DATA GOVERNANCE

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Overview

- What is data governance?

- OECD Examples

- Legislation

- Data sharing

What is data governance?

the rules or framework that support an effective statistics system

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

- **Principle 1.** Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

- **Principle 2.** To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

- **Principle 3.** To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

- **Principle 4.** The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Duncan Millard, 2019

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

- **Principle 5.** Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

- **Principle 6.** Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

- **Principle 7.** The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

- **Principle 8.** Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

- **Principle 9.** The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

- **Principle 10.** Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

73rd UN plenary meeting
29 January 2014

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics - in brief

Key elements for statistical governance

➢Statistics inform business and investors

➢Made available on regular basis

➢Impartial

➢Trusted

➢Methodologies chosen by statisticians and published

➢Statisticians role to protect confidential data

- United Nations: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
  - http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/hb/E-fundamental%20principles_A4-WEB.pdf
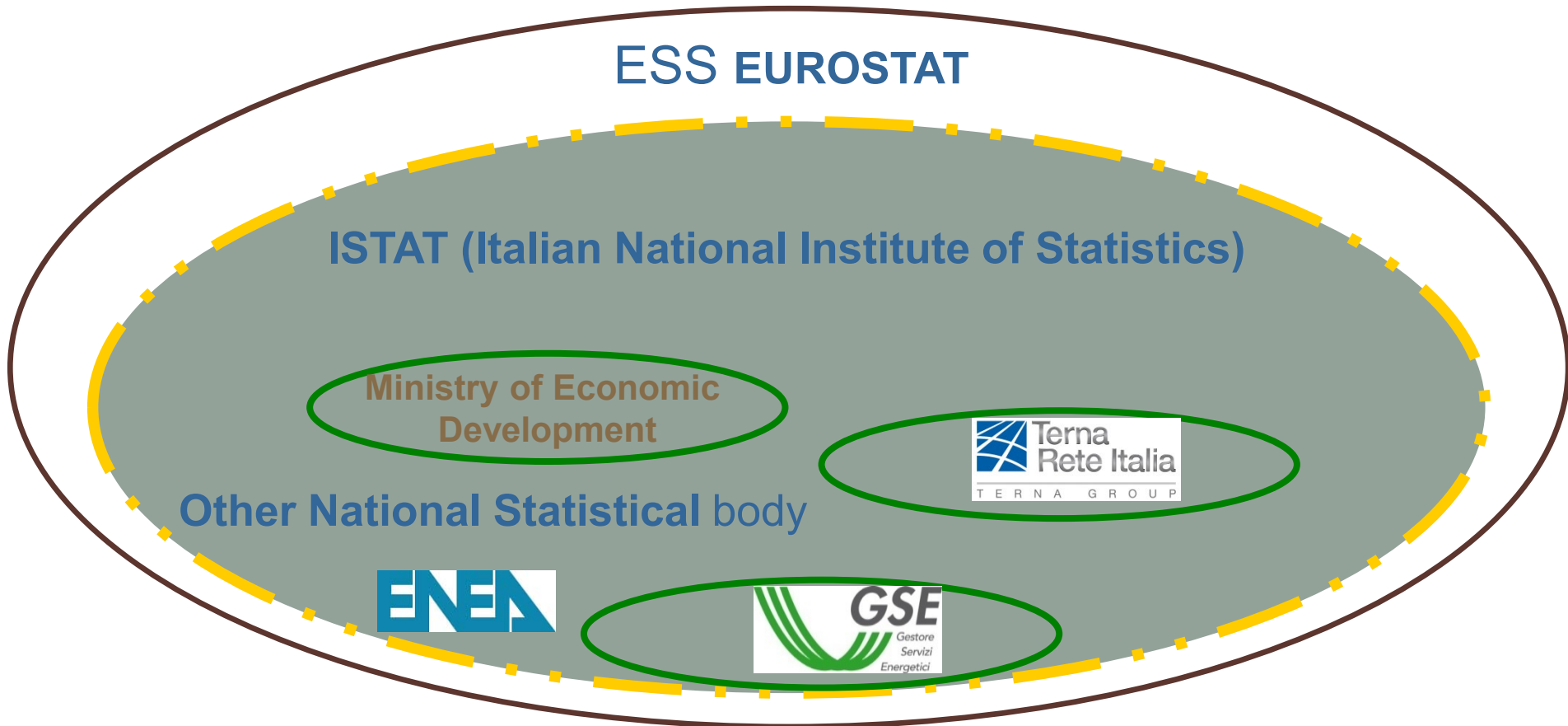
- European Statistics Code of Practice
  - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5921861/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF/5fa1ebc6-90bb-43fa-888f-dde032471e15

