

CountryData Workshop – Sharing Best Practice

National versus international data - A strategy for reconciliation

Improving the collation, availability and dissemination of development indicators (including the MDGs)



Burundi



Cambodia



Ghana



Liberia



Laos



Morocco



State of Palestine



Rwanda



Thailand



Uganda



Vietnam

UN Millennium Declaration

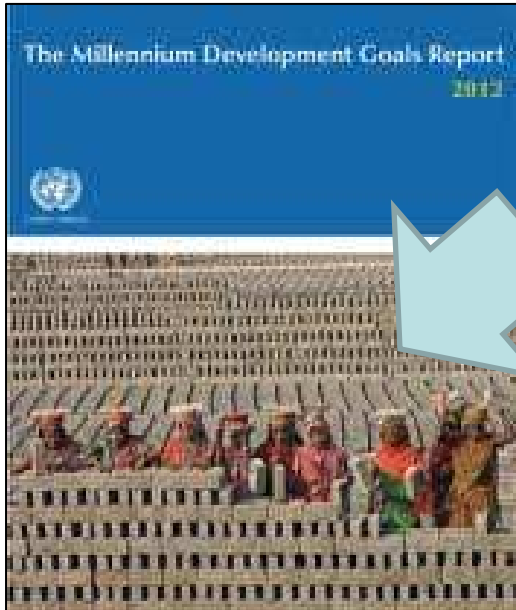


Resolution 55/2, 8th plenary meeting, 8 September 2000

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



MDG Indicators



Statistical Commission



MDGLabs

unstats.un.org/unsd/mdglabs

MDGLabs

Countries

Bolivia



Country data

International data

Country and International data

Summary

Download

1.1 Population below national poverty line, total, percentage

Why is there a difference?

The World Bank only agreed a common approach in 2007 and has not yet revised its previous figures

More Country data than International

Unidentified



1.5 Employment-to-population ratio, both sexes, percentage

Why is there a difference?

Data exchange problems

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME HUNGER AND POVERTY
 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living on less than US\$ 1 a day

| Indicators | 1997 | 2000 |
|--|------|------|
| Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day | 55.1 | - |
| Poverty gap ratio | - | - |
| Share of poorest quintile in national consumption | - | - |
| Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age | 14.8 | 22.8 |
| Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | 39 | - |

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

| Indicators | (Base) | 2002 | 2004 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2015 |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Net enrollment ratio primary education | 37.4 | - | 37.3 | 49.3 | 61.4 | - | 100 |
| Primary completion rates | 31.2 | - | 66.2 | 57.6 | - | - | 80.6 |
| Literacy rates of 15-24 year olds | 34.7 | 71.1 | - | 74.8 | 68.2 | - | 80 |

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND POWER WOMEN
 Parity in primary and secondary education, and at all levels by 2015

| Levels | 2001 | 2003 | 2007 | 2008 | 2015 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Primary | 0.69 | - | 0.93 | 0.88 ^a | 0.87 ^b |
| Secondary | 0.59 | - | 0.84 | 0.69 ^a | 0.73 ^b |
| Tertiary | 0.38 | - | - | - | - |
| Age group: agricultural | 11.4 | - | - | - | 50 |
| held by women | 11.1 | - | 12.5 | 12.5 | 25 |

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
 Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate



Palisade Source
 MDG Labs - United Nations Statistics Division
 Downloaded 2011-03-08 10:15:32Z

1.1 Population below national poverty line, total, percentage

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.6 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 34.5 | | |
| Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1.5 Employment-to-population ratio, both sexes, percentage

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | 30.3 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 28.7 | |
| Country | | | | | |

1.8 Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, percentage

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | | | | | |
| Country | | | | | |

1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | | | | | |
| Country | | | | | |

2.1 Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | | | | | |
| Country | | | | | |

2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96.7 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 99.2 |
| Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

| Data Source | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| International | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PDF icon and Adobe logo.

