

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

Data Sources performance index

- Statistical Performance Indicators –

Definition and Rationale

- Definition

The Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI), defined by the World Bank to assess the maturity and performance of national statistical systems, comprise five key areas (data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure). The data sources index comprises three dimensions (see below). For details, please refer to the Method of Computation.

The three dimensions are:

Dimension1 : Censuses and Surveys

Availability of recent censuses and surveys covering broad areas. The following censuses and surveys are considered:

Population & Housing census, Agriculture census, Business/establishment census, Household Survey on income/ consumption/ expenditure/ budget/ Integrated Survey, Agriculture survey, Labor Force Survey, Health/Demographic survey, Business/establishment survey.

Dimension2 : Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

Availability of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System

Dimension3 : Geospatial Data

Geospatial data available at the first administrative geographic level

Concepts

The first administrative geographic level :

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

Rationale and Interpretation

The data sources performance index is segmented by three types of sources generated by (i) the statistical office (censuses and surveys), and sources accessed from elsewhere such as (ii) administrative data and (iii) geospatial data. The appropriate balance among these source types will vary in terms of a country's institutional setting or the maturity of its statistical system. High scores should reflect the extent to which the sources being utilized enable the necessary statistical indicators to be generated.

Data Sources and Collection Method

Dimension1 (Censuses and Surveys) and Dimension2 (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics) are calculated based on responses from line ministries. Dimension3 (geospatial data) 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

The Data Source Performance Index consists of a total of four items. Dimension 1 includes two items: "censuses" and "surveys," dimension 2 includes one item: "Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)," and dimension 3 includes one item: "geospatial data." Since the census and sample survey are in the same dimension, if equal weight is given to the three dimensions, each of the census and sample survey items would only be given a weight of 1/6 (totaling 1/3). However, since the census and sample survey are important for creating many indicators, additional weight is allocated so that each of them can be given a weight of 1/4 (totaling 1/2).

For the four items, evaluation criteria are set for each category (censuses, surveys, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), and data categories). Each item includes a different number of evaluation criteria, and the standards for obtaining full or partial points vary. Each evaluation criterion can receive a score between 0 and 1 according to its own evaluation standard. The score for each item is calculated by taking the arithmetic means of the scores of each evaluation criteria. The overall score is further calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of the scores of each item and converting it to a 100-point scale.

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

Dimension1 : censuses and surveys

1. Population & Housing census

Population censuses collect data on the size, distribution and composition of population and information on a broad range of social and economic characteristics of the population. It also provides sampling frames for household and other surveys. Housing censuses provide information on the supply of housing units, the structural characteristics and facilities, and health and the development of normal family living conditions.

Minimum Criteria	Score
Population census done within last 10 years	1
Population census done within last 20 years	0.5
Otherwise	0

2. Agriculture census

Agriculture censuses collect information on agricultural activities, such as size of holding, land tenure, land use, employment and production, and provide basic structural data and sampling frames for agricultural surveys. Censuses of agriculture normally involves collecting key structural data by complete enumeration of all agricultural holdings, in combination with more detailed structural data using sampling methods.

Minimum Criteria	Score
census done within last 10 years	1
census done within last 20 years	0.5
Otherwise	0

3. Business/establishment census

Business/establishment censuses provide valuable information on all economic activities, number of employed and size of establishments in the economy. Business Register information is establishment-based and includes business location, organization type (e.g. subsidiary or parent), industry classification, and operating data (e.g., receipts and employment).

Minimum Criteria	Score
census done within last 10 years	1
census done within last 20 years	0.5
Otherwise	0

4. Household Survey on income/consumption/expenditure/budget/ Integrated Survey

These surveys collect data on household income (including income in kind), consumption and expenditure. They typically include income, expenditure, and consumption surveys, household budget surveys, integrated surveys.

Minimum Criteria	Score
3 or more surveys done within past 10 years	1
2 surveys done within past 10 years	0.67
1 survey done within past 10 years	0.33
None within past 10 years	0

5. Agriculture survey

Agricultural surveys refer to surveys of agricultural holdings based on the sampling frames established by the agricultural census. These are surveys on agricultural land, production, crops and livestock, aquaculture, labor and cost, and time use. Some issues, such as gender and food security, are of interest to most agriculture surveys.