Results – Good (energy) data?

- ✓ Relevant
- ✓ Reliable
- ✓ Timely
- ✓ Consistent
- ✓ Cost efficient
- ✓ Comparable over time
- ✓ Comparable between countries, provinces, cities… according to needs
- ✓ Used

DATA GOVERNANCE - OECD EXAMPLES

The Italian Legal framework

ESS **EUROSTAT**

ISTAT (Italian National Institute of Statistics)

Ministry of Economic Development

Terna
Rete Italia
T E R N A   G R O U P

Other National Statistical body

ENEA

GSE
Gestore
Servizi
Energetici

The Legislative Decree n. 322/1989 set up the National Statistics System (SISTAN). The SISTAN is the network connecting state-owned institutions and companies and private companies under the leadership of ISTAT, the Italian National Institute of Statistics.

The Italian code

Italy adopted the **Italian Code of Official Statistics** in 2010

Principle 1: Professional Independence

Principle 2: Mandate for Data Collection

Principle 3: Adequacy of Resources

Principle 4: Quality Commitment

Principle 5: Statistical Confidentiality

The privacy of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes are absolutely guaranteed.

Principle 6: Impartiality and Objectivity

Official data collection in Italy

- Are mandatory,

- Are approved each year by the Government and accurately indicated in a Governmental Decree

- For the electricity, oil, coal and gas sector, there's an obligation to answer by Presidential Decree

- Strict rules to guarantee confidentiality are established both by the 322/1989 Decree and by the law 165/2003 on the protection of the privacy

- A repeated failure, to supply data …………. shall be subject to an administrative penalty fixed between EUR 2 000 and EUR 5 000 for each failure, incomplete or late transmission.

The French legal framework: two types of data collection

- *Official statistical surveys (loi de 1951 which is the law on requirements, coordination and confidentiality of statistics)*

  ✓ List published in the Official Journal of the French Republic
  ✓ Accuracy and methodology approved by the National Council for statistical information which guarantees that surveys respect the European Statistics Code of Practice
  ✓ Can be mandatory
  ✓ Regarding energy, this allows the French to collect several surveys.

- *Administrative data collection*

  ✓ Based on other legal acts (monitoring of importers, producers, distributors)
  ✓ Data made available to the statistical system thanks to:
    ✓ article 7bis of the 1951 law about statistics: general article on how administrative data should be transferred to establish statistics.
    ✓ Or texts within the Energy Code – the code that guides all activities linked to energy also provides for statisticians.

The UK statistical system

Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007

Its main features are:

- Created UK Statistics Authority
- Created the statutory posts of National Statistician and Head of Assessment
- Required a Code of Practice
- Removed ministerial control of ONS

The UK code of practice

❑Principle 1: Meeting user needs

❑Principle 2: Impartiality and objectivity

❑Principle 3: Integrity

❑Principle 4: Sound methods and assured quality

❑Principle 5: Confidentiality

❑Principle 6: Proportionate burden

❑Principle 7: Resources

❑Principle 8: Frankness and accessibility

http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html

LEGISLATION

Legislation

➤ Legislation to collect data (ie the mandate) can come in either an energy law (specific) or statistics law (more general)

➤ Needs to say what data needed and why

➤ Needs to be flexible to cover future needs

➤ Needs to be meaningful – so discussed with industry

➤ Needs to address quality not just the delivery of data

➤ Has to be taken seriously – penalties

➤ Legislation is ideal, but cooperation can pay dividends

➤ Make industry understand they need to be the users of data – not just the providers