Belarus Tables Data 28Mar11 [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

| Indicators | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.1 Population below national poverty line, total, percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | 89.9 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 17.8 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 5 |
| 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio, both sexes, percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 52.1 | 52.2 | 52.5 | 52.3 | 52.4 | 52.1 | 52.3 | |
| 1.8 Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.3 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 45.2 | 45.9 | 45.6 | 47.6 | 49 |
| 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.01 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| 2.1 Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.01 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.01 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.2 | 91.7 | 91.2 | 90.7 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 84.6 | |
| 4.1 Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.2 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 95 |
| 5.4 Infant mortality rate per 100,000 live births | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.01 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |

Excel icon.

Cuba Response Sep 2011 - Notepad

re: resolving data discrepancies - MDGLab - UNSD Letter
 CHARLOTTE FRENCH
 to: Magalys.magalys@un.org
 30/09/2011 10:19 AM
 CC: Acosta, Aida Toledo, Jose Carlos
 Show Details

Dear Magalys Pérez González
 We are happy to announce the inclusion of PREP/UNstats.un.org/mdg/mdglab/cuba
 If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.
 Best regards,
 Charlotte French
 UN Statistics Division
 Tel: +1-212-963-2373
 Email: frenchc@un.org
 http://unstats.un.org

From: "Magalys" <magalys@un.org>
 To: "Charlotte French" <cfrench@un.org>
 Cc: "Jose Carlos Fuente Suarez" <cfosca@un.org>
 Date: 30/09/2011 09:28 PM
 Subject: Resolving data discrepancies -

Sr. Paul Cheung:
 Director
 División de Estadísticas de Naciones Unidas

Estimado Señor Cheung:
 Luego de haber revisado sitio según asunto de la referencia y notar que Cuba no aparece en el listado de país, nos pusimos en contacto con la Sra. Charlotte, procurando actualizar serie de indicadores que da respuesta a las estadísticas MDG-Lab, requiriendo que Cuba pueda incorporarse con su

@ icon.

Statistical Data & Metadata eXchange

- A set of standards, guidelines, and tools to be used for efficient exchange of statistical data and metadata.

