



NATIONAL STATISTICS CONFERENCE 2012 (MyStats 2012)

BEST PRACTICES FOR COMPILATION OF NATIONAL STATISTICS: WHERE ARE WE?

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BACKGROUND OF DOSM

Vision

“To Become **A Leading Statistical Organisation Internationally by 2020**”

Mission

Producer of National Statistics of integrity & reliability for national planning and development through:

- ü Adoption of **best practices and methodologies**
- ü **Continuous research** and statistical analysis
- ü Use of the **best technology**; and
- ü Competent and innovative **human capital**

Function

Under the "**Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989)**", the main functions are:

- ü **To collect and interpret** statistics for the purpose of formulation or implementation of government policies in whatever fields as needed by the government or for fulfilling the requirements of trade, commerce, industry, agriculture or others
- ü **To disseminate** statistics which have been collected or interpretation based on statistics collected, not only to government agencies but also to authorities or persons where the information is useful to them

EVOLUTION OF DOSM

1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
1949 - Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Ordinance 1949	1956-1960 - First Malaya Plan 1955 - National Accounts Statistics 1957 - Malaysia Independence Day - First Household Budget Survey 1959 - First Retail Price Index	1960 - Population Census of Sabah and Sarawak 1962 - Survey of Manufacturing Industries (reference year 1960) - National Survey (Labour Force) Peninsular Malaysia 1964 - First Survey of Construction - First Mining Census 1967 - Census of Distributive Trades 1966-1970 - First Malaysia Plan	1970 - First Population and Housing Census for Malaysia 1973 - First Census of Stone Quarrying 1971-1975 - Second Malaysia Plan 1976-1980 - Third Malaysia Plan	1981-1986 - Fourth Malaysia Plan 1986-1990 - Fifth Malaysia Plan	1991-1995 - Sixth Malaysia Plan 1998 - First Compendium of Environment Statistics 1999 - First quarterly Labour Force Statistics - First Quarterly National Accounts 1996-2000 - Seventh Malaysia Plan	2000 - Population and Housing Census 2001 - Economic Census (reference year 2000) 2001-2005 - Eighth Malaysia Plan 2005 - ICR was introduced for data processing 2008 - NEWSS was developed 2006-2010 - Ninth Malaysia Plan	2010 - Population and Housing Census 2011 - Economic Census (reference year 2010) 2012 - Rebasing of GDP to base year 2005 - Economic Census of SMEs 2011

