

Working with Administrative Data

The CPR-Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) Partnership



Neelanjan Sircar

Use-Cases

Policy Problems and Academic Value Propositions

- ***Surveys and Scheme Evaluation***
 - Populations Database with Key Characteristics
 - Avoids Challenges of Sampling Frame Creation (NSS Debate)
- ***Monitoring Revenue (Example: Excise Tax)***
 - Choosing the Correct Statistical Models
 - Sales and Deviations are Good Dependent Variables
- ***Fraud Detection (Example: Commercial Tax)***
 - Transactions, Registration, and Scrutiny
 - Real-Time Economic Modeling (Hard Problem)

Surveys and Scheme Evaluation

A Look at the AP Urban Youth Survey

Administrative Population Data

The GSWS Data Structure

- 1.65cr households, 90%+ population coverage
- Databases used for beneficiaries (parameters for inclusion)
- Researcher never should observe UID/Aadhar — Masking Protocols

MORPHED_UIDNUM	HHID	RCCARD	MAUD_SQFT	DRYLAND	WETLAND	RTA
4663	HH	2978 28	5 NA	NA	NA	Y
0358	HH	9200 28	7 NA	NA	1.18	NA
0151	HH	4719 NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7542	HH	4560 28	5 NA	NA	NA	NA
3542	HH	6460 28	3 NA	NA	NA	NA
9549	HH	0624 28	6 502.230011	NA	NA	NA
4881	HH	0139 28	2 NA	NA	NA	NA
2894	HH	1079 28	8 NA	NA	NA	NA
5164	HH	0908 28	3 NA	NA	NA	NA
6516	HH	3377 28	2 NA	1.17	1.25	NA

Identification in Databases

Attributes and Spatial Identifiers

- Beneficiary Schemes require individual/HH attributes (gender, age, identity)
- Approximately 15,000 secretariats, 3,300 individuals per secretariat
- Reach individuals through clusters, volunteers (no addresses)

MORPHED_UIDNUM	DOB_DT	CITIZEN_NAME	GENDER	CLUSTER_ID	CLUSTER_NAME	SECRETARIAT_CODE
4663	01-01-89		FEMALE		C4	10 4
0358	01-01-87		FEMALE		C3	10 4
0151	01-06-98		MALE		C9	21 7
7542	01-01-07		FEMALE		C21	21 9
3542	01-01-46		FEMALE		C15	10 4
9549	15-03-86		MALE		C10	21 4
4881	01-01-56		MALE		C11	10 7
2894	30-08-08		MALE		C2	21 9
5164	01-01-02		FEMALE		C12	10 2
6516	01-01-75		MALE		C16	10 4

HHID	RELIGION	CASTE_ID	CASTE_NAME
HH	8309 Hindu	9	OC
HH	4059 Hindu	10	BC
HH	2409 Muslim	10	BC
HH	7239 Hindu	12	ST
HH	6007 Hindu	11	SC
HH	1370 Christian	11	SC
HH	0837 Muslim	10	BC
HH	5664 Hindu	11	SC
HH	7190 Hindu	9	OC
HH	2255 Hindu	9	OC

