

# Approaches/elements to data sharing

### At formal level:

- Legal basis
- Formal agreement or Memorandum of Understanding
- Exchange of letters
- Coordination committees

➤ Does not always lead to action/implementation



# At practical level:

- Practical template, e.g. in Excel
- Detailed questionnaire
- Electronic exchange

➤ Needs to be structured/regulated





# Flexible approach

- Elements which may influence what level of formality is needed:
  - Is a Statistics Act in place?
  - And is it accepted/acted upon?
  - Are data currently being shared?
  - Will aggregate or also micro-data be shared?



# Scope of agreement



Which level of data?

Sharing of aggregate or micro level data?



Other data exchange as well?



Amount of data shared?



Is a feedback or quality assurance mechanism needed?

# Level of data sharing

# Aggregate data

### Microdata



Already processed by data owner – work already done



Difficult for recipient to do further work (disaggregation)



Difficult for recipient to assess quality of data



Ideally cleaned, but allows for further processing



Recipient can structure data according to own requirements



Possible to assess quality



Requires confidentiality agreements



# Need for a feedback mechanism?

# One way sharing



Most common as most NSOs interpret confidentiality rules as not being able to share back



Sufficient for aggregated data

## Feedback mechanism

- Gives value back to data owner
- Providing feedback on data received from owner should be ok as long as assessment is based only on provided data or in combination with other data to which the owner also has access
- Very helpful for microdata
- Trust and understanding between agencies needed

# Quality assurance and assessment





Fundamental
Principles of Official
Statistics



National Quality
Assurance
Frameworks (link)

Establish processes where quality is assessed at every stage

Establish feedback mechanisms

Consider external control – peer reviews or similar

Collaboration across
agencies – can consider
giving NSO a quality
assessment role – giving
all data a quality stamp
before publishing

# Elements of a data sharing agreement

**Parties** 

Purpose

Duration

Obligations/responsibilities of the parties

Responsible parties/focal points

Data and metadata

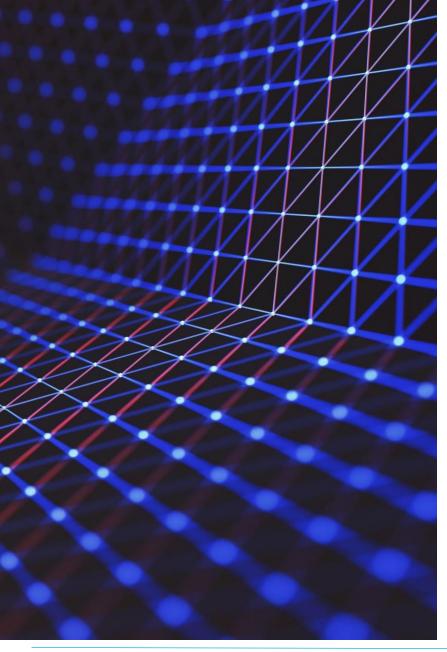
Annex: Description/metadata, periodicity, format, means of transmission

Legal basis

Confidentiality

**Amendments** 





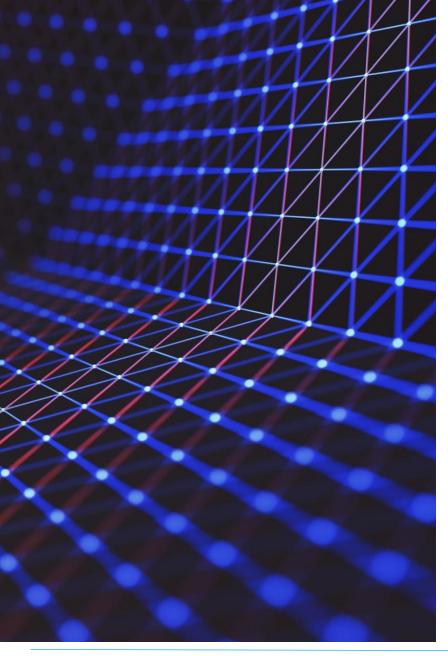
## Data and metadata

### Metadata

- All data should be provided with detailed metadata
- Particular emphasis should be placed on the completeness of metadata, allowing for the correct interpretation of the data.

### Periodicity

• Continuity; specify when and how often new data should be shared. For example, data sharing could occur annually, bi-annually, monthly, on an ad-hoc basis, etc.



# Data and metadata



### **Format**

The format in which the data and metadata are to be transmitted.

A standard electronic format for data transmission, such as Excel, CSV, SDMX, is preferred, as it greatly facilitates automation.



### **Transmission means**

The means by which data will travel from one entity of the NSS to another.





# Involvement

To ensure that all aspects are included the following persons/roles should be involved:

**Subject matter specialists**: To specify needs and data availability

**Legal experts:** To ensure that the agreement is in line with other legal materials

**Agency top management:** To adopt and sign agreement



# Piloting the agreement

Once the data sharing agreement is developed and agreed

it should be piloted over a period of several months to evaluate effectiveness and make any necessary adjustments

the template or electronic exchange tools, unless already well established, should also be given sufficient time to be tested before officially put in use

the pilot should culminate in a stock-taking meeting and discussion which will inform subsequent implementation of the arrangements

