GSBPM and other standards

Carlo Vaccari



UNECE High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS)





High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics

To promote common standards, models, tools and methods to support the modernisation of official statistics;

To drive new developments in the production, organisation and products of official statistics

To ensure that there is a maximum of convergence and coordination within the statistical "industry".

Modernisation of official statistics

Challenges for Official Statistics

New competitors in producing statistics

New data sources available (e.g. Big data)

Increased costs and quality problems to collect data

Reduced budgets for official statistics

Emerging information needs

Modernisation

Join efforts

Increase cooperation

Interactive and low-cost cooperation

Sharing of skilled resources

Sharing tools, methods, standards

Adopting common solutions



More

with

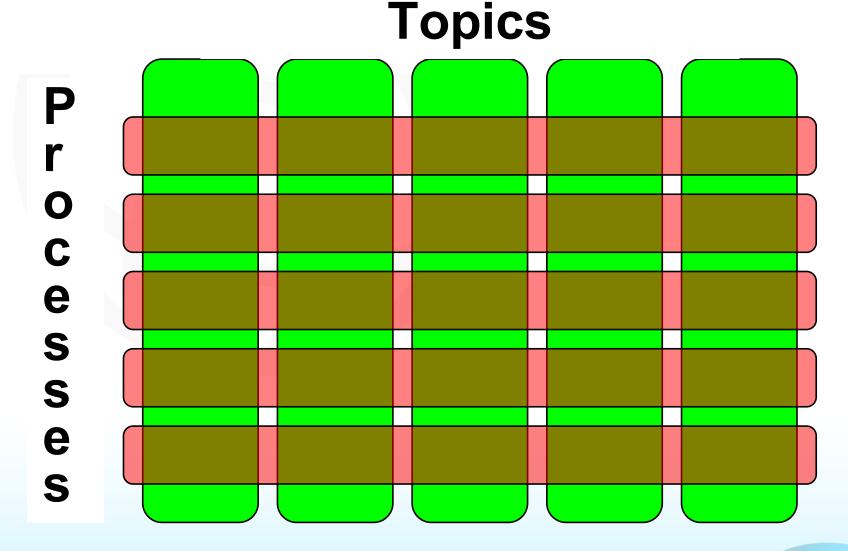
less

Why Modernisation?

- * Statistical production has traditionally been organized by topic, e.g. transport, trade, ...
- Financial pressures are encouraging new ways of thinking
- Some statistical organizations are moving towards a process-based approach
- Others are considering a matrix approach



Why Modernisation?



Official statistics challenges (by UNECE)

NSOs are facing many challenges

Change how we work

Continuously changing environment

Become agile and adaptive

New competitors & changing expectations

cost & difficulty of acquiring data

Increasing

Riding the big data wave

Competition for skilled resources

Rapid changes in the environment

Reducing budget

We have to be more efficient

Share and Standardize

Challenges too big to tackle on their own

Collaborate and Coordinate

Official Statistics needs leadership

Vision, Mission and Strategy World BANK DATA GROUP



@INSSE October 2019

HLG-MOS Organization

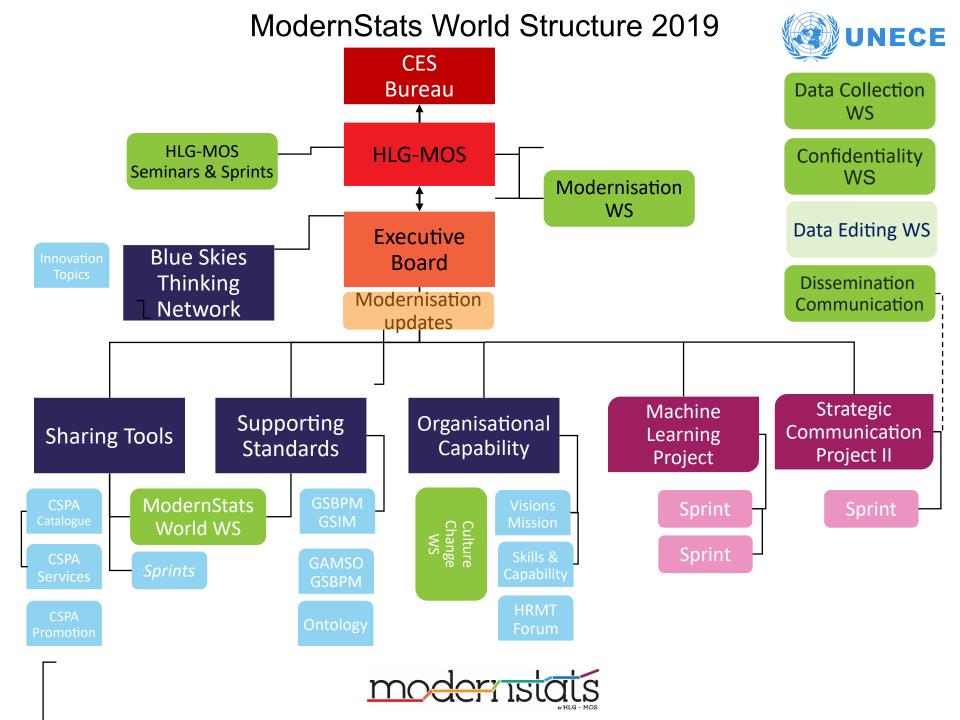
HLG-MOS Organized in permanent groups:

- → Supporting Standards
- → Sharing Tools
- → Organizational
- → Blue Skies Thinking

Every year two projects, in 2019:

- → Strategic Communication 2 (SC in 2018)
- → Machine Learning (ML in 2018)
 2012-2018: GSIM, CSPA I&II, Big Data I&II, Linked Metadata, Data Integration I&II, Data Architecture I&II, Strategic Communication Framework I





Modernisation Workshops



- Annual HLG-MOS Workshop in November (November 2019, Geneva)
- Annual ModernStats World Workshop (April 2019)

HRMT:

- Workshop on Culture Evolution (September 2019, Geneva, Switzerland)
- Workshop on Human Resources Management and Training (September 2018, Oslo, Norway)
- Workshop on Implementing Efficiencies and Quality of Output (September 2017 Geneva, Switzerland)
- Workshop on Human Resources Management and Training: Developing Capabilities for the Fut ure (September 2016, Krakow, Poland)
- Workshop on Risk Management practices in Statistical Organisations (April 2016, Geneva, Switzerland)

CSPA:

- <u>2017 CSPA Workshop: CSPA for Digital Transformation</u> (July 2017, Wiesbaden, Germany)
- <u>2016 CSPA Workshop: Implementing CSPA</u> (October 2016, Geneva, Switzerland)

Other

- Workshop on Data Integration: Realising the Potential of Statistical and Geospatial Data (May 2019, Belgrade, Serbia)
- HLG Seminar on the Process Oriented Apprach (April 2017, Republic of Korea)
- Workshop on Integrating Geospatial and Statistical Standards (November 2017)
- HLG-MOS Sprint Session: Strategies to stay relevant (November 2017, Geneva, Switzerland)
- Also thematic workshops on Data Editing Communication Confidentiality and Data Collection

Supporting Standards Group

https://statswiki.unece.org/display/hlgbas/Modernisation+Groups

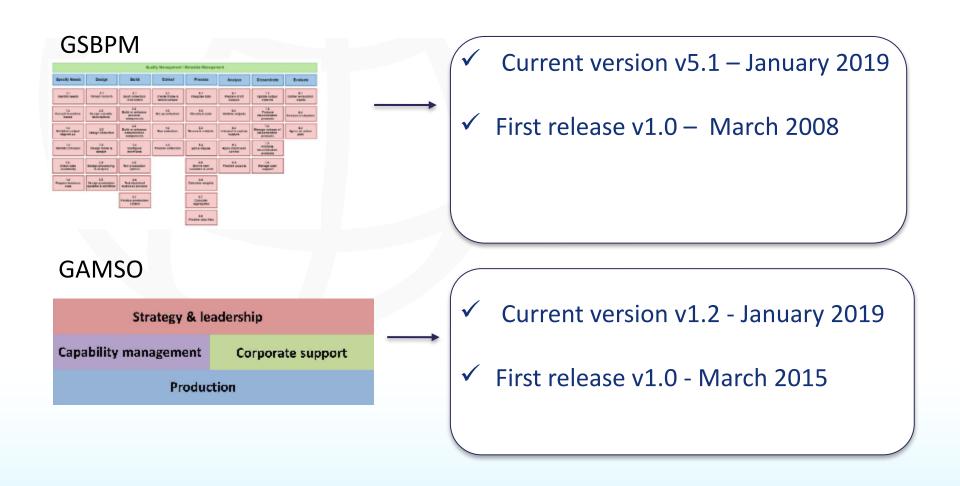
The goal of the group is to find ways how to develop, enhance, integrate, promote, support and facilitate implementation of the range of standards needed for statistical modernisation



Maintenance and development of the <u>Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations</u> (GAMSO), <u>Generic Statistical Business Process Model</u> (GSBPM), <u>Generic Statistical Information Model</u> (GSIM) and the documentation of the <u>Common Statistical Production Architecture</u> (CSPA)



GSBPM and GAMSO When have they been developed?



