

G20

DATA GAPS INITIATIVE 3

Recommendation 13: Access to Private and Administrative Data

Progress and Next steps

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Outline

Targets of Recommendation 13

- Progress since the concept note, progress on tools, and timeline

Global inventory of data access initiatives

- Survey, results, and selected initiatives

Taxonomy and template for accessing private and administrative data

- Taxonomy and the Knowledge Sharing Platform

Next steps



TARGETS OF THE RECOMMENDATION 13

Progress made since the Concept Note



Background information, building on existing work.



Targets: developing tools for accessing administrative and private sector data to address data gaps for official statistics and assessment of economic policies.



Four tools under development:

1. Inventory of Data Access Initiatives
2. Taxonomy for Private Sector and Administrative Data
3. Template for Data Access Agreements
4. Knowledge Sharing Platform with Resources for Data Access

Progress on tools

COMPLETED



Inventory started with stocktaking of initiatives, across international and national organizations, to establish an inventory of initiatives and tools, by sharing member experiences and learning.

- ✓ Survey conducted in November 2023
- ✓ Presentation of selected initiatives to the G20



Develop a **taxonomy** of private sector and administrative data sources, based on best practice experience and successful agreements.

- ✓ Report shared with the Task Team in April 2024

IN PROGRESS



Propose a **framework (template) of data partnerships** at national and international level drawing from the best experience of existing initiatives for accessing private and administrative data.



Develop a **knowledge sharing platform (online tool)** where relevant documents, initiatives, and resources for negotiation with the private companies and public sector agencies are collected and recorded.



GLOBAL INVENTORY OF DATA ACCESS INITIATIVES

Survey of Data Access Initiatives to Kick off the Work

- **A survey** with 30 questions on experience in accessing private sector and administrative data was sent to the Task Team members (October 31– November 27, 2023).
- **18 responses** received:
 - 8 central banks: Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, People's Republic of China—Hong Kong, Russia, Spain, and Türkiye.
 - 7 national statistics offices: Australia, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and United States.
 - 3 international organizations: BIS, ILO, IMF

Survey revealed common challenges and diversity of applications

- Each agreement is unique and tailored to the business case, but there are common characteristics and concerns.
- Tax records are the most frequently accessed type of administrative data.
- Business data were accessed by 4 out of 5 organizations that responded, whereas location and tracking data are the least common.
- Having a clear legal framework that enables or mandates data sharing between public organizations is essential.
- Closing data gaps is the most common reason to establish partnerships to access private sector and administrative data, with the aim to establish a continuous collaboration.
- Quality of data received varies, and different organizations have different ways to overcome this.

Data access agreements are not always publicized externally



Some organizations **do not** publicize information about partnerships externally, as they use data for research/internal purposes only.



Some organizations share information about their collaborations **with other government bodies**, when relevant for business purposes.



Some organizations are **transparent** about their collaborations – following privacy assessments.



Some organizations that publicized collaborations, **reported positive reception of improved statistics** by the public, other government bodies and the media.



Workshop on “Access to Private and Administrative Data”

- Organized on January 16, 2024.
- **Presentations** from private companies (LinkedIn), international and regional organizations (ESA, AfDB), statistics agencies (INSEE) and central banks (France, Indonesia, and Turkiye), and other agencies (Singapore).
- Access to private sector and administrative data relevant for better policymaking but remains **challenging**.
- **Institutional diversity** requires tailored solutions.
- **Interagency collaboration** is key.

Task Team also Reviewed Best Practices and Ongoing Initiatives for Public-Private Data Partnerships Across Four Meetings



From academia:

Models for data partnerships between the private and public sector

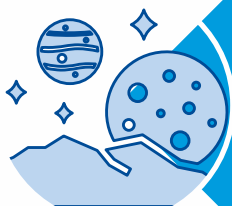
Stefaan Verhulst (GovLab)



Collaboration with the private sector:

Accessing mobile phone data in Indonesia –
Statistics Indonesia and Statistics Netherlands

Data for Good Alliance -- **Statistics Centre of Abu Dhabi**



Data spaces:

European Data Strategy: common European data spaces and official statistics -- **Eurostat**

Trustworthy and interoperable data spaces --
Federal Chancellery of Switzerland

Opportunities from different data access models:

- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Confidentiality
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Purpose-driven (re)use
- ✓ Statistical independence and cross-system compatibility



TAXONOMY AND TEMPLATE TO SUPPORT ACCESS TO PRIVATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Motivation for the taxonomy and template



Motivation and link to the concept note:

