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Items for information: Data Stewardship

Background document
Available in English only

**Fitting into the new data-driven reality: results from the global consultation
on data stewardship and the role of National Statistical Offices**

Prepared by the UN Working Group on Data Stewardship

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Introduction to the global consultation on data stewardship

1. This background document presents more in-depth results from the global consultation on data stewardship questionnaire. It contains regional analysis not available in the official report of the Working Group on Data Stewardship to the 55th session of the UN Statistical Commission.¹ It is the first attempt made at the global level to explore the concept of data stewardship according to the circumstances and perceptions of National Statistical Offices (NSOs). The draft questionnaire was first presented by the working group to the 54th session of the Statistical Commission for review and made available in the six official languages of the UN.
2. Following its review, the questionnaire was finalized almost unchanged except to add an open question on the opportunities and challenges of the data stewardship role in the wider data ecosystem. This question was added in response to a written statement² to supplement the other questions which either explicitly focused on the coordination role of the NSO in the National Statistical System (NSS) or provided a set of functions and a list of perceived successful implementation measures commonly associated with data stewardship but still centered in the NSO's experience with the NSS.
3. The finalized questionnaire contained eight questions³:

Q.	Area of enquiry	Chapter	Figure(s)
1	Status of the NSO as the coordinator of official statistics in the NSS	Chapter 1: Context and change	3
3	Potential role of NSO as coordinator of all data sources in the NSS, including space to specify reason for answer		4
2	Coverage of data stewardship functions in government, including space to specify those responsible		5 & 6
6	Current working links to sub-national and city level		7
4	Change in NSO responsibilities related to data stewardship functions in last 2 years		8 & 9
5	Definition and measurement of successful data stewardship implementation	Chapter 2: Perceived beneficial outcomes	10 & 11
7	Opportunities and challenges for the NSO as data stewards in the NSS [open question]		N/A
8	Opportunities and challenges for the NSO as data stewards outside NSS [open question]		N/A

¹ Document E/CN.3/2024/32

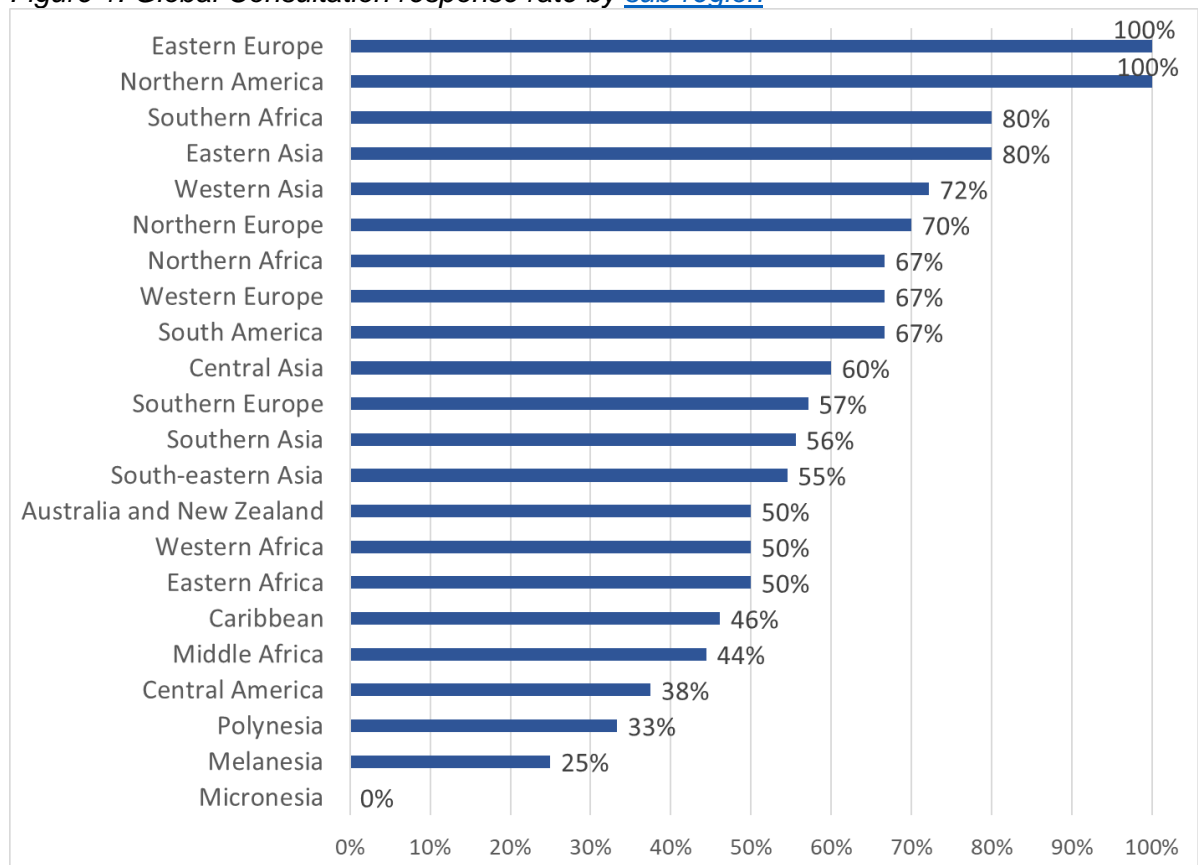
² See UNSC54 written statements:

[https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_54/documents/4\(c\)-France-16Feb2023.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_54/documents/4(c)-France-16Feb2023.pdf).

³ See Annex I for complete questionnaire text and question wording.

- The questionnaire was sent to the NSOs of 194 UN member and observer states of which 113 submitted a response between 17 July and 30 September 2023.⁴ The questionnaire achieved an overall response rate of 58 per cent and among most [sub-regions](#) (see Figure 1) the response rate was 50 per cent or higher. The response rate from Small Island Developing States, Central Americas and Middle Africa were lower and the working group will look at other ways to obtain the views of the countries in these sub-regions.

