

#### **Legal Frameworks for the Production of Official Statistics**

# **Opening words:**

From the Value of official Statistics to the SDG Indicators

Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop 3-5 July, Bogotá DC, Colombia



#### **Value of Official Statistics**

- Authoritative [decision-making]
- Independent, objective and transparent [trust]
- Highest professional standards and ethics [confidentiality]
- Fitness-for-purpose [user-oriented quality]
- Universal [equal access]
- Flexible and resilient [reliable]
- Efficient and effective [coordinated]





# The Journey to the Fundamental Principles



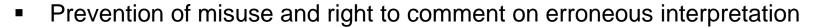


- American Statistical Association's Ethical Guidelines for Statistical Practice adopted in 1979 and last revised 2016
- Declaration on Professional Ethics, International Statistical Institute (ISI), adopted in
   1985 and last revised in 2010
- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, UNECE, adopted by the Conference of European Statisticians in 1991 and at political level in 1992
- United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UN-FPs) adopted by the
   UN Statistical Commission in 1994
- Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC-CoP),
   adopted in 2011 by the Statistical Conference of the Americas
- CARICOM'S Statistics Code of Practice adopted in 2011 by the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians
- UN-FPs adopted by the General Assembly in **2014** (<u>A/RES/68/261</u>)



# **UN-FPs**

- Impartiality, objectivity and equal access
- Professional independence, ethics and methodology
- Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purpo



- Accountability and transparency
- Sources of official statistics and Non-excessive burden on respondents
- International cooperation and standards
- Relevance, accessibility, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality
- National coordination, coherence and comparability

Principles to be enshrined in the national statistical legislation and implemented





#### **CARICOM'S Statistics Code of Practice**

- 1. Professional independence
- 2. Mandate for data collection
- 3. Adequacy of resources
- 4. Quality commitment
- 5. Statistical confidentiality
- 6. Impartiality and objectivity
- 7. Sound methodology
- 8. Appropriate statistical procedure

- 9. Non-excessive burden on respondents
- 10. Cost effectiveness
- 11. Relevance
- 12. Accuracy and reliability
- 13. Timeliness and punctuality
- 14. Coherence and comparability
- 15. Accessibility and clarity
- ✓ Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean and CARICOM's Statistics Code of Practice are operational extensions of the UN-FPs



# SDG Indicators: challenges and opportunities

#### **SDG Indicators**

#### Scope

> 232 indicators

#### Granularity

Data disaggregation

#### Quality

Timeliness reliability

**Challenges** 

#### **Data Eco-system**

Digital transformation

#### **Data sources**

Geo-spatial

#### **Data community**

Data providers & producers

**Opportunities** 

#### **Modernisation**

Integration & Standardisation

#### Methodology

Mix-mode

Institutional environment

# Resources & Capability

#### Infrastructure

IT & applications

#### **Know-how**

HR development

Leadership

Coordination

**Partnership** 

**Transformation** 



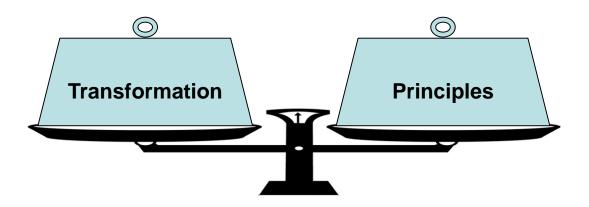
# **General Assembly Resolution from 6 July 2017**A/RES/71/313

- Official statistics (data from national statistical system NSS) constitute the basis for the SDG indicator framework
- All activities of the NSS to be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics - UNFPs (A/RES/68/261)
- National statistical offices are the coordinator of the NSS
- NSS to explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data:
   Framework for discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical capacity-building for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



# The Law vs. Transformation

- The Law not a "corset" against transformation but to enable modernization while safeguarding the Principles
- Necessity to revise statistical legislations to raise the challenges and grasp the opportunities
- Need to enhance the managerial autonomy of the Chief Statistician





See also: Generic Law on Official Statistics



#### For questions and comments:

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#### **Legal Frameworks for the Production of Official Statistics**

# Basic Legal Provisions and Good Practices: Organization and Governance of NSSs

Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop 3-5 July, Bogotá DC, Colombia



# National Law on Official Statistics [the Law]

#### Main provisions of the Law:

- Delineation of the National Statistical System (NSS) and parties to the Law
- National Statistical Office and other producers
- Chief Statistician
- Statistical Council
- Coordination mechanisms and instruments
- Data sources and confidentiality
- Quality and other important provisions





# Delineation of the NSS and other parties to the Law

- All producers of statistics that comply with the provisions of the Law and the Principles:
  - National Statistical Office (main producer)
  - Other producers of official statistics (listed in the statistical programme)
- But the Law also grants rights and imposes obligations on other parties:
  - Users: equal and simultaneous access to statistical releases
  - Respondents: obligation to provide information
  - National and local authorities: obliged to provide, free of charge, data and metadata in their possession
  - Statistical Council: composition, mandate and tasks
  - ...



