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Twenty-first meeting of the Executive Committee of the  
Statistical Conference of the Americas of the  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Hybrid meeting, 24 and 25 August 2022

**FIRST REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BIENNIAL PROGRAMME  
OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES, 2022–2023,  
OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS  
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)**

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## INTRODUCTION

This document reports on the progress made in the implementation of the work programmes of the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the 2022–2023 biennium and on the initial progress made in delivering agreed products.

At its eleventh meeting, held in November 2021, the Statistical Conference of the Americas adopted its draft biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2022–2023, and endorsed the establishment of its current 11 working groups. Each working group committed to the preparation of a specific product during the biennium, with a view to contributing to the development of official statistics in the region in the following areas: (i) peer review; (ii) data stewardship; (iii) gender; (iv) quality of household surveys; (v) quality of administrative records; (vi) administrative records related to children; (vii) disasters; (viii) measuring perceptions in household surveys; (ix) labour informality; (x) prison systems; and (xi) input-output tables.

Most of these products are documents and will contain both a regional overview of each topic and good practices and recommendations for improvement. In that regard, in the present report, in addition to an overview of progress made in the implementation of the activities planned, preliminary information is provided on the agreed products in the form of a description of the content to be addressed during the biennium.

## I. PEER REVIEW MECHANISM IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**Coordinating country: Colombia: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)**

**Technical secretariat: Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Establish a regional peer review methodology, institutionalized under the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and based on an analysis of regional benchmarks, such as the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean, and international peer review methodologies, such as the methodology of Eurostat.

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Update the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean, referring to the codes of good practices of countries in the region and the challenges in terms of producing statistical information, to ensure that the Code is fit for purpose in the context of the new data ecosystem.
- (ii) Prepare the methodological document and the instruments necessary for peer review in accordance with the outcomes of the analysis of international benchmarks and with implementation experiences in countries in the region.
- (iii) Implement a pilot test of the proposed peer review methodology to identify opportunities for improvement and generate a basis for its implementation in countries in the region.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)
<b>Updating of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean</b>			
Preparation of the proposal to update the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted in 2011 in accordance with the new data ecosystem	January 2022	June 2022	60
Workshop on the proposal to update the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean	August 2022	August 2022	0
<b>Methodological design for peer review in Latin American and Caribbean countries</b>			
Review of international benchmarks and analysis of peer review implementation mechanisms	August 2022	October 2022	100

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>
Preparation of the methodological document and instruments for peer review in Latin American and Caribbean countries	November 2022	May 2023	80
Workshop to inform countries in the region of the methodology designed for peer review	June 2023	June 2023	0
<b>Design and implementation of the pilot test of the peer review methodology</b>			
Selection of the national statistics office for the pilot test and selection of the peer review committee	July 2023	July 2023	0
Conduct of the review	August 2023	September 2023	0
Preparation of the peer review report	October 2023	October 2023	0

### **C. Annotated index of document in preparation**

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

#### **(a) Introduction**

- (i) Context and justification. This subsection sets out the reasons for the creation of the working group to propose a peer review mechanism in Latin America and the Caribbean under the Statistical Conference of the Americas.
- (ii) Objectives and activities planned. The objectives defined by the group will be listed along with how the activities proposed enabled their full achievement.

#### **(b) Updating of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean**

- (i) Methodology for updating the Code. This section sets out the justification for updating the Code, the methodology used to review it and the criteria employed in amending, including or eliminating good practices and principles. It includes the review of international benchmarks, the relationship between the current version of the Code and the United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics, and the mainstreaming of varied and intersectional perspectives, including the gender perspective.
- (ii) Main amendments to the Code. This section contains a summary of the changes made in updating the Code. The updated Code will be included as an annex to the final document.

#### **(c) Definition of the peer review methodology for Latin America and the Caribbean**

- (i) Analysis of international benchmarks for the implementation of peer review. This section contains the benchmark methodologies evaluated, highlighting their differences and similarities and their relevance to the Latin American and Caribbean context.

- (ii) Overall structure of the proposed methodology. This section describes the goal and scope of the peer review methodology, defining the various stages, roles and responsibilities, evaluation mechanisms and final products. The final methodology document and any related documents will be included as annexes.

**(d) Implementation of the pilot test for peer review in Latin America and the Caribbean**

- (i) Implementation of the pilot test. This section contains information on the preparation, execution and completion of the pilot test.
- (ii) Results of the pilot test. This section contains a general summary of the peer review pilot test conducted, including relevant information on the usefulness of the exercise for strengthening statistical capacities. The final products to be delivered in the context of the methodology will be provided separately.
- (iii) Changes to the methodology as a result of the pilot test. This section contains any changes made to the methodology used in the pilot test based on the results of its implementation.

**(e) Recommendations**

This section contains final recommendations for the completion of the peer review mechanism under the aegis of ECLAC.

## II. ASSESSMENT OF DATA STEWARDSHIP IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**Coordinating countries:** Argentina: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC)  
Colombia: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)

**Technical secretariat:** Statistics Division of ECLAC

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Make progress in the definition of a regional concept of data stewardship in order to propose enabling elements for its implementation and mainstreaming by national statistical systems (NSS), particularly national statistical offices (NSOs), taking into account the particularities, challenges and different starting points of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Establish the core aspects of the concept of data stewardship and its applicability in the countries of the region.
- (ii) Assess the forms and conditions of access of NSOs to administrative records and other data sources external to the institution and identify the most common access mechanisms, based on the work already done (Generic Law on Official Statistics for Latin America, Working Group on Institution-building, among others).
- (iii) Create spaces for dialogue at the regional and intraregional levels (through virtual or in-person seminars) to exchange views on the concept of data stewardship in the region and to consider the best available experiences and practices.
- (iv) Establish proposals for actions to move towards the implementation of data stewardship in the various national contexts, examining the ethical frameworks for official statistics.
- (v) Generate recommendations for the conceptualization and translation into Spanish of the term data stewardship to facilitate greater understanding and possible implementation in the region.
- (vi) Contribute to the mainstreaming of the concept of data stewardship by commenting on the documents produced by the working groups and adopted for the 2022–2023 biennium.
- (vii) Determine the relationship between data stewardship and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda).

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)
Preparation and approval of the data-gathering questionnaire	January 2022	February 2022	90
Circulation of the questionnaire, systematization and analysis of results	March 2022	April 2022	20

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>
Preparation of a note on the main elements of data stewardship and proposed definition of the concept	April 2022	June 2022	0
Preparation of a report with detailed mapping by country of access to administrative data and other sources	July 2022	October 2022	0
Seminars to present and discuss results	October 2022	December 2022	20
Preparation and publication of the final document	January 2023	June 2023	5

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

The document will be divided into four sections, presenting the general information of the working group, its relationship with international progress on the topic, its relationship with global agendas and the manner in which the group members completed the planned activities and achieved the objectives. Next, the details of the structure of the final document will be laid out, with the caveat that the proposal may be amended based on progress made by the group in its work.

#### **(a) Introduction**

- (i) Context and justification. In this subsection, the reasons for the creation of the working group on the assessment of data stewardship in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the Statistical Conference of the Americas, will be considered.
  - High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The work of this Group and the decision adopted at the fifty-second session of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations to create the data stewardship working group, as well as progress and results, and links to the regional working group will be mentioned.
  - Relationship between data stewardship and the 2030 Agenda. The importance of a data steward in a data ecosystem will be explained, and how the related work enables national achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
  - Importance of data stewardship in mainstreaming a differentiated approach and a gender perspective. An explanation will be given of how the presence of a data steward can mainstream a differentiated approach and a gender perspective, not only in official statistics but also in national data ecosystems.
- (ii) Objectives and activities planned. The objectives defined by the group will be listed along with how the activities proposed contributed to correctly achieving the objectives.

