

# New Zealand's journey toward an admin-first 'census' future

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UN-ECE – 2023 Census Week – 18-22 Sep 2023

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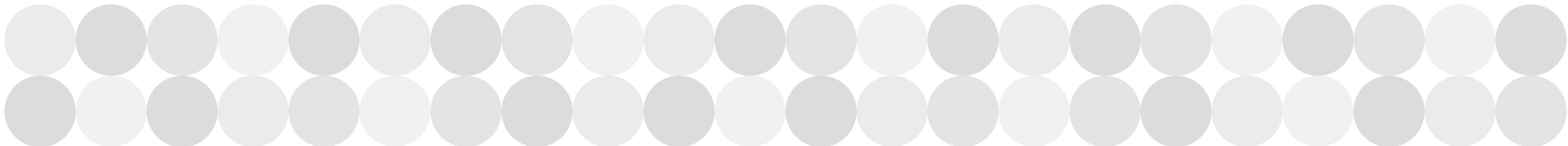
1. (verb) to count, calculate, add up, enumerate, tally

2. (noun) number, count, figure, tally, total, score



# Outline

- Our context – New Zealand census & history of census transformation
- Our research programme – our admin data & where quality is at
- Our combined census – the 2023 Census ‘by design’
- Our environment – legislation & Māori expectations
- Our transformation – the admin-first future is here...



# Our context...

# The New Zealand five yearly census

*2011: Drivers for change*



Increasing cost of Census



Sustainability of current model



Opportunities from new technologies



Availability of admin data



Govt. push for integrated data to improve govt. services

*2012: Census Transformation Strategy (our research programme):*

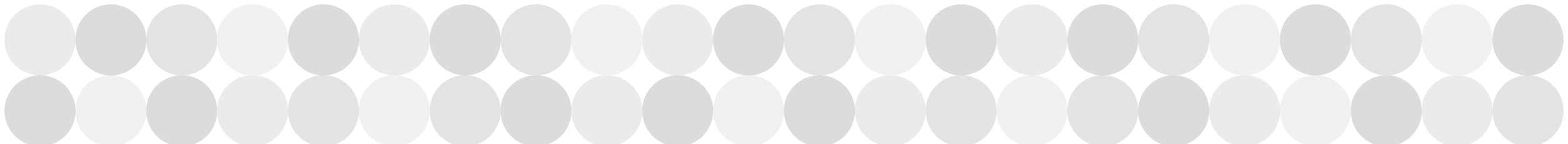
**Vision:** *Administrative census, with survey support*



Short-medium term: modernise current census model



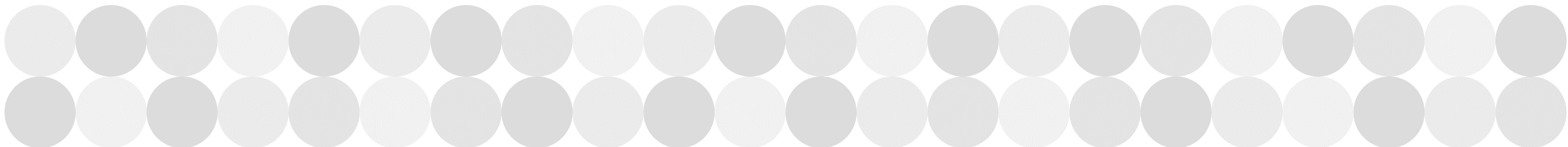
Long term: investigate census based on administrative data



# New Zealand Census & use of administrative data

Research programme

2011	2011 Census cancelled due to Christchurch earthquake
2012	Census transformation strategy agreed with government
<b>2013</b>	2013 Census (delayed) – traditional full field enumeration model
2015	Rapid expansion of Stats NZ’s <a href="#">Integrated Data Infrastructure   Stats NZ</a> (IDI)
<b>2018</b>	2018 Census – planned modernised traditional model, combined model as mitigation
<b>2023</b>	2023 Census – respondent-first combined model ‘by design’
2028	The next census will be admin-first...



# Our research programme...

# Using admin data means a transformation

*How do you know when admin data is good enough?*

*Quality of admin data:*

*Understand your sources*

*Define your statistical*



What are the strengths & limitations?

What transformations are needed?



*Use of admin data:*

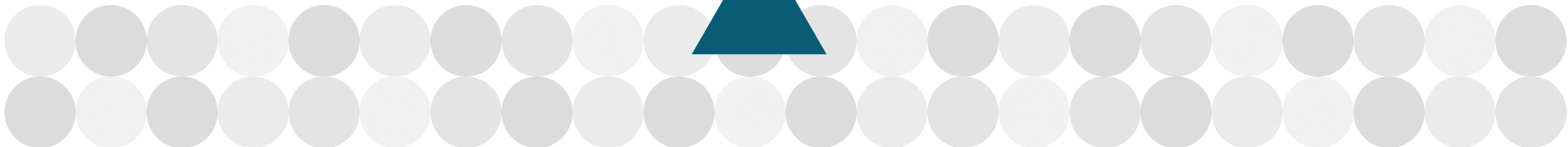
Right to privacy

Balancing privacy & benefits

Right to live in an informed society

Can we?

Should we?