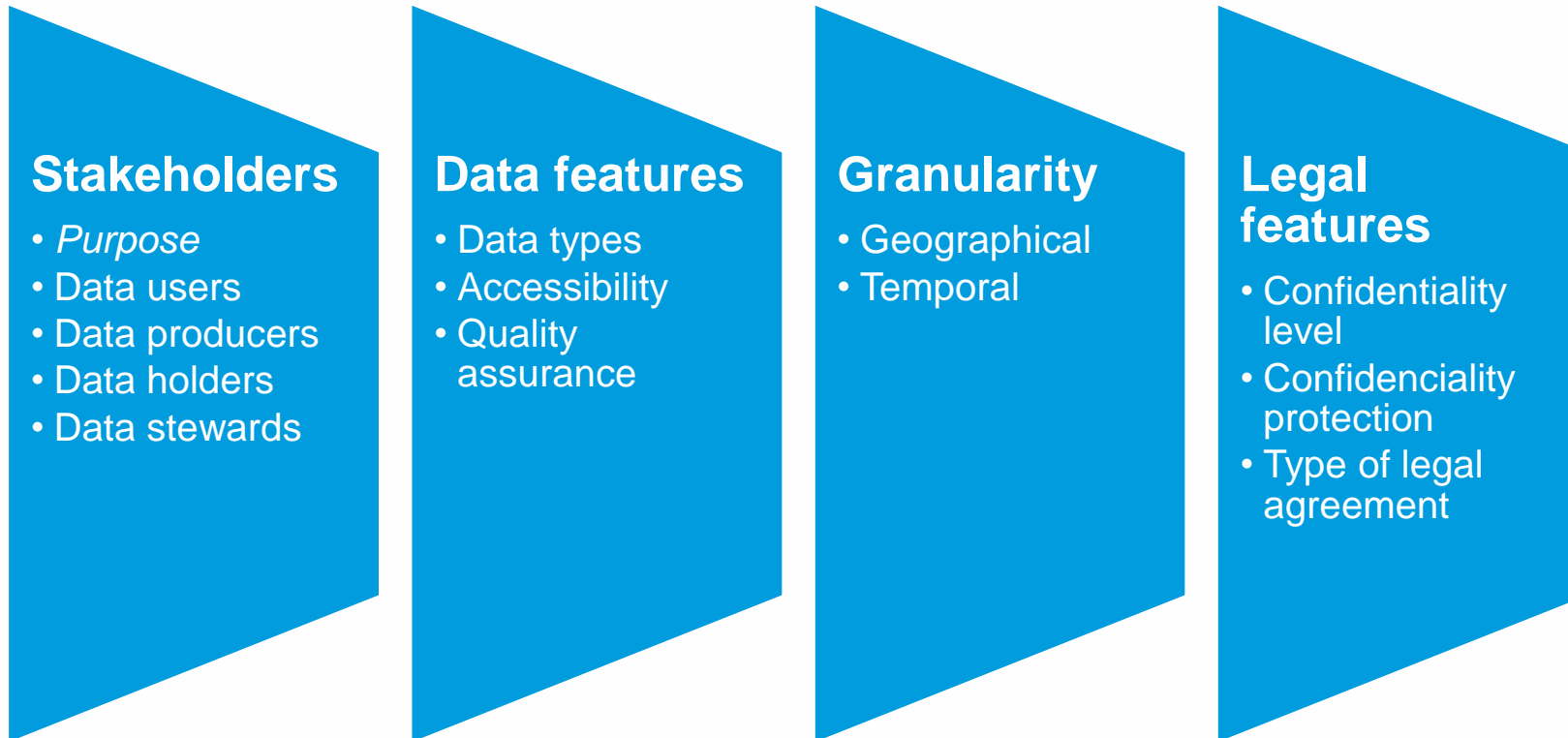
- Aim: **Increasing access** to private and administrative data to produce official statistics and assess and design economic policies.
- Objective: development of "a **taxonomy** of the characteristics of private data sources and intermediate outputs of potential interest to help **define data models able to facilitate access** and sharing, taking into account the legal specificities of jurisdictions and the features of the underlying data."
- Tool: This **taxonomy and template** will serve as a **starting point** for statistical agencies to develop data access agreements with public and private sector partners.



Background and sources:

- Task team survey
- Builds on earlier work on data sharing by other organizations (Bank of Italy, Eurostat, UNECE, BIS, ABS, etc.)
- Presentations showcasing diversity of experience

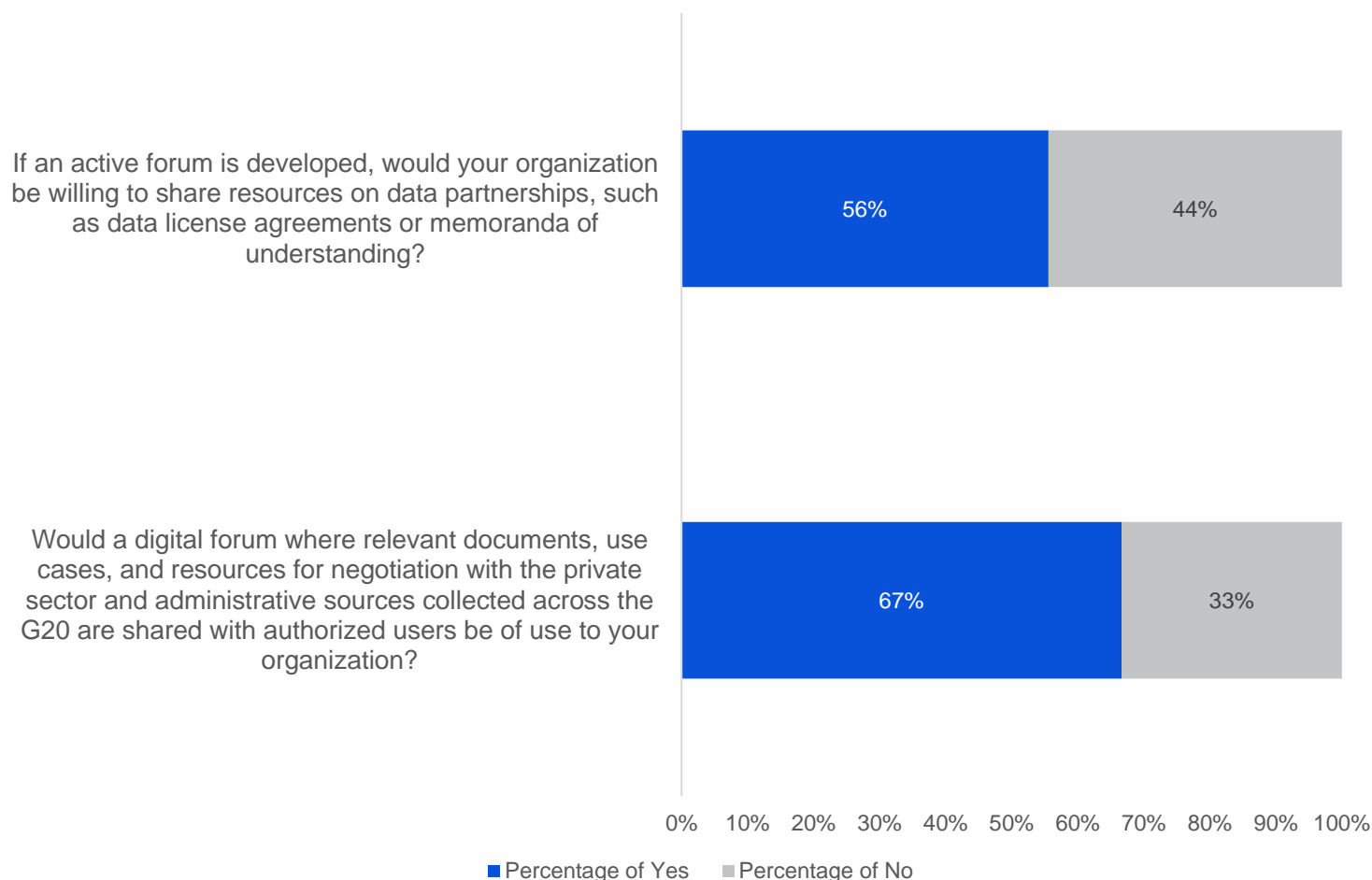
Dimensions of taxonomy: flexible guidance based on best practices