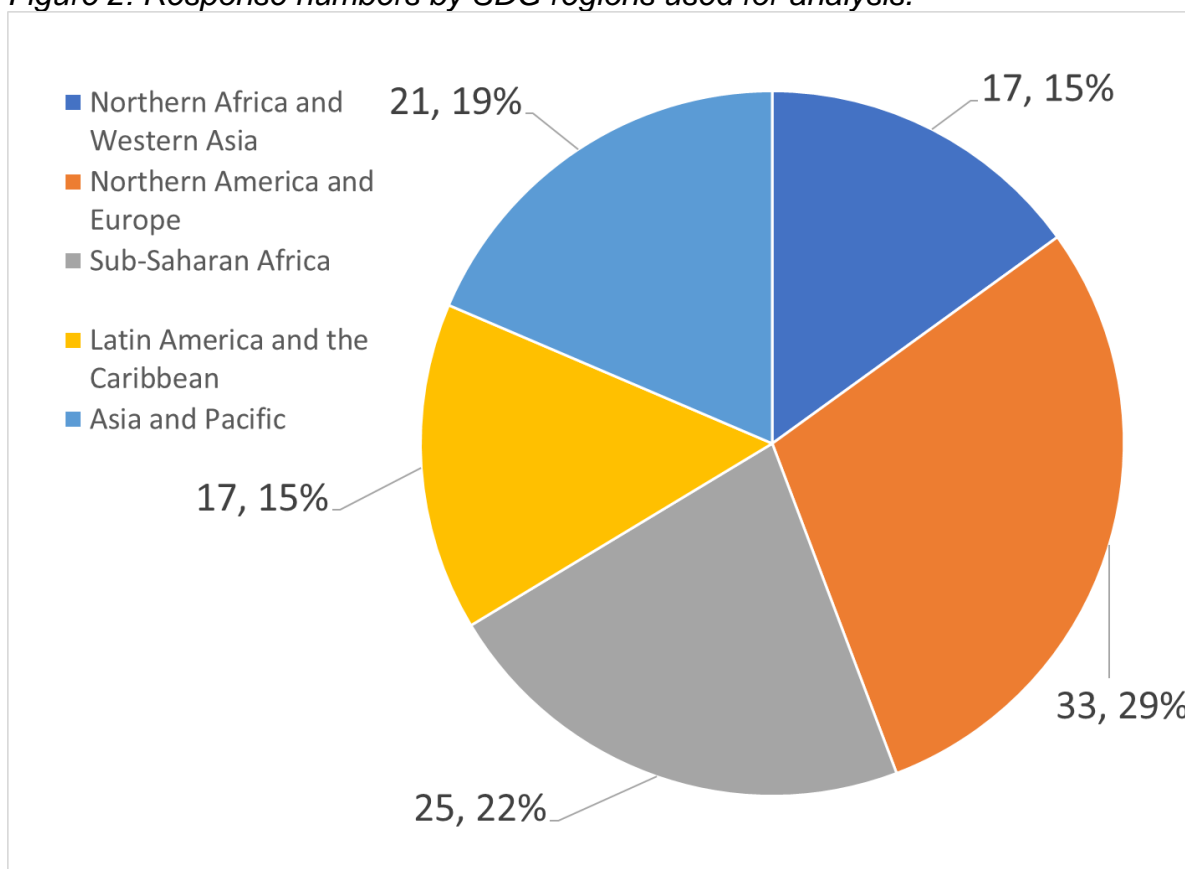
Figure 1: Global Consultation response rate by [sub-region](#)



- For the purposes of this background document, regional differences are compared using a set of 5 region based on the SDG grouping set, namely: Northern Africa and Western Asia (17 responses), Sub-Saharan Africa (25 responses), Northern America and Europe (33 responses), Latin America and the Caribbean (17 responses) and Asia and Pacific (21 responses). Not only are the responses reasonably balanced across these regions (see Figure 2, next page), this classification has the advantage of closely reflecting the regions covered by the system of UN economic and social commissions where significant work on data stewardship is also taking place.

⁴ One territory also provided a response which is included in the analysis.

Figure 2: Response numbers by SDG regions used for analysis.



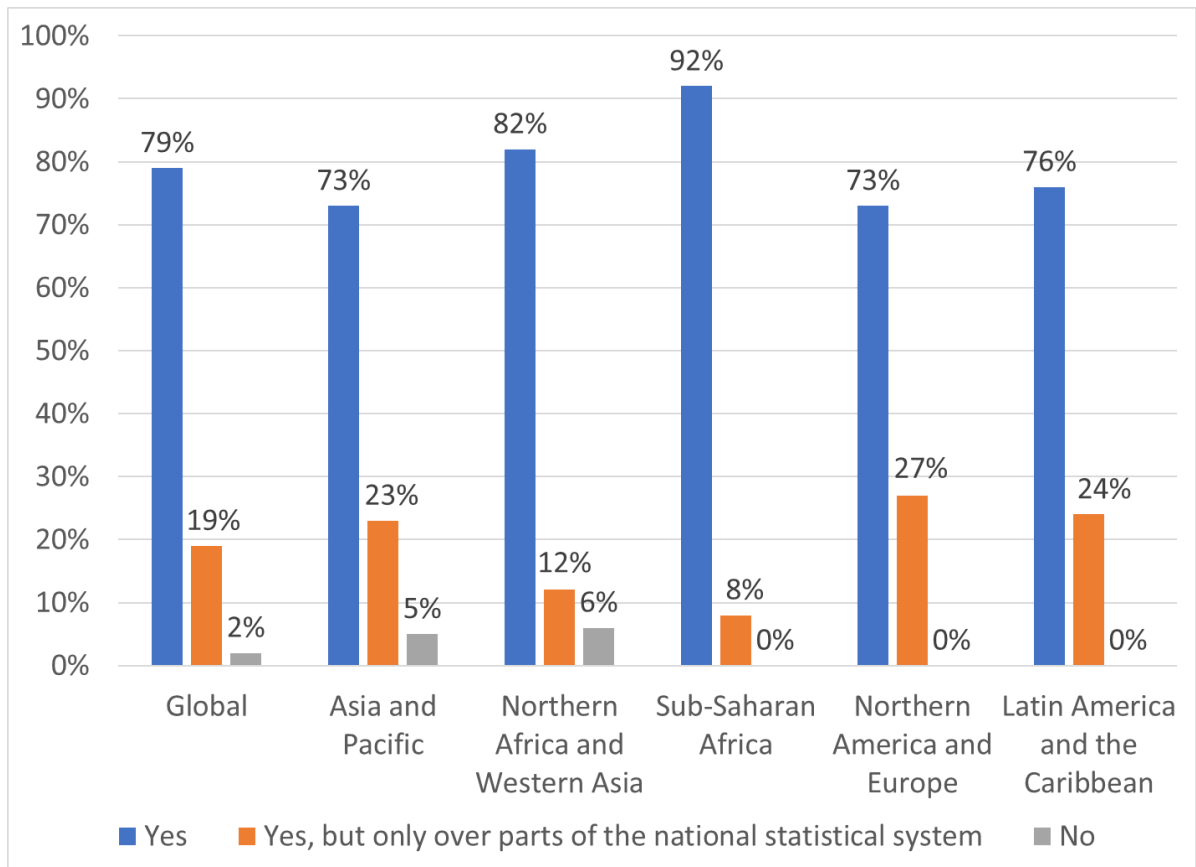
6. The questionnaire was designed and implemented by the workstream leads⁵ under the working group namely: Statistics Poland, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE-Colombia), Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC-Argentina), the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), Open Data Watch (ODW), the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) TRenDS, the World Privacy Forum (WPF) and the UN Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD-DESA). Special appreciation goes to ODW for their contribution to the design of the questionnaire and preparation of chapter 3 of this background document. The working group wishes to express its appreciation for the participation of National Statistical Offices without which this report would not be possible. The working group values the rich and comprehensive responses and views shared through the global consultation. These will continue to be used and reused by the working group in its work going forward.

⁵ There are currently 4 workstreams covered by the working group: data governance (workstream 1), equity and inclusion (workstream 2), sharing and collaboration (workstream 3) and development of an overall conceptual framework (workstream 5). The fourth workstream “links with the city data agenda” was concluded in 2023.

Chapter 1: Context and change in a new data-driven reality.