AP Urban Youth Survey

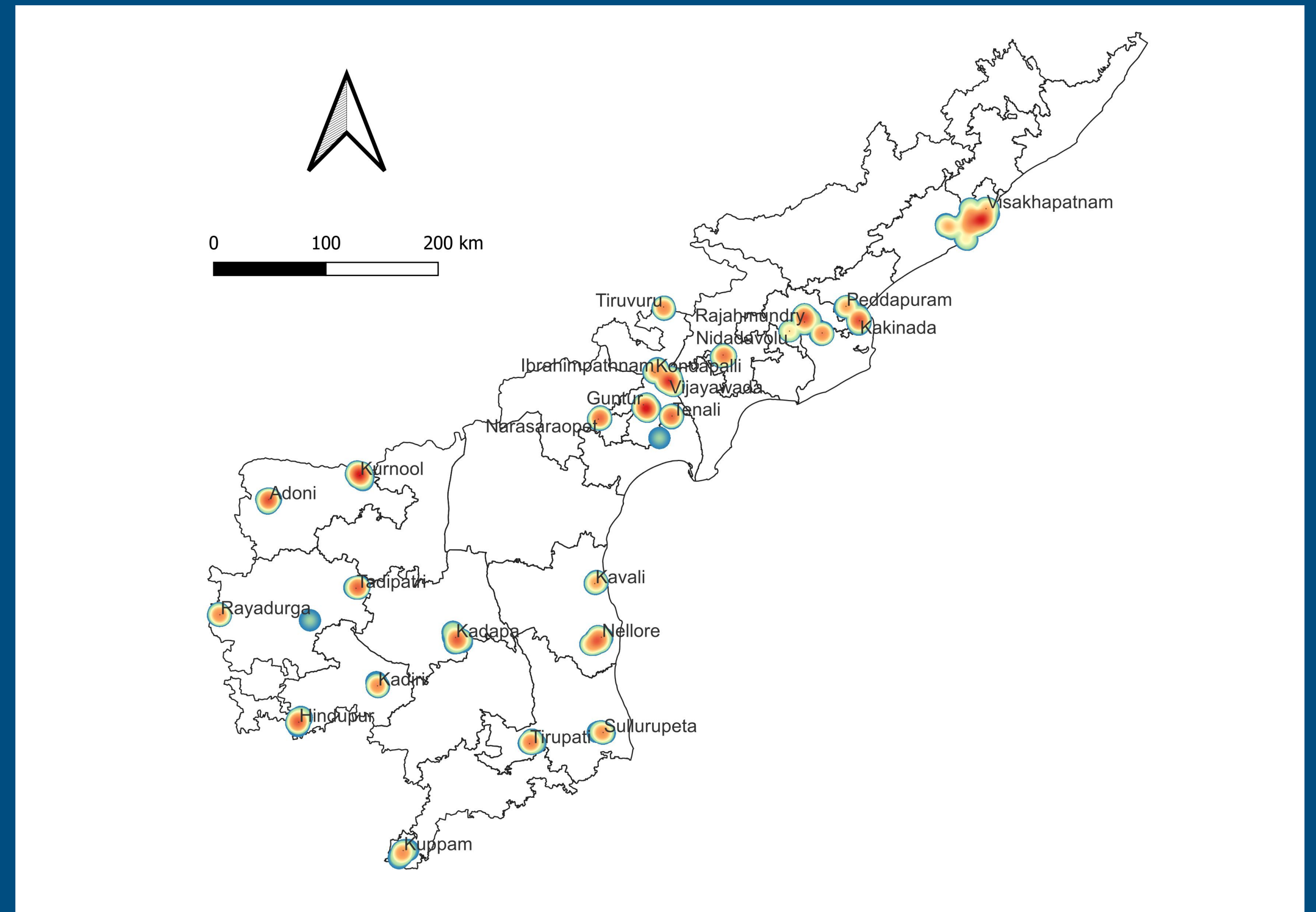
The Power of Administrative Population Data

- Study Population: Men and Women ages 19-29 (hard to reach)
- **Focus:** Skilling, Mobility, Educational Outcomes, Scheme Penetration, Preferences
- Cross-referenced with GSWS data — population prediction, estimating biases

Survey Overview

Spatially Representative

- Largest ever representative youth survey in India?
- GSWS linkage and sampling strategy
- 25 cities across 3 size classes: 4L+, 1-4L, <1L
- 4347 surveys over 330 secretariats



Robust Samples

Protocols, Findability, and Replacement

- Non-identifiable to researcher and a system of “double consent”
- No issues of listing or creating frames, reachable through local actors
- Higher response rate and replacement biases can be assessed

RespID	S/R	Cluster	HHID	Name	
200	<input type="checkbox"/> Lives Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Not Found <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	S	C2	HH: [REDACTED] 9401	C K [REDACTED] a Relation: C Ur [REDACTED] i
201	<input type="checkbox"/> Lives Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Not Found <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	R1	C2	HH: [REDACTED] 4590	A.D [REDACTED] A Relation: A.G [REDACTED] M

