

## Programma

Working as an official statistician in a national or international statistical organization

Schematic Abstract

Introduction: what is official statistics?

Section I: The National Statistical System

1) Introduction

- a. Key players (NSO, line ministries, NGOs, Research Institutions)
- b. Alternative organization modalities (centralized; decentralized)

2) Coordination mechanisms

- a. Chief Statistician
- b. National statistical Council
- c. The Statistical Law

3) Internal organization of the statistical production process

- a. By statistical domain
- b. By function (or step in the statistical production process)

4) Key users:

- a. Defining user requirements for planning purposes
  - i. Central Government/ Ministries
  - ii. Regional/local government
  - iii. Public and media
  - iv. Businesses
  - v. Academia and Research Institutions
  - vi. International Organizations
- b. Dissemination of relevant information
- c. Only data and statistics (historical time series) or also statistical analysis (and forecasts)?

5) Collecting data from various data sources

- a. Censuses/surveys
- b. Administrative data
- c. Geospatial data

d. Big data

6) Protection of data confidentiality

a. Principles

b. Informed consent of respondent

c. Dissemination of microdata: terms of use

d. Statistical disclosure control

Section II: The International Statistical System

7) Overview

a. The UN System

b. Non-UN organizations

c. Statistical and thematic Organizations: independence from political influence

8) Data sources of International Organizations

a. National Statistics Systems

b. Direct data collection: internationally-led surveys

c. Geospatial data

d. Big data

9) Governance of the global statistical system

a. The UN Statistical Commission and its subsidiary bodies

b. Regional Statistical Commission

c. ECOSOC

d. The CCS-UN

e. The CCSA

10) Statistics Principles and Quality Frameworks

a. FPOS

b. Principles Governing Statistical Activities

c. UN National Quality Assurance Framework and thematic QAFs

d. Statistical Quality Assurance Framework of International Organizations

i. The FAO SQAF

11) Discrepancies between national and international data

- a. Type of data discrepancies
- b. Consequences of data discrepancies
- c. Possible solutions to resolve data discrepancies

12) Data validation and country ownership

- a. Validation of data disseminated or methods of data production
- b. Principles of data validation: IAEG-SDG guidelines of global data flows
- c. Different modalities of data validation