ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES: MAKING GOOD USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FOR THE COMPILATION OF SUPPLY AND USE TABLES

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Outline of the Presentation

• Definition, examples, and advantages of administrative sources

• Transition from administrative data to national accounts indicators
  - Bridge table
  - Adjustments
  - Examples

• Summary and conclusions
Definition

The administrative source is the register of units and data associated with an administrative regulation (or group of regulations), viewed as a source of statistical data.

Source: Glossary of Statistical Terms, OECD, 2007
Examples of Administrative Sources

- Value Added Tax (VAT) data;
- Personal income tax data;
- Business (including corporate) taxation data;
- Social security data;
- Business registration and administration records;
- Business accounts of corporations;
- Records held by Central Banks;
- Records (other than VAT) held by Customs and Excise Authorities;
- Records of government (central and local);
Examples of Administrative Sources (Cont’d)

- Records held by associations of employers, of employees and of businesses and professions;
- Records held by other private sector bodies, e.g. credit rating agencies, non-profit units, etc.
- Identity cards / passports / driving licenses
- Electoral register
- Register of farms
- Local council registers
- Building permits
- Licensing systems e.g. television, sale of restricted goods, import / export
Background: Why Admin Data?

• Administrative sources constitute a key component in national accounts compilation in most countries.

• Advantages of administrative data
  o Reduced costs; better coverage; improved timeliness; reduced response burden; generally available, and can be efficiently used to improve the national accounts and implement 2008 SNA.

• Identified by AGNA as a priority area
  o To develop an operational guidebook on processing data from administrative sources in national accounts
Framework to Access to Administrative Data

- **Access**
  - Key barrier to the use of administrative data

- **Ways**
  - Depend of the existing conditions in each country

- **General dimension of the frame**
  - Legal
  - Policy
  - Organizational
Figure 2. Ten Most Important Data Sources for GDP

(Number of countries citing source)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATISTICAL SOURCES</th>
<th>GDP(P)</th>
<th>GDP(E)</th>
<th>GDP(I)</th>
<th>All GDP estimates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Household income and expenditure survey</td>
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<td>Agriculture census/survey</td>
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<td>General economic census/survey</td>
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<td>Wages of private sector employees</td>
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<td>Consumer prices</td>
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<td>Unit values or price indices for imports</td>
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<td>Unit values or price indices for exports</td>
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Figure 2. Ten Most Important Data Sources for GDP  
(Number of countries citing source) (Cont’d)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Administrative Statistics</th>
<th>GDP(P)</th>
<th>GDP(E)</th>
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<th>All GDP estimates</th>
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<td>Wages of other public sector employees</td>
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<td>Number of employees in government</td>
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<td>Value added taxes</td>
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<td>Other taxes on products</td>
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<td>Income tax on persons</td>
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<td>Income tax on businesses</td>
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<td>Government accounts</td>
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<td>Government Finance Statistics (GFS)</td>
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<td>Utility company records: water and electricity</td>
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<td>Transport company records: rail, roads, and air</td>
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<td>Insurance supervisory statistics</td>
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<td>Balance of payments</td>
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<td>Merchandise trade statistics</td>
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Transition from administrative data to national accounts indicators
1. Bridge Table

• “Bridge tables” – to be developed for all administrative sources, including:
  - Financial statements of enterprises (financial and non-financial);
  - Budgetary statements of general government institutional units;
  - Balance of payments.

• “Bridge tables” are specific to each country, depending on the content and availability of data sources.
Application of the “bridge table”

• Identification of administrative data sources;
• Analysis of content in respect of national accounting methodological requirements;
• Collection of data source indicators;
• Translation of each indicator from administrative data sources into national accounts concepts;
• Application of adjustments to meet national accounting requirements;
• Estimation of the national accounts indicators.
• Applying adjustments in order to fulfill the SNA conceptual requirements, when needed.
2. Adjustments

*The adjustments*, could be:
- conceptual adjustments,
- adjustment to achieve accounting consistency with other sectors
- adjustments for exhaustiveness

In general, the quality of the transition system depends on the stability and harmonization (nationally, internationally) of administrative sources
Bridge Table: From financial statements of enterprises to SNA

Example

- **Output** = 32200 (1) + 500 (2) + 80 (3) + 300 (4) - 100 (5) = 32 980
- **Intermediate consumption** = 15 000 (6) + 10000 (7) - 300 (8) = 24700
- **Gross value added** = Output (32980) - IC (24700) = 8280
Adjustments: From financial statements of enterprises to SNA

- Output adj. = 32980 - 1800 + 80 - 310 + 300 + 2100 + 900 = 34250
- IC adj. = 24700 + 400 + 150 + 230 + 650 = 26130
- GVA adj. = Output (34250) - IC (26130) = 8120
Main Administrative Sources for NA Estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative sources</th>
<th>Used for the estimation of</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial statements of non-financial and financial corporation</td>
<td>Production, intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial statements of government (income and expenditure)</td>
<td>Production and intermediate consumption of government; gross fixed capital formation; changes in inventory; final consumption of government; taxes and subsidies on products; taxes and subsidies on production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom declaration for import and export</td>
<td>Import and export of goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of Payments</td>
<td>Import and export of services</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Structure of the Guidebook

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: government accounts
- Chapter 3: financial Corps
- Chapter 4: non-financial Corps
- Chapter 5: use of external trade statistics for national accounts
- Chapter 6: use of tax data in national accounts (e.g. value added tax and income tax)
Lessons learned and good experience of the Guidebook

• It is another type of capacity building for participating countries
  - “Community of Practice”: Active learning and learned from each other and
  - To learn international standards and recommendations through writing/documenting experience and practice in the field
• It will be circulated to all the African countries for comments and inputs
  - Sharing the public goods: contributed by countries and used by countries
Thank you for your attention!