

Annex 1 - The Handbook Series

1st edition (1954): Handbook of Statistical Organization

- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_6E.pdf

2nd edition (1980): Handbook of Statistical Organization - A study on the organization of national statistical services and related management issues

- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_28E.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_28F.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_28S.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_28R.pdf

3rd Edition (2003): Handbook of Statistical Organization - The Operation and Organization of a Statistical Agency

- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_88E.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/seriesf_88e_corr.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_88A.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_88f.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/seriesf_88c.pdf
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/Seriesf_88s.pdf

Annex 2a - Illustrative Reading Roadmaps by User

Chapter	Title	User*						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Introduction	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Official Statistics – a general overview	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	The Basis of Official Statistics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4	National Statistical System	x	x	x	x	x		
5	National Statistical Office	x	x	x	x	x		
6	Users and their Needs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7	Quality Management	x	x		x	x		
8	Data Sources, Collection and Processing	x			x	x	x	
9	Analysis and Analytical Frameworks	x		x	x	x	x	
10	Dissemination of Official Statistics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11	Common Statistical Infrastructure	x	x		x	x		
12	Human Resources Management and Development	x			x	x		
13	Data, Information and Knowledge Management	x	x		x	x		
14	Information Technology Management	x	x		x	x		
15	Management of Buildings, Physical Space and Finance	x	x	x		x		
16	The International Statistical System	x	x	x	x	x	x	

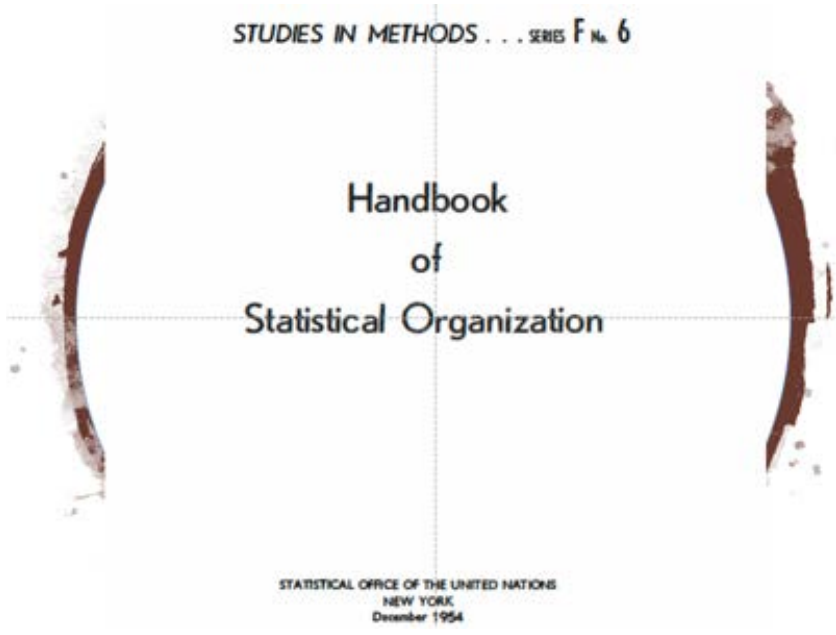
***User codes:**

- 1 - Chief statistician
- 2 - NSO governing/advisory council member
- 3 - Ministers with statistics in their portfolio
- 4 - Other NSS members/producers
- 5 - Organizations in the international statistical system
- 6 - Other international and regional agencies
- 7 - General reader/public

Annex 2b - Illustrative Reading Roadmaps by Reading Objectives

	Reading Objective/Interest	Chapter/Topic
1	Institutional and organizational frameworks of national statistical systems	3 - The basis of official statistics 4 - National statistical system 5 - National statistical office
2	Transformation of statistical production processes	8 - Data sources, collection, and processing 10 - Dissemination of official statistics 11 - Common statistical infrastructure 13 - Data, information, and knowledge management 14 - Information technology management
3	Securing quality and improving data coherence	6 - Users and their needs 7 - Quality management 9 - Analysis and analytical frameworks
4	Mobilizing and securing resources and cooperating for capacity development	12 - Human resources management and development 15 - Managing of buildings, physical space, and finance 16 - The international statistical system








