
**Self-assessment questionnaire on the implementation of the OECD
Council Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice**

Peru

Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática – INEI

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Section 1: Put in place a clear legal and institutional framework for official statistics which should in particular provide:

- i) details as to the organisation of the NSS, the legal status and role of the NSO, as well as the legal status, functions, relationship, rights and responsibilities of other institutions within the NSS.**
- ii) a clear mandate for institutions of the NSS to collect data for statistical purposes.**

Questions related to section 1:

1.1. Is there a comprehensive and coherent statistical legislation periodically revised and amended? The statistical legislation defines the nature of official statistics; the legal framework for the compilation, production and dissemination of official statistics; the legal status, role in the system, functions, relationship, rights and responsibilities of institutions within the NSS; the mandate for data collection; the coverage of statistical activities; and the role, functions and composition of the Statistical Council. The statistical legislation also regulates the organisation of the NSS; the independence of the NSO and its head; the relationship between the producers of statistics and respondents; the access to administrative records and their use for statistical purposes; the dissemination policy; the legal infrastructure for ensuring the confidentiality and the penalties in case of breach of confidentiality; budget issues; the availability of sufficient resources for financing statistical programmes, the international statistical co-operation, and the co-ordination of statistical activities within the country's statistical system.

The statistical legal framework is composed by Decree Law N° 21372 of December 1975 that creates the National Statistical System (NSS) in Peru; Decree Law N° 604 of 1990. "Law on the Organization and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics"; Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM, which approves "Regulations of the Organisation and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics-INEI"; Law N° 13248 "Organic Law of Census in Peru" and others. Laws are not amended regularly.

Legislative Decree 604 states NSS objectives, in its fields of competence (census, surveys, indicators, national accounts, etc.). It mentions which are the bodies of System and define National Institute of Statistics and Informatics as regulatory entity, establish its functions and present its organic structure. In addition, it specifies that International Cooperation financial resources related to statistical activity in the public sector are for NSS exclusive use. Also, set up which are INEI's economic resources.

Furthermore, define National Advisory Council of Statistics as private sector participation body, by those who are integrated; as well as, Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee of Statistics. Also define the other bodies of National Statistical System, like Sectoral Offices of Statistics and support bodies, such as regional governments and municipalities statistics offices.

Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM "Regulations of the Organization and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics" (ROF) reaffirm the objectives and general and specific functions of each body: Senior Management, advisory bodies, control body, advisory bodies, supporting bodies, line bodies, decentralized bodies and other NSS bodies. Also, it specifies the operational instruments, information sources, indicating the commitment of natural and legal persons to provide information, on penalties for failure in providing of statistical information, statistical confidentiality, confidentiality of information and the use of official statistical information and interinstitutional relations with NSS bodies.

Finally, with regard to the confidentiality, Article 97° of Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM states: “the information provided by sources, has a private nature and may not be disclosed on an individual basis, even if there is administrative or judicial order. It may only be disclosed or published in non-nominative form. The information provided, may not be used for tax or law enforcement purposes”.

Annex

Decree Law N° 21372 (1975)

Legislative Decree N° 604 (1990)

Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM

Law N° 13248 “Census Law”

1.2. Are laws and regulations governing the collection, compilation and production of official statistics consistent with the *UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*?

Yes, they are in accordance with these principles. Data are collected and produced in accordance with scientific norms on sources, methods, standards and procedures of statistics and the confidentiality of information is maintained. For example, Article 97 of Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM consider principle 6 of “*UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*”.

Annex

Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM

1.3. Have the statistical authorities a clear mandate for data collection and the authority to compel respondents to comply with data requests (e.g. the Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census, surveys, administrative sources¹, etc.)? In the case of Population and Housing Census, is the obligation for citizens to participate and to respond to the questionnaires legally binding and established by law?

Yes, the mandate is clear through Organic Law and Regulations of the Organization and Functions of INEI. Additionally, each statistical research (census and survey) is authorized by Administrative Resolution that set deadlines of data gathering. In the case of population census, it is declared immutability of people in the urban area.

For example, Article 87 of Supreme Decree N° 043-2001-PCM, mention and state. “Natural and legal persons who refuse to provide data, falsifying the truth maliciously, or without justification delay established terms, will receive penalties established in Article 89, without prejudice to civil or criminal liability that might arise. Also, Article 88 say: “Penalties will be applied by NSS governing body for improvement and production purposes.

(See Supreme Decree N° 043-2001-PCM)

1.4. Are the statistical Authorities are required by law to conduct a Census of Population and Housing and a Census at least every ten years?

Law N ° 13248 “Census Law” provides that as of 1960, in the territory of Republic of Peru and in their jurisdictional waters, will hold every ten years population and housing census and every five years censuses of economic, agricultural, industrial, commercial and service, etc.

¹ Administrative sources refers to the organisational unit responsible for implementing an administrative regulation (or group of regulations), for which the corresponding register of units and the transactions are viewed as a source of statistical data.

(See Law N° 13248 "Census Law")

1.5. Are statistical laws and regulations publicly available?

Yes, they are published in "El Peruano" (The Peruvian Official Daily) and in the Website for Transparency of the Peruvian State and INEI.

Section 2. Ensure professional independence of National Statistical Authorities. To this end, OECD Members and non-Members adhering to this recommendation should ensure that the National Statistical Authorities:

- i) are professionally independent from other policy, regulatory or administrative departments and bodies, as well as from private sector operators, considering that professional independence of the producers of official statistics is essential for the production and the dissemination of objective statistics.**
- ii) have the exclusive authority, as part of their professional independence, to decide on statistical methods and dissemination.**
- iii) are protected, through the inclusion of explicit provisions in statistics legislation or regulation, from political and other interference in developing, compiling and disseminating official statistics.**

Questions related to section 2:

2.1. Is the professional independence of the Statistical Authorities from other policy, regulatory or administrative departments and bodies, as well as from private sector operators in compiling and disseminating official statistics, explicitly guaranteed by law and ensured in practice by all entities of the NSS?

According to Article 1° of Legislative Decree N° 604, the purpose of NSS is to ensure that its activities are developed in an integrated and coordinated manner and under common technical standards. NSS has technical and management autonomy, and therefore professionals enjoy this autonomy.

(See Legislative Decree N° 604)

2.2. Have the Head of the NSO, and where appropriate, the heads of other National Statistical Authorities, responsibility for ensuring that statistics are developed, produced and disseminated in an independent manner?

Yes, they are responsible for producing quality and timely statistics.

2.3. Have the Head of the NSO, and where appropriate, the Heads of other National Statistical Authorities, the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standard and procedures, and on content and timing of statistical releases? Is it explicitly provided by law?

Head of INEI, jointly with Deputy Chief of Statistics decide on statistical methodology and release calendar. They are scheduled in Articles 12 - 16 of Regulations of the Organisation and Functions of the INEI

(See Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM).

