

Dissemination of data by scheme *Item 6.1 of the agenda*

Eurostat ESTAT-F5

9-10 April 2014

Working Group Social Protection



Introduction

For information (status end-2013):

- Existing procedure for the dissemination of data by scheme to "specific users"
- Consultations of countries in 2013 to simplify the procedure:
 - ok for the majority of countries (26)
 - data sensitivity/confidentiality issues for a few (6)

For discussion: Implementation of the concept of a "scheme" For discussion: Proposal to disseminate data by scheme in Eurobase (web site)

Early exchanges of views (EEV): 18 countries replied (BE,DE,ES,FR,IT,CY,LV,LT,HU,NL,AT,RO,SI,SK,SE,UK,NO,CH)



Background

- Legislation authorises Eurostat to disseminate data by scheme for the Core system and the pension beneficiaries module to "<u>specific users</u>" but these may only publish data after applying grouping of schemes specified by countries.
- On a practical basis this has been implemented as follows:
 - 1. User requests data from Eurostat
 - 2. Eurostat requests authorisation from countries + groupings info
 - 3. Countries reply specifying any dissemination (from Eurostat to user) and re-dissemination (from user to the public) restrictions
 - 4. Eurostat transmits data to the user accordingly

• Procedure is cumbersome and contradicts the statistical principle of equal treatment of all users.



Consultation in 2013

- Growing interest → need to simplify this procedure
 - Core System: Annual requests from OECD + DG EMPL/SPC-FEE request in June 2013
- Based on consultations undertaken during 2013, the current situation is as follows:
 - <u>26 countries have agreed to full dissemination of their data by scheme</u>: BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE (only 2007 onwards), IE, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, FI, SE, UK, IS, NO (only 2008 onwards), CH, RS.
 - <u>6 countries</u> have not agreed to full dissemination of their data by scheme: EL, ES, LU, PT, SI, SK \rightarrow sensitivity/confidentiality reasons.



Dissemination of data by scheme via Eurobase (for 26 countries with no problem)

Eurostat proposes the following four-step implementation strategy:

- a) Eurostat will prepare <u>explanatory notes to guide users to an appropriate</u> <u>interpretation and use of the data</u> and a list of proposed tables to be <u>included in Eurobase</u>. It will submit these to the countries for comment.
- b) Eurostat will prepare a final draft of the overall dissemination framework and then submit this to the countries for final comments.
- c) Upon approval, Eurostat will start the process to add new tables to Eurobase and integrate the new explanatory notes into the metadata.
- d) Data by scheme and the corresponding metadata will be published on the Eurostat web site. Note: data will be limited to the countries/reference years for which there has been no objection to full dissemination (in principle at least 26 countries).



For decision:

Do countries agree with this four-step strategy?

(Box 3 of DOC SP-2014-06.1)

EEV: 18 countries BE, DE, **ES**, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, RO, **SI, SK**, SE, UK, NO, CH All agree except CH (new better data source > however creates new problems of confidentiality for 2 schemes)

ES: data by schemes not useful for comparability (social protection systems are different)

Eurostat: agree (see doc): purpose is "better understanding the differences using a comparable framework"

Other comments? OK to go ahead for 25 countries (26-CH)? Working Group Social protection 9-10 April 2014



6 countries: data sensitivity/confidentiality

- Confidentiality issues
 → grouping data of certain schemes.
- However, dissemination of data grouped in this way could prejudice future dissemination of the data using other more useful grouping methods.
- During consultations the 6 countries concerned noted that original sources were being consulted to verify the confidentiality of their data.
- If even a very limited part of the data is confirmed to be confidential, this will imply a dramatic modification of the statistical production process and will impact the possibility to use in full modern ICT solutions.
- Eurostat therefore welcomes the efforts being carried out by EL, ES, LU, PT, SI and SK (+CH) to <u>further investigate the confidentiality status of</u> <u>their data.</u>



For information:

EL, ES, LU, PT, SI and SK are invited to update the WG on the progress made with their data sources on confidentiality issues and their plans/expectations for 2014.

(Box 1 of DOC SP-2014-06.1)

EEV: SK: problem has been reduced from 20 to 2 schemes !!!! +CH: 2 schemes

EL, ES, LU, PT, SI: please update the WG (sensitivity? confidentiality? -> huge consequences for ICT facilities)

Info from 2013 consultation:

- LU: problem limited to 4 schemes.
- PT thought a clear picture of the situation could be obtained by the end of 2014.
- SI: general re-assessment of the confidentiality issue was under way.

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Other points of consideration

• During consultations the following points were raised:

- Metadata could be expanded to provide clarifications to appropriate use of data by scheme and explanations addressing differences between national data and ESSPROS data. → OK
- Detailed data are not available for some schemes. Estimates for these are acceptable but should be documented using metadata and flags.
 → OK
- Data by scheme are not particularly helpful for comparison between countries. →OK indeed users instead ask for these data to gain a more concrete and detailed understanding of the aggregated results published at country level. Better understanding the differences in social protection systems but using a comparable framework
- The concept of "scheme" may have been interpreted and implemented in different ways by different countries. → see analysis



- A statistical review of the implementation of the concept of a "scheme" was conducted (Doc SP-2014-06.1-Annex)
- The Methodology states (part 1 § 42):

"a <u>social protection scheme</u> is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing."