Annex 3 - Evolution of Usage of Terms in the Handbook Series








Annex 3 - Evolution of Usage of Terms in the Handbook Series	
Handbook Year	 <p style="text-align: center; color: #1a3d4d; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">1954</p>
Official Statistics	<p>The term is used throughout the handbook but never specifically defined. The usage seems to refer to the products (statistical data series) of government agencies.</p> <p>First instance of use: “The expansion in the non-statistical functions of government is an important factor in the recent growth of official statistics.”</p>
National Statistical System	<p>Explicitly defined in introduction of Chapter 3- Types of Statistical Systems.</p> <p>First instance of use: “The term statistical system is used here to include the full range of national official statistical activities. This includes such bodies as the major statistical operating offices; the specialized statistical offices which may exist in departments or ministries of the government concerned with special subject-matter fields; the statistical functions of provinces, states, cities or other political sub-divisions in so far as they are a part of or contribute to the national statistical result; and the official committees, or boards, that have responsibilities related to the national statistical activities - in brief, the national statistical system in its entirety.”</p>








<p>National Statistical Office</p>	<p>The term is used once.</p> <p>Only instance of use (in Chapter 3-Types of statistical systems) - statistical system with one department responsible for statistics: “Finally, a single national statistical office has certain advantages in obtaining general recognition as an impartial producer of objective data and becomes known as a single source to which official bodies and the public can go for data in all fields.”</p>
<p>Handbook Year</p>	<div data-bbox="1580 583 2111 1117" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue; font-size: 1.2em;">1980</p>
<p>Official Statistics</p>	<p>Official statistics is defined in section B of the Introduction chapter, as follows:</p> <p>“The term "official statistics" denotes the statistics provided by a national statistical service to others. It does not include statistics a government agency produces for its own use only and that have no interest or are not accessible to others.”</p>
<p>National Statistical System</p>	<p>The term is used once—under the topic ‘organization of internal and interagency integration and coordination’— “if a national statistical system is decentralized, it is essential to establish a strong central co-ordinating body to promote the integration of statistics and co-ordination of activities.”</p> <p>Instead, the term national statistical service is used and defined as follows: “The term "national statistical service", as used in the Handbook, refers to the totality of units of the central government engaged in statistical work. The term "statistical agency" refers to the individual units of the service. Sometimes the term "central statistical office" is used to denote the main statistical agency of a centralized statistical service.”</p>

<p>National Statistical Office</p>	<p>The term is used once—in the context of a central statistical agency as defined as part of the national statistical service as opposed to sub-national statistical offices.</p> <p>Only instance of use: “In many countries the national statistical service has its own local offices covering the entire country or parts of the country. As a rule, these offices collect micro-data and may perform some additional functions, such as coding, editing and dissemination of the statistics, while the remaining functions are left to the national statistical office. In some countries, the local offices also produce statistics for their own areas.”</p>
<p>Handbook Year</p>	<div data-bbox="1580 632 2113 993" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="1790 1041 1906 1087">2003</p>
<p>Official Statistics</p>	<p>The term is used throughout the handbook but never specifically defined. The implied definition is the concept referred to in the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p> <p>First instance of use: In the Introduction—The two main intended audiences of the Handbook ... are (a) the chief statistician (or soon to be chief statistician of a statistical agency) ...; and (b) those charged with oversight of the official statistics function.”</p>
<p>National Statistical System</p>	<p>Although there is a whole chapter on “II-The statistical system”. The term is not specifically defined. The term ‘national statistical system’ appears three times; ‘statistical system’ is mainly used throughout the document. Through the context in which the terms are used, it refers to a group of agencies responsible for producing “official statistics”—much in line with the definition in the 1980 Handbook of a national statistical service. The discussion is mainly on centralized vs decentralized systems.</p>
<p>National Statistical Office</p>	<p>The term “national statistical office” is generally used to refer to a statistical agency whose core functions make it responsible for a large slice of official statistics as well as a coordination function in relation to statistical systems.</p>

Annex 4 - Mission - Vision - Values Statements

Country	Mission, vision, or values statements
 <p>Armenia</p>	<p>The facts speak more than words.</p>
 <p>Belarus</p>	<p>Current and relevant official statistical information.</p>
 <p>Bosnia- Herzegovina</p>	<p>Providing reliable, quality, comprehensive, timely and internationally comparable statistical information to help meet the data needs of all stakeholders.</p>
 <p>Brazil</p>	<p>To portray Brazil by providing the information required to the understanding of its reality and the exercise of citizenship.</p>
 <p>Canada</p>	<p>Serving Canada with high-quality statistical information that matters.</p>
 <p>Estonia</p>	<p>Providing reliable and objective information about Estonia.</p>
 <p>Finland</p>	<p>Facing the future with knowledge.</p>

Country	Mission, vision, or values statements
 <p>Hungary</p>	<p>Assisting informed decision making, research and dialogue between all actors of the society by producing and disseminating credible and trusted high-quality official statistics and analyses.</p>
 <p>Iceland</p>	<p>In a world awash with information, information quality becomes the most important feature.</p>
 <p>India</p>	<p>Strengthen India's national statistical system to provide real-time inputs for policy and stronger dissemination practices for public.</p>
 <p>Italy</p>	<p>Knowing the present, planning for the future.</p>
 <p>Jamaica</p>	<p>We Collect. We Analyse. We Publish.</p>
 <p>Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Who owns the numbers, owns the world.</p>
 <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>Informative, visibility, accessibility</p>

Country	Mission, vision, or values statements
 <p>Mexico</p>	<p>Knowing México.</p> <p>INEGI - information for everyone.</p> <p>INEGI informs.</p>
 <p>Netherlands</p>	<p>Facts that matter.</p>
 <p>New Zealand</p>	<p>Unleash the power of data to change lives.</p>
 <p>Norway</p>	<p>Our statistics are independent, and the policy of equal access is highly emphasized.</p>
 <p>Slovenia</p>	<p>We count. Today for tomorrow.</p>
 <p>South Africa</p>	<p>To lead and partner in statistical systems for evidence-based decisions.</p>
 <p>Suriname</p>	<p>Statistical thinking will one day be as necessary for efficient citizenship as the ability to read and write.</p>

Country	Mission, vision, or values statements
 <p>Tajikistan</p>	No statistics - no state.
 <p>Thailand</p>	All public society use statistics and information as guiding light for the country development and benefits of the Thai people.
 <p>Türkiye</p>	Statistics are the key of understanding the past, governing today and planning the future!
 <p>United Kingdom</p>	Trusted statistics are essential for making good decisions in society and ONS is the leading provider of these essential data in the UK.
 <p>USA</p>	<p>BLS</p> <p>Accurate, objective, relevant, timely, accessible.</p>
	<p>SSL</p> <p>The value of statistics and research is in informed decision-making.</p>

Annex 5 - Why Share Microdata? – A View from ODW

Open Data Watch ([ODW](#)) is an international, non-profit organization working at the intersection of open data and official statistics. Open Data Watch is working to support NSOs to release their microdata by evaluating dissemination practices and the obstacles to the beneficial use of microdata.

Without microdata, we cannot keep the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals that no one will be left behind. However, to harness the full potential of microdata, they must be open and accessible.

Out of 3348 censuses and surveys recorded by the International Household Survey Network ([IHSN](#)) between 2009 and 2018, only 1320 – 40 per cent – make their data available online. The datasets that are available are often out of date. The reasons for withholding access are numerous: lack of capacity to prepare data for publication; a desire to obtain royalties or other payments for their use; and concern about the release of confidential information that could be used to identify individuals or establishments. Even where microdata is nominally available, unstated restrictions and cumbersome procedures may effectively limit access (Woolfrey, 2012) ([↔](#)).

Like other data, microdata is a public good: virtually costless to disseminate once they have been collected and not diminished by use. As a public good, they can be used and reused many times, each time increasing the social and economic benefits from new products and services created or, more indirectly, from efficiency gains and the reduction of transaction costs (European Commission, 2015) ([↔](#)). To maximize the efficient use of a public good, data should be available to all users at little or no cost and with few, if any, restrictions on their use. This is particularly true of data that have been created at public expense, by governments through taxpayers or organizations supported through public funds. Disseminating microdata can benefit national statistical offices (NSOs) by enhancing their credibility; improving the reliability and relevance of data; reducing the cost of data dissemination; and leveraging funding for statistics (Dupriez and Boyko, 2010) ([↔](#)).

Considering the high value of microdata for solving some of the world's most pressing challenges, there are good reasons for NSOs to expand their efforts to make their microdata available. With the agreement of country partners, the DHS Program has published public use files from their Demographic and Health Surveys. These files, which can be downloaded by registered users, have been widely used by academic researchers and bilateral and multilateral development agencies to measure progress on important

development goals. Along with censuses and administrative data, they provide the basis for the *Multidimensional Poverty Index developed by Alkire and Foster (Alkire, Foster, et al., 2015)* ([↔](#)).

