MANAGING THE DATA REVOLUTION
INTEGRATED STATISTICS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN DATA

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Introduction

- Current reality facing National Statistical Offices (NSO)
  - Is the growing demand for more statistics
  - To be provided in a timely manner
  - Information to be easily accessible

- Anticipation of an increase in demand with the post 2015 development agenda which has recognised the need for broader measures of progress
Introduction

Most NSOs especially in the developing world however are faced with:

- Less resources as countries experience sluggish economic growth, fiscal constraints and heavy indebtedness
- Fragmented production of statistics as there is little or no coordination in the national statistical system
- High staff turnover
There is pressure for NSOs to remain relevant

Will require transformation of our organizations

- Need to become more efficient in their operations
- More responsive to the change in data needs
Move towards integrated statistics driven by:
- The implementation of the 2008 SNA
- The need for information on sustainable development as part of the post 2015 agenda

Facilitated by
- Current transformation process
- Standardisation across statistical products
- Implementation of a data management system for the core statistical products
The transformation process at STATIN, (Jamaican NSO) focused on:

- Strengthening the legal framework
- Improvement in operational efficiencies
- Use of information technology to modernise processes
- Forging of partnerships
- Driven by a strategic management process
STATIN has been the primary provider of official statistics in Jamaica

The process of modernisation guided by strategic five year plans, (2012–2017)

This allowed management to map the vision of the organization, to see where you want to go and how to get there
Strategic Management Process

- Identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the organization
- The plan was aligned to Jamaica’s National Development Plan; Vision 2030.
- This ensured that the national requirements and priorities informed the focus of the statistics
Strategic Management Process

- Restructuring the organization
  - To make it more flexible as the demand for statistical products increase and
  - To increase efficiencies in the business processes
- Review of core statistical business processes and related quality assurance systems
Improvement in Organizational Efficiencies

- Resulted in the development of STATIN’s value chain based on the Generic Statistical Business Process Model
- Shifted from a functional view of the statistical production to one focussed on the processes
- Easier to identify the inefficiencies in the production process
Improvement in Organizational Efficiencies

Physical Infrastructure

IT - Infrastructure

Core Processes
- Design & Planning
- Data Collection
- Data Processing
- Data Analysis & Reporting
- Dissemination
- Data Storage & Archiving
- Evaluation

Statistical Products & Services Delivery

Legal Framework

Administrative Framework – HR Systems, Financial Systems & General Administration
Introduction of an electronic data collection system resulted in:

- Reduction in operating costs, e.g. paper and printing costs
- Elimination of some processes such as manual editing as these have been built into the programme
- Ability to transfer human resources to areas of greater need
Improvement in Organizational Efficiencies– Use of Technology

- Reduction in the turn around time for some statistical products
  - PPI has been reduced to a four week lag
  - Quarterly Labour force now produced within 3 months down from 4 months

- Allowed more time for data analysis.
Use of Administrative Data

- Business surveys experiencing declining response rate
- Partnered with a number of public sector agencies to get access to their databases
- Proven to be cost effective, reduced the need for surveys, reduce respondent fatigue
Use of Administrative Data

- Tax Administration Agency annual returns from companies and VAT database.
- Information is used to supplement the annual national accounts surveys, supply and use tables and tourism satellite account.
- Supervisory and regulatory agencies such as the Central Bank.
Use of Administrative Data

- Immigration Authority; database provides data for migration statistics, and the Tourism Satellite Account
- Formalised agreements to adopt common statistical classification systems (industrial and occupational)
- Use of Tax registration Number (TRN) to link the various databases.
Development of Local Partnerships

- A number of Public sector Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) produce both economic social indicators such as Education, Health
- Decentralised statistics system with no coordination
- Focus therefore on the development of a National Statistics System (NSS)
Strengthening of the legal framework included creation of the NSS
Coordination among data producers, providers and users.
Standardisation in classifications and to ensure methodology conforms to international standards
Reduce duplication of efforts across agencies.
The processes of coordination has been facilitated through the
- Use of advisory committees
- Memorandums of understanding
- Cross-agency teams

Central Bank’s funding of the improvement/development of economic statistics such as household budget surveys and the development of quarterly GDP by expenditure
Development of Regional Partnerships

- Jamaica is part of CARICOM which is made up of small island developing states that are especially vulnerable to climate change.
- Regional coordination is done through the CARICOM Secretariat.
- This coordination provides the advantages of economies of scale.
- The Strategic Plan for Jamaica was influenced by the Regional Statistics Work Programme (RSWP).
The RSWP is designed to facilitate the integration process through the development of improved and harmonised statistics and through the coordination of training:

- Harmonisation in the questionnaire and dissemination platform in the 2010 round of the Population Census
- Implementation of the 2008 SNA
- Development of a common Literacy Survey
Development of Regional Partnerships

- Coordinates international donor assistance
- Facilitates south-south cooperation

During 2013 Jamaica hosted short term attachments from other member states in the compilation of supply and use tables and the development and maintenance of business register.
Development of Regional Partnerships

- South–south cooperation is a cost effective way of strengthening the statistical capacity in the region.
Development of International Partnerships

- Partnerships with international donor agencies to assist in undertaking surveys
- Provide funding and technical assistance
- Especially important in the area of social statistics
Development of International Partnerships

- Partnership with ILO in the conduct of Youth and School to Work Transition surveys
- Partnership with UNICEF for a series of MICS surveys
- Partnership being developed with the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) to undertake a study of the informal sector
Development of International Partnerships

- Statistics Canada – programme in the region which seeks to strengthen the leadership and management skills of senior managers in the NSOs

- UNSD has been instrumental in the development of the strategy for implementation of the SNA 2008