NEXT STEPS

Most survey respondents are willing to share their learning and contribute to an online forum of knowledge exchange

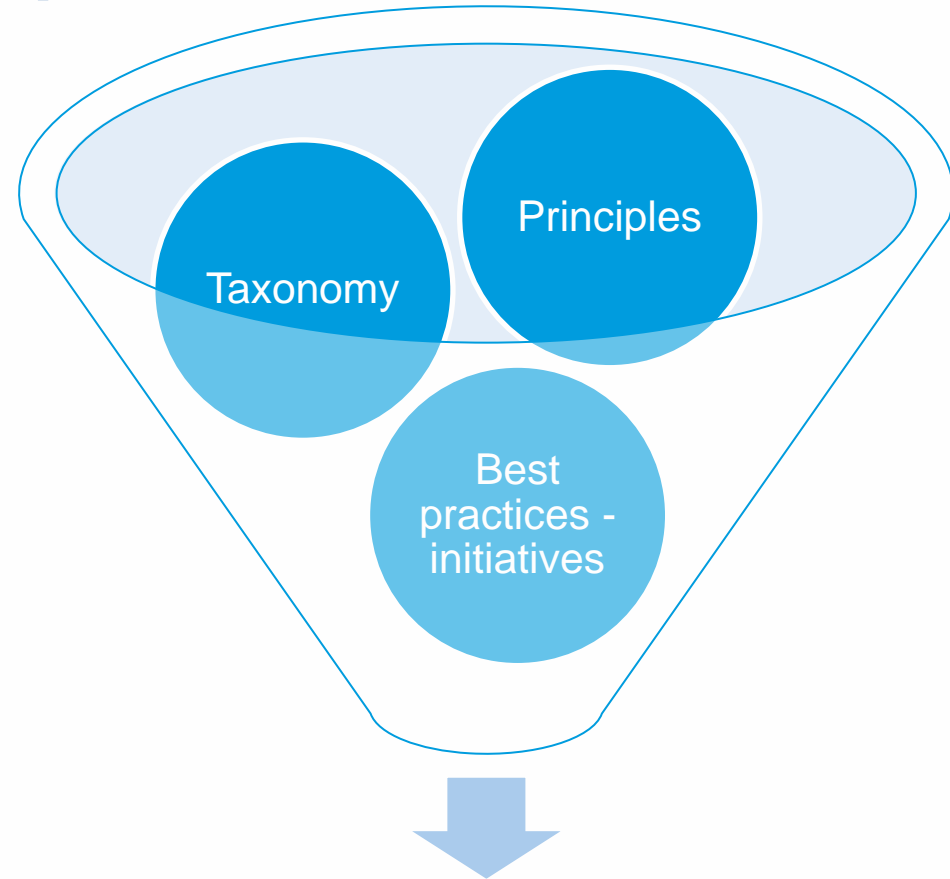


Respondents in general were in favor of sharing knowledge, but there were two concerns expressed:

- 1) **Confidentiality** of the agreements may prevent them from sharing details on their collaborations – these will have to be examined internally prior to any disclosure.
- 2) The differences in **institutional framework** in the G20 may make applicability of knowledge challenging, as circumstances could vary.

Next Steps – Development of a Template

- Publication of the taxonomy on the G20 DGI website.
- Development of a Data Access Template that G20 economies can use as a starting point for developing Data Access Agreements.
- Creation of a repository of experiences and examples (online tool) → **knowledge-sharing to solve practical issues.**
- Access to examples of best practice.
- Collaboration within and across countries.



Template for Data Access Agreements

Next Steps – Global Inventory of Data Access Initiatives

- Develop a catalog of G20 Data Access Agreements
- Make the catalog available on the Compilers' Hub (IMF)



Proposal:

Running an annual survey to update the inventory of initiatives, based on the taxonomy and principles developed under recommendation 13 and 14.

