

United Nations Statistical Commission

Fifty-fourth session

Information items 5(a) – 5(i)

<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(a) Demographic statistics (E/CN.3/2023/23)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<p>a) Indonesia strongly supports the initiative to implement a Register-Based Population and Housing Census and the production of population statistics using administrative records. Indonesia has initiated the plan Toward Register-Based Population Census 2030 by using the results of the 2020 Population Census as the basis for integrating Census data with administrative data.</p> <p>b) Several programs to support the implementation plan of the Register-Based Census include the development of a Vital Statistical System and the integration of a database related to population information using a single legal identity number. Concerning developing a vital statistical system, this program is directed towards improving the population's administrative data by building the mechanism of data updating at the lowest administrative level. The development of the Vital Statistical System is also supported by government regulation to ensure that one population data can be realized.</p> <p>c) In the development of Vital Statistical System, during the period 2021-2024, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has conducted a pilot study to develop a platform for the Vital Statistical System. The platform was tested in one village (2021) and one district (2022). This platform is continuously improved and refined following the result of the pilot study. This platform is expected to involve the community to actively and independently update their population data, and in the long run, vital statistics can be produced directly from administrative population data.</p> <p>d) One of the main challenges in developing the Vital Statistical System platform is the legal aspect for BPS-Statistics Indonesia in getting access to administrative data from the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously. Currently, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has to renew a Letter of Collaboration Agreement with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Another challenge is a rapid change in digital transformation and technology, which can quickly and dynamically change the business process for the statistical data provision and probably the mechanism that has been implemented, especially in developing the Vital Statistical System.</p> <p>e) Furthermore, to support the plan of implementing a Register-Based Population Census, one important program initiated by BPS-Statistics Indonesia and the government is the integration of administrative data collected by line ministries/government agencies using a single legal identity number with administrative population data owned by the Ministry of Home Affairs as the basis of integration. It is also important to note that BPS-Statistics Indonesia has already put a question item on individual single legal identity numbers in the census and household-based survey activities.</p> <p>f) Indonesia also supports the methodology development to delineate cities, towns and rural areas. Although Indonesia has already developed a methodology to determine urban dan rural areas delineation, such an initiative is still important for Indonesia as a lesson learned and can be used as a benchmark for the existing applied methodology.</p>	
<i>Submitted on:</i>	2/16/2023

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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(b) Finance statistics (E/CN.3/2023/24)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<p>a. Indonesia highly appreciates all the efforts and initiatives taken by the IMF in strengthening the statistical system to provide quality finance statistics. Indonesia agrees that the concepts, methodologies, and data management related to statistical finance must be developed following the latest developments.</p> <p>b. Indonesia is in line with the view that using indicators related to digital financial services, fintech, can measure the depth of financial inclusion in an economy. The idea is encouraged by the characteristics of uneven access to formal financial services in Indonesia. But, to avoid violating privacy and ensure the security of consumer data, the Member States should guarantee the implementation of regulations related to the confidentiality of individual data.</p> <p>c. Regarding digital money, currently, Indonesia is still in the stage of researching central bank digital currency (CBDC). Indeed, implementing CBDC needs to be done prudently. Nonetheless, Indonesia fully supported the initiative to establish a data collection framework and internationally standardized transaction classification on digital money.</p> <p>d. In Indonesia, fintech, especially peer-to-peer lending, has developed rapidly. Indonesia agrees that statistics related to transactions and fintech actors must be enhanced. Indonesia proposes to develop standardized data collection on the characteristics of fintech firms.</p> <p>e. Indonesia highly values the efforts to develop methodological guidance to produce more comparable indicators of climate finance ensuring the interoperability of collected data across economies.</p> <p>f. Indonesia supports and would like to actively participate in capacity building and developing methodological guidance to produce statistics in digital money, fintech, and climate finance.</p>	
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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(c) International Comparison Programme (E/CN.3/2023/25)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Indonesia has collected data and fulfilled the data requirement based on manual ICP in 2021 and 2022. The data we collected are Machinery and Equipment, Construction, Housing and Household, and also metadata. The definition and names of “well-known brands” among countries are different. So even though they fit the exact requirement or the classification set on the ICP, the variation in their price range is still inevitable. Besides that, some specified items are sold in the certain regions. Meanwhile, the unspecified items with the product specs are not suited to Indonesia in specific qualifications. It has caused a gap between Indonesia to its region and the rest of the world.2. Facing the challenges, Indonesia has two-way communication with the ICP Asia Pacific team and updates the data until November 2022. The ICP Construction Price Data also Machinery and Equipment Price Data teams attended the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regional Workshop on 24-25 May and 28-30 June for data reconciliation. The Indonesian ICP team made several breakthroughs, such as calculating construction resource mix data from internal surveys and visiting Indonesian heavy equipment exhibitions to survey the most updated prices and commodities unavailable to dealer respondents. Moreover, the Indonesia team proposed the new brands in the unspecified items to the advisor and facilitator in the meetings and emails.3. Indonesia is willing to conduct surveys and compilation activities and submit data and metadata per the agreed timetable to ensure the successful completion of the ICP 2021 cycle and the publication of results by the beginning of 2024. However, we strongly propose better data governance by improving the interoperability of data exchanges at the level of basic headings among countries. The Price Statistics team has proposed financing the 2024 ICP survey and consultants and the other survey to support ICP.	
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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(d) Statistics of science, technology and innovation (E/CN.3/2023/26)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<p>a. Indonesia would like to thank and appreciate the Report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on statistics on science, technology and innovation.</p> <p>b. Indonesia highly values the efforts to develop international norms, standards and methodologies in research and development statistics to support the improvement and development of science, technology and innovation statistics at the country level. Indonesia would like to actively participate in training and capacity-building programs to build science, technology, and innovation indicators. Indonesia realizes the challenges of building such indicators in Indonesia, primarily related to target 9.5 of the Goals.</p> <p>c. Indonesia has collected information regarding research and development through R&D Survey (covering the manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying, and construction) and in the 2016 Economic Census. Meanwhile, innovation-related questions have been covered in the Business Characteristics Survey conducted annually by BPS-Statistics Indonesia. In the future, Indonesia would like to collect information on R&D from the Business Characteristics Survey. This Business Characteristics Survey is a potential source of such statistics with several modules that need to be developed. For example, a module on innovation statistics can be made biennial, while a module on research and development can be undertaken annually.</p> <p>d. Indonesia supports and will follow the recommendations arising from the next annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, to be held in May 2023, as well as of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, to be held in July 2023, at which in-depth reviews of five Goals, including Goal 9, will be held.</p> <p>e. Indonesia highly supports big data for measuring science, technology and innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explorations on this area should be conducted, especially with collaborations and capacity-building from UN Big Data, UNESCO, and OECD.• A possible source is using text mining methods to identify businesses conducted R&D and innovation.	
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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(e) Environment statistics (E/CN.3/2023/27)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<p>a. [Paragraph 8] We agree that the development of the environment needs strong encouragement from National Statistical System to focus on environmental and climate change statistics indicators including agriculture, air and climate, energy, environmental expenditure, fisheries, waste and water. Within the scope of environment statistics, BPS - Statistics Indonesia has developed Environment Statistics of Indonesia using the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) since 2015. In FDES, we may see the integration of environment and climate change statistics indicators, including metadata compilation.</p> <p>b. [Paragraph 9, 10, 20, 37] We agree to welcome the global set of climate change statistics and indicators as the statistical framework to apply to countries at various stages of development, and it is necessary to build integration and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) and Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Agency (BMKG). BPS - Statistics Indonesia as the supervisor of sectoral statistics, has been challenged to coordinate with the ministries/agencies to obtain broad data support and also expected that the ministries/agencies could facilitate the coordination among BPS and subject matter of climate change data. Also related to the preparation of statistics, such as initiatives to develop statistics and indicators of climate change, need to be examined by NSO. We need to discuss with UNSD for compiling statistics data.</p> <p>c. [Paragraph 17, 27-30] The environment and climate change statistics and indicators self-assessment tool should be piloted in several continent representative to describe the problem, concerns, priorities and resources in 2022. BPS - Statistics Indonesia currently acquires as much information on the environment and climate change statistical indicators as the global set provided. Meanwhile, BPS - Statistics Indonesia initiates the strategic step in opening relationships with institutions producing environmental and climate change indicators, and collecting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator for environmental statistics. BPS - Statistics Indonesia also has conducted many environmental surveys such as Survey based on Household Behavior (2012), the environmental indicator on Social Resilience Statistics Survey (2020), and the environmental indicators on Happiness Level Behavioral Survey (2021) for describing the condition of the environmental indicator.</p> <p>d. [Paragraph 38, 41, 42] BPS - Statistics Indonesia as an NSO have a great advantage of the efforts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Statistics Division to promote cooperation between NSOs and national authorities responsible for environment and climate change. BPS - Statistics Indonesia is still studying the development of environment and climate change statistics, so it needs support in national capacity building. Furthermore, the preparation process requires technical assistance or consultation at the global level. BPS - Statistics Indonesia will request capacity building from the international statistical community like UNSD to collaborate, support and enhance consistency among several international initiatives to comprehend and strengthen institutional arrangements, especially environment and climate change statistics, and make it applicable in Indonesia.</p>	

