DANE produces and disseminates official statistical information that describes the country's economic, social, and environmental reality. It has:

108	**Statistical operations**

To guarantee the integrity of the statistical process
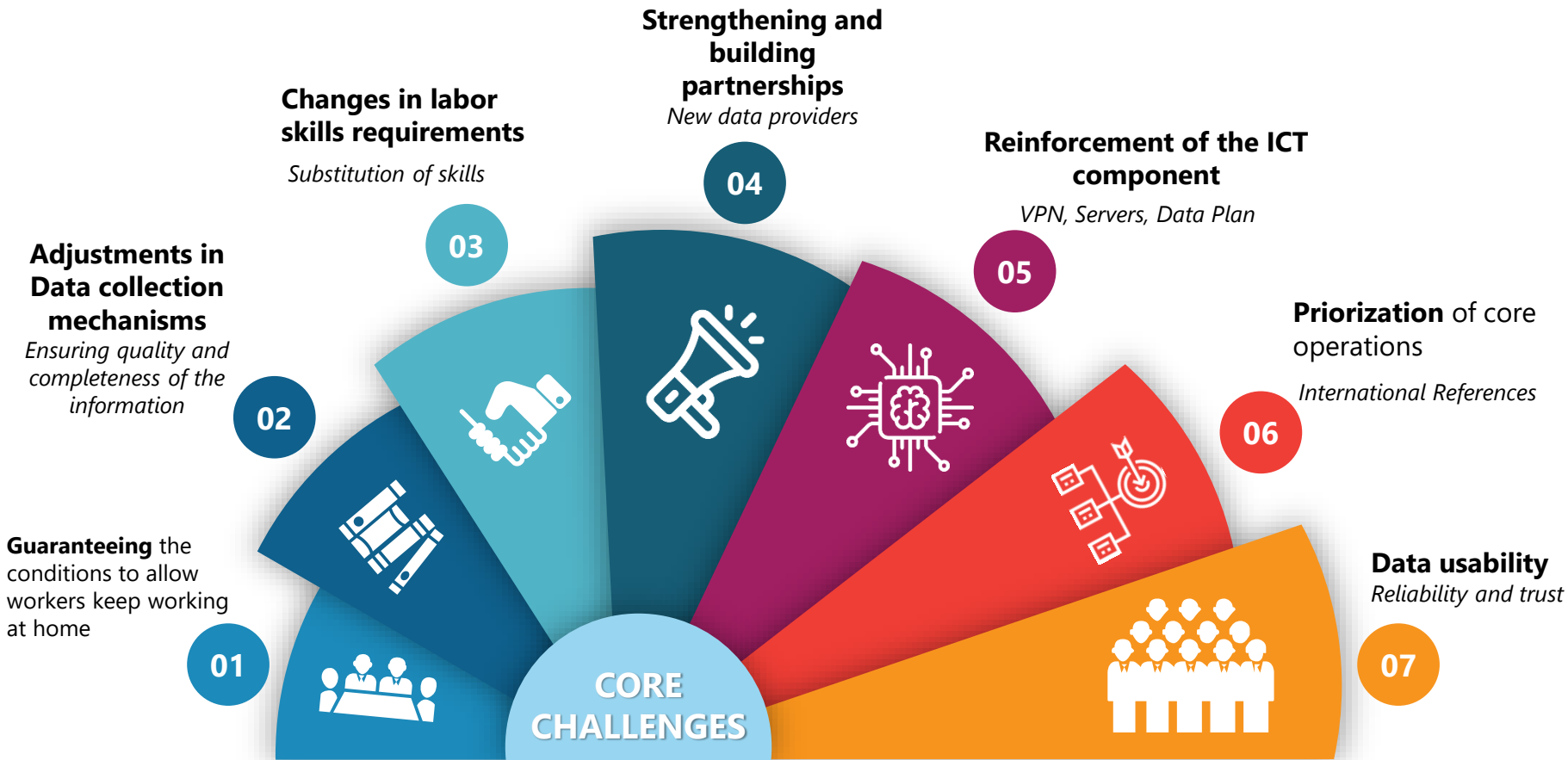
86	**22**