The slide features a solid green background. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are decorative patterns of squares in white, dark blue, and light green. The text "THANK YOU!" is centered in the middle of the slide in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

THANK YOU!



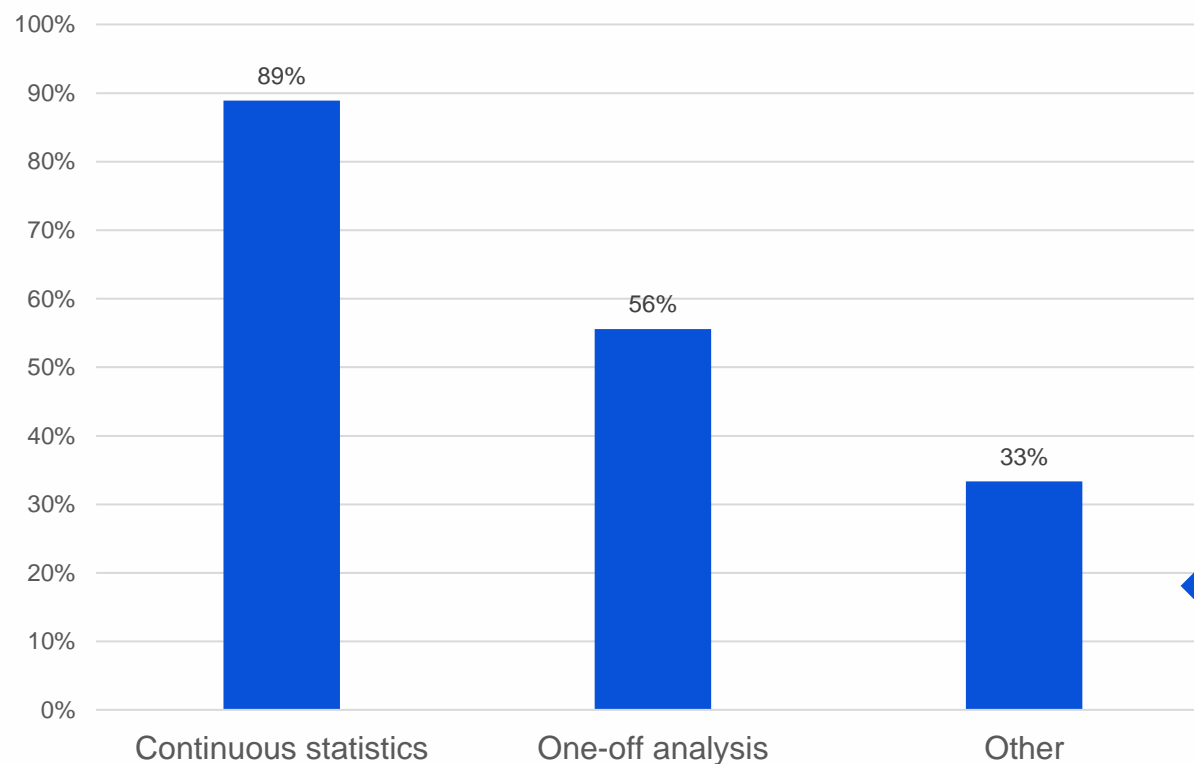
Recommendation 13 Survey Results

Closing data gaps is the most common reason to establish partnerships to access private sector and administrative data

Reasons for partnerships:

- Need for frequent, **timely and granular data**
- Cost-effectiveness
- Complement surveys
- Data gaps
- Use for specific projects
- Experimentation