2.4. Have the Head of the NSO, and where appropriate, the Heads of other National Statistical Authorities, sufficiently high hierarchical standing to ensure senior level access to policy authorities and administrative public bodies? Are they of the highest professional calibre?

Head of INEI is the highest authority of NSS (Article 11 of Regulations of the Organisation and Functions of the INEI). He has the category of "Head of Central Agency" equivalent to Vice-Minister of State. It is high enough to ensure access to high-level political authorities. Head of INEI has a high professional level and is selected by public competition.

2.5. Is the appointment of the Heads of the NSO and, where appropriate, the Heads of other National Statistical Authorities, based on professional competence only? Are the reasons on the basis of which the incumbency can be terminated specified in the legal framework? These cannot include reasons compromising professional or scientific independence.

In the last decade, Head of INEI is elected by public competition for the period of four years. Its removal is planned for reasons that not affect his professional or scientific independence.

2.6. Does national legislation provide clear and detailed description of the procedure for appointment and dismissal of the Head of the NSO? Is a list of conditions under which the Head of the NSO can be dismissed provided for by law?

Yes, Supreme Decree N° 058-2006 PCM, details appointment procedure of head of INEI and removal causes.

2.7. Is a clear reporting system for the Head of the NSO provided by law in order to ensure and reinforce its technical independence?

Yes, In INEI Sub-leadership of Statistics is responsible of providing Head of INEI technical report for its knowledge, before its dissemination to authorities and population in general.

(See Article 14° Supreme Decree N° 043-2001 PCM)

2.8. Are the statistical work programmes published and periodic reports describe progress made?

Yes, work plans are developed and reports on appropriate scopes, achievements and progress are issued.

2.9. Are statistical releases clearly distinguished and issued separately from political/policy statements?

Yes, at the beginning of the year is published an annual release calendar that does not take into account political declarations.

2.10. Do the NSO and where appropriate, other National Statistical Authorities, comment publicly on statistical issues, including criticisms and misuses of statistics as far as considered suitable?

Head of INEI or authorized persons make public comments on statistical themes confined to clarify aspects that have allowed obtaining statistical data. These actions are carried out by press conferences, results presentation of census and survey and socioeconomic inquiries.

These presentations allow making a clarification on the use and interpretation of official statistics, or in the interpretation of concepts and statistical figures.

2.11. Are data collection, data production and release of information are ensured without formal approval from third parties?

Yes, INEI is a regulatory entity of NSS and the publication of statistical figures does not need third party approval.

2.12. Is there a Statistical Council including external experts to advise the Heads of the National Statistical Authorities on strategic statistical issues? What is the nature of the Statistical Council in terms of oversight or advice, membership, chair, frequency of meetings, and reporting arrangements to government? Is this nature provided by law?

Chapter III of Legislative Decree N° 604 consider the following sector advisory bodies as participation bodies and agreement of public and non-public: National Advisory Council of Statistics and Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee of Statistics.

The first one composed of representatives of non-public sector and in charge of advising Head of INEI and members of National Statistical System, in issues submitted to its consideration. It is chaired by the head of INEI and is composed of representatives of business, labour and professional organizations and universities. This body has not been able to sustained over time because its conformation has certain political connotation and during the election of its representatives (diversity of business associations, labour, professional bodies and private and public universities) arose difficulties.

Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee of Statistics, coordination body of National Statistical System in charge of advising in formulation, execution and evaluation of National Policy of Statistics and Statistical Plans, have validity at national and regional government level. It convenes quarterly and when needs so require.

Inaction of National Advisory Council of Statistics has been overtaken by formation of Advisory Commissions. Thus, for the case of poverty measure has been set up Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Methodologies for Calculation of Poverty conformed by representatives of World Bank, Institute of Research for Development-IRD France, Ministry of Economy and Finances, Central Reserve Bank, Group for the Analysis of Development-GRADE, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú-PUCP, Universidad del Pacifico-UP, Integrated Committees to Fight Poverty, Ministry of Women and Social Development-MIMDES and Inter-Ministerial Committee on Social Affairs of Presidency of the Council of Ministers-CIAS-PCM.

Similar action is adopted when exists sensitive statistical themes and require consensus of public and private users, such as National Accounts, informality measure, satellite accounts measure, short-term indicators, etc.

Questions related to section 3:

3.1. Do the National Statistical Authorities have sufficient funding for statistical production and dissemination, to support staff training, to develop computing resources, and to implement innovation? Are resources adequate in magnitude and in quality to meet statistical needs?

INEI financial resources are allocated through the Annual Budget Law of the Republic, according to the Institutional Operational Plan - POI, which contains the programming of statistical activities, including staff training. When there are not enough resources, it is possible to request to the Ministry of Economy and

Finance (MEF, by its acronym in Spanish) additional budget or technical and financial cooperation to international bodies or international agencies supporting statistical activities.

3.2. Is the adequacy of resources regularly monitored?

Senior Management of INEI, Institutional Supervisory Body and Ministry of Economy and Finance through the Integrated Financial Management System (SIAF, by its acronym in Spanish) carry out a permanent monitoring to the use of resources allocated.

3.3. Are the scope, detail and costs of statistics commensurate with needs?

Yes, coverage, breakdown is in function on budgetary resources, applying a sample design to represent or explain the study variables in a given area.

3.4. Do the procedures exist to assess and justify demands for new statistics against their cost?

Yes, the request of new statistics is in function of the priorities assigned to public politics and the monitoring of public investment. In these cases, the Ministry of Economy and Finance or concerned Ministry transfer financial resources to INEI provided in the Annual Budget Law, such as the assignment of the execution of specialized surveys for the development of indicators for Budget by Results.

3.5. Do the procedures exist to assess the continuing need for all statistics, to see if any can be discontinued or curtailed to free up resources?

The experience gained by the INEI in the execution of censuses and surveys, has enabled continuous improvement of methodologies and procedures, updating sampling frames and use of ICT in gathering information, among others.

These facts have enabled improvements in the planning and implementation of the surveys and the use of technology (tablets), it has improved the quality of data and reducing the allotted time to the stage of input and processing of information, which has evidenced reducing budgets.

There were events in which survey and research have been discontinued.

3.6. Do the National Statistical Authorities have implemented a policy of continuous vocational training for their staff?

Yes, People Development Plan executed throughout the year is applied by Law. In addition it has a decentralized body: the National School of Statistics and Information, responsible for promoting, guiding, developing and coordinating training activities and research. It develops academic activities for technical training and specialized training. There are 15 subsidiaries distributed in major cities in the country.

Through this school, the staff working in the National Statistical System and the Regional Statistical System is permanently trained. Training plan is developed and approved annually, where is detailed the content and timing of courses.

Also, School of INEI in Lima has been designated by the Andean Community of Nations-CAN, as headquarters of the Andean Centre for Statistical Education and Training, until 2019. The Andean Centre for Statistical Education and Training will provide high-level training to member countries of the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) in areas related to social statistics, population, poverty,

economic statistics and specialized information systems, for ensuring the production of reliable, updated and comparable data.

Section 4. Protect the privacy of data providers (including individuals, households, enterprises, administrations, and all levels of government) and guarantee by law the confidentiality of the individual information provided and its use for statistical purposes only.

Questions related to section 4:

4.1. Is statistical confidentiality guaranteed by law?

Yes. Decree Law N° 21372 of 1975 Law of National Statistical System, states in Article 31° that *the information provided by sources, has a private nature and may not be disclosed on an individual basis, even if there is administrative or judicial order. It may only disclose or publish its statistical results in non-nominative form.*

Also, Article 9° of Legislative Decree No. 604, issued in April 1990, states that the function of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics is, including, safeguard the confidentiality of information produced by the systems bodies.

Similarly, Article 7° of Law N° 13248, Law of Census, also refers to the statistical secrecy.

At the same time, Chapter IV of Regulations of the Organisation and Functions of the INEI (Supreme Decree No. 043-2001-PCM) specifies in Article 97° that *the information provided by sources, has a private nature and may not be disclosed on an individual basis, even if there is administrative or judicial order. It may only be disclosed or published in non-nominative form. The information provided, may not be used for tax or law enforcement purposes. The exchange of information between the Bodies of System to fulfil its purposes, does not violate statistical secrecy or information confidentiality, nor the information used in the development of Directories.*

Additionally, Article 98° of this instrument states that *workers who are directly related to the management of statistical information and violate the statistical secrecy, will be subject to disciplinary sanctions considered in Legislative Decree No. 276, without prejudice to any civil or criminal liability.*

4.2. Are specific measures in place to ensure the full protection of individual data from any potential disclosure without consent, with the aim to ensure the confidence of data providers in participating in statistical surveys: written instructions and internal guidelines are provided to statistical authority staff on the full protection of statistical confidentiality in the production and dissemination processes; appropriate penalties are prescribed for wilful breach of confidentiality and for any disclosure of individual data of a private nature that could infringe upon private life? Are these penalties well-known to statistical staff and new employees sign legal confidentiality commitment upon appointment?

Yes. Article 97° of Regulations of the Organisation and Functions of the INEI states that the information provided by sources has a private nature. This article is printed on the ballot papers for the information of the informants. This definition is part of the instructions given including sanctions for non-compliance. The staff knows these provisions. No complaints against information confidentiality have been known.

4.3. Is the confidentiality policy made known to the public?

Yes. Every time a survey starts, the public is informed about confidentiality and statistical secrecy. The articles contained in the relevant legal provisions are reproduced.

Annex

Administrative Resolution N° 386-2002

Directive N° 016-2001-INEI/DTNP

4.4. Are physical, technological, administrative and organisational provisions in place to protect the security and integrity of statistical databases?

In relation to the security and integrity of statistical databases, INEI has procedures for managing data backup, the copies of the information storage media are located on premises away from the institution, the access to the premises is restricted only for authorized staff, we also have additional security measures.

Annex

Administrative Resolution N° 386-2002

Directive N° 016-2001-INEI/DTNP

4.5. Are provisions in place and are internal guidelines available to allow external user access to micro-data for statistical research purposes under strict protocols and only after anonymisation of the data?

Currently the Institution is part of the open dissemination policy, external users access the database through the Institutional Portal without any restriction, because databases are non-nominated.

4.6. Are privacy issues as regards the use of new data sources (e.g. social network data) identified and are procedures implemented to guarantee statistical confidentiality?

The institution does not have a policy aimed at the Big Data solution, enabling the gathering of information from the social network, however intends to develop standards for its use.

Sections 5. Ensure the right to access administrative sources to produce official statistics. To this end, OECD Members and non-Members adhering to this recommendation should ensure that:

- i) National Statistical Authorities have the right to access administrative data for the regular production of official statistics and to use them in the interest of ensuring quality of official statistics, raising the analytical value of official statistics, reducing burden on survey respondents and reducing the cost of statistical programmes.**
- ii) National Statistical Authorities co-operate with owners of administrative records as regards their statistical quality and have authority to influence their design to ensure they are fit for statistical purposes.**

Questions related to section 5:

5.1. Are the Statistical Authorities authorised by law to use administrative records for the regular production of official statistics?

Pursuant to Legislative Decree N° 604 and Chapter II of Regulations of the Organisation and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, are information sources the administrative records of public sector. Exclude sources whose information considered classified, or affects National Security from this obligation”.

However, these standards are not enough to operate administrative records. In this regard, a more comprehensive legislation that provides a fundamental basis for using sources of administrative data for statistical purposes, and entitling INEI the right to access to administrative data at unit level with identification data and to link them with other administrative records is required. Also, should be included standards on information protection. In this context, INEI is preparing a Project to update its legislation.

5.2. Are administrative sources used whenever possible and cost-effective to avoid duplicating requests for information and reduce reliance on direct surveys?

Currently, INEI is developing a project to provide a Statistical Administrative Records System by administrative records, with a view to develop continuous surveys that contribute to the monitoring of specific activities. The use of administrative sources has been carried out generally in an aggregate way that is why comparative analysis is very limited.

5.3. Are National Statistical Authorities involved in the design of administrative data in order to make administrative data more suitable for statistical purposes?

INEI, only participate partially in the design of vital statistics records (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and integrally in the design of recording crimes and offences, linked to Integrated System of Crime and Citizen Security.

5.4. Do the National Statistical Authorities co-operate with owners of administrative data in assuring data quality?

Yes, in the case of vital statistics system, INEI has signed several Agreements with Ministry of Health and National Register of Identification and Civil Status (RENIEC), that establishes the priority to conduct activities outlined in the Project "Improvement of coverage, quality and consistency of vital statistics in Peru", sponsored by World Bank.

However, it is necessary to intensify the development of activities to improve the quality of data from administrative records.

5.5. Are agreements made with owners of administrative records which set out their shared commitment to the use of these data for statistical purposes?

Yes, INEI has signed various agreement are established. To this date, MINSA, RENIEC, National Penitentiary Institute (INPE), Callao Superior Court of Justice, Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE), SUNAT, among others, with the aim of carrying out joint actions and strengthening the production of official statistics of the country.

The signing of agreements with other institutions, such as National Superintendence of Public Registries (SUNARP), Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, among other, is expected.

5.6. Are recommended practices available for the reporting and presentation of administrative data?

The specific recommended practices are not yet available for implementing reports and presenting administrative data. However, in some cases, in the production and dissemination process of statistics from administrative records, it is used recommendations and good practices learned (for example, note on methodological aspects the information coverage, explanatory notes of observed phenomenon, cut off dates and mainly the concepts and terms used).

