

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN  
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
AMERICAS (SCA)

WORKING GROUP ON INSTITUTIONAL  
BUILDING

WORKING GROUP  
ON **INSTITUTIONAL  
BUILDING**  
**SCA- ECLAC**



Coordinated by: **DANE**

QUESTIONNAIRE ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES  
OF THE REGIONAL CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE IN STATISTICS  
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**2018**

DOCUMENT OF RESULTS  
**ANTIGUA  
AND BARBUDA**

GENERAL COORDINATION, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT:  
**National Administrative Department of Statistics- DANE (Colombia)**

INFORMATION PROVIDER AND REVIEWER:  
**Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance (Antigua and Barbuda)**

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

**OBJECTIVE:** To present the results obtained by the countries of the Region with respect to the implementation status of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean within the framework of the activities developed by the Working Group on Institutional Building, specifically with respect to the application of the Questionnaire of the Code of Good Practice in Statistic in Latin America and the Caribbean, in its 2013 and 2017 versions.

## GENERAL ASPECTS



- **Country:** Antigua and Barbuda
- **Region:** Caribbean
- **Entity:** Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance (Antigua and Barbuda)
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## Participation of the country in activities of the Working Group on Institutional Building:

### WORKSHOPS:

- Workshop for the socialization of the Regional Code of Good Practices in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean - July 8 to 11, 2013.

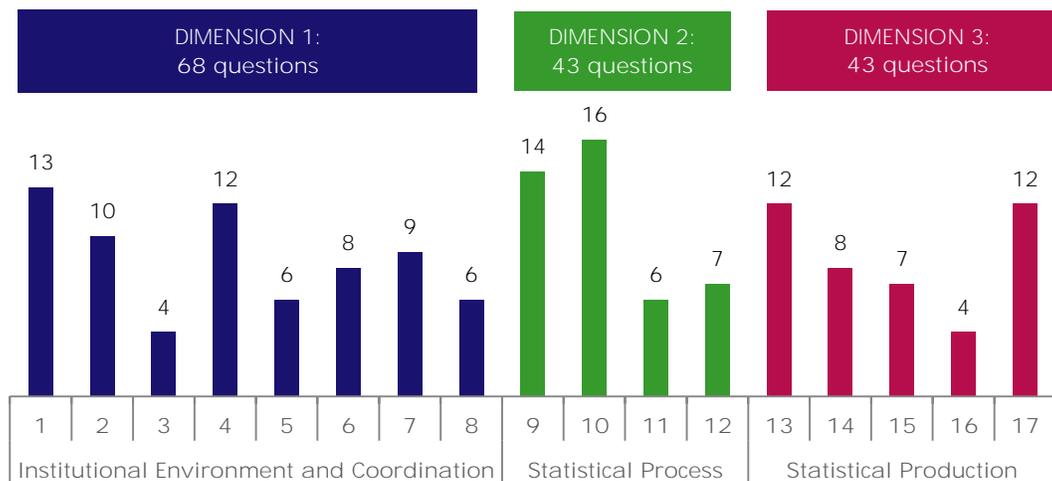
**Global Evaluation:** No

**Questionnaire of the Code of Good Practice:** 2013

## INTRODUCTION

DANE, in its role as coordinator of the Working Group on Institutional Building of the SCA-ECLAC, supports the development of activities that allow evaluating the implementation of and compliance with the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in the Latin America and the Caribbean countries. Among these activities is the design and application of the Questionnaire of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean (hereinafter, the Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics), which consists of 154 questions, based on the structure and contents of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics. The three (3) dimensions that make up the Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics and the principles associated with them were taken into account in the preparation of the form, as shown in Graph 1 below.

**Graph 1. Distribution of questions of the form - Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics by Dimension and Principle**



Source: DANE. In-house preparation.

The application of the instrument was performed virtually in 2013 with the participation of twenty (20) National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the Region: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia\*, Costa Rica\*, Ecuador\*, Grenada, Honduras\*, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama\*, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay\*, Dominican Republic\*, Suriname and Venezuela. In 2017, a second questionnaire was completed by nine (9) NSOs\*<sup>1</sup>.

