

Statistics and information management



CNAF
Statistics and research division

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目录

- 1 – Set up CAF statistical database
- 2 – Design CAF statistical indicator



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Establish CAF statistical database

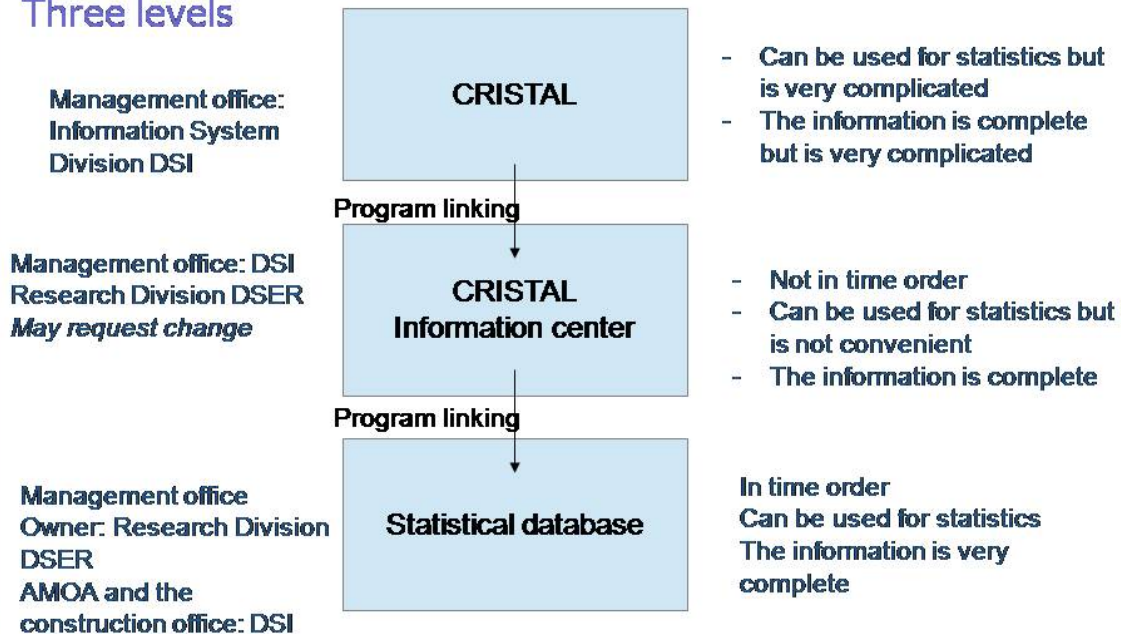
- ▶ Every CAF uses the same statutory allocation management system : **Cristal**
 - ▶ Such unified system is must to establish national statistics database
 - ▶ The system is very complicated:
 - Programming 20,000 management rules
 - Information is collected according to beneficiaries' personal profile
 - The way of information input is diversified: according to person, allocation term and the date of allocation payment
- ⇒ Cristal file
- ⇒ Information processing is very complicated, but with it, the information is clear to check



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Establish CAF statistical database

Three levels



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Establish CAF statistical database

词汇

- ▶ MOA = Owners (strategic choice)
- ▶ AMOA = Auxiliary owner
- ▶ MOE = Construction office (operation)
- ▶ DSI = Information system division

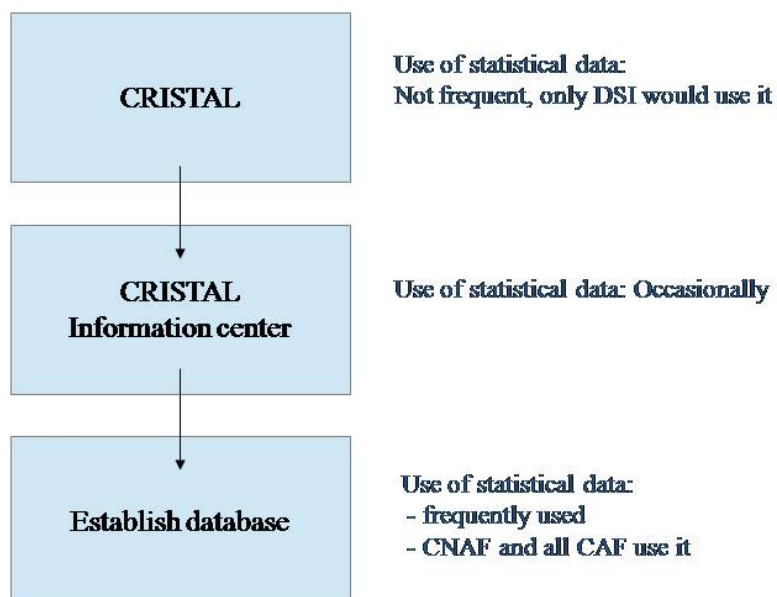
Note:

- ▶ Nearly all users of CAF application (responsible for tracking material submission, consultation, etc.) have an information center
- ▶ To introduce beneficiary table of statutory allocation



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Establish CAF statistical database



Local CAF can only check its beneficiary table.



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Establish database Beneficiary statistics table

- Use SAS forms
- Use SAS software to operate
- Structure: line*column
- 1 line=1 beneficiary profile
- 600 columns (« variable»)description:
date of establishment, status, etc.
member involved in the file (family members)
allocation can be enjoyed
related information on allocation: the amount, way of calculation



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Establish database Beneficiary statistics table

allocation management method

- Once a month. The calculation basis is the last day of the month and the payment is accomplished on the 5th of the coming month.
- Allocation of a month can be adjusted afterwards.