#### **(b) Analysis of the understanding of the concept of data stewardship in the region**

- (i) Workshop, first half of 2022. Reasons will be presented as to why a regional workshop to exchange ideas was one of the first activities of the group and to present its main results and explain how the discussions during the workshop contributed to the preparation of the data-gathering questionnaire.



- (ii) Results of questionnaires. Systematized results, obtained from the questionnaire submitted to all NSOs in Latin America and the Caribbean, will be presented.
- (iii) Analysis of access to administrative records and other sources of data. One objective of the working group is to identify what collaboration and cooperation mechanisms are in place between NSOs in the region to gain access to administrative records and other sources of data. To that end, the work done by other SCA-ECLAC working groups will be leveraged, such as the self-evaluation questionnaire of the United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics adapted for the region by the working group to develop a guide to the implementation of a quality assurance framework for official statistics for the 2020–2021 biennium, and countries that are members of the group will be invited to include their experiences.

**(c) Conceptualization of the notion of data stewardship in the region**

- (i) Definition of the concept of data stewardship for the region and possible translation into Spanish. This section explains how the results obtained from the early activities of the group led to one or more definitions of the concept of data stewardship in the region and whether it can be operationalized in different national contexts. An evaluation will also be presented of whether this understanding of the concept is aligned with current international efforts and recommendations on the topic.

**(d) Recommendations and proposals for implementation**

- (i) Proposals for actions to advance towards the implementation of data stewardship in a variety of national contexts. Given the need to acknowledge varying levels of understanding and the fact that collaboration frameworks (legal and technological, among others) vary across the region, a series of recommendations is proposed for the operationalization of the concept in the different countries.
- (ii) Proposals for other working groups and the future work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. Since the concept of data stewardship can be mainstreamed across several areas of work in NSOs, proposals will be made to include the outcomes of the group's work in the activities of other SCA-ECLAC working groups, current and future.

### III. GUIDELINES FOR MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

**Coordinating country: Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)**

**Technical secretariat: UN-Women  
Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC  
Statistics Division of ECLAC**

#### A. Objectives

##### (a) General objective

Provide a methodological and conceptual tool to guide the incorporation of the gender perspective into the production of official statistics, mainly for priority issues.

##### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Identify, review and systematize the work of countries in the region (and other regions) and the most recent advances made by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to integrate the gender perspective in the production of statistics related to education, labour, poverty, the environment, food security, decision-making, health, violence against women, migration and forced displacement, and any other issue that may be related to gender inequality, in particular emerging and non-traditional gender statistics issues.
- (ii) Provide a general conceptual framework on the gender perspective in the domain of statistical production, including considerations related to gender identity variables.
- (iii) Define the criteria to be considered and recommendations to be followed to incorporate the gender perspective into each phase of the statistical production process.
- (iv) Contribute useful recommendations for establishing statistical standards that countries in the region can adapt to their conditions and for types of national statistical systems, institutional environments, processes and outputs, and the production and presentation of information with a gender perspective.

#### A. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)	Remarks
Beginning of working group activities and confirmation of countries and focal points interested in participating in the preparation of the guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production	November 2021	November 2021	100	The working group decided that, in 2022, meetings would be held monthly, on the last Tuesday of each month.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Internal dissemination of confirmation of countries and focal points and convening of a preparatory meeting	November 2021	December 2021	100	
Preparation of an annotated index and formation of working subgroups for drafting chapters, and launch of activities in subgroups	December 2021	February 2022	100	The group has decided to change its working methods and not divide into subgroups.
Collection of sources and internal review of progress	February 2022	March 2022	80	
Consultation with member countries of the working group and representatives of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on efforts to mainstream and systematize the gender perspective in statistical production	March 2022	April 2022	50	Each month, information will be requested on a phase of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) As at June 2022, information has been gathered on 4 of the 8 phases.
Development of chapters in parallel, according to the annotated index of the guidelines	April 2022	June 2022	15	A consultant has been contracted to make progress with writing first drafts of chapters.
Review and presentation of progress	June 2022	September 2022	15	
Round of comments on chapters	September 2022	October 2022	0	
Preparation of a consolidated draft of the guidelines	October 2022	February 2023	0	
Consultation with Conference member countries on the draft guidelines	March 2023	April 2023	0	
Incorporation of comments into document	April 2023	August 2023	0	
Final document	September 2023	September 2023	0	

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

**(a) Introduction**

Describes the reasons for drafting the document, its objectives and the methodology used to draft it, through document review and consultation with countries in the region, working sessions and documented national experiences based on consultation with the machineries for the advancement of women, national statistical offices and gender units or specialists.

This section contains the regional and global theoretical and methodological body of work on incorporating the gender perspective into statistical production. This document can contribute to gender equality by shedding light, through the production of statistics, on the reality of women and men. The section establishes the importance, in the process of mainstreaming gender, of adopting this approach from the outset and in all aspects of the development, production and dissemination of official statistics. Factors considered include the management of national statistical systems, institutional environments of data-producing agencies, management of statistical processes and the use of information to support and monitor public policies.

**(b) Towards a management model for mainstreaming gender in national statistical systems**

A model composed of three main components is proposed: (i) managing national statistical systems; (ii) institutional landscape of data producers; and (iii) managing statistical processes.<sup>1</sup>

- (i) Managing statistical systems. The following elements are considered: national mandates, policies or programmes for mainstreaming the gender perspective in national statistical systems; clear roles and responsibilities for data-producing entities; identifying users and needs; interinstitutional coordination mechanisms; and gender mainstreaming capacities.
- (ii) Institutional landscape of data-producing entities. The following elements are considered: entity or persons in charge of mainstreaming; manuals or guides for gender mainstreaming; budget allocated; capacity-building and awareness-raising processes; and application of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
- (iii) Managing statistical processes. This section makes reference to the eight phases of the statistical business process of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model, specifying the elements to be considered in each phase: (i) specify needs: consultation with the machineries for the advancement of women and with women's organizations, national mandates, basic gender concepts; (ii) design: conceptual framework that takes into account differentiated impacts on women and men, sampling that can capture diversity, inclusive language; (iii) build: manuals, training and questionnaires with a gender perspective; (iv) collect: prioritize first-person sources and consider situations that affect women, training of field personnel to avoid bias; (v) process: disaggregation by sex; (vi) analyse: compare findings on women and men in all their diversity; (vii) disseminate: data disaggregated based on sex and other relevant variables, presentation of the magnitude of the differences between the sexes; and (viii) evaluate: identify lessons learned, taking into account the analysis of gender inequalities, review for possible biases and improve representation of diversity.

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<sup>1</sup> See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030: implementing the information systems pillar of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030* (LC/MDM-E.2022/3), Santiago [online] <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/47945>.

**(c) Conceptual framework**

Contains the core concepts of the guidelines, including basic definitions for a gender, intersectional and human rights-based approach to statistical production and for the institutional configuration of national statistical systems. The chapter also addresses the advantages of mainstreaming gender in statistical processes, demonstrating its importance in order to confront gender inequalities.