5.7. Is linking administrative data with survey data encouraged by National Statistical Authorities with the aim of reducing the burden on respondents, reducing the costs in producing official statistics, and increasing the analytical value of official statistics?

INEI's purpose is to use administrative records for statistical purposes, for that, it is in a process of awareness to sectors that generate records. INEI has developed workshops to better use administrative records and it was carried out the diagnosis to evaluate quality.

In the specific topic of crime and citizen security, INEI works in the design for using administrative records that facilitate the obtaining of statistics.

Section 6. Ensure the impartiality, objectivity and transparency of official statistics, through the development, production and dissemination by the National Statistical Authorities of statistics respecting scientific independence put in place in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. Equitable treatment implies in particular equal access to data by all users.

Questions related to section 6:

6.1. Are official statistics collected, compiled and disseminated on an impartial and objective basis and determined by statistical considerations only?

Yes, official statistics are collected, compiled and disseminated in an impartial and objective manner. The information is collected through surveys, censuses, administrative records, and others; the results are disseminated through the website, printing publications, such as compendiums, newsletters and others.

6.2. Is equal access to official statistics for all users at the same time guaranteed by law? If a public or private body has access to official statistics prior to their public release, are this fact and subsequent arrangements publicised and controlled? In the event that a leak occurs, are pre-release arrangements revised so as to ensure impartiality?

The law guarantees equal access to official statistics for all users, which is regulated by Law No. 27806 and No. 27815. Official statistics produced in the National Statistical System are disseminated through INEI's and respective sectoral bodies of statistics' website.

Public or private bodies have no access to official statistics before its public release. In case of the Consumer Price Indexes pursuant Law No. 29438, this information is sent one day in advance to Official Newspaper in accordance with the Law N° 29438, setting corresponding embargo time for its publication. No information leaks have occurred.

Annex

Law N° 27806, Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information

Law N° 27815, Law of Public Service Code of Conduct

Law N° 29438, Law that extends the measuring inflation throughout the country

6.3. Are choices of sources and statistical methods as well as decisions about the dissemination of statistics informed by statistical considerations?

The sources and methodologies used for producing statistical information are posted in Methodologies section of the INEI's website <https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/metodologias/> and decisions about dissemination are made by statistical considerations.

6.4. Are errors discovered in published statistics are corrected at the earliest possible date and publicised?

In the very few cases in which errors have occurred, these have been corrected as soon as possible and disclosed through the corrigendum.

6.5. Is information on the methods and procedures used publicly available?

The methods and procedures used are published in Methodologies section on INEI's website, available for all population.

6.6. Are statistical release and statements made in press conferences objective and non-partisan?

Statistical publications and statements made in press conferences and interviews given by authorized officials of INEI, are objective and impartial. Main massive mainstream media and specialized media attend to Press conferences, both have broad freedom to make clarifications.

6.7. Are statistical release dates and times announced in advance? Is a twelve-month-ahead advance release calendar is provided? Are official statistics released according a standard daily time? Is any divergence from the dissemination time schedule publicised in advance, explained, and is a new date set?

At the beginning of the year, a Dissemination Calendar of Statistics is submitted announcing the day of publication of the main reports and statistical bulletin. This Calendar is available on the website: <https://www.inei.gob.pe/calendario/>. Usually the Dissemination is carried out at 10:00 hours.

There have been no changes to the date stated in the Dissemination Calendar. In this case, causes and/or reasons why change occurs are explained.

6.8. Are any major revisions or changes in methodologies announced in advance?

INEI always announces major changes in used methods through a press release to means of communication. Also, they are published on the institutional website.

6.9. Are internal guidelines made available by statistical authorities to respond to erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics? Are they well-known by staff?

The regulations for responding to misinterpretation and misuse of statistics are contained in Article 40° paragraph c and d of the Regulation of Organization and Functions of INEI. This information is available on institutional Intranet to INEI's staff.

6.10. Are statistical plans and programmes, methodologies, processes and procedures, quality assessments made publicly available by the statistical authorities?

Statistical plans and programs, methodologies, processes and procedures are available on the INEI's website to public.

In this regard, see:

<https://www.inei.gob.pe/sistema-estadistico-nacional/>

6.11. Do guidelines exist for the presentation of data, including the treatment of time series breaks, and seasonally adjusted data, with the aim to ensure that official statistical data and metadata are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons?

Currently, a regulatory framework for the treatment of temporary series breaks does not exist. The restructuring of time series is based on the importance of indicators and information needs. This activity is performed directly by personnel responsible for each statistical research.

Regarding National Accounts of Peru, the treatment of time series breaks is carried out taking the System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual 2008 as a reference. As far as the seasonal adjustment of economic data is concerned, the program ARIMA X -12 provided by the U.S. Census Bureau is used.

Section 7. Employ sound methodology and commit to professional standards used in the production of official statistics. To this end, OECD Members and non-Members adhering to this recommendation should:

- i) apply appropriate statistical procedures and methods, including a stated revisions policy;
- ii) strive to adhere to international norms and standards, such as methodological manuals developed by the United Nations Statistical Commission or by the OECD, and international classifications in the statistics collected by the OECD.

Questions related to section 7:

7.1. Are official statistics produced according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics with regards to methods and procedures used for the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data?

The statistics compiled by INEI are made from a strictly professional standpoint; it is based on the manuals, norms and standards that publish the United Nations, ILO, among others. Dissemination of results is scheduled and it is made objectively.

7.2. Is sound statistical methodology requiring adequate tools and procedures and expertise implemented and guaranteed by the national statistics law?

The Article No.1 of Legislative Decree No. 604 provides that statistical activities should be conducted in an integrated, coordinated and streamlined manner and under a common technical regulation. Accordingly, INEI's role is to regulate, supervise and evaluate the methods, procedures and statistical techniques. In that sense, it determines methods and strategies, technical and scientific tasks that require expertise to quantify the economic and social facts. All of this is associated with a strong analytical, technical and professional capacity, allowing ongoing review of production processes of official statistics.

7.3. Are international statistical standards, guidelines and good practices applied in the NSS as appropriate?

Yes. The statistics are produced on the basis of common standards concerning the scope, definitions, units and classifications in the different surveys, census and sources that allow comparability. It is implemented in the NSS through the establishment of specialized coordination committees and training performed by the National School of Statistics and Information. Peru is in line with the basic principles of official statistics that is how the Code of Good Statistical Practice of Peru (Supreme Decree No. 072-2012-PCM) has been developed.

In this regard, see <https://www.inei.gob.pe/codigos-de-buenas-practicas/>

7.4. Are national statistical classifications developed by statistical authorities consistent with international classifications? Does detailed concordance exist between national classifications and the corresponding international classifications?