Without operational or methodological adjustments   **With adjustments**

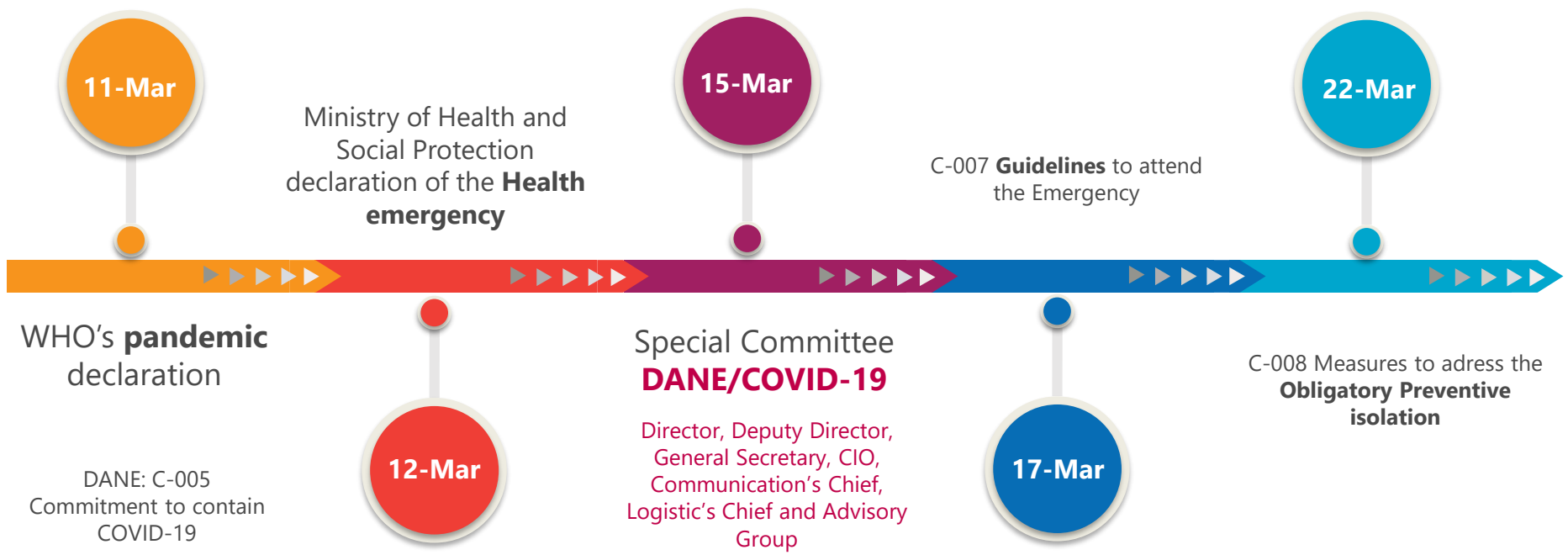With the COVID-19 crisis, DANE has sought to measure potential negative impacts of the pandemic.

