

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 BARBADOS

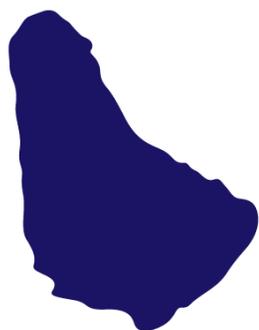
GENERAL COORDINATION, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT:
National Administrative Department of Statistics- DANE (Colombia)

INFORMATION PROVIDER AND REVIEWER:
Barbados Statistical Service – BSS

BARBADOS

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:** Barbados
- **Region:** Caribbean
- **Entity:** Barbados Statistical Service – BSS
- **Punto focal:** Trevor David
- **Email:** tdavid@barstats.gov.bb
- **Teléfono:** 246 5352601

Participation of the country in activities of the Working Group on Institutional Building:

WORKSHOPS:

- No.

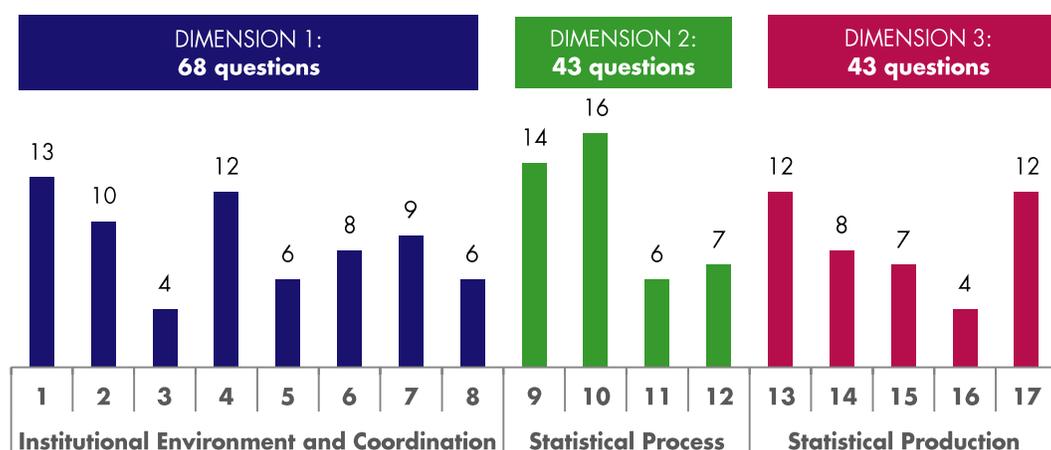
Global Evaluation: No

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*.

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.

BARBADOS 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 production and publication of official statistics is carried out without political influence and in a professional manner, under the coordination of a governing body.
- The statistical activity has a solid legal support that integrates the confidentiality of data, as well as the impartiality and transparency of the statistical methodologies and processes.
- The regulatory framework associated with the statistical process is directly approved by the NSO and the members of the NSS without the intervention of other external entities.
- The permanent evaluation of the quality of statistical products taking international standards as a reference and based on internal guidelines.

CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- The adoption of strategies and tools to strengthen collaborative work with international organizations.
- The strengthening of the national regulatory framework in terms of professional independence of statistical activity.
- The forming of expert committees that advise on the definition of plans and policies related to statistical activity and that facilitate the opening and consolidation of scenarios for dialogue between the producers and users of official statistics.

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 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:

- Taking professional independence with respect to the production and dissemination of official statistics into account in national legislation.
- Forming a delegation of experts to determine general policies and strategic plans.
- Identifying and implementing strategies for the socialization of statistical matters, including criticism and inappropriate uses of official statistics.

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 in Statistics, 2011, p. 5)

STRENGTHS

The existence of an entity coordinating the NSS is evidenced, which favors the ability:

- To plan, organize and execute statistical activities in a systematic way.
- To assume the role in order to direct statistical activity by ONE, despite the current legislation.

CHALLENGES

It is important to undertake the work of:

- Formalizing the existence and organization of the NSS through its inclusion in national legislation.
- Including in the legislation, some provisions for the establishment and governance of the NSS.
- Constructing plans or programs that establish methodological guidelines for statistical production and that guide the entities in the development of the statistical process.
- Agreeing upon parameters of participation and levels of responsibility among the members of the NSS.
- Establishing committees of experts, with regulated functions, in order to facilitate the dialogue between the entities producing statistics and the users thereof.

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:

- Requiring society in general to provide information and authorization for access to data for the production of official statistics.
- Assigning to members of the NSS the mandate to collect information for the preparation and dissemination of official statistics.

CHALLENGES

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

- To implement strategies promoting and fostering a collaborative culture with respect to the provision of data 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 integrates clear parameters with respect to statistical confidentiality and sanctions for non-compliance.

CHALLENGES

Statistical confidentiality can be strengthened through:

- The establishment of protocols that guide the security and integrity issues of statistical databases.
- The design and implementation of mechanisms for an optimal storage of historical data.
- The development of confidentiality protocols for accessing microdata for statistical analysis and research purposes.

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 Statistics, 2011, p. 8)

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.

CHALLENGES

It is considered relevant:

- To implement procedures in order to evaluate and justify the generation of official statistics taking into account the cost.
- To define methods that allow identifying information needs and requirements in terms of scope, detail, cost and time to meet these needs.
- To periodically review the relevance of the exclusion, inclusion or continuity of official statistics.

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.
- Constantly performing internal controls on the statistics being produced.

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.
- The preparation of documented procedures for the quality evaluation and control in the statistical process.

