



Legal Frameworks for the Production of Official Statistics

**Basic Legal Provisions and Good Practices:
*Data Sources, Processes and Confidentiality***

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

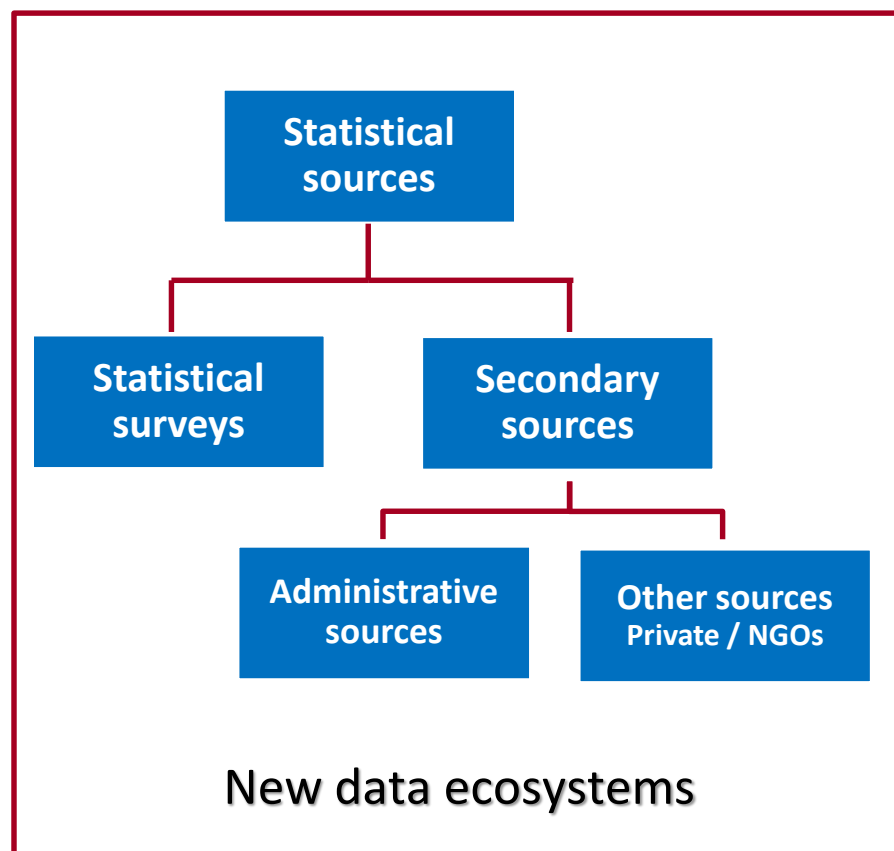
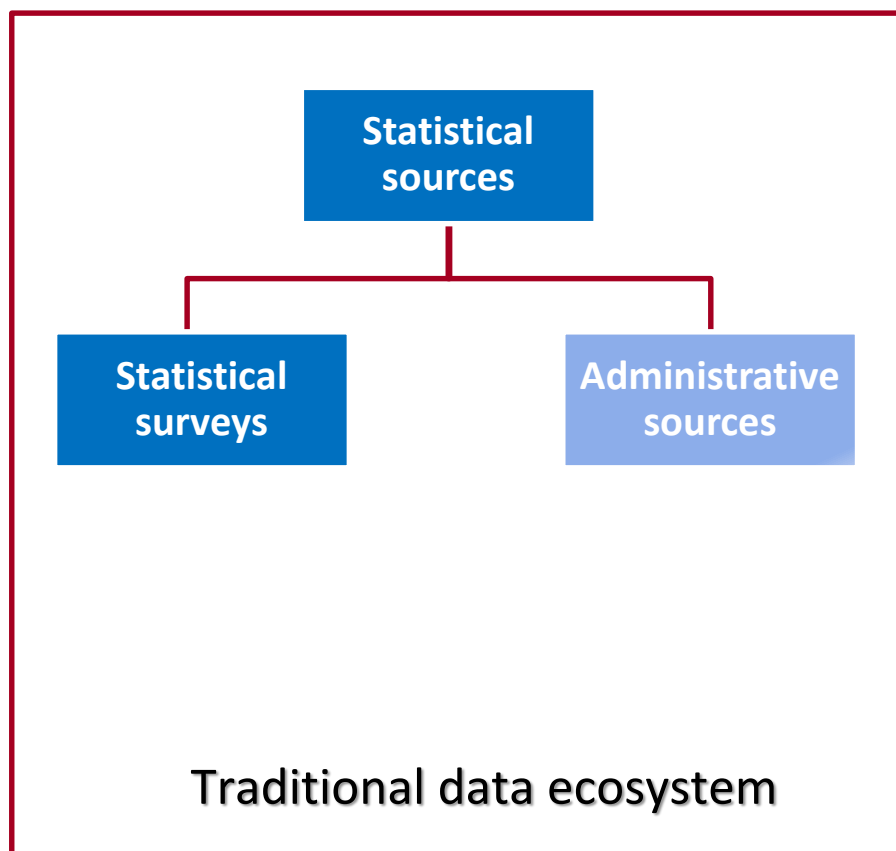


Primary vs. Secondary Data Sources

- Primary data sources (statistical surveys/censuses):
 - Primary data are sources containing information which is exclusively collected for official statistics' purposes
 - Primary data sources (statistical surveys) are collected exclusively by statistical authorities
- Secondary data sources (administrative data/Big Data/Geospatial):
 - Secondary data are primarily collected for non-statistical purpose, by public authorities and private business for specific monitoring purposes
 - The entity that supplies secondary data to statistical authorities and the unit to which the data relates (observation unit) are different



