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Potential uses of discontinuity analysis to support measurement of indicators

Paul Smith

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WP4

- Provide time series and multivariate methodology including nowcasting to be applied to well-being indicators and SDGs
 - nowcasting and mixed frequency models for the integrated analysis of well-being and SDGs
 - multivariate analysis of indicators
 - estimators of discontinuity

Outline

- Discontinuities
- Modelling evolution of data
- Estimating changes
- Further challenges with new data sources
- Conclusions

Discontinuity estimation

- Large part of quality of time series in official statistics comes from *continuity*
- Inevitable changes from time to time
 - planned, eg collection approach, methodology
 - unplanned, eg shifts in environment
- Changes in measurement are *discontinuities*
 - distinct from real changes
 - often confounded

Modelling evolution of data

- Consider time series of estimates
- Construct suitable model
 - often complex: seasonality, nonstationarity
 - may be better to use multivariate approaches to borrow strength across related series
- State space models provide flexible approach
 - fitted with Kalman filter, stepwise updating
 - especially suitable in rotating panels

Nowcasting

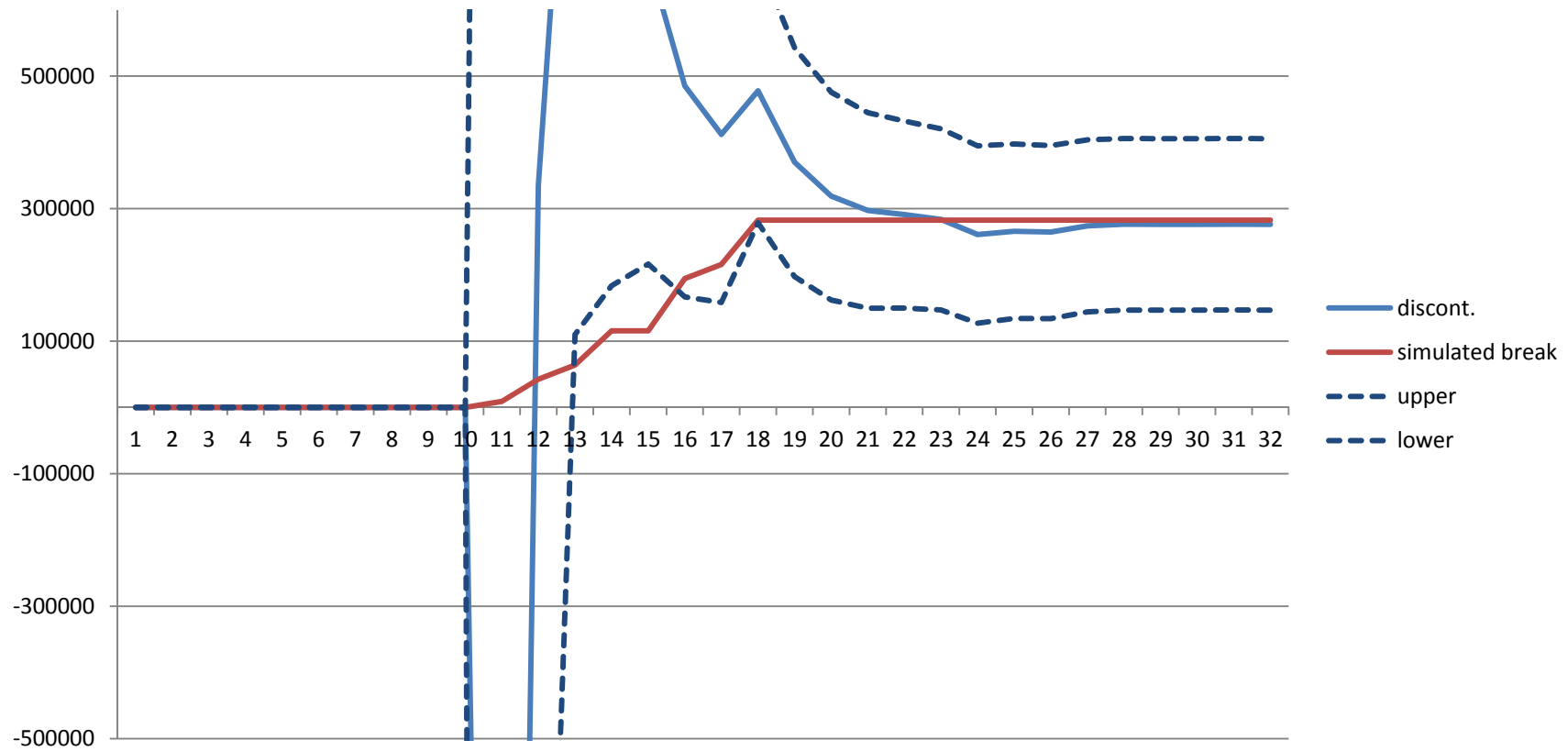
- Developed time series models give estimates for latest period based on
 - partial information or incomplete rotations
 - related (higher frequency or faster) series
- ‘nowcasting’
- more timely or flash estimates
 - model-based