Revenue Monitoring

A Look at Work on Excise Tax

Working with Administrative Data

Alcohol Sales in Government Retail Outlets

- Data is for bookkeeping, not generated for any analytic purpose
- Assess feasibility and understand data generation
- The Role of Statistical Modeling

districtName	mandalName	date	segmentName	soldBottles	saleValue	newretailerCode
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-08	Beer	32	6350	1453
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-08	Brandy	664	93360	1453
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-08	Whisky	731	116700	1453
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-09	Beer	18	3570	1453
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-09	Brandy	596	87440	1453
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-09	Whisky	533	90180	1453
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-09	Wine	1	1030	1453

A Modeling Approach

Tracking Revenues

- **Key Problem:** Characterize the revenue performance of various outlets
- Identify Revenue Benchmarks from Data!
- Define outcome (sale value) and pre-process data

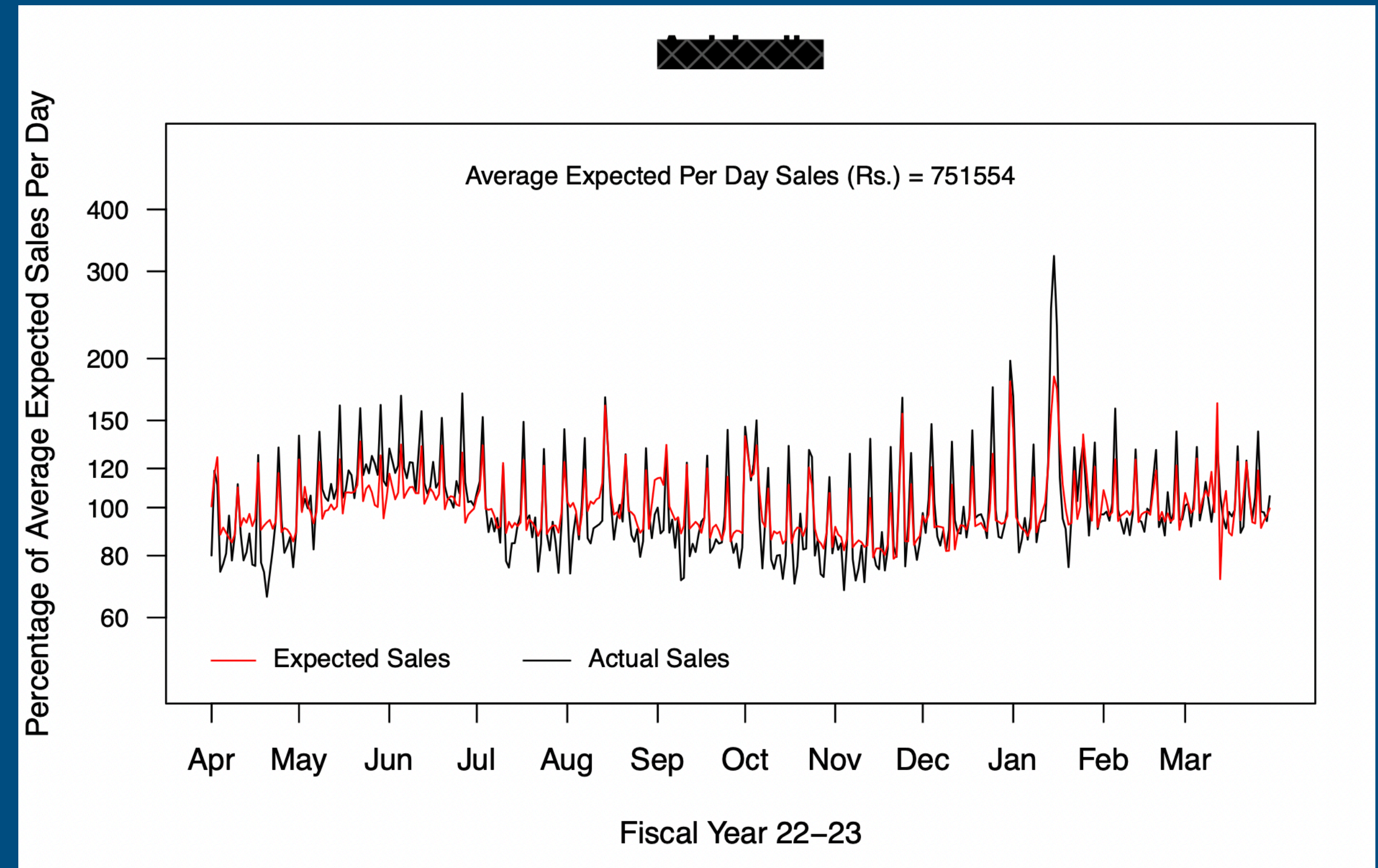
districtName	mandalName	date	newretailerCode	soldBottles	saleValue
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-08	1453	1427	216410
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-09	1453	1148	182220
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-10	1453	1287	198190
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-11	1453	1275	200890
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-12	1453	1335	208490
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-13	1453	1854	300030
NTR	Vijayawada Urban	2022-11-14	1453	1215	188910

