

Poster scientifico

QUALITY INDICATORS AND USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FOR SLAUGHTERING STATISTICS

ABSTRACT

Actually, the Italian statistics on slaughtering of red meat (bovine, pigs, sheep, goats) are based on a monthly survey carried out by ISTAT using a random sample of slaughterhouses (Reg. EC 1165/2008). The reference frame is provided by the Ministry of Health and consists of all the authorized slaughterhouses. Recently the Ministry started collecting the data on monthly slaughtering for all the categories covered by the survey, in order to fulfill a decision of the EC (13 February 2006).

Some comparative analyses carried out at micro and macro level have been carried out, in order to assess to which extent it is possible or not to integrate administrative data into the survey process.

The analyses have been developed at micro level, though record linkage performed on a monthly basis using a deterministic procedure based on the fiscal code identifier for each slaughterhouse. When the fiscal code was not available, the linkage was based on the full name of the slaughterhouse. The linkage results are quite satisfactory and on average 93% of monthly survey respondents were linked with the administrative records; it is worth noting that in the 2013 survey the monthly sample consisted of about 400 slaughterhouse and the monthly respondents where 254 on average.

First conclusions suggest that the simplest use of administrative data consists in supporting the survey as regards data editing and imputation, at least as far as bovines are concerned. Limited use is recommended as regards pigs data, while administrative data on goats and sheep do not appear useful in the survey process without significant quality improvements.

As a consequence, administrative data on bovines and buffaloes may substitute the correspondent survey data within a few time, while survey data seem to be the most reliable as regards pigs, sheep and goats.

Extended administrative data use requires full respect of timeliness and completeness, as well as evaluation and reduction of under-coverage factors.

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