Administrative data systems also contain important information about the status and welfare of people, especially when they can be linked. Working with de-identified, linked individual-level information from the *Norwegian Population Register, the National Registry for Personal Taxpayers, the Cause of Death Registry, and the National Education Database, Kinge, Modalsi, and Overland (2019)* ([↔](#)) find a strong association between wealth and life expectancy in Norway. And when surveys are well documented, it is possible to undertake large scale, cross-country analyses, as demonstrated by Boudet, Buitrago, and others (2018) ([↔](#)). Utilizing household surveys from 89 countries, they examined gender differences in poverty and household composition.

The case for open microdata has been widely supported by many international agencies, including the OECD, citing open microdata as a crucial element in open government and democratic societies and as a driver of economic and social benefits through innovation and new uses of data (OECD, 2014). The International Household Survey Network (IHSN) echoes these sentiments, adding enhanced credibility of national statistical offices and increased funding opportunities as other potential outcomes of open microdata (IHSN, n.d.; Durpriez and Boyko, 2010). Although there are privacy, funding, and legal challenges to opening microdata, there are also resources and frameworks to ease the burden on countries wishing to make their microdata available. (See links in the guidelines below).

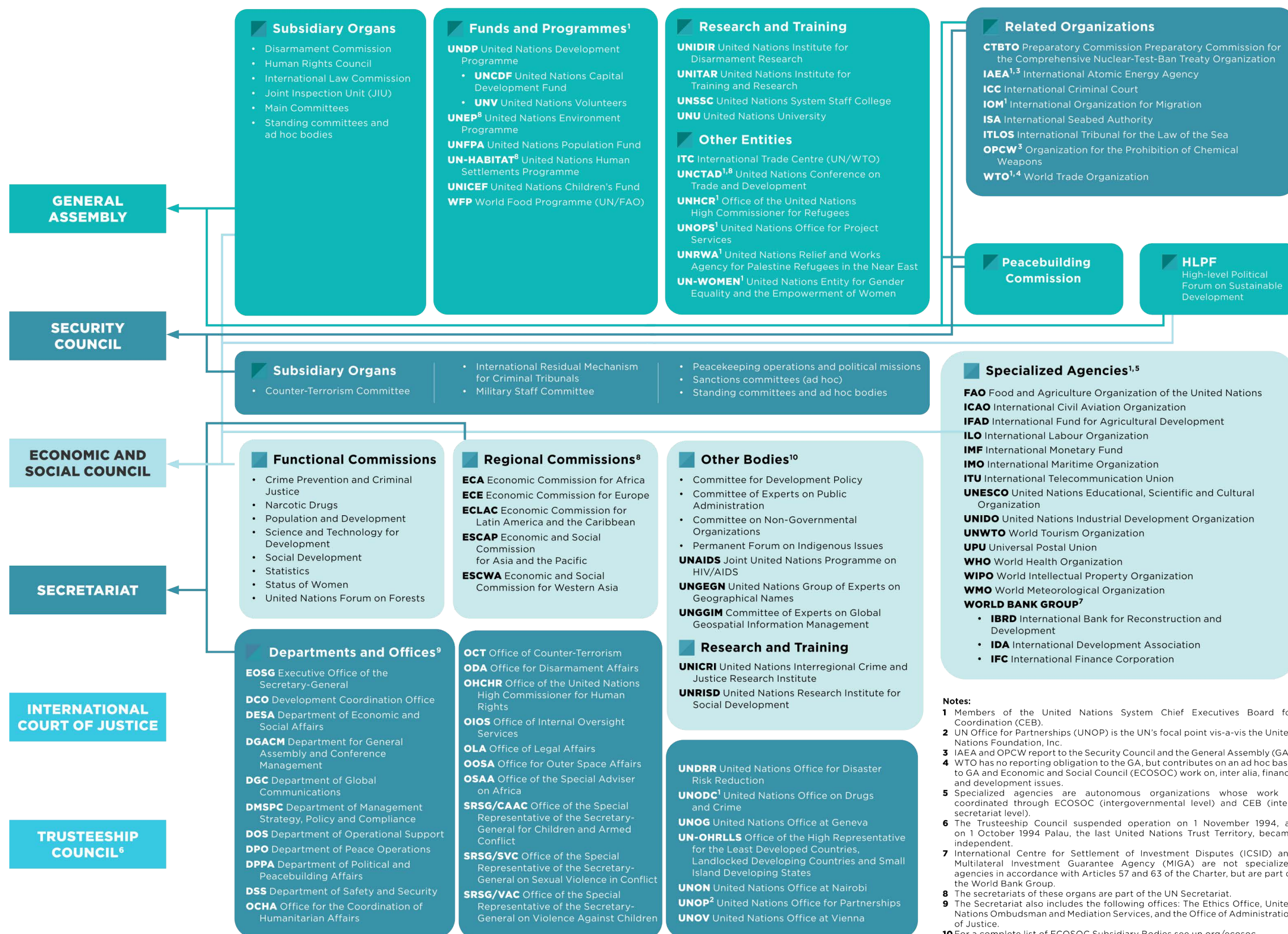
Open Data Watch work with NSOs started with the *Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa report with Data2X (ODW, 2019)* ([↔](#)) and now with the Access to Microdata (ATM) project. The ATM project will request downloads of microdata to test consistency with published rules and to examine the characteristics of datasets in different access categories. The results of this study will provide insight into how countries are disseminating microdata, implementing standards, and protecting the privacy of individuals in their datasets. This project is expected to deliver results to the international community by spring of 2020.

Links to guidelines, best practices and examples:

- *Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa (2019)* ([↔](#));
- *Dissemination of Microdata Files - Principles, Procedures and Practices (2010)* ([↔](#));

- *Introduction to Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC) (2014)* ([↗](#));
- *Leveraging data in African countries: Curating government microdata for research (2013)* ([↗](#));
- *Managing Statistical Confidentiality and Microdata Access (2007)* ([↗](#)).

Annex 6 - The United Nations System



Notes:

- Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
- The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.
- For a complete list of ECOSOC Subsidiary Bodies see un.org/ecosoc.

Adapted from United Nation Department of Global Communications (19-00073 – July2019)

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.

Annex 7 - International Statistical System and Links to Cards

Link to all cards: <https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/HSO/Organization+cards>

United Nations System – Secretariat (including UN Regional Commissions)
<p>Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)</p> <p>Statistics Division (UNSD) (↔)</p>
<p>Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)</p> <p>United Nations Population Division (UNPD) (↔)</p>
<p>Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)</p> <p>African Centre for Statistics (ACS)</p>
<p>Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)</p> <p>Statistical Division (↔)</p>
<p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)</p> <p>Division of Statistics and Economic Projections (↔)</p>
<p>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)</p> <p>Statistics Division (↔)</p>
<p>Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)</p> <p>Statistics Division (↔)</p>
<p>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</p>
<p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p> <p>Human Rights Indicators and Data Unit (↔)</p>
<p>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Development Statistics and Information Branch (↔)</p>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)SDG and Environment Statistics Unit ([↔](#))**United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**Global Urban Observatory Section ([↔](#))**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**Research and Trend Analysis Branch ([↔](#))**United Nations System - Funds / Programmes / Other Entities****United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**Human Development Report Office ([↔](#))**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**Technical Division ([↔](#))**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**Data and Analytics Section ([↔](#))**United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)**Research and Data Section ([↔](#))**International Trade Centre (ITC)**Trade and Market Intelligence Section ([↔](#))**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**Field Information and Coordination Section ([↔](#))**United Nations System - Specialized Agencies****United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**Office of the chief statistician ([↔](#))

<p>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</p> <p>Aviation Data and Analysis (↔)</p>
<p>International Labour Organization (ILO)</p> <p>Department of Statistics (↔)</p>
<p>International Telecommunication Union (ITU)</p> <p>ICT Data and Analytics Division (↔)</p>
<p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</p> <p>Institute for Statistics (↔)</p>
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p> <p>Statistics Unit (↔)</p>
<p>World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)</p> <p>Statistics Division (↔)</p>
<p>United Nations System - Specialized Agencies</p>
<p>Universal Postal Union (UPU)</p> <p>Research and Strategy Programme (↔)</p>
<p>World Health Organization (WHO)</p> <p>Department of Health Statistics and Information Systems (↔)</p>
<p>World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)</p> <p>IP Statistics, Department for Economics and Data Analytics (↔)</p>
<p>World Meteorological Organization (WMO)</p> <p>Data Management Applications (↔)</p>

United Nations System - Related Organizations

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre ([↔](#))

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Planning and Economic Studies Section ([↔](#))

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Economic Research and Statistics Division ([↔](#))

Regional Multilateral Development Banks, Bretton Woods Institutions, and other Financial Organizations

World Bank (WB)

Development Data Group ([↔](#))

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Statistics Department ([↔](#))

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Statistics and Data Innovation Unit ([↔](#))

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Economics Department ([↔](#))

Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB)

Statistics Group, Institutional Capacity of the State Division ([↔](#))

Regional Multilateral Development Banks, Bretton Woods Institutions, and other Financial Organizations

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Economic Policy and Statistics Department ([↔](#))

<p>European Central Bank (ECB)</p> <p>Statistics Directorate (↔)</p>
<p>Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB)</p> <p>Statistics Department (↔)</p>
<p>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</p> <p>Statistics Department (↔)</p>
<p>Bank for International Settlements (BIS)</p> <p>Statistics and Research Support (↔)</p>
<p>Regional and Sub-regional Organizations - Africa</p>
<p>African Union Commission (AUC)</p> <p>Statistics Division (AUSTAT)</p>
<p>Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISAT)</p>
<p>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)</p> <p>Statistics Division (↔)</p>
<p>East African Community (EAC)</p> <p>Planning (↔)</p>
<p>Economic Committee of Central African States (ECCAS)</p> <p>Statistics and Economic Forecasts Directorate (↔)</p>
<p>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</p> <p>Statistics Division (↔)</p>
<p>Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa (IGAD)</p> <p>Statistics Unit at Planning, Coordination and Partnership Division (↔)</p>

Regional and Sub-regional Organizations - Africa

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Statistics Division ([↔](#))

Regional and Sub-regional Organizations - Americas

Andean Community (CAN)

Statistical Unit ([↔](#))

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Regional Statistics ([↔](#))

Southern Common Market (Mercosur) ([↔](#))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

Statistical Services Unit ([↔](#))

Central American Integration System (SICA)

Statistical Commission ([CENTROESTAD](#))

Regional and Sub-regional Organizations - Asia and the Pacific (including Arab Region but without Eurasian Organizations)

Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics ([AITRS](#))

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

[ASEANstats](#)

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

Project & Economic Research & Statistics ([↔](#))

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Statistical Centre ([GCC-Stat](#))

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) / Statistics and Information Department ([↔](#))

United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific ([SIAP-ESCAP](#))**Pacific Community (SPC)**

Statistics for Development Division ([↔](#))

Regional and Sub-regional Organizations - Asia and the Pacific (including Arab Region but without Eurasian Organizations)**Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**

Interstate Statistical Committee ([CISSTAT](#))

Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)

Statistics Department ([↔](#))

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Statistical Office ([↔](#))

Statistical Office of the European Union ([Eurostat](#))**Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

Statistics Directorate ([↔](#))

International Partnerships, Foundations and other Non-Governmental Organizations

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21 Secretariat)
([↔](#))

Open Data Watch ([ODW](#))

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data ([GPSDD](#))

Sustainable Development Solutions Network, (SDSN)

Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics ([TReNDS](#))

Data2X
Development Initiatives (DI)
Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN)
International Statistical Institute (ISI)
International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS)
International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW)
Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)

Annex 8 - Statistical Applications and Models

Object	Advance Data Planning Tool Abbr./Acronym: ADAPT
Description	The Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) is a free cloud-based tool developed by PARIS21 for NSOs and other data producers that can be used to adapt their data production according to the data needs of policymakers and to adjust their existing data plans to any changes in priorities.
Explanatory Notes	https://paris21.org/advanced-data-planning-tool-adapt
Object	Analytica Abbr./Acronym: Analytica
Description	A particular visual software package for creating, analysing and communicating quantitative decision models. It combines hierarchical influence diagrams for visual creation and view of models, intelligent arrays for working with multidimensional data, Monte Carlo simulation for analysing risk and uncertainty, and optimization, including linear and nonlinear programming.
Explanatory Notes	Analytica (https://lumina.com/)
Object	Argus Abbr./Acronym: μ -ARGUS
Description	μ -ARGUS is a software program designed to create safe micro-data files. The CASC-project took a previous version of μ -ARGUS, developed a.o. during the SDC-project and prototypes before that, as a starting point. At the end of the CASC-project version 4.0 was available.
Explanatory Notes	http://research.cbs.nl/casc/mu.htm
Object	Argus Abbr./Acronym: τ -ARGUS
Description	τ -ARGUS is a software program designed to protect statistical tables. The CASC-project took a previous version of τ -ARGUS, as developed during the SDC-project, as a starting point.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304536452_tau-ARGUS_user%27s_manual_version_15
Object	BLAISE
Description	A particular software system developed by Statistics Netherlands used for statistical and scientific research. It is used for creating and processing computer-assisted surveys of varying size and complexity and supports questionnaire design and all types of computer-assisted data collection.
Explanatory Notes	https://blaise.com/

