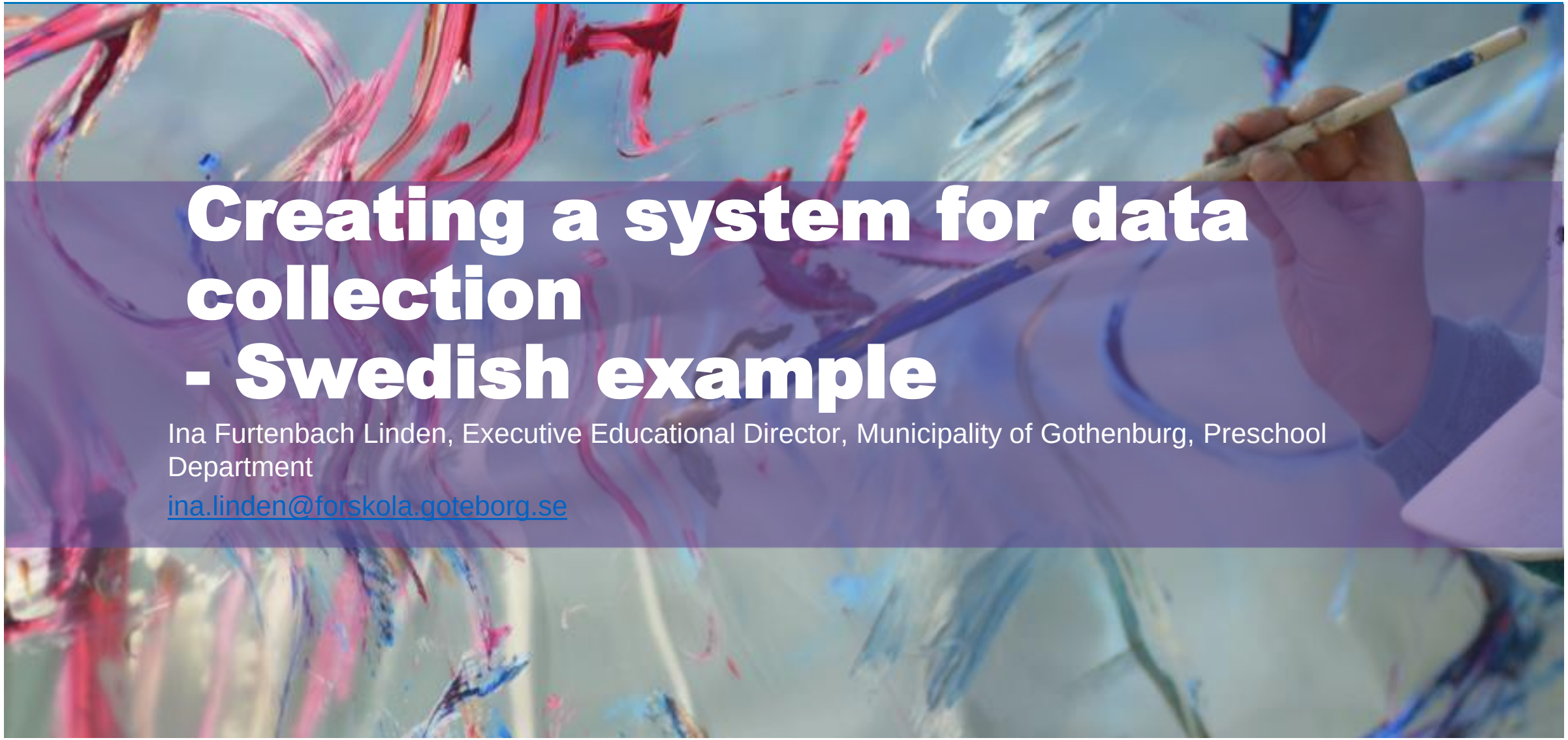
