

Regional case study of advances in the implementation of the UNQAF

Juan Daniel Oviedo
Director - DANE

February 9th, 2021
52nd Statistical Commission



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia

Agenda

1

Background

2

General and specific objectives

3

Activities of the regional working group

4

Members, roles, activities and guidelines

5

Self-assessment questionnaire

6

Results of the self-assessment

7

Conclusions and lessons learned

1. Background

Regional Initiative



The initiative arose from the Tenth Meeting of ECLAC's Statistical Conference of the Americas (2019)

Verification scheme



Establishing guidelines on quality assurance for official statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Coordinating Group



- 15 countries
- 1 International Organization
- Led by Colombia, Mexico & ECLAC.

“Owning” a framework



Adaptation of the United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework Manual for Official Statistics

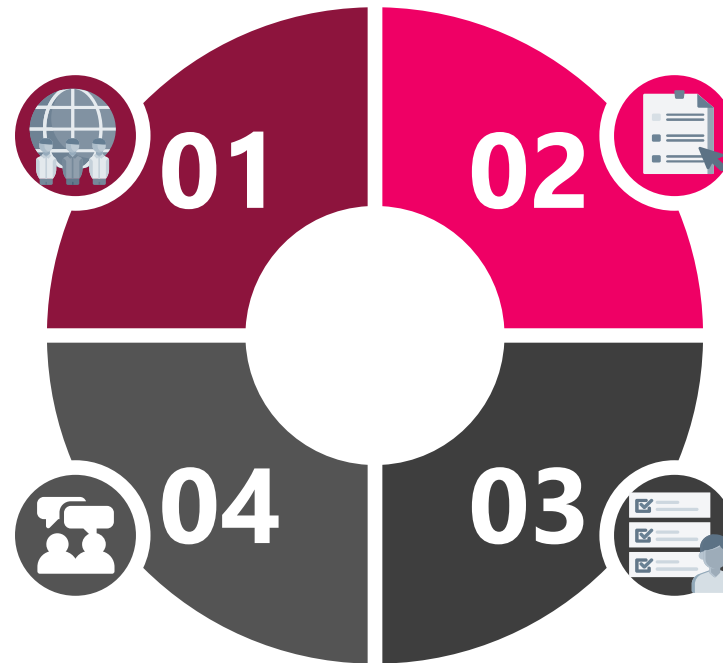
2. General and specific objectives

General objectives

Adopt and adapt the international recommendations of the United Nations for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Specific objectives

Present the results, opportunities and challenges regarding the implementation of the Framework, in order to support its implementation in the region.



Create a general guideline for the region to have a Statistical Quality Assurance Framework for official statistics.

Generating a self-assessment questionnaire adapted for the region, related with the implementation of the Framework.

3. Activities of the regional working group

Oct 2019 - Dec 2020

Translation of the NQAF reference and self-assessment questionnaire into spanish.

Jun 2020 - Jul 2020

Regional meeting to socialize the annotated index and compile country-specific recommendations.

Oct 2020 - Dec 2020

Based on the coordinating group criteria and country-specific recommendations, adaptation of the pilot questionnaire.

April 2020

Proposal of annotated index to be included in the Guide on a Statistical Quality Assurance Framework.

Aug 2020 – Sep 2020

Socialization of the self-assessment questionnaire. Review of recommendations to define mandatory items.

Dec 2020 - feb 2021

Completion of the questionnaire pilot and compilation of results.

4. Members, roles and activities

01

Members

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Argentina | 9. Ecuador |
| 2. Belice | 10. Honduras |
| 3. Bolivia | 11. Mexico |
| 4. Brasil | 12. Paraguay |
| 5. Chile | 13. Peru |
| 6. Colombia | 14. Dominican Republic |
| 7. Costa Rica | 15. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 8. Cuba | 16. UNODC |

02

Role of the technical Secretariat

- Providing methodological guidelines for the definition of evaluation levels.
- Scheduling meetings with group members, intended to articulate and socialize progress regarding to the activities defined.
- Providing recommendations related with the annotated index and the self-assessment questionnaire.

03

Role of the leaders (Col, Mex & ECLAC)

- Participating in the translation of the NQAF reference and self-assessment questionnaire.
- Elaborating and approving the proposals on the annotated index.
- Adjusting the annotated index and self-assessment questionnaire and consolidate proposals and results.
- Ensure the compliance with the schedule and socialize progress and results.