➢ two new surveys to monitor the impacts that COVID-19 may have on consumers, households and business
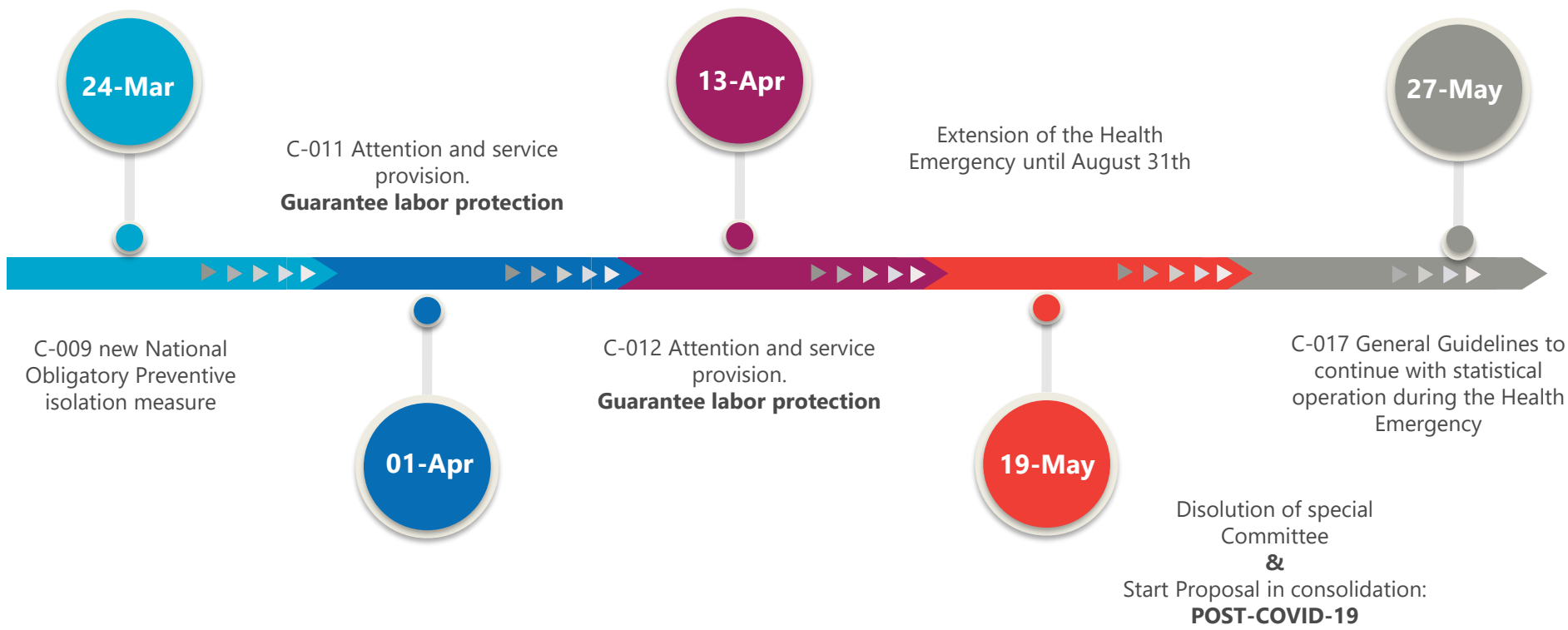
Core Challenges

Strengthening and building partnerships
New data providers

04

Changes in labor skills requirements
Substitution of skills

03

Reinforcement of the ICT component
VPN, Servers, Data Plan

05

Adjustments in Data collection mechanisms
Ensuring quality and completeness of the information

02

Priorization of core operations
International References

06

Guaranteeing the conditions to allow workers keep working at home

01

Data usability
Reliability and trust

07

CORE CHALLENGES

DANE's COVID-19 Timeline

11-Mar

Ministry of Health and Social Protection declaration of the **Health emergency**

15-Mar

C-007 **Guidelines** to attend the Emergency

22-Mar

WHO's **pandemic** declaration

DANE: C-005 Commitment to contain COVID-19

12-Mar

Special Committee **DANE/COVID-19**

Director, Deputy Director, General Secretary, CIO, Communication's Chief, Logistic's Chief and Advisory Group

17-Mar

C-008 Measures to adress the **Obligatory Preventive isolation**

DANE Timeline COVID-19

INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS

24-Mar

C-011 Attention and service provision.
Guarantee labor protection

13-Apr

Extension of the Health Emergency until August 31th

27-May

C-009 new National Obligatory Preventive isolation measure

C-012 Attention and service provision.
Guarantee labor protection

C-017 General Guidelines to continue with statistical operation during the Health Emergency

01-Apr

19-May

Disolution of special Committee
&
Start Proposal in consolidation:
POST-COVID-19

How we adapt

86 undisturbed operations
Geostatiscal data production
Statistical planning and regulation
Statistical quality assessments
Implementation of the Statistical System
Multipurpose Cadastre and public policies

- Strengthening of biosafety protocols
- Strengthening of telephone directories
- Alternative collection methods
- Intensified monitoring of strategic operations
- Awareness of information sources
- Virtualization of the DANE Central operation, of training processes
- Identification of new needs
- New statistical models
- Identification of new sources
- Seasonal adjustment
- Survey modification
- Follow of the OIT new requirements

Aspects to consider

1. Timeliness:

Good data in almost real time (GPD for example)

2. Accuracy:

non complete information (e.g missing values) can represent a huge challenge in the accuracy of the estimations and data publication

3. Coherence:

Models and estimations must guarantee coherence and validation with external data

4. Comprehensiveness:

The level of disaggregation and the detail of data could be affected if there are not good statistical practices in place

5. Reasonably detailed*:

Following SNA 2008 for production and estimation of national accounts, the accurancy at the most disaggregated levels may vary.