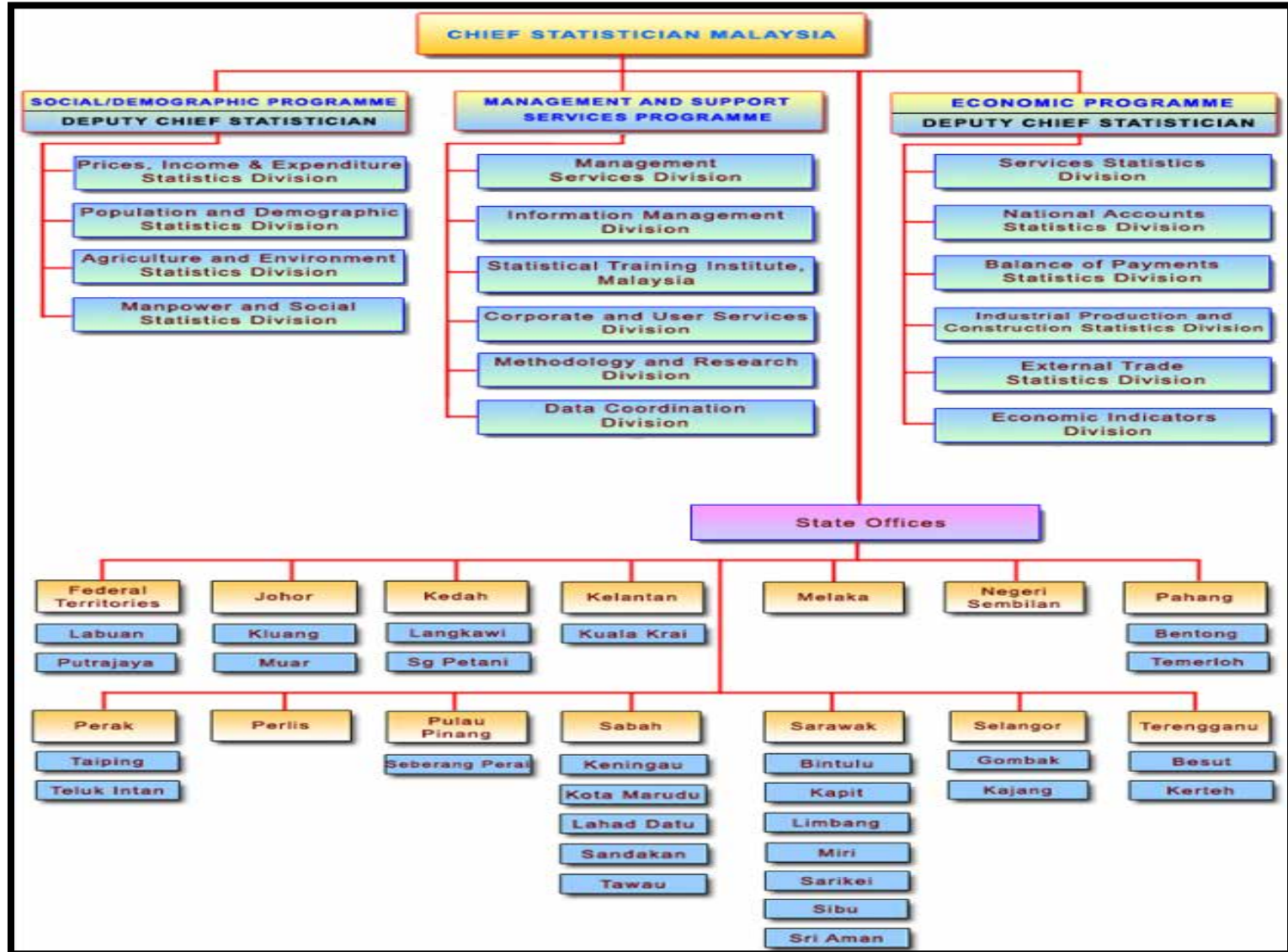


NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Centralised Statistical System

- § Malaysia implements centralised statistical system whereby integrating the entire process of data collection, interpretation and dissemination is done **under one roof**.
- § This system is applied by other developed countries through their national statistical agency such as Statistics Canada and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
- § It is convenient and efficient for users to secure statistical materials in various fields from a single source - **one stop centre**.

DOSM STRUCTURE





BEST PRACTICES: QUALITY

DOSM interpretation on Best Practices:

- § **Quality** is the “**must have**” characteristics in any statistical data produced by DOSM
- § **Quality** is generally accepted as “**fitness of purpose**”
- § **Quality** is multidimensional concept which **must built in** each phase of statistical process
- § **Quality** must be at the **forefront** of DOSM functions i.e. collect, interpret and disseminate

BEST PRACTICES: QUALITY

Relevance

- Statistics which is met the real needs of users
- Shed light on the issues of most important user

Timeliness

- Statistics are produce and disseminate at the shorten period
- Timeliness also influences its relevancy

Coherence

- The use of standard concepts, classifications, methodology and etc.