GSIM and CSPA When have they been developed?



Current version 1.2 - August 2019



Current version v1.5 - December 2015



Common purposes of the standards

- ✓ Improve communication by introducing a common language
- ✓ Gain efficiency (rationalise processes, information, flow, assign responsibilities,..)
- ✓ Support industrialisation process (re-use of methodologies, tools, software, sharing of solutions, ...)
- ✓ Build staff competencies around the standards (enhance capabilities)



Management of the standards

- ✓ Owner = High-Level Group
- ✓ Maintenance is delegated to the <u>Modernisation</u>
 Committee on Standards
- ✓ Discussion forums to gather feedback
- ✓ Importance of stability over time
- ✓ Reviews every 5 years (GSBPM in revision)
- ✓ Revisions only if really needed





https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/Generic+Statistical+Business+Process+Model

The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is an international standard that can be used to document any kind of statistical business process, from the more traditional survey to the administrative data acquisition or to the statistical compilation

- Big data and new data sources included
- Mixed-sources



Why do we need the GSBPM?

- ✓ To define and describe statistical processes in a coherent way
- ✓ To compare and benchmark processes within and between organisations
- ✓ To make better decisions on production systems and organisation of resources



Overarching Pro	ocesses
-----------------	---------

Specify needs	Design	Build	Collect	t Process An		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 Finalise 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 Finalise 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 Finalise data files				

Process

Phases

Subprocesses

(Descriptions)

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	
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Specify Needs

1.1 Identify needs 1.2 Consult and confirm needs 1.3 Establish output objectives

1.4 Identify concepts

1.5 Check data availability 1.6 Prepare and submit business case

Dialog with users, Identification of needs (new or additional), Definition of high level solution

Design

2.1 Design outputs 2.2 Design variable descriptions 2.3 Design collection 2.4 Design frame and sample 2.5 Design processing and analysis 2.6 Design production systems and workflow

Definition of all methods and tools that will be used in the realisation of the statistical process

Build

3.1 Reuse or build collection instruments 3.2 Reuse or build processing and analysis components

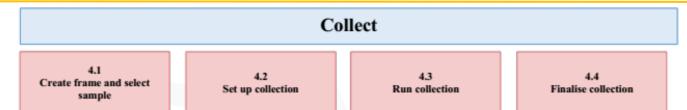
3.3 Reuse or build dissemination components

3.4 Configure workflows 3.5 Test production systems 3.6 Test statistical business process

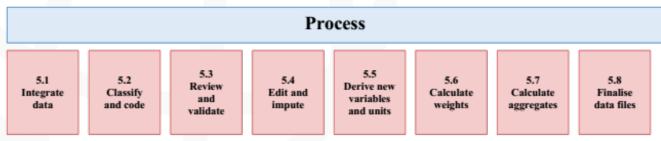
3.7 Finalise production systems

Set up and test of all methods and tools defined in the design stage

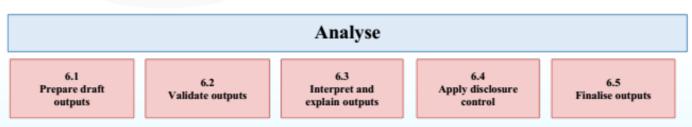




The actual data acquisition, whatever the source or the method used, including data entry



The traditional phases of data treatment till the macrodata estimates are produced



It includes the production of complex statistics (e.g. indices), macrodata validation, confidentiality treatment



Disseminate

7.1 Update output systems 7.2 Produce dissemination products 7.3 Manage release of dissemination products 7.4 Promote dissemination products

7.5 Manage user support

The release of statistical outputs to users

Evaluate

8.1 Gather evaluation inputs 8.2 Conduct evaluation 8.3 Agree an action plan

The quality evaluation done at the end of a specific edition of a statistical business process



- National implementations may need additional levels
- Over-arching processes
 - Quality management
 - Metadata management
 - Statistical framework management
 - Statistical programme management
 - (others see <u>page</u>)



The GSBPM Applicability

- ✓ All activities undertaken by producers of official statistics which result in data outputs
- ✓ All statistical domains
- ✓ National and international statistical organisations
- ✓ All types of data source:
 - Surveys / censuses
 - Administrative sources / register-based statistics
 - Mixed sources
 - "Big Data"



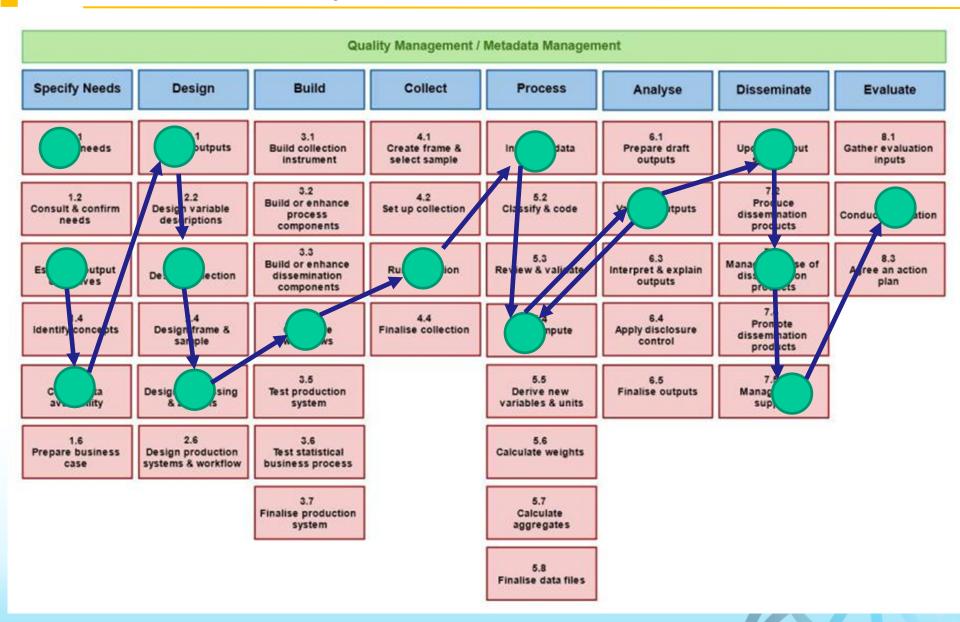


The GSBPM key features

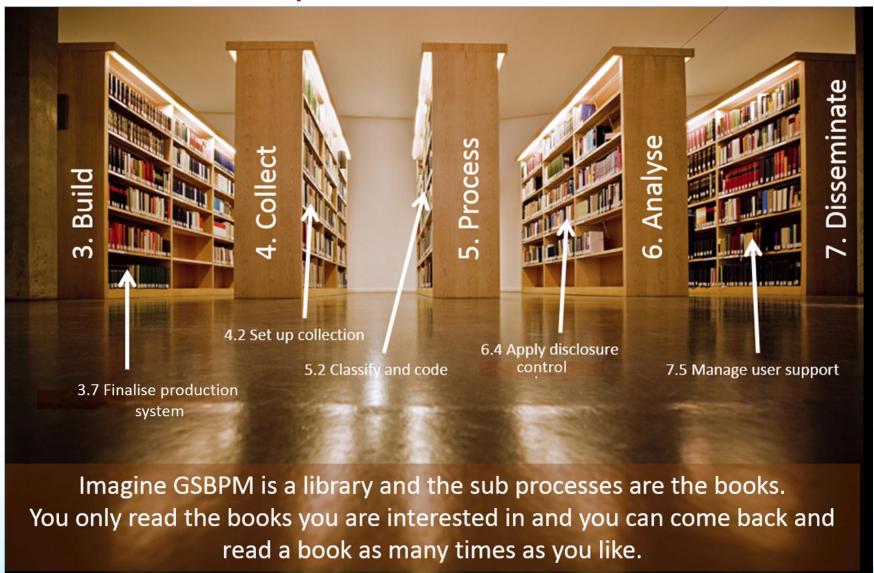
Not a linear model

- Sub-processes are not followed in a strict order
- It is a matrix, through which there are many possible paths undertaken by producers of official statistics which result in data outputs

The GSBPM key features



The GSBPM key features



GSBPM other utilizations

- ✓ Managing statistical programmes
- ✓ Cost / resource allocation
- ✓ Documenting statistical processes
- ✓ Framework for quality assessment
- ✓ Sharing statistical software



National implementations

See in the link experiences from Armenia, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Eurostat, Ireland, Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey

Other uses:

- Process-related metadata
- Managing Statistical programs
- Tool for Cooperation: <u>Software Inventory</u>



GSBPM revision: why?