Adding discontinuities to a model

- Add parameter for discontinuity
 - abrupt change $d_t = \dots, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, \dots$
 - roll-out $d_t = \dots, 0, 0, 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1, 1, \dots$
- Roll-out may be designed as experiment – parallel run
- Estimation improved if pilot information available

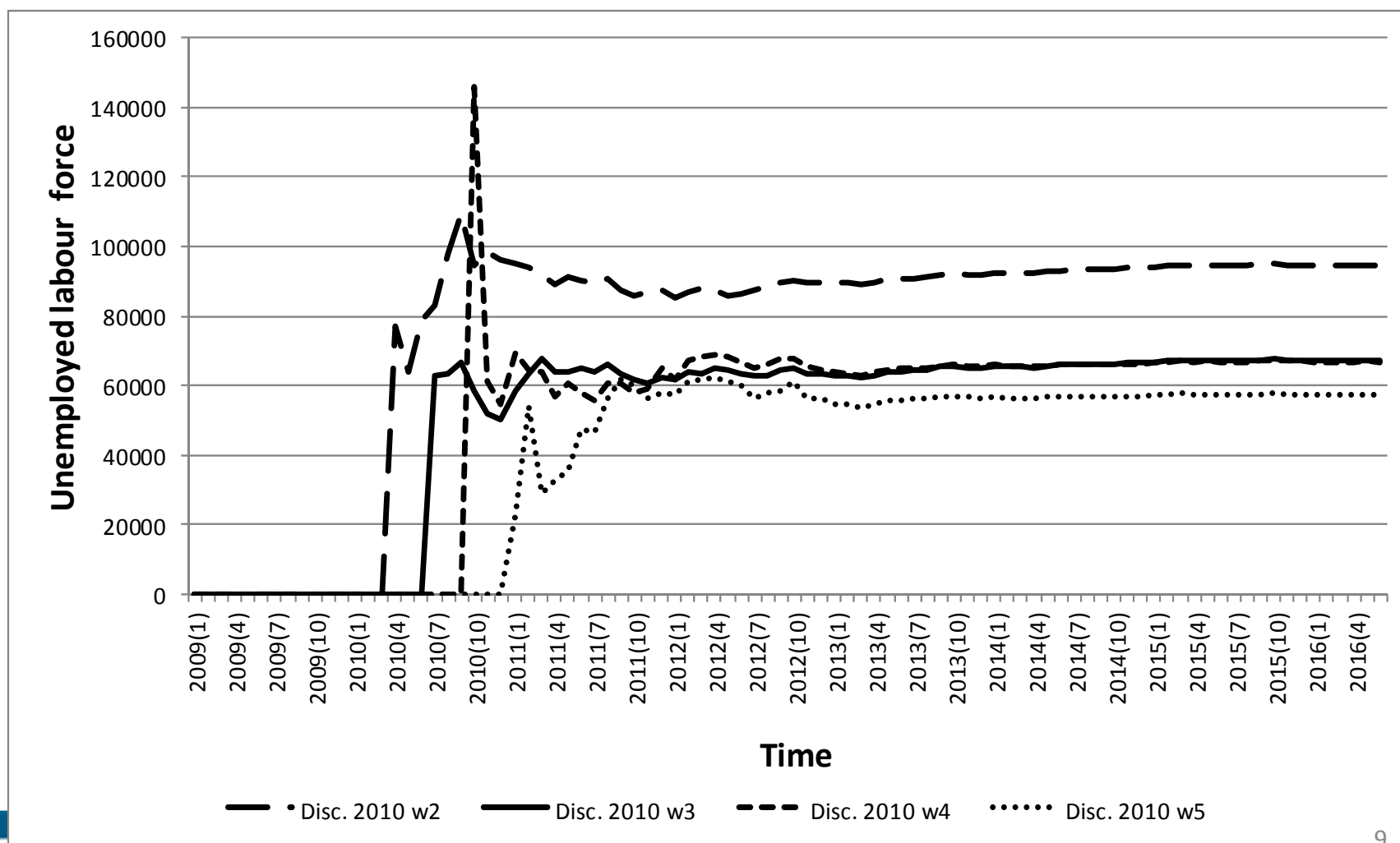
Power analysis simulation

UK IPS



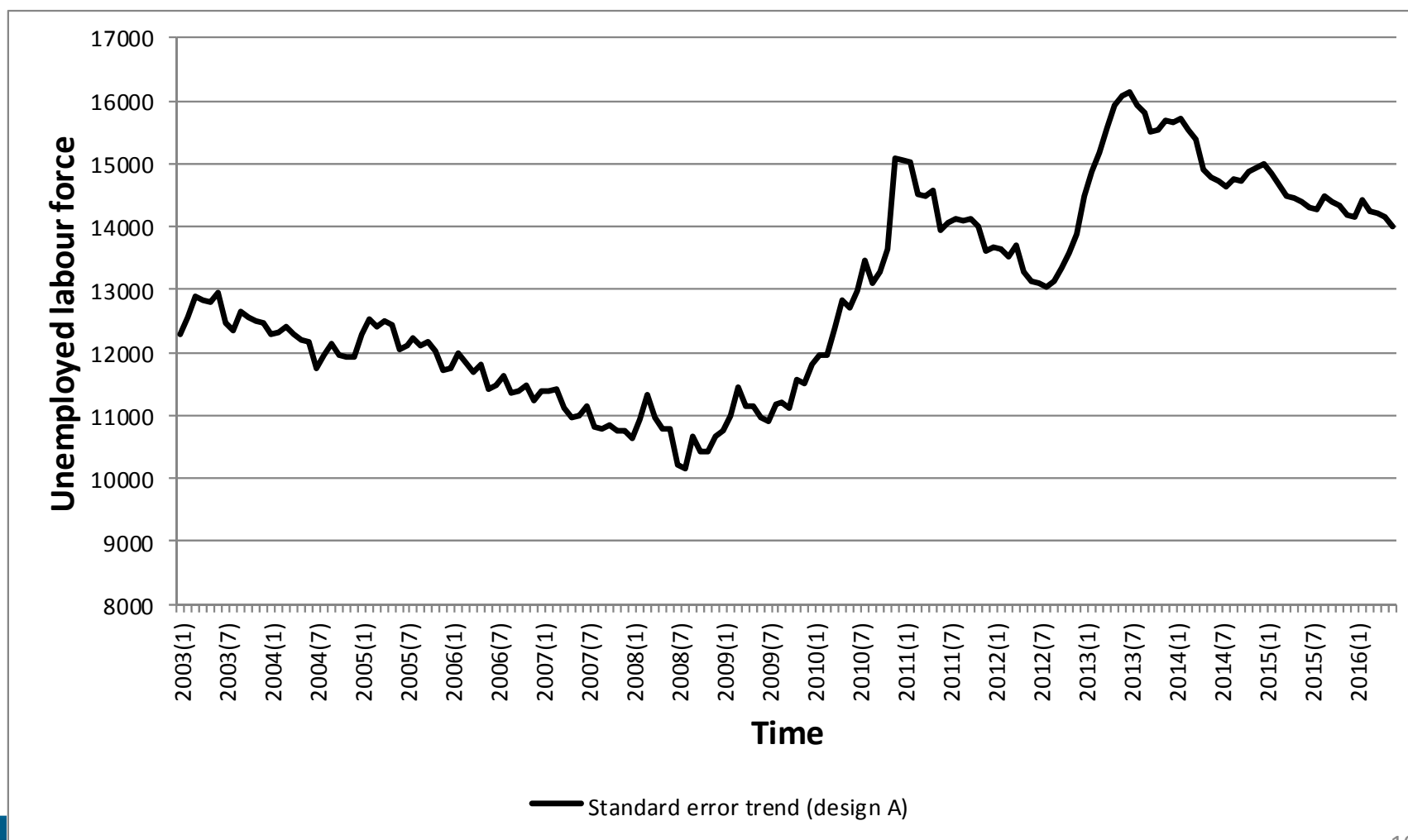
Filtered estimates of discontinuities

NL LFS



Pay price in variance

NL LFS



Application to wellbeing indicators

- ‘Traditional’ discontinuity analysis for planned changes
- Changes in related series underpinning model-based indicators
 - unexpected administrative data changes
 - big data changes (how to detect?)
- Changes from introduction of new related data

Small area estimates and discontinuities

- Indicators at regional level important
- Changes at regional level harder to detect
 - nowcasting with related series