Yes. International classifications are entirely adopted and one additional category is added to better classify national items/divisions or is adjusted only to those categories in which the national reality is not reflected. In this case, there are concordance and correlation tables that allow international comparability. Thus, in case of short-term indicators, the most recent classifications of Consumption (COICOP in case of IPC), ISIC Rev. 4 (for measuring short-term production) and the CPC Rev. 2 are being used.

7.5. Are procedures are in place to ensure that standard concepts, definitions and classifications are consistently applied throughout the National Statistical Authorities?

Yes, through coordination meetings and INEI in its capacity as governing body of National Statistical System regulate, monitor and evaluate methods, procedures and statistical techniques used by bodies of the System. In this regard, INEI, after the corresponding methodological evaluation, issue a legal standard that authorizes to collect information in any other sectoral statistics office ensuring coherence and appropriate statistical production.

Annex

Supreme Resolution N°097-210-PCM, which creates the Advisory Committee for Estimating Poverty.

7.6. Do subject matter advisory committees made up of external experts advise on relevant statistical matters?

Yes, advisory committees formed by experts that advice in specific topics such as population and housing census, agricultural censuses and measure of poverty are established. In this last topic, Advisory Committee for Estimating Poverty (Supreme Resolution N° 097-2010-PCM) has the following functions: advice on measure of poverty and others related indicators, evaluate and validate results; and propose, when appropriate, modifications to methodologies, provided that it ensures comparability over time of indicators.

7.7. Are graduates in the relevant academic disciplines recruited?

Yes, in all areas, graduate professionals are hired in the relevant disciplines. For example, activities related to economic indicators, National Accounts and economic surveys are carried out mostly by graduated in Economics, Accounting, Administration and Statistics degrees. Regarding non-permanent specialized surveys, both methodology staff and staff that collect information should be professionals in academic disciplines related to thematic that needs to be analyzed. For example, in Health Centers Survey in Control of Growth and Development in children under 1 year of age, staff involved belongs to Medicine and Nursing studies.

7.8. Is co-operation with the scientific community, academic institutions and international organisations organised to improve methodology and the effectiveness of the methods implemented, and to improve methodological and technical skills of staff?

Yes. For example, the Advisory Committee for Estimation of Poverty is formed currently by representatives from the following institutions: World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Research Institute for Development (IRD) of French Government, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Ministry of

Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Development and Social Integration (MIDIS), Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), National Center for Food and Nutrition (CENAN), Interministerial Commission for Social Affairs (CIAS), Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), Consortium for Economic and Social Research (CIES), Group of Analysis for Development (GRADE), Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP), Roundtable for fighting against poverty (MCLCP, by its acronym in Spanish), Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru (PUCP, by its acronym in Spanish) and University of the Pacific (UP, by its acronym in Spanish). Independent researchers with recognized national and international career are also included in the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee is chaired by the Head of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) and the Technical Department of Demography and Social Indicators as Technical Secretariat.

In order to promote the exchange of information and achieving synergies between Cooperating Sources, INEI and bodies of NSS comprise the Statistical Thematic Group (GTS, by its acronym in Spanish), which has permanent and active participation of the Public Sector, among them there is the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) working as coordinator and facilitator.

This group consists of representatives from: OECD/Paris 21, UNFPA, IMF, IFAD, IDB, FAO, WHO/PAHO, AECI, SECO, World Bank, Counterpart Fund Peru-Japan, CAF, FONDAM, OEI, IRD, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, KOICA, USAID, GIZ, European Union, Counterpart Fund Peru-Germany, ILO, UNODC, OAS, WFP, UNESCO and JICA.

Committees have also been formed in relation to the National Accounts, Environment, and others.

7.9. Are strategies for recruitment, as well as processes for technical and managerial development and training of existing staff, are established, implemented and revised as required?

Yes, recruitment strategies of experts, specialists and temporary staff are established and relevant administrative procedures are fulfilled. Usually, previous experience is requested. Besides technical aspects, scheduled training workshops are carried out where legal scopes, statistical confidentiality and confidentiality of statistical information, as well as administrative issues (accountability, mobility, etc.) are disseminated.

7.10. In the case of statistical surveys, are questionnaires and systems for production systematically tested prior to the data collection?

Yes, before developing the final survey, a pilot survey is always executed, where the contents of the questionnaire, data collection processes and other important aspects are evaluated. This can lead to design again questionnaires, manuals and others.

7.11. Are parallel runs undertaken when systems or questionnaires are redesigned in any significant way?

Yes. When there are significant changes in questionnaires and/or redesign of systems, processes are conducted at the same time to evaluate the results and approve the use of it, since it allows comparing results.

7.12. Are survey designs, sample selections and estimation methods well based and regularly reviewed and revised as required?

Yes, there is a continuous improvement of samples and estimation methods as a result of the updating of household register and businesses and establishments registers. The latter is updated with administrative records.

7.13. Are the business register and the frame for population surveys regularly evaluated and adjusted if necessary in order to ensure high quality?

Business register is quarterly updated using administrative records as a source and establishments with the National Economic Census. In case of household surveys, the framework of households is updated with the Census of Population and Housing, however, there are regular updates of clusters.

7.14. Are data collection, data entry, and coding routinely monitored and revised as required?

Yes, data collection, entry and coding methods are reviewed. The traditional method of the printed form has been mostly replaced by the forms in tablets which are electronic and downloadable on web or online. These procedures involve a direct data entry supported by a basic consistency. Concerning the encoding, there is an automated process and another manual.

7.15. Are appropriate editing and imputation methods used and regularly reviewed, revised or updated as required?

Yes, editing and imputation methods are mainly used in household surveys. The edition of economic surveys edition implies a new interview with the informant.

7.16. Do revisions follow standard, well-established and transparent procedures?

Yes, any revision is subject to methods established and supervised by a head of consistency. There are critical and coding manuals.

7.17. Is a revision schedule is published by the producers of official statistics?

Samples, questionnaires, definitions are permanently reviewed simultaneously with the implementation, so we cannot refer to as a Revision Schedule.

7.18. Is the design of statistical questionnaires used in survey-based data collection processes is regularly reviewed?

To maintain comparability, questionnaires are regularly reviewed. Following data collection processes, there is an analysis of uncollected questions that presented problems in order to improve its alternatives or reformulate the question. New questions or new proposed modules are discussed in meetings with the person who request information.

Section 8. Commit to the quality of statistical outputs and processes, in particular to key quality dimensions as defined in national and international quality assessment frameworks, for instance in the *Quality Framework and Guidelines for OECD Statistical Activities*: timeliness and punctuality (statistics are released in a timely and punctual manner); relevance (statistics meet the needs of users); accuracy (statistics accurately and reliably portray reality); credibility (confidence is placed by users in statistical products); coherence and comparability (statistics are consistent internally, over time and in space and it is possible to combine and make joint use of related data from different sources); and interpretability and accessibility (see Recommendation 9).

