between the actual delivery data of the source and the date it should have been delivered.
The moment that the NSI has concluded that it can definitely be used.	Timeliness	Overall time between the end of the reference period in the source and the moment that the NSI has concluded that it can definitely be used.
Registration	Delay	-
Objects	Dynamics	Changes in the population of objects (new and dead objects) over time.
Variables	Stability	Changes of variables or values over time.
<b>Data source</b>	<b>Integrability</b>	<b>Extent to which the data source is capable of undergoing integration or of being integrated</b>
Objects	Comparability	Similarity of objects in source – at a proper level of detail – with the objects used by NSI.
Objects	Alignment or linking-ability with objects of NSI	-
Linking variables in source	Usefulness	-
Variables	Comparability, proximity, closeness	