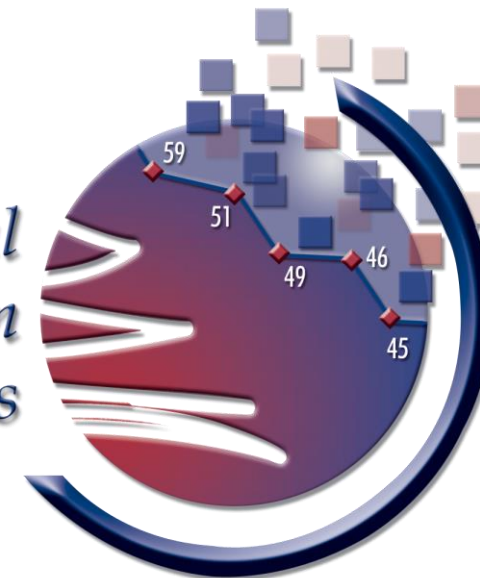




Republic of Lebanon

*Central
Administration
of Statistics*



Lebanese Experience In The Quality of Statistics

General Director

Maria Nalbandian

Lebanese Experience In The Quality of Statistics


Presentation Outline

- 1. Legal Framework of The Central Administration of Statistics in Lebanon (CAS).**
- 2. Current Situation of The Quality of Statistics Produced by CAS & Stakeholders.**
 - A. Social Statistics :GSBPM**
 - B. Economic Statistics**
 - C. Administrative Data**
- 3. Principles of Data Communication & Dissemination.**
- 4. Future Expectations.**

1. Legal Framework of The Central Administration of Statistics in Lebanon (CAS)

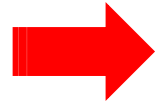
CAS mission according to the law number 1793 of CAS stating

Date 22/2/1979

- 
- ✓ Collect, process, produce and disseminate social and economic statistics at the national level.
 - ✓ Technical supervision of statistics produced by ministries and other public administrations.
 - ✓ Improving methods and harmonizing statistics among all statistical producers.
 - ✓ Respecting the confidentiality of information provided by individuals, households and institutions.
 - ✓ Equal access to all users statistical releases at the same time.

1. Legal Framework of The Central Administration of Statistics in Lebanon (CAS)

Weaknesses



- ✓ Lack of National statistical system.
- ✓ Lack of Legislative decrees for the Law.
- ✓ CAS by law is not the responsible of conducting census of population.

**Within the Structure of CAS, there are no
Quality, Communication and Human
Resources Units**

2. Current Situation of The Quality of Statistics Produced by CAS & Stakeholders

- 1. Current Situation of The Quality of Statistics Produced by CAS & Stakeholders**
 - A. Social Statistics :GSBPM**
 - B. Economic Statistics**
 - i. Consumer Price Index (CPI)**
 - ii. National Accounts**
 - C. Administrative Data**

A. Social Statistics :GSBPM

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

- Surveys are not on a regular basis
- Old sampling frame
- Lack of human resources

B. Economic Statistics

i. Consumer Price Index (CPI)



- ✓ Coordination with IMF during all the phases.
- ✓ Data collection (Tablets).
- ✓ Technical and office control to compare prices with previous prices and between governorates.
- ✓ Publishing all the concepts and definitions, and the methodology of work.
- ✓ Dissemination on a regular monthly basis.

- **Old weights**
- **Lack of human resources**
- **Due to the economic crisis, Inability to collect prices from all regions as usual**

B. Economic Statistics

ii. National Accounts



- **Lack of data sources and especially lately**
- **Different exchange rates for USD into Lebanese pound**
- **Old benchmark year 2011**
- **Using only CPI as deflator**

- ✓ Coordination with IMF with written approval from the IMF on the methodology.
- ✓ Following the SNA 2008 and consistent since 2004.
- ✓ Technical control to compare values and quantities.
- ✓ Office control to decide about outliers.
- ✓ Publishing all the concepts and definitions, and the methodology of work.
- ✓ publishing all the exceptional and urgent methods especially for the late years.
- ✓ Dissemination on a yearly and quarterly basis.

C. Administrative Data

Administrative Statistics & Time Series Analysis



- ✓ Incoming data from varied stakeholders (ministries, public administrations, trade-unions, etc.).
- ✓ Regular and continuous follow-up with most stakeholders if they publish data on a monthly basis. Some stakeholders suffer a 2 or 3 months data collection delay due to their data collection process and coverage.
- ✓ Increasing administrative data sources and variables through a research on stakeholders websites.
- ✓ Joint effort between CAS and stakeholders with poor statistical experience through sending empty pre-made tables by CAS.
- ✓ Publishing data based on the pyramid of information principles in the statistical yearbook (database while respecting data confidentiality, summarized data through analysis, and finally aggregated data through indicators).
- ✓ Office control of statistical data through constituting time series.

C. Administrative Data

Administrative Statistics & Time Series Analysis In The Future



- ✓ Analysis of time series in the future to check data trends and data weaknesses diagnosis.
- ✓ Using attractive page design in the data analysis and presentation in order to draw the attention of old and especially **new** data users and producers while respecting the KISS (Keep It Short and Simple) Principle.
- ✓ Publishing in the future sectoral brochures based on time series analysis including the most important sectoral indicators while using a common language and page design understood by common people and experts.
- ✓ Trying always to improve the data quality and quantity through exploiting international definitions and best practices of other similar countries to Lebanon in the field of administrative sectoral data.

3. Principles of Data Communication & Dissemination

Transparency

Accessibility

Comprehensibility

Independence

Confidentiality

**Future Simple & Attractive
Moving From Data to Information
Presentation (Lebanese
characteristics)**

- ✓ Clearly marked corrections and changes.
- ✓ Statistics and analyses are public, free and accessible to everyone.
- ✓ Published definitions and methodology.
- ✓ All stakeholders have access to the statistics and analyses at the same time.
- ✓ Protected data Privacy on individuals and establishments.

4. Future Expectations

- ✓ Implementing quality statistics tools.
- ✓ Reporting on quality measurement.
- ✓ Benefiting of the best practices in the field.

Thank you