Based on the material collected, a review and analysis was made of the responses sent by each of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean that took part in the activity in 2013 and / or in 2017. This analysis is presented in this document through the identification of the main strengths and challenges of the NSO in terms of the implementation of the Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, constituting an input for the institutional self-assessment with respect to the dimensions, principles and compliance criteria stipulated in the Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics.

Finally, the last section of this document provides a short summary and selection of the answers sent by the country, in an annexed table, with the purpose of enabling the revision of some of the questions of the form that were taken as a basis for the analysis.

<sup>1</sup> The countries differentiated with an asterisk (\*) performed the second completion of the form in 2017. Additionally, El Salvador and Mexico participated in this activity in 2017

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA RESULTS, 2013

## DIMENSION 1. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION

**"The institutional environment of the national statistical office and the members of the national statistical system is an indispensable element in the credibility and efficiency of official statistics. At the same time, the national statistical system must have a governing body that exercises the function of coordinating and regulating the research, production and dissemination of quality statistics by means of policies, norms and standards" (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 3)**

### STRENGTHS

The greatest potentialities of the NSO at the level of this dimension are:

- The NSO and each entity belonging to the National Statistical System choose the highest authorities and persons with professional capability in order to guarantee knowledge of the statistical activity.
- The members of the National Statistical System develop the dissemination of official statistics, in a manner that is clearly distinguished from political statements.
- The existence of legal mechanisms such as sectorial committees and inter-institutional councils for the coordination of the entities of the National Statistical System.
- The impartiality and transparency of methodologies and statistical processes through mechanisms such as legislation and procedures established for that purpose.

### CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- The updating and formalization in national legislation with respect to the role of the governing entity and the coordination of the NSO in the National Statistical System.
- The adoption of strategies and tools to strengthen collaborative work with international organizations.
- The strengthening of the national regulatory framework regarding statistical quality.

# PRINCIPLE 1.

## Professional Independence

**“The national statistical office and the members of the national statistical system must have professional independence from political, administrative bodies and other external influences, in order to ensure the credibility of official statistics” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 3)**

### STRENGTHS

The statistical credibility of the NSO is supported and reinforced in an important manner through the professional independence from external influences, which is made evident by being able:

- To include in the commission of statistics, independent institutions that advise on statistical policy.
- To publish official statistics outside political influence.
- To autonomously define the use of statistical methods, norms and procedures, as well as the content and calendar of statistical communications.

### CHALLENGES

It is considered important to carry out actions such as:

- Forming the necessary hierarchical level with respect to the governing body of the National Statistical System.

## PRINCIPLE 2.

# Coordination of the National Statistical System

**“The coordination of entities producing statistics within the framework of the national statistical system allows planning and executing the national statistical activity in a participatory manner, maintaining close contact and joint work, essential to improving the quality, comparability and coherence of official statistics” (Regional Code of Good Practice**

### STRENGTHS

The existence of an entity coordinating the NSS as well as instruments that favor the coordination are made evident; among such instruments, the following stand out:

- The existence of the National Statistical System with legislation in force that recognizes the planning and execution of statistical activity.
- The legal mechanisms that allow prioritizing, in a coordinated manner, the generation of statistical information required for decision-making.

### CHALLENGES

It is important to advance in mechanisms that strengthen the coordination work in aspects such as:

- Having advisory bodies for the different topics of the National Statistical System.
- Establishing plans or programs that determine the methodological guidelines of statistical production.
- Establishing parameters of participation and responsibility in the national statistical production process, for the entities that make up the NSS.
- Having expert committees with operating regulations that allow better communication between the entities and the main users of official statistics.

## PRINCIPLE 3.

### Statistical mandate of data collection

**“The national statistical activity must have a clear legal mandate to collect information for the preparation of official statistics. Upon the request of national statistical offices and of the members of the national statistical system, the public entities, enterprises, households and the general public may be required by law to allow access to data for the preparation of official statistics or to submit such data, respecting statistical confidentiality.” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 6)**

#### STRENGTHS

The national statistical activity has a clear legal framework for:

- Assigning to members of the NSS the mandate to collect information for the preparation and dissemination of official statistics.
- Defining protocols for accessing microdata for the purposes of analysis in statistical research.
- Developing norms and legal information confidentiality agreements established for the personnel involved in the generation of official statistics.
- Establishing sanctions when information required for statistical production is not provided.

