Indicator 17.18.1

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators

Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index is an evaluation of the coverage and openness of data provided on the websites maintained by national statistical offices (NSOs) and any official government website that is accessible from the NSO site, as well as a country's official SDGs portal.

The ODIN Coverage Index refers to the availability of important statistical indicators in 22 categories of social, economic, and environmental statistics.

Each data category is assessed on five elements of coverage (see below) that measure how complete the country's data offerings are. For details, please refer to the Method of Computation.

The five coverage elements are:
1. Availability of indicators and disaggregations
2. Availability of data in the last five years
3. Availability of data in the last ten years
4. Availability of data at the first administrative geographic level
5. Availability of data at the second administrative geographic level

○ Concepts

The data categories :
ODIN assessments review published statistics in 22 topical categories, grouped as social statistics, economic and financial statistics, and environmental statistics. The default ODIN overall score weighs the three groups equally.   The data categories in ODIN 2024/25 are:

- **Social Statistics**
  1. Population and Vital Statistics
  2. Education Facilities
  3. Education Outcomes
  4. Health Facilities
  5. Health Outcomes
  6. Reproductive Health
  7. Food Security and Nutrition
  8. Gender
  9. Crime and Justice
  10. Poverty and Income

- **Economic and Financial Statistics**
  11. National Accounts
  12. Labor
  13. Price Indexes
  14. Government Finance
  15. Money and Banking
  16. International Trade
  17. Balance of Payment

Note: In ODIN 2024/25, a new category on Digital Connectivity will be piloted. Results will not factor into a country's score.

- **Environmental Statistics**
  18. Agriculture and Land Use
  19. Resource Use
  20. Energy
  21. Pollution
  22. Built Environment

The first administrative geographic level :
  The first administrative geographic level is defined using ISO 3166-2, and in Japan, it refers to the prefectures.

The second administrative geographic level :
  The second administrative geographic level is a further subdivision of the first administrative geographic level, and in Japan, it refers to municipalities.

○　Rationale and Interpretation:

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index is an indicator of a country's capacity to produce a set of official statistics across 22 categories from national databases to support the SDGs. Computing the total index across the five elements for each of the 22 data categories allows for an assessment of the country's revealed capacity to produce data that are important for national, regional, and global development efforts.

Data Sources and Collection Method

The indicator is calculated based on the responses from line ministries, with reference to the scoring results of the Open Data Inventory (ODIN).

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○   Computation Method

In the Open Data Inventory Coverage Index, each of the 22 data categories, classified into three groups —social statistics, economic and financial statistics, and environmental statistics— is evaluated as a tertiary measure (0, 0.5 or 1) for each of five coverage elements. The evaluation for the coverage element of first or second subnational level is not applicable for some data categories , in which case they receive scores for only three or four coverage elements. The Open Data Inventory Coverage Index evaluates three groups of categories equally. Therefore, the arithmetic mean of the data category scores is calculated for each of the three data category groups to determine the value for each group. Then, the overall score is calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of the values of the three data category groups and converting it to a scale of 100 points.

The criteria for scoring each element and the description of the requirements for receiving full or partial evaluation are as follows.

Availability of indicators & disaggregations (coverage element 1)

 This element measures whether indicators are available in each data category and what disaggregations are available. Because there are a unique number of indicators in each data category, the number of indicators and disaggregations required to receive full credit for this element vary by data category. See the section of the official ODIN methodology, Data Categories & Indicators, for the criteria required in each category for full or partial credit on this element.

Availability of data in the last 5 years (coverage element 2)

This element evaluates whether the indicators identified in Coverage Element 1 are available for the most recent five-year period. For ODIN 2024/25, this means the years 2019–2023.

To receive full credit, countries need to publish data for at least 3 of the last 5 years. This allows flexibility, recognizing that for some indicators less frequent data collection may still be sufficient.

The scoring table below shows how each data category is assessed for this element.

Coverage Element 2: How to receive credit	
Score	Minimum Criteria
1 point	All indicators have one time-series with at least 3 years of national-level data within the past 5 years.
.5 point	One indicator has a time-series with at least 1 year of national-level data within the past 5 years.
0 points	No indicators have a time-series with at least 1 year of national-level data within the past 5 years.

*If data are reported monthly or quarterly, "have time-series for a given year" requires data availability for a majority of periods:
・At least 3 out of 4 quarters, or
・At least 7 out of 12 months.

