Obstacles and Enablers of Data Sharing

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Analysis of different aspects of data sharing

- Obstacles, Enablers, Resources/Tools, Benefits

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ASPECTS</th>
<th>OBSTACLES</th>
<th>ENABLERS</th>
<th>RESOURCES/TOOLS</th>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Legal infrastructure</td>
<td>Legal framework does not allow exchange of individual data for statistical purposes</td>
<td>Appropriate infrastructure to exchange information, e.g. up-to-date legislation, clearly defined producers of official statistics and/or data sharing agreements in place</td>
<td>UNECE guidance on modernising statistical legislation</td>
<td>Greater reuse of existing information for statistical purposes</td>
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<td>Too narrow interpretation of current legislation</td>
<td>Good understanding and correct interpretation of the law that enables data sharing for statistical purposes</td>
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<td>Up-to-date legal frameworks and procedures to ensure statistical confidentiality</td>
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<td>No access to data held by other authorities or private parties</td>
<td>Strong mandate to access any data needed for statistical purposes, including administrative and private data existing in society</td>
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<td>Better policy and business decisions as governments, businesses and citizens will have access to improved statistics</td>
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<td>Too limiting confidentiality regulations</td>
<td>Up-to-date confidentiality rules, instructions and practices</td>
<td>Guide to building confidentiality and data suppression rules (to be developed drawing on and updating existing guidelines)</td>
<td>Availability of key economic aggregates that are more consistent internationally</td>
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<td>Data sharing for statistics is a new practice for which there is no established procedure</td>
<td>Correct interpretation of current legislation may enable data exchange for statistical purposes without changes in legislation</td>
<td>Instructions for international data exchange (Chapter X of this Guidance)</td>
<td>Reduced burden on respondents</td>
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<td>Agreed procedures for data exchange</td>
<td>Platform with international agreements on data exchange for statistical purposes (to be established by an international organisation)</td>
<td>More uniform principles, processes and tools for statistical disclosure control and data exchange internationally</td>
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<td>Concerns about the use of exchanged data, and their confidentiality protection</td>
<td>Signed MoU between agencies allowing use of data exclusively for statistical purposes</td>
<td>Generic MoU (Chapter X of this Guidance)</td>
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<td>High professional independence of entities belonging to the national statistical system</td>
<td>UNSD handbook on statistical organisation (forthcoming)</td>
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<td>Procedures/rules/agreements in case of breach of confidentiality by parties</td>
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<td>Resources</td>
<td>Initial investment costs and time needed to start data sharing (setting up)</td>
<td>Dedicated resources for data exchange, analysis and reconciliation</td>
<td>Financial support to countries for establishing the necessary infrastructure (e.g. Eurostat’s LCU grant)</td>
<td>Greater efficiency and cost savings in data collection through more efficient data processing in the production system</td>
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<td>Coordination and carrying out regular data</td>
<td>Dedicated constant resources for data exchange</td>
<td>Chapter X of this Guidance on Large Case</td>
<td>Higher efficiency in data editing and quality</td>
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# 8 aspects of data sharing

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<th>Legal infrastructure</th>
<th>Data linking</th>
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<td>Resources</td>
<td>Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge, skills and methods</td>
<td>Technical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Globalisation and MNEs</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
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Examples of recognized obstacles and how to overcome these
Legal infrastructure

- **Obstacle:** Too narrow interpretation of current legislation

- **Enabler:** Good understanding and correct interpretation how the law treats data sharing for statistical purposes

- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Review current national legal and statistical frameworks
  - UNECE guidance on modernising statistical legislation

- **Benefits:**
  - Better data sources on MNEs
  - Greater reuse of existing information for statistical purposes
Resources

- **Obstacle:** Coordination and carrying out regular data sharing require human resources

- **Enabler:** Dedicated permanent resources for data exchange, analysis and reconciliation

- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Guidance on Large Case Units
  - Data governance processes within the organisation

- **Benefits:** Higher efficiency in data editing and quality assurance given greater access to a more diverse set of information
Knowledge, skills and methods

- **Obstacle**: Lack of necessary knowledge to reconcile MNE data

- **Enabler**: New methodologies and guidance for data understanding, linking and reconciliation

- **Resources/Tools**: Training courses and study visits

- **Benefits**: Better skills and competences to analyse and use data to produce high-quality statistics
Globalisation and MNEs

- **Obstacle:** Difficulties to capture MNEs' activities correctly in national statistics

- **Enabler:** Better understanding of MNEs through profiling and international data exchange, analysis and reconciliation

- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Guidance on critical data items
  - Discussion of difficult cases in the network of experts on MNEs

- **Benefits:**
  - Proper capturing of the impact of globalisation in macro-economic statistics
  - Decreased asymmetries of cross-border statistics
Data linking

- **Obstacle:** No common identifiers nationally or internationally

- **Enabler:** Wide use of common and unique identifiers nationally and internationally

- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Common identifier: GLEIF example
  - Experience from the MNE profiling
  - Global group register

- **Benefits:** Improved consistency of statistics nationally and internationally
Process

- **Obstacle:** Unwillingness to increase dependency from external data

- **Enabler:** Agile strategies for using multiple data sources

- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Regular and timely data exchange schedule covering critical domains
  - Described secondary production process

- **Benefits:** Improved consistency of MNE data feeding into key economic statistics
Technical

- **Obstacle:** Insecure environments for data exchange
- **Enabler:** Secure technology for data exchange
- **Resources/Tools:**
  - Examples from other administration: Tax authority data sharing on MNEs via a Common Communication Network (CCN)
- **Benefits:** Readiness to exchange confidential data securely and efficiently
Cultural

- **Obstacle**: Lack of trust between counterparts in data exchange

- **Enabler**: Knowledge on statistical legislation and statistical frameworks of counterpart countries

- **Resources/Tools**: List or accredited organisations with sufficient legal framework in place for the full protection of confidential data. Case study: A circle of trust in Nordic countries

- **Benefits**: Creation of a more agile and responsive statistical system
Thank you for listening!

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