#### CHALLENGES

An important task that needs to be addressed is having the ability:

- To identify protocols allowing the governing body and coordinator of the NSS to have access to and use of administrative records for the generation of official statistics.

## PRINCIPLE 4.

### Statistical confidentiality

**“The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must guarantee the protection and confidentiality of the information with which official statistics are produced, as well as avoiding the identification of sources” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 7)**

#### STRENGTHS

The protection and confidentiality of the information with which official statistics are produced is ensured through mechanisms including:

- A legislative framework that requires compliance with confidentiality both for personnel involved in the generation of statistics and for third parties
- Mechanisms that allow maintaining confidentiality for periods exceeding four years.
- Communications pertaining to the uses and limitations of access to information, guaranteeing its confidentiality and limited access.

#### CHALLENGES

Statistical confidentiality can be strengthened through:

- The strengthening of access to microdata, which must be subject to confidentiality protocols, established for external users for the purposes of statistical analysis and

## PRINCIPLE 5.

### Adequate resources

**“The resources available to the national statistical activity should be sufficient and adequate for the generation of official statistics” (Regional Code of Good Practice in**

#### STRENGTHS

The availability of resources is considered adequate given that:

- The quantity and quality of human resources needed for the statistical activity is considered adequate.
- New requests for information are evaluated taking into account the scope, detail, cost and time.
- For statistical production, the importance of the statistical operation is evaluated; the criteria defined by the National Statistics Program and the standards for statistical production.
- The physical resources, the proportion of the technological resources and the quality thereof are considered adequate to develop the statistical activity.

#### CHALLENGES

It is considered relevant:

- To evaluate and justify new requests for information with respect to their costs, by means of control mechanisms
- To periodically evaluate the exclusion, inclusion and continuity of statistics, by those responsible for statistical production, in order to optimize resources.

## PRINCIPLE 6.

### Commitment to quality

**"The entities that produce statistics in the framework of the national statistical system must work and cooperate in accordance with international norms, principles and standards" (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 9)**

#### STRENGTHS

The NSO demonstrates a significant commitment to quality, which is reflected in practices such as:

- Periodically evaluating the quality of statistical products taking into account internal guidelines and international standards.
- Documenting each of the stages of the statistical process in order to evaluate and control the quality thereof.
- Promoting and fostering a culture of continuous improvement for the statistical activity of the entity by means of different mechanisms such as: institutional talks, implementation of principles, good practices and evaluations by experts.

#### CHALLENGES

For a greater consolidation of quality it is important to promote actions such as:

- The development and dissemination of a clearly defined and documented policy and quality model in the National Statistical System.

## PRINCIPLE 7.

### Impartiality and objectivity

**“The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must compile and disseminate official statistics respecting scientific independence, and do so in an objective, professional and transparent manner, so that all users are treated equally” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 10)**

#### STRENGTHS

The impartiality, objectivity and transparency of statistical activity are ensured through:

- The inclusion in national legislation of the compliance criteria with respect to impartiality and transparency.
- The implementation of protocols that strengthen objectivity in statistical communications of the NSO and the entities of the NSS.
- The monitoring of methodologies and principles recognized and accepted internationally.

#### CHALLENGES

Some practices that are considered relevant for the consolidation of impartiality, objectivity and transparency are:

- Having statistical guidelines, norms and standards as well as compliance with quality attributes with internationally accepted standards.
- Implementing guidelines for simultaneous access of all users to statistical communications.

## PRINCIPLE 8.

### International cooperation and participation

**“The entities belonging to the national statistical system must cooperate in the exchange of experiences and information, as well as participate in the joint preparation of standards and statistical activities at an international level” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 11)**

#### STRENGTHS

With respect to international cooperation, the NSO:

- Has taken part in international activities pertaining to economic, social and environmental matters, in the use of instruments for the strengthening of the NSS, especially with the World Bank and the United Nations.
- Has participated in the preparation of standards with international organizations: Global evaluations, SDMX, National Data Archive (ANDA) and certification of the quality of statistical operations.
- Has received support in the last three years in matters of coordination, process and statistical production by organizations such as the Andean Community, ECLAC, UN, Eurostat, IDB, World Bank and other NSOs.