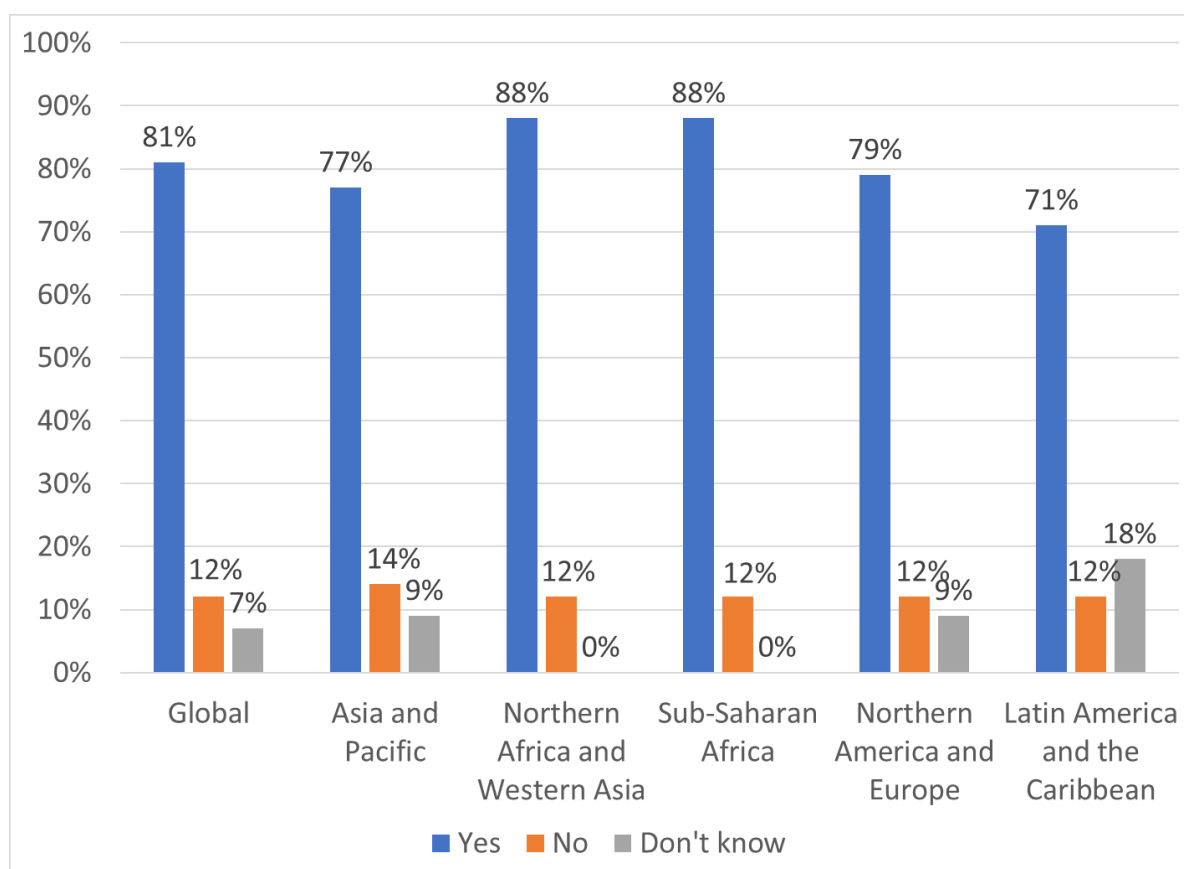
7. This Chapter will explore the results from the global consultation to better understand the context and changing circumstances around which National Statistical Offices (NSOs) can develop a data stewardship role out of their existing functions and responsibilities. The first area explored by the global consultation was around the topic of coordination within the National Statistical System. NSOs confirmed in high proportions that they were mandated to coordinate the production and integration of official statistics across their national statistical systems (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The national statistical office in your country is mandated to coordinate the production and integration of official statistics across the national statistical system.



8. The global consultation asked a second question on coordination as to whether the NSO thought a data steward should oversee all data sources within the national statistical system in a country, including administrative data. This drew a similar high response in agreement among NSO respondents (Figure 4). The pattern for both questions was similar across most regions.

Figure 4: Do you think that a data steward should oversee all data sources within the national statistical system in a country, including administrative data?⁶



9. The responses to both questions on coordination indicated that many respondents viewed the mandate to coordinate official statistics as synonymous with oversight of data sources at least those used within the statistical system. These responses also indicated in most regions a greater perceived role for the NSO than currently mandated. Across all regions there was also a small but significant number of, NSOs who were more cautious about the boundaries between data and official statistics and noted concerns around organizational capacity and institutional limitations to cover such a diverse range of data.
10. These results should also be viewed in terms of principle 8 of the [Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics \(FPOS\)](#) established by the Statistical Commission in 1994 that “*coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system*”. Global assessments of

⁶ Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

the FPOS conducted among NSOs in 2012 and 2003 reported this principle and principle 4 (Prevention of Misuse) as the least implemented principles in the FPOS. A more recent assessment in 2018 did not report the implementation rate but reported reasonable high levels of activities on different measures related to this principle (i.e. standards, collection etc.) and also a number of challenges.

11. The co-chairs of the working group first made a connection between data stewardship and the FPOS in a paper presented to the 70th session of the Conference of European Statisticians in June 2022⁷ and concluded by reflecting that *“the timelessness and relevance of the FPOS make them fit to the new data-driven reality. However, the proliferation of new data sources, new stakeholders and new concepts, such as data stewardship is a good opportunity to reinterpret the Principles, to set directions of their new possible explanations, which seem to be unavoidable in spite of their pertinence and universal character”*.
12. The global consultation looked further into the circumstances around the *new data-driven reality* by asking what authorities or bodies were responsible for a set of functions related to data stewardship. In the questionnaire, NSOs were first asked if the function was covered and then asked to write-in which specific authorities it was covered by. All functions listed either referenced work within the national statistical system or with official statistics, except for the function to support *“data-related work across government”*. The rates of coverage reported were high, at least 70 per cent by most of the functions listed (Figure 5).

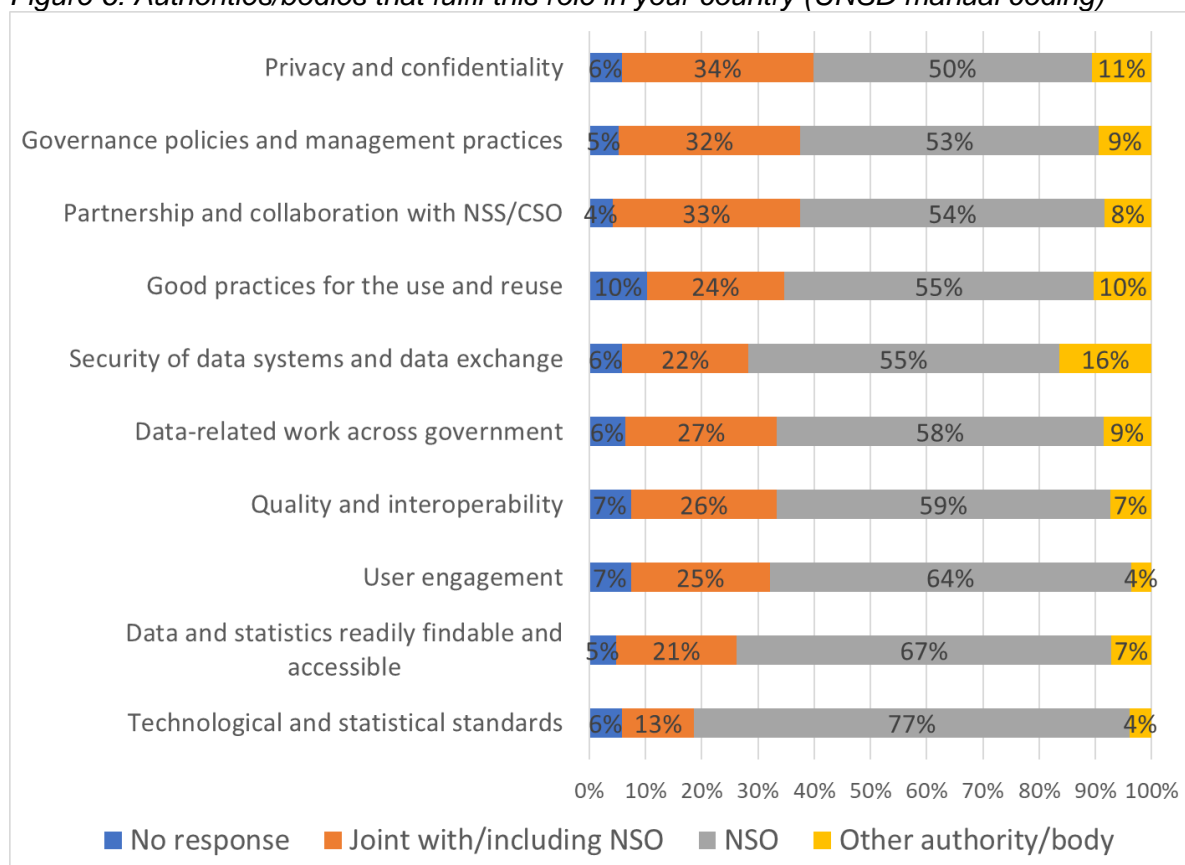
Figure 5: Are there authorities in your country whose role relates to the following areas...