*Quarterly National Accounts Manual (IMF) 2017

Adopted strategies

- CPI: prices of non-motorized radio units to the staff's home
- Price web scraping and scanner-data for major supermarkets

Household Survey:

- Questionnaire cutout
- Transition to CATI
- Labor data missing value analysis
- New answer options created
- New COVID related questions
- Committees to adapt the survey to be more inclusive (before COVID)
- Pilot of the new survey in parallel with the already established

New data sources:

- Public Utilites data
- Mobile operators information
- Stock market data
- LEED registry to infer FORMAL employment dynamics

- Test for coincident Profile and Dynamic Common Factors
- NARX models (VEC and Johansen Correlation Test)
- Treatment outlier at the end of the series (March 2020 modelled as outlier)

Grupos por nivel de vulnerabilidad
(Método de agrupación: K-medias)

Vulnerabilidad alta
Vulnerabilidad media alta
Vulnerabilidad media
Vulnerabilidad media baja
Vulnerabilidad baja
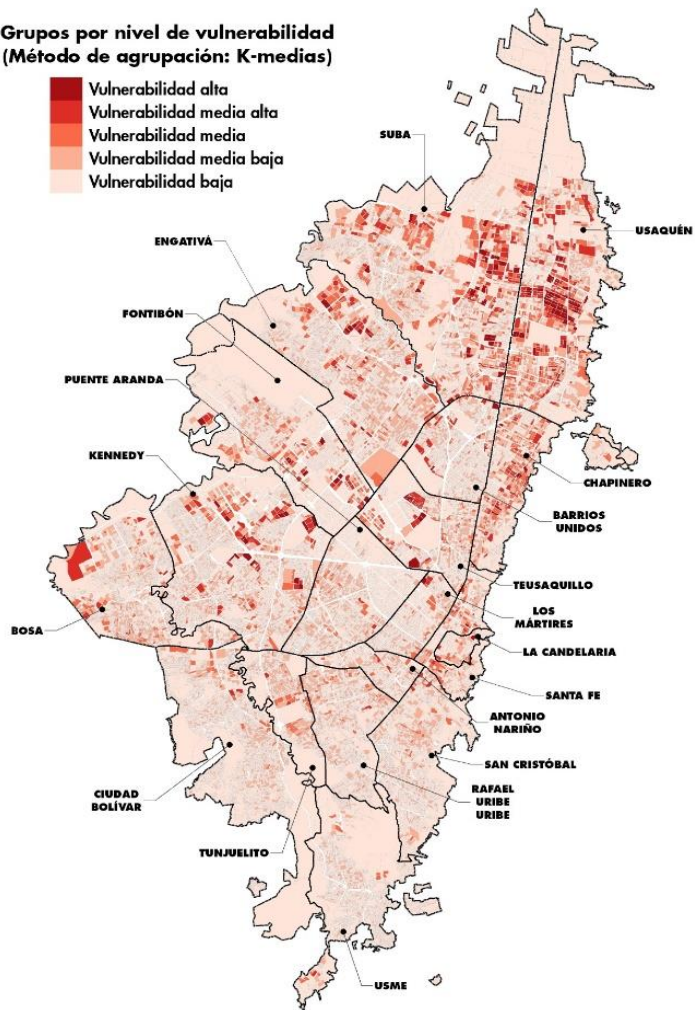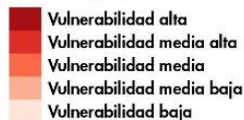
Our new COVID-related tools

Experimental statistical models:

- Early estimation of strategic data with 4 days of lag
- An initial inventory of models that help to estimate missing values in the conjunctural series.
- Statistical models to calibrate indicators

New questionnaires:

- Implementation of a flash survey to collect data regarding the pulse of the economy to keep key stakeholders informed (industry, businesses, service enterprises, and national authorities). regarding the impact of the crisis on business and employment as well as analysis on the economic behavior under the measures adopted by the National Government .