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- e. **[Paragraph 44]** BPS - Statistics Indonesia welcomes any capacity building development and updates of training material, including e-learning and platforms in support of the implementation of the framework and technical assistance related to supporting the implementation of the global set of environmental statistics and climate change, with various participation ministries/agencies, related NSO Units, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLJK), Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), and ministries/agencies which produce environmental and climate change statistics indicators. Currently, BPS-Statistics Indonesia in environmental statistics, the availability of secondary data still needs to be improved (only 25 percent from all data : around 117 of 458 indicators). The challenge so far is that harmonising the FDES framework used in any ministries/agencies in Indonesia is not optimal. So, public governance regarding rules or regulations related to the coordination in providing environmental data is expected, especially for development planning. Besides, there is a need for regulations regarding policy that will encourage ministries/agencies to comply with the statistics contained in the FDES (this is still needs support from the UN).

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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(f) Disaster-related statistics (E/CN.3/2023/28)
<i>Comment:</i> BPS Statistics-Indonesia congratulates all the progress made by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics, and UN Organizations. We also support implementing decision 50/116 to advance a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics. Meanwhile, Indonesia is still initiating various efforts to realize DRSF. BPS as NSO provides basic data on the Disaster Risk section, while data on events, impacts and economic losses are still scattered across 37 institutions in Indonesia. The main challenge faced is developing collaboration among ministries/institutions and also at the local government level. So, BPS's action is constructing disaster data governance through Indonesia One Disaster Data and develop integrated disaster data platform.	
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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(g) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata (E/CN.3/2023/29)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<p>(a) Indonesia appreciates the Statistical Working Group for working on a number of guidelines and improving standards. Indonesia encourages the availability of statistical data standards that apply internationally, which can be used as a reference for countries that provide and manage statistical data to support the planning and monitoring of development programs both at the national and international levels.</p> <p>(b) Indonesia fully supports the provision of statistical data that meets international standards to increase efficiency in the statistical process and the time to prepare statistical activities through the use of ready-to-use data formats, and can increase the usefulness of data because it is produced according to the needs of data users</p> <p>(c) Indonesia appreciates UNSC and various other institutions in their efforts to develop open public standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata such as SDMX. Indonesia also supports these development efforts to realize statistical collaboration which must be continuously encouraged to meet national and international statistical needs more efficiently and with quality.</p> <p>(d) Indonesia supports and appreciates the development and use of SDMX in disseminating statistical data initiated by several working groups, international institutions and several countries. Therefore, international data and metadata exchange standards can be achieved both at the international, regional and national/local levels.</p> <p>(e) Currently, Indonesia adopts GSIM as a standard for data representation and metadata exchanged at each stage of the GSBPM, which is adopted to produce statistics. Conversion tools are provided from GSIM to SDMX and other data and metadata exchange standards for data exchange activities with external parties. In implementing data and metadata standards carried out in Indonesia, several conditions are needed to ensure that the data and metadata are in accordance with requirements.</p> <p>(f) Indonesia is willing to participate in a number of training and knowledge-sharing activities related to data exchange and data dissemination strategies using the SDMX, particularly statistical tables and microdata.</p> <p>(g) Indonesia considers the implementation of the SDMX as a standard for the exchange of statistical data to be inevitable, and each country needs to have a strategy to integrate SDMX into its operational processes for disseminating statistical data.</p> <p>Overall, Indonesia will support and contribute to the discussion of standards data metadata exchange in general, particularly SDMX.</p>	
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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(h) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.3/2023/30)
<i>Comment:</i>	
<p>a. Introduction Indonesia appreciates and supports the policy decision adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the action taken or proposed by the Commission and the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. We would also be happy to participate in the actions relevant to our expertise and priorities.</p> <p>b. Geospatial Information: With regard to the initiative of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Economic and Social Council to encourage the Institute to continue developing training programming using geospatial technologies and knowledge derived from satellite imagery, BPS Statistics Indonesia suggests that training materials should include materials on the use of Machine Learning Technology to support SDGs data, especially for geospatial data.</p> <p>c. Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response data NSO should take the lead to strengthen the capacity in the systemic collection, analysis and validation of disaster risk data. Therefore, other relevant authorities, such as National Disaster Agency should provide the data.</p> <p>d. Poverty statistics We agree that in estimating poverty, it is better to use multidimensional indicators and strengthen national statistical capacity and monitoring systems to achieve high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable, and disaggregated data. We hoped that “Beyond GDP” indicators continuously develop, refer to part 17.</p> <p>e. Education and culture statistics Indonesia appreciates and supports the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development, where The General Assembly encouraged all States to measure progress in the realization of the right to education by developing national indicators of education. Education statistics have been regularly collected based on household surveys (National Social and Economic Survey/<i>Susenas</i>) and administrative records. Indonesia has made efforts to provide education statistics that can measure educational achievement comparable with other countries using global metadata indicators as mentioned in the SDGs framework. Indonesia appreciates and supports the General Assembly inviting UNESCO to facilitate countries in developing and compiling statistical indicators of culture to optimize their contribution to sustainable development. In this regard, Indonesia has adopted the UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework in the 2021 <i>Susenas</i> Socio-Cultural and Education Module. In 2022, BPS published supporting education and socio-cultural statistics based on the 2021 <i>Susenas</i> on Socio-Cultural and Education Module, which contain information about changes in learning patterns and Socio-Cultural interactions in Indonesia due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2019, Indonesia has</p>	

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released a Cultural Development Index, which refers to the UNESCO Culture Development Indicators (CDIs) framework.

f. Social Inclusion statistics

Indonesia acknowledges the urgency of social inclusion statistics to improve the impact of development policies, strategies and programs to improve the well-being. Indonesia gathered information on ethnicity and language through the 2020 Population Census to assess the preservation of regional languages and ethnicities as assets in Indonesia and for other analytical needs.

g. Ageing-related statistics

Indonesia acknowledges the urgency of ageing statistics and age-disaggregate data by aggregating PC2020 indicator based on age and/or generation, such as mortality (crude death rate/CDR), mobility (proportion of lifetime migrants, risen migration), the proportion of disabilities, Indonesia language ability and use of local language.

h. Statistics on person with disabilities

Indonesia supports the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, focusing on ensuring the participation of people with disabilities in areas such as employment, education, and social welfare. This aligns with Indonesia's vision of providing protection and welfare to all its citizens. Indonesia has discussed using Washington Group short set of functioning questions with the Statistics Commission to gather disability statistics. BPS-Statistics Indonesia has used this instrument in its yearly surveys, such as the National Socio-Economic Survey (*Susenas*) and the National Labour Force Survey (*Sakernas*), to collect data on poverty, employment, social protection, gender, and education. Additionally, disability data has been collected through the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) and the 2022 Long Form Population Census to generate district/city level estimates of disability indicators; with the support of UNICEF, BPS-Statistics Indonesia tested the disability instrument for children aged 2-4 in 2021; in 2022 Indonesia also conducted the social and economic registration (*Regsosek*) to find out the whereabouts of persons with disabilities.

