5TH REGIONAL TRAINING ON NSDS AND ADAPT

6 – 9 November 2018
SIAP, Chiba, Japan

3. Thematic Areas

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Partnership in statistics
for development
in the 21st century

NSDS and thematic areas

Content

- Key emerging issues
- 2 important thematic areas: sectoral statistics and subnational statistics
- Some examples

Take-away
- Understand the key emerging issues, specifically the thematic areas for consideration in the NSDS

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3.1 Sectoral Statistics

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Statistics key emerging issues

- Data Production
  - SDGs
  - *Sectoral statistics* – Agriculture, Gender, Environment
  - *Subnational statistics* – local government needs, localization of SDGs
  - *Data Revolution, data ecosystems, new data sources*
  - Regional/sub-regional strategies (e.g., ASEAN RSDS, TYPSS)
  - Costing
- Data Dissemination and Use
  - IT tools
  - Data communication, visualization
  - *Open Data*
  - Statistical/data literacy
- Other bubbling issues
  - *New skills, data science & innovations in statistics, modernisation*

Sectoral statistics in the NSDS

Why sectoral statistics matter?

- Provide a vital link between NSDS, the national development plan and priorities, and sectoral development plan, if any

- Serve as building blocks of the NSDS

- Represent the inclusive characteristic of the national statistical system

- Responds to the SDG needs

  (NSDS Guidelines: Sectoral strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDS), http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org)

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What are sectoral statistics?
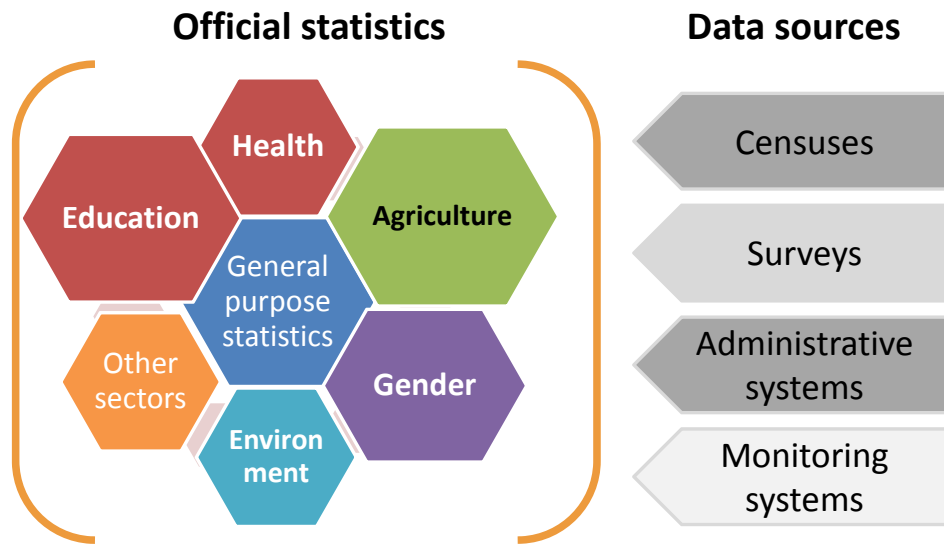
Sectoral statistics

- Data in support of sectoral (or special thematic area) policy and program development, implementation and monitoring as well as of overall national development goals

- Produced through
  - Censuses
  - Surveys
  - Byproduct of administrative and regulatory functions of program agencies
  - Results of monitoring (or surveillance) systems

- Form the body of official statistics in a country

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What are sectoral statistics?

Official statistics

Education	Health	Agriculture
	General purpose statistics	
Other sectors		Gender
	Environment	

Data sources

- Censuses
- Surveys
- Administrative systems
- Monitoring systems

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Demand for sectoral statistics
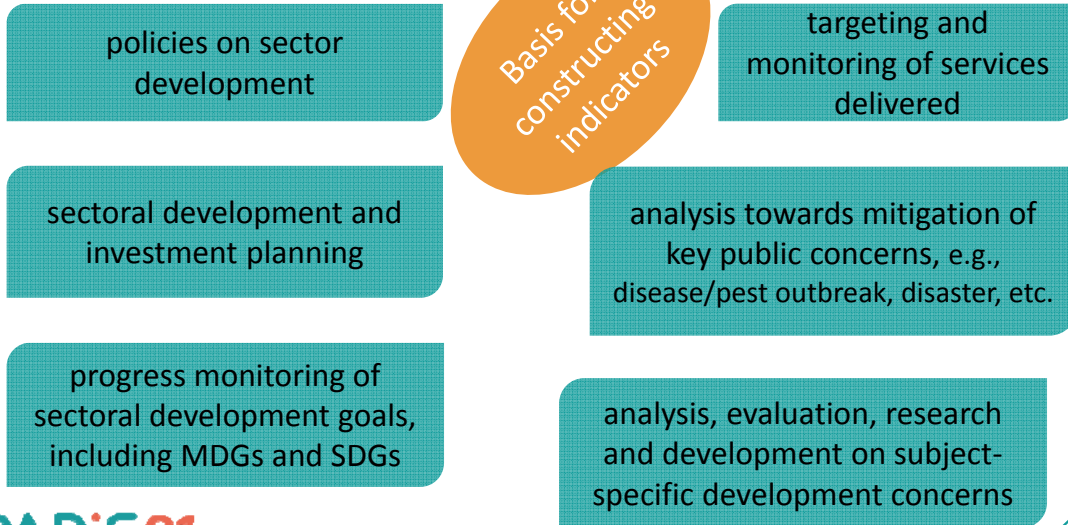
Users of sector statistics

