

Code of Practice for Statistics

Guidelines for the production of statistics by public authorities in Jersey

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Foreword from the Statistics Users Group

The Statistics Users Group (“the Group”) was established by proposition of the States of Jersey¹ in 1999 as an independent body to oversee the quality, relevance and integrity of the statistics compiled by or on behalf of States' Departments.

The Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018² (“the Law”) gave the Group its own legal foundation. The Law provides for the constitution of the Statistics Users Group, defines the terms of reference of the Group (Article 4) and its functions (Article 5). These articles state that the Group is independent of government and has the primary function of overseeing the quality, relevance and integrity of statistics compiled by or on behalf of a public authority.

This new Code of Practice (“the Code”) reflects the expanded remit of the Group to oversee all statistics produced by public authorities in Jersey and seeks to provide suitable guidelines for all such organisations. The Code has been developed in line with the format of the current UKSA Code of Practice³, which is made available under the UK Open Government Licence v3.0⁴.

In addition we advocate that the framework of Trustworthiness, Quality and Value be considered by official bodies and by organisations outside government in relation to the publication of statistics and data that have the potential to enhance debate. We consider that such an ambition has the potential to raise standards and to enhance the profile of the Code.

This Code of Practice is consistent with the Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018, the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics⁵ and the European Statistics Code of Practice⁶.

¹ [Establishment of a Statistics Users Group \(P.142/99\)](#) (1999).

² The Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018 <https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/enacted/Pages/L-08-2018.aspx>

³ [UK Statistics Authority: Code of Practice for Statistics Ed. 2.0](#) (2018).

⁴ <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/>

⁵ [United Nations Statistics Division: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics](#) (2006).

⁶ [Eurostat: European Statistics Code of Practice: For national and community statistical authorities](#) (2005).

Introduction

Statistics are an essential public asset. They provide a window on society, the economy, the environment and on the work and performance of government. They are fundamental to the judgements and decisions made by the public, by the States of Jersey and by an enormous range of other organisations.

This Code plays an essential role in ensuring that statistics published by public authorities command public confidence through demonstrating trustworthiness and providing high quality statistics that enhance public value.

Who is the Code for?

- i. The Code benefits all of us, as users and as citizens. Compliance with the Code can give confidence to all that statistics are of public value, are of high quality and are produced by departments and public bodies that can be trusted. The need to focus on the interests of users of statistics sits at the heart of the Code. The beneficiaries of the Code therefore are users of statistics and citizens more broadly.
- ii. This Code applies to public authorities, and should be used by all those within them who produce and use statistics, including statisticians, data scientists, analysts, researchers, policy-makers, communications officers and advisers.
- iii. In respect of statistics produced by Statistics Jersey and designated as official statistics by the Group, there is a separate code of practice published⁷. Producers of official statistics should adhere to both this code and the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
- iv. The release of meaningful statistics into the public domain requires the commitment of not only the statisticians and analysts, but also of ministers, policy and communications colleagues and senior leaders within an organisation.

What is the framework for this Code?

- v. The framework for this Code of Practice is based on Trustworthiness, Quality and Value. Together, these pillars support public confidence in statistics.
- vi. **Trustworthiness** is about the processes, people and systems of government organisations. An organisation should provide testable evidence to demonstrate that it has the interests of the public at heart, by demonstrating competence, honesty and openness. The practices under the Trustworthiness pillar set out the key commitments that must be made to support independent statistics production.
- vii. **Quality** is about the data, and how they are processed into statistics. The statistics must be the best available estimate of what is intended to be measured, and should not mislead. To achieve this the data must be relevant, the methods must be sound and the assurance around the outputs must be clear. These aspects of statistical production are at the heart of the practices in the Quality pillar.
- viii. **Value** follows the emphasis in the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics on statistics that “meet the test of practical utility”. Value defines what statistics must provide for the public. This includes a coherent picture, a focus on users, an emphasis on what questions the

⁷ [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#)

statistics answer, and a focus on innovation as the world changes. Trustworthy processes to create high quality data may not be useful to the public if the statistics are not accessible, do not address key questions, are inefficiently produced, and do not add value or provide insight.

- ix. The three pillars are conceptually distinct but support each other. A producer of statistics is more likely to be perceived as trustworthy where the data they provide are of high quality. High quality statistics are more likely to provide useful answers for key questions than lower quality statistics. There are also some cross-cutting commitments. All aspects of the Code depend on transparency about processes, methodology and content. Coherence between different statistical outputs, and collaboration between producers, are also crucial and therefore apply across all three pillars.