Indonesia continues to empower persons with disabilities through the Social Rehabilitation Assistance (ATENSI) and vocational training program, which provides access to capital, markets and investors, and business management assistance. In addition, Indonesia also provides cash assistance to persons with disabilities from pre-prosperous families through Family Hope Program (PKH).

i. Genders statistics

Indonesia supports the commission's work and urges all countries to produce a minimum set of gender statistics. BPS-Statistics Indonesia has regularly produced statistics disaggregated by gender.

j. Statistics on children

Indonesia agrees with the recommendation for producing disaggregated statistics on the status of children. In collaboration with UNICEF, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has produced a number of statistics on children. Regarding the production of statistics on violence against children, BPS-

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Statistics Indonesia in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Protection attempts to produce such statistics in every three years by conducting a particular survey.

k. Migration Statistics

Indonesia strongly supports the Recommendation on Statistics for International Migration and 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM), where Indonesia is part of the Task Force with other countries and experts. However, to improve the data on international migration, including refugees and statelessness, primarily managed by other ministries/agencies, Indonesia initiated establishing One Data Indonesia on the International Migration Platform. The goal of this program is to create accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, easily accessible, and interoperable international migration data across government agencies to support evidence-based policy by harmonizing such as the definitions, concepts, classifications, and methodology.

l. Statistics on internally displaced person

Indonesia will endorse the recommendation on the production of internally displaced person statistics. In the case of Indonesia, the data collection on internally displaced persons is under the authority of the National Agency for Disaster Management.

m. Crime and criminal justice statistics

Indonesia supports the recommendation of producing crime and justice statistics. Statistics Indonesia, in collaboration with Indonesian Police Office, produce one data on crime. Metadata on crime statistics have been established.

n. Macroeconomics statistics

Indonesia supports the agenda to submit national accounts data under the 2008 SNA on a timely basis and welcomes support from the Statistics Division in supporting statistics at the national level to enhance coordination, advocacy, and resources for the implementation of the 2008 SNA. BPS does not have a survey to collect external debt information. We employ secondary data from the central bank (Bank Indonesia) to compile the financial account and balance sheet.

o. Environment Statistics

Indonesia agrees that the UNEP support the development of a global environmental data strategy by 2025 and collaboration with the FAO of the UN and other relevant member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. BPS - Statistics Indonesia build integration and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the national focal point for forestry in Indonesia. BPS - Statistics Indonesia, as the sectoral statistics supervisor, has been challenged to coordinate with the ministries/agencies to obtain broad data support and also expected that the ministries/agencies could facilitate the coordination among BPS and subject matter of forestry data.

Indonesia agrees that the development of the environment needs strong encouragement to focus on environmental and climate change statistics indicators including agriculture, air and climate, energy, environmental expenditure, fisheries, waste and water. BPS - Statistics Indonesia has currently acquired information on the environment and climate change statistical indicators the global set provided. Meanwhile, BPS - Statistics Indonesia initiate the strategic step in opening relationships with institutions which produce environment, climate change, and forestry data indicators.

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p. Innovative data source

Indonesia advocates for using innovative sources, technology, and techniques to simplify the production and distribution of improved, more current, and disaggregated data regarding specific SDGs. Indonesia promotes the dissemination of statistical data through print and digital means, including social media, which includes key indicators in demographics, economic growth, inflation, labour force, education, and others.

q. Data stewardship

Indonesia supports the Working Group on Data Stewardship in the development of guidance by improving coordination across national statistical, data systems through data stewardship, the security of data sharing, and protection of privacy data.

r. Statistical capacity development

Indonesia supports the need to strengthen digital, technological and innovative capacities by improving data collection, statistical analysis, and the quality of statistical data through a quality assurance framework.

s. Work of the Statistical Commission

Indonesia is dedicated to enhancing the national and international statistical system by embracing international statistical standards and monitoring frameworks for monitoring social, economic, and environmental progress. Indonesia also strives to improve the quality of service by providing excellent service resulting from statistical activities and accountable bureaucracy.

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<i>Comment provided by:</i> BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
<i>Agenda item</i>	Item 5(i) Management and modernization of statistical systems (E/CN.3/2023/31)
<i>Comment:</i> Updating Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems includes Modernization Systems, which is essential given the rapid changes in the environment, leading to the need to transform how national statistical offices work. BPS appreciates for revision of the Handbook on Management and Organization of the National Statistical System. To respond to the rapid environmental changes, BPS is undergoing the revision of the statistics law by reflecting the information in the handbook and adjusting it according to the Indonesian context of the government system. Some important notes from the present report are: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The roles of the NSOs in the national data ecosystem need to be addressed clearly in the context of data sources management, including Big Data sources.2. NSO is considered to have exclusive right of data access by considering data privacy and security.3. Official statistics, which other government agencies produce, should be standardized and harmonized, and modernized by NSO with the support of a common-shared statistical infrastructure.	
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