**(d) Regulatory framework**

Summarizes the regional and international regulatory frameworks for including the gender perspective in statistical production. References for documents and manuals addressing the topic are also presented.

**(e) Institutional context**

In this section, the regulatory framework is presented along with mechanisms that, national statistical offices and systems use to plan for and produce gender statistics, including special units, working groups or committees.

It contains elements relevant for the production of statistics relating to conditions and potential institutional capacities (human rights, specialized data committees, guidelines, cooperation between, national statistical offices and other national entities, etc.) as well as other aspects for determining strengths and opportunities for incorporating the gender perspective in national statistical systems.

**(f) Phases of statistical processes**

In this section, the basics and guidelines for incorporating the gender perspective into each of the eight overarching processes and subprocesses of statistical production are described, based on the Generic Statistical Business Process Model of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations.<sup>2</sup> The description incorporates considerations relevant to the production of basic statistics (censuses, surveys and administrative records) and derived statistics.

- (i) Specify needs
- (ii) Design
- (iii) Build
- (iv) Collect
- (v) Process
- (vi) Analyse
- (vii) Disseminate
- (viii) Evaluate

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<sup>2</sup> Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool. Reference manual prepared by the UNECE Task Force on Gender Statistics Training for Statisticians with contributions from various experts* (ECE/CES/8), Geneva, 2010; *Generic Statistical Business Process Model GSBPM*, 2016 [online] [https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.58/2016/mtg4/Paper\\_8\\_GSBPM\\_5.0\\_v1.1.pdf](https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.58/2016/mtg4/Paper_8_GSBPM_5.0_v1.1.pdf); “Generic Statistical Business Process Model” [online] [https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/V.+Descriptions+of+Phases+and+Sub-processes#V.DescriptionofPhasesandSubprocesses-\\_Toc375051204](https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/V.+Descriptions+of+Phases+and+Sub-processes#V.DescriptionofPhasesandSubprocesses-_Toc375051204).

**(g) Statistical practice in topics that are key for gender equality**

This section addresses the concepts and perspectives employed by countries with regard to key topics of the gender agenda whose statistical process involves statistical production, selected by group members. Country experiences during key processes will be compiled based on the phases of the statistical process, focusing on conceptual design, interinstitutional and international collaboration, leadership, coordination and partnership between relevant actors, achieving consistency in criteria, information system mechanisms and dissemination of indicators, among others. This includes consideration of key factors that have enabled advances to be made as well as obstacles to the improvement of the statistical process, to enable gender statistics to be obtained.

**(h) Regional hurdles to gender mainstreaming**

In this section, the main challenges to institutionalizing the gender perspective in national statistical systems will be listed, as identified by countries of the region.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR QUALITY ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

**Coordinating country: Chile: National Institute of Statistics (INE)**

**Technical secretariat: Statistics Division of ECLAC**

##### A. Objectives

**(a) General objective**

Develop recommendations for the harmonized analysis of the quality of the figures taken from household surveys and for the measurement of sampling error, using methodologies that are accessible to the users of these statistics.

**(b) Specific objectives**

- (i) Systematize the current state of publication and dissemination practices for figures from household sample surveys.
- (ii) Establish a standardized regional procedure, following international recommendations and good practices, which can be adapted to the specific reality of each country and each survey, for measuring the quality and accuracy of the estimates resulting from the processing and analysis of household sample surveys.
- (iii) Examine the particular characteristics of database anonymization processes and their impact on the measurement of sampling error by users of household surveys.
- (iv) Define a set of appropriate methodologies for estimating sampling error, with anonymized household survey databases, using replicate weights.

##### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>
Beginning of working group activities and confirmation of countries and focal points interested in participating	November 2021	January 2022	100
Initial proposal on the content of the document and discussion with the working group	February 2022	March 2022	100
Systematization of information on the current state of quality assessment practices and on estimating sampling error in household surveys in the countries of the region	March 2022	June 2022	75
Definition of standardized quality criteria for the figures produced based on household surveys	June 2022	September 2022	30
Presentation of progress at the first virtual meeting of the working group	October 2022	October 2022	0

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>
Definition of the methodologies that will be used to estimate sampling error with anonymized databases	October 2022	March 2023	0
Presentation of progress at the second virtual meeting of the working group	April 2023	April 2023	0
Consultation on the draft document with member countries of the working group	May 2023	June 2023	0
Discussion of the final draft at a virtual meeting of the working group	July 2023	July 2023	0
Final document sent to the secretariat of the Conference	August 2023	August 2023	0

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

#### **(a) Background**

This section will contain general remarks on the United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics, the framework for assessing the quality assurance measures for the veracity of data, which will be the main component of the document.

To support the proposal, reference will be made to relevant documents produced by regional organizations such as ECLAC and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Chile, among others.

The section will also include a summary of the current practices of countries in the region on the quality criteria that apply to figures from household surveys, in order to provide a baseline of existing practices before publishing the document to be produced by the working group.

#### **(b) Conceptual framework**

This chapter presents an introduction to the terms and concepts that define the statistical quality of a figure obtained through a sample survey, from the design of the survey to the analysis of its results.

- (i) Sample surveys and their characteristics. Sample surveys must be designed to obtain quality statistical data in an efficient manner. This section therefore presents some illustrative examples of design options, including bibliographic references that enable readers to delve deeper into the technical conditions of the designs discussed. In addition, the importance of ensuring the statistical quality of calculations from the moment the survey is designed will be raised.
- (ii) Complex sample designs and their characteristics. Defining complex sample designs is important, given that they are used in nearly all household surveys and that it is not possible to use exact methods for variance estimation, the main input for calculating measurements of accuracy. The characteristics of this type of design will be presented, including stratification, clustering, weighting to compensate for imperfections in the sample and challenges that arise in calculating variance estimation.



- (iii) Population parameters and their estimators. This section presents the most frequently used parameters and estimators for household sample surveys, given that the quality criteria to be applied in each case may vary.
- (iv) Confidence interval. On its own, an estimated figure does not provide information on its degree of accuracy, but including the corresponding confidence interval will provide information on the dispersion of the figure. It is therefore crucial to present this concept when discussing the statistical quality of estimates.
- (v) Sampling error calculation. Given that variance is a fundamental indicator for determining the statistical quality or accuracy of estimates, this section addresses the concept of variance and its estimators, as well as the estimators for other dispersion measures that are also used to evaluate statistical quality.
  - Variance and variance estimators
    - Exact formulas
    - Last cluster
    - Approaches using Taylor series linearization
    - Replicated weights
  - Estimators of other dispersion measures
    - Absolute margin of error
    - Standard error
    - Relative error
    - Coefficient of variation
- (vi) Tabulation and disaggregation. This chapter presents examples of situations that can occur when highly disaggregated figures are produced, highlighting the importance of applying quality criteria in such cases, given that, owing to the growing demand for ever-more-disaggregated data in the social sphere, estimates are often required for small sub-populations, for which sample design does not guarantee accurate estimates.

**(c) Replicate weight techniques**

This chapter presents a variety of replicate weight techniques to promote their use as a preferred variance estimation method, by virtue of their advantages. Most relevant are their applicability for all types of statistics, both linear and non-linear, and in cases where clusters or strata are not available because of microdata anonymization processes.

The methods to be addressed are listed below, although other techniques may be added during the drafting of the document.