Questions related to section 8:

Quality management, monitoring, evaluation plans and reports

8.1. Does a quality policy ensure that the producers of official statistics systematically assess the quality of official statistics? Is quality policy publicly available through guidelines, framework, reports, etc. and do staff members receive appropriate training for their application?

Although the quality of INEI's statistical production is framed within the international standards and fundamental principles of the United Nations for official statistics, it's required their ordering and integration in a manual or corporate document that expresses the quality policy to follow by the institution.

8.2. Is there an efficient, and possibly independent, quality management system? Does it include an appropriate organisational structure; quality indicators and other tools and processes for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the quality of source data; and the collection, processing, and dissemination of official statistics?

The quality management is used at all stages of the statistical process including pilot tests to evaluate data collection instruments and also the use of standards for the dissemination of microdata.

Replacing paper forms by digital or online forms improve the quality of the collection, since it collects data directly avoiding typing and applying technology for basic consistency. Also, improvement and review of the automatic coding and macro-consistency enables a shorter assessment of the quality of information. The databases are presented using DDI international initiatives on microdata.

8.3. Are the national quality management systems based on recognised models for quality frameworks, such as the IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF), the European Foundation for Quality Management, European Code of Practice, the European Statistical System Quality Assurance Framework, Total Quality Management and ISO EN 9001, etc.?

The quality management is associated with the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Peru which is based on the Code of Good Practice EUROSTAT and the Regional Code of Good Practice in Statistics for ECLAC, through a set of indicators that monitor their implementation in the National Statistical System.

8.4. Are there regular and thorough reviews of key statistical outputs involving external experts where appropriate?

A culture of continuous improvement included in Good Practice is promoted and also the assessment that systematically promotes statistical quality management. There are reviews of statistical production, such as poverty estimates or national accounts, which involves periodically external experts.

8.5. Do the quality assessment and certification processes guarantee the official nature of statistics produced in various parts of the NSS?

The assessment of the quality and use of scientific methods guarantee official data. Certification processes are not performed. The survey-monitoring systems that evaluate coverage and basic data consistency are important.

8.6. Are the organisational structure of the entities belonging to the NSS and governance arrangements appropriate and regularly reviewed to assess and justify new statistical demands and related costs?

In some cases, the entities that maintain statistical offices belonging to the National Statistical System are not located in an appropriate organizational structure. It is recommended to have a level of "General Management", i.e. it is visible on the second level of the organization, after Senior Management. INEI issues technical opinion of this situation and guides towards the statistical use of administrative records. The demands of statistical information that cannot be served by these offices are usually taken by the governing body.

8.7. Are information and communication technologies regularly monitored and assessed for use in data collection, data processing and data dissemination?

Yes. New technologies of information and communication are evaluated to facilitate data collection, processing and dissemination. For example, economic surveys of printed forms, migrated to spreadsheets with macros and output in text format in 2001, then Delphi formats in 2011 and finally online forms for filling in real time (2014).

Accuracy

8.9. Are source data, intermediate results and statistical outputs regularly assessed and validated?

Yes. There is an assessment of the source data that are stored without alterations. The intermediate results are also regularly assessed and the final results are analysed and validated.

8.10. Are processes put in place by National Statistical Authorities to ensure that sampling and non-sampling errors measured, systematically documented, and is that information made available to users?

Such is the case, the sampling error and non-sampling are presented in the document "Report of the Sample Design", which is part of the attached documents in the documentation of microdata, available on the web page.

8.11. Are studies and analysis of revisions regularly conducted according to transparent procedures and are the results made available to users?

Any analysis, study or "review" requires transparent procedures. The methodologies are available to users.

Timeliness and punctuality

8.12. Does timeliness meet international statistical release standards?

Yes, generation of statistics comply with opportunity required by international statistics.

8.13. Does the periodicity of statistics take into account user requirements as much as possible?

Yes, planning of statistics in terms of its periodicity depends on international recommendations and user requirements; for example, in presentation of short-term indicators (indicator of domestic production and price indices).

8.14. Is a standard day time for the release of statistics made public?

It is usual to schedule the dissemination in the early hours of the morning.

8.15. Are preliminary results of acceptable aggregate accuracy released when considered useful?

Yes, when it is useful these results are published and when there are inference or estimation problems, the information is considered as "referential".

Coherence and comparability

8.16. Are official statistics consistent within datasets (i.e. elementary data are based on comparable concepts, definitions and classifications and can be meaningfully combined), across datasets (i.e. data are based on common concepts, units, definitions and classifications, or that any differences are explained and can be allowed for) and over time (i.e. data are based on common concepts, definitions, units, classifications, and methodology over time, or that any differences are explained and can be allowed for)?

Indeed, official statistics are consistent, they adopt: concepts, methods and standards that facilitate the international comparability. Any change is announced by a methodological note and as far as possible it attempts to maintain time series.

8.17. Are statistics from the different sources and of different periodicity compared and reconciled?

Yes, it is essential the comparison and conciliation of data sources (arbitration) for calculating National Accounts. Even when there is different periodicity, data are compared for the analysis.

8.18. Are statistics compiled according to common standards with respect to scope, definitions, classifications, and units in the different surveys and sources?

Yes, the data collection is carried out after establishing common standards, i.e. concepts, classifications and nomenclatures that applies to different surveys.

Relevance

8.19. Are processes in place to consult users, monitor the relevance and utility of existing statistics in meeting their needs, and consider their emerging needs and priorities?

INEI has a method of direct consultation to user, through which comments and suggestions on main requirements for statistical information are received (<https://www.inei.gob.pe/usuarios/encuesta/>). Additionally, INEI send annually to Presidency of Council of Ministers a report on fulfilled and unfulfilled requests of information. From this report, it is possible to determine the most common needs of users.

8.20. Are user satisfaction surveys undertaken on a regular basis? Are the results publicly released and considered as an input for decisions about plans and priorities and are they reflected in the statistical work programmes?

User satisfaction surveys are not carried out.

Section 9. Ensure user-friendly data access and dissemination, so that statistics are presented in a clear and understandable form, released in a suitable and convenient manner, including in machine-readable form ('open data'), can be found easily, and are available and accessible on an impartial basis with supporting metadata and guidance. This also entails a commitment to respond to major misinterpretations of data by users.

Questions related to section 9:

9.1. Is statistical information available through different dissemination tools, including media channels, Internet, online database and paper publications and easily downloadable in different formats?

The statistical information produced by INEI is open access through the use of different tools of dissemination: printed publications, electronic publications, databases, online consultation systems, and others.

This information can be easily downloaded by users in various formats: Excel, Word, PDF, DBF, SPSS, etc.