Example:

Allocation recorded until May

janv 2017	févr 2017	mars 2017	avr 2017	mai 2017	juin 2017
100 €	100 €	100 €	100 €	100 €	100 €

600 €

Declaration in July of the new situation happened in January

janv 2017	févr 2017	mars 2017	avr 2017	mai 2017	juin 2017
200 €	100 €	100 €	100 €	100 €	100 €

700 €



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Establish database

Beneficiary statistics table

- ▶ The beneficiary table only takes into account the monthly amount of allocation, rather the date of allocation payment
- ▶ The amount of allocation can be adjusted afterwards (up to 2 years later)
- ▶ Dada is withdrawn from Cristal, Cristal information center and statistical database. The result is different according to the withdrawing date (example)
- ▶ Concept of reinforcement: The quality of information is getting better
- ▶ Other tables would not be updated: the unpaid cost/ reminder and supervision



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建立数据库 受益人统计表

- ▶ Data is withdrawn three times every month:
first: current month + 1, between day 1 to day 5 => FR1 "preliminary data"
second: current month + 2, between day 5 to day 10 => FR2 "midcourse data"
third: current month + 6, between day 17 to day 21 => FR6 "ultimate data"
- ▶ The quality of ultimate data is good, but it takes time.
- ▶ Each year, data would be withdrawn **36 times** in total (36 tables, 16 million lines, 600 columns)



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Examples

Part of the beneficiary table

NUMCAF	NORDALLC	RSMAVER	MTRSAVER	RSAMAJI	RSASOCL	RSAMAJI	RSAACT	(...)
181	294	0	0,00 €	0	0	0	0	(...)
181	845	0	0,00 €	0	0	0	0	(...)
181	10889	0	0,00 €	0	0	0	0	(...)
181	11496	0	0,00 €	0	0	0	0	(...)
181	320128	0	0,00 €	0	0	0	0	(...)
181	5622027	C	470,95 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	7022760	C	471,42 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	8452404	C	314,95 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	8473017	C	470,95 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	9190254	C	574,32 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	9194194	S	0,00 €	2	2	0	0	(...)
181	9892419	C	311,99 €	1	1	0	0	(...)
181	12512991	C	674,32 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	18813276	C	470,95 €	0	1	0	0	(...)
181	22854113	S	0,00 €	0	2	0	0	(...)



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Information management

- ▶ Establish “information dictionary” which updates timely
- ▶ This dictionary is the standard of the form
- ▶ And it also provides standard specifications to programming

Example:

TYPEALLBASEPAJEVERS		(PAJTYPAB)	nature : CD	format : A	longueur : 0001
TYPE ALLOCATION BASE PAJE VERSABLE					
Description : CD type d'Allocation de Base de la PAJE : type d'Allocation de Base de la Prestation d'Aide Jeune Enfant (PAJE), taux plein ou taux partiel versable pour le mois de référence.					
Elaboration : = 0; Si DOS.MOTISUSDOS = '' et ((SUG.NATGROUPEFSUS <> 'FPF', 'IND' et 'JNE') ou SUG.MOTISUSGROUPE = '') et (SUS.NATPFSUS <> 'P.J2' ou SUS.MOTISUSPF = '') alors si présence DRT.MTDROVALO <> 0 et DRT.MOISDROVALO = (mois référence) et ... DRT.NATPF = 'P.J2' alors si DRT.RESUDRO='28' alors = '2' sinon = '1' ; fin si ; fin si ; fin					
Codification :					
0	Pas d'Allocation de Base Paje				
1	Allocation de Base Paje Taux plein				



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Supplementary note

▶ Payable allocation” is the core concept of inventing variables and establishing tables

If the allocation is payable, it has to meet the following conditions:

- The beneficiary households should meet all the conditions required in calculating the amount of allocation (submit all materials)
- The amount of allocation is above 0 euro (or the minimum amount of allocation)

▶ Pay great attention to French law on “information and freedom”:

CNAF does not have beneficiary’s personal information (name, email address, telephone number, etc.)

CNAF does not have CAF individual number, instead it has CNAF file number of an unknown beneficiary

Every CAF has access to these data



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Design CAF statistical indicator

Macroscopic indicator can be checked at any time

▶ The indicator (“data in each grid of the form”) is automatically calculated whenever a new statistical database is established

▶ Provided to the staff with the application (“dashboard”) (eg: ELISA)



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Design CAF statistical indicator

Every year:

Establish several summary tables related to allocation of the 12 months

Include:

- ⇒ 80 annual standard statistical tables (“TSAR”)
- ⇒ Summary table according to cities and towns (“BCA”)
- ⇒ Summary table according to key and prioritized communities and IRIS (“BIZI”)
- ⇒ Detailed data on child reception (“IMAJE”)
- ⇒ And so on



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TSAR Case

Enfants bénéficiaires de l'allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé (AEEH), du complément et du retour au foyer

Centralisation DOM

31 décembre 2016

BE171	Familles monoparentales	Couples	Total
AEEH sans complément	4690	3367	8057
AEEH avec complément nouvelle législation			
Complément 1ère catégorie	229	229	458
Complément 2e catégorie	184	794	978
Complément 3e catégorie	65	400	465
Complément 4e catégorie	49	236	285
Complément 5e catégorie	24	67	91
Complément 6e catégorie	27	72	99
avec majoration de parent isolé			
Complément 2e catégorie	541		541
Complément 3e catégorie	260		260
Complément 4e catégorie	170	1	171
Complément 5e catégorie	39		39
Complément 6e catégorie	34		34
Total Enfants	6312	5166	11 478
Dont enfants "retour au foyer"	35	24	59



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设计家庭补助局统计指标

- ▶Part of the data would be provided to some partnerships (eg: INSEE)
- ▶Part of the data can be provided to scientific researchers under strict conditions (data security access center CASD)

