STATISTIK AUSTRIA
Die Informationsmanager

PERSPEKTIVEN FÜR UMWELT & GESELLSCHAFT umweltbundesamt

Towards a sound data basis for Environment Statistics

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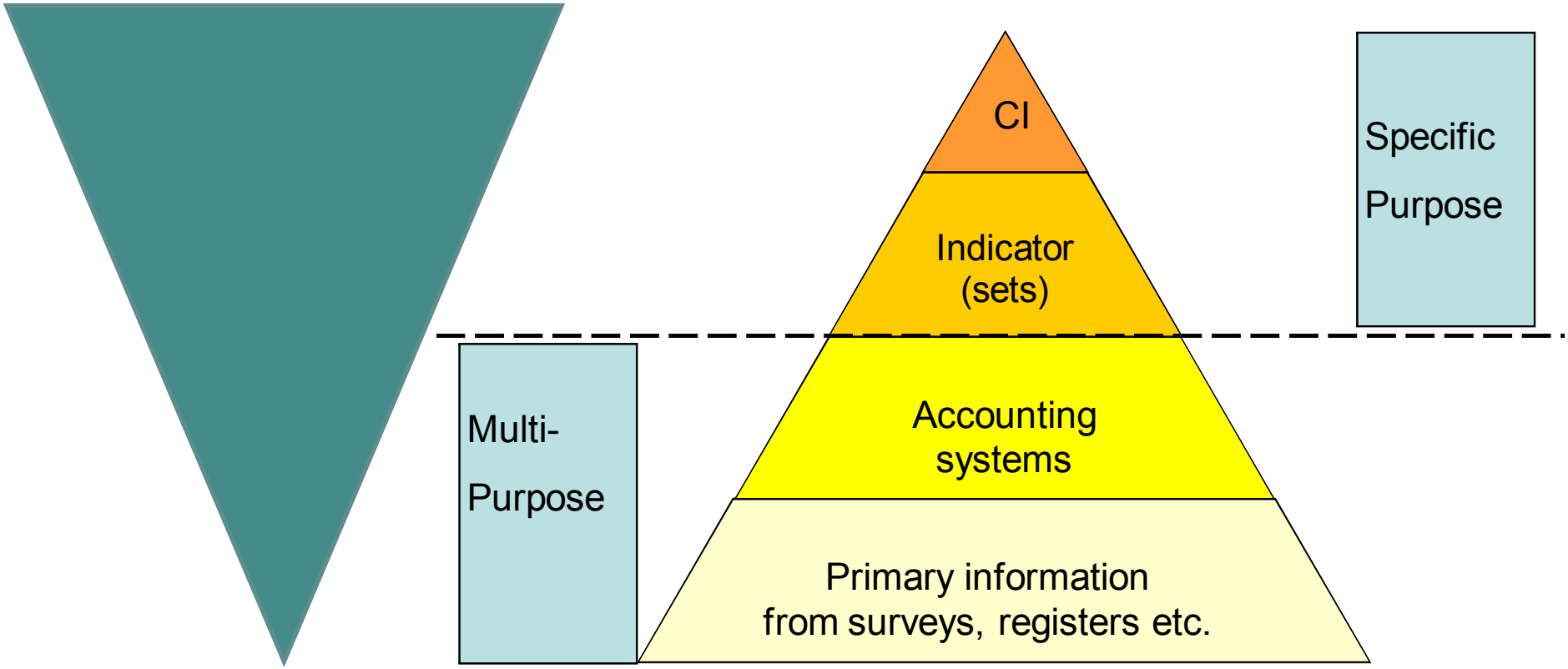
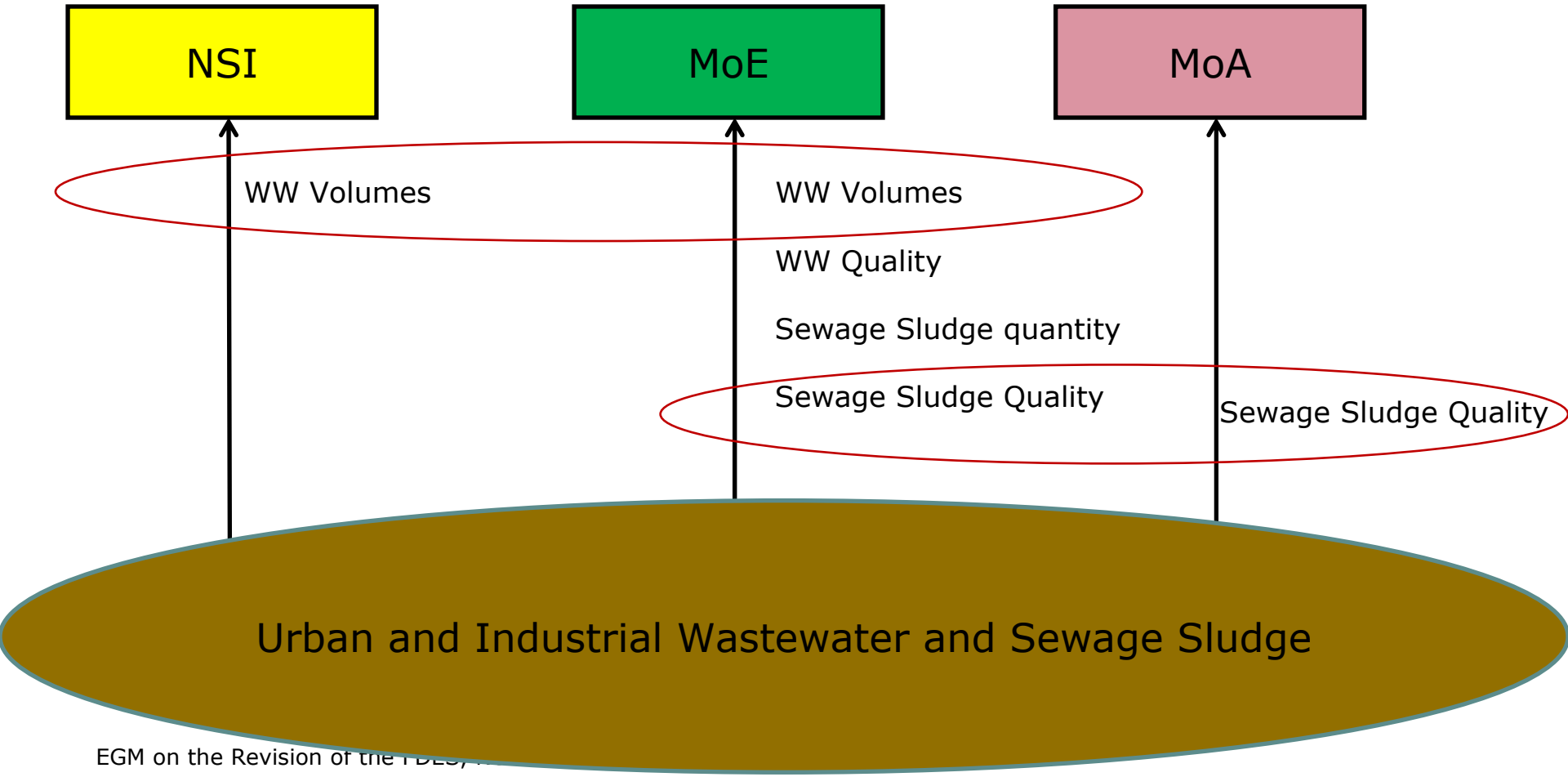
Pyramid(s) of Information