- (i) Jackknife
- (ii) Balanced repeated replication (BRR)
- (iii) BRR with Fay adjustment
- (iv) Bootstrapping without replacement
- (v) Bootstrapping with replacement
- (vi) Advantages and disadvantages of the methods

**(d) Quality criteria**

In this chapter, quality criteria will be identified and dimensions that should be considered in determining the statistical quality of a figure will be defined.

The idea is to present an overview of the issues to be considered and the situations that may arise when measuring the statistical quality of a figure, thus providing the reader with information on the criteria to be applied and how to proceed in various situations. The following dimensions will be considered:

- (i) Accuracy measures
- (ii) Types of estimators
- (iii) Sample size
- (iv) Levels of freedom
- (v) Special treatment
- (vi) Small area estimation
- (vii) Guidelines for disseminating accuracy measures

**(e) Quality requirements for estimation**

In this section, a harmonized quality standard will be formulated, in which decision thresholds will be proposed for each quality criterion and guidelines will be provided to orient users on the use of the estimates obtained.

The section will also include flowchart to determine statistical quality in order to provide a road map for evaluating the quality of estimates obtained using household sample surveys, in accordance with the harmonized proposal presented by the working group.

**(f) Recommendations**

This chapter presents a series of recommendations related to the application of quality standards. Recommendations will include the importance of ensuring statistical quality beginning with the survey design and continuing through the process of gathering and processing the data, since the reliability of the estimate obtained will also depend on this. This section will also highlight the importance of carrying out an impact assessment of the quality standard of the estimations of the main statistical operations of NSOs and all other recommendations that may arise during the course of this work.

**Annexes**

The annex will include a description of the R package developed by the Institute of Statistics (INE) of Chile, for the implementation of the quality standard of ECLAC and of INE, among others.

## V. QUALITY ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

**Coordinating countries: Colombia: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)**

**Technical secretariat: Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Create recommendations for the management of administrative records for use in the production of official statistics, with an emphasis on quality management, from the perspective of both sources and use, based on the development of an assessment tool for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Identify the quality management processes for administrative records in Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- (ii) Build a quality assessment tool for administrative records based on systematization of results.
- (iii) Disseminate the outcomes of the process of applying the tool in member countries of the working group.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>
Preparation and validation of the questionnaire for identifying administrative record quality management processes in Latin American and Caribbean countries	January 2022	June 2022	75
Circulation of the questionnaire, systematization and analysis of results	July 2022	August 2022	0
Preparation of a note on quality management for administrative records	September 2022	October 2022	0
Design of a quality assessment tool for administrative records based on information from the questionnaire	November 2022	January 2023	0
Selection of technology platform	February 2023	March 2023	0
Execution of pilot test	March 2023	April 2023	0
Seminars to present and discuss results	May 2023	May 2023	0
Preparation of the final document	June 2023	August 2023	0

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

The document will be divided into four sections presenting the general information of the working group, its relationship with international progress on the topic, its relationship with global agendas and the manner in which the group members completed the planned activities and achieved the objectives. The detailed index of the structure of the proposed final document is set out below, with the caveat that the proposal may be amended based on progress made by the working group.

#### **(a) Introduction**

- (i) Context and justification. In this subsection, the reasons for the creation of the working group on a quality assessment tool for administrative records under the Statistical Conference of the Americas will be considered.
  - Review and presentation of quality management processes in NSOs of the region and of the quality assessment tools for administrative records that they have implemented.
  - Relationship between quality management for administrative records and its potential to feed into measuring the Sustainable Development Goal indicators.
  - Determine whether policies and instruments exist to ensure that new administrative records are created from a gender perspective so that they can meet the need for information on variables relevant for ensuring gender equality through official statistics. The purpose of this is to include questions in the assessment tool on whether there are mechanisms available to integrate administrative records with other data sources to ensure gender-disaggregated information.
- (ii) Objectives and activities planned. The objectives defined by the group will be listed along with the activities proposed and how they contributed to correctly achieving them.

#### **(b) Assessment of quality management of administrative records in the region**

- (i) Breakout groups - first half of 2022. The reasons for conducting the exercise will be presented and some participants will present their quality management process for administrative records for use with statistics and the tools they employ. The outcomes of these groups and the documents shared by different NSOs will serve as inputs to create the questionnaire.
- (ii) Results of questionnaires. The systematized results of the questionnaire will be sent to all NSOs of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iii) Analysis of access to administrative records and other sources of data. One objective of the group is to identify what cooperation and collaboration mechanisms NSOs in the region have for access to administrative records and other sources of data and whether any feedback on the quality of data is provided to data providers through those mechanisms.

#### **(c) Design of the quality assessment tool**

- (i) Design of a quality assessment tool for administrative records, based on information from the questionnaire. Explains how the results of the group's activities led to defining the concept and design of a harmonized quality assessment tool that meets the needs identified. Also presents the results of the pilot tests.

**(d) Recommendations and proposals for implementation**

- (i) Proposals for actions towards the implementation of the quality assessment tool in NSOs. Taking into account the need to recognize the different levels of understanding and cooperation frameworks (legal and technological, among others) in countries in the region, a series of recommendations will be made for the future implementation of the tool.
- (ii) Proposals for other working groups and future work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. Given that quality management for administrative records presents numerous challenges, depending on the institutional context of each country, proposals will be included to incorporate the results of the group into the activities of other working groups of the Conference, both current and future.

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INTEGRATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS RELATED TO CHILDREN

**Coordinating countries:** Chile: National Institute of Statistics (INE)  
Uruguay: National Institute of Statistics (INE)

**Technical secretariat:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
Statistics Division of ECLAC

### A. Objectives

**(a) General objective**

Improve the quality and use of administrative records for monitoring implementation of the 2030 Agenda and for the design of public policies to safeguard the rights of children and adolescents in the region.

**(b) Specific objectives**

- (i) Perform an analysis of the level of maturity of the administrative records for childhood in the region in order to determine the readiness of each system for integration.
- (ii) Prepare a typology for the development of records systems in the region.
- (iii) Formulate strategies or recommendations for preparing each type of system to integrate its records.
- (iv) Where possible, the analysis will include the integration of records with census information.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)	Remarks
Formulation of the terms of reference for the expert who will prepare the output	Fourth quarter of 2021	First quarter of 2022	100	
Preparation and dissemination of workplan	First quarter of 2022	Second quarter of 2022	100	In this phase, the scope of the project will be established. The features to be determined include the systems of records to be addressed and the extent to which integration with census information will be addressed, according to the possibilities of the participating countries.
Design and application of the assessment tool	Second quarter of 2022	Second quarter of 2022	50	The assessment tool has been sent and NSOs are processing it in June. Interviews for its deeper consideration are scheduled for July and August.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Conduct of the assessment	First quarter of 2022	Fourth quarter of 2022	0	
Formulation of typologies of administrative record systems	Fourth quarter of 2022	First quarter of 2023	0	
Recommendations for system integration according to typology	First quarter of 2023	Second quarter of 2023	0	
Dissemination workshop	Third quarter of 2023	Third quarter of 2023	0	

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

**Tentative title:** The use of administrative records for obtaining better statistics on children and adolescents.

#### **(a) Introduction and objectives of the document**

Present the overall objective of improving the quality and use of administrative records for SDG follow-up and to design public policy for children and adolescents in the region. Discuss the specific objectives.

#### **(b) Background**

Establish why linked data has become a strategic public policy resource and how assessing the level of maturity of the administrative records for childhood in the region will bridge knowledge gaps and contribute to progress in public policy and the statistics agenda for children and adolescents.