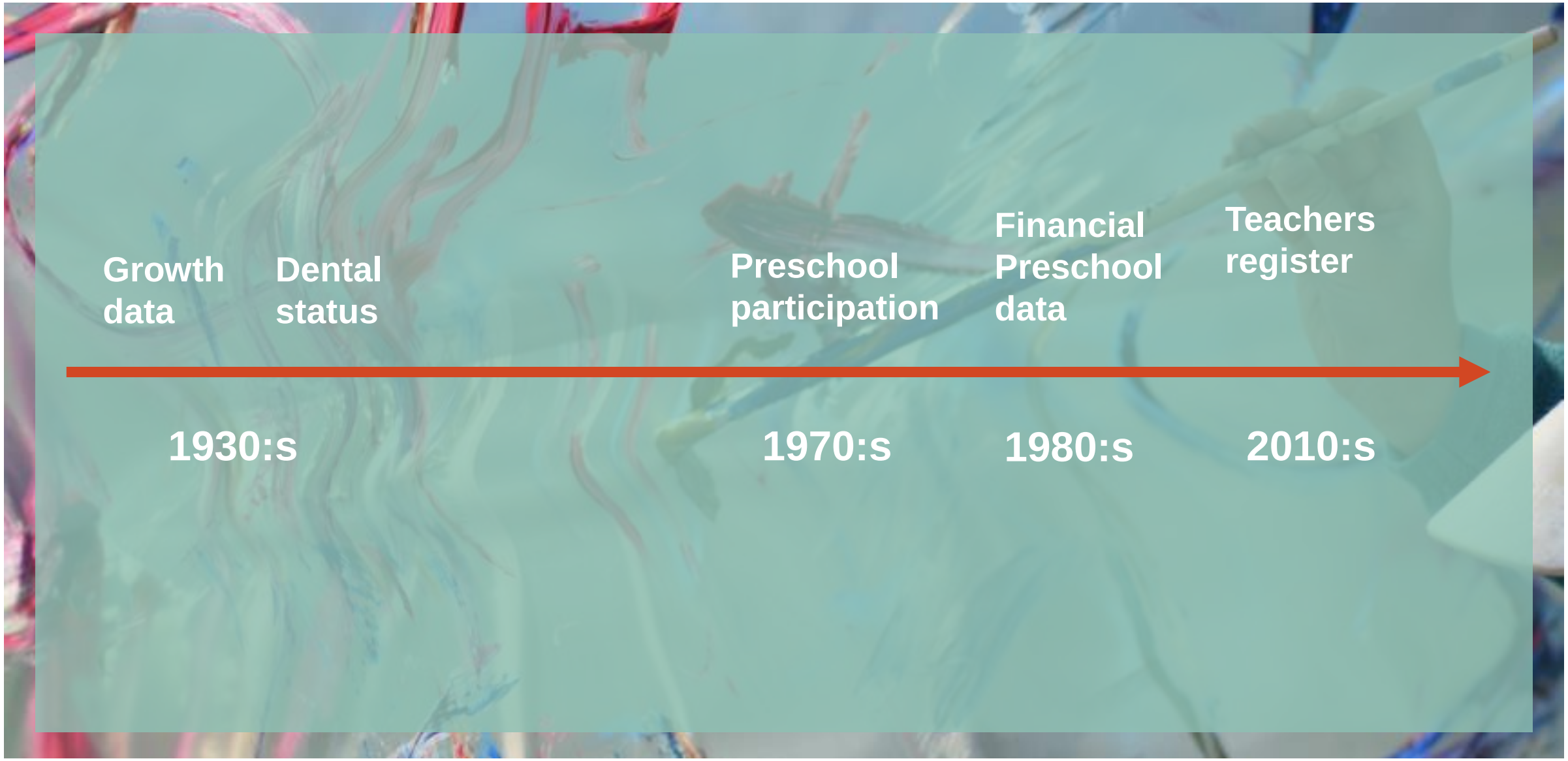
Göteborgs Stad



