



Legal Frameworks for the Production of Official Statistics

Basic Legal Provisions and Good Practices:

Quality assurance and quality monitoring

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What do we mean by quality?



Fit-for-purpose





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**





Quality Assurance Framework (QAF)

- Institutional environment
- Statistical Input **NEW**
- Statistical business architecture and production processes
- Statistical output (fit-for-purpose)
 - Relevance
 - Accuracy and Reliability
 - Timeliness and Punctuality
 - Coherence and Comparability
 - Accessibility and Clarity





QAF - Output

- Users are regularly consulted (content, format, timing of releases)
- Users have equal and simultaneous access to official statistics
- Official Statistics are disseminated in a user-friendly way
- Statistics are disseminated with metadata
- Advance release calendar with clear updating procedures are publicly available
- No political statement in statistical publications
- Errors are corrected and users informed accordingly
- In statistical publications, non statistically processed data are labelled as such
- Right for NSS to comments on misinterpretation of statistics



QAF – Institutional environment

- A quality policy is made publicly available with clear principles and objectives
- An organizational structure is in place to deal with quality management (system vs. statistical domains)
- Procedures are in place and implemented to assess, plan, monitor and report on quality of input, processes and outputs
- A quality report is submitted to the Statistical Council for comments and made publicly available



QAF - Input

- Clear mandate for data collection for NSS (Law and programmes)
- Balance costs, response burden and quality
- Access to/transfer of administrative data with identifier
- Obligation for respondents to participate
- Sharing data among partners of the NSS
- NSO consulted when collection of administrative data changes (scope, quality, periodicity, granularity, timeliness...)
- Interactions with holders of other data sources (NGOs, Big Data, geospatial information) to explore jointly the potential of this data for the production of official statistics

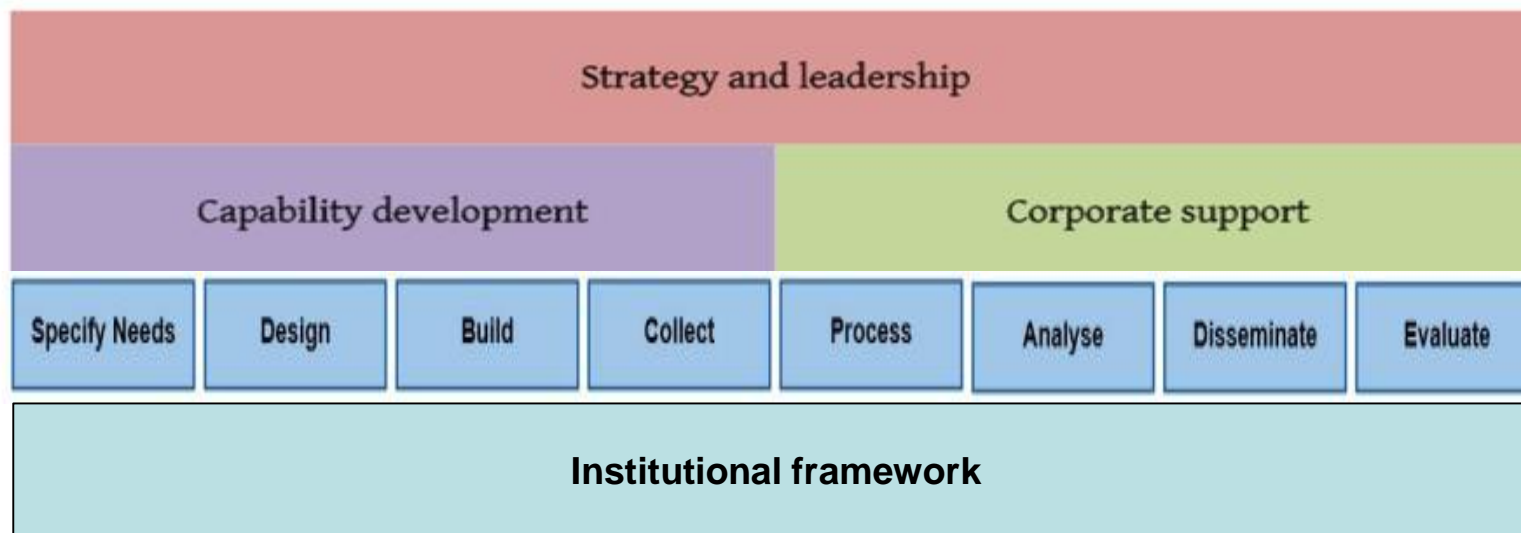


QAF – business architecture and production processes

- Sound methodology is used throughout the production process
- Adequate tools, procedures and expertise are deployed to support the production of statistics (business architecture)
- Production processes are mapped (GSBPM) and documented
- Production processes are efficient and effective
- Before launching a statistical survey an assessment of existing data sources is conducted (quality vs. costs)



Quality Assurance Framework



✓ Quality Assurance Framework: Ex-ante

✗ Data validation: Ex-post



For questions and comments:

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