#### CHALLENGES

It is important to identify mechanisms that allow:

- Guaranteeing adequate financial resources for the development of international cooperation and participation activities.

## DIMENSION 2. STATISTICAL PROCESS

**"The guidelines, orientations, standards and good practices, both national and international, are the basis for the development of methodologies and processes of quality statistical production" (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 12)**

### STRENGTHS

The greatest potentialities of the NSO in terms of the statistical process are:

- The implementation of improved instruments and processes according to international parameters and that are generated based on sound knowledge, which increase statistical quality.

### CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- Implementation of methodologies, classifications, concepts and good practices in the statistical process, that are accepted nationally and internationally.
- Implementing strategies that allow increasing the use of shared data among the producers of statistics.
- Leveraging the administrative records for the production of statistics, thus generating greater efficiency in the statistical process and reducing the burden on respondents.
- Carrying out periodic evaluation processes in the different stages of the statistical process.

## PRINCIPLE 9.

### Sound methodology

**"The production of official statistics by the national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must be based on sound instruments, processes and knowledge" (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 12)**

#### STRENGTHS

The NSO adopts strategies for the consolidation of statistical methodologies and processes through:

- Committees consisting of academics, institutions and sectors in order to improve the methodologies used in the statistical process, in all the phases of the process.
- The collaboration with key stakeholders in the compilation of national accounts and balance of payments statistics.

#### CHALLENGES

In order to obtain a more sound methodology, the following could be performed:

- Advancing in the implementation of mechanisms for periodic evaluation of quality for the members of the NSS.
- Ensuring the quality of the methodologies used in surveys and the use of administrative records by implementing self-evaluation processes and the external evaluation of instruments.

## PRINCIPLE 10.

### Appropriate statistical processes

**“The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must use at all stages of the statistical process appropriate procedures and tools that ensure the quality of official statistics” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 13)**

#### STRENGTHS

The quality of official statistics is permanently reviewed by means of:

- Testing in the execution stage of the statistical process, by means of standardized and systematized methods.
- Updating the stages of the statistical process, especially dissemination.
- Application of critique, coding and collection processes through information systems within the statistical process.
- Re-interview processes in case of finding inconsistencies, technical and operational supervision among others, in order to avoid under-coverage or over-coverage of statistical units.

#### CHALLENGES

For the improvement of the statistical process it is advisable:

- To evaluate all the stages of the statistical process through standardized and systematized methods.
- To carry out processes to review compliance with quality parameters according to the schedule.
- To perform editing and validation processes with respect to the databases, considering the imputation and consistency rules.

## PRINCIPLE 11.

### Burden on respondents

**“The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must set their goals to progressively reduce the burden on respondents. The request for information must be in accordance with user needs and not be excessive for the sources” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 14)**

#### STRENGTHS

The NSO makes important efforts in order to reduce the burden on respondents by means of:

- The sharing of data among the members of the NSS for the production of statistics in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

#### CHALLENGES

A greater reduction of the burden on respondents is possible through:

- The development of techniques and strategies such as the design of instruments for the collection of information that is strictly necessary, the inclusion of unduplicated questions and sampling techniques that reduce the burden on respondents.

## PRINCIPLE 12.

### Cost-effectiveness relation

**"The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must use resources in an efficient, efficacious and effective manner" (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 15)**

#### STRENGTHS

The use of resources in an efficient and effective manner is reflected in practices such as the following:

- The use of available and reliable administrative records as a source of statistical production.
- The use of technological tools, in the execution phase, for optimization in the statistical process.
- The use of the media for the dissemination of

#### CHALLENGES

The principle of the cost-effectiveness relation can be reinforced by means of:

- The control of the use of technical and financial resources by the entities producing statistics.
- The implementation and formalization of mechanisms that allow members of the National Statistical System to share data regarding enterprises and individuals, in order to reduce collection costs without violating statistical confidentiality.

## DIMENSION 3. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

**“Official statistics must meet users' needs and comply with the quality standards established for statistical products” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 16)**

### STRENGTHS

The greatest potentialities of the NSO in terms of statistical production are:

- The existing regulations establish parameters for the recognition and prioritization of statistical information according to users' needs.
- The dissemination and fostering of the use of official statistics by means of various methods.

### CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- Establishing partnerships for the harmonization of official statistics.
- Adopting mechanisms in order to identify a lack of information in a joint manner with users and producers of official statistics.
- Making metadata available to users for an easier interpretation of information.
- Implementing strategies to know the users' perception of the official statistics that are published.

## PRINCIPLE 13.

### Relevance

**“The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must meet the users' information needs according to their requirements” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 16)**

#### STRENGTHS

The NSO aims to meet the information needs, for which:

- It performs the selection and prioritization of the statistical information needs that users have in accordance with the guidelines established in the national regulations.

#### CHALLENGES

It is pertinent to take into account the following actions in order to evaluate the relevance of statistical operations:

- To adopt mechanisms for consulting users to know their degree of satisfaction with official statistics.
- To adopt mechanisms for consulting users to know their degree of satisfaction with official statistics.
- To implement actions in order to ensure the timely production and publication of official statistics.
- To prepare a directory of the users and producers of statistics and foster their participation in processes of identification and assessment of information requirements.

## PRINCIPLE 14.

### Accuracy and reliability

**“The official statistics produced by the national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must reflect reality in an accurate and reliable manner” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 17)**

#### STRENGTHS

With the purpose of generating greater accuracy and reliability in official statistics, the NSO has aimed at:

- Performing revisions to the stages with respect to the design of the statistical process for statistical production
- Updating the methodologies of statistics in the sub-processes of technical design, operational design and IT design.

#### CHALLENGES

For greater accuracy and reliability of official statistics, it is required:

- To perform revisions to the stages of the statistical process, aiming at their improvement.
- To have mechanisms to control the bias in the stages of statistical production.
- To perform the methodological documentation and the designs, in order to ensure the reliability.
- To increase the number of statistical operations in which quality indicators are calculated, according to sampling errors (confidence intervals and average size of revisions) and non-sampling errors.

## PRINCIPLE 15.

### Timeliness and punctuality

**"The national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must produce and disseminate official statistics in a timely, punctual and transparent manner" (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 18)**

#### STRENGTHS

The punctual and timely production of statistics is supported by:

- Protocols that allow users to have access to official statistics.

#### CHALLENGES

With the purpose of generating a positive impact on punctuality and timeliness, it is important to implement the following actions:

- To establish, by means of an official calendar, the periodicity of the dissemination of official statistics.
- To ensure that the publications of official statistics are made in a timely manner.
- To establish procedures to record information pertaining to errors identified in published statistics.
- To establish protocols to disseminate updates of methodologies, statistical processes, microdata and statistical techniques.

## PRINCIPLE 16.

### Coherence and comparability

**“The official statistics produced by the national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must maintain coherence internally and over time, as well as to be comparable between regions and countries” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 19)**

#### STRENGTHS

With respect to the coherence and comparability of official statistics, it is identified that:

- The NSO has generated harmonization processes of national statistics with the community of Caribbean countries.

#### CHALLENGES

For the strengthening of the coherence and comparability principle it is suggested:

- To follow up the implementation and compliance with international agreements pertaining to statistical comparability.
- To increase the percentages of statistics to which standardized practices are applied.
- To review and adapt standards where statistics are generated from administrative records.
- To promote and use statistical frameworks, classifications, procedures, indicators, concepts and good practices in all official statistics in order to increase comparability over time and within data.

## PRINCIPLE 17.

### Accessibility and clarity

**“The official statistics generated by the national statistical office and the other members of the national statistical system must be presented in a clear and understandable manner, and be properly disseminated, allowing equitable access to all users” (Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics, 2011, p. 20)**

#### STRENGTHS

Equitable access to users and clarity regarding statistical production is promoted through:

- The establishment of protocols that guarantee an impartial distribution of official statistics.
- The use of computer media for the dissemination of official statistics, increasing the possibilities for users to access such information.
- The promotion of the use of official statistics through seminars, workshops, training and publications on the website.

#### CHALLENGES

In order to improve accessibility and clarity, it is recommended to start actions such as:

- Publishing official statistics and metadata in a clear and precise manner in order to facilitate their correct interpretation.
- Providing technical support for the analysis of data upon the request of users.

**DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION**

<b>Question in questionnaire</b>		<b>Answer 2013</b>
<b>Principle 1.</b> Professional independence	Does national legislation provides that the NSO must produce and disseminate official statistics outside political influences and other external influences?	Yes
	Regarding the statistical releases of the NSO... a. Is the content of statistical press releases subject to political b. Are statistical releases issued separately from political/policy statements? c. None	The statistical are releases issued separately from political/policy statements.
	Does the NSO have a council/committee to advice on policy and strategic plans?	No
	Which of the following statistical issues are approved by outside authorities to the NSO? a. Methods b. Standards c. Procedures d. Release calendar e. None	None
	Does the NSO make public comments regarding statistical matters including misuse and criticism of official statistics, if necessary?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to professional independence of your organization?	The Division work programs are designed independent of political interference.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to professional independence of your organization?	The Division is dependent on the Government's Consolidated Fund for funding of its different work activities and projects. The Division recruits staff from within government service in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Civil Service and therefore it often difficult to recruit trained statisticians.
<b>Principle 2:</b> Coordination of the National Statistical System	Does your legislation estipulate the National Statistical System existence?	Yes
	What organization has the lead and coordinator's role of the statistical activities in your country?	NSO
	The lead and coordinating body, is the same established by the country's legislation?	No
	Has your organization a statistical plan or program establishing methodology guidelines for the national statistical production?	No
	Does the coordinator of the National Statistical System establish guidelines on participation and duties of members in the statistical production?	No
	Does the National Statistical System have mechanisms for assignation of responsibilities in the national statistical production? a. Resolutions b. Recommendations of the committees c. Acts d. Agreements e. Others f. None	Acts and Others: Non-formal agreements with stakeholder agencies and institutions.

**DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
	Does the National Statistical System have expert committees with regulated functions?	No
	Which are the main strengths with regard to statistical mandate for data collection of your organization?	The Division has professional relationships with many of the data sources within the government sector.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to statistical mandate for data collection of your organization?	The Statistics Division has a weak relationship with the business community and the private sector in order for the collection of data.
<b>Principle 3:</b> Statistical mandate for data collection.	Is the mandate to collect information for the production and dissemination of official statistics by the NSO specified in law?	Yes
	¿Does the law require to individuals and corporations to provide information for statistical purposes to the coordinating body of the National Statistical System?	Yes
	Is obligation to provide administrative records to the NSO for the production of official statistics specified in law?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to statistical mandate for data collection of your organization?	The Statistics Act provides for the submission of data by all entities and the power of entry and the punishment for non-compliance.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to statistical mandate for data collection of your organization?	There is a lack of compliance in regards to the submission of administrative records by the business community and the private sector. There are other government agencies with legislation protecting their data; this often conflicts with that of the statistics act.
<b>Principle 4:</b> Statistical confidentiality	Is statistical confidentiality guaranteed by national legislation to establish data confidentiality?	Yes
	Does the NSO have standards and legal commitments for demanding statistical confidentiality?	Yes
	Does the NSO have protocols in place for the security and integrity of security and integrity of statistical database?	No
	Does the NSO have protocols in place for the security and integrity of access to microdata for analysis and statistical research?	Yes
	Are respondents informed about uses and limitations of the information they provide?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to statistical confidentiality?	Due to the small size of the country many data providers are reluctant to provide the Division with data.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to statistical confidentiality?	The Division has a history of

**DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
		maintaining confidentiality of data.
<b>Principle 5:</b> Adequacy of resources	Are the following items analyzed according to the information requirements for each one of statistical operations? a. Scope of statistics b. Detail of statistics c. Cost of statistics d. Time of statistics e. None	Time of statistics
	Are new demands for statistics evaluated and justified against their costs?	No
	How often exclusion, inclusion or continuity of statistics are evaluated? a. Always b. Sometimes c. Rarely d. Is not evaluated	Rarely
	Which are the main strengths with regard to adequacy of resources?	The Division has relative up to date technical resources.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to adequacy of resources?	Limited technical staff to undertake statistical activities required.
<b>Principle 6:</b> Quality commitment	Does the National Statistical System have a clearly defined and documented policy and a quality model?	No
	Does the NSO evaluate quality on statistical outputs according to national and international standards?	Yes
	Does the NSO have procedures in place for controlling and evaluating quality of the stages in statistical production?	No
	Which are the main strengths with regard to quality commitment?	The Division is recently underwent a project to develop capacity and adopt best practices.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to quality commitment?	Lack of adherence to quality controls.
<b>Principle 7:</b> Impartiality and objectivity	Are impartiality and transparency in statistical processes assured through a. Protocols b. Legislation c. Procedures d. Quality framework e. Other f. None	Procedures Legislation
	Does the NSO have guidelines for simultaneous access on? a. Regulation b. Protocols c. Institutional guidelines d. International agreements e. Policies	None

**DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
	f. Legislation h. None	
	Do you have procedures in place to assure objectivity in statistics?	Yes
	Does the NSO have a declaration on conduct, rules and ethical values?	Yes
<b>Principle 8:</b> Cooperation and international participation	In the past three years, which of the following topics have involved the National Statistical Office in international activities? a. Economics b. Social c. Environmental d. Instruments for strengthening the NSS e. Other f. None	Instruments for strengthening the NSS: Regional strategy for statistics development.
	In the past three years, has the National Statistical Office participated in the development of international standards?	Yes
	In past three years, has the National Statistical Office shared and passed on their experience and expertise to other countries in the region?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to cooperation and international participation of your organization?	The Division participates in many regional and international meetings and conferences share experiences and knowledge in various subject matter areas.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to cooperation and international participation of your organization?	Due to the small size of the organization and the limited technical staff, the Division often cannot maximize the benefit from many of these activities.

**DIMENSION II. STATISTICAL PROCESS**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
<b>Principle 9:</b> Sound methodology	Does the National Statistical Office conduct quality assessments on methodologies used in surveys and the use of administrative records?	No
	During the design of statistical operations, do the capture and processing instruments meet the user information needs through an analysis of requirements?	No
	Does the National Statistical office have committees made of academics, interinstitutional and sectorial in order to improve the statistical methodology?	No
	Does the National Statistical Office promote the adoption of better tools and processes in statistical activity?	Yes
	Do you implement tools and processes according to international recommendations?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to sound methodology of your organization?	Collaborate with key stakeholders in the

**DIMENSION II. STATISTICAL PROCESS**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
		compilation of national accounts and balance of payments statistics.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to sound methodology of your organization?	Proper recording and implementation of methodology for statistical activities.
<b>Principle 10:</b> Appropriate statistical procedures	What stages of the statistical process do you review using standardized or systematic processes? a. Planning b. Design c. Implementation d. Analysis e. Dissemination f. None	Design Dissemination
	Does the National Statistical Office monitor implementation of standards, concepts, definitions, classifications and procedures for NSS members?	Yes
	Are processes of editing and imputation of the data performed under validation and consistency rules?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to appropriate statistical procedures of your organization?	None
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to appropriate statistical procedures of your organization?	Monitoring of classification systems and standards used by other data producers. Ensuring the proper use of best practices among data producers.
<b>Principle 11:</b> Non-excessive burden on respondents	Which mechanism does the National Statistical Office implement to reduce the burden on respondents? a. Using administrative records b. Avoid duplication of questions in different surveys c. Design data collection instruments requesting information that is strictly necessary d. Developing sampling techniques to reduce the burden e. Other f. None	Design data collection instruments requesting information that is strictly necessary.
	Does your country have procedures for sharing data among national producers of statistics, respecting the reliability of the data?	No
	Does the National Statistical Office share data with other statistical producers?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to non excessive burden on respondents of your organization?	The Division works with data sources to collect Administrative data for most of its economic and business surveys.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to non excessive burden on respondents or your organization?	Poor coordination of statistical surveys in the country to reduce response burden.