9.2. Is there a dissemination policy ensuring the free dissemination of official statistics?

As dissemination policy, INEI shall guarantee open access to official statistics produced.

9.3. Is English-language statistical information (data and metadata) available on websites of National Statistical Authorities, in order to ensure equal access to national statistics for international users?

Statistical information (data and metadata) on the website is in Spanish.

9.4. Are there a corporate strategy and appropriate guidelines in place for the preparation of statistical publications (paper and electronic)?

The current institutional trend is focused on disseminating statistical information through mass media such as INEI's website, www.inei.gob.pe and through printed publications. The printed documents are also published electronically on the institutional website of INEI.

9.5. Are there a corporate database and glossaries promoting the use of standard statistical concepts and definitions?

Yes, a glossary of statistical terms promoting the use of concepts and definitions has been published. Likewise, most publications that INEI edits include a glossary of statistical terms.

In this regard, see

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitaes/Est/Lib0900/Libro.pdf

9.6. Are users kept informed about the methodology of statistical processes including the use of administrative data?

Yes, users are informed on the methodology used for statistical processes through administrative records, which is information collected by other institutions included in the National Statistical System (NSS).

9.7. Are metadata documented according to standardised metadata systems?

INEI has the National Data Archive (ANDA, by its acronym in Spanish). The System is being reviewed in order to make a correct setting of ANDA sites according to the criteria established by the Accelerated Data Program (PAD, by its acronym in Spanish). Likewise, the review and improvement of statistical researches and documented administrative records are being carried out.

In this regard, see

http://webinei.inei.gob.pe/anda_inei/index.php/catalog/central/about

9.8. Are a corporate strategy and appropriate guidelines in place for the preparation and dissemination of metadata on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, statistical techniques, differences from internationally accepted standards, annotation of good practices, geographical coverage, etc.?

INEI, as governing body of NSS, has established a set of strategies and guidelines for the preparation and dissemination of official statistical information, based on known international standards. In this context, the development of a guide with guidelines has been scheduled for this year to document methods of statistical researches implemented evenly by INEI.

The main guidelines are presented in the following documents:

- i. Manual for the Submission of Statistical Tables
- ii. Guide for the Submission of Statistical Graphics
- iii. Best Practices for a Sample survey

Basic Glossary of Statistical Terms

9.9. Are there processes ensuring that sampling and non-sampling errors are measured and systematically documented and is that information made available to users for all key statistical outputs?

Yes, all statistical research by the INEI produce indicators on the reliability of estimates as well as procedural errors. In the results, there is a data sheet containing the sampling and non-sampling error margins.

9.10. Are there internal guidelines available in statistical agencies on responding to erroneous comments? Are these guidelines well known by staff?

Internal guidelines respond to erroneous comments and misuse of statistics. The Technical Office of Dissemination, support body in coordination with the body line, should propose the official statement for the respective clarification to the public and issue an opinion on the information to the media and public opinion regarding actions and activities of the INEI and the National Statistical System.

9.11. Is access to micro-data allowed for research purposes and is subject to specific rules or protocols?

Yes, microdata are provided anonymously, under the Statistical Secrecy and Confidentiality of Information, established in the Rules of Organization and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, Supreme Decree No. 043-2001-PCM.

9.12. Where a pricing policy exists for specific services or custom-designed products, are the conditions of sale clearly communicated?

For specific services or custom-designed products, the conditions of sales are communicated through proformas and/or quotes to users. It should be noted that the current legislation prohibits the profit in public entitites.

9.13. Is educational material developed with the aim to enhance the use of official statistics and to avoid their misuse and misinterpretation?

Educational materials developed by the INEI aims to "promote statistical culture" of population in the proper use of statistical information. This material is published on the website in "ABC of Statistics" section.

9.14. Are official statistics released in machine-readable form ('open data') that encourage reuse and analyses.

Statistical information produced by the INEI is open access and can be easily downloaded by users in the various formats for reuse and analysis (Excel, Word, PDF, DBF, SPSS, etc.).

Questions related to section 10:

10.1. Are the role and responsibilities of all producers of statistics clearly determined by law? Is a co-ordinator of the NSS, such as the NSO, also designated by law?

The roles and responsibilities of all producers of official statistics are clearly framed in Decree Law N° 21372, Law on the National Statistical System. The rule states that INEI is the governing body of the National Statistical System.

The coordination of the National Statistical System is assumed by Statistics Deputy Chief of INEI. The Article No. 14 of the Regulation of Organization and Functions of the INEI states that the Sub Chief of Statistics is the body responsible for directing, coordinating, supervising and promoting the development of statistical activities in the country.

Its functions and powers include: directing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of statistical activities of INEI and NSS; coordinating the implementation of programs, projects and actions with other public and private entities within its competence; and guaranteeing the confidentiality of the information produced by the system agencies.

10.2. Has the designated co-ordinator responsibility to co-ordinate the statistical activities of official producers in the NSS and to represent the NSS as a whole? This concerns in particular the use of appropriate statistical concepts and procedures, the implementation of international standards and efforts to minimise duplications in data collection, production and dissemination of official statistics.

Yes. The Deputy Chief of Statistics of the INEI is responsible for coordinating statistics activities of the official producers in the NSS and represents to NSS as a whole.

10.3. Are procedures, mechanisms, tools, guidelines, or agreements in place to ensure effective co-ordination within the NSS? Examples of such tools and procedures include:

- **Establishment of a National Statistical Plan;**
- **Co-ordinated data dissemination, e.g. through a single data portal;**
- **Assistance with implementation of international standards and classification; and**
- **Common quality management processes.**

Yes. INEI and NSS's activities are referred to in the National Strategic Plan for Statistical Development 2013-2017 (PENDES, by its acronym in Spanish) and annual operational plans INEI and sectoral statistics offices. This plan allows a close coordination between the INEI and NSS.

Regular meetings are held by the Interagency Coordination Committee for Statistics that allow the implementation of technical commissions, enabling the implementation of international standards and classifications, the implementation of surveys upon request, the improvement of administrative records, the training courses and pilot surveys.

Annex

National Strategic Statistical Development Plan - PENDES 2013-2017

10.4. Is exchange of statistical information between statistical agencies actively undertaken?

If it is done permanently and at the request of the applicant.

The development of temporary and structural statistical indicators by INEI and bodies of NSS enables the exchange of statistical information on a permanent basis. The development of national accounts, the calculation of monthly and quarterly production indicators and the processing of statistical compendia, among others, require permanent and intensive exchange of information.