Access

- Registration
- Subscription
- Notification
- Download

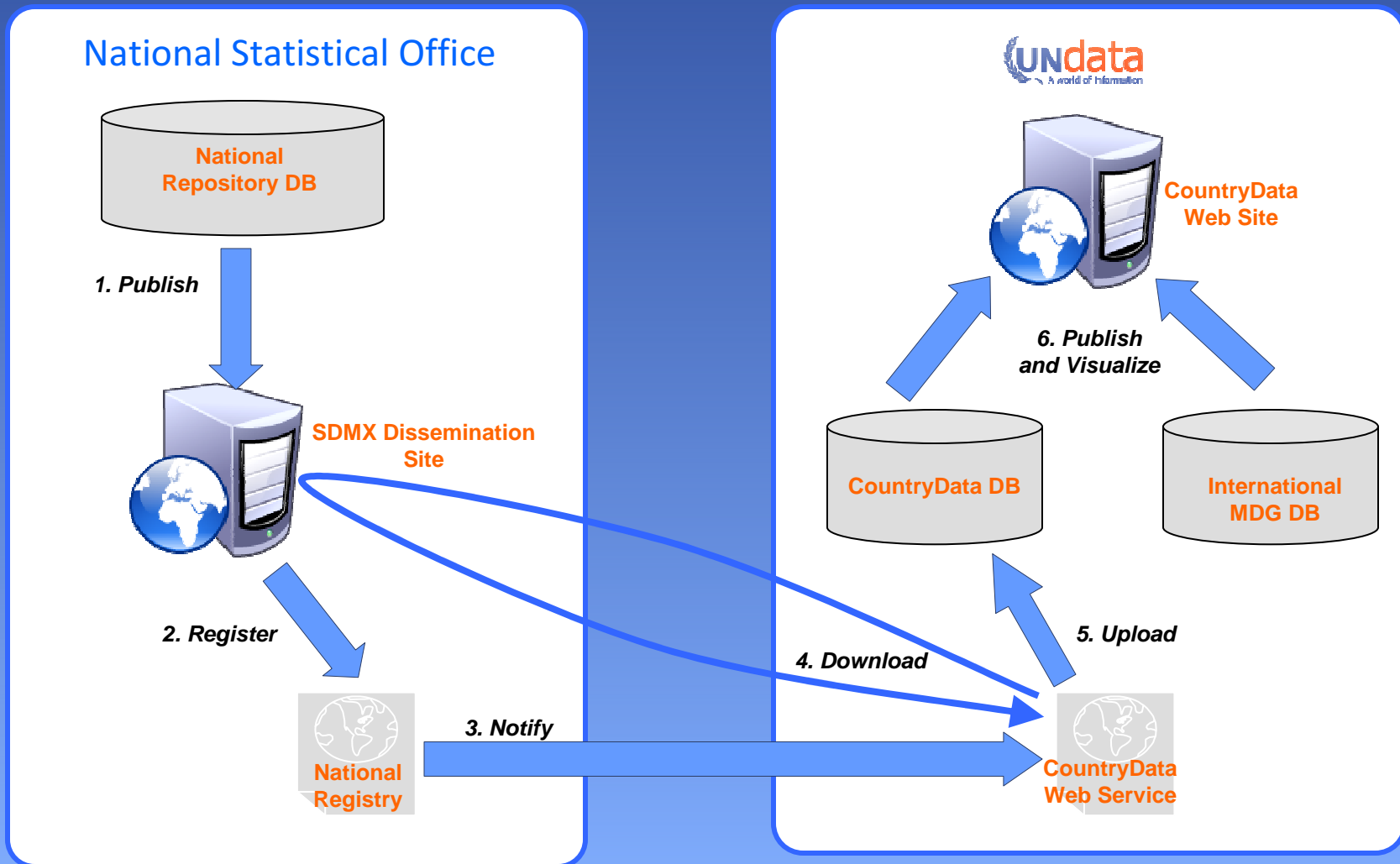
Data

- Series name
- Unit of Measure
- Sex
- Age group
- Location
- ...etc.

Metadata

- Definition
- Methodology
- Data source
- ...etc.

CountryData SDMX Data Exchange Model



countryData

countryData
Cambodia

Comparisons

Under-five mortality rate

Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources

Improved drinking water sources

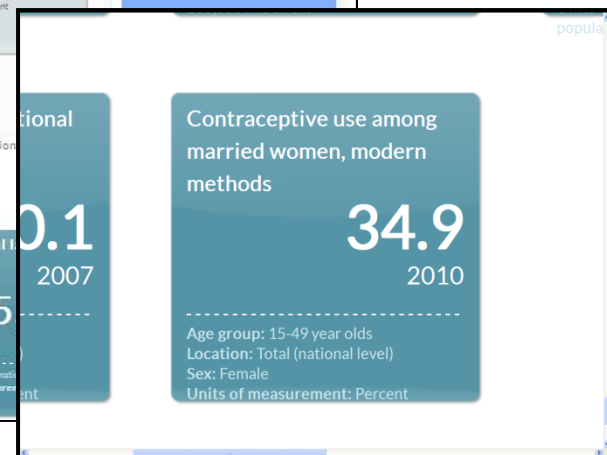
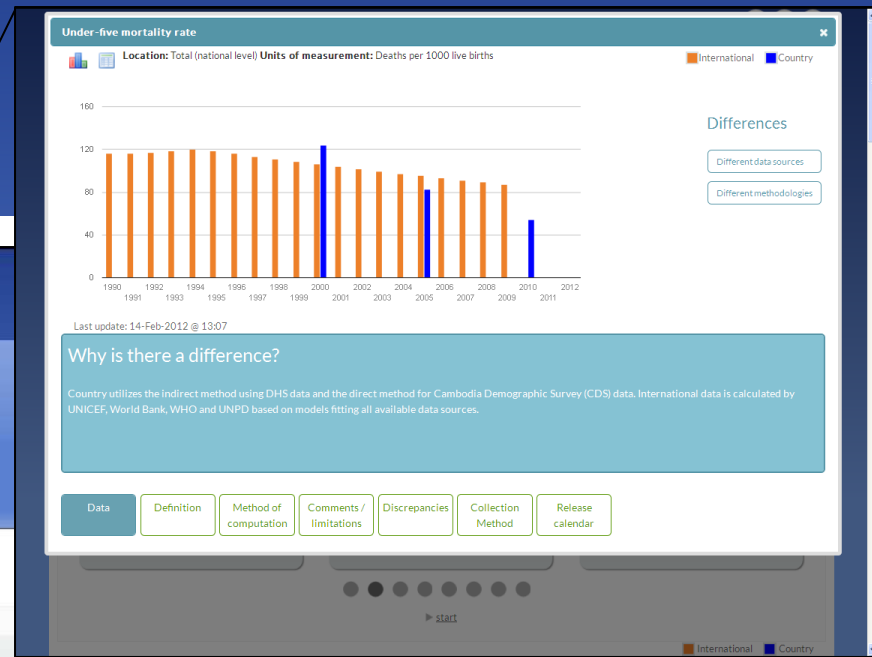
Country indicators