Per Block Vulnerability index:

- Geographically identifying the most vulnerable population against COVID

New questions:

Adding questions related to the COVID in the Colombian household survey

Social Pulse Survey (sentiment analysis)

Social Pulse: measuring consumer's and households' assessment of their current economic situation and their expectations.

Within the current crisis DANE, in partnership with UNICEF, will launch a new statistical operation (July 2020), which aims to measure consumer's and households' assessment of their current economic situation or their expectations of future economic prospects.

The survey core is the **Consumer Confidence** module, which will be applied each month. Nonetheless, the survey includes additional modules to respond to the current needs that have arisen from the COVID-19 crisis.

Survey modules:

1

Consumer confidence

3

Home-care support

2

Subjective well-being

4

State aid policies

5

Children and teenager's well-being

Business Pulse Survey (expectations and institutional framework)

Corporate Pulse: monitoring perceptions of businessmen.

Launching of a business survey in order to capture information on the current business situation and the way businessmen are adapting to the new circumstances.

Survey modules:

1

State of company operations

2

Negative impacts on company operations

3

Adjustment mechanisms implemented

4

Expectations about economic behavior

5

Perceptions on state aid policies for enterprises

The **Data Stewardship** in a Post COVID scenario includes taking into consideration different elements to contribute to statistical production of the National Statistical System (SEN)

- **Collaborative and governance instances:** contribution from the information producers to make better decisions and improve the quality of statistical production: Data Management Committee
- **Formal initiatives for COVID monitoring:** joint work between information producers and those responsible for the implementation of public policy (national and local) in order to continue providing relevant information for decision-making
- **Importance of institutional capacities:** Data Stewardship requires a conscious exercise in capacity development (technical, regulatory, etc.) for all members of the Statistical System.
- **Ethical considerations:** the use of information in collaborative contexts, requires to take into consideration the ethical questions associated wuth the use and transfer of information.
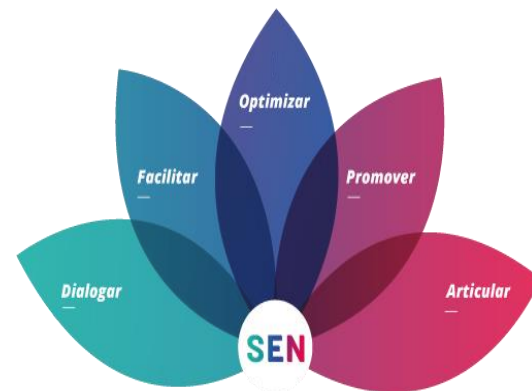
How does Colombia understand data stewardship?
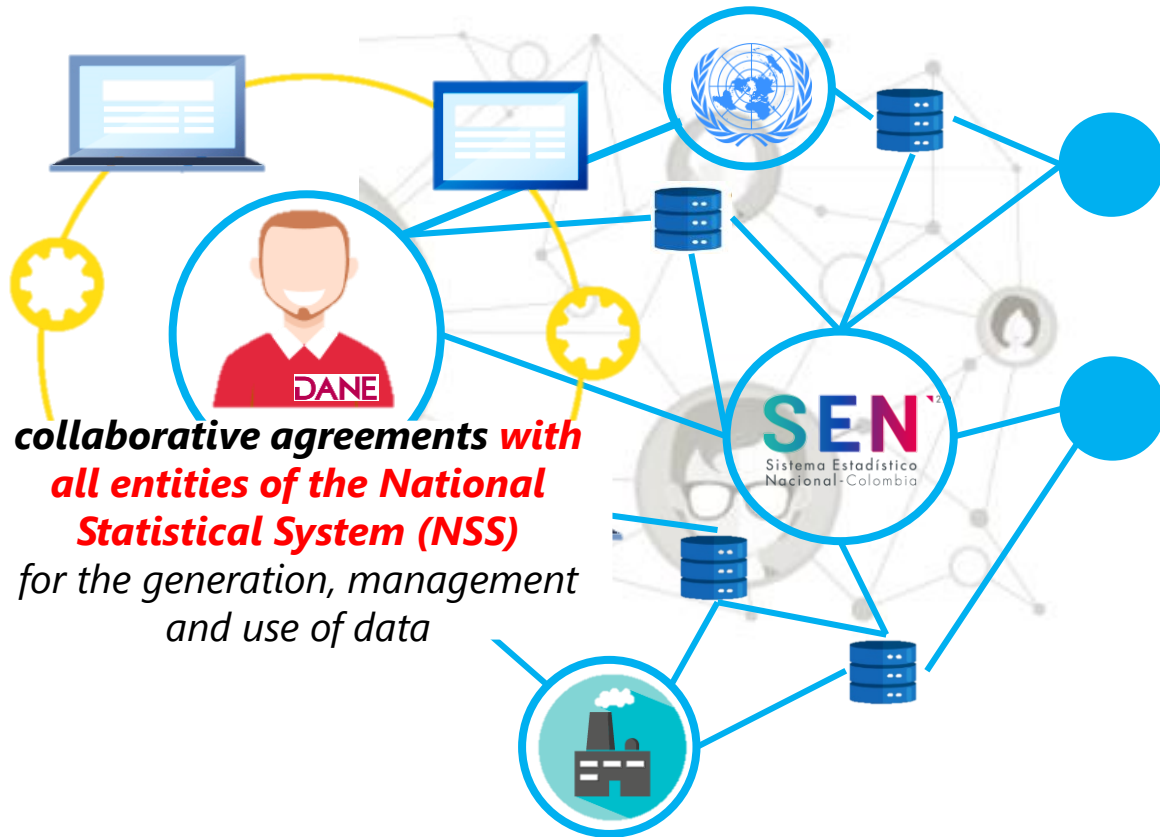
collaborative agreements **with all entities of the National Statistical System (NSS)** *for the generation, management and use of data*

