

COMISIÓN ECONÓMICA PARA AMÉRICA  
LATINA Y EL CARIBE (CEPAL)

CONFERENCIA ESTADÍSTICA  
DE LAS AMÉRICAS (CEA)

GRUPO DE TRABAJO  
DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL

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DE FORTALECIMIENTO  
INSTITUCIONAL  
**CEA- CEPAL**

Coordinado por: **DANE**

CUESTIONARIO SOBRE EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS PRINCIPIOS  
DEL CÓDIGO REGIONAL DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS  
EN ESTADÍSTICAS PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

**2018**

# DOCUMENTO DE RESULTADOS JAMAICA

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

INFORMATION PROVIDER AND REVIEWER:  
**Statistical Institute of Jamaica - STATIN**

# JAMAICA

**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:** Jamaica
- **Region:** Caribbean
- **Entity:** Statistical Institute of Jamaica - STATIN
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## Participation of the country in activities of the Working Group on Institutional Building:

### WORKSHOPS:

- Training workshop on Statistical Planning and management by results - May 12 to 14, 2014.
- Follow-up workshop on the implementation of the Regional Code of Good Practices in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean. November 26 to 28, 2014

**Global Evaluation:** Yes

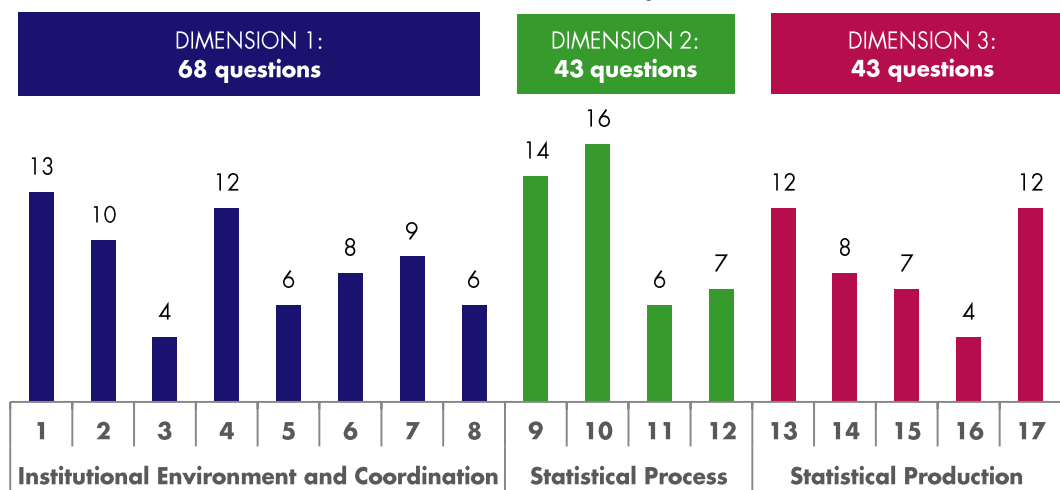
**Experts:** Pilar Guzmán and Máximo Aguilera

**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

# JAMAICA 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 existence of a national regulatory framework in terms of professional independence regarding statistical activity.
- The production and publication of official statistics is carried out without political interventions and in a professional manner, under the coordination of a governing body.
- The permanent evaluation of the quality of statistical products taking international standards as reference and based on internal guidelines.

### CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- Establishing the existence of the National Statistical System by means of legislation.
- Constructing statistical plans and programs that guide statistical production in the country and organizing the responsibilities of the members of the NSS.
- Starting the creation of committees of experts to advise with respect to the definition of plans and policies related to statistical activity and to facilitate the opening and consolidation of scenarios for dialogue between producers and users of official statistics.
- The establishment of security and integrity protocols to safeguard statistical information.

# 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 through:

- The NSO verifying the proper use of official statistical information and publicly clarifies interpretations thereof.
- The publications, press releases and statistical products are made without political or external influences and the independence of the NSO is guaranteed by the appointment of the Director through the steering technical committee.
- The autonomy of the NSO with respect to the definition, 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:

- Guaranteeing through national legislation the professional independence of the NSO with respect to the production and dissemination of official statistics.
- Forming a delegation or advisory commission of experts for the determining of general policies and strategic plans.



## 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:

- The establishment of agreements, decrees and committees of experts that allow the entities of the NSS the participation and responsibility for statistical production.

### CHALLENGES

It is important to undertake the work of:

- Formalizing the existence and organization of the NSS through its inclusion in national legislation.
- Formalizing the existence and organization of the NSS through its inclusion in national legislation.
- Constructing methodological guidelines, statistical plans and programs that guide the members of the NSS in the development of the statistical process.
- Generating mechanisms by legislation, for the participation of the members of the NSS in the prioritization and definition of responsibilities in the production process 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:

- The NSO is empowered to conduct the collection of information for the production and dissemination of official statistics.
- The legislation requires the members of the NSS to provide the administrative records required by the NSO.
- Citizens and legal entities are urged to provide information to the NSO for statistical purposes.

### CHALLENGES

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

- To enforce the mandate with respect to the compulsory provisioning of information for official statistics, subject to financial penalties or legal consequences for non-compliance.



## 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 regulatory and legal framework that requires compliance with statistical confidentiality for those in charge of managing information bases and that envisages sanctions for non-compliance.
- Security and confidentiality protocols for accessing microdata for purposes of statistical analysis and research.
- Formal communication with sources of information, by means of consent agreements for the use of information for statistical purposes, observing confidentiality.

### CHALLENGES

Statistical confidentiality can be strengthened through:

- The use of techniques that expand access to microdata by the members of the NSS, ensuring the confidentiality and anonymization of data, for the production of statistics.
- The use of security and integrity protocols to store and update statistical databases.

## 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 scope, detail, cost and time for the generation of official statistics is analyzed based on information needs.
- Conducting consultations with interested parties, users and statistical sources, in order to evaluate and justify the prioritization of statistical production.

#### CHALLENGES

It is considered relevant:

- To define methods in order to identify information needs and requirements in terms of scope, detail, cost and time with members of the NSS so as to not duplicate efforts.
- To perform periodic evaluation of the continuity, redesign, inclusion or exclusion of statistical operations for the production of official information.

## 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 processes to evaluate and control the quality with respect to the stages of the generation of official statistics.

#### CHALLENGES

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

- The identification of mechanisms that allow performing the quality management of statistical activity and the culture of continuous improvement for the members of the NSS.
- The promotion of the definition and formulation of a quality policy for statistical production documented and disseminated to the members of the NSS.
- The promotion of internal controls for continuous improvement to a greater percentage of the statistics produced in the NSS.

## 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 establishment of the quality framework, procedures of transparency and impartiality of statistical methodologies and processes and the regulation of conduct, norms and ethical values that govern statistical practices.
- The country's legislation, which ensures simultaneous access of all users to statistical communications.
- The independence of the NSO in terms of the establishment of methods of data estimation, statistical treatment, publication of the calendar and the content of all data publications, based on international guidelines.

### CHALLENGES

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

- Complying with the statement on professional ethics of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) and demanding compliance thereof by the entities of the NSS.
- Agreeing on documented guidelines on the conduct, standards and ethical values that govern statistical practices.
- Designing efficient communication channels in order to strengthen public access to standards, classifications, methods and processes used in the production of statistics.

## 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 country has taken part in international activities of statistical interest and in the joint preparation of standards that have the support of international organizations.
- The National Statistical Office has shared and transmitted experiences and knowledge to other countries in the region.
- The NSO has received the support of some agencies on statistical process production.

