

Statistical quality assurance principles and practices

Training workshop

Bojan Nastav

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Core quality principles

- Relevance, impartiality, and accessibility.
- Transparency, accountability, and independence by maintaining professional standards and ethics.
- Confidentiality and reliability through scientific data collection.

The Principles call for robust and public legal frameworks, national coordination of statistical activities for consistency and efficiency, and adherence to global standards and international cooperation.

Ensuring the highest standards of quality entails meticulous attention to quality in all phases of data collection, validation, compilation, analysis and dissemination.

These principles emphasize professionalism, impartiality, transparency, and autonomy of statistical agencies to maintain credibility and trust.



Quality statistics

“Quality is the degree to which a set of inherent characteristics of an object fulfils requirements. In the context of statistical organizations, and in this [UN-NQAF] Manual, the object is the statistical output or product, the process, the institutional environment, or the whole statistical system.”

Source: United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework



**INSTITUTIONAL
QUALITY**

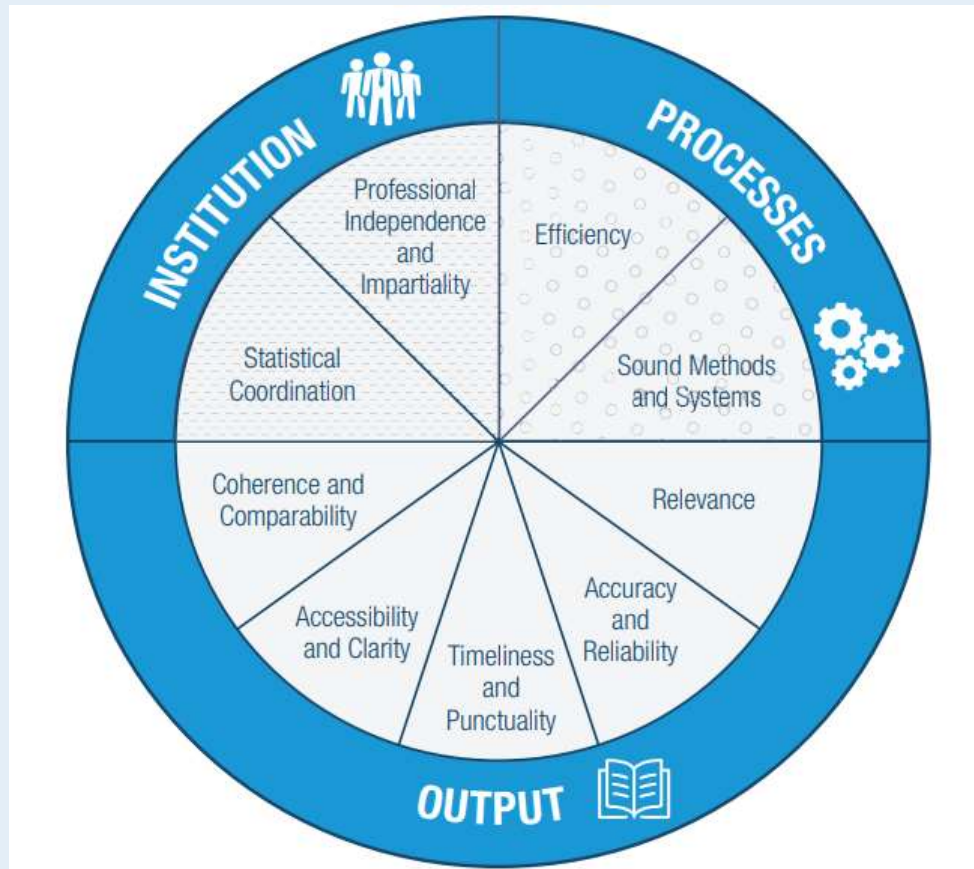


**OUTPUT
QUALITY**



**PROCESS
QUALITY**

Quality dimensions



- Quality in statistics is defined by several dimensions including relevance, accuracy, timeliness, coherence, comparability, and accessibility.
- These dimensions collectively underpin the trustworthiness and use of official statistics in supporting evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation.

Quality assurance

**Representativeness
and accuracy**

Use scientifically sound sampling methods and eliminating sources of bias

**Errors and
inconsistencies**

Rigorous data collection and validation procedures are needed to prevent errors and inconsistencies and sound methods to identify and rectify anomalies.

**Transparency and
communication**

Clear documentation of methods applied, related assumptions, and limitations will enable users to understand, critique, and interpret data correctly.

Credibility

High quality data and information enhances credibility of statistical agencies and ensures that statistical products remain indispensable tools for decision-making

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