Minimum Criteria	Score
3 or more surveys done within past 10 years	1
2 surveys done within past 10 years	0.67
1 survey done within past 10 years	0.33
None within past 10 years	0

6. Labor Force Survey

Labor force survey is a standard household-based survey of work-related statistics at the national and sub-national employment or unemployment levels, rates or trends. The surveys also provide the characteristics of the employed or unemployed, including labor force status by age or gender, breakdowns between employees and the self-employed, public versus private sector employment, multiple jobholding, hiring, job creation, and duration of unemployment.

Minimum Criteria	Score
3 or more surveys done within past 10 years	1
2 surveys done within past 10 years	0.67
1 survey done within past 10 years	0.33
None within past 10 years	0

7. Health/Demographic survey

Health surveys collect information on various aspects of health of populations, such as health expenditure, access, utilization, and outcomes. They typically include Demographic and Health Surveys.

Minimum Criteria	Score
3 or more surveys done within past 10 years	1
2 surveys done within past 10 years	0.67
1 survey done within past 10 years	0.33
None within past 10 years	0

8. Business/establishment survey

The business/establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees from a sample of business establishments including private and public, entities that are classified based on an establishment's principal activity from the business or establishment census. Establishment surveys include surveys of businesses, farms, and institutions. They may ask for information about the establishment itself and/or employee characteristics and demographics.

Minimum Criteria	Score
3 or more surveys done within past 10 years	1
2 surveys done within past 10 years	0.67
1 survey done within past 10 years	0.33
None within past 10 years	0

Dimension2 : Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

Civil registration is the act of recording and documenting of vital events in a person's life (including birth, marriage, divorce, adoption, and death and cause of death) and is a fundamental function of national governments. Birth registration establishes an individual's legal identity at birth. Legal identity, name, nationality, and proof of age, are important human rights. They enable individuals to be included in various government, social and private services, and include the right to vote, etc. Vital statistics are compiled using civil registration information on these vital events. The availability of reliable and up to date vital statistics depends on the level of development of civil registration programs. An effective civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system is critical for planning and monitoring programs across several sectors.

Data comes from the UNSD Global SDG monitoring database. Scoring is as follows:

Minimum Criteria	Score
Both of at least 90% of births registered and at least 75% of deaths registered	1
One of at least 90% of births registered or at least 75% of deaths registered	0.5
Neither	0

Dimension3 : Geospatial Data

Our source for this indicator is The Open Data Inventory (ODIN). We use their indicator on whether the data within the following data categories are available at the first administrative level. To identify the first administrative levels, ODIN largely draws on the ISO 3166-2 standard. In Japan, it refers to the prefectures.

ODIN assessments review published statistics in 22 topical categories, grouped as social statistics, economic and financial statistics, and environmental statistics. 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 scoring table below shows how each data category is assessed for this dimension.

Minimum Criteria	Score
All published data in a data category are available at first administrative level.	1
Some published data in a data category are available at first administrative level.	0.5
No data are available at this level.	0

○ Comment and limitations

In the Data Sources performance index , more information is needed in the areas of administrative data and geospatial data. On administrative data, the picture could be complemented with indicators on whether countries have administrative data systems in place to measure health, education, labor, and social protection program statistics. For the geospatial indicator, the information could be complemented by new measures of how countries are using geospatial information in other ways, for instance using satellite data. While the world is increasingly awash with private and citizen generated data (e.g., on mobility, job search, or social networking), on a global scale there is no reliable source to measure how national statistical systems are incorporating this information, but in the future measures could be adopted that do so.

Data Disaggregation

N/A

References

- SDG Indicators Metadata Repository (United Nations Statistics Division)
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-01b.pdf>
- Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) (World Bank)
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators>
- Open Data Inventory (ODIN)
<https://odin.opendatawatch.com/>

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

World Bank (WB)