Proportion of land area covered by forest: 58 (2010)

Female wage employment in agriculture: 48.4 (2010)

Agricultural irrigated land: 33.5 (2010)

Agricultural land to farmers: 5 (2010)



countryData

countryData Countries FAQ

Population below national poverty line

Age group: All age ranges Location: Total (national level) Sex: Both sexes Units of measurement: Percent International Country

| Year | International (%) | Country (%) |
|------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1993 | 45 | 38 |
| 1994 | 45 | 38 |
| 1997 | 38 | 38 |
| 1999 | 38 | 38 |
| 2004 | 38 | 38 |
| 2006 | 30 | 30 |
| 2007 | 30 | 30 |

Last update: 14-Feb-2012 @ 13:07

Why is there a difference?

The international agency (World Bank) only uses the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) as being of questionable quality and therefore did not use it. Both international figures, but possibly the World Bank adjusted the International figure to account for the

Differences
Different methodologies

Method of computation

International
The formula for calculating the proportion of the total, urban and rural population living below the national poverty line, or headcount index, is as follows:

$$P_b = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \leq z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$

Where $I()$ is an indicator function that takes on a value of 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. If individual consumption or income (y_i) is less than the poverty line (z), then $I()$ is equal to 1 and the individual is counted as poor. N_p is the total, urban or rural number of poor. N is the total, urban or rural population.

Country
The formula for calculating the proportion of the total, urban and rural population living below the national poverty line, or headcount index, is as follows:

$$P_b = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i \leq z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$

Where $I()$ is an indicator function that takes on a value of 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. If individual consumption or income (y_i) is less than the poverty line (z), then $I()$ is equal to 1 and the individual is counted as poor. N_p is the total, urban or rural number of poor. N is the total, urban or rural population.

Consumption or income data are gathered from nationally representative household surveys, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding spending habits and sources of income. Consumption, including consumption from own production, or income is calculated for the entire household. In some cases, an 'effective' household size is calculated from the actual household size to reflect assumed efficiencies in consumption; adjustments may also be made to reflect the number of children in a household. The number of people in

Country indicators

- Agricultural irrigated land
- Agricultural land titled to farmers
- Ag to

countryData Countries FAQ

Population below national poverty line

Definition of the MDG official indicator or background series provided

| International | Country |
|---|--|
| The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line). Estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. | Percentage of the population (of a specific area) with per capita consumption per day below the poverty line. Also known as poverty headcount index, this is the proportion of the population for whom consumption is below the poverty line. Poverty line refers to a minimum standard required by an individual to fulfil his/her basic food and non-food needs. |

