

## High Level Meeting on "The use of PHD under the revised Regulation 223/2009"

# The win-win approach of the PHD access for official statistics in Spain

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10<sup>th</sup> April 2025



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#### **1. RELATIONS WITH PDH FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS: TWO USE CASES**



https://www.ine.es/en/experimental/experimental\_en.htm

# 1a. Measurement of national and inbound tourism from the position of mobile phones

- This experimental statistics started in 2020
- Main objective: Measure No. of tourist (resident and non-resident), broken down by origin and destination of trips.



#### Inbound Tourism

- Variables:
  - Tourists
  - Overnight-stays
  - Average stay
- Monthly
- Country of origin (200)
- Destination at NUTS2, NUTS3 and municipality level.

## **Outbound Tourism**

- Variables:
  - Tourists
  - Overnight-stays
  - Average stay
- Monthly
- Country of origin (200)
- Destination at NUTS2, NUTS3 and municipality level.

### Internal Tourism

- Variables:
  - Tourists
  - Overnight-stays
  - Average stay
- Monthly
- Only inter-province trips
- Origin and destination at NUTS2, NUTS3 and municipality level.

https://www.ine.es/experimental/turismo\_moviles/experimental\_turismo\_moviles.htm?L=1

# 1a. Measurement of tourism using mobile phones

#### AGREEMENT WITH THE MAJOR THREE MOBILE OPERATORS IN SPAIN



**Statistical disclosure control:** cells whose data is under 30 are hidden and when the number can be obtained by differences is hidden.

# 1a. Measurement of tourism using mobile phones



## 1a. Measurement of tourism using mobile phones



# 1b. Bank transaction data for the estimation of household consumption

- 1. Project in the designed phase; it started in 2024.
- 2. <u>Aim:</u> Estimated Household Expenditure in Spain

Multiple statistical products from a single source (HBS, NA, studies..)

#### Two different approaches:

- <u>Approach A</u>: Traditional approach: the starting point is a sample of the household panel (2 million households, 5 million people)
  - Consistent concepts for every provider are needed
  - Banks add the card spending information and INE elevates it to the population.
  - More information but also more 'invasive'.
- <u>Approach B</u>: The starting point is banking transactions, with a previous process of standardizing concepts and correspondences with NA.
  - The banks customers information is used directly to elevate it to the population.
  - Less invasive but lower quality (bias in the bank information).

# 1b. Bank transaction data for the estimation of household consumption

#### **Collaborative environment:**

BBV/ (PDH-private banks-, researchers and INE)

- Balance between different interests
- Enrichment and adding value to PDH. ٠
- Promoting and boosting the data economy. ٠
- Costs, reputational risks, legal constraints and public communication. ٠
- Integrated and harmonized information  $\rightarrow$  quality assessment

#### Working group with PDH

- Specific objectives (variables...)
- Work plan (approaches, phases and milestones -design, implementation, test, documentation-) and road map
- Technological environment and resources: on-prem (entities/INE), cloud...
- data management and strategy: sample of real test data, synthetic data, combination...
- Analysing possible agreements, legal support...

# **2. LESSONS LEARNED**

## Different type of companies => different approaches



Free access for all kind of data

# **2. LESSONS LEARNED**

## THE WIN-WIN GOAL

#### **OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

- Improvement of granularity (always), coverage and punctuality.
- Improve quality.
- Reduction of burden and costs.
- Knowledge sharing.
- Maintain the leadership in providing high quality information in a Datafied society.

#### PDH

- Promoting standards.
- quality, metadata
- Knowledge sharing (methodology) for making their own studies
- Enrich their data (in some cases).
- Help/learn on data governance.
- Promoting and boosting the data economy.
- Reputational gains.

## **3. CHALLENGES**

- Tourism statistics: From experimental to ordinary production in 2026: Solve quality and technical issues (i.e. integration of different kind of data, adaptation to statistical definitions...)
  - Border Survey + MNO data: Integration taking the best of both sources
  - Close collaboration with PDH (MNOs)
    - Improving experimental datasets
    - Defining new datasets
    - Testing solutions

#### Household consumption: From project to implementation

- Negotiations are still in a very preliminary stage
- Get at least two more banks involved (SDC): negotiations ongoing
- Close negotiations and sign agreements (assuring phase 1 and 2)
- End phase 1 (common definitions, algorithms...) and testing

## **3. CHALLENGES**



## > Work together with PDH:

 $\checkmark$  Aim: win-win without monetary elements.

- ✓ To develop new methodologies to integrate the new sources into the traditional statistics
- ✓ To improve sustainability of access (reducing volatility)
- ✓ To solve legal issues (flexibility of the agreements)
- Importance of communicating effectively

# 4. What is new after the revision of Regulation 223/2009

#### > New Reg 223/2009 and the Spanish Statistical law:

- ✓ Help apply the data access/collection rules and, if the case, the enforcement procedure applicable of the Spanish Statistical Law to all kind of data (BD...).
- ✓ Reinforcement of the interpretation of "data" needed for statistical purposes.
- $\checkmark\,$  EU harmonization: easier to explain and accept by the PDH.
- $\checkmark$  Reinforce the legal basis for experimental statistics.
- ✓ Useful for positioning the NSI in the data ecosystem (helping the dialogue with public authorities in charge of data government).



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