Building a Model

The Case for Statistics

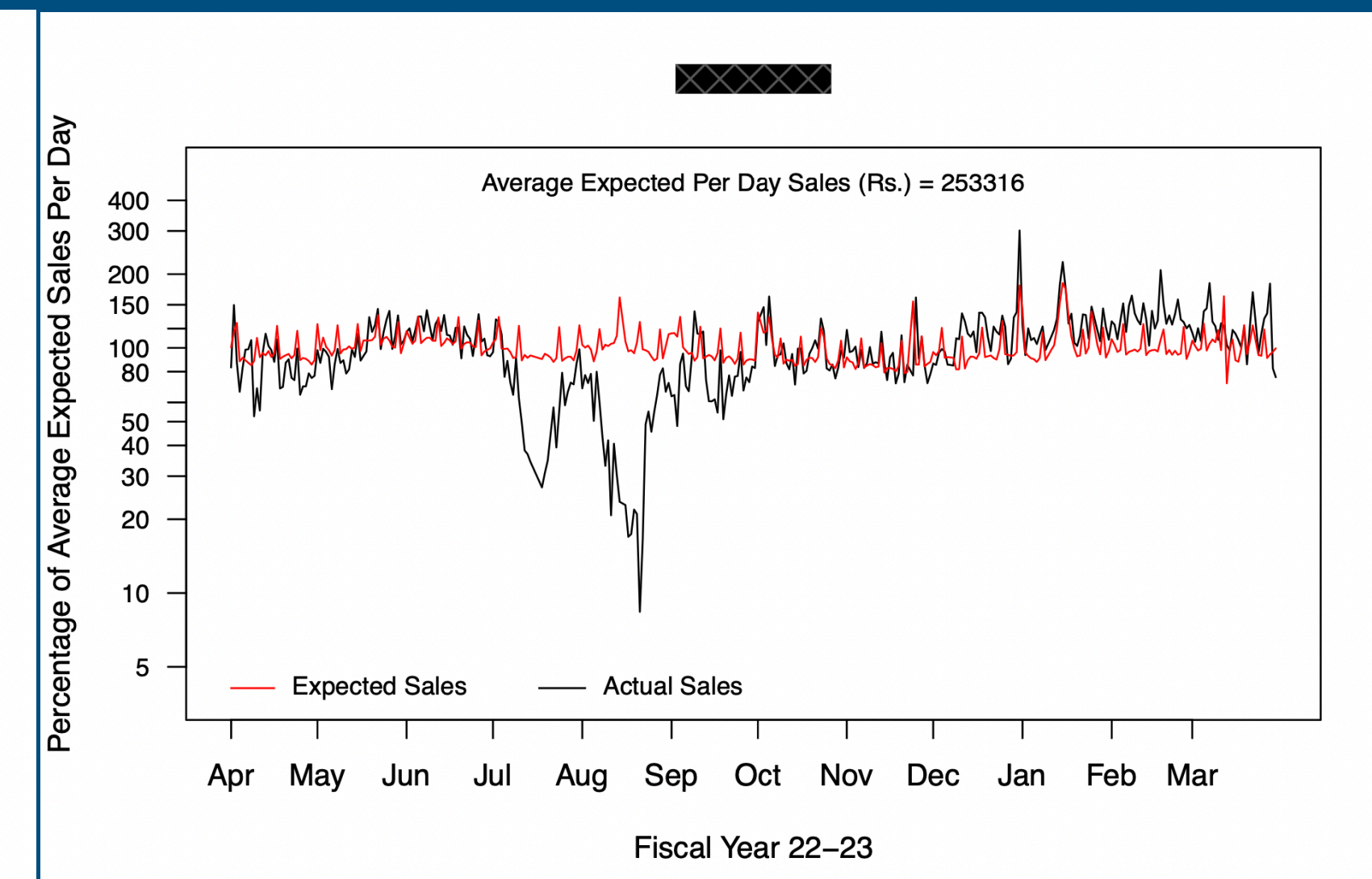