	Common Statistical Data Architecture Abbr./Acronym: CSDA
	Rules put in place for the collection and storage of data in an organization
Object	The Common Statistical Data Architecture (CSDA) project was set up to define a reference architecture and guidance for the modernisation of statistical processes and Systems.
Description	Common Statistical Data Architecture Project Abbr./Acronym: CSDA Project
Explanatory Notes	Data architecture consists of the rules put in place for the collection and storage of data in an organization. The Common Statistical Data Architecture (CSDA) project has been set up to define a reference architecture and guidance for the modernisation of statistical processes and Systems. Source: UNECE
Object	Common Statistical Data Architecture Project Abbr./Acronym: CSDA Project
Description	Data architecture consists of the rules put in place for the collection and storage of data in an organization. The Common Statistical Data Architecture (CSDA) project has been set up to define a reference architecture and guidance for the modernisation of statistical processes and Systems. Source: UNECE
Explanatory Notes	
Object	Common Statistical Production Architecture Abbr./Acronym: CSPA
Description	Framework for developing statistical processing components that are reusable across projects, platforms and organizations.
Explanatory Notes	CSPA has been developed in recent years by the international statistical community under the auspices of the High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics. It is often referred to as 'plug and play'.
Object	CSPro Abbr./Acronym: CSPro
Description	A particular public domain data processing software package. The main purpose of this software framework is to design application for data collection and processing.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.census.gov/data/software/cspro.html
Object	Data Documentation Initiative Abbr./Acronym: DDI

Description	International standard for describing metadata from surveys, questionnaires, statistical data files, and social sciences study-level information.
Explanatory Notes	DDI focuses on microdata and tabulation of aggregates/indicators.
Object	EUSurvey
Description	A particular open-source online survey management system developed by the European Union for creating questionnaires and other forms and using them to collect data through the Internet.
Explanatory Notes	https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/home/welcome
Object	Eviews
Description	A particular statistical package used mainly for time-series oriented econometric analysis. It can be used for general statistical analysis and econometric analyses, such as cross-section and panel data analysis and time series estimation and forecasting.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.eviews.com/
Object	FAME
Description	A particular database designed for economic time series analysis. It offers database management facilities for storing time-series data, analytical tools used by Central Banks and Statistical agencies.
Explanatory Notes	
Object	Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO) Abbr./Acronym: GAMSO
Description	Standard covering activities at the highest level of a statistical organization. It describes and defines the activities that take place within a typical organization that produces official statistics.
Explanatory Notes	The GAMSO covers four broad areas of activity within an NSO: production; strategy and leadership; capability management and corporate support. It provides a common vocabulary for these activities and a framework to support international collaboration activities, particularly in the field of modernisation and can be used as a basis for resource planning within an NSO.
Object	Generic Longitudinal Business Process Model Abbr./Acronym: GLBPM
Description	Generic model that can serve as the basis for informing discussions across organizations conducting longitudinal data collections and other data collections repeated across time.
Explanatory Notes	Generic Longitudinal Business Process Mode Reference pdf
Object	GRASS-GIS

