



# The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

## GSBPM and Metadata Kyrgyz-Norwegian Project

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Deputy Chairman

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# **The 2015-2019 Program for Improvement and Development of State Statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic:**

*The objective – Building a Comprehensive and Effective System for Quality Management*

## **project implementation:**

- Use of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) in the statistical practice of Natstatcom of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Systematization of available documentation linked to GSBPM;
- Introducing in Natstatcom the practice for quality assessment in view of the European Statistics Code of Practice (CoP).



# Statistical Cooperation between Statistics Norway and National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

## Organizational Development Component

Project on quality assurance

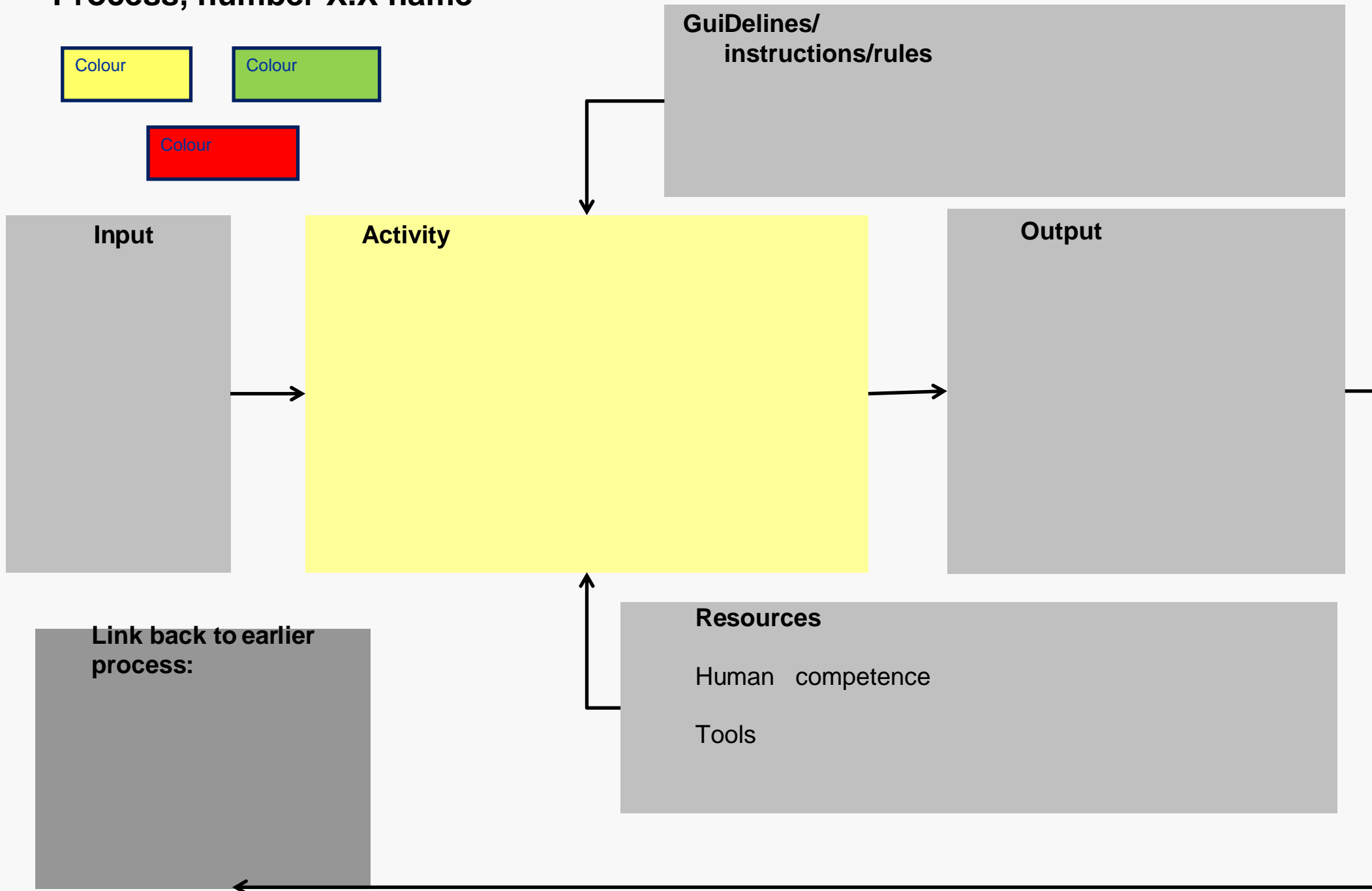
***Project goal: Description of statistical processes and staff capacity building in quality assurance***