Primary data sources vs. Secondary data sources





Data ecosystems



Statistics and indicators

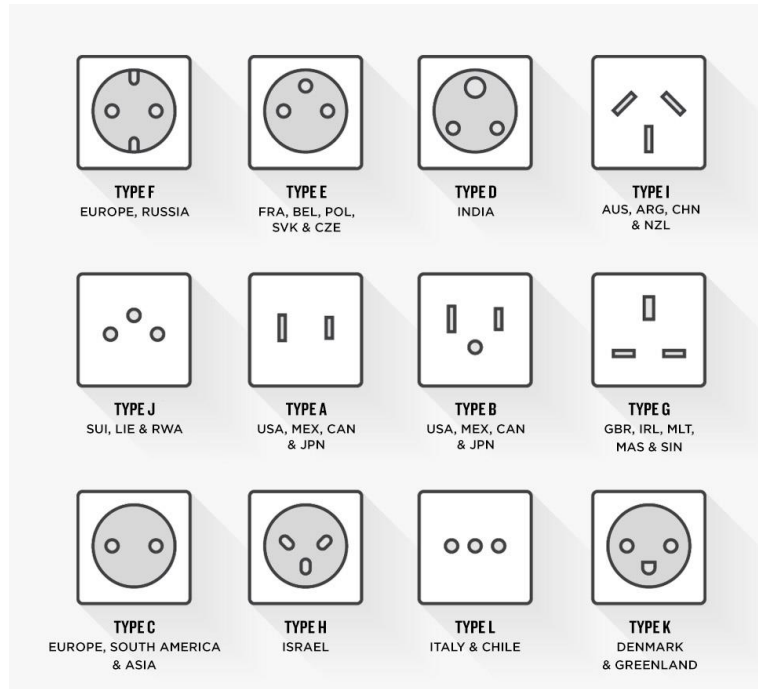




Data ecosystems



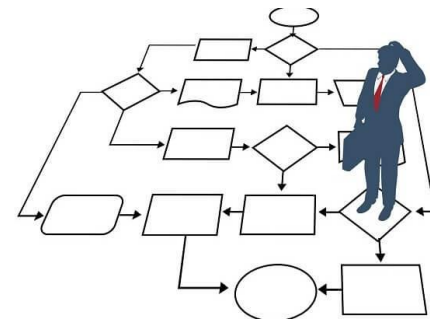
Inter-operability & flexibility





Business architecture and production processes

- Mapping existing production processes, corporate activities, technological architecture, information systems and capabilities (business architecture)
- Reconsidering the overall business architecture taking into account emerging user needs and changes in the data ecosystems
- Advancing standardization of the components of statistical production within and across national statistical systems using common statistical production architecture (efficiency and effectiveness)
- Developing and mainstreaming innovative technologies and tools for the production of official statistics and indicators





Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)

Specify Needs	Design	Build	Collect	Process	Analyse	Disseminate	Evaluate
1.1 Identify needs	2.1 Design outputs	3.1 Build collection instrument	4.1 Create frame & select sample	5.1 Integrate data	6.1 Prepare draft outputs	7.1 Update output systems	8.1 Gather evaluation inputs
1.2 Consult & confirm needs	2.2 Design variable descriptions	3.2 Build or enhance process components	4.2 Set up collection	5.2 Classify & code	6.2 Validate outputs	7.2 Produce dissemination products	8.2 Conduct evaluation
1.3 Establish output objectives	2.3 Design collection	3.3 Build or enhance dissemination components	4.3 Run collection	5.3 Review & validate	6.3 Interpret & explain outputs	7.3 Manage release of dissemination products	8.3 Agree an action plan
1.4 Identify concepts	2.4 Design frame & sample	3.4 Configure workflows	4.4 Finalise collection	5.4 Edit & impute	6.4 Apply disclosure control	7.4 Promote dissemination products	
1.5 Check data availability	2.5 Design processing & analysis	3.5 Test production system		5.5 Derive new variables & units	6.5 Finalise outputs	7.5 Manage user support	
1.6 Prepare business case	2.6 Design production systems & workflow	3.6 Test statistical business process		5.6 Calculate weights			
		3.7 Finalise production system		5.7 Calculate aggregates			
				5.8 Finalise data files			

Flexibility

Standardisation



Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organization (GAMSO)



- GAMSO describes and defines the activities that take place within a statistical organization
- GAMSO is an extension of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) adding activities needed to support statistical production



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





Mandate for Data Collection

- Data for the production of official statistics may be drawn from all type of sources, be they statistical surveys (primary sources) or other sources (secondary sources)
- Producers of Official Statistics choose the data sources based on professional considerations and in particular with regard to quality, costs and the burden on respondent
- Producers of Official statistics are allowed by national legislation to use administrative records for statistical purposes.
- Producers of Official Statistics have the sole responsibility for deciding on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing and storage of data sources



Confidentiality

- Individual data/micro-data from natural and legal persons held by Producers of Official Statistics are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes
- The principle of confidentiality applies to all data sources, be they statistical surveys (primary sources) or secondary data sources (e.g. administrative records).
- Statistical confidentiality is guaranteed in the Statistical Law



Memorandum of Understanding with data providers

- Establishing MoUs with data providers (secondary data sources) is a good practice.
- MoUs should contain at least these elements:
 - Legal basis (law, statistical programmes...)
 - Description of the purpose of the data transfer/data access
 - Detail description of data covered including frequency and timeliness
 - Quality standards and quality reports
 - Technical standards
 - Cooperation mechanisms for improving the adequacy of the data with statistical requirements (consultation and partnership mechanisms)
 - Contact persons
 - ...





For questions and comments:

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