"(*i*) social protection schemes should at all times meet the condition that it must be possible to draw up a separate account of receipts and expenditures"

"(*ii*) preferably, social protection schemes are chosen in such a way that they provide protection against a single risk or need and cover a single specific group of beneficiaries."



Figure 1: Number of schemes with expenditure on benefits, 2011

In ascending order by GDP per capita (in Euro)

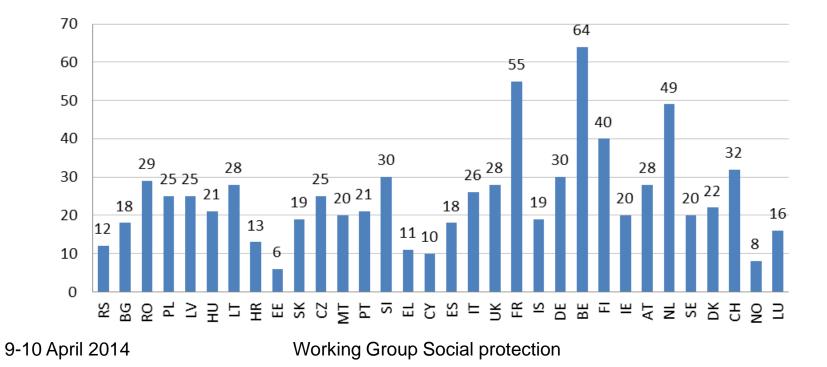




Figure 2: Average number of functions with expenditure per scheme, 2011

In ascending order by number of schemes with expenditure

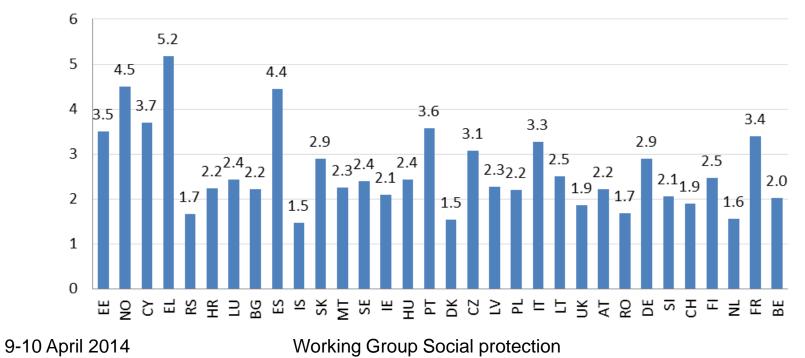
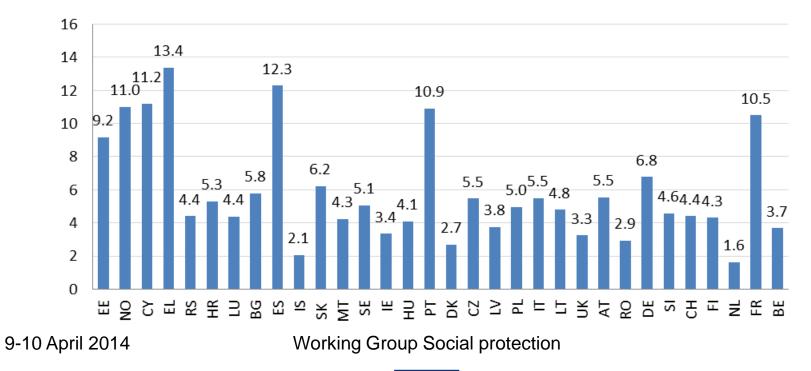




Figure 3: Average number of detailed benefit types with expenditure per scheme, 2011

In ascending order by number of schemes with expenditure





- Further analysis is required for a full assessment
- There is evidence to suggest that schemes are not delimited in a homogeneous way across countries.
- However, methodology allows for such differences.
- Countries could verify if a more "detailed" implementation of the definition of scheme could be relevant and feasible on a voluntary basis, in some apparently extreme cases (schemes covering more than 6 functions and more than 20 different types of benefits).

functions (>6): NO, CY, EL, ES, MT, SE, HU, PT, PL, IT, UK, AT, DE, CH, FR detailed benefits (>20): NO, CY, EL, ES, SK, PT, CZ, PL, AT, DE, SI, CH, FR

• EEV: DE: no. IT: maybe (to evaluate). ES: not mandatory.



For discussion:

Do you have other ideas for further analysis of the concept of "scheme" ?

How to proceed for "heterogeneous schemes" ? Bilateral contacts ? PRAGMATIC APPROACH



Thank you

Conclusions:

1) four- step strategy: ok for 25 countries ?

2) further investigation about confidentiality for 7 countries (deadline: end 2014?)

3) concept of scheme: possibe harmonisation, however gradual and pragmatic medium-long term process