How should the Code be applied?

- x. This Code provides producers of statistics with the detailed practices they should commit to when producing and releasing statistics.
- xi. The Code provides producers of statistics with a framework that can be applied in a proportionate and flexible way to improve public confidence. We have structured the practices under the three pillars so that their purpose is clear. Where there is any question about how to interpret and implement a particular practice, the producer should judge what action best supports the delivery of the pillars and their associated principles.

How can producers of statistics demonstrate compliance?

- xii. Producers of statistics should comply with this Code. They do so through their commitments to:
 - a. Transparency: this is at the core of many of the Code's practices, explaining what judgements producers have made about the data, methods, and their strengths and limitations, as well as what the statistics tell us about the world. These explanations are as important as the numbers themselves.
 - b. Coherence: to comply with this Code, producers should demonstrate that they do not simply publish a set of numbers, but also explain how statistics relate to other data on the topic, and how they combine with other statistics to better explain the part of the world they describe.
 - c. Accountability: producers show they comply with the Code by holding themselves accountable to adherence to clear publication policies – for example, to pre-announce statistics and to stick to the publication date; and by notifying users promptly of errors and revisions.
 - d. Public focus: producers show they comply when they communicate clearly to the public what questions the statistics address and what the statistics show about the world they describe and why.

- xiii. Producers can further bring these actions together by making short statements of compliance with the pillars of Trustworthiness, Quality and Value.

How is compliance regulated?

- xiv. The Statistics Users Group (the Group) has a vital role in protecting statistics. The Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018 gives the Group the role of “overseeing the quality, relevance

and integrity of statistics compiled by or on behalf of a public authority” in Jersey. The Group is separate from producers of statistics and provides independent regulation of all statistics produced by public authorities in Jersey.

- xv. The framework of Trustworthiness, Quality and Value will form the basis of judgements made by the Statistics Users Group when commenting on the misuse of statistics.

Code of Practice for Statistics

Wherever words or phrases appear in *blue italics* in this Code, they will have the meanings described in the Glossary of terms.

Trustworthiness

Confidence in the people and organisations that produce statistics and data.

Trustworthiness is a product of the people, systems and processes within organisations that enable and support the production of statistics and data.

Trustworthiness comes from the organisations that produce statistics and data being well led, well managed and open, and the people who work there being impartial and skilled in what they do.

T1 Honesty and integrity

People in organisations that release statistics should be truthful, impartial and independent, and meet consistent standards of behaviour that reflect the wider public good.

- T1.1** Everyone who works in organisations producing statistics should handle and use statistics and data with honesty and integrity, guided by established principles of appropriate behaviour in public life.
- T1.2** The collection, access, use and sharing of statistics and data should be ethical and for the public good. Those producing and releasing statistics should be free from conflicts of interest, including political and commercial pressures, that might otherwise influence the production, release and sharing of the statistics and data.
- T1.3** No action should be taken, nor public statement made, that might undermine confidence in the independence of the statistics when released.
- T1.4** Statistics, data and explanatory material should be presented impartially and objectively.

T2 Independent decision making and leadership

Organisations should assign a *head of practice* who upholds and advocates the Code, strives to improve statistics and data for the public good, and challenges their inappropriate use.

- T2.1** The *head of practice* should have sole authority for deciding on methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of the release of regular and *ad hoc statistics*. This should include: determining the need for new statistics; ceasing the release of statistics; and developing *experimental statistics*.
- T2.2** The *head of practice* should actively advocate the application of the Code pillars of Trustworthiness, Quality and Value to all those involved in producing, publishing and using statistics and data in the organisation.
- T2.3** As the principal adviser and responsible officer on statistical matters within the organisation, the views of the *head of practice* should be considered in all matters relating to statistics and data.
- T2.4** The *head of practice* should encourage collaboration, harmonisation and innovation with other organisations, both inside and outside government and across professional groups.

- T2.5** The *head of practice* should challenge the inappropriate use of statistics and data and reflect upon how further misuse can be prevented.
- T2.6** The *head of practice* should report immediately to the Statistics Users Group any concerns about professional independence and any accidental or wrongful release of statistics.
- T2.7** The *head of practice* should report any concerns about continuing to meet the principles of the Code to the Statistics Users Group.

T3 Orderly release

Organisations should commit to releasing their statistics in an open and transparent manner that promotes confidence.

- T3.1** The release of both regular and *ad hoc statistics* should be pre-announced, giving a specific release date at least four weeks in advance where practicable.
- T3.2** Changes to pre-announced release dates should be announced promptly, explaining the reasons for the change.
- T3.3** Access to statistics before their public release should be limited to those involved in the production of the statistics and the preparation of the release, and for quality assurance and operational purposes. Accurate records of those who have access before the statistics are finalised should be maintained.
- T3.4** Statistics and data should be released on a timely basis and at intervals that meet the needs of users as far as practicable. The statistics should be released as soon as they are considered ready.
- T3.5** Statistics should be released to all users in the morning of a standard business day (Monday to Friday excluding bank and public holidays).
- T3.6** Policy, press or ministerial statements referring to regular or *ad hoc statistics* should be issued separately from, and contain a prominent link to, the source statistics. The statements should meet basic professional standards of statistical presentation, including accuracy, clarity and impartiality. The *lead statistician or analyst* should advise on the appropriate use of the statistics within these statements.
- T3.7** Scheduled revisions or unscheduled corrections to the statistics and data should be released as soon as practicable. The changes should be handled transparently in line with a published policy.

T4 Transparent processes and management

Organisations should have effective business processes and appropriate resources to support their statistical functions and be open about their plans, priorities and progress.

- T4.1** Organisations should be transparent about their approach to public engagement with users, potential users, and other stakeholders with an interest in the public good served by the statistics.

- T4.2** A work programme should be established and regularly reviewed. Statistics producers should be open about progress towards meeting priorities and objectives. Users and other stakeholders should be involved to help prioritise statistical plans.
- T4.3** Public authorities should ensure that sufficient human, financial and technological resources should be provided to deliver statistical services that serve the public good.
- T4.4** Good business practices should be maintained in the use of resources. Where appropriate, statistics producers should take opportunities to share resources and collaborate to achieve common goals and produce coherent statistics.
- T4.5** Organisations should be open about their commitment to quality and make clear their approach to quality management. They should ensure that the organisational structure and tools are in place to manage quality effectively, and promote and adopt appropriate quality standards.
- T4.6** Independent measures, such as internal and external audits and peer review, should be used to evaluate the effectiveness of statistical processes. Statistics producers should be open about identified areas for improvement.

T5 Professional capability

People producing statistics should be appropriately skilled, trained and supported in their roles and professional development.

- T5.1** Those involved in producing and releasing statistics and data should demonstrate sound judgement. They should act professionally, work collaboratively, and behave responsibly.
- T5.2** The roles and responsibilities of those involved in the production of statistics and data should be clearly defined with supporting guidance provided to help staff carry out their roles.
- T5.3** Suitably skilled staff should be recruited using a relevant professional competency framework as appropriate and with consideration given to future organisational needs.
- T5.4** All staff involved in the production of statistics and data should be provided with training on secure data handling and quality management.
- T5.5** Staff should be provided with the time and resources required to develop their skills, knowledge and competencies.
- T5.6** Staff should seek statistical advice and guidance from their *head of practice* or the Chief Statistician.

T6 Data governance

Organisations should look after people's information securely and manage data in ways that are consistent with relevant legislation and serve the public good.

- T6.1** All statutory obligations governing the collection of data, confidentiality, data sharing, data linking and release should be followed. Relevant internationally-endorsed guidelines should be considered as appropriate. Transparent data management arrangements should be established and relevant ethical standards met.

- T6.2** The rights of *data subjects* must be considered and managed at all times, in ways that are consistent with data protection legislation. When collecting data for statistical purposes, those providing their information should be informed in a clear and open way about how that information will be used and protected.
- T6.3** Organisations, and those acting on their behalf, should apply best practice in the management of data and data services, including collection, storage, transmission, access, and analysis. Personal information should be kept safe and secure, applying relevant security standards and keeping pace with changing circumstances such as advances in technology.
- T6.4** Organisations should be transparent and accountable about the procedures used to protect personal data when preparing the statistics and data, including the choices made in balancing competing interests. Appropriate disclosure control methods should be applied before releasing statistics and data.
- T6.5** Regular reviews should be conducted across the organisation, to ensure that data management and sharing arrangements are appropriately robust.

Quality

Data and methods that produce assured statistics

Quality means that statistics fit their intended uses, are based on appropriate data and methods, and are not materially misleading.

Quality requires skilled professional judgement about collecting, preparing, analysing and publishing statistics and data in ways that meet the needs of people who want to use the statistics.

Q1 Suitable data sources

Statistics should be based on the most appropriate data to meet intended uses. The impact of any data limitations for use should be assessed, minimised and explained.

- Q1.1** Statistics should be based on data sources that are appropriate for the intended uses. The data sources should be based on definitions and concepts that are suitable approximations of what the statistics aim to measure, or that can be processed to become suitable for producing the statistics.
- Q1.2** Statistics producers should establish and maintain constructive relationships with those involved in the collection, recording, supply, linking and quality assurance of data, wherever possible.
- Q1.3** A clear statement of data requirements should be shared with the organisations that provide that data, setting out decisions on timing, definitions and format of data supply, and explaining how and why the data will be used.
- Q1.4** Source data should be coherent across different levels of aggregation, consistent over time, and comparable between geographical areas, whenever possible.
- Q1.5** The nature of data sources, and how and why they were selected, should be explained. Potential bias, uncertainty and possible distortive effects in the source data should be identified and the extent of any impact on the statistics should be clearly reported.
- Q1.6** The causes of limitations in data sources should be identified and addressed where possible. Statistics producers should be open about the extent to which limitations can be overcome and the impact on the statistics.
- Q1.7** The impact of changes in the circumstances and context of a data source on the statistics over time should be evaluated. Reasons for any lack of consistency and related implications for use should be clearly explained to users.

Q2 Sound methods

Producers of statistics and data should use the best available methods and recognised standards, and be open about their decisions.

- Q2.1** Methods and processes should be based on international good practice, scientific principles, and established professional consensus.
- Q2.2** Statistics, data and metadata should be compiled using recognised standards, classifications and definitions. They should be harmonised to be consistent and coherent with related

statistics and data where possible. Users should be provided with reasons for deviations from these standards and explanations of any related implications for use.

- Q2.3** Statistics producers should be transparent about methods used, giving the reasons for their selection. The level of detail of the explanation should be proportionate to the complexity of the methods chosen and reflect the needs of different types of users and uses.
- Q2.4** Relevant limitations arising from the methods and their application, including bias and uncertainty, should be identified and explained to users. An indication of their likely scale and the steps taken to reduce their impact on the statistics should be included in the explanation.
- Q2.5** Producers of statistics and data should provide users with advance notice about changes to methods, explaining why the changes are being made. A consistent time series should be produced, with back series provided where possible. Users should be made aware of the nature and extent of the change.
- Q2.6** Statistics producers should collaborate with topic and methods experts and producers of related statistics and data wherever possible.

Q3 Assured quality

Producers of statistics and data should explain clearly how they assure themselves that statistics and data are accurate, reliable, coherent and timely.

- Q3.1** Statistics should be produced to a level of quality that meets users' needs. The strengths and limitations of the statistics and data should be considered in relation to different uses, and clearly explained alongside the statistics.
- Q3.2** Quality assurance arrangements should be proportionate to the nature of the quality issues and the importance of the statistics in serving the public good. Statistics producers should be transparent about the quality assurance approach taken throughout the preparation of the statistics. The risk and impact of quality issues on statistics and data should be minimised to an acceptable level for the intended uses.
- Q3.3** The quality of the statistics and data, including their accuracy and reliability, coherence and comparability, and timeliness and punctuality, should be monitored and reported regularly. Statistics should be validated through comparison with other relevant statistics and data sources. The extent and nature of any uncertainty in the estimates should be clearly explained.
- Q3.4** Scheduled revisions, or unscheduled corrections that result from errors, should be explained alongside the statistics, being clear on the scale, nature, cause and impact.
- Q3.5** Systematic and periodic reviews on the strengths and limitations in the data and methods should be undertaken. Statistics producers should be open in addressing the issues identified and be transparent about their decisions on whether to act.

Value

Statistics that support society's needs for information

Value means that the statistics and data are useful, easy to access, remain relevant, and support understanding of important issues.

Value includes improving existing statistics and creating new ones through discussion and collaboration with stakeholders, and being responsible and efficient in the collection, sharing and use of statistical information.

V1 Relevance to users

Users of statistics and data should be at the centre of statistical production; their needs should be understood, their views sought and acted upon, and their use of statistics supported.

- V1.1** Statistics producers should maintain and refresh their understanding of the use and potential use of the statistics and data. They should consider the ways in which the statistics might be used and the nature of the decisions that are or could be informed by them.
- V1.2** Statistics producers should use appropriate ways to increase awareness of the statistics and data, communicate effectively with the widest possible audience, and support users and potential users in identifying relevant statistics to meet their needs.
- V1.3** User satisfaction with the relevance and usefulness of the statistics and data should be reviewed routinely. This should consider the timeliness, accessibility, clarity, and accuracy of the statistics and data.
- V1.4** Statistics producers should engage publicly through a variety of means that are appropriate to the needs of different audiences and proportionate to the potential of the statistics to serve the public good. An open dialogue should be maintained using proactive formal and informal engagement to listen to the views of new and established contacts. Statistics producers should undertake public engagement collaboratively wherever possible, working in partnership with policy makers and other statistics producers to obtain the views of stakeholders.
- V1.5** The views received from users, potential users and other stakeholders should be addressed, where practicable. Statistics producers should consider whether to produce new statistics to meet identified information gaps. Feedback should be provided to them about how their needs can and cannot be met, being transparent about reasons for the decisions made and any constraints.
- V1.6** Statistics producers should periodically review whether to continue, discontinue, adapt, or to provide the statistics through other means, in discussion with users and other stakeholders.

V2 Accessibility

Statistics and data should be equally available to all, not given to some people before others. They should be published at a sufficient level of detail and remain publicly available.

- V2.1** Statistics producers must provide free and equal access to regular and *ad hoc statistics*.

- V2.2** Statistics, data and related guidance should be easily accessible to users. The needs of different types of users and potential users should be considered when determining ways of presenting and releasing the statistics and data.
- V2.3** The needs of people with disabilities must be considered. Statistics and data should be released using accessible communication formats and methods which should work with the most commonly used assistive technologies.
- V2.4** Statistics, data and metadata, including those available through data services, should be released at the greatest level of detail that is practicable to meet user needs. They should be consistent with common data standards and protocols wherever possible.
- V2.5** Open and transparent information on supplementary statistical services should be made available. Where organisations decide to charge for supplementary analyses, they should make the pricing policy publicly available.
- V2.6** Statistics, data and metadata should continue to be publicly available, including when organisational websites are changed, and archived as required in line with relevant legislation.

V3 Clarity and insight

Statistics and data should be presented clearly, explained meaningfully and provide authoritative insights that serve the public good.

- V3.1** Statistics, data and explanatory material should be relevant and presented in a clear, unambiguous way that supports and promotes use by all types of users.
- V3.2** Statistics should be accompanied by a clear description of the main statistical messages that explains the relevance and meaning of the statistics in a way that is not materially misleading. They should be illustrated by suitable data visualisations, including charts, maps and tables, where this helps aid appropriate interpretation of the statistics.
- V3.3** Comparisons that support the appropriate interpretation of the statistics, including within Jersey and internationally, should be provided where useful. Users should be signposted to other related statistics and data sources and the extent of consistency and comparability with these sources should be explained to users.
- V3.4** Advice should be given about the appropriate use of the statistics and data. The *lead statistician or analyst* should be visible and approachable to users, be encouraged to explain the statistics publicly and support their use.
- V3.5** Statistics producers should collaborate with experts and producers of related statistics and data to provide a comprehensive and coherent narrative for the statistical topic.

V4 Innovation and improvement

Statistics producers should be creative and motivated to improve statistics and data, recognising the potential to harness technological advances for the development of all parts of the production and dissemination process.

- V4.1** Statistics producers should keep up to date with developments that can improve statistics and data. They should be transparent in conducting their development activities, and be open about the outcomes and longer-term development plans.
- V4.2** Statistics producers should consider testing and releasing new statistics initially as *experimental statistics*, under the guidance of their *head of practice*.
- V4.3** Users should be involved in the ongoing development of statistics and data, exploring and testing statistical innovations, so that the statistics remain relevant and useful.
- V4.4** Statistics producers should seek to collaborate with other producers, both in Jersey and internationally, when developing their statistics, overcoming practical obstacles, and sharing best practice.
- V4.5** Statistics producers should keep up to date with developments that might improve methods and quality. They should assess the added value of potential improvements and consider the likely impact on the statistics, including in relation to comparability and coherence.
- V4.6** Producers should commit to improve data presentation, enhance insight, and better meet the needs of different types of users and potential users in the dissemination of their statistics and data.
- V4.7** New and innovative ways to engage users, potential users and other stakeholders should be considered and adopted as appropriate.

V5 Efficiency and proportionality

Statistics and data should be published in forms that enable their reuse. Producers should use existing data wherever possible and only ask for more where justified.

