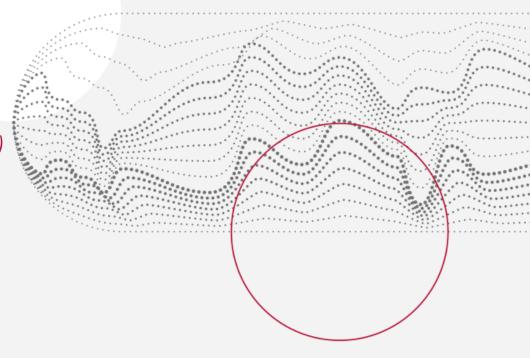


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Institute for Structural Research (IBS)

Budapest, 22 September 2017



Social security data, tax record data

- Tax & benefit policies
- Labour market challenges: non standard work, unregistered employment
- Merged with other data:
 - labour market policy evaluation (long term effects of ALMP, labour market mobility (income, job, occupational)
 - educational policy evaluation
 - inequalities
 - migrant policies
 - Health data: benefits of health measures



Registered unemployment:

- ALMP evaluation
- Passive labour market policy evaluation

Educational data

 Educational policies, skills, educational outcomes, school-to-work transitions, student performance

Firm data

- Economic analyses: firm growth, productivity, industrial policies, labour market policies
- Gender pay gaps
- Job turnover, within and between firm job mobility



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- Government-collected "macro" (or regional data)
 - Public finance expenditures
 - regional reports data

Why should we promote the use of admin data?



Different target groups -> different methods

Target groups

- Researchers
- Policymakers
- Data owners/institutions collecting the data
- Policy beneficiaries?

Researchers



Is lack of interest in admin data research the problem, or rather data inacessibility?

- Showing the advantages of the admin data for research purposes (sample sizes, reliability, cost of access?)
- Easing the data access: secure, but remote tools for data analysis
- Easing data use: well prepared databases, manuals, data documentation etc.
- Encouraging research based on admin data workshops, conferences, commissioned research
- Clear procedures of data access
- The cost of access?
- Fostering ethical data protection!

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- Emphasize the value of evidence based policymaking
 - The use of admin data can help to design policies, present costs and benefits of various policy options and evaluate implemented policies at lower costs, in areas "evaluated" mostly in a qualitative manner so far, difficult or impossible to map with survey data
 - (This of course is not always comfortable & demanded)
- better understanding of why the researchers (also those within public administration) need admin data
- Enforcing IA procedures in regulatory environment, both ex ante and ex post, EU role important here (the 2013 requirement a perfect example)

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- Data owners are usually interested in policy evaluation
- Legal obstacles to data disclosure (even anonymized) need for legislation
- Good IT systems easing access (user friendly access) but assuring data protection, compliance with data protection rules. Understanding of anonymization procedures.
- Fears about data quality?

- Data merging
- Complementing admin data with survey data

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Wider audience?

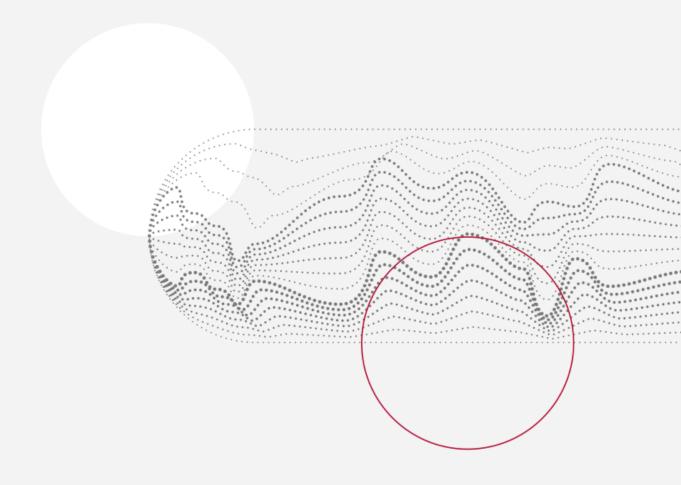


- Policy beneficiaries ?
 - young people searching for information on ALMP efficiency
 - Educational policies and youth University choices
 - How to promote? Portals with access to such information, nice graphics & data tools, social media
- Information for society:
 - IT systems allowing to verify social security information (e.g. if the employer pays contribution) or the value of health services received



Thank you!

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Discussion



What can we do to promote the use of admin data?

- As think tanks
- As research community
- Ourselves?

What can we do to promote the use of admin data? Generating critical mass Increasing political support Winning supporters/ pacifying opponents better use within existing legal framework Chaning the legal framework



How can we generate the critical mass?

- who are the potential allies? Researchers, policymakers who else? Could NGOs help?
 Those engaged with open data/open government projects?
- how can we engage them?



Increasing political support

- how to convince politicians of the importance/value of better data access?
- would higher public awareness help? if so, how to increase it?
- how to generate demand for evidence based policy making?



Winning the support of sceptics / pacyifying the opponents

- how to convince/pacify data owners and tackle their (il)legitimate concerns (shortcomings of data quality, loss of monopoly for publishing (or selling) the data...)
- how to build trust within and between institutions?

Making better use of what we already have, within existing legal framework

- improve visibility of existing data
- improve formats, contents
- standardise pricing
- standardise guidelines for rules and formats of access/security
- formulate and disseminate user needs
- recommendation on national strategy (a template for ambitious governments)

Changing legal framework

- preconditions
- strategy for generating support
- best technical/legal solution