# Process, number X.X name

Colour

Colour

Colour

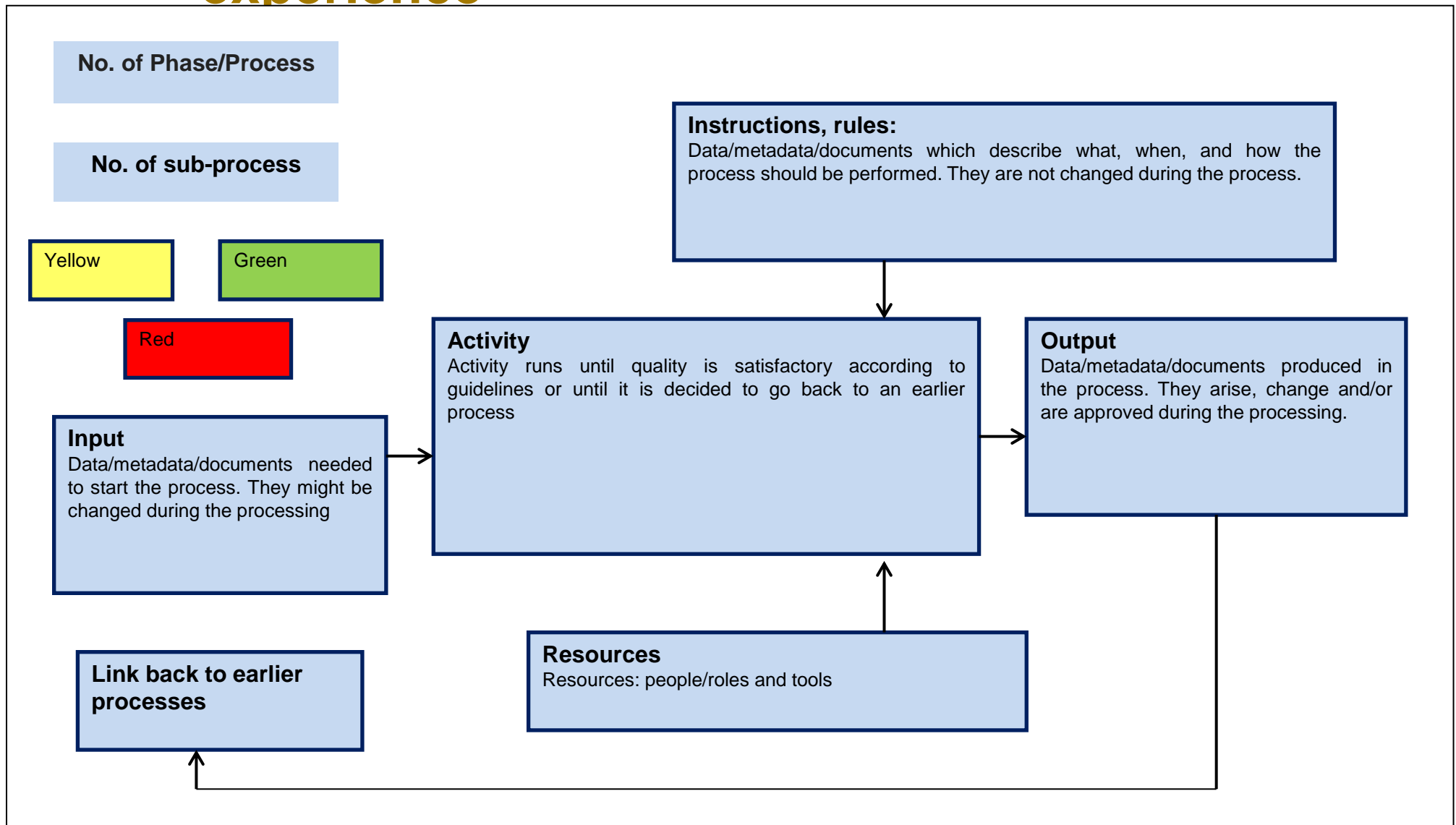


# Definition of colours for level of standardization

- **Green:** Guidelines and standard tools exist and are used
- **Yellow:** Guidelines and standard tools are under development or developed but not widely used
- **Red:** Guidelines and standard tools neither exist nor are they under development