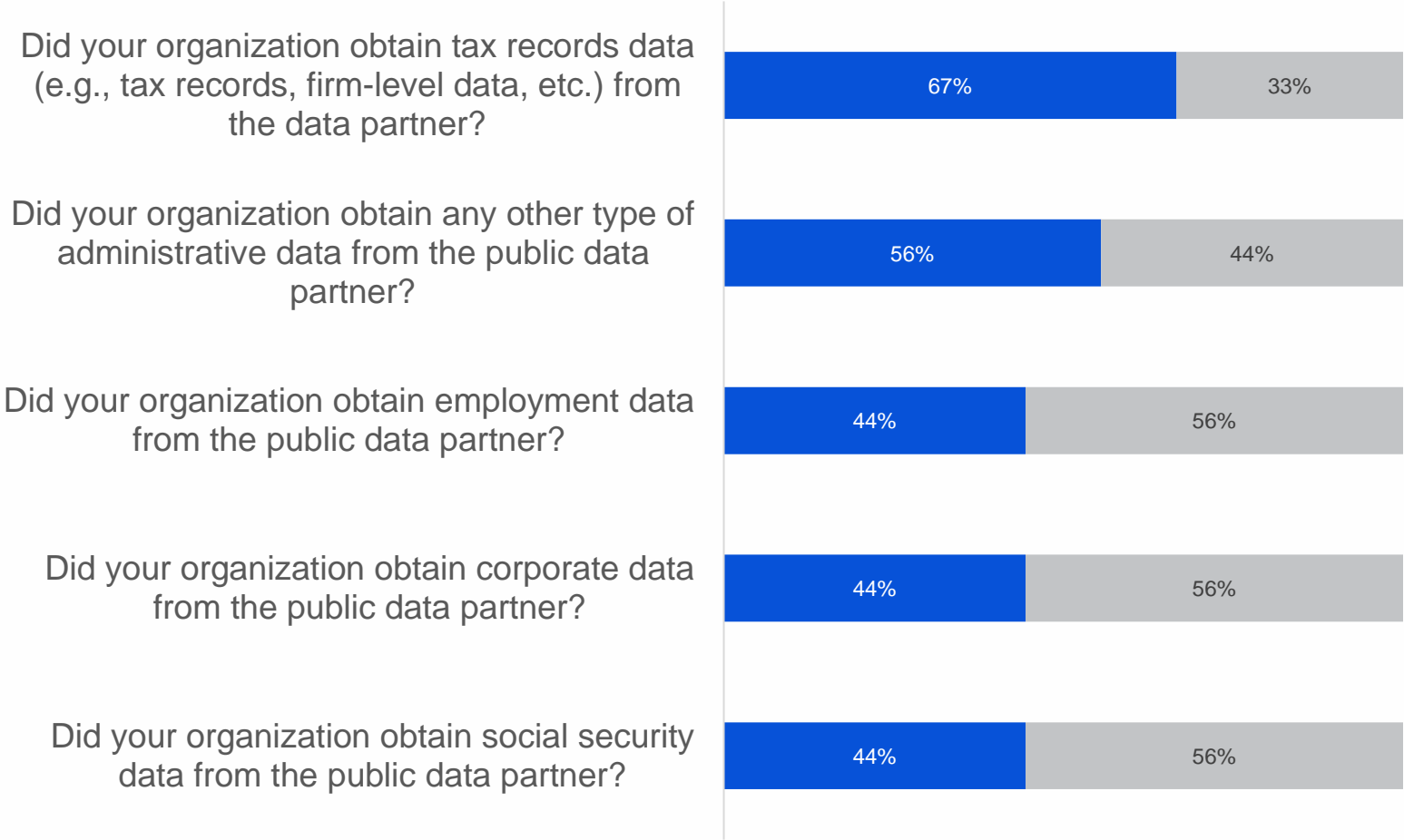
Are these partnerships meant to produce continuous statistics, one-off analysis, or something else?



Other includes experimental statistics, periodic studies, research

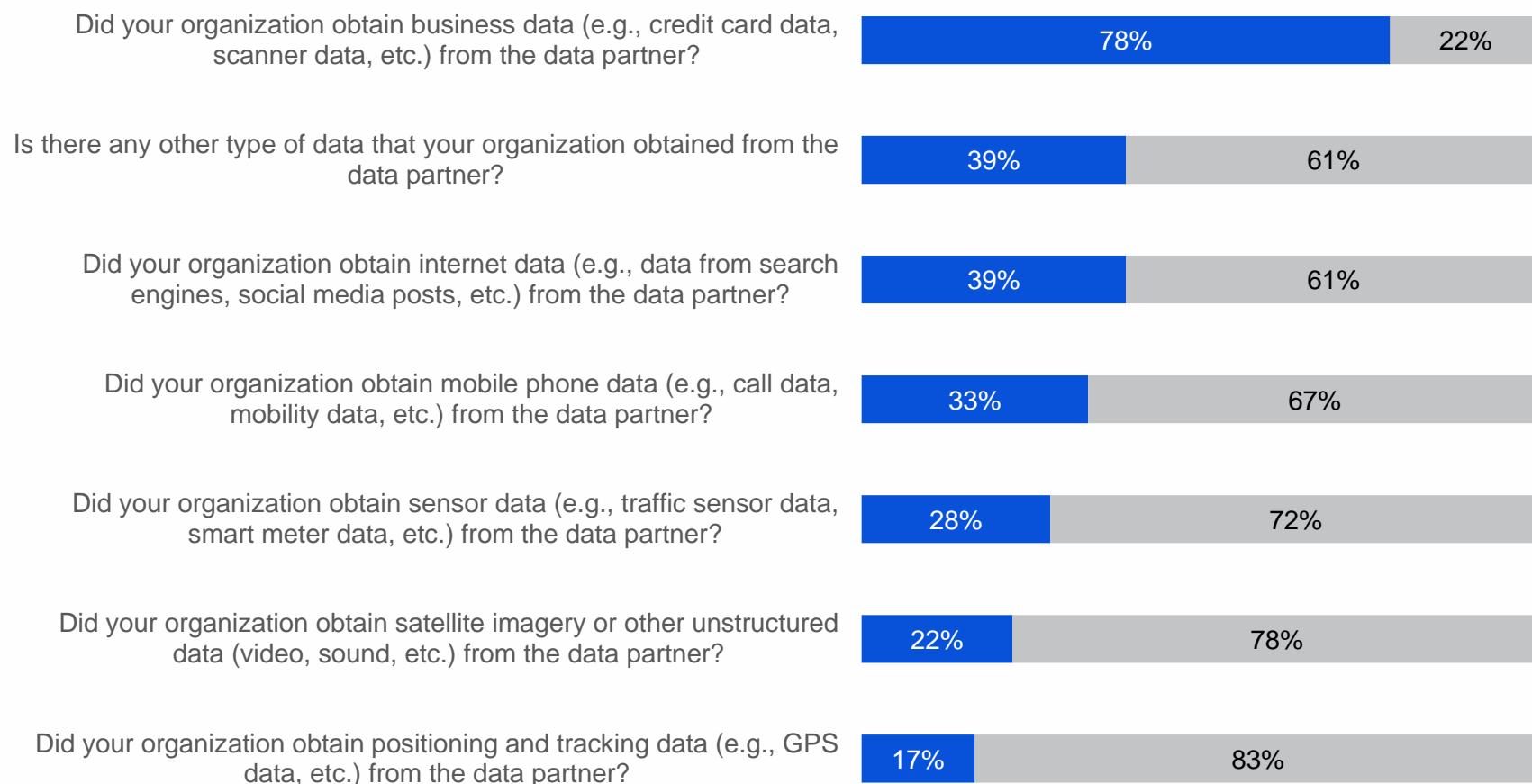
Tax records are the most frequently obtained administrative data