⁷ See ECE/CES/2022/29.

13. The UN Statistics Division manually coded the write-in responses according to three categories for which authority or body was responsible: the NSO, jointly with or including the NSO or another authority/ body. Through this categorization, it showed for these functions in the majority of cases sole responsibility is taken by the NSO for them but there is a significant proportion where joint or shared responsibility is held with other authorities or bodies. A smaller proportion have a situation where the function is the responsibility of another authority/body (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country (UNSD manual coding)⁸



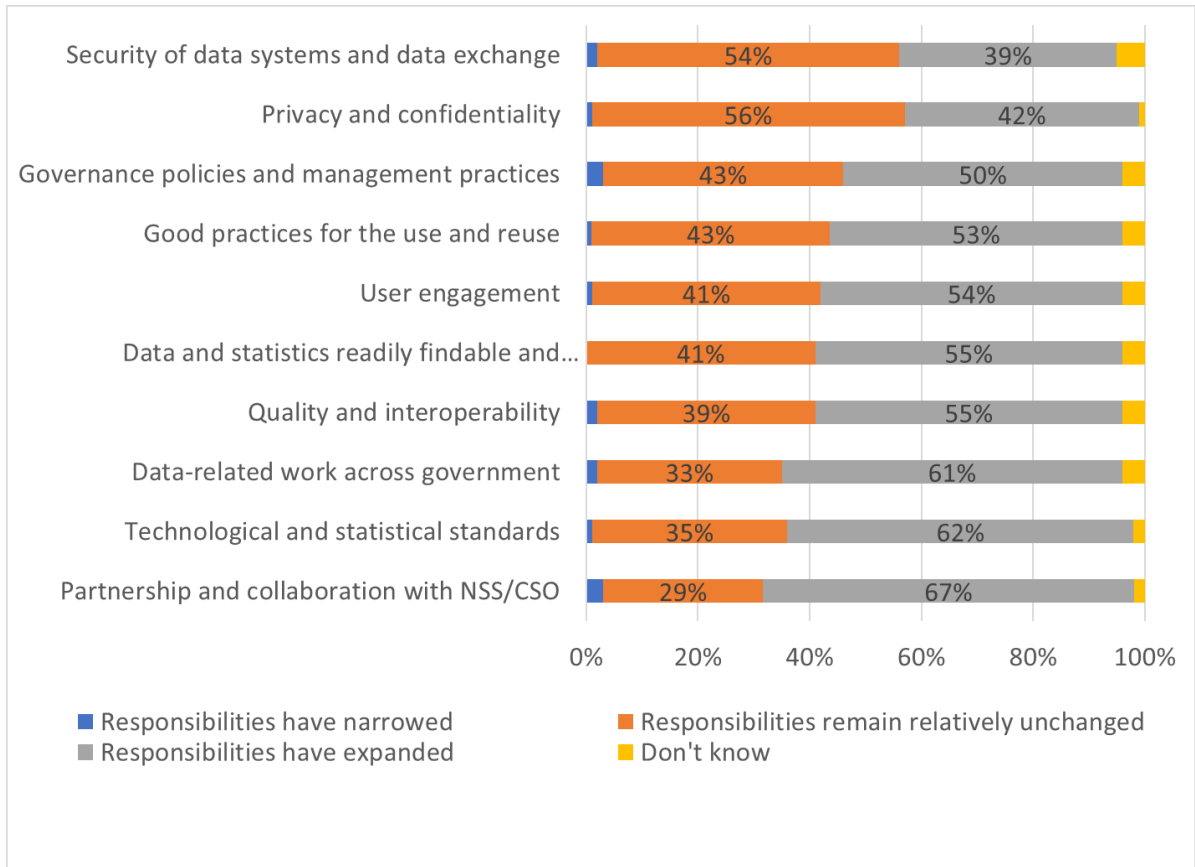
14. There were two functions that stood out as sole responsibility of the NSO, “ensure that data assets and statistics produced across the national statistical system are readily findable and accessible to different user groups” and “promote and lead in the implementation within the national statistical system of technological and statistical standards and best practices across all stages of data production, dissemination and use”. The main jointly held or shared functions were “ensure the privacy and confidentiality of sensitive and personally identifying information used in the production of official statistics” and “continuously improve governance policies and management practices for data and statistics across the national statistical system”. Incidentally, these two joint or shared functions reflect the two principles of the [FPOS](#), Confidentiality (principle 6) and Legislation (principle 7) reported in the [2012](#) and [2003](#) global FPOS assessments as the best implemented principles and might

⁸ Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

show where NSOs have had successful implementations on this area as a result of partnering with other authorities and bodies on well understood principles.

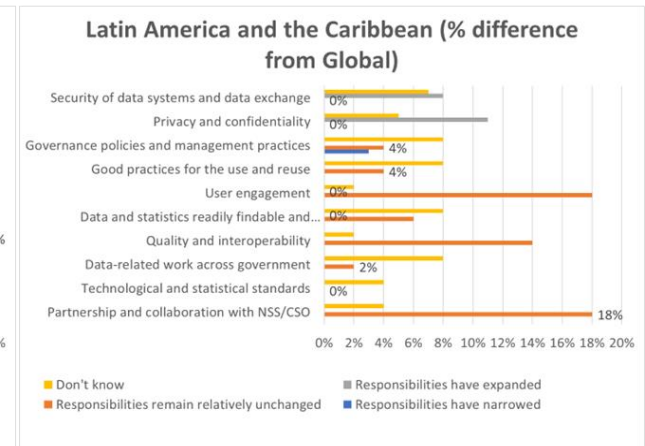
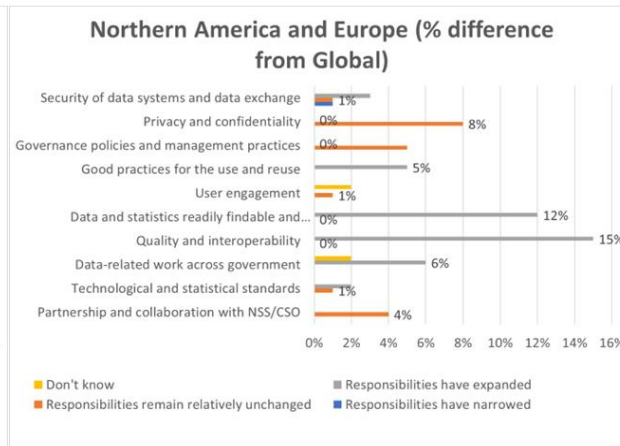
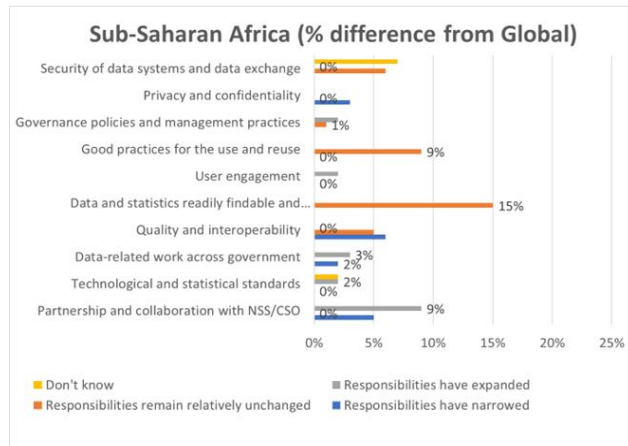
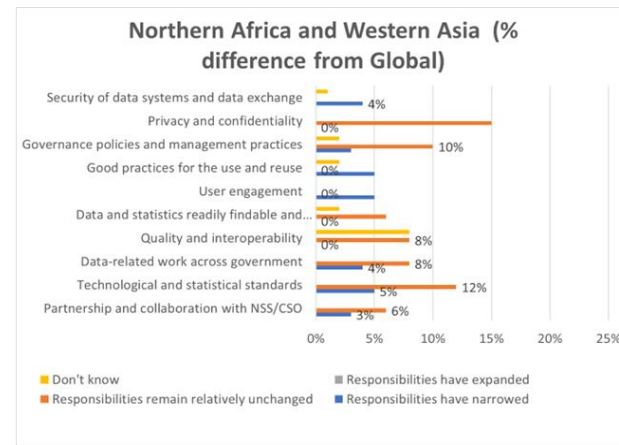
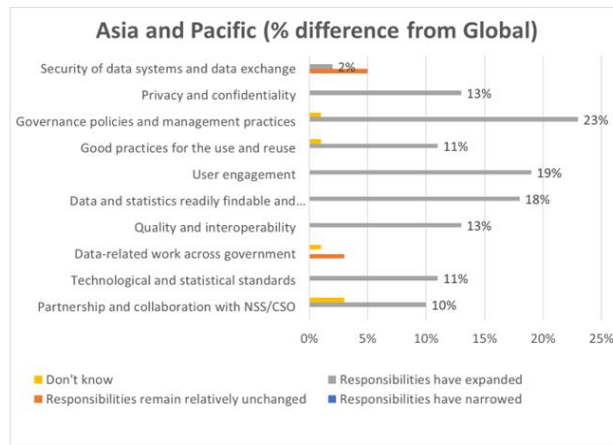
15. The global consultation also sought to understand how these functions have changed over the past two years according to NSOs. The response was an overall increase in NSO responsibilities for all functions except for “privacy and confidentiality” and “security of data systems and data exchange” which NSOs reported remained responsibility broadly unchanged (Figure 7). On this area, more work will be done on the skills that the NSO should actively promote among its employees in order to fulfil its role in the data ecosystem.

Figure 7: How have the following data stewardship responsibilities of the NSO changed in the past two years?



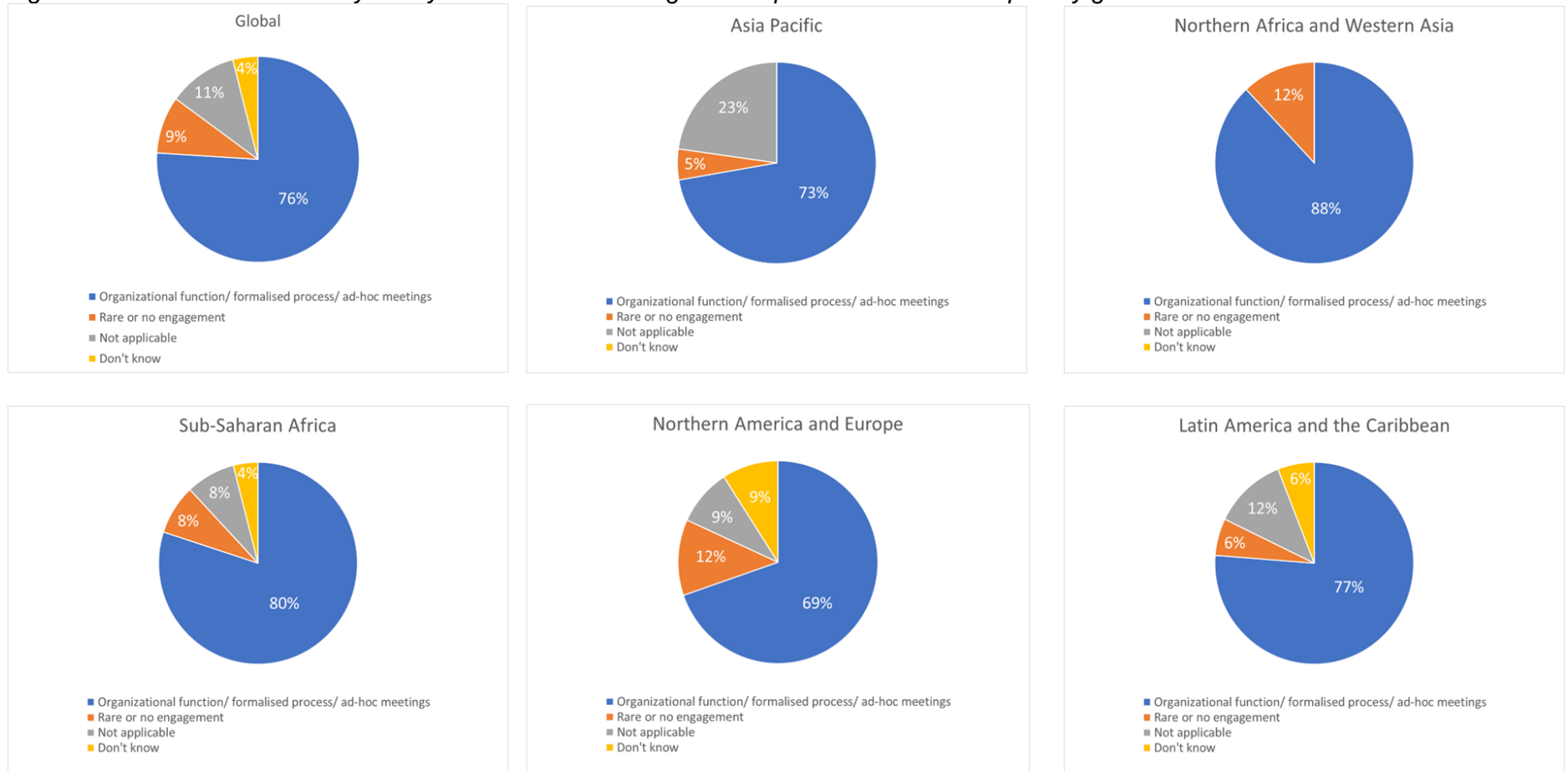
16. The regional differences (Figure 8) uncover an interesting picture where Asia and Pacific reports greater expansion in responsibilities across many of these functions followed by Northern America and Europe. The picture is more mixed in the other regions where more responses include unchanged, don't know or even narrowing responsibilities.

Figure 8: Difference compared with global on how the following data stewardship responsibilities of the NSO have changed in the past two years.



17. Finally on circumstances and context, the global consultation asked a question related to the mechanisms for knowledge and experience sharing between the NSO and municipal/city government. This question was linked to workstream 4 on links with the city data agenda. This workstream concluded its work in 2023 but the other workstreams may still explore this area under their current scope. Certainly, the results from the question presented a variety of regional patterns in the mechanisms relied upon (Figure 7). The working group will explore further whether collaboration with city/municipality should be treated any differently from collaboration with other parts of Government or the statistical system.