# Implementation of GSBPM using the Norwegian experience



Quality Management / Metadata Management

Specify Needs	Design	Build	Collect	Process	Analyse	Disseminate	Evaluate
1.1 Identify needs	2.1 Design outputs	3.1 Build data collection instrument	4.1 Create frame & select sample	5.1 Integrate data	6.1 Prepare draft outputs	7.1 Update output systems	8.1 Gather evaluation inputs
1.2 Consult & confirm needs	2.2 Design variable descriptions	3.2 Build or enhance process components	4.2 Set up collection	5.2 Classify & code	6.2 Validate outputs	7.2 Produce dissemination products	8.2 Conduct evaluation
1.3 Establish output objectives	2.3 Design data collection	3.3 Build or enhance dissemination components	4.3 Run collection	5.3 Review & validate	6.3 Interpret & explain outputs	7.3 Manage release of dissemination products	8.3 Agree an action plan
1.4 Identify concepts	2.4 Design frame & sample	3.4 Configure workflows	4.4 Finalise collection	5.4 Edit & impute	6.4 Apply disclosure control	7.4 Promote dissemination products	
1.5 Check data availability	2.5 Design processing & analysis	3.5 Test production system		5.5 Derive new variables & units	6.5 Finalise outputs	7.5 Manage user support	
1.6 Prepare business case	2.6 Design production systems & workflow	3.6 Test statistical business process		5.6 Calculate weights			
		3.7 Finalise production system		5.7 Calculate aggregates			
				5.8 Finalise data files			











# A pilot statistical product “Dordoy Market Survey”

## 1. Specify needs

### 1.1. Determine needs for information

Colour

Colour

Colour

Instructions, rules

**Input**

- Statement of the Government
- Task set by NSC top management
- the World Bank publication “Skeins of Silk: Borderless Bazaars and Regional Integration in Central Asia”

**Activity**

Contribution of Dordoy market in GDP  
Analyze users’ needs in specific statistical data:

- Turnover;
- Infrastructure of the market (café, containers, hair-dressing saloons, banks etc.);
- One-time survey;
- Searching stakeholder (public authorities) that could be engaged in data collection
- Coverage

**Output**

Determine:

- specific statistical data on economic entities
- need for conducting Dordoy market survey

**Resources**

- Human resources: economists, statisticians

Link back to earlier processes

# Types of objects and services in the Dordoy market

- 1 Containers
- 2 Shops
- 3 Pavilions
- 4 Kiosks
- 5 Restoration of clothes
- 6 Pharmacies
- 7 Cafes, canteens
- 8 Fast-food outlets-(fixed)
- 9 Fast-food outlets (delivery, carts)
- 10 Hotels
- 11 Banks
- 12 Micro-credit offices
- 13 Pawnshops
- 14 Exchange offices
- 15 ATMs
- 16 Legal services
- 17 Technical maintenance of motor vehicles
- 18 Tire filling
- 19 Footwear repair shops
- 20 Dry-cleaning
- 21 Laundry
- 22 Notaries
- 23 Photo salons
- 24 Photocopy shops
- 25 Touristic firms, agencies
- 26 Packing shops
- 27 Slot machines
- 28 Billiard rooms
- 29 Hair-dressing saloons
- 30 Saunas, shower
- 31 Medical centers
- 32 Dentists
- 33 Gynecologists
- 34 Parking lots
  - for buses
  - for public mini-buses
  - for inter-city, international buses
  - for city, inter-city, international taxi
  - for passenger cars
- 35 Cloakrooms
- 36 Toilets
- 37 Carriers
- 38 Services of psychics
- 39 Car wash
- 40 Storehouses (hangars)
- 41 Air tickets sale offices
- 42 Peddlers