 - borrow strength across regions/time
 - small area discontinuities benefit from availability of prior series as good predictors

National Survey in Wales

- 5 surveys replaced by single National Survey
- Whole-survey discontinuities estimated
- Project to produce detailed discontinuity estimates by region \times survey \times variable
 - based on pilot implementation
 - relatively small sample size

Welsh Health Survey pilot

(table extract)

| Health Board | Gender-Age | WHS | | | Large-scale test | | | Direct Discontinuity | | | FH Discontinuity | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | | Result | Lower CI | Upper CI | Result | Lower CI | Upper CI | Result | Lower CI | Upper CI | Result | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board | Male 16-44 | 35.7 | 27.4 | 44.1 | 29.6 | 11.9 | 47.3 | -6.1 | -25.7 | 13.5 | -10.8 | -20.3 | -1.2 |
| Aneurin Bevan Health Board | Male 16-44 | 32.5 | 27.2 | 37.7 | 24.7 | 11.4 | 38.1 | -7.7 | -22.1 | 6.6 | -11.1 | -17.8 | -4.4 |
| Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board | Male 16-44 | 30.9 | 26.1 | 35.7 | 30.9 | 14.6 | 47.3 | 0.0 | -17.0 | 17.1 | -9.3 | -15.6 | -2.9 |
| Cardiff & Vale University Health Board | Male 16-44 | 32.3 | 24.5 | 40.1 | 11.0 | -0.7 | 22.8 | -21.2 | -35.4 | -7.1 | -11.2 | -20.4 | -2.0 |
| Cwm Taf Health Board | Male 16-44 | 35.4 | 26.6 | 44.3 | 52.6 | 14.3 | 90.9 | 17.1 | -22.2 | 56.5 | -10.2 | -20.1 | -0.3 |
| Hywel Dda Health Board | Male 16-44 | 23.9 | 17.2 | 30.7 | 13.7 | -1.3 | 28.7 | -10.3 | -26.7 | 6.2 | -7.9 | -16.1 | 0.4 |
| Powys Teaching Health Board | Male 16-44 | 34.1 | 21.3 | 46.9 | 12.6 | -6.1 | 31.3 | -21.5 | -44.2 | 1.1 | -12.2 | -25.5 | 1.0 |

Conclusions

- State space models flexible for time series evolution
 - allow incorporation of many sources – multivariate
 - discontinuity estimation important to handle changing methods (controlled) and data sources (often uncontrolled)
 - outstanding question of how to detect uncontrolled changes

- Paul Smith
- p.a.smith@soton.ac.uk