Users needs

 Recent experiences from users in implementing GSBPM in their organisations and a number of developments in business landscape where statistical organisations operate are requiring changes in GSBPM.

CES

- This model was endorsed by the CES in 2017 on the understanding that it should be updated every 5 years.
 - GSBPM v.1 -2008, v.4 -2009 and v.5 -2013 https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/GSBPM+v5.0
 - Revisions only if really needed

Other Models -GAMSO The recent developments of GAMSO requires some updating to GSBPM in order to ensure alignment between the two reference models.



GSBPM revision purposes

- Periodic revision every 5 years to ensure the model remains relevant and reflects the changes in the production environment
- Increase clarity
- Improve consistency with other modernisation models
- Recognise the growing importance of integrating statistical data with geospatial data
- Make the model less survey-centric, account for new data sources including big data and relationships with data providers
- Ensure continuity with previous version. Strong case study before making any changes



GSBPM revision

The revision focused on three major tasks:

- Compilation of user feedback (July 2017 October 2017)
- Review of feedback and revision process (October 2017 June 2018)
- Public consultation and revision (July 2018 November 2018)

Released (January 2019) – Approved by CES June 2019

The GSBPM revision working group met virtually every three weeks

The new versions have to be approved by the HLG-MOS and by CES



GSBPM revision principles

- ➤ To the largest extent possible, keep the existing structure unchanged
- Revision needs to encompass other exchange channels and data sources, such as administrative data, big data and geospatial data
- Ensuring consistency with other standards (GSIM, GAMSO, CSPA)



GSBPM revision challenges

- Achieving clarity about the model without reducing the simplicity of the model
- Determining the boundaries of the subprocesses more precisely
- Allowing for the business processes for all data sources
- Review and expand the definition of the overarching processes
- Difficulty to reflect some users' specific needs in the generic model
- Make sure to keep in GSBPM what has been a success (i.e., a general framework of the data lifecycle for official statistics)



GSBPM revision: main changes

- Few sub-processes have been re-named to improve clarity
- ► The duplication between the overarching processes in the GSBPM version 5.0 and the GAMSO has been resolved
- Descriptions of the phases and the sub-processes have been updated to be less survey-centric and activities related to working with non-statistical data providers have been added
- In recognition of the growing importance of integrating statistical data with geospatial data, descriptions have been expanded
- ► Terminology has been modified where necessary to improve consistency with the GAMSO and the GSIM
- Examples and descriptions have been updated and expanded



GSBPM revision: main changes



1.1 Identify needs 1.2 Consult and confirm needs 1.3 Establish output objectives

1.4 Identify concepts 1.5 Check data availability 1.6 Prepare and submit business case

1.6 **Prepare and submit** - (instead of prepare)

Build 3.2 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.1 3.6 3.4 **Build collection Finalise** Build or reuse Build or reuse Test Test statistical Configure production production exchange processing dissemination business workflows channel components systems system components processes

- 3.1 Collection exchange channel (instead of collection instrument) changed in final review
- 3.2 **Build or reuse** (instead of build or enhance)



GSBPM revision: example of changes

Give a look to GSBPM v5_1 (track change) document



GAMSO

GAMSO stands for Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations

GAMSO extends and complements the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) by adding additional activities needed to support statistical production.

When the GSBPM was developed, such activities were referred to as over-arching processes but not elaborated in any great detail.