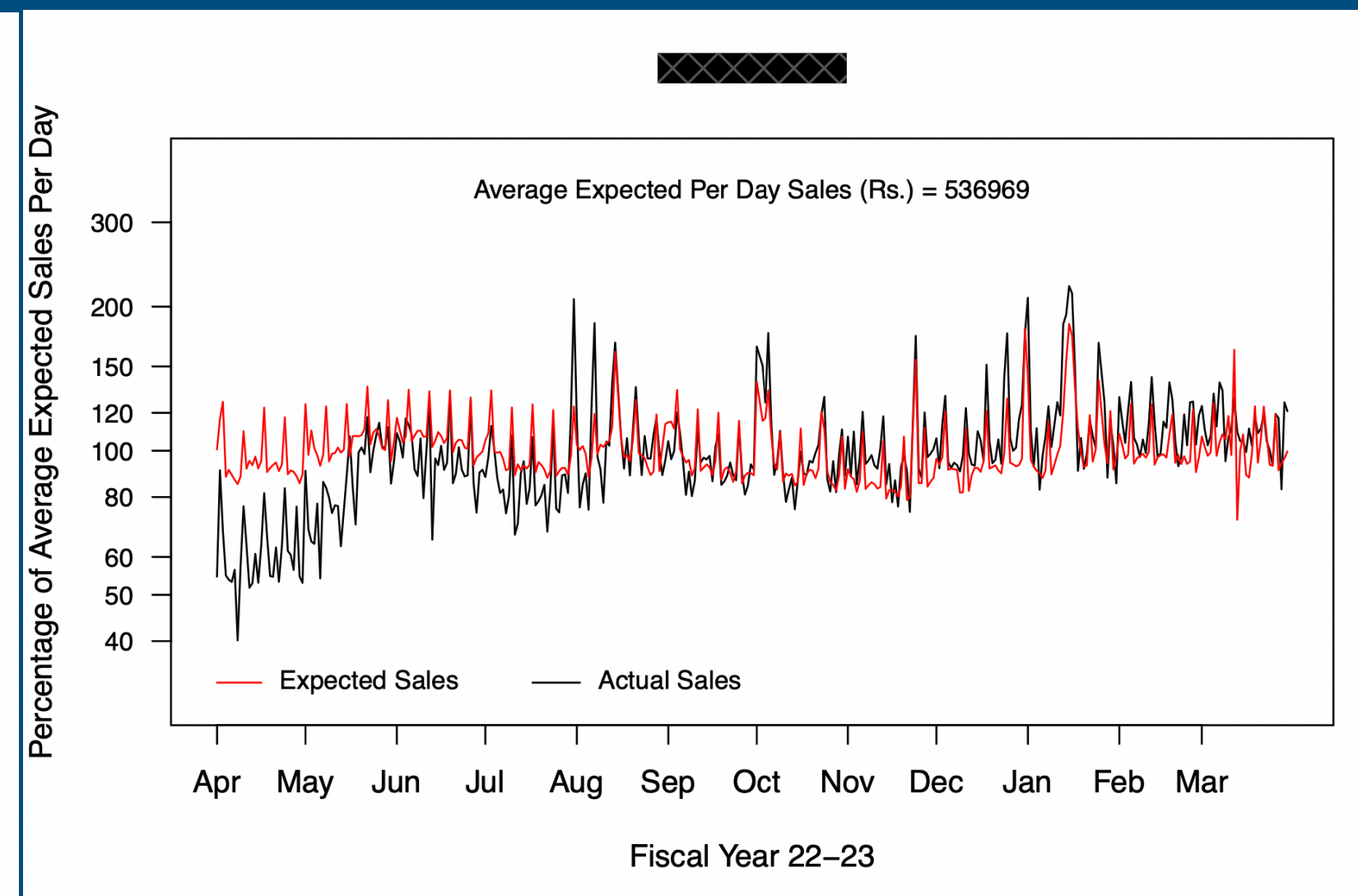
