Break-out group 3B

Session 3: Supporting the transformation of statistical production processes from the data collection to dissemination in the context of the digital and technological revolution
1. What could be the benefit of a broader integration of i.) administrative data, ii.) big data, and iii.) geospatial information in the production of official statistics and indicators? And what are the main issues in using these 3 categories of data sources?

(a) Benefits:
- Richer datasets (disaggregation, geo-reference data, etc)
- Cost effectiveness in the long run
- Timelier data
- Enhances coordination
- Addresses new data needs
- Encourages triangulation / cross reference of different data sets
1. What could be the benefit of a broader integration of i.) administrative data, ii.) big data, and iii.) geospatial information in the production of official statistics and indicators? And what are the main issues in using these 3 categories of data sources?

(b) Issues:

- Lack of relevant technical skills for data mining
- Quality limitation in the administrative and big data (different purposes, data maintenance/sustainability)
- Challenges with access
  - Acquisition cost
  - Confidentiality and data custodianship
  - Partnership/buy-in of data providers
  - Lack of /conflicting legal frameworks
2. To what extent has innovative technologies been deployed in your respective production processes starting at data collection to the dissemination of official statistics?

(a) Data collection:

- Use of tablets/CAPI (all countries)
- Use of CATI (computer assisted telephone interviews) (Nigeria, Malawi)
- CASI (Computer assisted self interviewing) (Mauritius)
- Satellite imagery for mapping
2. To what extent has innovative technologies been deployed in your respective production processes starting at data collection to the dissemination of official statistics?

(b) Processing:
• Piloting big data analysis using PYTHON and R softwares (Rwanda piloting)
• Automatic data reports (Namibia)

(c) Dissemination
• Mobile apps (Namibia)
• Social media (Rwanda, Nigeria)
• Infographics
3. Can you provide us with any relevant success stories, new initiatives or best practices regarding previous questions?

- National Spatial Data Infrastructure, NSDI (Namibia)
- Big data analytics – financial service usage, VAT receipts (piloting – Rwanda)
- Administrative data to produce more and timelier official statistics (Mauritius)
- CAPI for the census (timelier data dissemination)
- CATI technology use to collect information in conflict areas and emergency situation (Nigeria and Liberia)
4. What additional support would you wish to receive in order to better grasp the digital revolution in the production of statistics and indicators?

- Capacity building (training, knowledge sharing, peer learning)
- Infrastructure (provision, set-up, and maintenance)
- Methodological guidelines (processing and analysing)
5. What is missing from the discussion on this session that should be covered in the Handbook?

• E-government to support use of administrative data