Other types of data include government expenditure data, real estate data, data on education, healthcare and the environment, defense data, data on migration, IPP data, and data on trade



Business data were accessed by 4 out 5 organizations that responded

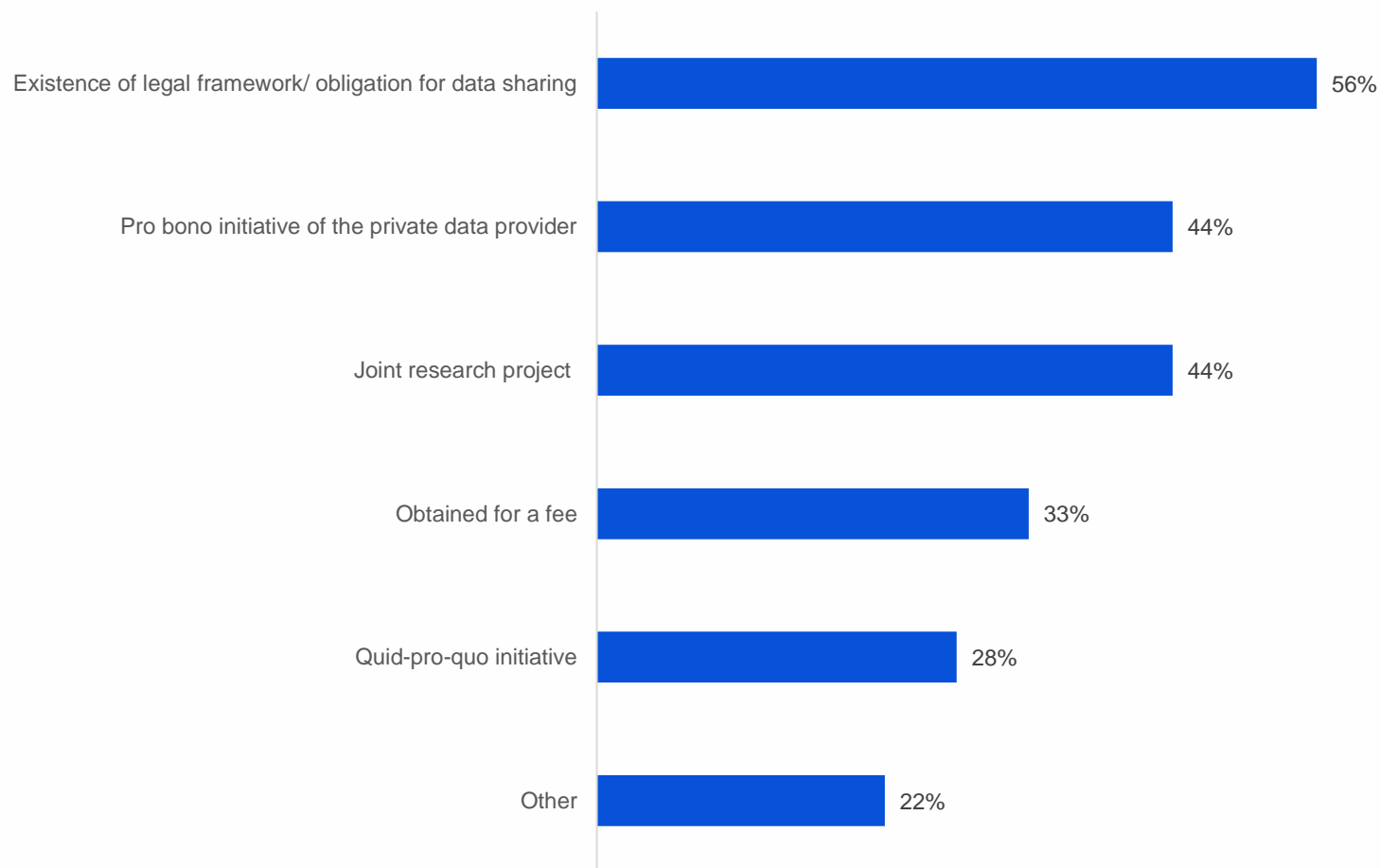
– Positioning and tracking data are the least common