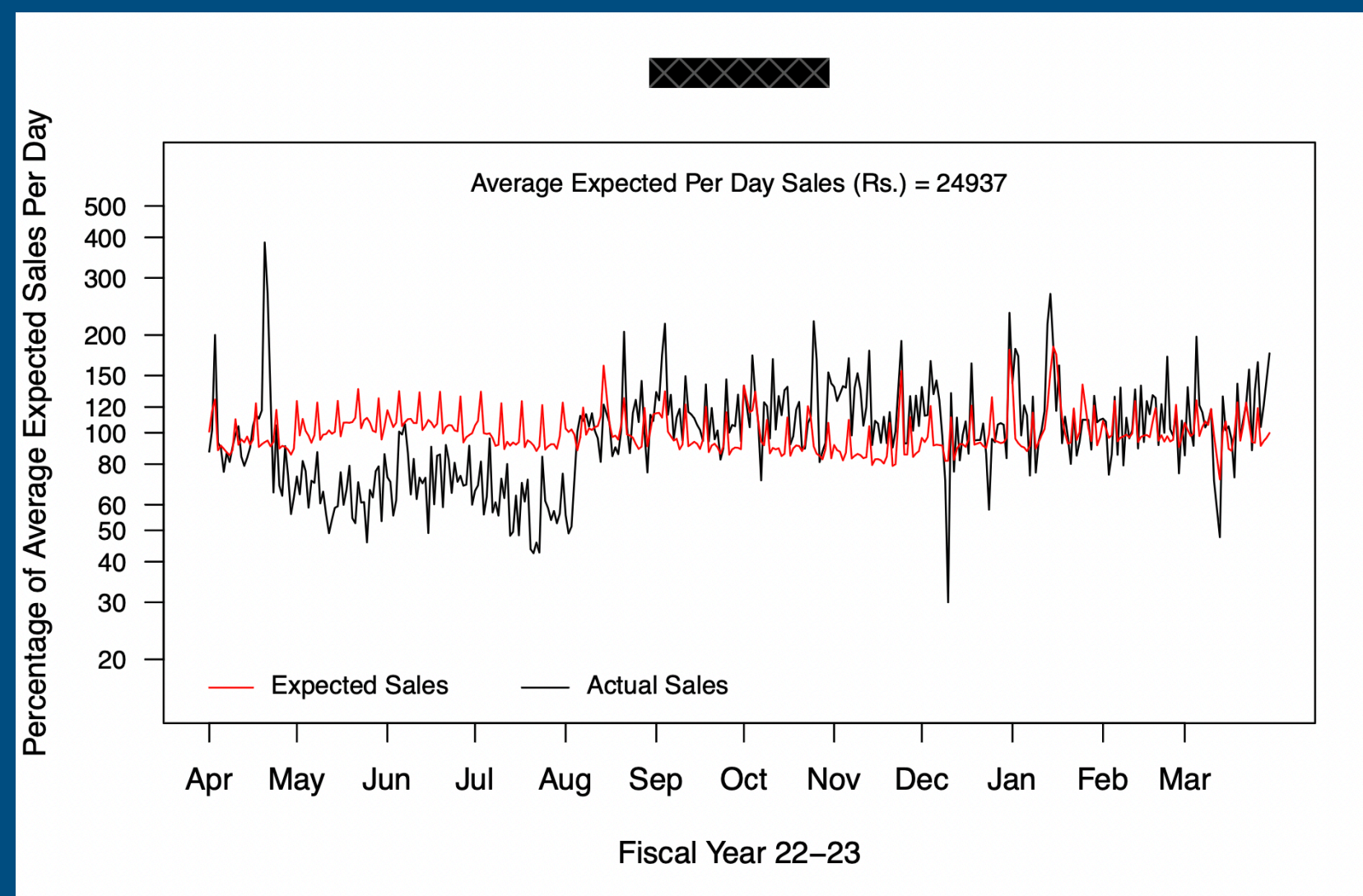
- Benchmark (red curve):

