



## **Global developments in interactions with data communities and their potential role in official statistics**

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*Sound Institutional, environment, cooperation, dialogue and partnerships  
for the production and utilization of SDG Indicators*

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# CTGAP and data communities

- Strategic objective 2 focuses on innovation and modernization of the NSSs and goes beyond the system, focusing on removing barriers and producing guidelines on use of new/innovative data sources
- Strategic objective 5 aims to build multi-stakeholder partnerships and increase public-private cooperation



# What makes up a data community?

- What do we mean?
- Who are we including?
- What roles does each part of the community have?
- How are data shared/communicated on a technical basis?
- Are data produced by others compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics?



# Who makes up a data community?

## Data producers

- National statistical systems
- Others who provide data for areas for which data are not collected by the NSS
  - E.g., Civil society groups - how and when to bring this data into official statistics or how to systematically use data produced

## Data users

- Policy makers, civil society, business group and professional societies
- International organizations, academia and researchers

## Others

- What other groups need to be included in the data community?



# Roles of the NSO

- **Coordinating** role
  - National statistical office as the coordinator of statistics for sustainable development
- **Communicating** role
  - Understanding the users' needs by engaging in dialogue
  - Understanding how data from other data producers can be used to complement official statistics
- **Advocacy** role
  - Advocating for statistics to support evidence-based decision making
- Other roles?



# Developing partnerships with the data community

**Objective** – develop partnerships between the National statistical system and other parts of the community, including Ministries (admin data) and others including civil society, academia, researchers, private sector, etc.

Partnerships are needed to

- Discuss new data sources (e.g., geospatial, areas where data needs for the 2030 Agenda go beyond the scope of NSSs)
- Grasp and utilize the latest technical developments
- Determine how to best communicate statistics and ensure trust and confidentiality in the system



# Initiatives to promote data sharing





# *Collaborative on Data Interoperability*

- Mechanism for multi-stakeholder collaboration on data interoperability for the SDGs
- Jointly convened by UNSD and GPSDD
- Objectives:
  - Provide coordination and leadership across constituencies
  - Propose replicable prototypes/solutions
  - Produce and publish guidance and advice on best practices
  - Test prototypes and guidance in pilot exercises at sub-/national level
- Three task teams around SDMX, APIs and data packages
- Bi-monthly conference calls, in an open and inclusive format





# *Geo-statistical intelligence for SDGs*

- Objectives:
  - Mainstream modern geographic information system capabilities into SDG implementation and monitoring activities
  - Leverage geographic analysis and mapping systems to support data-driven policy design and monitoring
- Next steps:
  - Integrate global SDG Indicator database with geospatial analysis and visualization tools, in collaboration with GGIM and UN Geospatial Information Section
  - Support Member States in conducting pilot projects to integrate geospatial information into national SDG indicator frameworks

# What are some important elements that make up a data community in your national context?

- Who is included?
- What needs to be done?
- What are some good practices that can highlighted?
- What are the main issues and challenges faced in engaging



**Thank you**

**SDGs website:**

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