Creating a system for data collection - Swedish example

Ina Furtenbach Linden, Executive Educational Director, Municipality of Gothenburg, Preschool Department

ina.linden@forskola.goteborg.se



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Sweden started to collect data on health in the 1930ths

The aim of a data system is to support the policymakers and the leaders in the creation of a sustainable and resilient ECCE system

Sweden created a legal document to define collection and usage of data

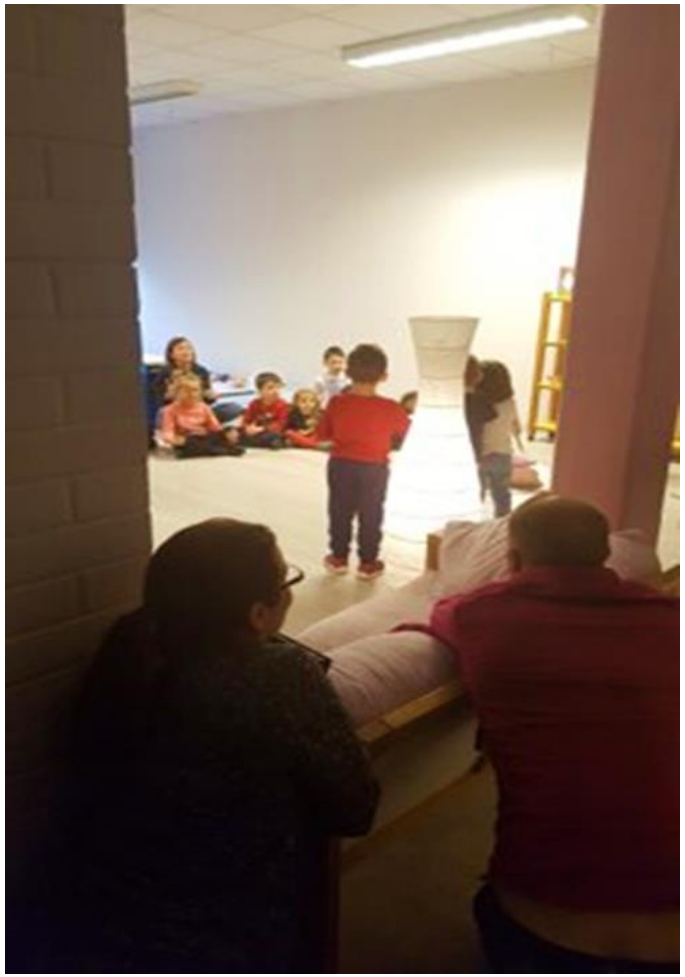
- Official statistics should be provided for information, investigation and research
- It must be objective
- It must be accessible to everyone
- It should recognizable from other statistics by a logo

Government role in data collection and use

- Owned by Government
- Government decide methods, production systems and data bases
- Delegates authority to selected offices
- Decide together with selected offices which data to be collected and spread
- Gather offices for planning, evaluation and development

Decentralisation

- Strategy to easily manage large quantities of data for different sectors
- Allows handling critical issues on local level without affecting the whole system
- Allows contextualisation of data collection



Legislation protecting external production of data

- Allocation of responsibility to evaluate quality of produced data
- Continuous reporting to government
- Openly show faults and responsibility.
- Correct, analyse and learn from faults.

Costs to set up a data system

- Education of persons that report and continuous training

Authority control:

- selection of data
- Collection
- Analysis
- Quality assurance
- Publication
- development

Trust : Creation and maintenance

- 2001 identified criteria for statistics of quality.
- Relevance
- Accuracy
- Timeliness
- Punctuality
- Reliability
- Comparability
- Coherence

Data in education:

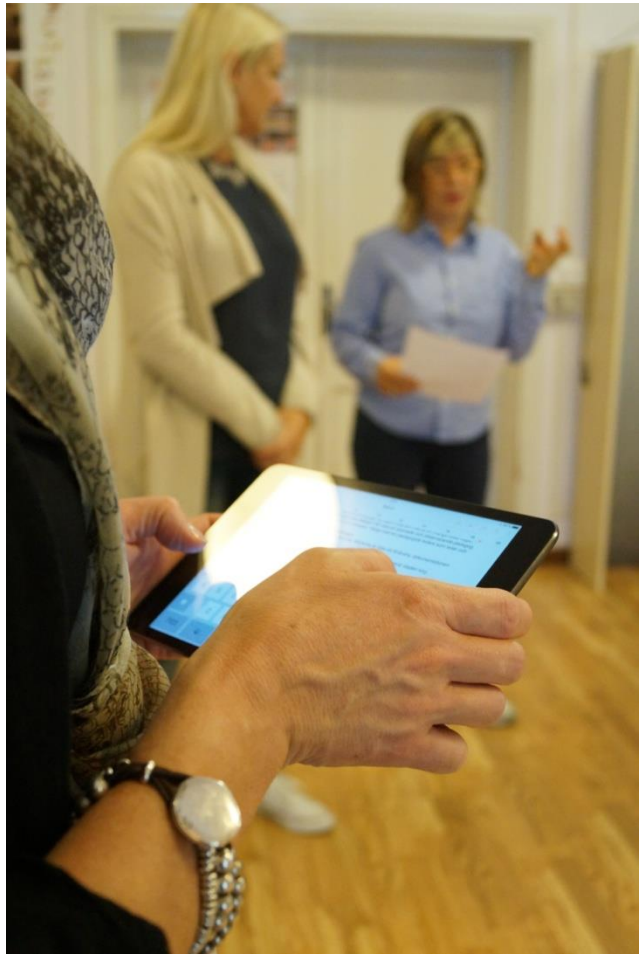
1. **Children and parents to act where its needed**
2. **School results for planning and development**