# **National Statistical Office (NSO)**

- Main producer of Official Statistics
- Professionally independent body
- Coordinates activities for the development, production and dissemination of statistics within the NSS
- Not to be assigned responsibilities or getting instructions conflicting with the Principles

# Other Producers of Official Statistics (OPOS)

- Operate in compliance with the Law and adopted standards
- Professionally independent entities within their respective organizations
- Responsible for their assigned activities in the statistical programmes



#### **Chief Statistician**

- Highest Statistical Authority and executive manager of the NSO
- Mandate cannot be terminated for any reasons compromising the implementation of the Law and the Principles
- Fosters and monitors the compliance of all producers of official statistics with the Law and the Principles
- Submits to the Government the statistical programmes after consultations with the Statistical Council and other producers
- Issues standards and guidelines for the entire NSS on the development, production and dissemination of official statistics
- Promotes the use of official statistical standards and classifications beyond the NSS (partnerships and dialogue)



# **Statistical Council**



- Main user advisory body (no controlling functions)
- Advises NSS and government opinions and reports are public
- Allows users to provide input regarding their needs and on implementation of the statistical work programme, including indicators
- Broadly represents user communities (not producers) within and outside the government
- Provides opinion on:
  - Draft (multi-)annual statistical programmes from a user perspective
  - Reports on implementation of the statistical programmes
  - Quality reports



# Coordination instruments within the NSS /1

- National statistical programmes are the main coordination instruments of the NSS
- National statistical programmes to be used for the budget appropriation
- The programmes cover the entire NSS, including development, production and dissemination of SDG indicators
- The programmes to be submitted by the Chief Statistician to the relevant government body for approval



## Coordination instruments within the NSS /2

- Multiannual statistical programme (Master plan, NSDS):
  - strategic development of NSS
  - Vision and priorities
- Annual statistical programme:
  - Programme of work
  - Annual operational translation of multiannual programme
  - List of producers of official statistics and their respective deliveries
  - List of major surveys, and other data sources (administrative), registers



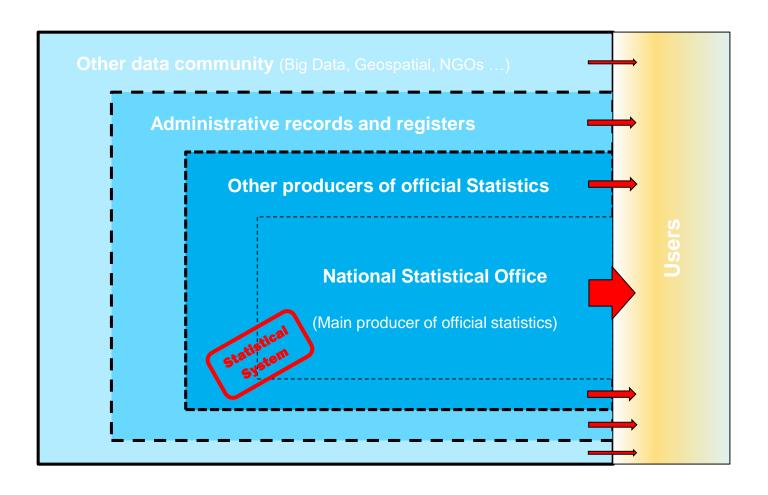


# Other coordination mechanisms and tools

- NSS Coordination Committee
  - Advisory committee to the Chief Statistician (producers)
  - Preparation of the statistical programmes before submission to the Statistical Council
  - Discuss data collection and sharing, methodology, guidelines, development of common tools, training programmes...
  - Preparation of international high-level statistical meetings and reports
- Meeting with producers of administrative data and registers
- Meetings with the data community, academia, researchers and other advanced users
- Meeting with the media
- **-** . . .



# **The Data Community**





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