in a **safe and ethical** *environment*

Which contributes to **public policy** *and responds to* **structural and current** *problems of Colombian society*

DANE

SEN
Sistema Estadístico
Nacional- Colombia

How does DANE support the government in utilizing data?

✓ *COVID-19 (Health Minister)*
  ✓ *Population Triage*
  ✓ *Gender approach*

2 **Collaborative instances** for the administration of the National Statistical System (NSS)

✓ *Data Stewardship Committee*
✓ *Technical Advisory Committee of the National Statistical System - CASEN*

1 **Formal initiatives** to exchange information and knowledge to address public problems

Integration of statistical and geospatial information
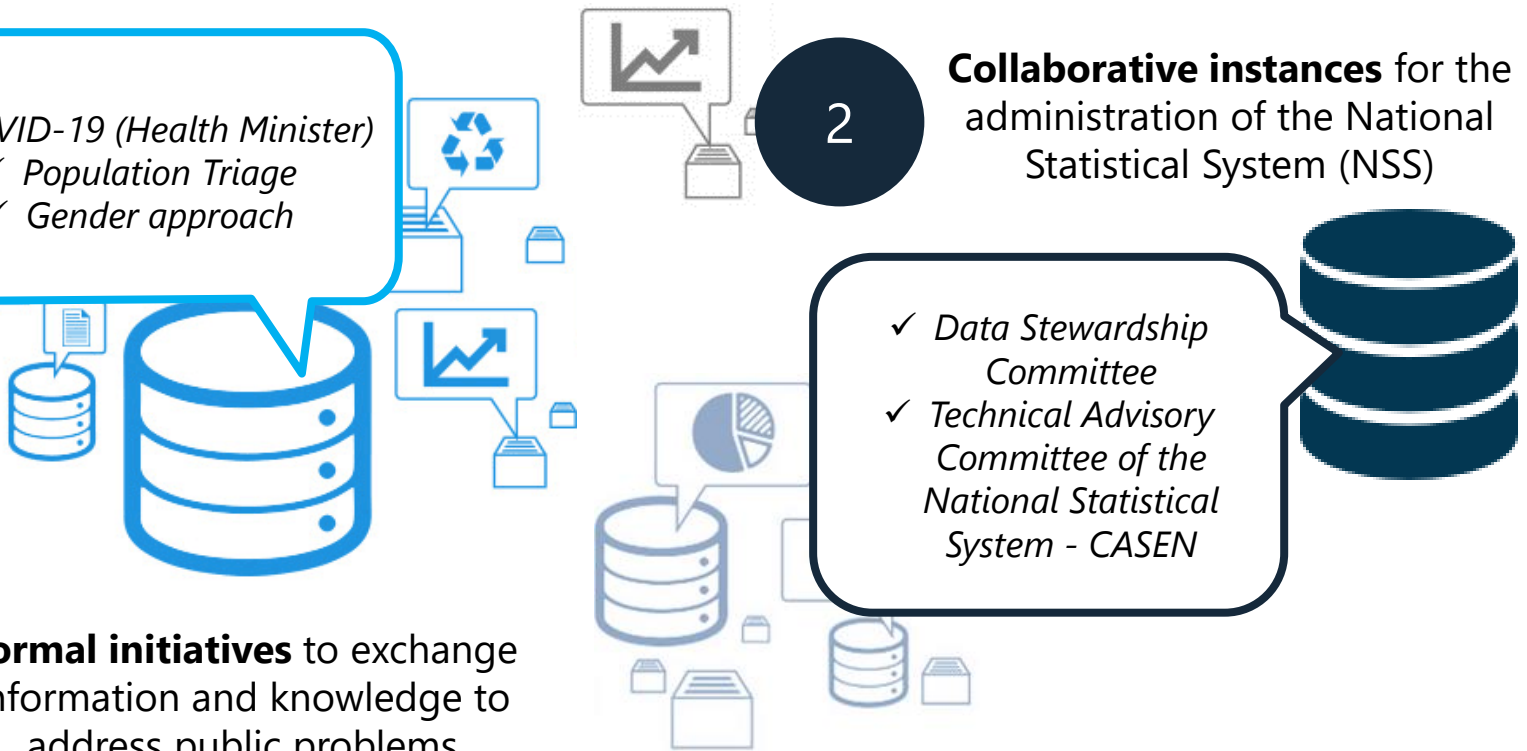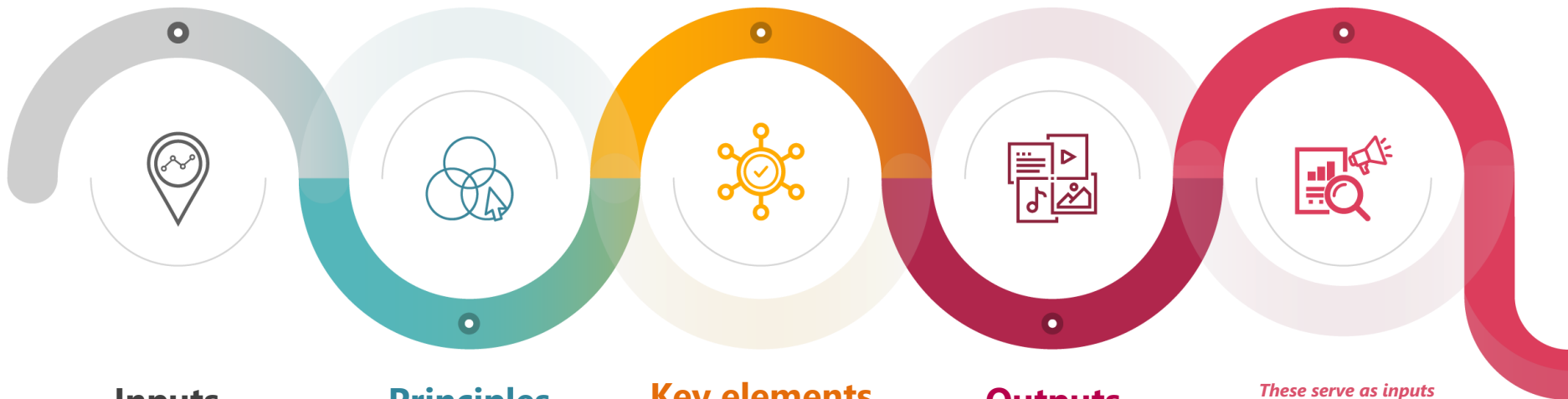
Inputs

Geoespatial

- Fundamental data.
- Supplementary data.
- New data sources.

