

ABS Experiences in Building Successful Partnerships

Lessons from Data Integration Partnerships for Australia

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Strategic partnerships and good engagement with stakeholders is critical to delivering ABS outcomes



Shared understanding of information

needs

Strong partnerships that deliver statistical solutions and capability Reduced duplication of effort Opportunities for innovation and improvement

Improved management and use of public information Our work is valued by our partners

HOW DO WE DO IT?

We seek to understand the current and future policy landscape. We listen to our stakeholders to understand their pressures, priorities and pain points. We invite input into our work program to ensure we remain responsive.

OUTCOME: SHARED VISION

PRINCIPLES ON THE COLLABORATE

We commit to ongoing open relationships. We care about our partners and seek to develop an environment ripe for innovation. We recognise that others play a significant role in Australia's statistical system.

OUTCOME: SHARED BENEFIT

We work together with partners on purposeful ways to inform understanding and action on complex issues and improve Australia's statistical system.

OUTCOME: SHARED SOLUTIONS







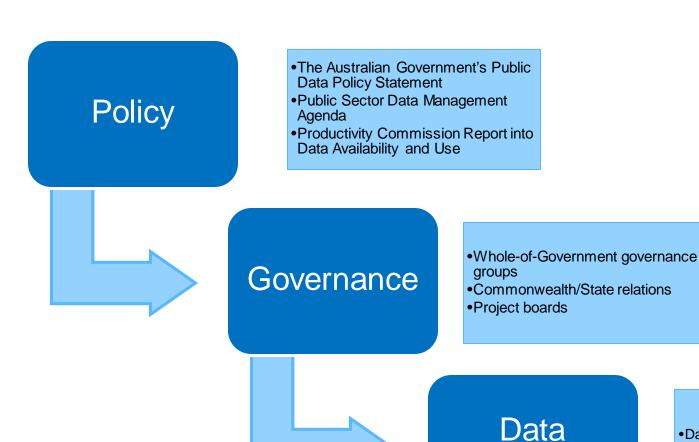








The Australian data environment is complex and dynamic



•Data Integrations Partnerships for Australia











Integration



The Australian Government is maximising the value and use of its data assets through data integration



The Data Integration Project for Australia (DIPA) is a co-ordinated Australian Public Service-wide investment to deliver improved policy outcomes









Government investment of **\$130.8 million** over three years (2017/18 - 2019/20), including \$37.7 million for the ABS as the primary Integrating Authority



Core Components:

- Build **social licence** for data sharing
- Build analytic capability and establish a hub and spoke model for data
- analysis

Develop enduring data assets to facilitate research into our communities, families, environment, economy, and industries



Creating value for all sectors of the community



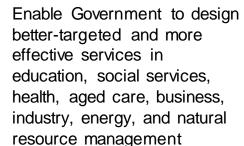


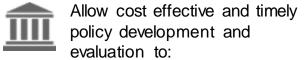






The DIPA will:





- Improve outcomes
- Reduce costs
- Boost productivity



Data Integration Partnership for Australia











The DIPA model relies on many strategic partners

DIPA outcomes are delivered through a 'hub and spoke' model for data analytics

Agencies provide data for linking

Social Services, Health, Education, Finance, ATO, and other government agencies will provide data for linking and integration.

Accredited Integrating
Authorities
(ABS, AIHW)

Enduring integrated longitudinal data assets – housed in a secure environment, using privacy preserving linking methods and best practice statistics to link social policy and business data.





Assurance and advice

Data Analytics Units and trusted users have secure access to

de-identified linked data.

Their research strategy and policy priorities inform integration and linkage activities.

Social, Health, & Welfare Network

Energy and Natural Resources Analysis Network

CENTRAL ANALYTICS CAPABILITY Economic Data and Analysis Network



Government Business Analytics











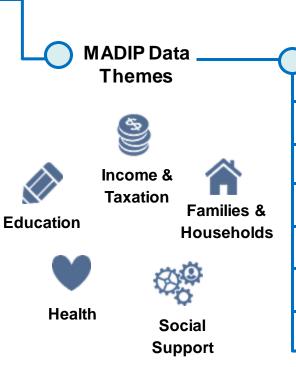




MADIP is a cross-Government data partnerships delivering improved social policy outcomes for Australia



The Multi-Agency Data Integration Project (MADIP) links nationally important datasets about people to maximise the value of existing public data for policy analysis, research, and statistical purposes



MADIP Partners

- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Australian Taxation Office
- Department of Health
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Social Services
 - Department of Education and Training

MADIP Uses-

- Answer policy questions
- Program evaluation
- Empirical research on socio-economic issues
- No identification of individuals

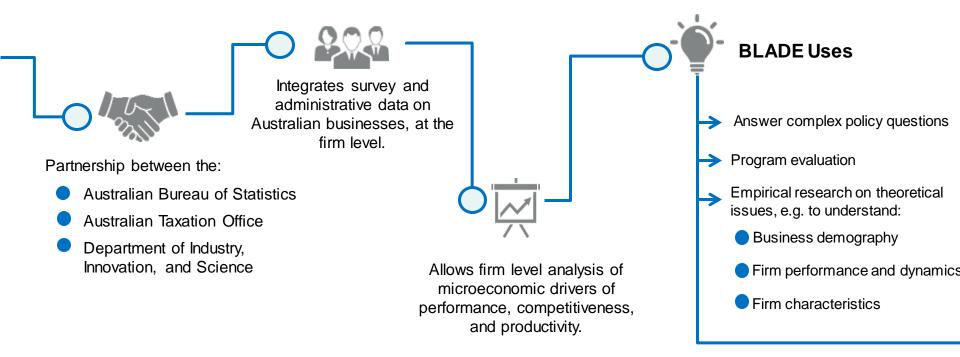


BLADE is an example of a co-creation partnership producing big results



Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment (BLADE) is an enduring statistical asset containing detailed information on the characteristics and finances of Australian businesses







MADIP and BLADE – two different types of projects and partnership models



MADIP

Six partners

Formed by official intergovernmental agreement after long negotiations

Governed by MADIP board, legal framework and many other guiding documents

Evaluation stage – access to partners and trials of academic access

BLADE

Three partners

Formed by informal, agency to agency collaboration building on existing agreements

Largely governed on an "project by project basis"

Rapid growth in use with many research projects published













Partnerships are critical to the success of data integration projects, but also present challenges



Key challenges include:

Partners have diverse motivations, differing priorities, and varying levels of commitment and understanding

Partners are operating under their own constraints (such as legislative, technical, financial and cultural)

Working with different levels of government

Data sharing can be difficult

Social licence

Progress can be slow