BEST PRACTICES: QUALITY

Interpretability

- Ease the user to interpret the statistics by provides supplementary information and metadata

Accessibility

- The existence of information can be ascertain
- The information were disseminate in suitable form and medium

Reliability

- The acceptance of statistics by public with confidence
- The most accurate methodology and right measurement has been applied to produce statistics

Accuracy

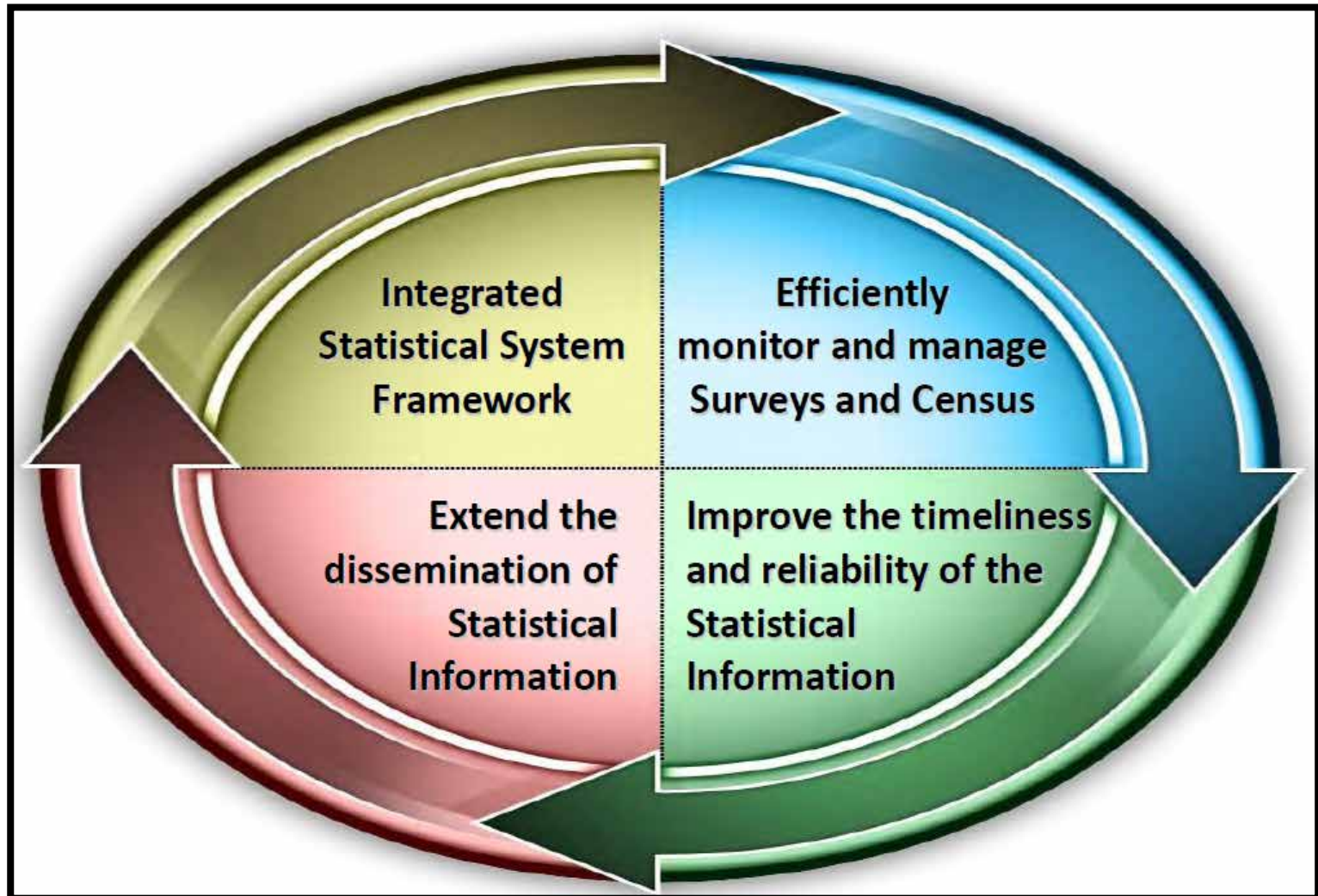
- The information correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure

BEST PRACTICES: QUALITY

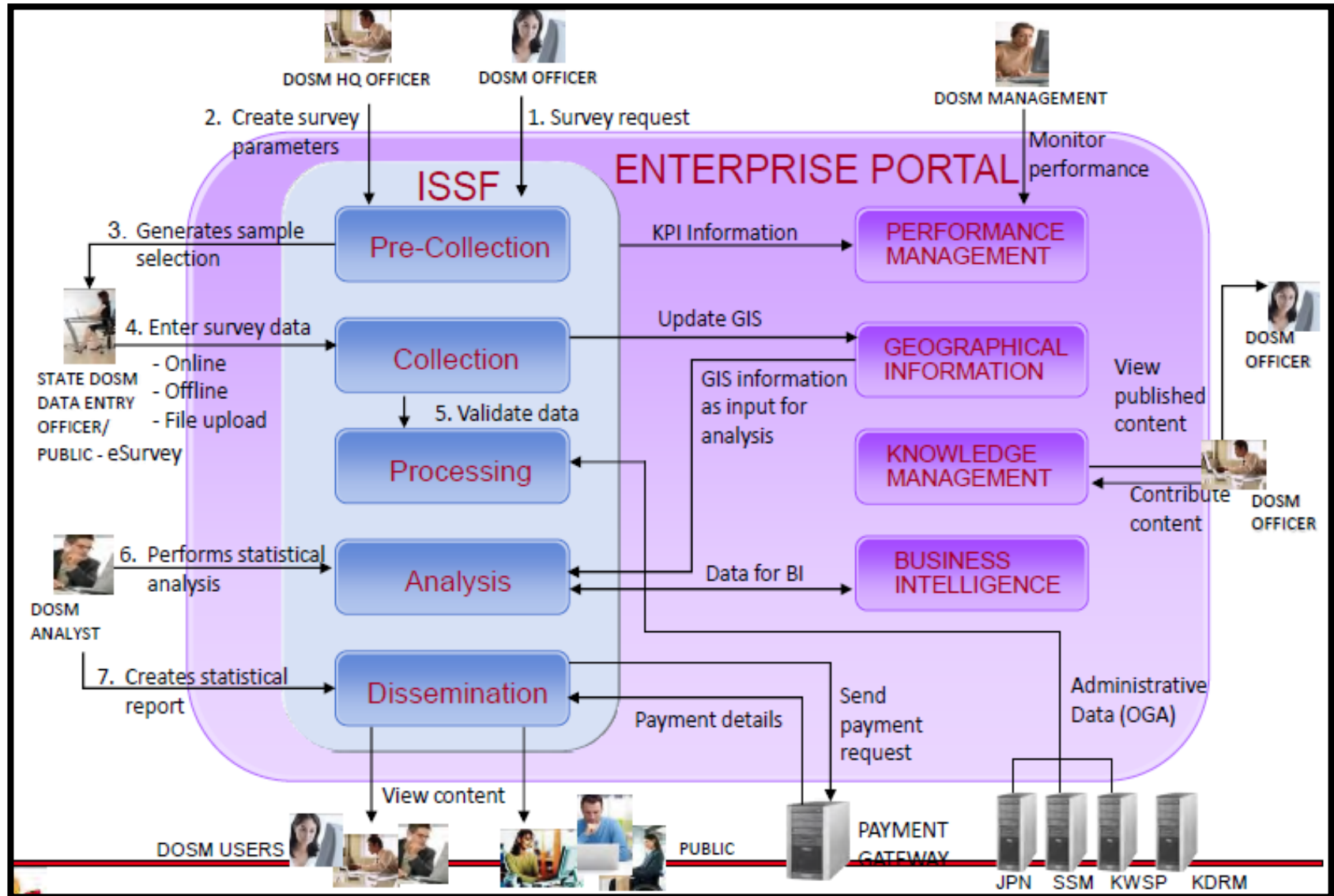
GENERIC STATISTICAL BUSINESS PROCESS MODEL