- (i) Describe international efforts to take advantage of administrative data.
- (ii) Describe the efforts made in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (iii) Discuss the importance of using administrative data for follow-up on the SDGs and for designing child- and youth-focused public policy.
- (iv) Challenges related to quality, privacy and data security.

#### **(c) Methodology**

Explain the qualitative research method and frameworks used to collect and analyse information and obtain valid and reliable results.

- (i) Four sources of data will be used: a written questionnaire, documents, semi-structured interviews and consultation with experts. This information will be transcribed for analysis.

Information from each country included in the study will be analysed based on the following five topics:

- Scope and need for data platforms (interrelated data): for example, data gaps for SDG follow-up in the research agenda, or for the evaluation of programmes or specific areas of interest.
  - Data handling: for example, legal or regulatory conditions for NSOs to gain access to administrative data; the use of agreements with data providers; authorities and processes for data-gathering; the protection of privacy, including anonymization protocols; and secure access.
  - Data: for example, the current use of administrative data on population; common structures and linking to them; availability of unique personal and geographic identifiers; breakdowns by socioeconomic characteristics (including gender); data-sharing encryption method; and data and metadata quality control.
  - Technical support (information technology): for example, whether the technology is fit for purpose; server capacity, computers and software; capacity and location of data storage; the central repository that will serve as a common, monitored source; and the data extraction process.
  - Other topics: for example, human resources with the appropriate capacities and knowledge; type of support needed from outside the institution; and considerations related to change management and communications.
- (ii) Subsequently, each topic will be analysed using the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) method in order to identify similarities and differences between countries and generate a typology.
- (iii) Approval process. Initial assessments will be shared with the group during a round table, and with external experts as needed. Once recommendations and action plans have been completed, a dissemination workshop will be held to ensure good understanding of the report, including the recommendations, action plans, responsibilities, deadlines and resources (both allocated and still required).

**(d) Description of the region**

Analysing the information from a regional perspective will provide a strategic view of the data administration systems in the region.

- (i) Observations on the demand for interconnected data platforms in the region
- Need for policy analysis, research and programme evaluation
  - Future opportunities and challenges
  - Need for support
- (ii) Observations on data management in the region
- National strategies for administrative data
  - National statistical offices: opportunities and challenges
  - Need for support



## (iii) Observations on data problems in the region

- Privacy, security and dissemination of data
- Data quality frameworks
- Need for support

## (iv) Observations on technical support and other topics in the region

- Information technology-related challenges and opportunities
- Human resources capacity development
- The Kolb cycle of growth and development for the administrative data platform (strategy based on concrete experiences, progress through four phases); long-term capacity-building
- Need for support

**(e) Typology of systems encountered**

Countries are loosely grouped into three broad categories of systems, depending on the maturity found in each area analysed. For each category, the characteristics of the five topics examined and their respective SWOT analyses will be described.

**(f) Summary of recommendations, general and by typology****(g) Conclusions****(h) Annexes****Annex 1: Recommendations and action plans for improvement by system typology**

For each profile encountered, the following will be provided:

- (i) Recommendations. Recommendations for specific categories of problems (scope and need for platforms with interrelated data; handling; data; information technology (IT) and others). As appropriate, research focuses may be suggested to manage risks and cost and, in time, to broaden the linking activities. Recommendations may also refer to Kolb's experiential learning cycle for the development of the data platform.
- (ii) Action plan. Description of specific actions or activities that are needed to prepare systems to link administrative records and surveys. The expected outcomes of each action will be suggested.
- (iii) Implementation of action plan. Considerations for implementation will include methods, priorities, suggested leadership, work contracts, resources and deadlines.
- (iv) Risk management and mitigation. Descriptions of potential risks and obstacles, assumptions and mitigation strategies to consider (including institutional capacity gaps and the need for external support).
- (v) Monitoring progress. Considerations for monitoring progress through time.

**Annex 2: Written questionnaire****Annex 3: List of documents reviewed****Annex 4: List of people interviewed**

## VII. TOOLS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISASTER-RELATED INDICATORS

**Coordinating countries: Paraguay: National Institute of Statistics (INE)**  
**Peru: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)**

**Technical secretariat: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**  
**Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Strengthen the statistical information management practices related to disaster risk reduction based on disaster-related SDG indicators and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework).

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Promote methodological and institutional recommendations for disaster risk estimation related to SDG and Sendai Framework indicators.
- (ii) Strengthen reporting processes for the implementation of the Sendai Framework with an understanding of experiences on the role of statistics in the achievement of the SDGs.
- (iii) Provide an interactive regional toolkit and reference materials through a web portal (on an existing platform).
- (iv) Enhance technical and methodological capacities to produce quality statistical information on data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, income and territorial level in the indicator reporting process.
- (v) Increase integration and coordination between national statistical systems and national systems for disaster risk management, among other key stakeholders.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Perform a regional assessment of progress in measuring disaster-related SDG and Sendai Framework indicators for disaster risk reduction, and of challenges and opportunities	1 February 2022	15 July 2023	15	Information from the Sendai Framework monitoring mechanism itself and from other sources, obtained by applying the table of requirements <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Created by the Working Group on Measuring and Recording Indicators related to Disaster Risk Reduction of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. See [online] <https://cc.preventionweb.net/?w4yjzaay>.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Develop an interactive online version of the framework of institutional and methodological recommendations for the measurement of SDG indicators related to disasters and to the Sendai Framework (table of requirements)	1 March 2022	15 December 2022	15	Interactive online version of the 2020–2021 working group output
Systematize successful experiences and good practices from Latin America and the Caribbean on the role of NSOs in disaster risk management, for inclusion in the web portal	1 February 2022	30 April 2023	30	An adapted version of the report of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) will be prepared, tailored to the context of the region, with experiences and good practices from Latin America and the Caribbean
Systematize other institutional and methodological tools that strengthen measurement to make them available on the web portal	1 May 2022	30 June 2023	0	
Create and launch the web portal	1 March 2022	1 August 2023	0	Possible launch to coincide with the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October

### **C. Description of the final product: web portal**

The product is designed to be a virtual space, a web portal with information and related tools based on the progress made by the group in previous periods.

At the time of writing, 77% of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean were at various stages of monitoring and reporting, with common challenges and obstacles, including data collection and measurement. One of the most common challenges is the reliability of data and systematization at the country level of data from various sources.

The web portal is intended to be a cross-sectoral platform of interest to stakeholders involved in monitoring and reporting and in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework.

#### **(a) Some initial characteristics**

- (i) A pedagogical component with online teaching resources

- (ii) User-friendly and free, with agreed terminology and inclusive language from a gender perspective
- (iii) Linked with existing platforms
- (iv) Inputs from the region to related processes at the global level and linking with similar initiatives in other regions

**(b) Additional content considerations**

- (i) Minimum and desired requirements for the measurement of disaster-related indicators
- (ii) Data quality requirements
- (iii) Assessment and analysis of data quality to develop indicators
- (iv) Updates with new information (with user access)

**(c) Content**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Content</b>
Data quality requirements	Tools and information based on the methodological steps of the requirements table
Assessment and analysis of data quality to develop indicators	Tools for analysis developed with statistical techniques, to measure progress; status of data and instruments used in accordance with methodological steps suggested in the table. Successful experiences and good practices
Updating of the requirements table	Online table where users interact to add complementary information, data and tools in order to keep the table updated
Orientation and regional and global information guide with statistical data on disasters	A place for related materials, courses and links

## VIII. ASSESSMENT OF STATISTICS ON WORK RELATIONSHIPS AND LABOUR INFORMALITY

**Coordinating countries: Chile: National Institute of Statistics (INE)**

**Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)**

**Technical secretariat: International Labour Organization (ILO)**

**Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Advance in statistical harmonization for the measurement of statistics on work relationships and labour informality, incorporating good practices of the countries of the region that will enable the identification of related progress and challenges as well as gender gaps.