*Scoring is based on the longest available national-level time series (in this time period) for each indicator.

Availability of data in the last 10 years (coverage element 3)

This element evaluates whether the indicators identified in Coverage Element 1 are available for the most recent ten-year period. For ODIN 2024/25, this includes the years 2014–2023.

To receive full credit, countries must publish data for at least 6 of the past 10 years. This allows flexibility, recognizing that for some indicators less frequent data collection may still be sufficient.

The scoring table below shows how each data category is assessed for this element.

Coverage Element 3: How to receive cred	
Score	Minimum Criteria

1 point	All indicators have one time-series with at least 6 years of national-level data within the past 10 years.
.5 point	One indicator has a time-series with at least 3 years of national-level data within the past 10 years.
0 points	No indicators have a time series with at least 3 years of national-level data within the past 10 years.

*If data are reported monthly or quarterly, "have time-series for a given year" requires data availability for a majority of reporting periods:
・At least 3 out of 4 quarters, or
・At least 7 out of 12 months.

*Scoring is based on the longest available national-level time series in this time period for each indicator.

Availability of data at the first subnational geographic level (coverage element 4)

This element evaluates whether the indicators identified in Coverage Element 1 are also available at the first subnational geographic level*.

*In Japan, it refers to prefectures.

Some data categories are not assessed under this element because, in general, their indicators are not geographically disaggregated in most countries. These categories include:
・Money & Banking
・International Trade
・Balance of Payments
・Energy
・Pollution

The scoring table below shows how each data category is assessed for this element.

Coverage Element 4: How to receive cred	
Score	Minimum Criteria
1 point	All indicators have at least one year of subnational level 1 data.
.5 point	One indicator has at least one year of subnational level 1 data.
0 points	No indicators have at least one year of subnational level 1 data.

*To receive credit, data must be available for the majority of first subnational divisions in a given year. Partial coverage may still qualify if there are valid methodological reasons —such as small sample sizes or indicator irrelevance to certain areas—, and those reasons are clearly documented in the dataset's reference metadata.

Availability of data at the second subnational geographic level (coverage element 5)

This element evaluates whether the indicators identified in Coverage Element 1 are also available at the second subnational geographic level*.

*In Japan, it refers to municipalities

Some data categories are not assessed under this element because their indicators are generally not geographically disaggregated in most countries. These categories include:

・Food Security and Nutrition
・Money & Banking
・International Trade
・Balance of Payments
・National Accounts
・Government Finance
・Pollution
・Energy
・Price Indexes
・Resource Use

Additionally, the following indicators from other categories are excluded from scoring at this level for the same reason:

・2.3 – Education expenditures
・4.3 – Healthcare expenditures
・6.1 – Maternal mortality
・6.2 – Child mortality
・8.2 – Women in leadership
・9.3 – Prison population
・10.2 – Income inequality
・18.2 – Protected lands

The table below outlines how each data category is assessed for this element.

Coverage Element 5: How to receive cred	
Score	Minimum Criteria
1 point	All indicators have at least one year of subnational level 2 data.
.5 point	One indicator has at least one year of subnational level 2 data.
0 points	No indicators have at least one year of subnational level 2 data.

*To receive credit, data must be available for the majority of second subnational divisions in a given year. Partial coverage may still qualify if there are valid methodological reasons —such as small sample sizes or indicator irrelevance to certain areas—, and those reasons are clearly documented in the dataset's reference metadata.

○ Comments and limitations

Data produced by supranational entities, such as multilateral organizations may contain Japanese data but may not be published by Japanese statistical offices. In Japan, most statistical data are published on e-Stat, but not all of them.

Data Disaggregation
  N/A

References
・SDG Indicators Metadata Repository (United Nations Statistics Division)
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-01a.pdf

・OPEN DATA INVENTORY (ODIN)
https://odin.opendatawatch.com/

・ODIN 2024_25 Methodology Guide （Last updated April 29, 2025）
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1q9QGI5svEY6RRmi7jkgQtX1Sjms3szn H/edit#heading=h.gjdgxs

Custodian Ministries of Data
  Cabinet Secretariat
  Cabinet Office
  Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office

National Police Agency
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Ministry of the Environment
Bank of Japan

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

International Organizations
Open Data Watch