Most important data about children

- Age
- Address
- Language
- Gender
- Needs
- Socioculturality in area

Most important data on parents

- Name
- Address
- Income
- Nationality
- Educational level
- Occupation
- Civil status



Most important data for school results - for planning and improvement of the school

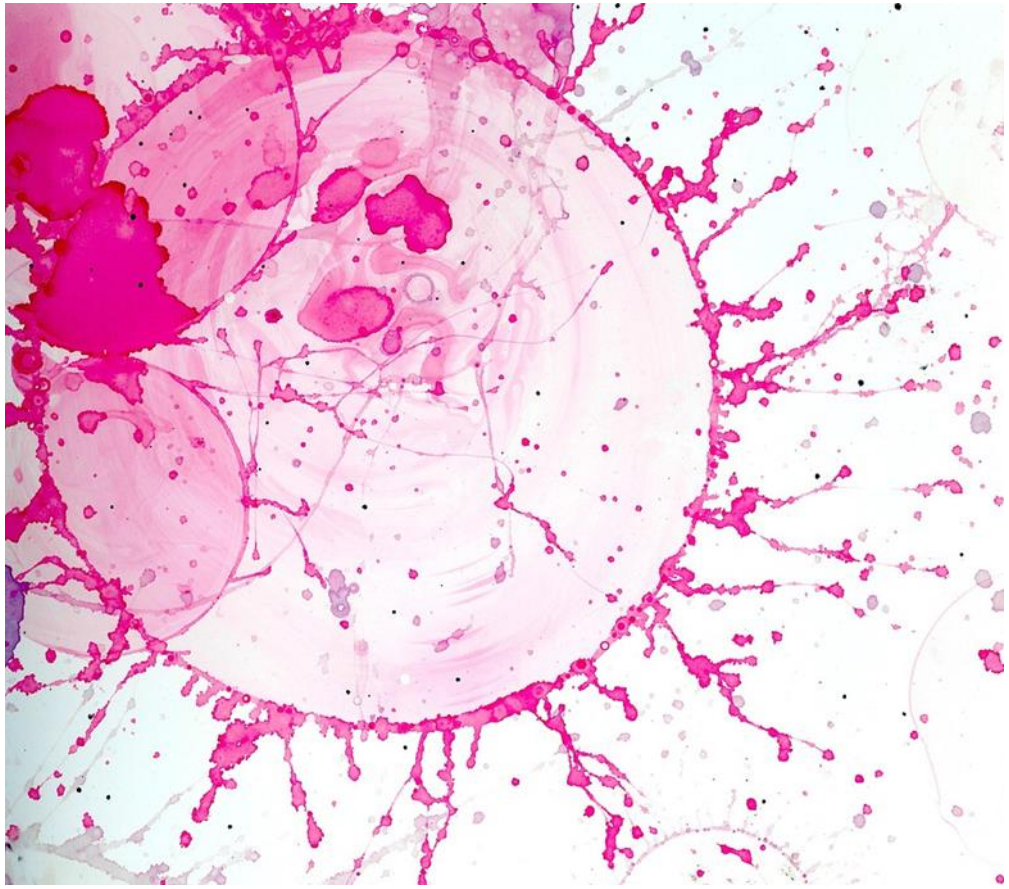
Structural numbers:

- Number of children per teacher
- Number of children in group
- Cost per child

- Teachers following which possibilities they give the class and how the children respond, change and learn

Conclusion
- 6 steps to make a data system

1. Conceptualise the data system
2. Issue a legislation to set up data system
3. Allocate financial resources to operate data system
4. Hire and educate human resources to operate system
5. Fix responsibilities on different levels
6. Create, maintain and develop data system



Aim for public administration:
Society benefit
Customer benefit
Collaborator benefit