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Promote, among countries, harmonization of the design and methodology for labour statistics with the new international standards for statistics on work relationships of the International Labour Organization (ILO), adopted at the twentieth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2018).
- (ii) Based on the best practices for measuring informality in the region, highlight the fundamental consensus on its identification and the possibility of quantifying the informal economy and its components in statistical programmes, produce a wider range of indicators, and draft a road map for improving the measurement of informality statistics.
- (iii) Create spaces for dissemination of progress on the project, through virtual meetings, regional workshops and other activities.
- (iv) Contribute to gender equality by identifying the impact of statistical standards on work relationships and labour informality in the analysis of gender gaps in the labour market.
- (v) Prepare a methodological document compiling progress made, challenges and good practices in the adoption of ILO international standards for the measurement of statistics on work relationships and labour informality.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)	Remarks
<b>Establishment of the working group</b>				
Endorsement of the focal points of member countries of the working group	January 2022	February 2022	100	Normal task of working groups

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Updated assessment of countries' harmonization gaps</b>				
Regional consultation on plans for the adoption of the recommendations	March 2022	April 2022	100	Will focus solely on outstanding challenges, and existing national projects and plans to address those challenges.
Conduct of the regional consultation of member countries	May 2022	June 2022	50	Countries will have one month to complete the questionnaire
Preparation of a regional assessment document	July 2022	September 2022	0	This activity will provide inputs for the planned document
Dissemination of the regional assessment	October 2022	October 2022	0	Preparation of the document presenting the results
<b>Identification of good practices</b>				
Identification of countries that have made significant progress in the adoption of the latest International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18)	January 2023	March 2023	0	Identified using information obtained from the assessment during the regional workshop
Guidelines provided to countries for the preparation of a document detailing national experiences	April 2023	May 2023	0	Countries will have one month to submit national documents or reports
Systematization and preparation of a methodological document with good practices	June 2023	August 2023	0	This activity will provide inputs for the content of the agreed document
<b>Sharing of countries' experiences of adopting and adapting to the new recommendations</b>				
Online regional workshop	October 2022	December 2022	0	Dissemination of results of updated gap assessment
Online regional workshop	August 2023	September 2023	0	Dissemination of good practices
<b>Updated assessment of measurement of informality in the countries</b>				
Preparation of the regional consultation on measuring informality	March 2022	April 2022	100	Will focus solely on outstanding challenges and existing national projects and plans to address those challenges
Conduct of the regional consultation in member countries	May 2022	June 2022	50	Countries will have one month to complete the questionnaire
Preparation of the updated regional assessment document	July 2022	September 2022	0	This activity will provide inputs for the planned document

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Dissemination of the regional assessment	October 2022	October 2022	0	Preparation of the presentation of results
<b>Identification of good practices for measurement of informality</b>				
Identification of countries with significant progress in measuring informality in accordance with the most recent international standards	January 2023	March 2023	0	Identified using information obtained from the regional assessment
Delivery of guidelines to countries for the preparation of a document compiling national experiences in measuring informality	April 2023	May 2023	0	Countries will have one month to submit national documents or reports
Systematization and preparation of a methodological document with good practices for measuring informality	June 2023	August 2023	0	This activity will provide inputs for the agreed document
<b>Sharing of experiences on the process of countries adopting and adapting to the new recommendations</b>				
Online regional workshop	January 2022	March 2022	100	Dissemination of International Conference of Labour Statisticians global expert group progress. Workshop information is available at the following link: <a href="https://rtc-cea.cepal.org/es/conectados-rtc/taller-regional-sobre-los-avances-del-grupo-mundial-para-la-revision-de-los">https://rtc-cea.cepal.org/es/conectados-rtc/taller-regional-sobre-los-avances-del-grupo-mundial-para-la-revision-de-los</a> (Spanish only)
Online regional workshop	October 2022	December 2022	0	Dissemination of results of updated gender gap assessment
Online regional workshop	January 2023	March 2023	0	Dissemination of ICLS global expert group progress
Online regional workshop	August 2023	September 2023	0	Dissemination of good practices
<b>Dissemination of the final document</b>				
Online regional workshop	October 2023	November 2023	0	Closing activity of the biennium

**Complementary activity:**

- Regional workshop held in February 2022 to share experiences in identifying people employed through digital platforms. A presentation and video are available at the following link: <https://rtc-cea.cepal.org/es/conectados-rtc/taller-regional-sobre-identificacion-de-personas-ocupadas-que-trabajan-traves-de> (Spanish only).

### C. ANNOTATED INDEX OF DRAFT DOCUMENT

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

**(a) Introduction**

**(b) Informality statistics**

This chapter reviews the current situation in the region of statistics on labour informality and highlights the experience and progress in updating practices in line with recent recommendations issued by ICLS at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions, which affect labour force statistics in countries in the region.

- (i) Status of informality statistics. A regional consultation will be conducted to ascertain countries' current status with respect to the adoption of recommendations on labour informality statistics issued by ICLS at its fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth sessions, and the challenges in making progress on the harmonization of statistics in the region.

A general review of statistics on the informal economy will also be conducted.

- Statistics on employment in the informal sector
  - Statistics on informal employment
  - Statistics on the informal economy
- (ii) Identification of good practices for the measurement of informality statistics. Based the results of the regional consultation, countries with the most experience and progress made in adopting the recommendations on labour informality statistics will be selected. With their support, their experiences will be used as a reference for countries in the process of updating their statistics.
- Country 1
  - Country 2
  - Country 3
- (iii) Exchange of experiences in measuring informality statistics. A virtual workshop will be held to share the experiences of countries in measuring informality statistics, during which the report on the regional consultation will be presented. A report of the event will be prepared with the main conclusions.
- Experience-sharing workshops
  - Report on experiences
  - Dissemination of the final report
- (iv) Challenges in the harmonization of informality statistics. The regional consultation, national experiences and the experience-sharing workshop will help identify the main challenges faced by countries in generating labour informality statistics to international standards, measuring the informal economy and disseminating the information.
- Adoption of international recommendations
  - Coverage of informality statistics
  - Dissemination of informality statistics



**(c) Statistics on work relationships**

This chapter provides an overview of the new ILO recommendations for statistics on work relationships and the process of their adoption by countries in the region.