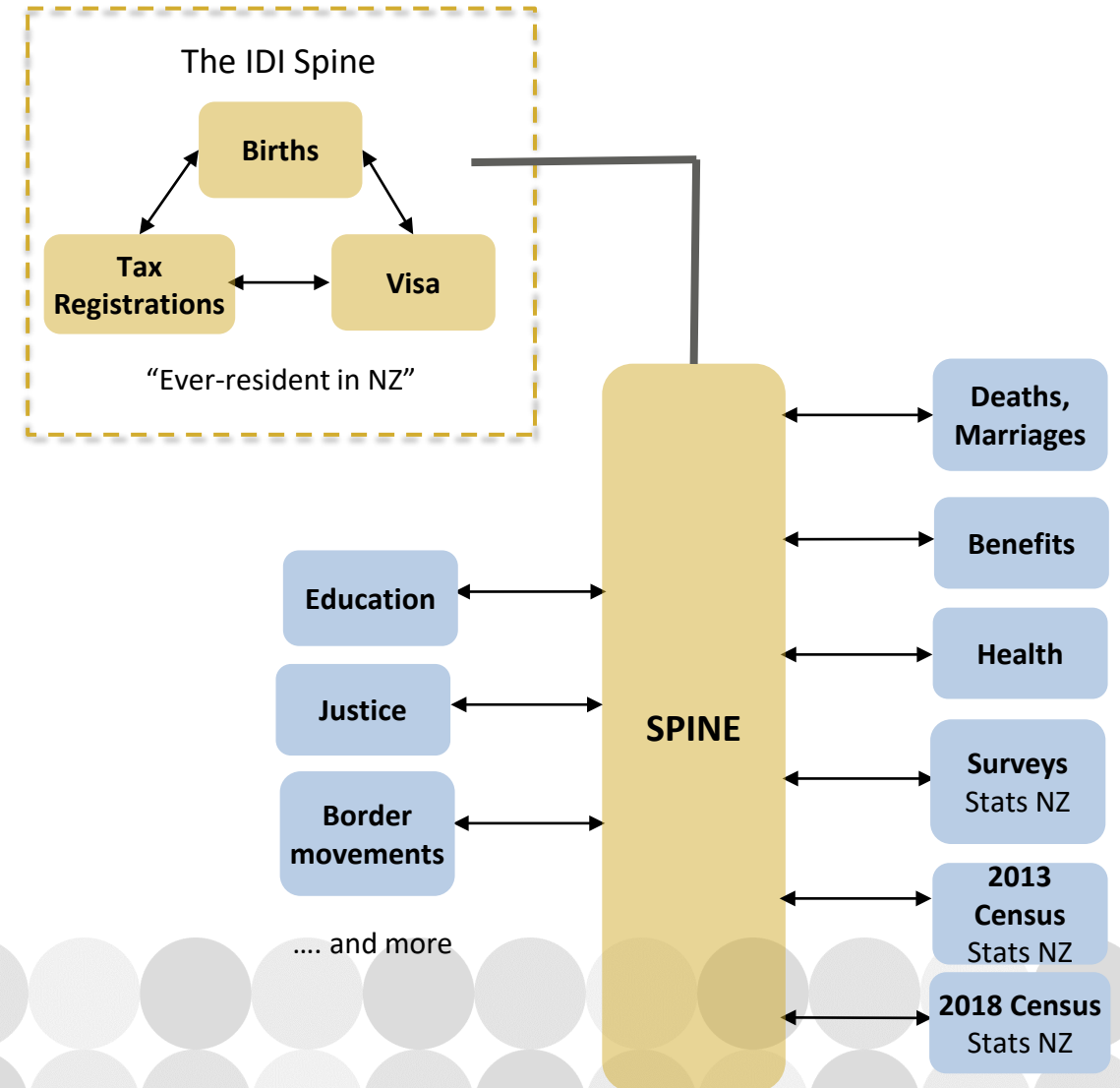


# Administration Resident Population

Linked administrative data:  
Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)

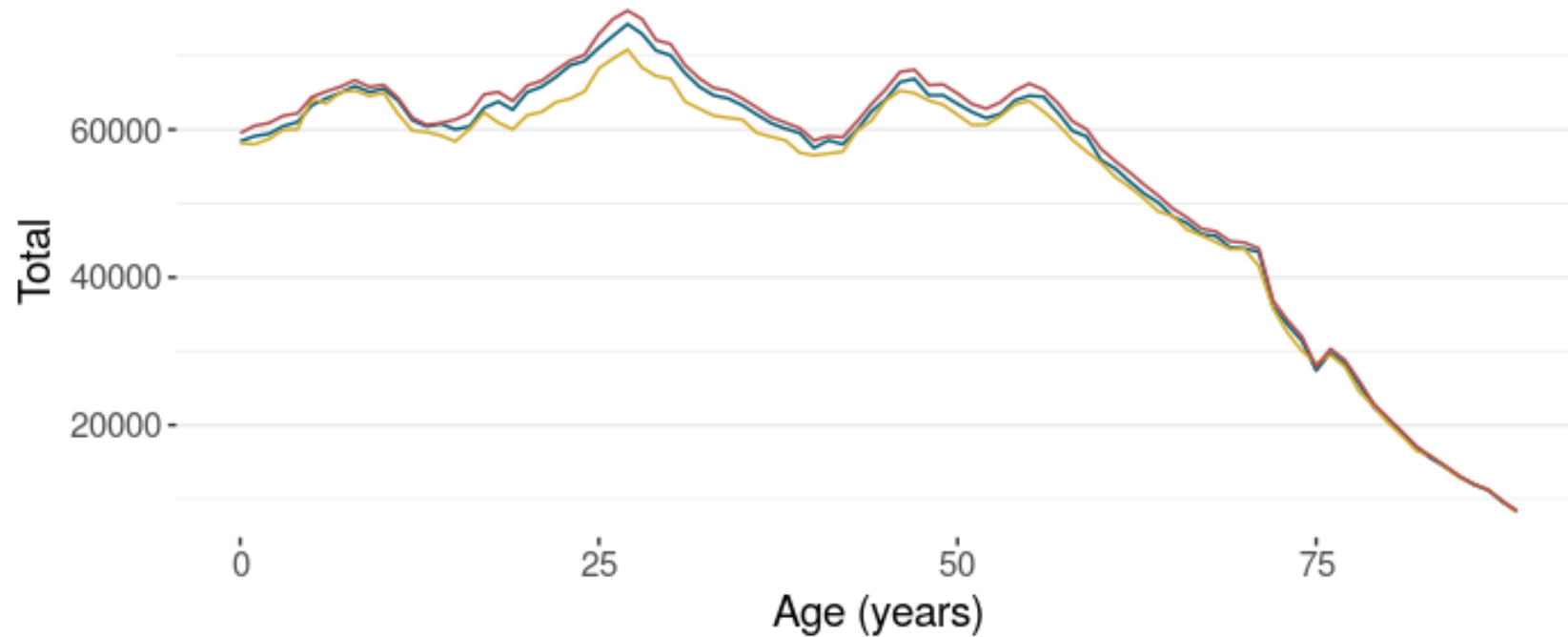
## Administrative NZ resident population

- **Begin** with IDI spine ('ever-resident' population)
  - **Include** all individuals with **activity** in admin data sources (tax and benefits, health, education) within the previous two years
  - **Remove** individuals
    - who died before reference date
    - who migrated overseas before reference date
    - remove the non-residents (border movements data)