1 Specify Needs	2 Design	3 Build	4 Collect	5 Process	6 Analyse	7 Disseminate	8 Archive	9 Evaluate
1.1 Determine needs for information	2.1 Design outputs	3.1 Build data collection instrument	4.1 Select sample	5.1 Integrate data	6.1 Prepare draft outputs	7.1 Update output systems	8.1 Define archive rules	9.1 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 Manage archive repository	9.2 Conduct evaluation
1.3 Establish output objectives	2.3 Design data collection methodology	3.3 Configure workflows	4.3 Run collection	5.3 Review, Validate & edit	6.3 Scrutinize & explain	7.3 Manage release of dissemination products	8.3 Preserve data and associated metadata	9.3 Agree action plan
1.4 Identify concepts	2.4 Design frame & sample methodology	3.4 Test production system	4.4 Finalize collection	5.4 Impute	6.4 Apply disclosure control	7.4 Promote dissemination products	8.4 Dispose of data & associated metadata	
1.5 Check data availability	2.5 Design statistical processing methodology	3.5 Test statistical business process		5.5 Derive new variables & statistical units	6.5 Finalize outputs			
1.6 Prepare business case	2.6 Design production systems & workflow	3.6 Finalize production system		5.6 Calculate weights		7.5 Manage user support		
				5.7 Calculate aggregates				
				5.8 Finalize data files				

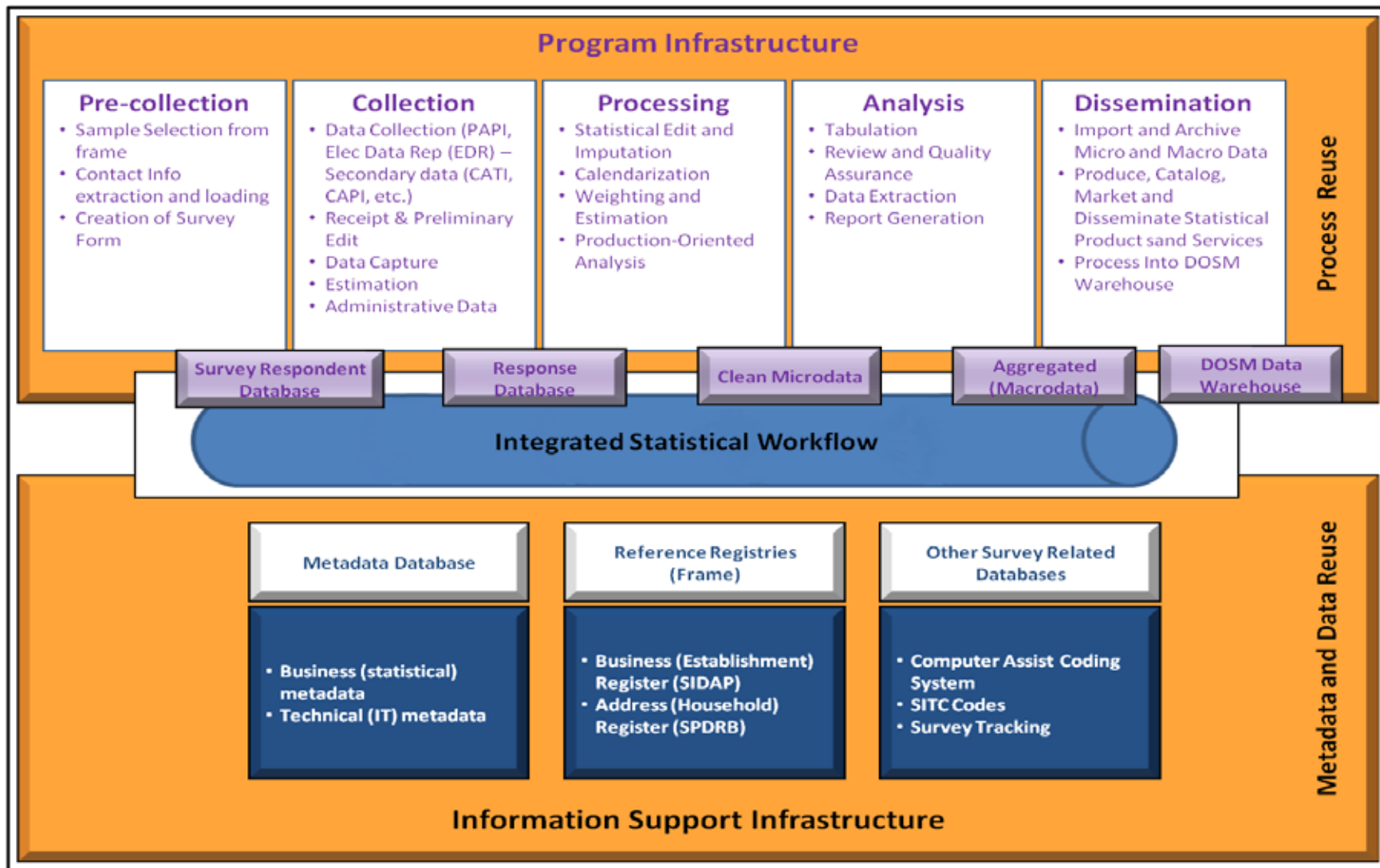
BEST PRACTICES: TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT - NEWSS