SHARING DATA

Sharing data within Government

➢ Government often seen as one entity (people/business not interested in departments)

➢ Some data (eg tax, health, etc) needs enhanced protection

➢ A lot of data at aggregate (and case) level can be shared

  ➢ Eg if a transport departments knows number of cars on the road, sharing with energy helps develop efficiency indicators fuel used/car

➢ Efficiency – collect once use often

➢ Generates complete picture

➢ Reduces burden on business

➢ Can be a difference between sharing across Government and publication – publication at a higher level can be later

➢ Will often need MoU between departments

NEED: A UK example of sharing data to make informed policy

National Energy Efficiency Data Framework (NEED)

A UK project to provide a better understanding of energy use and energy efficiency in domestic and non-domestic buildings in Great Britain.

NEED matches gas and electricity consumption data at meter level with information on energy efficiency measures installed in homes. It also includes data about property attributes and household characteristics.
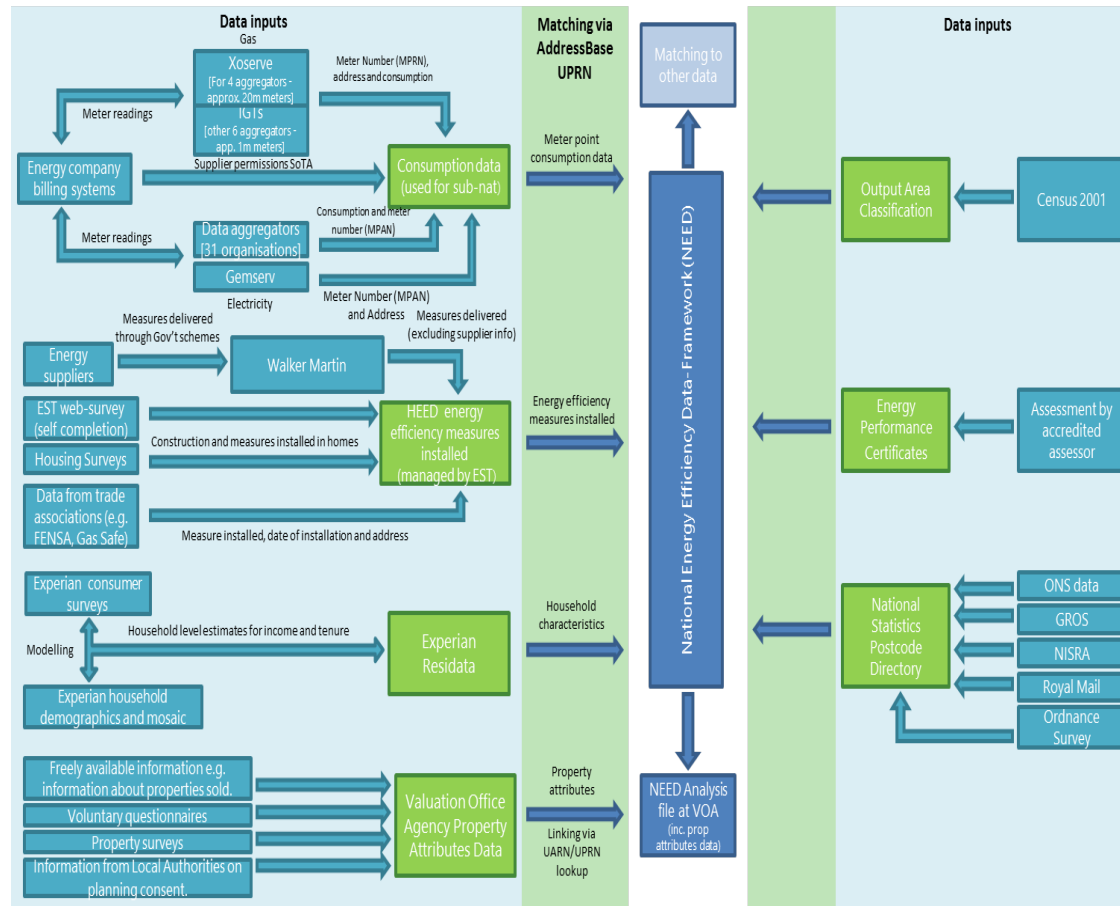
An example of data sharing