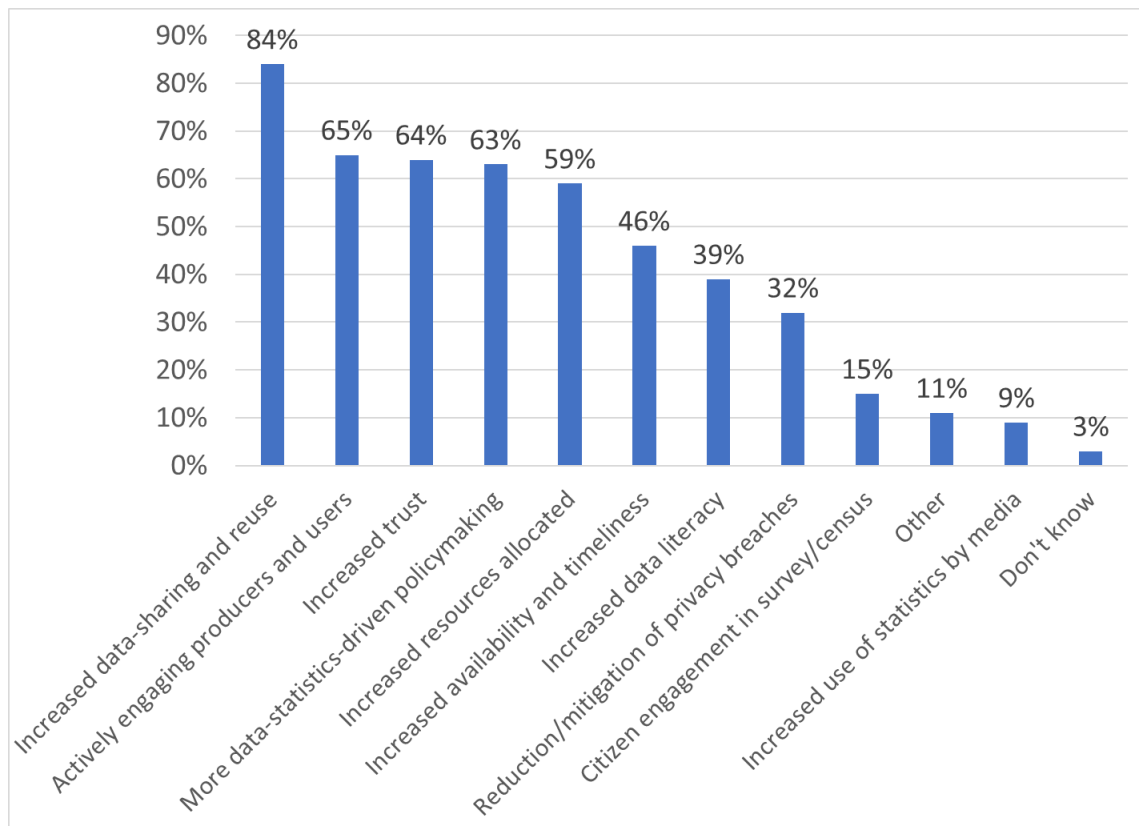
Figure 9: What mechanisms do you rely on to share knowledge and experiences with municipal/city government data stewards.



Chapter 2: Matching the beneficial outcomes of data stewardship to potential NSO action.

18. This chapter explores what beneficial outcomes are perceived among NSOs from following a data stewardship approach and at the same time looks at the results in the previous chapter to make a connection to the actions necessary to bring these about. The beneficial outcomes listed in the global consultation were meant to define and measure the successful implementation of data stewardship. This produced perhaps the most significant result from the global consultation where over 80 per cent of NSOs responded that “increased data-sharing and reuse between government entities and across the national statistical system” was the most important outcome of implementation (Figure 10).

Figure 10: How would you define and measure successful implementation of data stewardship?

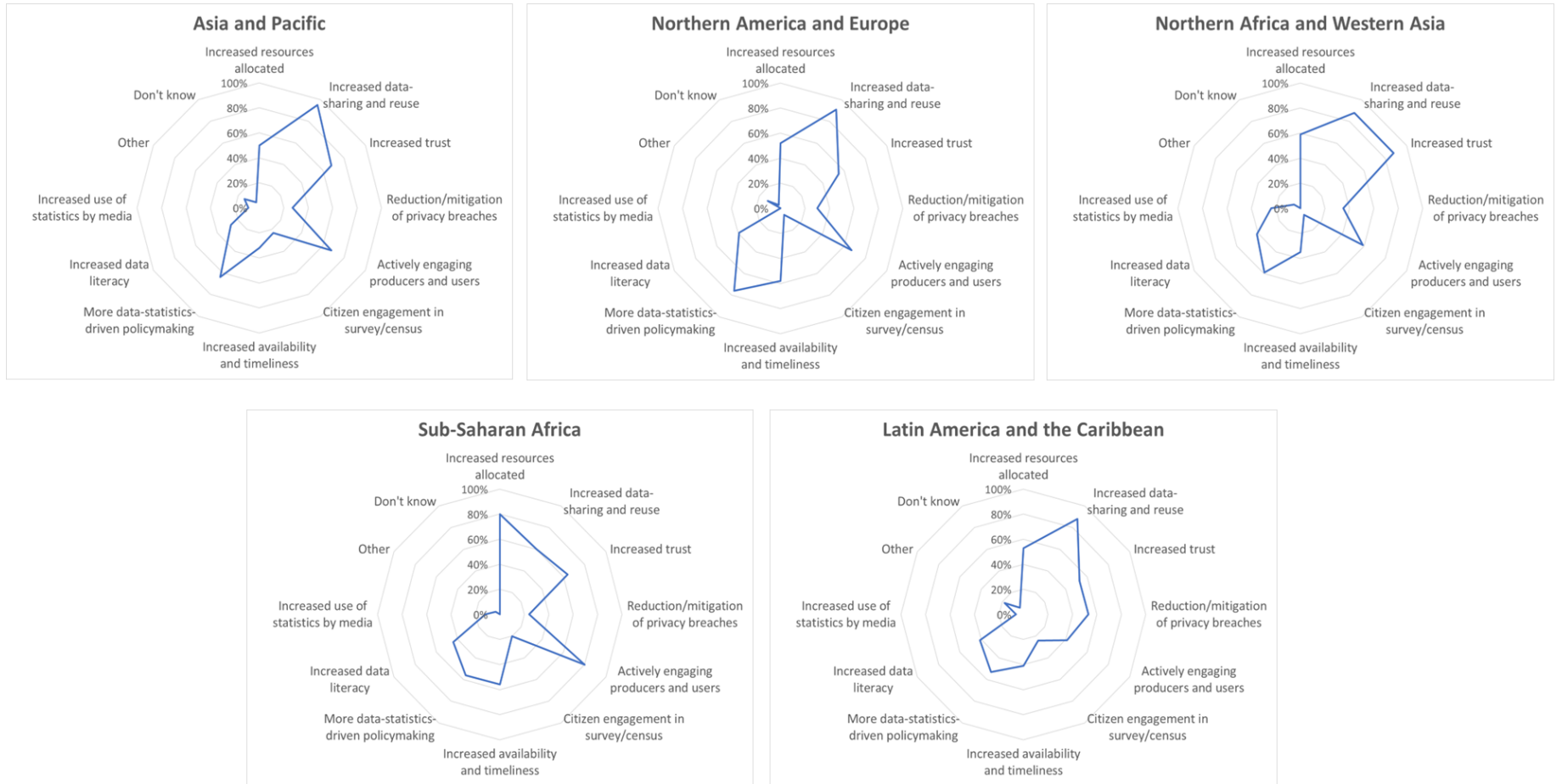


19. At the same time the corresponding function for “promoting and monitoring the adoption of good practices for use and reuse of data” was shown to have the lowest coverage among the list of functions (from those given in the previous chapter, Figure 5) with 68 per cent of NSOs reporting there was a responsible authority. While there might be other corresponding functions in the list which contribute to this implementation measure, this specific function would still be a critical component of it and there is clearly a coverage gap. While “increased sharing and reuse” was a most popular response by a significant margin, there were other outcomes which received a higher ranking among the list like: “active engagement between producers and

users”, “increased trust in data and statistics produced by the national statistical system”, “more data- and statistics-driven policy making”, and “increased resource allocation”. Here, the possible combination of NSO responsible functions (from those given in the previous chapter, Figure 5) to bring about these outcomes is likely to be broader and even more complex. Nevertheless, a better understanding of how to connect these highly ranked beneficial outcomes with the list of NSO responsible functions could be useful in developing the eventual framework on how a NSO can practice data stewardship within their context and circumstances. In addition, there are some interesting regional differences on how the beneficial outcomes are ranked (Figure 11, see next page). For example, Northern Africa and Western Asia equally values “increased trust” and Sub-Saharan Africa values “increased resources” more than any other outcome. These should be taken in account when developing a framework for data stewardship especially if it leads to a maturity model or theory of change approach to follow.