# A pilot statistical product “Dordoy Market Survey”

Specify needs	Design	Build	Collect – exhaustive survey	Collect – sample survey	Process	Analyse	Disseminate	Evaluate
1.1 Identify needs	2.1 Design outputs	3.1 Build collection instrument	4.1 Create frame & select sample	4.1 Create frame & select sample	5.3 Review and validate	6.2 Validate outputs	7.2 Produce dissemination products	8.1 Gather evaluation inputs
1.2 Consult and confirm needs	2.2 Design variable descriptions	3.2 Build or enhance process components	4.2 Se4t up collection	4.2 Se4t up collection	5.4 Edit and impute	6.3 Interpret and explain outputs	7.3 Manage release of dissemination products	8.2 Conduct evaluation
1.3 Establish output objectives	2.3 Design collection	3.3 Build or enhance dissemination components	4.3 Run collection	4.3 Run collection	5.7 Calculate aggregates			8.3 Agree an action plan
1.4 Identify concepts	2.4 Design frame and sample	3.4 Configure workflow	4.4 Finalize collection	4.4 Finalize collection	5.8 Finalize data files			
1.5 Check data availability	2.5 Design processing and analyses	<p>Of 44 sub-processes completed - 35 sub-processes are for one-time survey</p>						
1.6 Prepare business cases	2.6 Design production system and workflow							



# Need and advantages of using GSBPM

*Description of pilot statistical product “Dordoy” has led to the following conclusions:*

- **Standardization of processes;**
- **Avoiding duplication;**
- **Facilitation of staff rotation;**
- **Documentation of processes from A to Z;**
- **Audit of work quality (both internal and external);**
- **Identification of bottlenecks and gaps;**
- **Links with the common database to post all documents/instructions on INTRANET.**



## The 2015-2016 Action Plan for implementation of QA project

1. The Balanced financial results (Finance statistics)
2. Migration statistics (Demography statistics)
3. Volume of industrial output (Industry statistics)
4. Contract works in construction (Construction statistics)
5. Retail and wholesale trade turnover (Trade statistics)
6. Tourism statistics (Service statistics)
7. CPI: expansion of geographical coverage (Price statistics)

Национальный статистический комитет  
Кыргызской Республики

**МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ  
ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ  
ПО СТАТИСТИКЕ**

*Выпуск второй*

Бишкек 2012

Second edition: includes  
73 methodological  
guidance





# Requirements to the preparation of methodological guidelines in statistics

- 1. Subject of statistics:** social and economic processes and events under study in terms of quality and quantity.
  - 2. Objectives and tasks:** main directions for a complete and comprehensive picture of the status and development of an event as a whole in a certain links and relationship of its different aspects, studying the relationship of attributes, development of an event.
  - 3. Classification categories:** national and international classifications and codes for technical, economic and social information, attributes used for classification of statistical units.
  - 4. Normative and legal structure:** the list of normative, legal and methodological bases in a given field of statistics, references to corresponding sections and certain paragraphs in the law, international methodological guidelines, provisions, recommendations and concepts.
  - 5. General principles for compilation of statistical indicators:** metadata that describe subject matter indicators for understanding relationship between different national surveys and relationship with international guiding principles.
  - 6. Data coverage, statistical units:** geographical coverage, type of statistical observation and its specifics, set of events and units on which data shall be collected, possible exceptions in the population, classification attributes that characterize the object and observation unit.
-



*(continued)*

7. **Data collection:** basic period, data sources, identification of weighted average and aggregate data.
  8. **Data imputation techniques:** formulas and examples for imputation, including description of procedures for imputation of missing values (expert estimates and imputations); specifics of valuation (current, comparative, basic, market, FoB and other prices); application and use of imputed data; control of objectivity of imputed data
  9. **Statistical (reporting) units:** description survey statistical units (enterprise, group of enterprises, part of an enterprise, local units, individual etc.
  10. **Types of statistical observations and their specifics:** exhaustive survey, sample survey, census etc.
  11. **Sampling stratification and distribution**
  12. **Sampling procedure**
  13. **Data editing and control**
  14. **Data collection:** data collection mode (post, electronic, telephone, via interviewers); tools; arithmetical and logical control of input and aggregate statistical data.
  15. **Compilation breakdowns:** regional breakdowns, types of output tables etc.
  16. **Data dissemination: timeliness, accessibility**
-

# The structure of the systems of statistical indicators

(approved in 1998, maintained since 1990 in Excel format)

