



The Accelerated Data Program (ADP) in Latin American Countries

Presentation at IASSIST, Stanford

Alejandro Medina Giopp, WB

May 2008



Data Documentation and Dissemination Challenges

- In the process of elaborating and implementing National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) in 13 LAC countries, several weaknesses have been identified in the National Statistical Systems in terms of microdata documentation and dissemination.



Challenges detected

Supply Side

- Not completed or updated **inventory** of datasets
- Poor (highly fragmented), microdata **documentation** in datasets
- No formal **dissemination** policies



Challenges Demand Side

- **Few users.**
- **User dissatisfaction:** accessibility, reliability, relevance, comparability.
- **Lack of connection** between public decision makers and statistical producers.





Institutional Challenges

- Political Cycle
- Civil Service
- Lack of Coordination between NSO and Statistical Units and Ministries.



How to face Challenges?

DDI Initiative

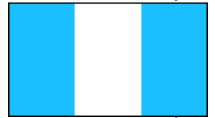
ADP Initiative

- Microdata documentation tools and guidelines, based on international metadata standards (DDI/DCMI)
- Practical dissemination policy guidelines
- Cataloguing and dissemination tools NADA
- Anonymization tools and guidelines



DDI Progress in LAC (Task 1)

- **Guatemala NSO** is using ADP MMT in the NSDS context. Six datasets documented.
- **Honduras NSO** has started publishing data and rich metadata on its website.
- **Peru's** Ministry of Education and NSO participated in MMT training workshops. Both have started to document a large number of datasets.





Regional MMT Workshop

- 30 participants from **13 countries**: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.
- Participants are finalist of the **Regional Award for Innovation in Statistics** organized by the **World Bank**.
- **22 Datasets** from innovative experiences were documented.



ADP in LAC Today

- **107 participants**, from 14 countries (92 NSO, 6 Line Ministries, 2 NGO, 5 other public agencies)
- More than **60 statistical** datasets documented based on DDI/DC (**surveys, censuses and administrative records**)
- Provision of equipment and technical assistance to implement **Documentation Plans** in Peru and Honduras.



ADP in LAC Today

- Formal **expression of interest** from 7 countries for 2008/09: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay...
- NSO of Cuba is preparing a formal expression of interest.





Risks

- One shot training activities: Nothing happens in countries after training workshops!!
- Dissemination: Some producers don't want to share microdata for fear of criticism and contradictions.
- Documentation is considered an additional burden, not part of regular activities.
- Lack of stability and continuity of public servants, political cycle influence: **We lose trained people!!**



Suggested Activities in LAC

- Dissemination practice: A workshop to build cataloguing capacity (NADA) must be held in 2008
- Collaboration between countries (select a regional team with ADP alumni).
- Regional network of users with frequently asked questions, tips and recommendations. Obtain feedback for User. How DDI meet their needs



Lessons Learned

- Benefits of using DDI in LAC are clear. Huge demand and interest in LAC to join DDI Initiative; not just NSOs, but other public statistical producers, such as line ministries, universities, and others.
- ADP Microdata Management Toolkit is very easy to use. However is necessary to consider **institutional aspects** that affect documentation and dissemination.



THANKS!!