Citizen Generated Data: Tool to Complement Official Statistics

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Restructure of Nepal: Federal Democratic Republic

- Administrative Restructure of Nepal in 2015
- 3 tiers of governments (759)
  - Federal (1)
  - Provincial (7)
  - Local Level (753)
- Exclusive and Concurrent Powers of the Federation, the Province and the Local Level
- Provisioned in the Schedule 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of the Constitution of Nepal
Official Statistics in Nepal

- Limited in scope
- Low frequency in production
- Compilation of data (as a by-product of regular activities?)
- **Duplication** in data production and **Gap** in the data requirement
- Coordination among data producers, data providers and data users
Data Producers

- Use standard concepts, definitions and classifications while producing data
- Maintain the quality of the data produced
- Enhance the capacity of the human resources involved
- Promote statistical literacy to aware data providers/users
- Collaborate with stakeholders
National Statistical Office (NSO) vs Civil Society Organization (CSO)

- The CBS focuses on carrying out
  - censuses and sample surveys for periodic update of data demands
- The government departments and universities
  - produce designated statistics of their areas from administrative records
- Complementary data to identify community needs and immediate needs
  - (Communities, User Groups, Cooperatives)
- Qualitative data where reliable quantitative data requires more skills.
  - focus group discussion, case study, validation
CSO: Community Generated Data (CGD)

• The CBS will expect more to complement on the qualitative types of data, rather than quantitative data
  • adopt non-probabilistic sampling while launching small-scale survey
• The community data should also be adhered by the fundamental principles of official statistics
  • preserve the confidentiality of the respondents and the quality of the data
• CGD should be Consistent with national indicators
  • maintain with the use of statistical standards
• CGD is more useful to local level planning
  • the geographical coverage of these data are sub-national mostly
Existing data sources, Nepal

- Censuses/surveys
- Administrative records
- Other government department (MIS)
- Research Institutions (credible surveys, data collation)
- Civil society data (ad-hoc)
- Trade organisation data (organizational development)
Data Sources: Censuses

• Population and Housing Census 1911-2021 (XII)
• Agricultural Census 1961-2021 (VII)
• Economic Census 2018 (I)
• Industrial Census 1965-2012 (X)
Data Sources: Major Sample Surveys

- Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2010, 2014, 2019
- Survey on Hard Drug Users in Nepal (SHDUN) 2006-07, 2011-12
Data Sources: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

- Integrated Health Management Information System (IHMIS)
- Integrated Education Management Information System (IEMIS)
- Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (IAMIS)
- Integrated Tourism Management Information System (ITMIS)

Major Sources of administrative records
(Ministries & Departments)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry Acronyms</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Relevant Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoHA</td>
<td>NDRRA National Disaster Risk Reduction Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Nepal Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOC</td>
<td>National Emergency Operation Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoICR</td>
<td>Department of National ID and Civil Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDPR</td>
<td>Narcotic Drugs Prevention Centre</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LOD</td>
<td>Law and Order Division</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Health Management Information</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoHP</td>
<td>IHMIS Integrated Health Management Information</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHRC</td>
<td>Nepal Health Research Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Monitoring Division</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoES</td>
<td>IEMIS Integrated Education Management Information</td>
<td>EMIS Section, DOE</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>DOI</td>
<td>Department of Industry</td>
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Data Sources: Civil Society Organization

**Civil Society**
- Is respondent of Censuses/Sample surveys
- Provides feedback to engage with data users
- Promotes statistical literacy
- Complements Leave No One Behind on data production and use

**Individuals**
- Individuals' research output provides benchmark information for framing surveys
Civil Society Organization (CSO)

CSOs can

• design and implement programs in line with the government's priorities and the SDGs.
• engage with these local governments and bring the SDG agenda to the local level,
• help raise local governments' awareness of national targets, and
• suggest local solutions for local problems
CGD: SWOC in Summary

Strengths
- High demand of evidence-based policy
- CSOs are getting more organized/recognized
- Opportunity to find solution of local problems

Opportunities
- Administrative restructure of the country
- Use of open data/big data
- High demands for disaggregated data

Weaknesses
- Limited statistical infrastructure
- Limited Statistical literacy/capacity

Challenges
No legal framework
Standard concepts, definitions and methods to follow
Way Forward

- Adopt collaborative scientific approach supported by NSO
- Organize CSOs for data production and use
- Prioritize on community data needs to be implemented immediately
- Focus on scope of emergency or disaster related data
- Move from simple to complex method of data collection (Qualitative to Quantitative, records management to sample surveys)