(265 tables)	Sector	Group	Sub-group	Matrix
<b>The Real Sector</b>	<b>1</b>			
National accounts		101		
			00	
National accounts in current prices				1010001
<b>The General Government Sector</b>	<b>2</b>			
Revenues of the public sector		201		
			00	2010001
<b>Financial sector</b>	<b>3</b>			
Analytical accounts of the banking sector		301	00	
				3010001
<b>External sector</b>	<b>4</b>			
Balance of payment		401		
			00	4010001
<b>Social sector</b>	<b>5</b>			
Population		501		
Number of resident population by sex and age group			00	5010001

Example

**5.01.00.02 Жынысы, негизги курактык топтору боюнча шаар жана айыл жерлериндеги туруктуу калктын саны**

Resident population by sex, basic age group, urban and rural area

**Resident population by sex, main age groups, urban and rural areas**

Кј рсј ткі чті н аталышы	Наименование показателей	Кј рсј ткі чті н коду Код показателя Code of item	Мезгилді і лі к Периодичность Periodicity			Ј з убагында бері і Своевременность Timeliness	Items
			ай (А) мес. (М) Month	кварт. (КВ) Quarter	жыл (Ж) год (Г) Year		
Бардык калк	Все население	100000			Г	3М	Total population at the age
анын ичинде курагы, жашы:	в том числе в возрасте, лет:						of which:
эмгекке жарамдуу жашка чейинкилер	моложе трудоспособного возраста	100001			Г	3М	under working
эмгекке жарамдуу жаштагылар	в трудоспособном возрасте	100002			Г	3М	of working
эмгекке жарамдуу жаштан улуулар	старше трудоспособного возраста	100003			Г	3М	over working



# Natstatcom produces *(annually)*

- Data collection via **276** state statistical forms (nearly **500.000** indicators)
  - **2 mln.** statistical forms entered into databases
  - **3,7 bln.** input statistical indicators processed
-



# Statistics Norway: Assessment of NSC's metadata

- metadata are generally not structured in a methodological way: within subject matter units there is no logical division by different metadata concepts and coordination of metadata among subject matter units
- methodological guidelines in general cover output indicators (variables) and do not contain input variables



# Recommendations of experts from Statistics Norway

- define a “statistical unit” in line with Eurostat’s definition
- describe and collect input variables and statistical units by subject matter areas
- collect and describe classifications
- collect and describe codes of variables in databases.



## Metadata system comprising of 4 parts :

- metadata for respondents
- metadata for users
- metadata for statisticians
- metadata for IT.





# CLASSIFICATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

## **Domain 1: Demographic and social statistics**

- 1.1 Population and migration
- 1.2 Labour
- 1.3 Education
- 1.4 Health
- 1.5 Income and consumption
- 1.6 Social protection
- 1.7 Human settlements and housing
- 1.8 Justice and crime
- 1.9 Culture
- 1.10 Political and other community activities
- 1.11 Time use

## **Domain 2: Economic statistics**

- 2.1 Macroeconomic statistics
- 2.2 Economic accounts
- 2.3 Business statistics
- 2.4 Sectoral statistics
  - 2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
  - 2.4.2 Energy
  - 2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction
  - 2.4.4 Transport
  - 2.4.5 Tourism
  - 2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics
- 2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics

- 2.6 International trade and balance of payments
- 2.7 Prices
- 2.8 Labour cost
- 2.9 Science, technology and innovation

## **Domain 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics**

- 3.1 Environment
- 3.2 Regional and small area statistics
- 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators
  - 3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues
  - 3.3.2 Gender and special population groups
  - 3.3.3 Information society
  - 3.3.4 Globalisation
  - 3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
  - 3.3.6 Sustainable development
  - 3.3.7 Entrepreneurship
- 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

## **Domain 4: Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis**

- 4.1 Metadata
- 4.2 Classifications
- 4.3 Data sources
  - 4.3.1 Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings
  - 4.3.2 Business and agricultural censuses and registers

- 4.3.3 Household surveys
- 4.3.4 Business and agricultural surveys
- 4.3.5 Other administrative sources
- 4.4 Data editing and data linkage
- 4.5 Dissemination, data warehousing
- 4.6 Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
- 4.7 Data analysis

## **Domain 5: Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics**

- 5.1 Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organization of official statistics
- 5.2 Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems
- 5.3 Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and
  - offices
- 5.4 Management and development of human resources
- 5.5 Management and development of technological resources (including standards for
  - electronic data exchange and data sharing)
- 5.6 Coordination of international statistical work
- 5.7 Technical cooperation and capacity building



**Thanks for attention!**