National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework

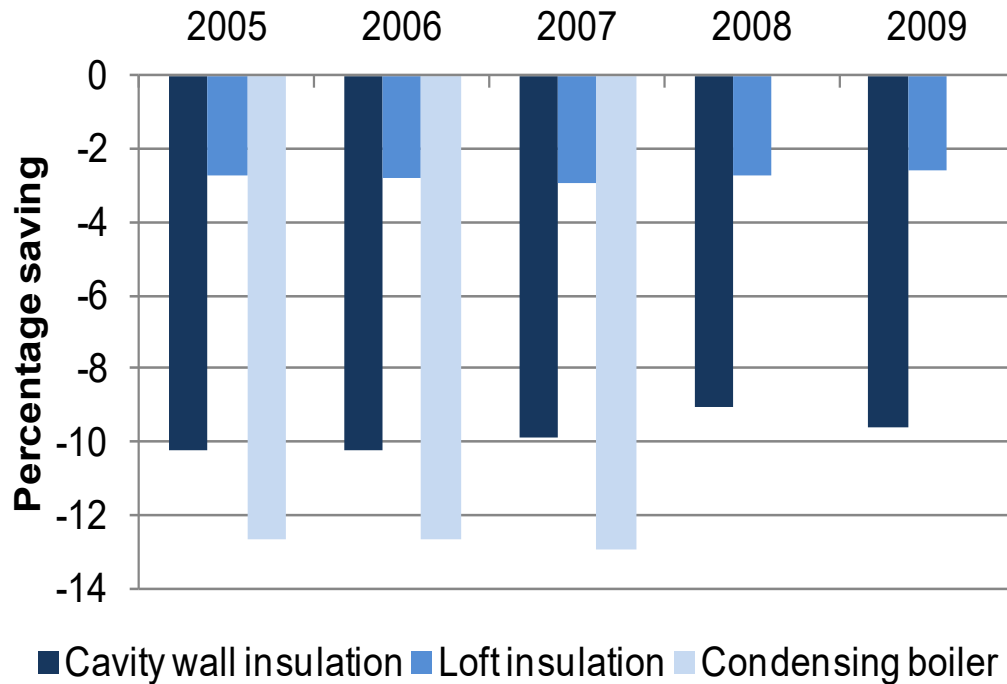Summary of analysis using the National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework

November 2012

Report available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-energy-efficiency-data-framework-need-report-summary-of-analysis-2018

Data matching to understand Impact of energy efficiency measures

- CWI – median gas savings ranging from 9.0 to 10.2 per cent
- Loft – median gas savings between 2.6 and 2.9 per cent
- Condensing boiler – median gas savings ranging from 12.6 to 12.9 per cent

- NEED allowed consumers to know the benefits of policies and so create the correct environment to create and promote them

A final thought….

"Data systems that are good are focused, they collect only the data needed, they maximize the use of that data so that it's collected once and used often."

Duncan Millard, International Energy Agency

- From "Rethinking Canada's Energy Information System: Collaborative Models in a Data-Driven Economy" a Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, Canada

http://www.ourcommons.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/RNNR/report-10

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Summary

- Good data governance is essential to create a process to deliver high quality and trusted statistics as needed for energy balances and all energy statistics

- Key elements
  - Independent results using best/cost effective methodology
  - Appropriate legal framework
  - Comprehensive and timely
  - Regular published statistics, ideally pre-announced
  - Clearly presented – graphically and written
  - Collect once use often
  - Data access and use including across multiple organisations
  - Communication with data providers and users
  - Confidentiality maintained

Thank you for listening – Any Questions

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