- Policymakers and program/service deliverers
  - Ministries, national agencies, local government units, international agencies, and other development partners; civil society
- Business; private sector
- Researchers and academia
- the Media
- the Public
- Advocates

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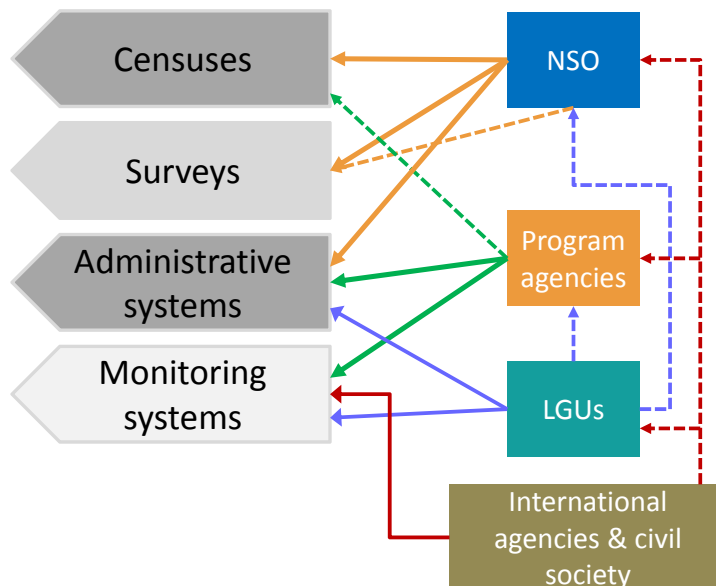# Demand for sectoral statistics

Uses of sectoral statistics

Basis for constructing indicators

policies on sector development

sectoral development and investment planning

progress monitoring of sectoral development goals, including MDGs and SDGs

targeting and monitoring of services delivered

analysis towards mitigation of key public concerns, e.g., disease/pest outbreak, disaster, etc.

analysis, evaluation, research and development on subject-specific development concerns

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Supply of sectoral statistics

Sectoral statistics

Health
Education
Agriculture
General purpose statistics
Other sectors
Gender
Environment

Data sources

Censuses

Surveys

Administrative systems

Monitoring systems

Producer/supplier

NSO

Program agencies

LGUs

International agencies & civil society

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Supply of sectoral statistics

Sectoral statistics

- generally limited; varying development across sectors (data and capacities)
- come from different sources (activities and institutions)
  - resulting to comparability and consistency issues
- varying levels of quality across sectors
  - Higher for data produced from censuses and surveys
  - Lower for data generated from administrative and monitoring systems
- Involve a typical statistical business process

planning	data collection	data analysis	data dissemination

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3.2 Subnational Statistics

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Why subnational statistics?

- Local development a vital dimension in national development (decentralization)
  - critical issue in developing countries, especially with large area and/or population
- Demand for local-level statistics has increased tremendously
  - Focuses initially on basic services (health, education), infrastructure, rural economic activities, income, poverty, etc.
  - Increasingly, needs for competitiveness *(e.g., investment and business, tourism)*
  - Area-specific development planning and monitoring
  - Geospatial data for inclusive and balanced development
  - Sustainable development goals (LNOB)

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Why subnational statistics strategy?

Impetus for strategy

- NSDS guidelines and subnational statistics
  - PARIS21 officially launched updated guidelines in 2014
  - Based on literature review and case study of Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mozambique, Philippines, and Uruguay
- Supply for local-level statistics wanting
  - Data from national surveys
    - do not necessarily respond to local interest or needs
    - too aggregated and sparse [and tardy] to allow understanding of subnational economic and social dynamics
    - not linked to local institutions
  - Inadequate/Unclear mandates and accountability

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Why subnational statistics strategy?

