

## Supporting the community

For the community to be effective, three supporting streams of work are required:



Overarching governance – Limited governance arrangements are required to manage participation in the community. This would include a process for new organisations entering the community, principles which cover expected behaviours for members and validation of the output of development projects.

Community fora to allow project teams to share ideas, requirements and test packages. This should include virtual meeting spaces, wikis, blogs and environments to share investment plans and project collateral.



Administrative and technical support to facilitate the work of the community – including virtual meetings, community activities, assistance on implementing CSPA and compilation of the community's portfolio investment plans. Currently this administrative support is provided by UNECE.

Note that any requirements to create effective projects are out of scope of this community model, as these are a project specific responsibility.

For more information about the Statistical Modernization Community, visit the HLG wiki at:

[www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/hlgbas](http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/hlgbas)

For more information about CSPA, visit the CSPA wiki at:

[www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/CSPA](http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/CSPA)



# Statistical Modernization Community

## Vision of an aligned and collaboratively led community

An active community seeking to leverage Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA) will allow statistical organisations to contribute to achieving the vision of the High Level Group (HLG). Individual organisations voluntarily identify the nature of their contributions with the support of a global community.

The role of HLG is to provide stewardship and to assist in steering the community to deliver on the shared goals in an efficient manner. It recognises the right of individual organizations to determine their own contributions based on their own priorities. HLG members are the holders of the vision and they are influential supporters of the work done to help realise this goal.

## Benefits of the Community Approach

The community approach is a more effective approach to delivering statistical services, by lowering the costs of overall production and minimising duplication by working towards a shared goal.

Statistical organizations are able to optimise their level of contribution based on their current capability and resourcing constraints.

The engaged community working on project of mutual interest strengthens understanding, design, implementation and adoption – ensuring statistical services are more fit for purpose, scalable and robust.

The community can broker the exchange of information within the community, linking members who share a common interest.

The community openly shares learnings and implementation issues, and seeks to overcome.

## Sharing to maximise participation

The community encourages participation and sharing at every level. It is only through active sharing that the community will deliver on HLG's aspirations. Collaboration and licencing guidelines must neither restrict nor discourage participation within the community.

The community should aim to gather requirements for a new statistical service as widely as possible. Multi-organization collaboration during requirements gathering ensures that statistical services can be widely adopted for a marginal cost.

Licensing arrangements should enable services to be used widely within the community. While there are a

range of available licencing arrangements, the owner of the service must clearly communicate which one applies. At a minimum these arrangements should supporting bounded usage with the community.



## Principles

For this model to be successful, community members commit to working in alignment with CSPA and the following key principles:

### Openness

The community welcomes new members to contribute and share within statistical organisations. All communications about contributions are open and transparent

### Flexibility

The community is self-organised and operates free from central control. New innovations are encouraged to emerge quickly. Projects can be initialised and progressed as community members identify common interests.

### Participation

Members actively contribute either time, code, or funds to make a tangible contribution to the community. Members share their thoughts, comments and evaluations with each other.

### Pragmatism

Members contribute by doing the things they care about and delivering a Minimal Viable Product. Collaboration is about collective engagement for the common good and is the faster route to project success.