Statistical

- Censuses.
- Surveys.
- Administrative Registers.
- **Big data and other sources.**

Principles

- Accessible & usable
- Statistical and geospatial interoperability
- Common geographies for dissemination of statistics
- Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment
- Used of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding
.

Key elements

- Standards and Good Practices.
- National Laws and Policy
- Technical Infrastructure
- **Institutional Collaboration**

Outputs

- Integration.
- Harmonized and standardise information.
- Interoperability and comparability.

These serve as inputs for:

- **Analysis.**
- **Diffusion.**
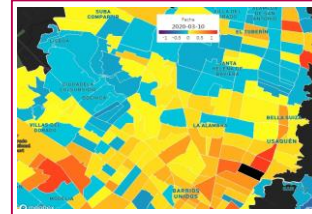- **Decision making.**

Examples:

1. Vulnerability Geovisor

- ⊙ Comorbidities.
- ⊙ Adult population.
- ⊙ Overcrowding.
- ⊙ Population Density.
- ⊙ Intergenerational risk.

2. Multidimensional poverty Index Geovisor

- ⊙ Educational conditions.
- ⊙ Conditions of childhood and youth.
- ⊙ Labor conditions.
- ⊙ Health.
- ⊙ Housing conditions and public services.

3. Mobility Geovisor

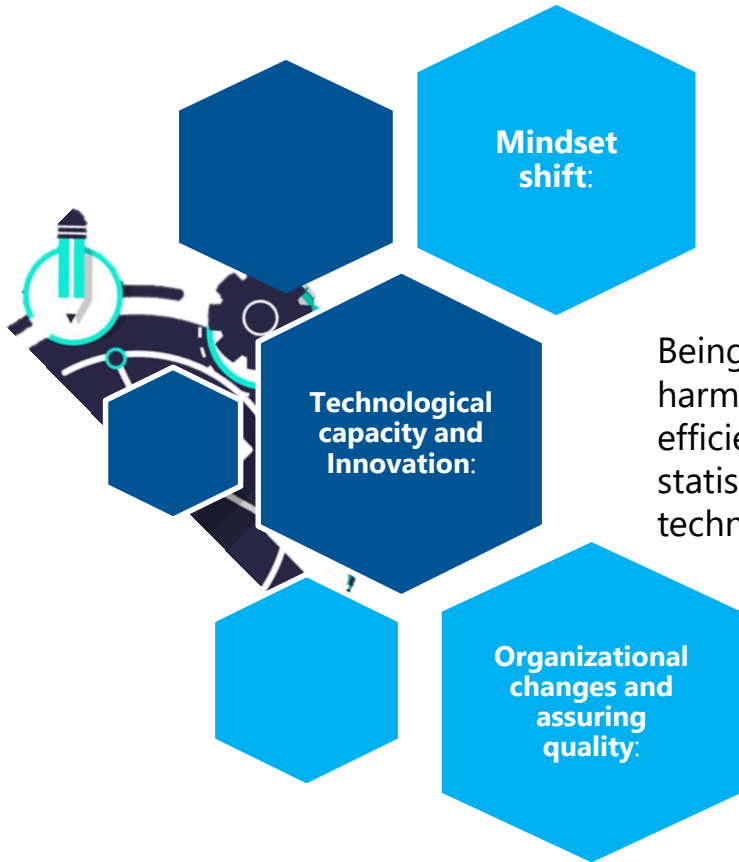The mobilty value per block in a given day is understood as follows:

Value: 0
(March 2nd of 2020)

Negative values reflects **less mobility** than the mobility observed on March 2nd of 2020.

Positive values reflects **more mobility** than the mobility observed on March 2nd of 2020.

What are the challenges faced by Data Stewardship?

Mindset shift:

Transforming the way data is *perceived*, seeing it not only as information but as a social arrangement to serve the common good

Technological capacity and Innovation:

Being able to have the *infrastructure* to receive, harmonize and dispose strategic information in a safe and efficient way, and to implement *new methodologies* in statistical processes, understanding the rapid technological change in societies.

Organizational changes and assuring quality:

To ensure that the functional units of the organization have processes and procedures that allow the *transfer of capabilities* among NSS members as well as the *quality assurance* in different data sources