

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON QUALITY IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS 2024 ESTORIL - PORTUGAL



Quality Reviews in Eurostat

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Background and rationale

- A layer of quality assurance complementing ESCOP, ESS QAF and the Peer Reviews
- Latest round in place since 2019 but existed previously in different forms
- Twofold purpose
 - reassure management that processes are ESCOP-compliant
 - seek to improve processes and resulting products and services

Benefits

- enhance output and process quality
- identify recurring and horizontal areas for improvement
- promote the sharing of good practices
- support continuous improvement and drive change
- promote **efficiency gains** at process and corporate levels
- support the European Statistical Programme (ESP) and Annual Work Programme (AWP) key objectives



- Scope: all statistical production processes (SPP) in Eurostat
- Mixed approach: SPPs are separated to 'critical' and 'less critical'
 - Centralised quality reviews: conducted under the responsibility of the Quality Reviews Team
 - Decentralised quality reviews: under the responsibility of the production units
- Instruments and outputs
 - Quality Reviews Checklist: a predefined analytical questionnaire, aiding and standardising the quality review process
 - Quality Review Report: a document containing the principal strengths, improvement areas and a corresponding action plan, mutually agreed by the all the stakeholders mentioned in the report

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Methodological and operational framework

Launch of the review

- Explanatory meeting
- Participants are Quality Reviews (QR) Team and the Process Owner

Initial analysis

- Filling out the QR Checklist
- Some parts are prefilled for centralised QR
- Detailed content validation for centralised QR

In-depth analysis

- Collection of evidence and other documentation
- Tailor-made questions prepared for centralised QR
- Not applicable for decentralised QR

Finalisation & validation

- QR Report drafted by the QR team for centralised reviews
- QR Report drafted by the process owner for decentralised reviews
- Validation by consent of all mentioned stakeholders

Monitoring of the actions

- Encoding QR actions in the corporate monitoring tool
- Annual exercise reported to the senior management



Preliminary results

- Reference period: 2019-2024
- 77 quality reviews to be caried out (38 centralised / 39 decentralised)
- 13 quality reviews: completed on average per year
- 413 days: average time to complete a quality review was (420 centralised / 406 decentralised)
- 100 days: shortest period to complete a quality review
- 2+ years: longest period to complete a quality review

Conclusions and lessons

- Mixed-approach methodology was developed to balance between costs and benefits but it is not clear if it served fully this purpose.
- Methodology **focused on improvements and leading to joint actions** between various stakeholders has better chances to succeed.
- Development of methodological guidance, tools and procedures has a significant impact on the learning curve both of the Quality Reviews Team and of the production units.
- Flexible approach is often necessary but perceived uniqueness by process owners is sometimes exaggerated, hence recurring issues should be systematically collected and reflected in manuals and guidelines.
- Fair communication and acceptance of improvement proposals on the one hand and considering constraints of the units to implement these improvements on the other hand are crucial for the success of each quality review.



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