20. Finally, the global consultation ended with open questions on the opportunities and challenges for the NSO as data stewards in the NSS and outside the NSS. Most comments on the situation within the NSS related to the status and engagement with the national statistical system. These responses will be explored by the working group to inform the development of other outputs, including case studies to support future insights. The responses on the situation outside the NSS were more exploratory in their scope with 75 NSO sharing their expectations and concerns about what an expanded role beyond the NSS could achieve. The foremost theme included in forty percent of these responses related to the legislative environment, specifically dealing with the limitations or lack of existing legislation and frameworks to cover the full extent of the data ecosystem. Related to this, respondents identified the need to establish strategies and policies to clearly define the role and responsibilities around many of the data stewardship functions already mentioned. Moreover, additional priority areas to support the engagement outside the NSS, the development of appropriate infrastructure, standards, skills and partnerships to ensure that there can be a systemic response- in light of the functions of the data steward-to the emerging responsibilities and needs, while also highlighting the resources required to do so.
21. Otherwise in describing the situation outside the NSS, the open nature of the question provided insights and comments related to how to develop trust, build a data culture, and foster awareness of the connection and difference between data and statistics in the wider data ecosystem. On trust, there were a couple of cautionary comments such as “a statistical institute is dependent on trust, both from the authorities and the public. [A] mixture of roles may harm trust to a statistical institute even if trust may be an argument for extending its role as well.”, similarly another comment stated “there are limitations between what the Law establishes regarding the use of data for the generation of official statistics and those established by national regulations regarding the protection of confidential data, this generates confusion in the population and increases ignorance and affects culture and statistical literacy and use of data” and finally “the major challenge in the [data] steward capacity is drawing a fine line between the statistical system and ‘policy’ issues which can pull the [NSO] into areas that may damage its reputation and public trust.” The working group takes note of these insights and will explore how can they be included in the emerging framework on data stewardship, as well as in future outputs planned within the working group.

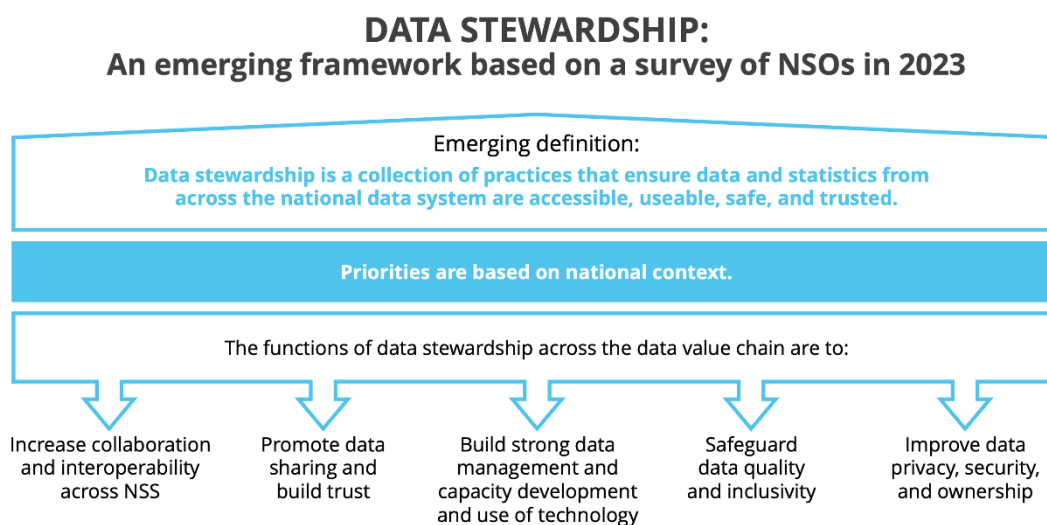
Figure 11: How would you define and measure successful implementation of data stewardship?



Chapter 3: Emerging framework

22. The working group has a workstream on the overall conceptual framework for data stewardship to establish a common understanding of the concept of data stewardship, recognizing that there are different interpretations of what constitutes data stewardship and therefore terms and definitions differ across data communities and regions. The working group acknowledges the work done by the regional groups particularly the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and their contributions to establish standard definitions for commonly used terms associated with data stewardship. The workstream will build on this work to focus on establishing a framework and set of definitions which are compatible to a global range of contexts and capacities found within different statistical and data systems.
23. Based on the results of the global consultation and an in-depth literature review, the workstream developed a draft framework to understand the parameters and functions of a data steward. An emerging definition of data stewardship outlines it as a collection of practices that ensure data and statistics from across national systems are accessible, useable, safe, and trusted. The priorities of a data steward are context-dependent and cannot be universally defined. However, data stewards are responsible for data across the value chain, from production, analysis, and use. These functions aim to i) increase collaboration and interoperability across national data systems; ii) promote data sharing and build trust; iii) build strong data management and capacity development; iv) safeguard data quality and inclusivity; and v) improve data privacy, security, and ownership (Figure 12).

Figure 12:



24. This emerging framework derives from the checklist of responsibilities introduced in the official report of the working group to the Statistical Commission (repeated in Annex II).⁹ The global consultation helped establish this checklist approach. The previous chapter showed most respondents reported data sharing and reuse as a

⁹ Document E/CN.3/2024/32

key role for a data steward to facilitate and encourage. The workstream extrapolated that this can be achieved by i) building trust in data and promoting data sharing and use in decision-making; ii) safeguarding data quality; iii) facilitating greater collaboration, coordination, and data integration across the national statistical system; iv) maintaining citizen confidentiality and data security; and v) implementing strong data management and capacity building practices.

25. The checklist was established from the individual NSO responses collected in the global consultation. In particular, an analysis of the written responses given to the question on roles and responsibilities of data stewards in a country (see Annex I). Based on these responses, the workstream made a shortlist of functions. This shortlist was then consolidated to avoid repetition and was grouped into the five overarching categories. The checklist identifies 15 functions of a data steward across the five categories. These functions are interconnected and linked; and ultimately allow data stewards to encourage data sharing, use, and reuse across the national system, including administrative data systems. These functions include, but are not limited to, facilitating user-producer dialogues, maintaining the accessibility, timeliness, and accuracy of the data, safeguarding data privacy and security, and creating robust governance and management practices for the national statistical system.
26. The check list is intended as a general reference and a framework describing data stewardship that can help ensure coherence across the three other workstreams¹⁰ under the working group as well as across the ongoing work within the UN regional commissions. It is important to reiterate as shown across the results of the global consultation that data stewardship is a context-sensitive concept, and that any checklist or framework must be adaptable to ensure that the organizational and strategic decision makers responsible for national data and statistical system can use it to best serve their specific circumstances and needs.