# What does the admin resident population look like?

NZ usual resident population,  
for APC and ERP at 30 June 2018 and 2018 Census

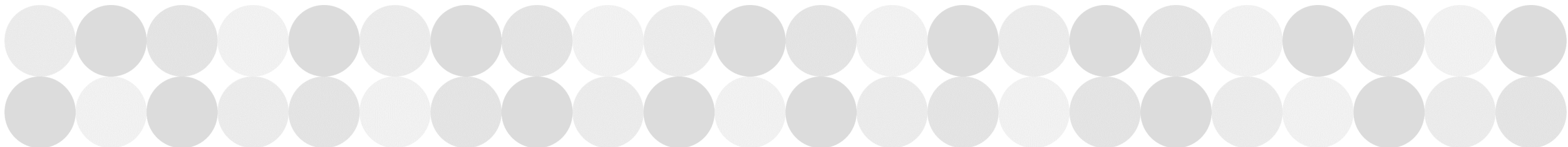


Admin resident population (APC) is close to official estimated resident population (ERP).

- Small undercount, fairly even across ages
- Admin population is higher than the census counts

— APC — 2018 Census — ERP

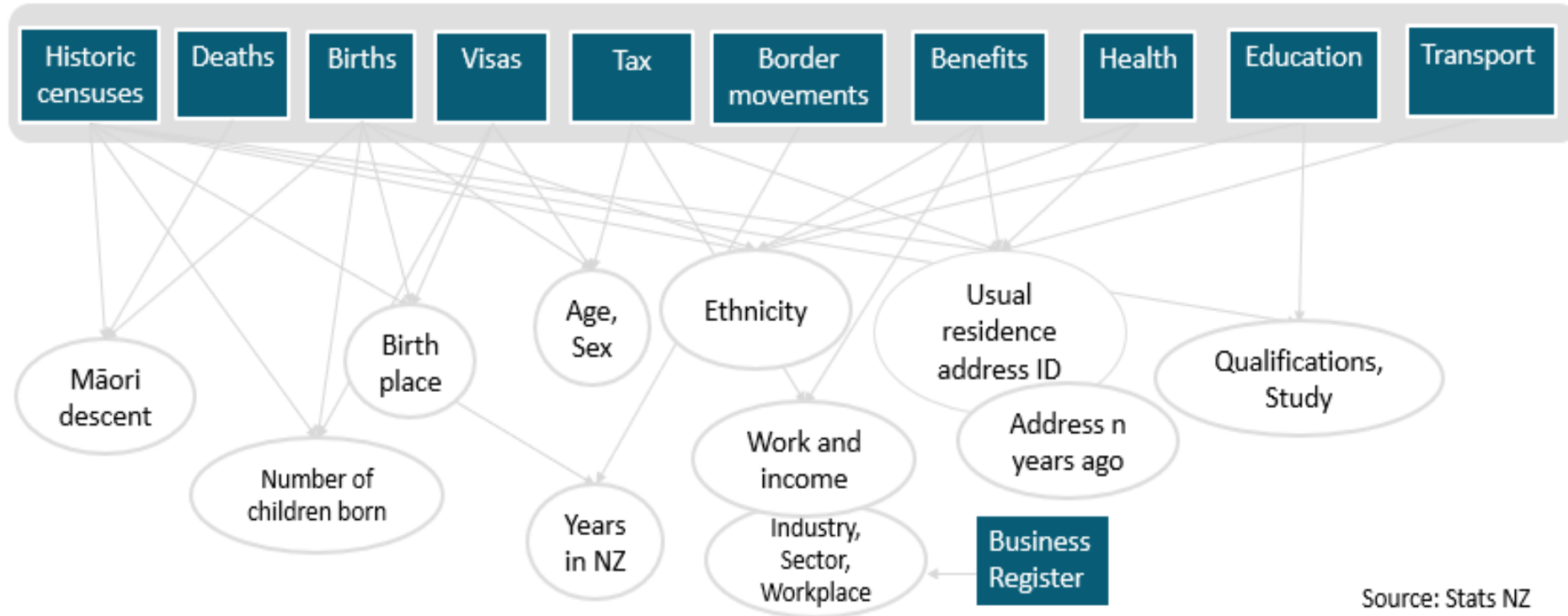
Source: Stats NZ



# Where the administrative data sources come from

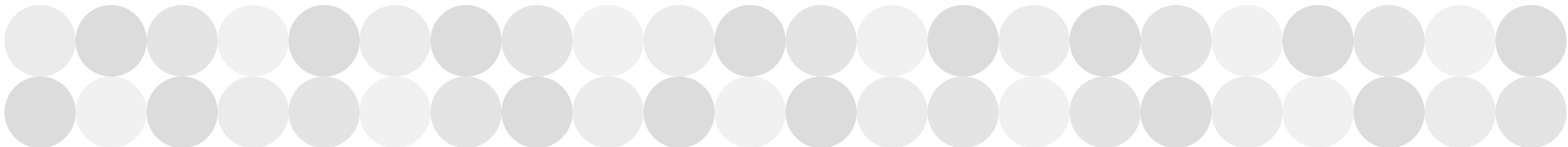
All data sources are linked in and sourced from the Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)

IDI Spine:

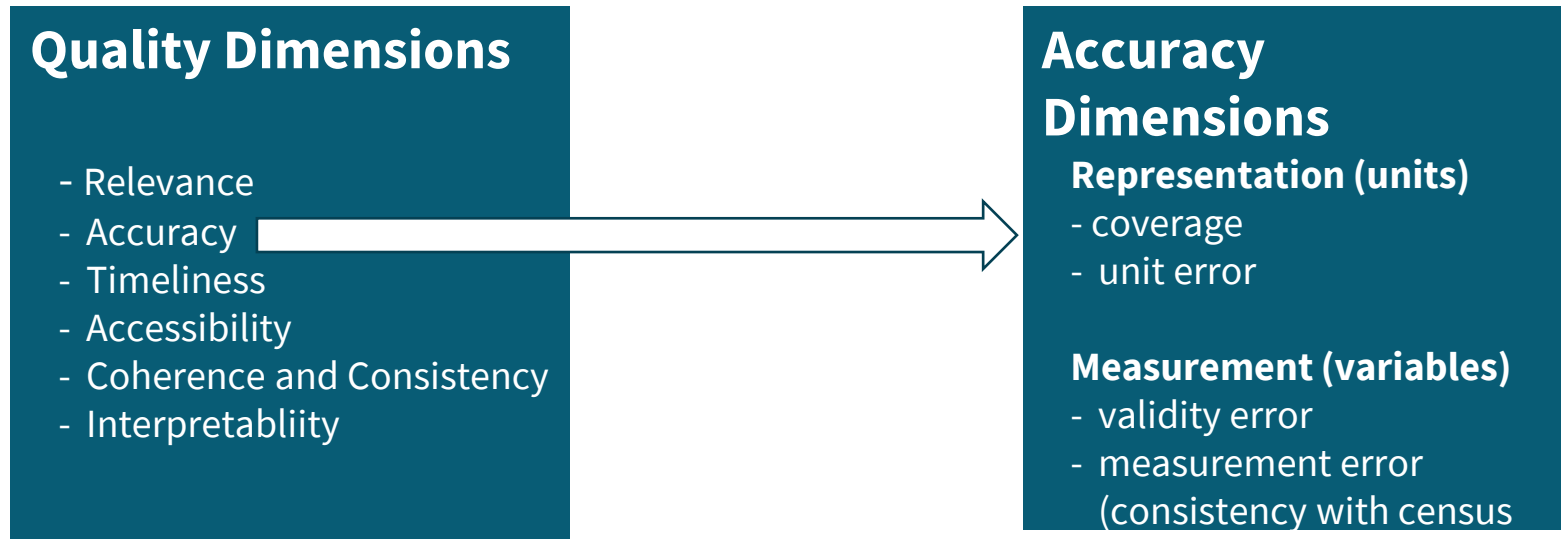


Around 10m individuals  
'ever resident  
in NZ'

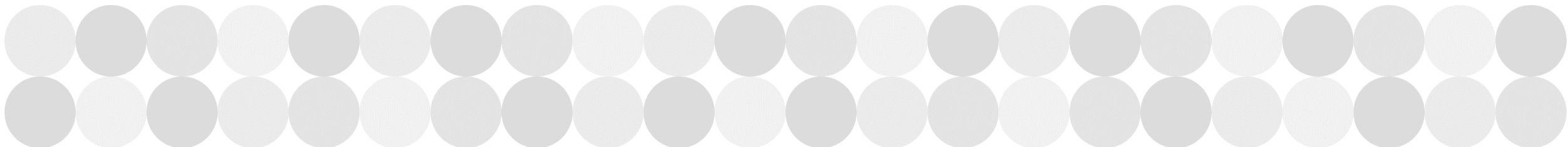
Source: Stats NZ



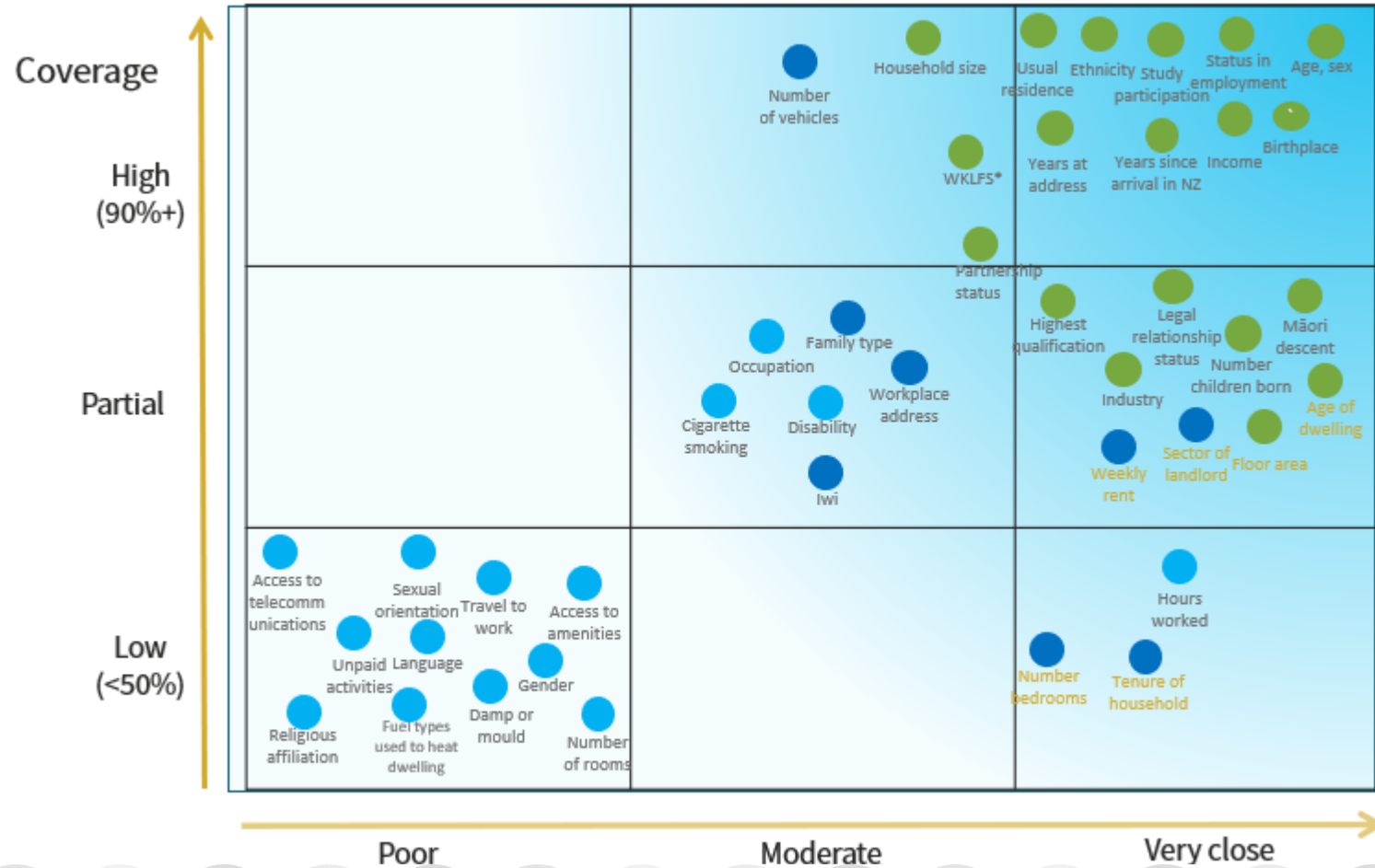
# Admin data quality frameworks guide assessment of variables