Section 11. Commit to international co-operation. To this end, OECD Members and non-Members adhering to this recommendation should:

- i) encourage statistical producers to achieve common goals in statistics jointly with the statistical producers in other countries and with international organisations, with a view to developing internationally comparable statistics, to designing international standards and to exchanging information on good practice.**
- ii) provide the necessary data for the OECD's reporting system and analytical work, in compliance with international statistical standards as recognised by the OECD and preferably using the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange method/standard in particular for domains with internationally agreed Data Structure Definitions (DSDs).**

Questions related to section 11:

11.1. Do the national statisticians participate actively and regularly in international expert groups, conferences and workshops?

INEI and NSS's personnel actively participate in expert groups, conferences and international workshops.

Senior Management of the INEI attend regularly to international conferences and workshops in regard to policy on statistical issues.

Officials, directors and professionals of line agencies of INEI participate and integrate statistical work groups at subregional and global levels on various topics, such as:

SCA-ECLAC

- i. Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers
- ii. Population Census
- iii. National Accounts
- iv. Environmental Statistics
- v. Gender Statistics
- vi. Institutional Strengthening
- vii. Measurement of Information and Communications (ICT) Monitoring of Sustainable
- viii. Millennium Development Goals (ODM)
- ix. International Classifications
- x. Household Surveys (GTEH)
- xi. Agricultural Statistics

- xii. Statistics on children and adolescents
- xiii. Statistics of Public Security and Justice (GTESPJ, by its acronym in Spanish)
- xiv. Labor Market Indicators
- xv. Knowledge Transfer Network.

OECD

- i. Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy (CSSP)

UNITED NATIONS

- i. Statistical Commission of the United Nations

OIT

- i. Pilot Task Force Program

ANDEAN COMMUNITY

- i. Andean Statistical Community

It is necessary to clarify that, in some cases, participation is limited by budgetary reasons.

11.2. Do the National Statistical Authorities participate in joint projects with other countries to share development burden?

Yes. This participation is carried out through inter-agency agreements or through South-South cooperation.

Currently, INEI has signed Cooperation Agreements with Central Statistics Bodies from Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador and Cape Verde. Also, horizontal cooperation is involved with Central Statistical Agencies from Latin America and the Caribbean countries.

11.3. Do the Heads of NSOs or their staff chair international statistical bodies?

Peru was elected, through the Head of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, as member of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC for the period 2016-2017 on behalf of national statistical offices from Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, which are the countries of the sub-region as members of the Andean Community.

This meeting was held at the headquarters of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) in Quito-Ecuador, from 17 to 19 November 2015.

11.4. Do the National Statistical Authorities participate in the main international statistical fora to exchange on their statistical practices, to participate in research and conceptual work and to contribute actively to the definition and design of international norms and statistical standards?

INEI always participates regularly in meetings convened by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations.

11.5. Is access to micro-data by international organisations explored as a mean to reduce the burden of countries responding to questionnaires?

This record was conducted until 2005. Since 2006, under the policy of broad access to information, it ceased to record.

11.6. Do the National Statistical Authorities provide complete and timely answers to the questionnaires of international organisations?

Yes.

11.7. Do the producers of official statistics use modern statistical and IT tools, such as SDMX2 for the regular transmission of data and metadata to international organisations, notably the OECD?

INEI is in the process of adoption of this tool.

Section 12. Encourage exploring innovative methods as well as new and alternative data sources as inputs for official statistics, and in particular encourage statistical agencies to actively explore possibilities to use new data sources (including large datasets owned by the private sector) or to combine existing and new data sources as input for official statistics. At the same time, these opportunities are weighted against the limits of using modern information technologies and the need to maintain the quality of official statistics.

Questions related to section 12:

12.1. Do the National Statistical Authorities actively encourage and undertake research on new sources and new methods for official statistics, including in the private sector and through combination of existing sources?

Since 1999, INEI with support of Programme for the Improvement of Living Conditions-MECOVI, driven by the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, through the Center for Statistical Research and Development (CIDE) began the exploitation of databases through the development of investigations. CIDE is the area responsible for promoting, guiding, developing and coordinating socioeconomic and statistics research.

The funding sources for these researches derive both from the public treasury as well as the international organizations and NGOs. In years 2014 and 2015, public tenders have been conducted for the development of investigations, where there was the participation of individual researches and from universities.

12.2. Do the National Statistical Authorities develop methodological work and IT infrastructure to ensure the quality of official statistics when new and alternative data sources are used as input?

INEI has developing technological platforms regarding IT. It has a centralized data base to meet requirements of data processing for generating statistics in a timely and reliable manner.

Likewise consultation systems development to meet the information needs of internal and external users. Currently, it has been promoting the implementation of web services to facilitate data exchange inside and outside our organization, managing data sources with different formats, and ensuring the use of SDMX-based transmission and dissemination standard of data as far as possible. Similarly, it is expected to promote a qualitative technological leap of new ICT infrastructure that conduct the year 2017 National Census and surveys to produce, automate administrative records that are formed as baselines for various investigations,

² Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) refers to an initiative to foster standards for the exchange of statistical information, sponsored by the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the OECD, the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank.

the use of geomatics technologies (management of maps) enabling georeferenced data, business intelligence, virtual classrooms, video conferencing, among others.

12.3. Is an explicit policy formulated towards the use of “Big Data¹²” and private data that considers legal, technical and methodological implications?

Currently the institution does not have a policy focused on Big Data solution, although it is planned to develop standards for its use, as well as to start projects initiatives as "Data Peru" (data warehouse institutional), techniques focused on open data solutions and electronic government.

12.4. Are implications for statistical infrastructure, statistical methods, and analytical tools systematically assessed?

This work is developed directly and permanently by line agencies of the INEI and the Centre for Research and Development.

In this framework between the years 2011 - 2015, we have had visits to develop technical consultancy with support from the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund, which are detailed below:

12.5. Are there explicit agreements between producers of official statistics and owners of private data; and legislation which regulate access to this information and deal with privacy issues?

INEI access to private data is regulated by Legislative Decree N^o 604. Specific agreements have been signed to access tax records with the tax authority, although there are still limitations regarding the disaggregation of information.

12.6. Do the National Statistical Authorities participate in the development of capabilities to process geospatial data?

Yes, in the following events:

- a. The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics is part of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Peru - IDEP; being coordinator of the Interagency Working Group on Populated Centres.
- b. Also it is developing in fulfilment of its functions, a set of statistical activities: plans, organizes and leads, by assignment or contract, and in turn, trains staff in management of cartographic documents and geospatial data.
- c. On the other hand, INEI is a member of the National Disaster Risk Management System - SINAGERD, which provides statistical information associated with geospatial information, expressed in thematic maps.
- d. Similarly, in the preparatory work for 2017 National Census: XII population and VII housing, INEI is implementing various technologies and geospatial data for the preparation and dissemination of information with previously trained staff in field; and is about to sign an agreement with the National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development - CONIDA, in order to access satellite images.
- e. Finally, INEI has a repository of geospatial data from different statistical activities that performs.