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Integrated Analytical Platform: using registry data to suport research-based policy

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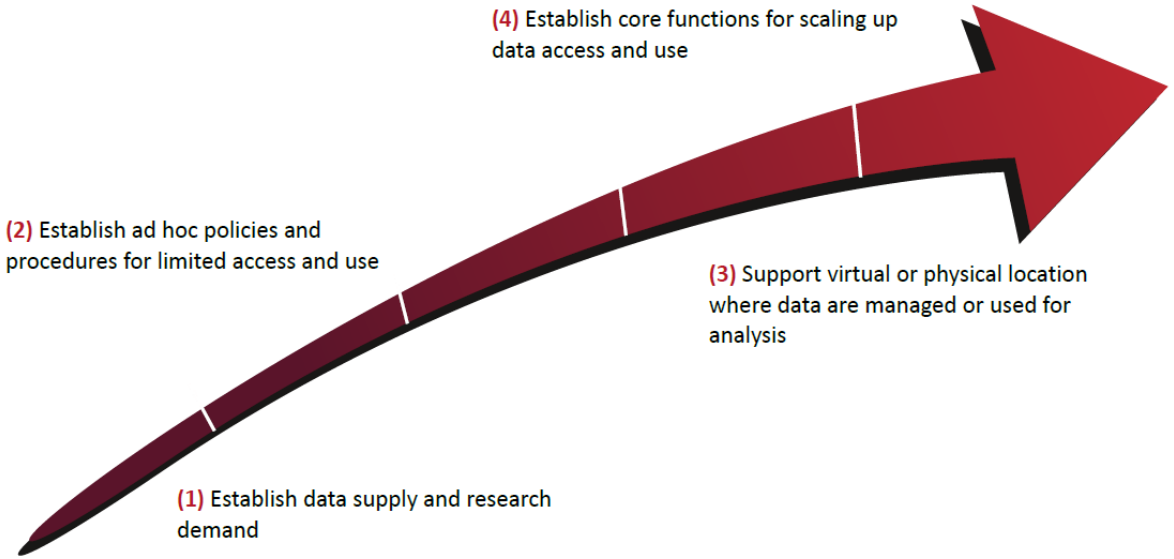
Key challenges in using public registry data

- Analytical challenges
  - Data developed for non-analytical purposes
  - Cannot be „tailored” to the needs
  - Infromation on the specific facts
- Legal challenges
  - Defining the purpose
  - Defining the scope of analysis
  - GDPR
- Institutional challenges
  - Coordination between entities
  - Organisational framework

Model of the way towards integration of the state's information resources



Goals of the Platform

- Overall Aim: Improve the effectiveness of government activities in key social and economic policies through better decision-making supported by high-quality analytics

- Specific Objectives:
  - Providing a single point of access to analytical tools for public administration.
  - Developing data access and analysis patterns for key analytical areas
  - Fostering collaboration between research teams
  - Streamlining data access while safeguarding security

Key Information about the Integrated Analytical Platform (ZPA) Project

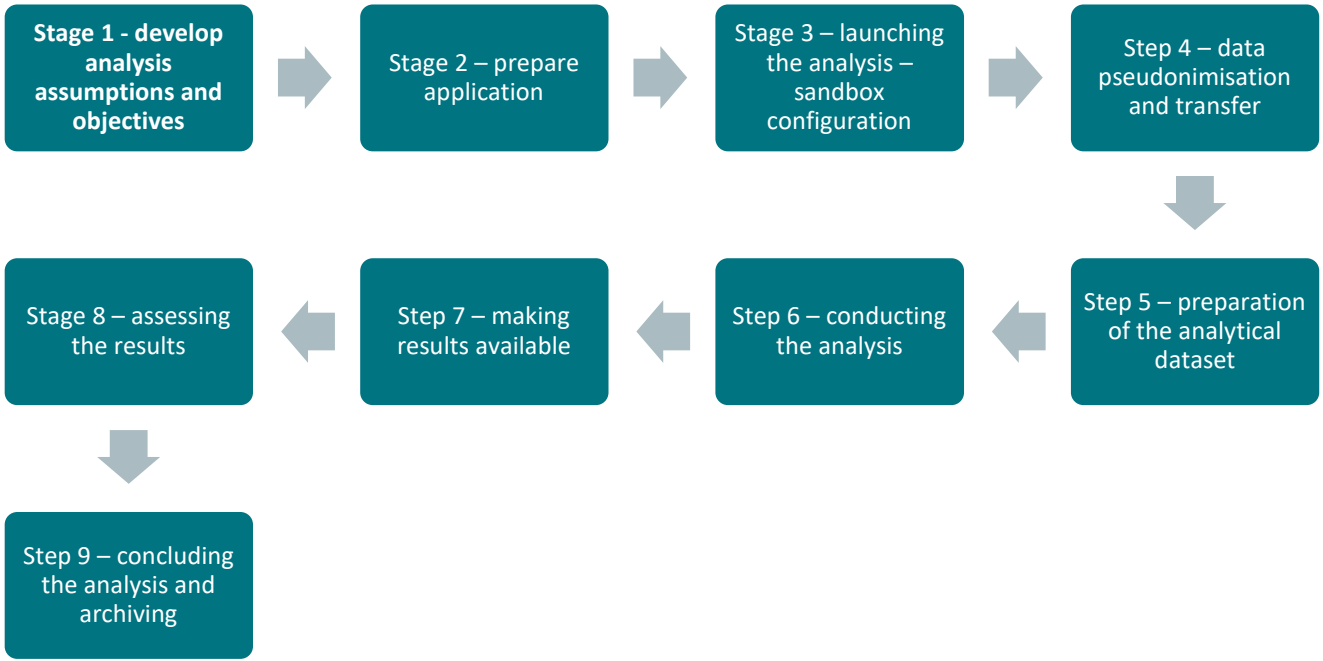
- Project Timeline: Started April 2019
- Funding: Co-funded by the European Union (Digital Poland Operational Programme)
- Project Consortium:
  - Ministry of Digital Affairs (Project Lead)
  - Ministry of Health
  - Ministry of Education and Science
  - Ministry of Family and Social Policy
  - University of Warsaw
  - SGH Warsaw School of Economics
  - Łukasiewicz Research Network - EMAG Institute
- Project Beneficiaries:
  - Central government and associated bodies
  - Labour market institutions
  - Academic communities
  - Citizens and NGOs