Statistics New Zealand (2016) [Guide to reporting on administrative data quality | Stats NZ](#) Zhang, L-C (2012).  
“Topics of statistical theory for register-based statistics and data integration.” *Statistica Neerlandica* 66: 41–63

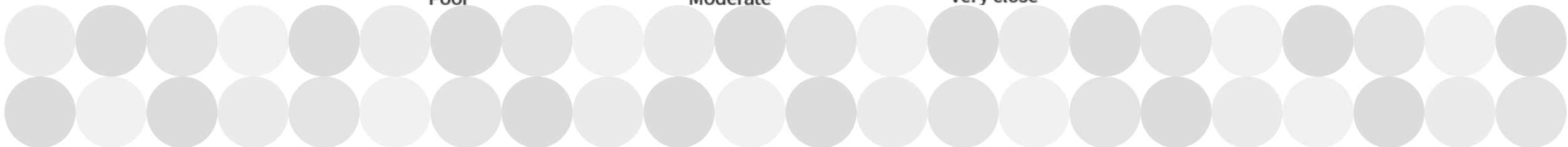


# Quality assessment of admin sources



As at Aug 2023  
- subject to change

- Metadata analysis
- Detailed analysis
- Output in experimental Admin Population Census (APC)



# Our combined census...

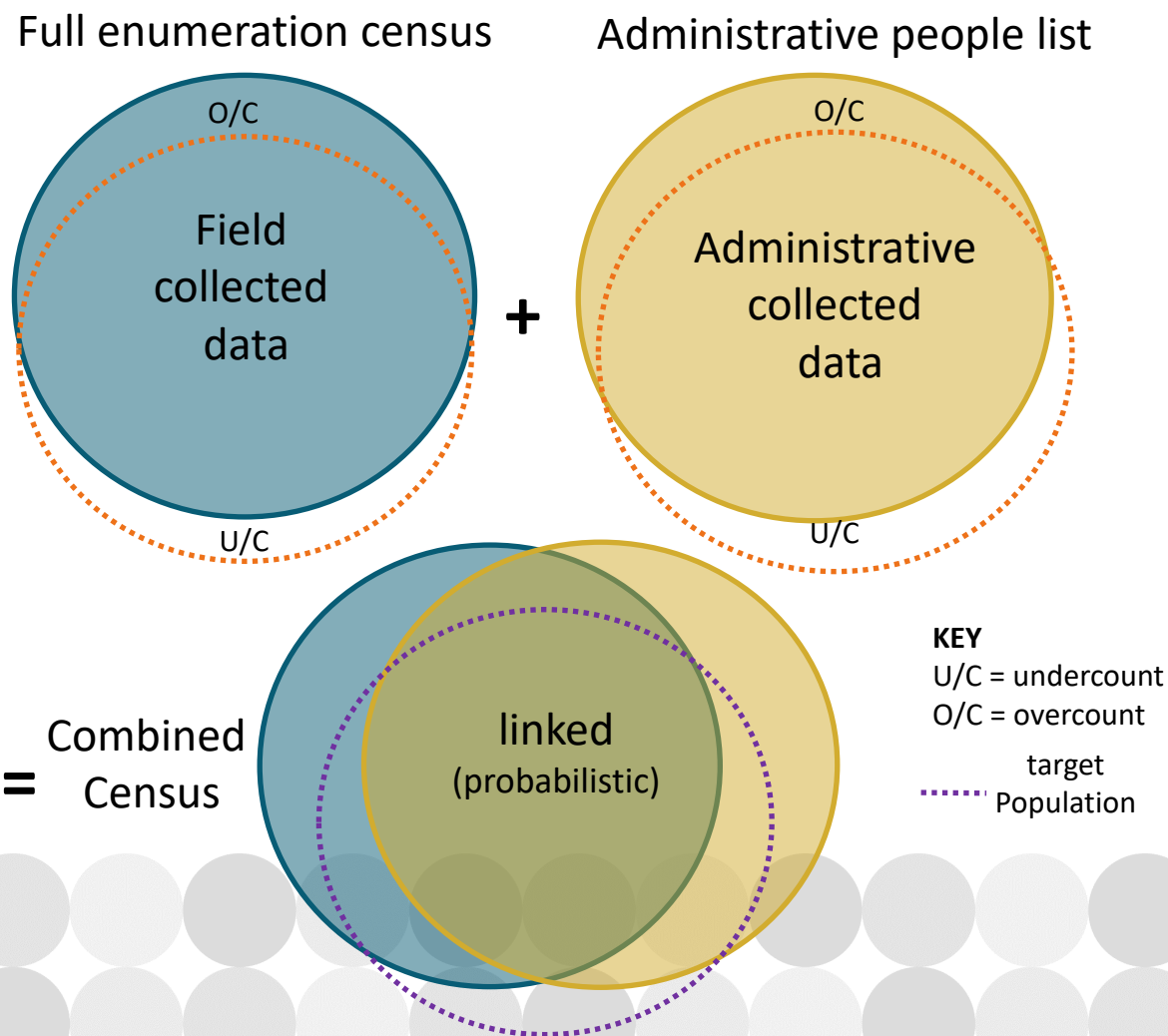
# The 2023 Combined Census ‘by design’

## Combined Census ‘by design’ – admin data scope statements:

“Administrative and alternative data sources will be used to make improvements to existing data processes and output quality, to reduce or resolve known issues in processing, and to support the processing of data under a combined model approach.

The specific uses of administrative and alternative data sources for units and characteristics will be determined by the ‘combined model’ design.

Administrative and alternative data sources will also be used in the development of interim population estimates to support analysis and quality assurance.”