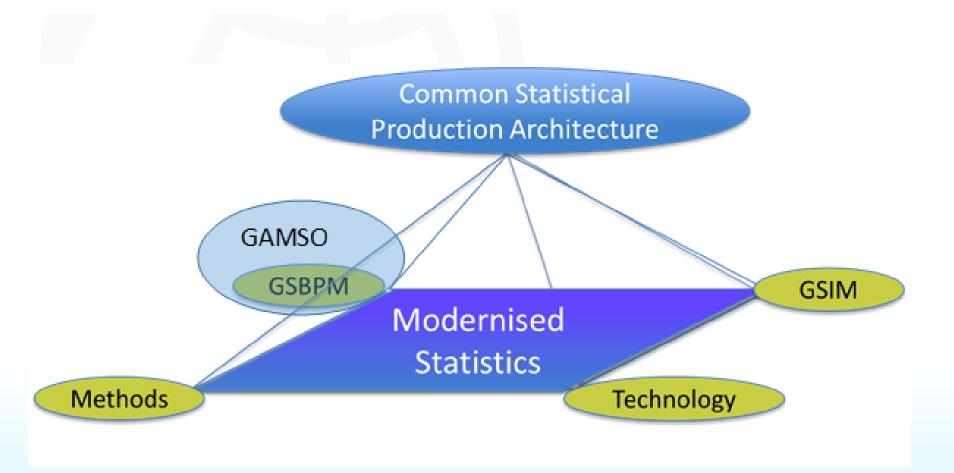
The GAMSO is based on two existing models:

- The GSBPM v5.0, which provides the contents of the Production activity area
- The Statistical Network business activity model, which provides the basis for the Strategy and leadership, Capability management and Corporate support activity areas.





GAMSO





Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organisations - GAMSO

What is **GAMSO**?

It describes and defines the activities that take place within a typical statistical organization. It extends and complements the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) by adding additional activities needed to support statistical production

Strategy & leadership

Capability management Corporate support

Production



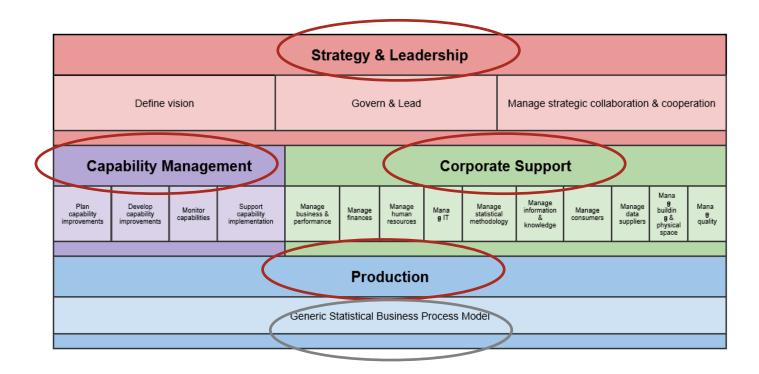
Production

Common vocabulary and framework

- basis for resource planning within a statistical organisation
- basis for the measurement of costs of producing official statistics in a comparable way
- tool to help assess the readiness of organisations to implement different aspects of modernisation, in the context of a proposed "Modernisation Maturity Model"
- support risk management systems



Activity areas



The GAMSO comprises three hierarchical levels.

The top level comprises four broad activity areas

The production area is described by the GSBPM





Production

Strategy and leadership

Strategy and leadership						
1.1	1.2	1.3				
Define vision	Govern & lead	Manage strategic collaboration & cooperation				

✓ high-level strategic activities that enable statistical organisations to deliver the products and services needed by governments and communities nationally and internationally

Production

Capability management

Capability management							
2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4				
Plan capability improvements	Develop capability improvements	Monitor capabilities	Support capability implementation				

support the successful development and monitoring of the capabilities that underpin an organisation's ability to conduct its business.

promoting the re-use and sharing of infrastructure (statistical and technical), both inside the organisation and across organisations, thus facilitating harmonisation and coherence of statistical outputs.

Corporate support

Corporate Support									
3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.10
Manage business & performance	Manage finances	Manage human resources	Manage IT	Manage statistical methodology	Manage information & knowledge	Manage consumers	Manage data suppliers	Manage buildings & physical space	Manage quality

✓ These activities cover the cross-cutting, functions required by the organisation to deliver its work programme efficiently and effectively.







GAMSO

Like the GSBPM, the GAMSO aims to provide a common vocabulary and framework to support international collaboration activities, particularly in the field of modernisation.

Some expected uses of the GAMSO are listed below:

- As a basis for resource planning within a statistical organisation
- As a basis for the measurement of costs of producing statistics
- As a tool to help assess the readiness of organisations to implement different aspects of modernisation
- To support risk management systems
- To support the implementation of enterprise architectures
- To help to measure and communicate the value of statistical modernisation activities across an organisation



Interrelations among the standards