DIMENSION II. STATISTICAL PROCESS		
Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
Principle 12: Cost-effectiveness	Which mechanism does the National Statistical Office implement to control the use of Technical and financial resources? a. Auditing b. Assessment of resource distribution c. Control and monitor the use of resources d. None	None
	Does the National Statistical Office provide advice to different members of the NSS in order to strengthen the use of administrative records?	Yes
	For the following sources, are there rules to allow data sharing among NSS members? a. Enterprises b. Households c. Government d. None e. Other	None
	Which are the main strengths with regard to cost - effectiveness of your organization?	The Division has limited resources (human and technical) and performs its legal mandate as the best of its ability.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to cost - effectiveness of your organization?	Review of processes to ensure statistical outputs are produced in the most cost effective manner.

DIMENSION III. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION		
Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
Principle 13: Relevance	Which instruments does the National Statistical Office use to collect and prioritize statistical information needs of the country? a. Thematic meetings b. Institutional plans c. Sectoral plans d. National Development Plan e. National regulation f. International requirements g. None	International requirements
	Do you inquire about the practical usefulness of the statistics published?	No
	Does the National Statistical Office establish academic, inter-institutional and sectorial committees to develop the statistical process?	No
	Does the National Statistical Office have a satisfaction survey for users?	No
	Which are the main strengths with regard of relevance of your organization?	The Division convened several thematic stakeholder meetings

**DIMENSION III. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
		to address issues of quality and availability of statistics, and also meeting the needs of its users.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard of relevance of your organization?	Limited interaction with stakeholders (business community, academia, policy makers and Non-governmental Organisations and the public) to properly assess the needs and satisfy them; Limited technical expertise to properly advise and train stakeholders in the National Statistical System.
<b>Principle 14.</b> Accuracy and reliability	Do you evaluate, fit and document the case of errors in the stages of statistical process?	No
	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to control the bias in the stages of the statistical process?	Yes. Operative design.
	Which are the main strengths with regard to accuracy and reliability of your organization?	The Division compiles a number of data sets consistent with international standards and guidelines.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to accuracy and reliability of your organization?	Various data sets that require input from other agencies often do not follow international standards and best practices.
<b>Principle 15.</b> Timeliness and punctuality	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to control the timeliness of statistics?	No
	Does the NSO have a dissemination calendar?	No
	Does the National Statistical Office have procedures to register information about errors identified in published statistics?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to timeliness and punctuality of your organization?	None
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to timeliness and punctuality of your organization?	The Division ability to produce timely statistics is impacted by the limited human resources and technical expertise.
herence	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to monitor implementation and compliance of guidelines or international agreements related to statistical comparability?	No

**DIMENSION III. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
	Which are the main strengths with regard to coherence and comparability of your organization?	The Division is embarking on several regional and national projects to address the issue of standards, concepts, documentation of processes and metadata to improve the comparability and quality that the Division produces.
	Which are the main weaknesses with regard to coherence and comparability of your organization?	Weak NSS
Principle 17. Accessibility and clarity	Is the free and equal access to official statistics assured by the NSO?	Yes
	Does the NSO have protocols in place for allowing access to official statistics?	Yes
	Are the official statistics and their metadata made public in a clear y precise manner?	No
	For how many of your statistics is metadata made public and updated?	50% - 75%
	What percentage of coverage has the dissemination mechanisms of official statistics?	50% - 75%
	Are official statistics disseminated through? a. Print media b. Website c. E-mail d. Magnetic storage e. None	Website
	What activities have the NSO carried out to promote a correct interpretation and use of statistics?	Seminars Participation in events Conference Communications on the website
	Which are the main strengths with regard to accessibility and clarity of your organization?	Limited technical capacity and limited resources impacts its ability to perform some of its duties.
	Which are the main weakness with regard to accessibility and clarity of your organization?	The Division is accessible to stakeholders (business community, public, academia, researchers, policy makers and development partners); it is not impacted by political interference.