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ADVANTAGES OF NEWSS

The advantages of NEWSS can be categorised into the following areas:

- a. Stakeholders;
- b. Subject Matter Divisions;
- c. Frame;
- d. Central repository;
- e. Dissemination; and
- f. Hardware and software



CAPACITY BUILDING

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Service and Professionalism

- § Statistician Profession from "N" to "E" scheme – in 2008
- § Workforce (statistician ratio)
- § Sharing technical expertise, journal, technical paper, etc
- § Consultancy (domestics and international)
- § Fundamental Principles/Ethics

ILSM

- § Commenced its operation in 2012
- § Offers social, economic and generic courses
- § To become the best centre of excellence and regional training hub

International Cooperation

- § Attachment with international statistical bodies to keep abreast with the international manual & Recommendation e.g. IMF, UNSD
- § Contribute expertise internationally in crafting SNA, QNA Manual, IRIS 2008 and etc.

REACHING THE COMMUNITY

Statistical Literacy

Report and interpret statistics in a form of story and statistically correct

Statistical release comes along with an understandable explanation

Statistical Leadership

Continuous consultation is also given to any agencies that require advice on the methodology of data collection, questionnaire and sampling design

Actively participate in regional and international cooperation which main focuses on statistical coordination and capacity building



WAY FORWARD: BUILDING SMART PARTNERSHIP

Data Tapping

- § Move to data tapping on administrative data to cater the increasing demand statistics.
- § Signing MoUs with other agencies such as BNM, MPC, EPF, CCM and etc. in garnering data produced by them.
- § Placing statistician in other government agencies.
- § Future - DOSM could have full access to all records and statistics held by other government agencies (e.g. Statistics Canada).

CONCLUSION

- § DOSM is committed to produce relevant statistics for the development of nation and strive **“To Be A Leading Statistical Organisation Internationally by 2020”**.
- § Skilled statisticians and advanced tools can never complement the non-response data from businesses and households.
- § Leverage on administrative data and data mining (role of coordination)
- § Technology advancement - NEWSS
- § Everyone plays an important role in creating awareness on statistics.
- § Continuous engagement
- § Responsibility of producing good statistics should encompass all relevant parties such as society, government agencies and private sectors by extending continuous support to DOSM.

“Your matter is our matter”