Audience „Pyramid" **Information Pyramid (source EUROSTAT)**

Overlaps and Duplications of Data Flows (Example)



Groups of Data Producers / Reasons for Data Production

Data Producer / Reason	Official Statistics	Enforcement of Law	Policy Support	Lobbying	Financial Benefit
NSI	X		X		(X)
Administration	(X)	X	X		(X)
Research	(X)		(X)	(X)	(X)
Interest Groups				X	X
Private Companies				X	X

Proposed Criteria for Data Providers

- Representativeness
- Structured data collection which is repeated
- Sound statistical principles (or similar)

Data Sharing / Duplication of Data Flows

- Same kind of data produced, but different…
  - … context
  - … coverage
  - … definitions / classifications
  - … accuracy
  - ….

Data Sharing / Duplication of Data Flows

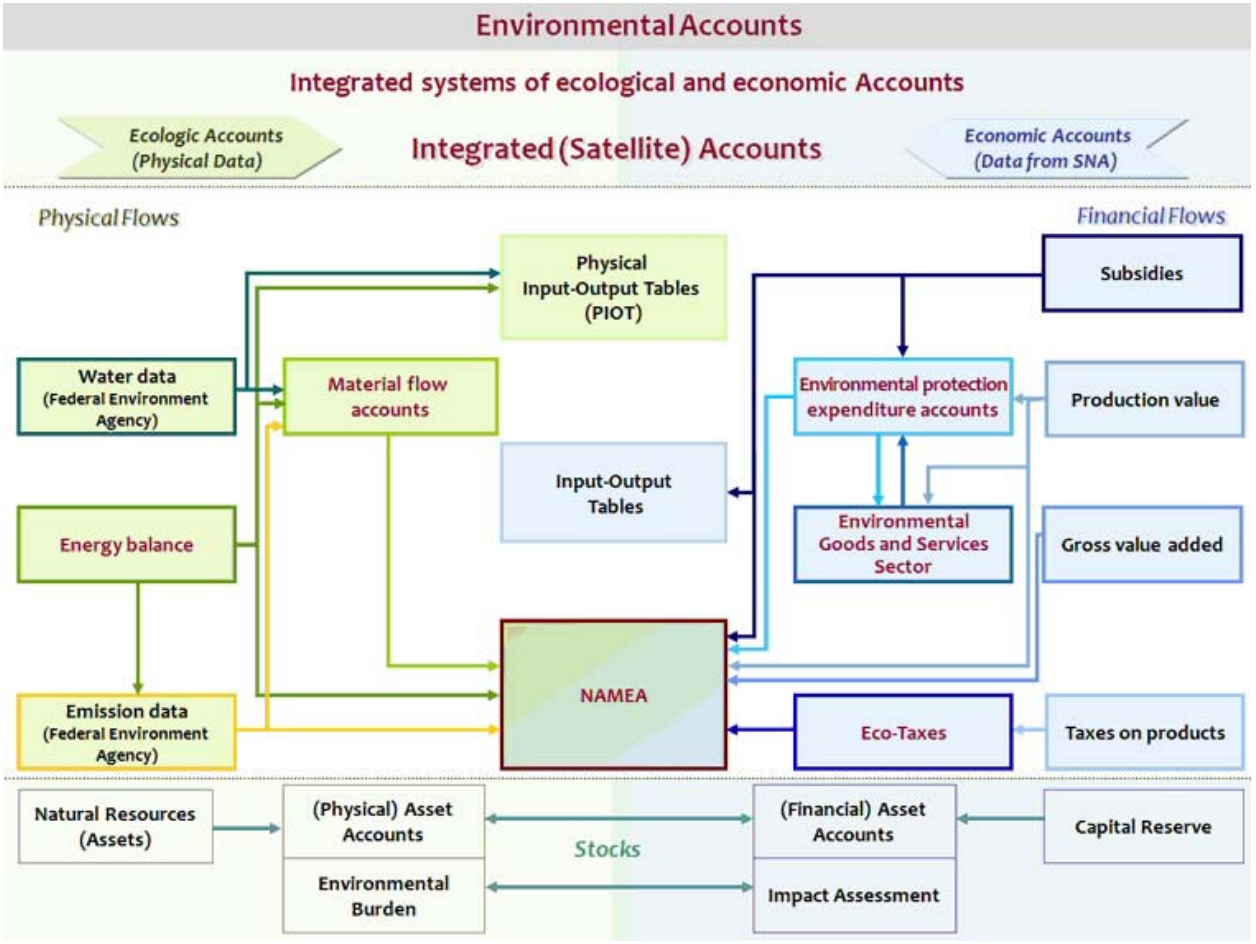
- Contradictory results? Data not complementary?
  - Sewage sludge quantitities generated: MoE (Water Dept.)
  - Sewage slugde quantities used in agriculture: MoA
  - Sewage sludge treatment and disposal: MoE (Waste Dept.)

- Legal Framework (LF) for data sharing exists, but still problems?
  - LF to weak for particular data flow
  - Who covers financially the additional efforts?
  - Unclear situation related to data protection
  - Data flow from administration to NSI works, but not the other way around (for non-aggregated data)

Possible Solution: National Data Collection Strategy

- NSIs are key stakeholders, next to public administration (+ some research instituts)
- High-level agreements and inter-institutional steering is needed
- Legal Framework to be developed or modified
- Common framework needed (consistent with other frameworks)
- Build upon eGov-Strategy (if existing in the country)
- Common guiding rules
- Technical agreements concerning primary data:
  - Temporal and spatial disaggregation
  - Reporting units
  - Statistical classifications can be applied
  - Common reference data sets are used
  - Data can be linked with data from other institutions (use of common keys etc.)

Example Austrian NAMEA



Data sources:

- Statistics Austria
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
- Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth
- Austrian Environment Agency

Conclusion

Environment Statistics is multidisciplinary:

- Data producers for each topic have to be clearly identified
- Data collection strategy to be developed and implemented. Goal: multiple use of data
- High-level agreements / legal framework important
- Existing eGov-Strategy could provide the strategic / organisational frame
- Existing data collections may be needed to be modified to fit statistical criteria (quality, classifications, statistical units,…)

- Common framework or clear understanding of the links between the different frameworks needed

Thank you for your attention!

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