Impetus for strategy

- Sustainable development goal
  - *'Leaving no one behind'*
  - Addressing inequality *within* and between countries.
- Goal 17.18
  - By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, 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.

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Subnational: concepts

Subnational qualifiers

- Recognising subpopulation
  - Subnational statistical systems depend upon the existence of subpopulations.
  - Not all countries require subnational statistical system due to size or administrative arrangements.

> **'Local'** - refers to any sub-national area of a country's geographical structure, or any of its government constituencies that is below the national level, regardless of governance system. A local area can be rural or urban, municipal, district, provincial or regional.
> Source: Strategic Development of Subnational Statistics PARIS21 Engagement Strategy, 2016.

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Subnational: concepts

Subnational qualifiers

- Stratification
  - Geographic
    - General, *de facto*
    - *States, regions, provinces/districts, cities, municipalities, villages*
  - Administrative
    - Supervision or coordination of functions/services
    - Regions, divisions, districts, zones
  - Political
    - Representation of interests
    - Regions, provinces, (congressional) districts,
  - Special interests
    - Economic or industrial zones/corridors, island groups, ethnic/cultural communities

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Subnational: concepts

- Example of stratification

	Ethiopia	Indonesia	Mozambique	Philippines	Uruguay
Level 1	Federal	Central	National	National	National
Level 2	9 regions (kililoch); 2 cities	34 provinces	11 provinces	17 regions	19 Departments
Level 3		94 cities 405 regencies	23 cities	81 provinces; 145 cities	112 Municipalities
Level 4		6,543 districts	148 districts	1,489 Municipalities	
Level 5		75,244 village	417 Administrative posts	42,036 Barangays	
Level 6			1,134 localities		

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Subnational: concepts

Subnational qualifiers

- Classification
  - Provides a single reference; uniform and harmonised system for classifying territorial units in a country
  - Serves various political, economic, social, and regulatory purposes
    - Including geo-political and administrative boundaries
  - facilitates statistical production and analysis [in-depth and comparative]

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Demand for subnational statistics

We need subnational data for

- Inclusive and sustainable growth
- Monitoring countryside development
- Administrative and regulatory functions
- Basic service delivery
- Infrastructure development
- Business development

- Local planning and development
- Disaster/post-conflict response
- Community participation
- Competitiveness
- Meeting the SDGs

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www.talkingheads.com & 2020 Art Gallery

Supply of subnational statistics

Statistical systems and units

- National statistical system
  - Data providers, producers, and users, and statistical capacity building agents
  - Governing or coordinating entities/bodies in statistics
  - Primarily national agencies; may cover local government units
- Local area statistical system
  - If there is at least one agency mandated to collect/produce and disseminate local level data
  - Includes local branches of NSO and national agencies with data collection responsibilities
  - Includes governing or coordinating entities/bodies in statistics
  - Users are not limited to those within the local area

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Supply of subnational statistics

Statistical systems and units

- National statistical office (NSO)
  - Primary data collection agency
    - In centralized or decentralized system
    - collects/produce and disseminate subnational data through national censuses and surveys
    - may compile and disseminate sectoral data from other agencies
  - Functions may include coordination
- Sectoral statistical units (SSU)
  - Refers to national sectoral/program agency or the specific unit within
  - Collects/produce and disseminate sectoral data through administrative and regulatory systems, monitoring, studies, or surveys

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Supply of subnational statistics

Statistical systems and units

- Field (regional/local) statistical office (FSO)
  - Regional/local branch of NSO
    - In centralized or decentralized system
    - collects/produce and disseminate subnational data through national censuses and surveys
    - may compile and disseminate sectoral data from other regional agencies
- Regional/field/local sectoral statistical unit (RSSU)
  - Regional/local branch of a national sectoral/program agency (or specific unit within)
  - Collects/produce and disseminate sectoral data through administrative and regulatory systems, monitoring, studies, or surveys

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Supply of subnational statistics

Statistical systems and units

- Local government unit
  - collects/produce and disseminate locality-specific data through
    - Censuses
    - Surveys
    - Administrative and regulatory systems
    - Community based monitoring/information systems
  - compiles and uses secondary data from
    - NSO censuses and surveys
    - Sectoral data from national agencies

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Setting-up subnational statistical system

Basic principles

- Jurisdictional delineation
- Legal recognition
- Two-way subsidiarity
- Statistical participation
- Local relevance
- Institutional coordination

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Thematic areas: country practices

Discussion: sectoral statistics and subnational statistical system

- Legal basis/framework?
- Officially established?
- Implicit, passive?
- What makes it a **system**?

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www.PARIS21.org

PARIS21@OECD.org

@contactPARIS21