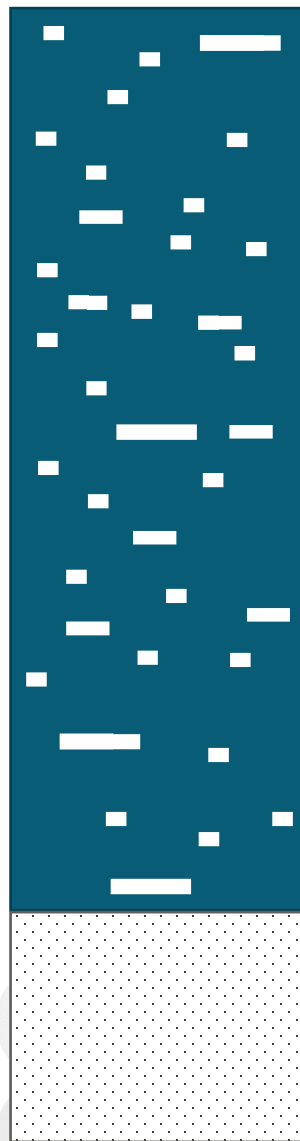







# From census responses to the combined census

The combined census model 'by design' combines an admin population list, equivalent to the [Admin Population Census](#) (APC), with census collected response data to achieve high coverage and quality, including rich attributes information.

## Collection

2023 Census Responses



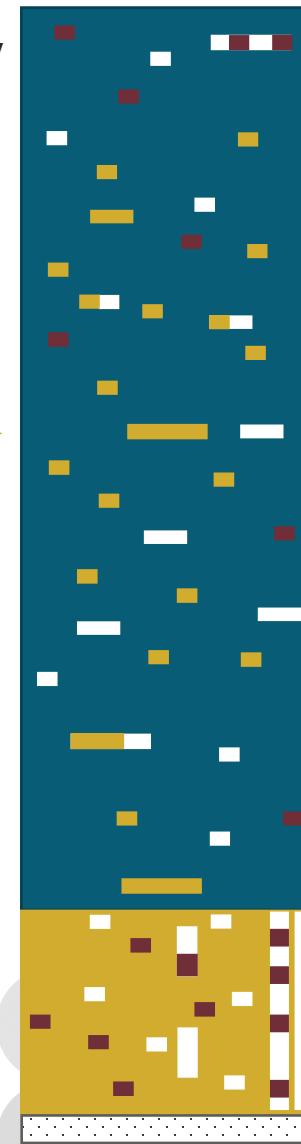
-  Census response
-  Admin data\*
-  Statistical Imputation
-  Missing information
-  Undercount

## Data Delivery

Add alternative data  
(for units and attributes)

*from census responses to  
the final combined census  
dataset*

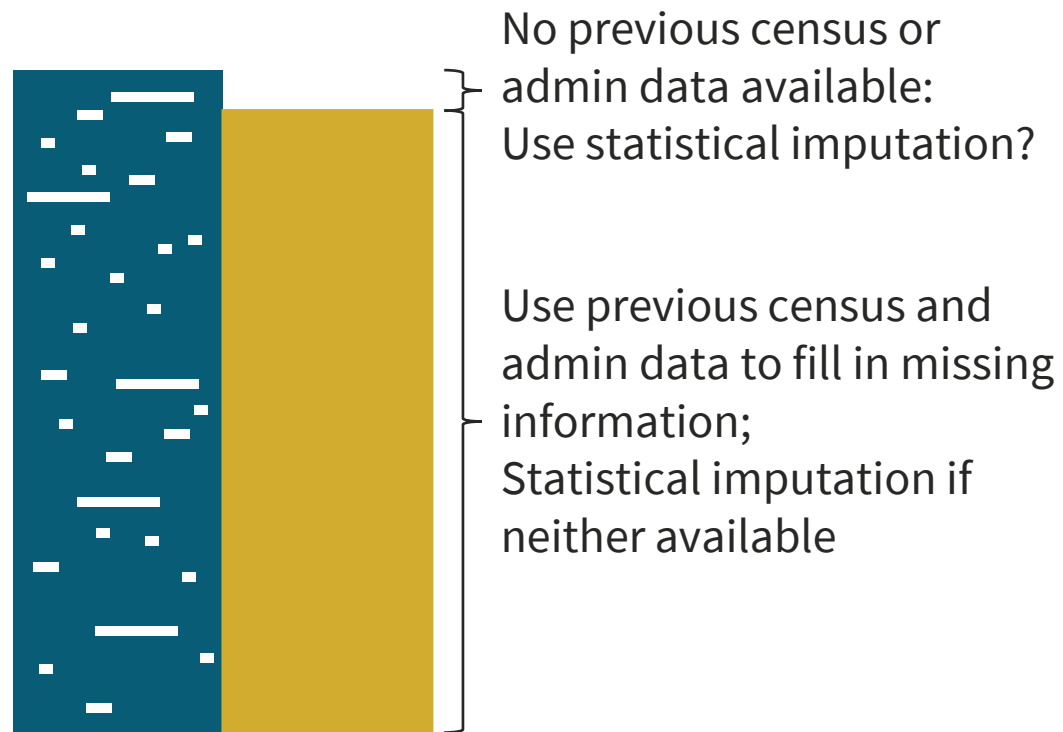
Admin  
enumeration  
s



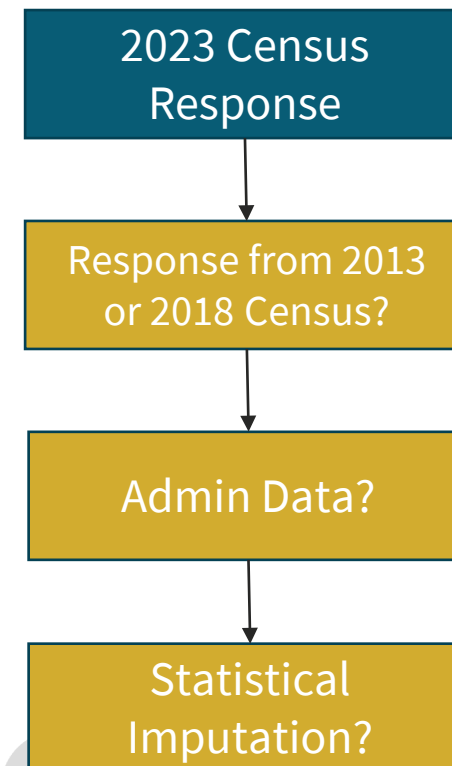
Final census  
unit record  
file (CURF)



