

The Statistics Code of Practice in Jordan: Challenges and Future

By

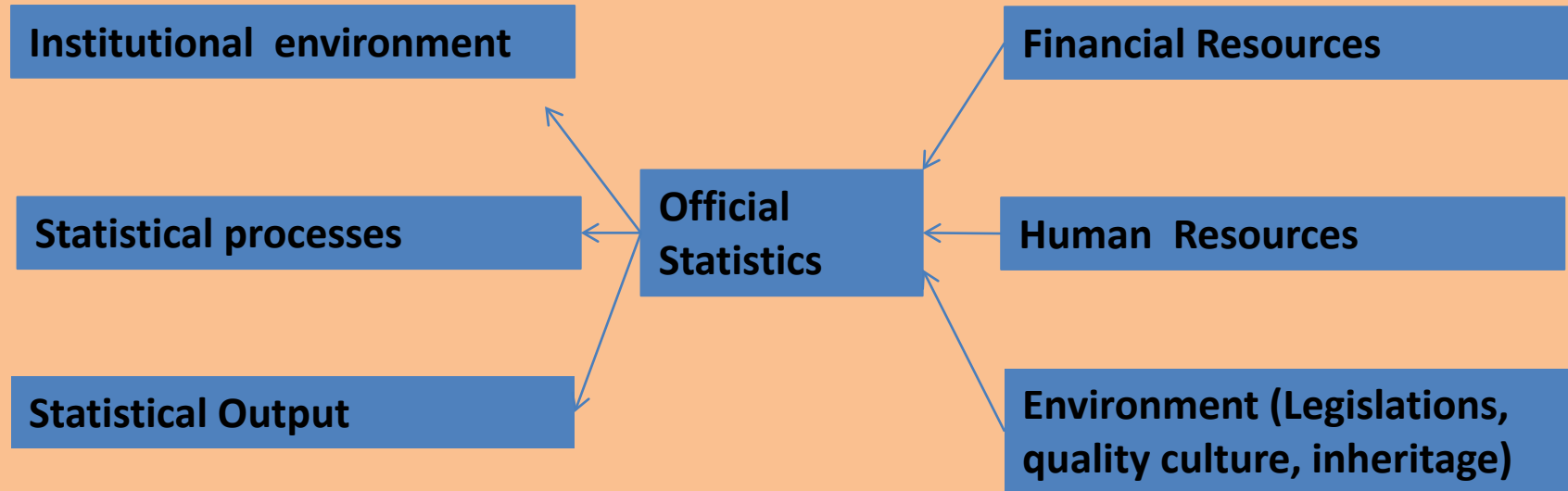
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Institutional Environment

- **In principle one, 7 indicators out of 8 are well established according to statistical law.**
- **Principle 2 of mandate for data collection is completely established in DoS.**
- **The results of principle 3 (Adequacy of Resources) showed that only 70% of its accomplished indicating further work is required to have integrated and sustainable evaluation.**

- **The accomplishment of principle 4 regarding commitment to quality does not exceed 50%.**
- **Principle (5), the statistical confidentiality is completely established by Statistical Law.**
- **Concerning principle 6 regarding impartiality and objectivity, the results showed that all the indicators are accomplished except for the advance notice for major revision or changes in methodology. This indicates that more than 95% of this principle is accomplished.**

Statistical Processes

- About 90% of sound methodology is applied in statistical surveys.
- Some aspects of using appropriate statistical procedures are not well established nor they are measured totally. For example, the concepts and definitions used by other sources are different from statistical purposes. Also, the agreements with other administrative sources are signed with some bodies but not all.

- In law, DoS is authorized to use any administrative data that serves its work. On the other hand, the cooperation with other administrative sources in assuring data quality is not practiced totally. This reflects that only 90% of principle eight is accomplished.
- Concerning non-excessive burden on respondents about 90% is accomplished while, for example, the use of administrative sources to avoid double request of information is not existed, also data sharing to avoid double collection of data is not existed. Concerning cost-effectiveness is not existed as it is not measured totally to determine the suitability of surveys for the cost.

Statistical Output

- The relevance of output is not measured in most cases, indicating that the accomplishment of indicators does not exceed 20%. In accuracy and reliability, the only indicator accomplished relatively is 12.2 concerning sampling errors and non-sampling errors measurement. On the other hand, concerning timeliness and punctuality, it is already established in DoS and accomplished 100%. For coherence and comparability is to some extent established (95%). Concerning accessibility and clarity, custom design analysis is not existed, access to microdata for research purposes is not allowed, metadata is not documented according to standardized metadata systems. The accomplishment of this principle is about 80% only.

Future of CoP in DoS

- The current level of application of CoP is considerable, but more work is needed to improve the level of application. Knowing that each country has its own privacy, the extent of application will vary. The level of application will be depend on the DoS statistical strategy, the financial sufficiency and staff efficiency to run the evaluation.
- The application of CoP requires strategy for application and measurement. The application strategy should be supported by top management and including all employees. The strategy should determine the roles –who, when, how- to ensure the measurement of all principles as well as determine the aspects of improvement that can be made to improve the performance of DoS and to meet the international standards.

Conclusions

In Jordan, evaluation of CoP application revealed that more than 90% of the principles and indicators are practiced.

Despite the application of CoP reached considerable percentage, its application faces many challenges.

The lack of involvement of employees in the process of evaluation and improvement is the first challenge.

Even though, low awareness of the need of CoP in statistical work is another serious challenge.

Moreover, 'who-what-when' is another challenge faces the application of CoP and its follow up to improve its application in the future.

- Top and middle management should be aware of CoP as a doctrine of the statistical office.
- The lack of practical tools to measure CoP extent application is another challenge.
- Moreover, CoP requires building strategy that explains the methods of application and measurements as well as the methods of improvement per time.
- The study recommended international cooperation to find out general tools for measurement, application and improvement to help different countries to have first step on the track.