04

Activities prior to the adjustment of the self-assessment questionnaire

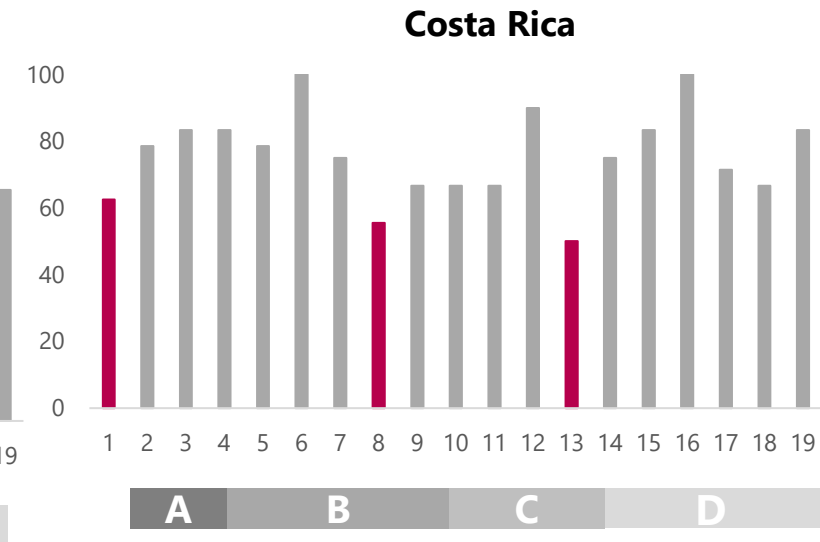
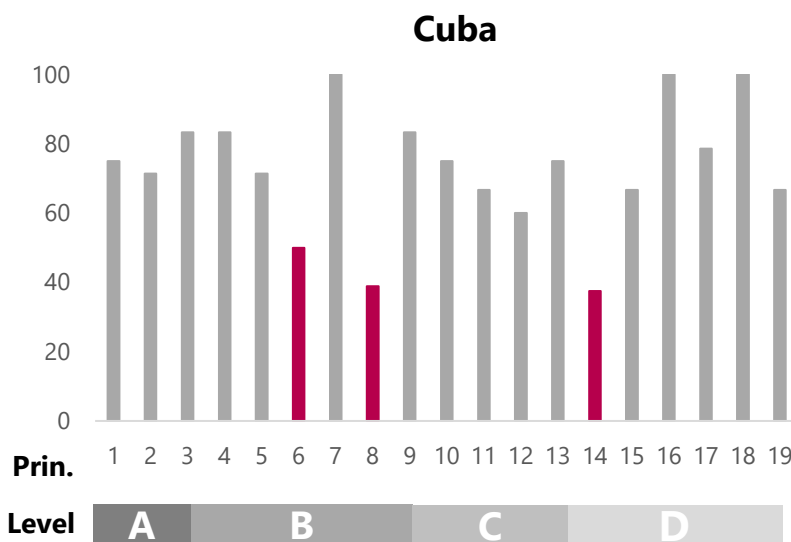
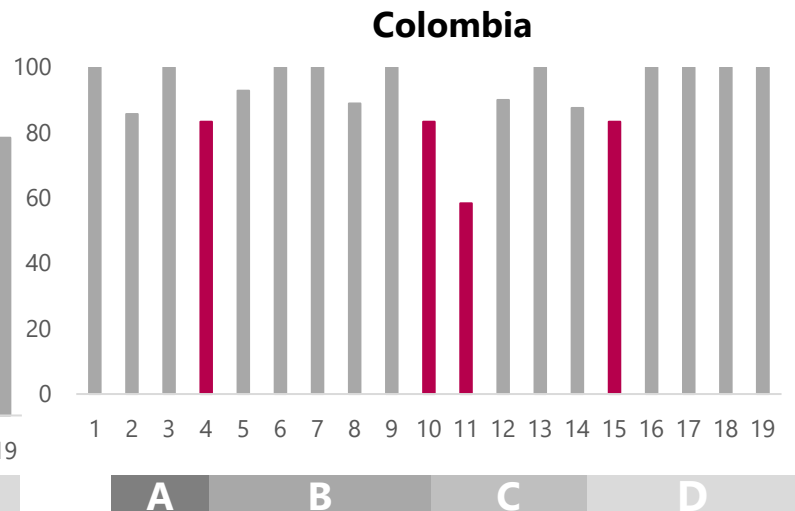
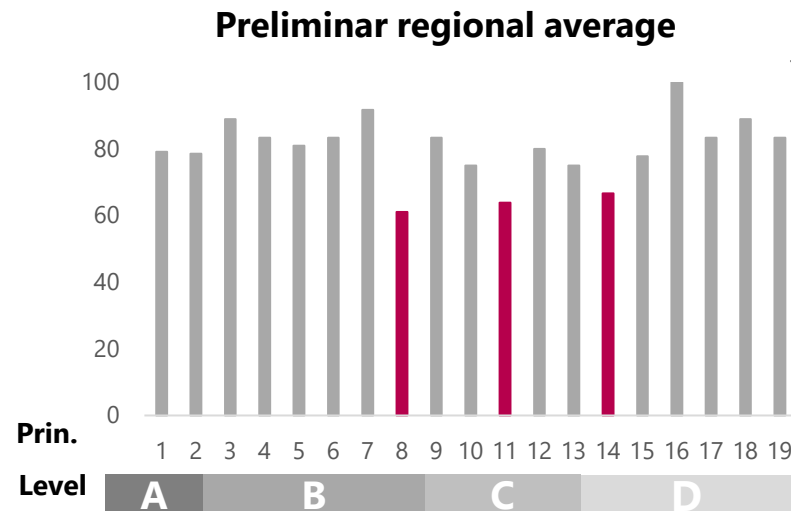
1. Adequacy of the self-evaluation questionnaire.