### CHALLENGES

It is important to strengthen aspects such as:

- Promoting the creation of mechanisms that allow for international technical cooperation processes, ensuring the effective transmission of knowledge and participation in international activities on behalf of the NSO.
- Fostering the participation of other members of the NSS related to the relevant topics of the statistical process, development of standards and statistical 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:

- Robust statistical quality through the implementation of improved instruments and processes according to international parameters and generated on the basis of sound knowledge.
- The use of administrative records for the production of statistics, generating greater efficiency in the statistical process and reducing the burden on respondents.
- Control and monitoring of the use of resources, aiming for efficiency in the allocation for the statistical stages.

### CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- 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:

- The NSO, as coordinator of the NSS, promoting the implementation of guidelines, norms and standards of statistical quality, under the principle of internationally accepted good practices.
- The performing of self-assessments, through indicators, on the methodologies used in surveys and administrative records.
- The integration of committees of institutions, academic peers and sectors, for the review and continuous improvement with respect to the methodologies of statistical process.

### CHALLENGES

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

- To establish participation mechanisms with entities of the NSS and international organizations in order to strengthen the methods, concepts and procedures of the statistical process.



## 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 and evaluation of the phases of the statistical process, through standardized and systematized methods to control the statistical framework, use of other sources and classification of units.
- The stages of design, planning and analysis of the statistical process are normalized and standardized according to the guidelines of the NSO.

#### **CHALLENGES**

For the improvement of the statistical process it is advisable:

- To establish procedures and a schedule to carry out the reviews in the statistical operations.
- To establish follow-up mechanisms for the implementation of the standards of concepts, definitions, classifications and procedures in the entities belonging to the NSS.
- To carry out processes to review compliance with quality parameters with respect to the concepts and definitions used in administrative records for statistical purposes.

## 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:

- Inter-institutional agreements for the use of shared information among the entities of the NSS.
- The use of administrative records for the production of official statistics.
- The use of systematized instruments for the transmission to and collection of information from enterprises.

#### CHALLENGES

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

- To implement mechanisms to reduce the burden on respondents, by means of the design of sampling techniques.
- To establish mechanisms to monitor and reduce the burden on respondents.
- 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 NSO has an internal unit in charge of monitoring the distribution and execution of the technical and financial resources assigned.
- The NSO has mechanisms to control and monitor the use of resources, aiming at the efficiency in the allocation for the statistical stages.
- The use of electronic tools for the collection of data, and 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.
- The improvement and reconfiguration of technological platforms for the validation, consistency and processing of databases

## 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 regulations that establish parameters for the recognition and prioritization of statistical information according to users' needs and development plans.
- It fosters and disseminates the use of official statistics by means of various methods.
- It establishes partnerships for the harmonization of official statistics.

### CHALLENGES

The main challenges that arise in this dimension are:

- 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 uses the National Development Plan, the institutional Plans and the thematic round tables to prioritize the needs that the country has on terms of statistical information.
- It enters into inter-institutional agreements for the production of priority statistics.
- It carries out committees and satisfaction surveys for users of statistics in order to comply with information needs and provide feedback on the production of information.

#### 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 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.
- To generate inventory updating mechanisms for statistical operations and user needs in order to monitor and adjust to the changing information needs of the country.

## 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:

- The use of international standards for compliance with quality in the generation of official statistics.
- The evaluation, adjustment and documentation of possible errors in the statistical production stages.
- Periodic review of statistical methodologies.

#### CHALLENGES

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

- To expand quality evaluations with respect to the production of official statistics, including the validation of data and their statistical production.
- To perform revisions and updates to operational, thematic and IT design methodologies.

## 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 statistics produced have coherence over time between their reference period and their availability, with the aim of ensuring their usefulness.
- The existence of guidelines that ensure the timely availability of statistics.
- The NSO has a release calendar and it communicates the modifications to it early enough.