# Use alternative data to fill in missing information



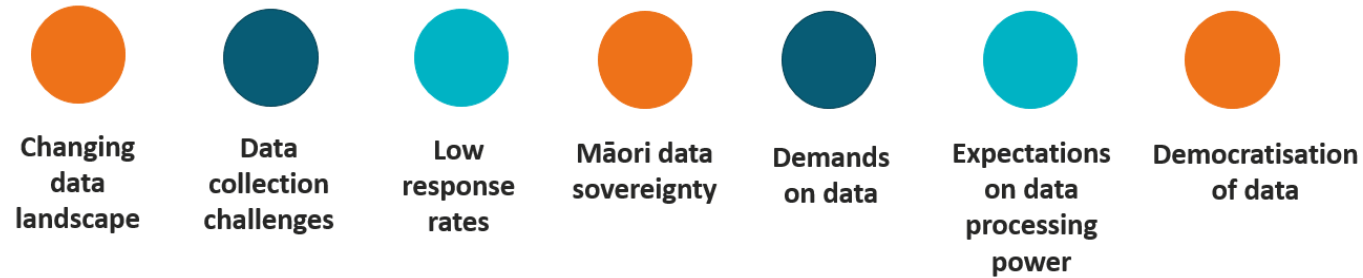
Prioritised sources for filling in a variable:



Our future ...

# Our future:

## Drivers for change:



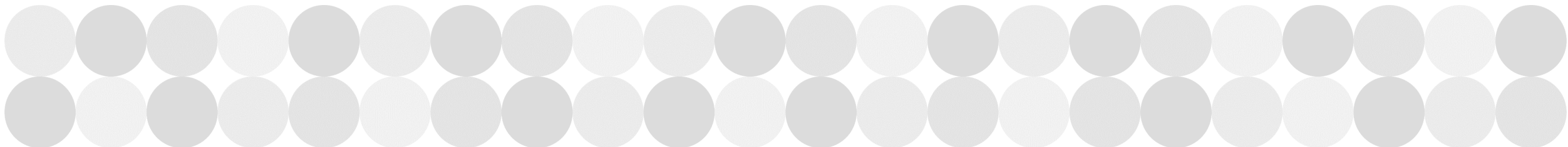
## Our future:



**Goal:** *Become an organisation that uses administrative data first*

## Admin first priorities:

- Ensuring our digital infrastructure sets us up for the future incl. statistical registers
- Researching, designing and developing methodologies to inform future census models
- Working with data suppliers, our te Tiriti partners
- Ensure our internal capability and operating model sets us up for the future



# Our environment – Data & Statistics Act 2022

## Modernised legislation

*(previously the Statistics Act 1975)*

It's now easier for Stats NZ to make use of public sector data for official statistics:

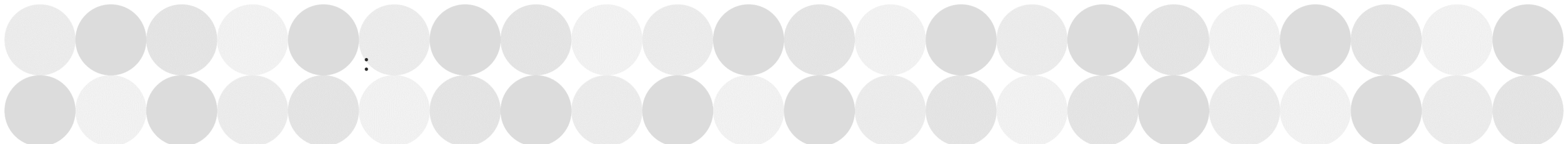
- The Statistician can require a public sector agency to provide data
- Agencies must proactively inform us of changes to data or concerns about quality
- Requires Census to be five-yearly but is non-prescriptive of how the data is collected



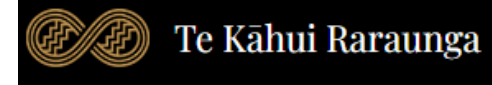
Our new Act speaks directly to the requirement for the Crown to give effect to the principles of the [Tiriti o Waitangi](#) / the [Treaty of Waitangi](#)

## Data and Statistics Act 2022

Public Act 2022 No 39  
Date of assent 8 August 2022  
Commencement see section 2



# Our Tiriti o Waitangi relationship – delivering for and with Māori, Iwi & Hapū



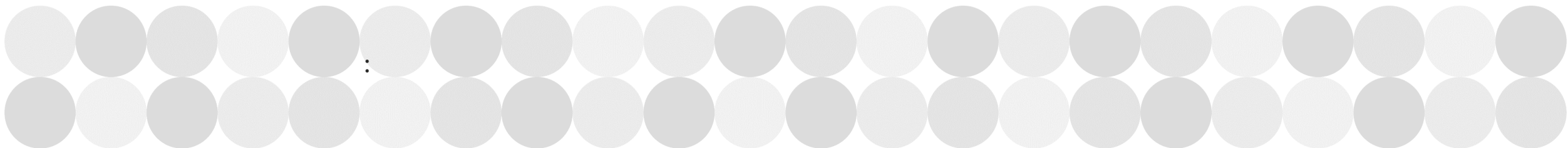
*For Māori, iwi, and hapū, data is taonga (treasured/sacred)*