Data **Definition** **Method of computation** **Comments / limitations** **Discrepancies** **Collection Method** **Release calendar**

countryData Countries FAQ

Population below national poverty line

Process of obtaining data

| International | Country |
|---|---|
| Data for developing countries comes mainly from the World Bank's Poverty Assessments. The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active program. In close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. Poverty assessments report the extent and causes of poverty and propose strategies to reduce it. The poverty assessments are the best available source of information on poverty estimates using national poverty lines. They often include separate assessments of urban and rural poverty. Data are derived from nationally representative household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. | Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) is a household survey covering many areas relating to poverty and living conditions. Questions are asked for the household and for the household members. The survey has been conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in 1993/94, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2004, and since 2007 the NIS conducts the CSES annually. The CSES is a sample survey and the sample used in 2007 is a subsample of the sample used in 2004. Since 2007 NIS conducts the CSES annually with selected samples about 7,000 households and every 5-year (for example 2004 and 2009), a large-scale survey round with selected sample about 12,000 households. |

In the 2004 survey the diary method for collecting data about household expenditure/consumption and household income was introduced. As the recall method has been used in the previous rounds it was decided to include also the recall modules. Both methods are retained in the annual CSES.

Data for developed countries are typically gathered from national poverty reports.

World Bank staff at the country offices and the headquarters are heavily involved in validation of poverty indicators through regular work programs including Poverty Assessment and Economic and Sector work.

As poverty indicators derived using national poverty lines are intended to

Data **Definition** **Method of computation** **Comments / limitations** **Discrepancies** **Collection Method** **Release calendar**

Country indicators

- Agricultural irrigated land
- Agricultural land titled to farmers
- Agricultural land titled to farmers
- Annual GDP growth

Data discrepancies

- **Different definitions, concepts, methods used**
- **Different country data sources**
- **International model-based/adjusted estimated data v.s. country survey based estimated data**
- **Insufficient coordination between and among international agencies, regional organizations and countries, (e.g. data not reported, wrong focal point contacted, lack of response in country consultations)**

Source: Workshop on Millennium Development Goals Monitoring to 2015 and Beyond, Bangkok

Data discrepancies

- **Proxy indicators calculated in countries**
- **International agencies change methodology**
- **Questions are asked on the same issue differently in different countries**
- **Sensitive questions were not asked or were modified in some countries due to cultural issues**
- **Different population figures used – WPP estimates vs country estimates**

Source: Workshop on Millennium Development Goals Monitoring to 2015 and Beyond, Bangkok

Data discrepancy labels

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| STAGE ONE | Label |
| | Under investigation |
| | |
| STAGE TWO | No difference |
| | |
| | Discrepancy Labels |
| | Different age groups |
| | Different data sources |
| | Different definitions |
| | Different methodologies |
| | Different source type |
| | Unidentified |

+ Commentary

Currently at the set up stage

Initial activities

- Installation of repository/ registry (i.e. DevInfo, Fusion)
- Training on SDMX standard & registry features
- Customisation of platform (language, branding...)
- Database analysis & maintenance
- Complete mapping of core indicators (i.e. MDGs)
- Training on metadata for development indicators
- Reference metadata request
- Sharing reference metadata via SDMX

Progress to the feedback loop

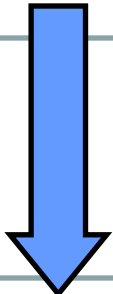
National Statistical Office



Publish & register new data and metadata



NSO to review and feedback in new data and metadata



Notification & download

Step 4: Prepare report on explanations for country/ intl. agency



Upload, publish & visualise

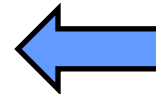


Step 1: Review of country data and metadata

Review match with intl. series

Step 2: Classify series as "exact", "consistent" or "discrepant"

Step 3: Review metadata of "consistent" and "discrepant" series for explanations



Thank you for your attention

countryData <http://data.un.org/countrydata>



<http://data.un.org>



United Nations
Statistics Division

<http://unstats.un.org>