#### **CHALLENGES**

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

- To allocate resources in an efficient manner for compliance in production and publication of statistical products.
- To make available to users the updates of statistical processes and microdata that are published with respect to official statistics



## 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 working group mechanisms and results reports for the implementation and monitoring of international agreements on statistical comparability.
- The NSO participates actively within the international statistical community for the harmonization of national statistics and their international comparability.

#### CHALLENGES

For the strengthening of the coherence and comparability principle national statistical system must meet the users' information it is suggested:

- To promote the use within the NSS of statistical standards, classifications, procedures, indicators and concepts that ensures the comparability of official statistics.

## 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 guides and 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.
- High percentage of coverage for users of the dissemination media used for official statistics.

#### **CHALLENGES**

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

- Increasing the percentage of official statistical operations that have metadata published and can be accessed to by the general public.
- Increasing the visibility of the NSO, promoting the use of educational material that is easy to understand for the presentation of statistics to the media and users in general.

DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION		
	Question in questionnaire	Answer 2013
<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?	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?	Yes
<b>Principle 2:</b> 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	Acts
	Does the National Statistical System have expert committees with regulated functions? 21a Please specify what kind of committees?	Yes Interinstitutional committees
<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

**DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
<b>Principle 4:</b> 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
	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
<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	Scope of statistics Detail of statistics Cost of statistics 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	Sometimes
<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
	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?	Yes
<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 Quality framework
	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	International agreements

**DIMENSION I. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND COORDINATION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
	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
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	Environmental Social Otros: Corporate governance National accounts; ICP; Tourism accounts
	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

**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?	Yes
	During the design of statistical operations, do the capture and processing instruments meet the user information needs through an analysis of requirements?	Yes
	Does the National Statistical office have committees made of academics, interinstitutional and sectorial in order to improve the statistical methodology?	Yes
	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
<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	Analysis Planning Design
	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?	Yes
<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	Using administrative records and Design data collection instruments requesting information that is strictly necessary
	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?	Yes
	Does the National Statistical Office share data with other statistical producers?	Yes
<b>Principle 12:</b> 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	Control and monitor the use of resources.
	Does the National Statistical Office provide advice to different members of the NSS in order to strengthen the use of administrative records?	Yes

**DIMENSION II. STATISTICAL PROCESS**

<b>Question in questionnaire</b>		<b>Answer 2013</b>
	For the following sources, are there rules to allow data sharing among NSS members? a. Enterprises b. Households c. Government d. None e. Other	Households Government



**DIMENSION III. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION**

Question in questionnaire		Answer 2013
<b>Principle 13.</b> 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	Institutional plans National Development Plan Thematic meetings
	Do you inquire about the practical usefulness of the statistics published?	Yes
	Does the National Statistical Office establish academic, inter-institutional and sectorial committees to develop the statistical process?	Yes
	Does the National Statistical Office have a satisfaction survey for users?	Yes
<b>Principle 14.</b> Accuracy and reliability	Do you evaluate, fit and document the case of errors in the stages of statistical process?	Yes
	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to control the bias in the stages of the statistical process?	Yes
<b>Principle 15.</b> Timeliness and punctuality	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to control the timeliness of statistics?	Yes
	Does the NSO have a dissemination calendar?	Yes
	Does the National Statistical Office have procedures to register information about errors identified in published statistics?	Yes
<b>Principle 16.</b> Coherence and comparability	Does the National Statistical Office have mechanisms to monitor implementation and compliance of guidelines or international agreements related to statistical comparability?	Yes
	Which are the main strengths with regard to coherence and comparability of your organization?	Organization ensures that it is part of the international statistical community and participates in training and seminars. Metadata is based on IMF DQAF
<b>Principle 17.</b> 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?	Yes

**DIMENSION III. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION**

<b>Question in questionnaire</b>		<b>Answer 2013</b>
	Are official statistics disseminated through? a. Print media b. Website c. E-mail d. Magnetic storage e. None	Print media Website E-mail Printed reports
	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.