- V5.1** Opportunities for data sharing, data linkage, cross-analysis of sources, and the reuse of data should be taken wherever feasible. Recognised standards, classifications, definitions, and methods should be applied to data wherever possible.
- V5.2** Statistics producers should make supplementary analyses available for reuse where practicable and consider the release of statistics and data that are the subject of regular queries during statistics planning.
- V5.3** The suitability of existing data, including administrative, open and privately-held data, should be assessed before undertaking a new data collection.
- V5.4** Voluntary participation in statistical data collection should be sought, rather than using statutory powers, wherever possible.
- V5.5** Statistics producers should be transparent in their approach to monitoring and reducing the burden on those providing their information, and on those involved in collecting, recording and supplying data. The burden imposed should be proportionate to the benefits arising from the use of the statistics.
- V5.6** Statistics producers should analyse the impact of new data requirements or extending existing collections on those involved in the collection, recording and supply of data, against the potential value of the statistics in serving the public good.

Annex

Glossary of terms

Roles

Data subject

Person whose personal data is being collected, processed and stored. Under relevant legislation *data subjects* do not include the deceased or those who cannot be identified or distinguished from others.

Head of practice

The officer in the statistics producer organisation who is given executive responsibility for decision making on statistical matters.

Lead statistician or analyst

The person who is professionally accountable for the production of statistical outputs.

Statistics

Ad hoc statistics

Statistical analyses produced and released where there is a pressing need for statistics in the public interest.

Experimental statistics

A subset of newly developed or innovative statistics undergoing evaluation. *Experimental statistics* are developed under the guidance of the *head of practice* and are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in the assessment of their suitability and quality at an early stage.

Types of information

Data

Characteristics of facts or information, usually numerical, such as observations, opinions, events or transactions, from which conclusions may be drawn. They are the product of collecting information (source data). They can also be the subject of statistical processing (processed data).

Data services

Internet-based tools and resources that enable access to a variety of curated data and statistics. The statistics and data made available through data services are often compiled using common data standards, and supported by metadata and other guidance material.

Explanatory material/related guidance

Information that supports the use and understanding of the statistics and data, and is available with the statistics. Describing, for example, the sources, method, quality, analysis, and providing a narrative about the main findings, policy/operational context and use.

Metadata

Information or data that defines and describes other data. This can be to help with the discovery and identification of data, for example, through naming and labelling; by describing different data types, relationships with other data and their characteristics; or to help with data management by indicating when and how it was created, different file types or any other technical information.

Statistical microdata

Sets of records containing information on individual persons, households or businesses which are used in the production of aggregate statistics. Access to microdata is often controlled to protect the confidentiality of individual persons or businesses.

Statistics

A collection of measures about a particular attribute compiled from a set of data. Statistics are used for making generalisations or inferring conclusions about particular attributes, at an aggregate level, for example, about a particular subset of the population.

Types of data

Data may be collected in different ways, including: census, surveys (such as sample surveys of households or businesses), returns from administrative systems, as open data from the large-scale release of government department operational data, and privately-held data from individual private sector organisations (such as business operational data, and data available through web scraping).

Other terms

Common data standards, classifications and protocols

Agreed definitions, procedures and ways of working with statistics and data that facilitate their consistency, comparability, coherence and reuse.

Ethical

In accordance with the rules or standards for right conduct or practice, especially in terms of the standards of a profession.

Ethical standards

Best practice frameworks that address the ethical impact and implications of research and data science. They apply in areas which include, but are not limited to: privacy, anonymity, transparency, trust, responsibility, data collection, curation, analysis and use.

Limitations

Inherent weaknesses in the quality of statistics, data or statistical methods that should be understood in order to ensure their appropriate use and interpretation.

Public good

Adherents to the code should promote and safeguard the production and publication of statistics that serve the public good. This includes informing the public about social economic and environmental matters; assisting in the development and evaluation of public policy; and regulating quality and publicly challenging the misuse of statistics.

Quality standards and guidance

Documentation produced to ensure that statistics and data are produced to consistent and appropriate levels of quality and are suitable for their intended uses.

Relevant legislation

Laws passed by the States of Jersey that have a direct impact upon the design, collection, processing, storage, publication or use of statistics and data.

Scheduled revisions

Planned amendments to published statistics in order to improve quality by incorporating additional data that were unavailable at the point of initial publication.

Security standards

Standards relating to disciplines such as information security, IT service management, IT governance and business continuity, that can be implemented in order to achieve externally assessed and certified compliance.

Statistical services

Include providing information, advice and technical assistance in relation to statistics; providing quality assessment in relation to statistics; conducting statistical surveys and analysis; collecting, adapting and developing data.

Unscheduled corrections

Amendments made to published statistics in response to the identification of errors following their initial publication.