Description	Software suite used for geospatial data management and analysis, image processing, graphics and maps production, spatial modelling, and visualisation.
Explanatory Notes	https://grass.osgeo.org/
Object	Generic Statistical Business Process Model Abbr./Acronym: GSBPM
Description	Statistical model that provides a standard terminology for describing the different steps involved in the production of official statistics.
Explanatory Notes	GSBPM can be considered the "production" part of GAMS0. Since its launch in 2009 GSBPM has become widely adopted in national statistical offices and other statistical organizations. GSBPM allows an NSO to define, describe and map statistical processes in a coherent way, thereby making it easier to share expertise.
Object	Generic Statistical Information Model Abbr./Acronym: GSIM
Description	Model that describes the information objects and flows within a statistical business process. It provides a set of standardized information objects, inputs and outputs in the design and production of statistics, regardless of subject matter.
Explanatory Notes	GSIM is a conceptual model. It is complementary to GSBPM. It enables descriptions of the definition, management and use of data and metadata throughout the statistical information process. The information objects are grouped into four broad categories: business; production; structures; and concepts.
Object	Google Forms
Description	A particular free software tool that can support an unlimited number of surveys, each with an unlimited number of respondents. It allows addition of custom logos, images and videos.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.google.com/forms/about/
Object	Integrated Land and Water Information System Abbr./Acronym: ILWIS
Description	A geographic information system and remote sensing software for both vector and raster processing. Its features include digitising, editing, analysis and display of data, and production of maps.
Explanatory Notes	https://gisgeography.com/ilwis-integrated-land-and-water-information-management/
Object	Jdemetra+
Description	A seasonal adjustment software package that combines X-12 ARIMA and TRAMO-SEATS, developed by the Department of Statistics, in the National Bank of Belgium for the ESS Seasonal Adjustment Group.
Explanatory Notes	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/software-jdemetra_en

Object	MapWindow
Description	A set of programmable mapping components for analysis and modelling.
Explanatory Notes	https://github.com/MapWindow
Object	Matrix Laboratory Abbr./Acronym: MATLAB
Description	A particular programming language that allows matrix manipulations, plotting of functions and data, implementation of algorithms, creation of user interfaces, and interfacing with programs written in other languages.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.mathworks.com/products/matlab.html
Object	Minitab
Description	A particular statistics package developed at Pennsylvania State University. It is a general-purpose statistical software package used as a primary tool for analysing research data.
Explanatory Notes	Minitab (https://www.minitab.com)
Object	OPENJUMP
Description	An open-source GIS that can read and write map files. It can also read from spatial databases and can be used as a GIS data viewer.
Explanatory Notes	http://www.openjump.org/
Object	QGIS
Description	A cross-platform desktop geographic information system application that supports viewing, editing, and analysis of geospatial data.
Explanatory Notes	https://qgis.org/en/site/
Object	R
Description	A particular open-source programming language and free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. The R language is widely used among statisticians and data miners for developing statistical software and data analysis.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.r-project.org/
Object	SAGA
Description	A geographic information system used to edit spatial data.
Explanatory Notes	http://www.saga-gis.org/
Object	SAS

Description	A particular software suite that can mine, alter, manage and retrieve data from a variety of sources and perform statistical analysis on it.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.sas.com/
Object	SPSS
Description	A particular program for statistical analysis in social science.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.ibm.com/analytics/spss-statistics-software
Object	Stata
Description	A particular general-purpose statistical software package whose capabilities include data management, statistical analysis, graphics, simulations, regression, and custom programming.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.stata.com/
Object	StaTact
Description	The StaTact tool was developed by UNITAR in partnership with the UN Statistics Division to enable countries to address measurement gaps that impede monitoring national policies and help resolve problems tactically.
Explanatory Notes	https://statact.unitar.org/
Object	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange Abbr./Acronym: SDMX
Description	Standard for both content and technology that standardises statistical data and metadata content and structure.
Explanatory Notes	SDMX facilitates data and metadata exchange between an NSO and international organizations - and also within a national statistical system. https://sdmx.org/
Object	Survey Monkey
Description	A particular software tool that supports any kind of online survey. The free version supports only a very small number of respondents.
Explanatory Notes	SurveyMonkey (https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/)
Object	Survey Solutions
Description	A particular free software package developed by the World Bank. It supports questionnaire design with a full range of standard questions, nesting, cascading and linked questions.
Explanatory Notes	Survey Solutions (https://mysurvey.solutions/en/)

Object	Wolfram Mathematica
Description	A particular system whose programming language and capabilities cover neural networks, machine learning, image processing, geometry, data science, visualizations, and others.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.wolfram.com/mathematica/
Object	X-12 ARIMA
Description	U.S. Census Bureau's software package for seasonal adjustment.
Explanatory Notes	X-12 ARIMA Reference pdf
Object	X-13 ARIMA-SEATS
Description	Seasonal adjustment software package that combines X-12 ARIMA and TRAMO-SEATS, developed and supported by the US Census Bureau.
Explanatory Notes	https://www.census.gov/data/software/x13as.html