¹⁰ Data governance (workstream 1), Equity and inclusion (workstream 2) and Sharing and collaboration (workstream 3)

Summary

27. The global consultation on data stewardship provides a recent snapshot of the current and changing context for NSOs in the new data-driven reality. The background document makes the point that these circumstances can still be viewed in terms of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS). This reinforces the case made in an earlier paper¹¹ that the FPOS continues to have significant relevance in the context of data stewardship, but some new interpretation is needed to maintain the relevance of NSOs as change continues to accelerate.

28. Some specific results from the global consultation include:

- The oversight and access of data sources used in official statistics should be explored in any definition of a data steward and as an extension of the NSOs existing mandate.
- Many NSOs are experiencing an increase in responsibilities in almost all functions listed in the questionnaire, but regional differences exist which indicate certain functions growing in responsibility more than others.
- There is an indication that some functions related to data stewardship are more relevant to NSOs than others, either because the functions are growing in importance in their governments or because NSOs have a greater role in them. This needs to be mapped to the successful implementation measures most often reported by NSOs.
- A paramount interest of data stewardship is the increase in the use and reuse of data across Government, but different regional motivations exist which should be considered if developing a maturity model or theory of change approach to data stewardship.

29. The global consultation also suggests a possible exercise for NSOs to match different beneficial outcomes with their areas of responsibilities or functions to bring about the benefits from a data steward role. The results from the global consultation already point to an emerging definition and framework and have helped establish a checklist of 15 data steward functions. Following additional analysis of the global consultation results, a more complete checklist of data steward functions will be developed to inform an implementation framework and further guidance.

¹¹ See ECE/CES/2022/29.

Annex I: Global consultation questionnaire

The Working Group on Data Stewardship was established at the fifty-second session of the Statistical Commission to develop a common understanding of what the concept of data stewardship covers, considering that there are different interpretations of what constitutes data stewardship across different data communities and different uses of the terminology. This short questionnaire is intended to collect your organization's perspective on the definition and parameters of data stewardship in official statistics.

Your feedback will help to inform the development of a global definition of data stewardship and will ensure that any frameworks proposed by the Working Group will be inclusive, actionable and context-sensitive.

1. The national statistical office in your country is mandated to coordinate the production and integration of official statistics across the national statistical system.

- Yes
- Yes, but only over parts of the national statistical system
- No
- Don't know

2. The following functions are often perceived as related to data stewardship. Are there authorities/bodies in your country whose role is to (check all that apply)

- Continuously improve governance policies and management practices for data and statistics across the national statistical system? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)
- Build and strengthen partnership and collaboration with members of the national statistical system and stakeholders from civil society? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)
- Support data-related work across government agencies and other national statistical system entities? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)
- Promote and lead in the implementation within the national statistical system of technological and statistical standards and best practices across all stages of data production, dissemination and use? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)
- Oversee the security of data systems and data exchange related to the collection, processing and dissemination of official statistics? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)

Ensure the privacy and confidentiality of sensitive and personally identifying information used in the production of official statistics? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)

2. [...Continued] The following functions are often perceived as related to data stewardship. Are there authorities/bodies in your country whose role is to (check all that apply)

Ensure the quality and interoperability of the data and metadata produced and disseminated by members of the national statistical system? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)

Ensure that data assets and statistics produced across the national statistical system are readily findable and accessible to different user groups (for example, through the maintenance of publicly available authoritative data catalogues)? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)

Promote and monitor the adoption of good practices for the use and reuse of data? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)

Foster user engagement and facilitate user-driven development of data and statistics products and services? (If selected, write in examples of authorities/bodies that fulfil this role in your country.)

Other

Don't know

3. Do you think that a data steward should oversee all data sources within the national statistical system in a country, including administrative data?

Yes, because _____

No, because _____

Don't know

4. How have the following data stewardship responsibilities of the national statistical office changed in the past two years? Select one of the three options provided below:

Area or responsibility	Responsibilities have narrowed	Responsibilities remain relatively unchanged	Responsibilities have expanded	Don't know
Data governance policies and management practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Partnership and collaboration with members of the national statistical system and other stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Area or responsibility	Responsibilities have narrowed	Responsibilities remain relatively unchanged	Responsibilities have expanded	Don't know
Support for data-related work across government agencies and other national statistical system entities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementation of technological and statistical standards and best practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Oversee security of data systems and data exchange	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure privacy and confidentiality of sensitive and personally identifying information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure data quality and interoperability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure data findability and accessibility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote and monitor the adoption of good practices for use and reuse of data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foster user engagement and user-driven development of data products and services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. How would you define and measure successful implementation of data stewardship? (Select your top five.)

- Increased resources allocated to the production, dissemination and use of data across all sectors of society.
- Increased data-sharing and reuse between government entities and across the national statistical system.
- Increased trust in data and statistics produced by the national statistical system.
- Low incidence or impact of data privacy breaches and data security incidents within the national statistical system.
- Active engagement between data producers and data users.
- Increased citizen engagement in surveys and censuses.
- Increased availability and timeliness of time series data and statistics.
- More data-driven and statistics-driven policymaking.
- Increased data literacy in society.

- Increased use of statistics by journalists and other communications professionals.
- Other: (write-in). _____
- Don't know

6. In your normal course of business, what mechanisms do you rely on to share knowledge and experiences with municipal/city government data stewards (e.g. chief data officers, city registrars, heads of statistics departments)? This refers to relations with municipal-level officials, not with local or regional offices of the national statistical office.

- Organizational function/position that is responsible for liaisons with municipal-level officials.
- Formalized processes that support recurrent engagement between officials from national statistical offices and municipal-level officials.
- Occasional ad hoc meetings between national statistical office officials and their municipal-level counterparts.
- Rare or no engagement between national statistical offices and municipal-level officials.
- Not applicable
- Don't know

7. Please provide any additional thoughts, especially regarding the existence of other entities with data stewardship responsibilities that may create opportunities or challenges for the national statistical office to serve as a data steward within the broader national statistical system.

8. Please provide any additional context on the opportunities or challenges (i.e., legislation, culture, organizational) for the role of the data steward in the broader data ecosystem beyond the national statistical system

Annex II: Preliminary checklist of functions of a data steward

Data stewards encourage data sharing, use, and reuse across the national statistical system, including administrative data, by performing the following 5 related/interlinked functions:

(1) Building trust in data and promoting data sharing and use in decision-making	(2) Safeguarding data quality	(3) Facilitating greater collaboration, coordination, and data integration across the NSS	(4) Maintaining citizen confidentiality and data security	(5) Implementing strong data management and capacity building practices
Engaging data producers, users, and other relevant stakeholders in data-related activities.	Maintaining the accessibility, timeliness, and coherence of data flows.	Coordinating the production and integration of official statistics within the national statistical system.	Applying guidelines and practices for privacy and confidentiality of data across the national statistical system	Developing governance policies and management practices for the national statistical system and in collaboration with the broader data ecosystem
Building the data literacy skills of data users.	Ensuring data adhere to relevant international and national quality standards.	Promoting data-related activities across government agencies	Ensuring security of data systems and data exchange process within the national statistical system	Overcoming capacity limitations of the different parts of the national statistical system to integrate data produce by non-state entities.
Fostering partnerships and collaboration opportunities between the national statistical system and civil society organizations.	Establishing and maintaining data interoperability and facilitating data integration	Addressing perceived boundaries between non-state-owned data and official statistics		Establishing and adhering to technological and statistical standards.
	Implementing principles of open data by default so data and statistics are readily findable and accessible.			