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 of the aspects associated with impartiality and transparency in national legislation.
- The implementation of protocols that strengthen objectivity in statistical communications.
- 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:

- Agreeing upon documented guidelines on the conduct, standards and ethical values that govern statistical practices.
- Establishing guidelines that guarantee access to statistical communications by all users, in an understandable and neutral manner.
- Generating strategies for the dissemination of the statistics produced, in a clear and equitable manner.

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 received the support of some entities on the process and statistical production.

CHALLENGES

It is important to strengthen aspects such as:

- Participating more actively in activities aimed at the strengthening of the statistical system.

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:

- There is an important use of administrative records for the production of statistics, generating greater efficiency in the statistical process and reducing the burden on the respondents.
- Statistical quality is strengthened through the implementation of improved instruments and processes according to international parameters and generated on the basis of solid knowledge.

CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- Evaluating users' needs and including capture and processing instruments based on their identification.
- Implementing strategies that allow increasing the use of shared data among the producers of statistics.
- 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 actions that are specified by:

- Promoting the acceptance of better instruments and methods based on sound knowledge.
- Implementing instruments and methods taking international standards into account.

CHALLENGES

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

- Periodically evaluating the quality of the methodologies with respect to the instruments for the production of official statistics.
- Identifying and including instruments for capturing and processing information based on the examination of user needs, in the design stage of the statistical operation.

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:

- The review of the statistical process, specifically the execution stage, through standardized and systematized methods.
- The revision and follow-up of international guidelines.

CHALLENGES

For the improvement of the statistical process it is advisable:

- To evaluate other stages of dissemination and design of the statistical process through standardized and systematized methods.
- To carry out processes to review compliance with quality parameters of the concepts and definitions used in administrative records for statistical purposes.
- To perform editing and validation processes 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 use of administrative records for the production of official statistics.

CHALLENGES

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

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

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 implementation of actions, such as audits, in order to control the use of technical and financial resources.
- The use of available and reliable administrative records as a source of statistical production.
- The use of technological tools for the optimization of statistical processes.

CHALLENGES

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

- The legalization and formalization of the shared use of data between the entities that produce statistics, based on the principle of 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 use of official statistics has been disseminated and fostered through various methods.
- Partnerships have been established for the harmonization of official statistics.

CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- 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.
- Implementing actions to ensure the timely production and publication of official statistics.

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 and their perception of their usefulness.
- To encourage the active participation of users and producers of statistics, by means of the creation of committees, in identification and assessment processes 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, especially in the operational design
- Making updates taking international standards into account.

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 analyze and record sampling 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 production of punctual and timely statistics is supported by:

- The definition of procedures in order to record information with respect to errors identified in published statistics.
- The existence of protocols to publish corrections made to the errors identified in the official statistics disseminated.

CHALLENGES

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

- To establish the periodicity of the dissemination of official statistics.
- To have a release calendar of official statistics.
- To ensure that publications of official statistics are made in a timely manner.

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 national statistical system must meet the users' information it is suggested:

- To include follow-up techniques for the implementation and compliance with international agreements associated with statistical comparability.

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.

DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION

		Answer 2013
Question in questionnaire		
Principle 1: Professional independence	Does national legislation provides that the NSO must produce and disseminate official statistics outside political influences and other external influences?	No
	Are statistical releases (e.g. press releases, reports, etc) clearly identified as products of NSO?	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?	No
Principle 2: Coordination of the National Statistical System	Does your legislation estipulate the National Statistical System existence?	No
	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?	Yes
	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	None

DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
	Does the National Statistical System have expert committees with regulated functions? 21a Please specify what kind of committees?	No
Principle 3: 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
Principle 4: Statistical confidentiality	Is statistical confidentiality guaranteed by national legislation to establish...? a. Data confidentiality b. The forbidden of uses other than the production of statistics c. None	Data confidentiality The forbidden of uses other than the production of statistics
	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
Principle 5: 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	None
	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

DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
Principle 6: 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
	How often the statistical products quality is evaluated?	4 or 5 years
	Does the NSO have procedures in place for controlling and evaluating quality of the stages in statistical production?	No
Principle 7: 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	Legislation
	Does the NSO have guidelines for simultaneous access on? a) Regulation b) Protocols c) Institutional guidelines d) International agreements e) Policies f) Legislation h) None	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?	No
Principle 8: 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	None
	In the past three years, has the National Statistical Office participated in the development of international standards?	No
	In past three years, has the National Statistical Office shared and passed on their experience and expertise to other countries in the region?	No

DIMENSION II. STATISTICAL PROCESS

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
Principle 9: 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
Principle 10: 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	Implementation
	Does the National Statistical Office monitor implementation of standards, concepts, definitions, classifications and procedures for NSS members?	No
	Are processes of editing and imputation of the data performed under validation and consistency rules?	No
Principle 11: 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	Using administrative records
	How often, the National Statistical Office measure response burden on sources?	It is not evaluated
	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?	No
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	Auditing
	Does the National Statistical Office provide advice to different members of the NSS in order to strengthen the use of	No

DIMENSION II. STATISTICAL PROCESS

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
	administrative records?	
	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

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	National regulation
	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
Principle 14. 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?	No
Principle 15. 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
Principle 16. Coherence and comparability	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to monitor implementation and compliance of guidelines or international agreements related to statistical comparability?	No
	Which are the main strengths with regard to coherence and comparability of your organization?	Harmonization of national statistics with

DIMENSION III. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
		other CARICOM countries
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
	During the last three years, have you had any complaints on data or metadata published?	No
	Does the NSO have protocols or guides to presenting official statistics?	No
	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?	Training, Seminars, conference and communications on the website