## **The commitment we make to Māori:**

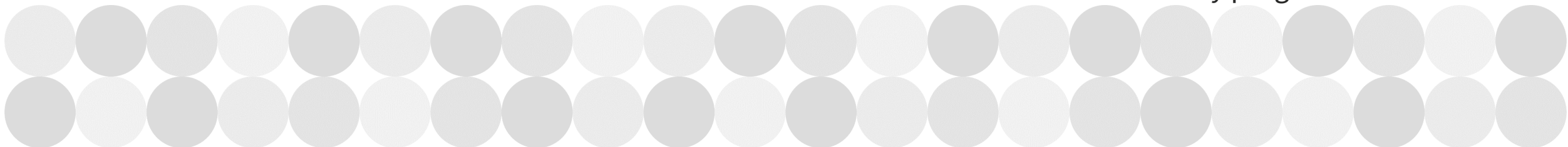
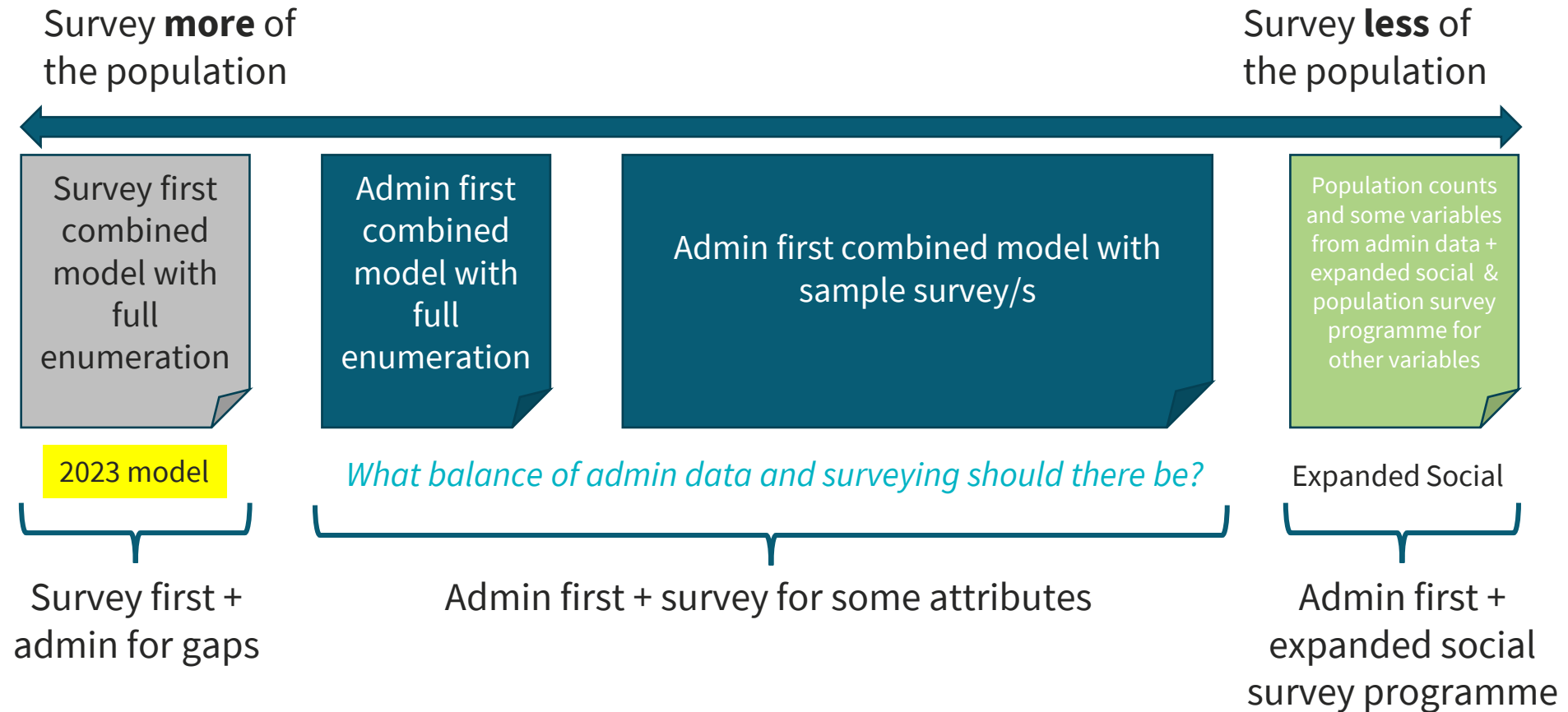
- Progressing Māori data aspirations and enabling self-determination
- Openness to different perspectives, an informed understanding of what long-term inter-generational wellbeing looks like for Māori
- Working for and with Māori, Iwi and Hapū to improve the quality and quantity of data about Māori
- Stats NZ is investing in its people to upskill in Māori Crown relations

**Ngā Tikanga Paihere** – maturing our ability to apply [Ngā Tikanga Paihere](#) principles to our data practices (ethical and cultural practices for data as taonga)

**Te Kāhui Raraunga** (Māori Data Governance Model) – Māori’s expectations of the crown ([Te Kāhui Raraunga](#))



# Future census models



# Readiness for admin-first

## Internal readiness:

- Internal uncertainty – how do we feel about this potential change now?
- Internal barriers & resistance to change
- Change management & capability building is required
- 2023 Census has taken so much of everyone's focus, next Census is hard

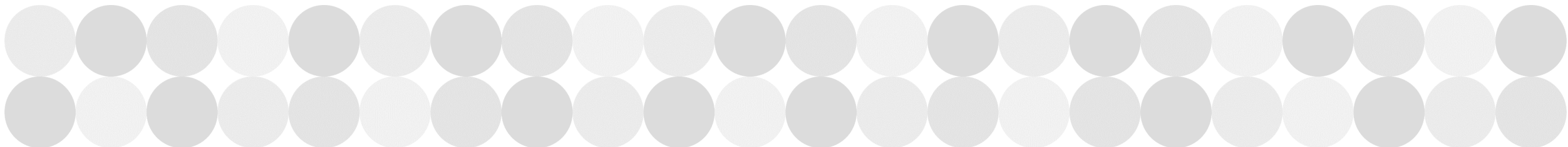
## Methodological feasibility:

- we are well-placed from a population data perspective
- working on household & families – it is harder
- our ability to produce dwellings is less developed, people
- data sources for iwi (Māori tribe) affiliation are unresolved
- there are no major barriers

## Technology Infrastructure readiness:

- to combine administrative, survey and modelled data we require linked statistical registers (SR) in a production environment outside of the IDI
- and processes to link survey & admin data to these

## Our current maturity:



# Admin-first opportunities & challenges...

## Opportunities

- Frequency & detail – Outputs every year, already have an experimental 16-year time series 2006 -2021
- Quality – More precise, more detailed information, or accurate for some variables – not constrained by respondent's ability to answer questions.
- Resilience – Inherently less exposed to extreme risks or system failure.
  - For example, easier to recover from earthquakes, pandemics.
- Longitudinal – The unit record data is longitudinal – this is immensely powerful and largely untapped.
  - For example, detailed analysis of flows, cohorts, generational effects.
- Synergies with other research – Potential to be a multiplier for other research providing common baselines for researchers in the IDI.

## Challenges

- Customer acceptance – how do we talk to customers in a different way and help them understand the trade-offs
- Tiriti o Waitangi obligations – how do we work with and for Māori, and meet their expectations
- Readiness for an attribute survey – how prepared do we need to be?
- Trust and confidence in use of admin data – how will we know?
- Will Stats NZ be ready – it's a huge change to population measurement and the way a census has worked!
- Authorising environment – how do we take ministers along for the journey?



Questions?