

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 Infrastructure 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 infrastructure performance index comprises five dimensions (legislation & governance, standards & methods, skills, partnership, and finance).

The set of indicators for standards and methods is based on countries' use of internationally accepted and recommended methodologies, classifications, and standards regarding data integration. These indicators help facilitate data exchange and provide the foundation for the preparation of relevant statistical indicators. The following methods and standards are considered: system of national accounts in use, national accounts base year, classification of national industry, CPI base year, classification of household consumption, classification of status of employment, central government accounting status, compilation of government finance statistics, compilation of monetary and financial statistics, and business process.

○ Concepts

System of national accounts in use

The national accounts data are compiled using the concepts, definitions, framework, and methodology of the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) or European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). The manual has evolved to meet the changing economic structure, to follow systematic accounting and ensure international compatibility.

National accounts base year

National accounts base year is the year used as the base period for constant price calculations in the country's national accounts. It is recommended that the base year of constant price estimates be changed periodically to reflect changes in economic structure and relative prices.

Classification of national industry

The industrial production data are compiled using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4 and the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) Rev. 2. ISIC Rev. 4 is a standard classification of economic activities arranged so that entities can be classified per the activity they carry out using criteria such as input, output, and use of the products produced. More emphasis has been given to the character of the production process in defining and delineating ISIC classes for international comparability. The manual and classification have changed to cover the complete scope of industrial production, employment, and GDP and other statistical areas.

CPI base year

Consumer Price Indices serve as indicators of inflation and reflect changes in the cost of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services by the average consumer. Weights are usually derived from consumer expenditure surveys, and the CPI base year refers to the year the weights were derived. It is recommended that the base year be changed periodically to reflect changes in expenditure structure.

Classification of household consumption

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is used in household budget surveys, consumer price indices, and international

comparisons of gross domestic product (GDP) and its component expenditures. Although COICOP is not strictly linked to any particular model of consumer behavior, the classification is designed to broadly reflect differences in income elasticities. It is an integral part of the SNA 1993, and more detailed subdivisions of the classes provide comparability between countries and between statistics in these different areas.

Classification of status of employment

Classification of status of employment classifies jobs with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment between the job holder and the economic unit in which he or she is employed. Therefore, it aims to provide the basis for production of internationally comparable statistics on the employment relationship.

Central government accounting status

Government finance accounting refers to the accounting basis for reporting central government financial data. For many countries' government finance reports, all the financial data of the central government have been consolidated into one finance report on an accrual basis.

Compilation of government finance statistics

The Governance Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) that is in use for compiling the data. It provides guidelines on the institutional structure of governments and the presentation of fiscal data in a format similar to business accounting with a balance sheet and income statement plus guidelines on the treatment of exchange rate and other valuation adjustments. The latest manual GFSM 2014 is harmonized with the SNA 2008.

Compilation of monetary and financial statistics

Compilation of monetary and financial statistics refers to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG) in use. It covers concepts, definitions, classifications of financial instruments and sectors, and accounting rules and provides a comprehensive analytic framework for monetary and financial planning and policy determination. The MFSMCG provides detailed guidelines for the compilation of monetary and financial statistics.

Business process

The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) aims to describe statistics production in a general and process-oriented way. It is used both within and between statistical offices as a common basis for work with statistics production in different ways, such as quality, efficiency, standardization, and process-orientation. It is used for all types of surveys, and “business” is not related to “business statistics” but refers to the statistical office, simply expressed.

○ Rationale and Interpretation

The SPI assesses the maturity and performance of national statistical systems and provides a framework that can help countries measure where they stand in several dimensions. In terms of data infrastructure, a mature statistical system has well-developed hard infrastructure (legislation, governance, standards) and soft infrastructure (skills, partnerships) as well as the financial resources to deliver useful—and widely used—data products and services. Thus, the data infrastructure performance index consists of five dimensions (legislation & governance, standards & methods, skills, partnership, and finance).

Data Sources and Collection Method

The index is calculated based on responses from line ministries regarding whether standards and methods are compatible with each item listed under “Computation Method.”

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○ Computation Method

By reference to the computation method in the global metadata given by the United Nations, the current status is evaluated on the basis of each scoring item, and the final score is converted into a hundred-point scale.

The raw scores for scoring items are computed as follows.

1. System of national accounts in use

Whether the national accounts data are compiled using the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) or European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010).

Using SNA 2008 or ESA 2010	1
Using SNA 1993 or ESA 1995	0.5
Otherwise	0

2. National accounts base year

Whether the base year of constant price estimates is changed periodically.

Chained price	1
Reference period within past 10 years	0.5
Otherwise	0

3. Classification of national industry

Whether the industrial production data are compiled using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4 or the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) Rev. 2.

Latest version is adopted (ISIC Rev. 4, NACE Rev. 2, or a compatible classification)	1
Previous version is used (ISIC Rev. 3, NACE Rev. 1, or a compatible classification)	0.5
Otherwise	0

4. CPI base year

Whether the base year of the CPI is changed periodically to reflect changes in expenditure structure.

Annual chain linking	1
Base year in last 10 years	0.5
Otherwise	0

5. Classification of household consumption

Whether Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is used in household budget surveys, consumer price indices, and international comparisons of gross domestic product (GDP) and its component expenditures.

Follow Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)	1
Otherwise	0

6. Classification of status of employment

Whether employment data follow the International Labour Organization, the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), or the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Follow International Labour Organization, International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), or 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)	1
Otherwise	0

7. Central government accounting status

Whether, for the government's financial accounting, all the financial data of the central government are consolidated into one financial report on an accrual basis.

Consolidated central government accounting follows accrual basis	1
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Consolidated central government accounting follows cash basis	0.5
Otherwise	0

8. Compilation of government finance statistics

Whether government financial statistics are compiled using the Government Financial Statistics Manual (GFSM).

Follow the latest Government F Statistical Manual (2014) / ESA2010	1
Previous version is used (GFSM 2001)	0.5
Otherwise	0

9. Compilation of monetary and financial statistics

Whether monetary and financial statistics are compiled using the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG).

Follow the latest Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (2016)	1
Otherwise	0

10. Business process

Whether the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is used in the statistics production process.

GSBPM is in use	1
Otherwise	0

○ Comments and Limitations

Several “soft” components of the data infrastructure performance index could be added but currently lack adequate data. These include the areas of skills and partnerships between entities in the national statistical system. The SPI dashboard makes use of the PARIS21-led SDG indicator on whether the statistical legislations of countries meet the standards of the UN Fundamental Principles of Statistics, but this was not incorporated into the overall SPI score because of inadequate country coverage. The same is also true of the PARIS21-led SDG indicator on whether the national statistical system is fully funded.

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>

Custodian Ministries of Data

Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Bank of Japan

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

International Organizations

World Bank (WB)