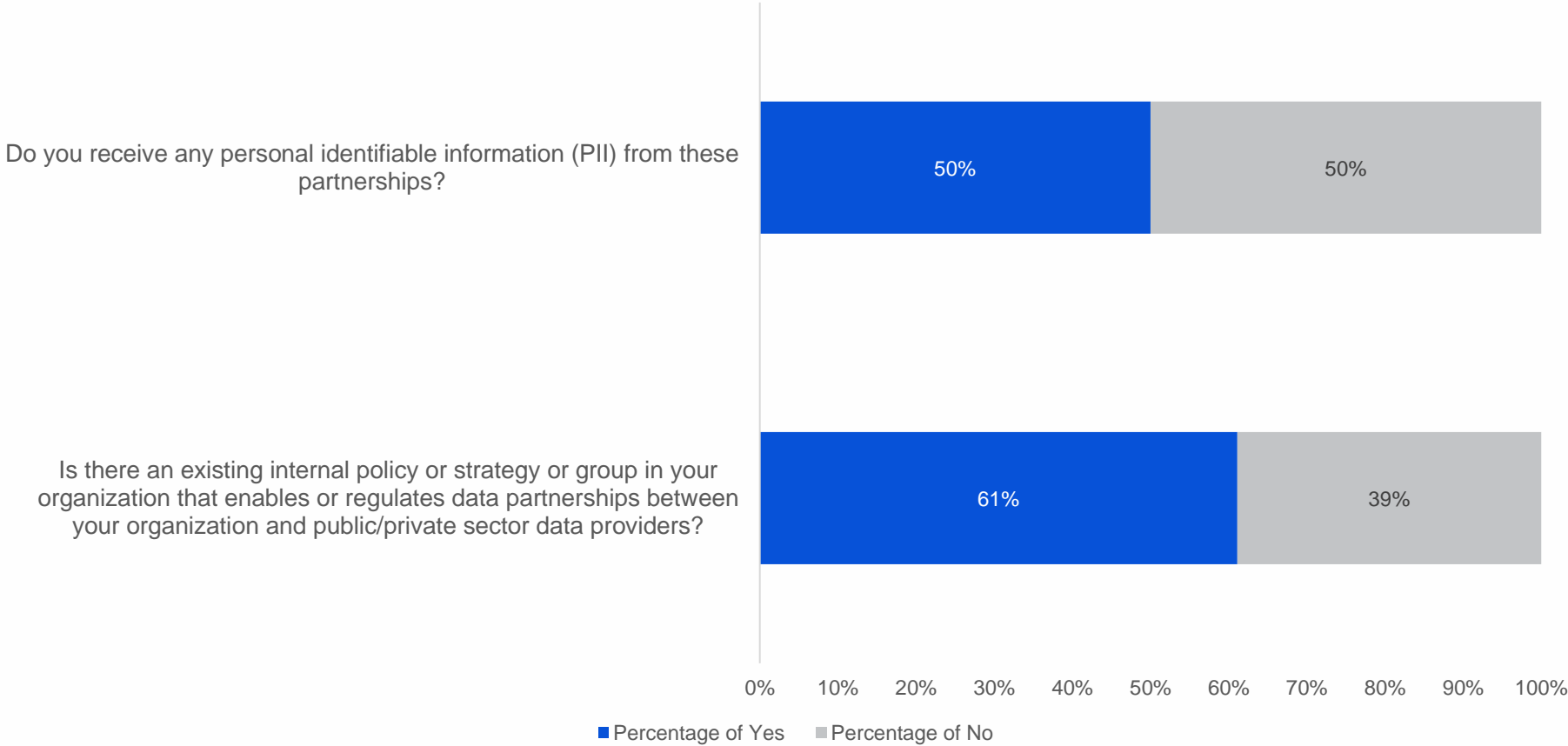
Other types of data received include crypto assets data, marine and passenger (flights and public transport) traffic data, luminosity, restaurant bookings, etc.

The **existence of a legal obligation** for data sharing is the most common way to establish data access

- Most respondents make use of **laws that mandate data sharing with other national bodies** for the fulfillment of their remit, while in some cases this is done using bilateral agreements [admin data].
- Collaborating for research projects and benefit from pro bono initiatives of private providers are also common ways.
- Organizations also reported that they rely on their **reputation** and quality of their statistics to convince private sector providers that it would be a reputational gain to be associated with them via a partnership.



Most organizations have an existing policy or strategy for data access and receive data in **anonymized format already**