Key components of the ZPA

- Analytical Platform: provides general framework
- Specialised Analytical Solutions: sanboxes with specific research projects
- Knowledge Base: Store analytics tools and outputs.
- Competence Centre: Provides support, consultancy and training for analysts.
- Secure Data Interfaces: Ensuring compliant and secure data collection, based on the pseudonimisation of the data transferred

Key aspects of the project

Stages of ZPA Analysis



Competence Centre of the ZPA

- Ensuring the sustainability of the ZPA:
  - Facilitating the smooth initiation and execution of analyses (research) using the ZPA
  - Developing analytical concepts for future research projects within the ZPA framework.
  - Fostering research methodologies for these analyses.
  - Ensuring stable cooperation between the academic community and public administration.

Key tasks of the Competence Centre

- A platform for systematic communication between public administration and academia
- A directory of available analytic teams for collaboration on ZPA projects
- Supporting public administration through evaluation of proposed analytics solutions.
- Developing analytical ideas for future ZPA-based research.

Test analyses in the ZPA

- Analytics of public e-services and support of the management of the service development strategy for the citizen and the entrepreneur
- Optimisation of the allocation of financial resources for health care and social policy: Improving the efficiency of the health care system and return to work
- Vocational activation of school leavers
- Analysis of the use of benefits of the social security system and net public transfers of individuals and households
- Educational trajectories of children and adolescents
- Optimisation of the allocation of financial resources for health care and social policy: Environmental and social determinants of health inequalities

Why ZPA can be useful?

- **Data-Driven Decision Making**: ZPA provides policymakers with access to a wide range of data from various sources. This allows them to make decisions based on evidence and insights rather than relying on intuition or guesswork.
- **Improved Policy Design**: By analysing data, policymakers can better understand the problems they are trying to solve and design more effective policies to address them. This includes identifying the root causes of issues, predicting the likely impact of different interventions, and tailoring policies to the specific needs of different populations.
- **Enhanced Policy Implementation**: ZPA can help policymakers monitor the implementation of policies and track their progress towards achieving desired outcomes. By analysing real-time data, they can identify any problems or bottlenecks and make adjustments as needed to ensure that policies are implemented effectively

Why ZPA can be useful?

- **Better Policy Evaluation**: ZPA can be used to evaluate the impact of policies and assess whether they are achieving their intended goals. By analysing data on key indicators, policymakers can determine whether policies are having the desired effect and make evidence-based decisions about whether to continue, modify, or terminate them.
- **Increased Transparency and Accountability**: By making data and analysis available to the public, ZPA can promote transparency and accountability in government decision-making. This allows citizens to see how policies are being developed and implemented, and to hold policymakers accountable for their decisions.

Why ZPA can be useful?

- **More Efficient Resource Allocation**: ZPA can help policymakers identify areas where resources are being used inefficiently and make data-driven decisions about how to allocate resources more effectively. This can lead to significant cost savings and improved outcomes.
- **Better Coordination Across Government Agencies**: By providing a common platform for data sharing and analysis, ZPA can promote better coordination and collaboration across government agencies. This can help to break down silos, improve communication, and ensure that policies are aligned across different areas of government.
- **Supports Predictive Modelling**: Predictive modelling based on the data accessible within the ZPA can help forecast trends and potential challenges. This allows for proactive policy adjustments and interventions