- (i) Status of statistics on work relationships. Regional consultation will be held to ascertain countries' current status with respect to the implementation of the latest ILO recommendations and any changes observed since the last consultation, conducted in 2020.
  - Baseline
  - Main gaps
- (ii) Identification of good practices for measurement of work relationships. Using the baseline of the regional consultation, countries will be asked to describe their national experience with regard to the classification of status in employment in their labour force (or household) surveys. Emphasis will be placed on describing the good practices implemented by countries.
  - Country 1
  - Country 2
  - Country 3
- (iii) Exchange of experiences of measuring statistics on work relationships. Given the regional diversity in statistical data collection contexts and capacities, a virtual experience-sharing workshop will be held. A report on the workshop outcomes will be prepared with conclusions.
  - Experience-sharing workshops
  - Report on experiences
  - Conclusions
- (iv) Challenges in the harmonization of statistics on work relationships. It is hoped that a broad overview of the situation in the region will be available to guide and support countries at different stages of development. Topics addressed will include challenges to adoption, critical obstacles and the dissemination of ICSE-18.
  - Adoption of international recommendations
  - Critical obstacles to the adaptation of the recommendations
  - Dissemination of ICSE-18

## IX. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEASURING PERCEPTIONS IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

**Coordinating country: Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)**

**Technical secretariat: Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Contribute to strengthening the capacities of national statistical systems for the measurement of well-being based on subjective information.

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Describe and analyse international experiences in the measurement of perceptions to provide relevant baselines for the region.
- (ii) Identify the thematic areas relevant to countries in the region in the measurement of perceptions.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)
Review of international experiences	December 2021	May 2022	100
Design of regional consultation to identify the thematic areas of greatest interest and relevance for designing countries' public policies and to gather information on national experiences in measuring well-being through subjective information, with an emphasis on the methodologies used	May 2022	May 2022	100
Conduct of the consultation	June 2022	July 2022	30
Systematization and assessment based on the consultation	July 2022	September 2022	0
Preparation of standard questions	October 2022	December 2022	0
Testing of sample questions	January 2023	June 2023	0
Development of the basic questionnaire through the testing of standard questions	July 2023	August 2023	0
Drafting of the final report	September 2023	October 2023	0

### C. Annotated index of draft document

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

#### (a) Background

This section contains information on the general and specific objectives of the working group for the preparation of recommendations for measuring perceptions in household surveys, its expected results and impact, and its budget and source of funding, among other operational aspects.

In recent years, the international community has shown greater interest in including people's perceptions, feelings and opinions about their lives and experiences in assessments on social progress and well-being as a way to enrich the data on people's physical living conditions. This interest has been heightened by the wave of social protests in different regions around the world in recent years, and also by the crisis that has been exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Both phenomena highlight the divide between the elites and other citizens and indicate a clear need to better measure and understand people's feelings and perceptions in order to consider them in the design of public policies.

This growing interest in subjective information has been expressed in the inclusion in the SDGs of perception-based indicators, such as those on discrimination and insecurity, and also in the "How's life?" initiative of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in which indicators for perceptions are included alongside standard measures of physical well-being. However, there is still a long way to go. Although a report by Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi (2009)<sup>4</sup> recommended that NSOs make an effort to incorporate more subjective information in their multipurpose surveys, few Latin American countries have included such questions in their surveys.

Between September and October 2020, ECLAC and OECD held a series of four webinars entitled "Measurement of people's perceptions, evaluations and experiences: key issues and best practices from Latin America and the world". The webinars addressed some conceptual, methodological and practical aspects involved in measuring quality of life based on people's perceptions and feelings.

As a result of these webinars, opportunities were identified for the countries of the region to make substantial progress on the issue through collaborative work in the context of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. At the twentieth meeting of the Executive Committee, participating countries therefore agreed on the importance of producing official statistical information based on the measurement of perceptions to complement the information on the physical living conditions of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean. ECLAC, together with countries in the region that wished to participate, was requested to prepare the terms of reference of the working group.

#### (b) General criteria

This chapter presents the criteria to be applied when assessing the incorporation of perception-based indicators into national statistical systems in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>4</sup> J. Stiglitz, A. Sen and J. Fitoussi, *Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*, Paris, The Commission, 2009.

**(c) International experiences**

This chapter presents a review of relevant international experiences and identifies best practices in the measurement of perceptions.

**(d) Cross-cutting approaches**

Measuring perceptions provides insight into how different situations are experienced by women and men and how to better understand the gaps between them. Other cross-cutting perspectives can be explored in addition to a gender-based approach.

**(e) Identification and justification for thematic areas of interest**

This chapter contains the thematic areas of interest for the measurement of perceptions identified during consultation with NSOs from the region that are members of the working group. It justifies the selection of themes based on their relevance to the design of countries' public policies and presents a conceptual approach for the generation of basic statistics. Lastly, it looks at relevant methodological aspects, based on national experiences.

**(f) Conceptual and methodological framework**

This section defines the conceptual framework of the module of standard questions for multipurpose surveys based on the variables needed to generate a system of indicators for perceptions, which includes the identification of classifiers and standardized measurement scales. The perception indicator system is an umbrella under which a wide range of issues can be measured at different levels.

It is hoped that the framework will serve as a baseline for the implementation of perception-based surveys and that sets of questions of interest to all will be proposed.

**(g) System of indicators for perceptions**

This section must be consistent with the regional baseline agreement on the importance of incorporating perception-derived statistics into regular NSO offerings. The indicator system is derived from information obtained from the sets of questions (annexes A and B). The framework for the categorization of indicators derived from the proposed question sets is under development.

**Annex A. Question sets (basic module)**

Basic or standard questionnaire template for the measurement of perceptions, based on the highest priority level, with standard questions for the evidence-based measurement of perceptions using the questionnaire in selected countries.

**Annex B. Question sets (extended module)**

Standard questions for the measurement of perceptions based on a medium and low priority level.

## X. COMPILATION OF EXPERIENCES IN GENERATING STATISTICS RELATING TO PRISON SYSTEMS

**Coordinating country: Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)**

**Technical secretariat: Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice (UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence)  
Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

**(a) General objective**

Identify experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean for the generation of prison system statistics to strengthen the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies based on data, report on the progress of the relevant indicators of Goal 16 and gain awareness of the observance of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

**(b) Specific objectives**

- (i) Identify statistical projects related to prison systems developed by countries in the region and their relevance for informing public policymaking.
- (ii) Contrast the scope of these outputs with the minimum requirements for monitoring and reporting on progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and international standards for incarceration.
- (iii) Outline the main challenges in the collection, processing and use of these statistics and the strategies that countries have developed to address them.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)
Meeting of the working group to define scope of content	December 2021	December 2021	100
Preparation of the annotated index	December 2021	January 2022	100
Feedback on the annotated index	February 2022	March 2022	100
First partial submission (annotated index)	March 2022	March 2022	100
Collection of information	April 2022	June 2022	50
Analysis of information	June 2022	October 2022	0
Meeting to present preliminary findings	October 2022	October 2022	0
Preparation of the draft document	October 2022	January 2023	0

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>
Feedback on the draft document	February 2023	March 2023	0
Second partial submission (draft)	March 2023	March 2023	0
Follow-up meeting of the group	April 2023	April 2023	0
Writing of the final version of the document	April 2023	June 2023	0
Feedback on the final version of the document	June 2023	August 2023	0
Final submission (final version)	August 2023	August 2023	0

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

The chapters and tentative content of the draft document are set out below.

#### **(a) Justification**

Establish the importance, timeliness and relevance of this document based on the following guidelines:

- (i) Determine the relevance of generating statistics on prison systems for the improvement of justice systems in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) Analyse the different challenges faced by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in the generation of statistics on prison systems.

#### **(b) Introduction**

Summarize the content of the document to provide stakeholders, public officials, prison system operators, civil society organizations, universities and interested members of the public with a preliminary overview of what will be addressed in the assessment.