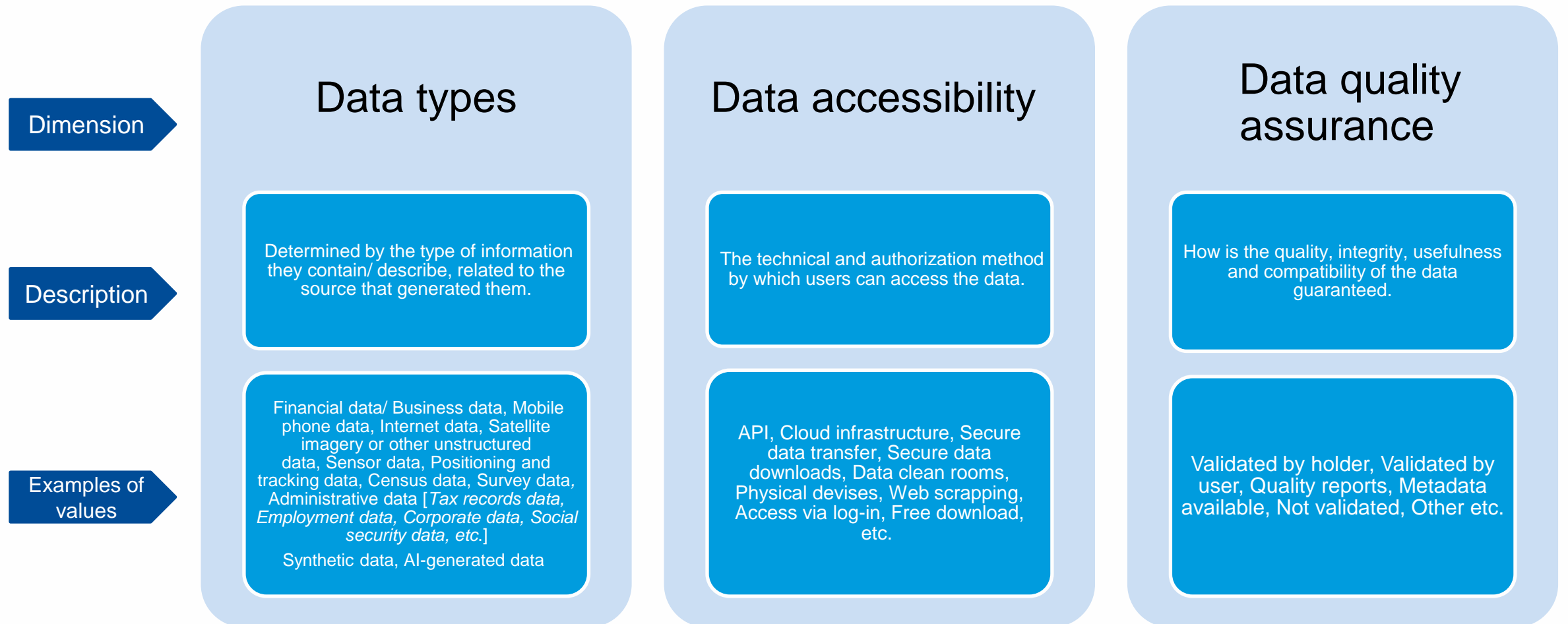
Recommendation 13

Taxonomy

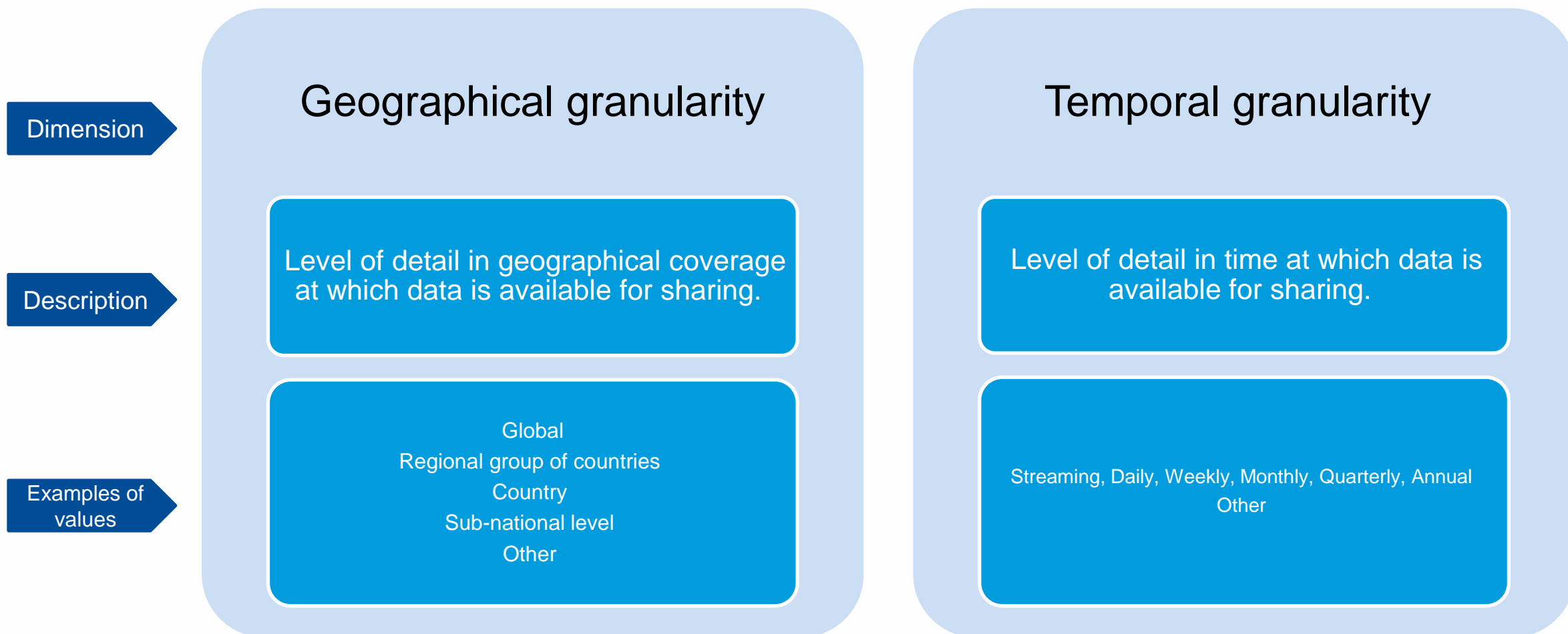
Dimensions, definitions and examples: Stakeholders

| Dimension | Purpose | Data users | Data holders | Data producers | Data stewards |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Description | Goal of the data partnership | Individuals, organizations, or systems that access, analyze, interpret, or otherwise utilize data for specific official statistics and assessment of economic policies. | Entity that possesses, controls, maintains and manages a set of data. | Entity that collects or produces the raw data. | Entity that oversees responsible use of data assets aligned with the data governance policies and regulatory requirements. |
| Examples of values | Experimental statistics, research for policy, official statistics, one-off analysis, etc. | NSOs, Central Banks, Other gov bodies, International organizations, etc. | NSOs, Central Banks, Other gov bodies, International organizations, NGOs, Private companies, Academia, etc. | NSOs, Central Banks, Other gov bodies, International organizations, NGOs, Private companies, Academia, Individuals, Systems (AI, IoT), etc. | NSOs, Central Banks, Other gov bodies, International organizations, etc. |

Dimensions, definitions and examples: Data features



Dimensions, definitions and examples: **Granularity**



Dimensions, definitions and examples: Legal features