$$\log(y_{it}) = \mu_i + \alpha_t$$
 where y_{it} = sales for retailer i on day t
- Compare to pre-processed actual sales data (black curve)
- Fixed effects type model provide robustness in data sparse environment (machine learning?)



Communicating Models

Visualizing Revenue Deviations



Using the Data

Developing Academic Questions

- ***Geo-Located, High-Frequency Data***
 - Event Analysis (weather, COVID, scheme delivery)
 - Cross-Reference with other data (GSWS)
- ***Policy-Relevant Questions***
 - Does it matter if the beneficiary is male or female?
 - A good measure of consumption behavior?
- ***Scrutiny***
 - More granular data to predict deviations
 - Incorporating field observations

Fraud Detection

A Look at Work on Commercial Tax

Detecting Fraud

Overclaiming Tax Credit

- Receive tax credit (ITC) for inputs
- Must pay taxes on what you sell
- Offset assessed tax by paying with tax credits
- Major concern of fraud. One key analysis: unusually high ratio of assessed tax paid in tax credit.

Division Office	Low	Medium	High	Total
	9.5%	38.5%	52.0%	100.0%
	9.9%	44.6%	42.7%	100.0%
	6.7%	40.0%	50.7%	100.0%
	7.1%	38.1%	52.4%	100.0%
	13.4%	44.6%	37.5%	100.0%
	3.8%	34.3%	57.1%	100.0%
	11.5%	48.7%	38.1%	100.0%
	7.3%	43.8%	47.9%	100.0%
	7.1%	37.0%	53.8%	100.0%
	4.5%	50.0%	42.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	46.6%	52.1%	100.0%
	6.1%	52.0%	36.7%	100.0%
	5.3%	50.7%	43.2%	100.0%
	5.8%	43.5%	46.1%	100.0%
	9.2%	52.8%	36.7%	100.0%
	7.6%	51.2%	40.3%	100.0%
	8.8%	38.6%	52.6%	100.0%
Total	7.6%	45.7%	44.5%	100.0%

Ratio Credit/Total Tax by Division

Dealer Attributes

Predicting Overclaimed Credit

- Why would services have a high tax credit/total tax ratio?
- Look at attributes of company (from registration) and look for inconsistencies.
- Model the credit/total tax ratio and look for outliers
- Other attributes also important (e.g., age of firm, age of input firms)

Services

SAC Code	Name	Share of TPs with more than % ITC
9984	Telecommunications, broadcasting	
4414	Other Taxable Services	
9954	Construction services	
9964	Passenger transport services	
9983	Other professional, technical services	
9965	Goods Transport Services	

Concluding Thoughts

Academic-State Government Partnership

- ***Still Largely a Consultant Space***
 - Make the case for quality and skill
 - Don't enter without data (privacy and publishing) agreements
- ***Varied Questions***
 - High quality government data can be leveraged for better research
 - Lots of room for methodological innovation
- ***Room to Re-Imagine Development Planning and Economic Monitoring***
 - Requires expert understanding data structure and data generating process
 - Needs to remain apolitical