#### **(c) Methodological framework**

Based on the general and specific objectives, a framework will be created to identify the type of research and methodological resources to be used, as well as the design of data collection instruments. A questionnaire will be developed to identify institutional capacities in the generation of statistical information on prison systems, to then be sent to the NSOs or agencies responsible for the collection of statistical information on this subject.

#### **(d) The international context**

Present the international human rights framework for prison systems, such as the Nelson Mandela Rules, the Bangkok Rules and the Tokyo Rules, as a frame of reference that demonstrates the importance of statistical information in monitoring and evaluating whether the human rights of persons deprived of liberty or in conflict with the law are fulfilled.

**(e) Criminal justice models**

- (i) Identify the principle criminal justice models in order to understand the guiding principle of prison systems in Latin America and the Caribbean.
  - Identify and analyse the regulatory frameworks governing prison systems.

**(f) Regulatory framework for statistics**

Identify whether the statistical information systems of countries in the region have a framework that supports the generation of statistical information on prison systems.

**(g) Governance of prison system statistics**

- (i) Outline the different stages involved in generating statistical information in accordance with international standards.
- (ii) Know the importance of interinstitutional linking and coordination in the generation of statistical information on the prison system.
- (iii) Know the role of NSOs in generating statistical information on the prison system.

**(h) Statistical information tools**

- (i) Identify the scope and limits of the various tools for gathering statistical information on the prison system: administrative records, surveys and censuses.
- (ii) Analyse and determine whether the different tools are aligned with the follow-up and monitoring needs for prison system indicators.
- (iii) Analyse whether the main topics and their indicators contribute to the objectives of the prison system established in normative frameworks and international standards for human rights.
- (iv) Evaluate whether the proposed indicators are adequate.
- (v) Evaluate whether other indicators that contribute to the monitoring and assessment of public programmes and policies to improve the prison system are required.

**(i) Programmes for collecting information and technology resources**

Ascertain the instruments and products that are required by institutions responsible for (a) collecting and producing statistical information on the prison system through the use administrative records, surveys and censuses; (b) systematizing and analysing tables, databases and microdata, among others; and (c) disseminating reports, bulletins, executive summaries, dynamic tables, graphics and maps, among others.

**(j) Institutional capacities**

- (i) Define institutional capacity in the context of producing statistical information for prison systems.
- (ii) Identify the main stakeholders involved in the generation of statistical information.
- (iii) Know the institutional capacities in Latin America and the Caribbean for the generation of statistical information on the prison system (subject to country participation).

**(k) Regional and international good practices**

Collect information on and analyse regional and international initiatives to create standards for prison system statistics.

**(l) Challenges in generating statistical information on prison systems in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Identify the capabilities of and limitations faced by statistical information systems in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Final recommendations**

**Glossary**

**Main concepts addressed in the document**

**Annexes**



## XI. GUIDE ON THE COMPILATION AND USE OF INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES

**Coordinating country: Guatemala: Bank of Guatemala**

**Technical secretariat: Statistics Division of ECLAC**

### A. Objectives

#### (a) General objective

Provide national statistical offices of Latin America and the Caribbean with a guide for building input-output tables, with suggested statistical procedures and guidelines for use.

#### (b) Specific objectives

- (i) Provide guidelines for obtaining a use table at basic prices and auxiliary tables.
- (ii) Formulate recommendations for the compilation of the employment and wage vector with a gender perspective.
- (iii) Analyse the treatment of secondary outputs.
- (iv) Provide guidelines for building input-output tables.
- (v) Provide guidelines for interpreting results and performing simulations.

### B. Workplan for 2022–2023

Activity	Start date	End date	Progress (percentage)	Remarks
Compilation of the use table at basic prices and auxiliary tables	December 2021	June 2022	90	Over this period, the first part of the guide on the compilation of the use table at basic prices and auxiliary tables in rectangular form was drafted. The preliminary result of this document will be shared with the working group on input-output tables to obtain constructive feedback.
Recommendations for the treatment of secondary outputs	July 2022	November 2022	0	
Estimation of the employment and wage vector by sector and with a gender perspective	December 2022	March 2023	0	

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Progress (percentage)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Compilation of the input-output table, by output and by sector	April 2023	May 2023	0	
Exercises on uses of input-output tables in simulations	June 2023	July 2023	0	
Final document	August 2023	October 2023	0	

### **C. Annotated index of draft document**

Initially, the document will consist of five sections, as described below.

Tentative title: Guide for the compilation and use of input-output tables

#### **(a) Compilation of the use table at basic prices and auxiliary tables**

The purpose of this section is to guide users and compilers in identifying the primary inputs required to create an input-output table and to provide recommendations for obtaining the rectangular input-output table at basic prices for national use. It is proposed that this section be divided into the following subsections:

- (i) Supply and use tables
  - Characteristics of supply and use tables
  - Supply tables
  - Use tables
  - Evaluating supply and use tables
  - Summary of supply and use tables
- (ii) Obtaining a national use table at basic prices
  - Rectangular input-output table for imported products
  - Table of tariffs or import taxes
  - Table of wholesale business margins
  - Table of retail business margins
  - Table of transport margins
  - Table of electricity margins
  - Table of other taxes
  - Table of subsidies
  - Table of value added tax

**(b) Recommendations for the treatment of secondary outputs**

The most important goal of creating an input-output table is to obtain symmetrical tables, product by product or industry by industry, that correspond in technical terms to the production realities of the country. It is therefore important to separate principal production from secondary production in each industry to obtain technology that is as homogenous as possible in each industry. The purpose of this section is to give the user or compiler certain criteria for the manner in which the secondary goods and services from each industry could be categorized during this symmetrization phase, and it is therefore important to conduct detailed research on how to classify secondary products. In addition, this phase is not systematic in the sense that specific recommendations can be made, because secondary production can vary from industry to industry and from country to country. For that reason, a few practical cases will be addressed as intuitive examples and, to systematize recommendations, as much detail as possible will be provided.

**(c) Estimation of the employment and wage vector by industry and with a gender perspective**

Part of this work consists of incorporating the gender perspective into the analytical component of official statistics. It is understood that information gaps for this type of statistic differ from country to country; nevertheless, this section will address possible ways to incorporate this information. The purpose of this section is to provide guidance for the incorporation and analysis of remuneration and employment by industry, separating the information by gender. It is suggested that this section be divided into the following subsections:

- (i) Gender statistics and adapting them for national accounts
- (ii) Incorporating the use of employment by industry
- (iii) Incorporating payment of remuneration by industry

**(d) Compilation of input-output tables product by product and industry by industry**

This section presents a table created based on the recommendations presented in previous sections. Once the auxiliary tables that were already built have been established, this section will orient the user or compiler of the input-output table in obtaining the national use table at basic prices, generally known as the input-output table, both in the product-by-product and industry-by-industry format. The recommendations in this section should be oriented towards obtaining results that are mathematically and analytically consistent with the results of the supply and use table for national accounts.

**(e) Exercises for the use of input-output tables in simulations**

Once established, an input-output table can automatically analyse structural impacts on the economy. The purpose of this section is to provide guidelines for the crafting of analysis models for macroeconomic simulations to estimate the impact of different shocks on the volume of supply and demand and on prices, and of certain public policies that could affect those variables. The guidelines will orient users in building these models, which include gender differentiation and the analysis of its impact, among others. The following subsections are proposed:

- (i) Leontief demand model
- (ii) Leontief price model
- (iii) Ghosh supply model
- (iv) Ghosh price model