- Submission of the original version of the questionnaire.
- Review of recommendations provided by members, on the adaptation of the questionnaire to the national contexts.
- Reviewing, consolidating and adjusting the country-specific recommendations, to define the requirements and the elements to be ensured.

2. Definition of guidelines to guide the pilot test.

- Definition of mandatory items to be answered in the questionnaire, according to the regional context.
- For all levels, especially for A and B, orient the requirements and elements to be assured by the NSO's

5. Self- assessment questionnaire



Level	Principle
A) Statistical system management	1. NSS Coordination
	2. Relationship management
	3. Standards management
B) Institutional environment management	4. Professional independence
	5. Objectivity
	6. Transparency
	7. Confidentiality
	8. Commitment to quality
	9. Adequacy of resources
C) Statistical process management	10. Methodological solidity
	11. Cost-effectiveness
	12. Appropriate procedures
	13. Respondent burden management
D) Statistical results management	14. Relevance
	15. Accuracy and reliability
	16. Timeliness and punctuality
	17. Accessibility and clarity
	18. Consistency and comparability
	19. Metadata management

6. Conclusions and lessons learned (i)

Strengths

Colombia reflects a high degree of management at the level of statistical results in terms of the principles of timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, coherence, comparability and metadata management. DANE's management stands out for publishing preliminary and provisional statistics when their accuracy and reliability are acceptable and supported by international methodologies. Likewise, the management of data suppliers is part of the support process of the DANE process map.

In terms of transparency, **Costa Rica** reports that the terms and conditions for producing and disseminating official statistics as well as for the NSO management are available to the public. This is reflected in a score of 100% on transparency assurance.

Cuba reports full compliance with the principle of ensuring consistency and comparability, due to the existence of procedures and guidelines that guarantee the intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral coherence and consistency.

Weaknesses

Regarding the procedures to assess the relevance of emerging statistical demands, **Colombia** is implementing a new procedure for the identification of statistical information needs for the characterization of DANE stakeholders. Therefore, the principle related to cost-effectiveness is not fully complied with, but the procedure has already been documented and is currently in the process of implementation.

As an item to be improved, **Costa Rica** reports that the NSO should further promote data exchange, use of administrative records and other sources, among its information producing areas to minimize the burden on the respondent. **This principle has the lowest score among all principles, with 50% compliance.**

The principle of relevance assurance has a compliance rate of only 38% for **Cuba**. This is due to the fact, Cuba does not have a periodic measurement of user satisfaction, nor is there any systematic follow-up.

6. Conclusions and lessons learned (ii)

How have countries in the region become involved in the use of new data sources?

Some countries in the region such as Costa Rica and Colombia are ensuring the implementation of the following elements involved in the use of new data sources:

- **Element of requirement 10.3:** frequently evaluating the use of different alternative data sources, including surveys, censuses, administrative records, big data and other data sources.
- **Element of requirement 10.5:** establishing cooperation with the scientific community, e.g., through conferences, workshops, working groups and training courses, to discuss relevant methodological and technological developments (e.g., regarding the exploitation of new data sources).
- **Requirement element 14.3:** Frequently discussing the possibilities of exploiting new data sources.

Regional case study of advances in the implementation of the UNQAF

Juan Daniel Oviedo
Director - DANE

February 9th, 2021
52nd Statistical Commission



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia