

UNSD-DFID Project on National Development Indicators
International Workshop on CountryData:
Sharing Best Practice in the Dissemination of National Development Indicators
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Discrepancies between National and International Data: Using CountryData to Emerge Data Issues The Case of Cambodia

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Outline

- Background and overviews
- Current Activities
- Why do we need to use CountryData
- Conclusion

Background and overview

- National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP): is a five-year plan which provides a national development framework by setting out a list of 136 indicators; and 43 indicators of these are Cambodian Millennium Development Goals and MDGs (CMDG/MDG)
- In October 2010, NIS Cambodia with the support of UNSD started the project on “Improvement the collation, availability and dissemination of national development indicators, including MDGs”, and now being implemented its activities under the Project Phase II
- The project is based on the indicator framework for monitoring the progress of NSDP/MDG and the existing CAMInfo database which currently being used as central data repository for dissemination and sharing these indicators to UNData Portal.

Current Activities (1)

What we are working?

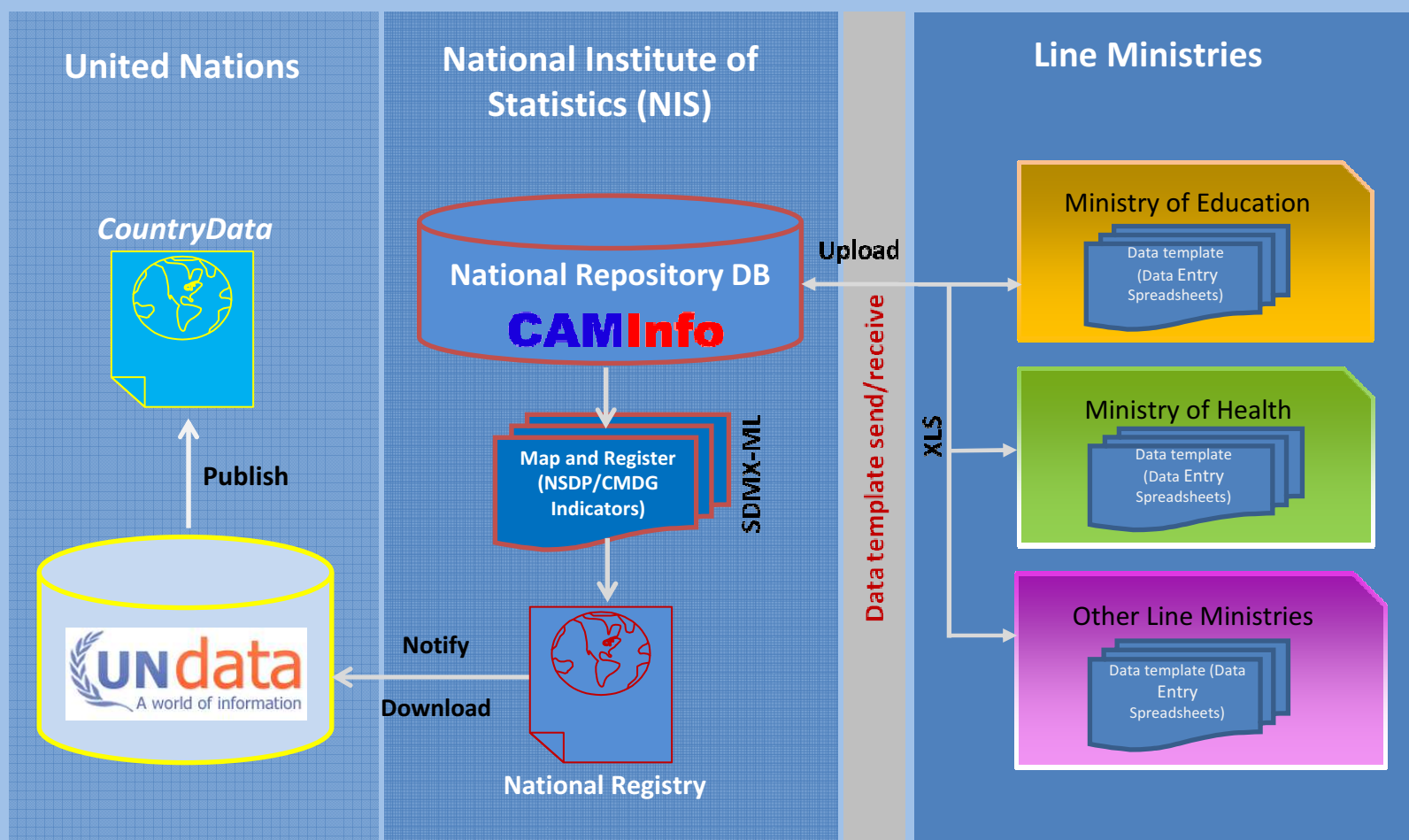
- Enhancing communication and reporting mechanisms through using standardized data template for NSDP/CMDG indicators
 - Sending data template to relevant ministries/agencies
 - Discuss and agree the advance calendar of release of indicators/data
 - Review, revise and maintain database based on the updating of indicators/data provided by line ministries/agencies
- Revise and update metadata of NSDP/CMDG indicators through CAMInfo database
 - Integrate indicator metadata to CAMInfo database and publish at NIS website
 - Review and update metadata of NSDP/CMDG indicators and share to UNData to be published at CountryData website
 - Maintain indicator metadata based on the updating and revising made by line ministries/agencies

Current Activities (2)

How do we work?

- Through existing coordination mechanisms within NSS:
 - Leading and facilitating to conduct meeting of CAMInfo focal points to consolidate the data
 - Organize a series of technical meetings with line ministries and key sectoral ministries to review and revise the data
 - Participate in the meeting of NWG on NSDP M&E to present the important use of CAMInfo and national registry
- Maintain indicator database through updating CAMInfo database
 - Update and integrate data and metadata into CAMInfo database
 - Map a new set of NSDP indicators with the CountryData DSD/MSD and publish those indicators to UNData portal and other subscribers.

CountryData Exchange Model: Cambodia Practice



Why do we need to use CountryData

At the Country level

- National data platform for the country sharing key national development indicators including MDGs which is part of national repository (CAMInfo Database)
- Receive and upload data from line ministries/agencies
- Update reference metadata of indicators to provide the information on nature of data produced by line ministries/agencies
- Allow NIS to control/update and publish both data and metadata in CAMInfo and share to CountryData website

Vs.

At International level

- Global repository developed by UNSD for bringing countries' data to compare with international data
- UNSD receives and publishes data from countries' registry and visualization the data of both from national and international sources
- Provides reference metadata of both national and international sources for understanding data discrepancies and consistencies
- Publish data and metadata of development indicators and MDGs of both countries and international sources

WorldWidedi Downloads



Home Catalog My Data Gallery

Show

Quick Data Search

What? (Topic, indicator, keyword)

Where? (Optional: country, province)



Or



Topic

Search by sector, goal, theme or indicator name

Or



Area

Search by country, province or district

Advanced Search

CamInfo 4.2

Indicators: 609 Areas: 1,856 Sources: 263 Data Values: 207,057 Updated on: 2013-06-14

Download data in CSV format: : 2013 [en]

Contact of Database Administrator

Name: Panhara OUKCHAY

Institution: National Institute of Statistics

Email: panhara@nis.gov.kh



DevInfo

What is DevInfo?

DevInfo 7 Features

di Worldwide

Data Search

By Keywords, Topic, Geographic Area

Catalog

Gallery

Registry

Data Query Service

DevInfo Team

Awards



Data Structure Definition In Use: CountryData[UNSD, 1.3] - SDMX-CountryData | Id[AgencyId, Version] - Name

- Data Structure
- Metadata Structure
- Subscribe
- Validate
- Web Services
- Users
- Mapping
- Maintenance Agency
- Data Provider
- Discover Registrations
- Register

Data Structure

Data Structure is a repository of all such sdmx artifacts which define rules of data - as to how it is structured.

- + Data Structure Definition ?
- + Data Flow Definition ?
- + Concept Scheme ?
- + Codelists ?

Download All

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Data Search

- By Keywords, Topic, Geographic Area
- Catalog
- Gallery
- Registry

DevInfo Team

- Awards

countryData

Countries FAQ About

CountryData enables countries to share official national development data with the global user community. National and international data users can now easily access statistics used to track development progress at the country level. CountryData improves the visibility of data collected at the level closest to where development takes place - the country level. National statistical systems have identified priority development indicators based on their specific country context, and these data are now available via CountryData.

In addition, CountryData provides concise comparisons between national and international estimates of development indicators. Users can easily explore any differences between national and international series, and reasons for these differences are fully explained. Users can make informed decisions as to which data are most appropriate for their needs.

The countries

East Africa

-  Burundi
-  Rwanda
-  Uganda

South-East Asia

-  Cambodia
-  Laos
-  Thailand
-  Vietnam

North and West Africa

-  Liberia
-  Ghana
-  Morocco

West Asia

-  State of Palestine



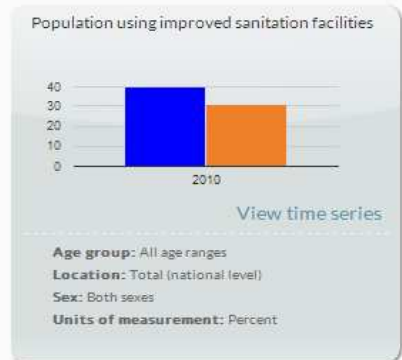
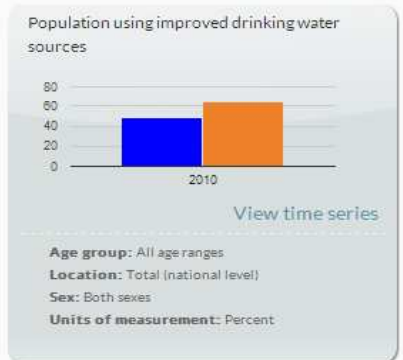


Cambodia



National Database National Registry Download

Comparisons *i*



International Country

Country indicators

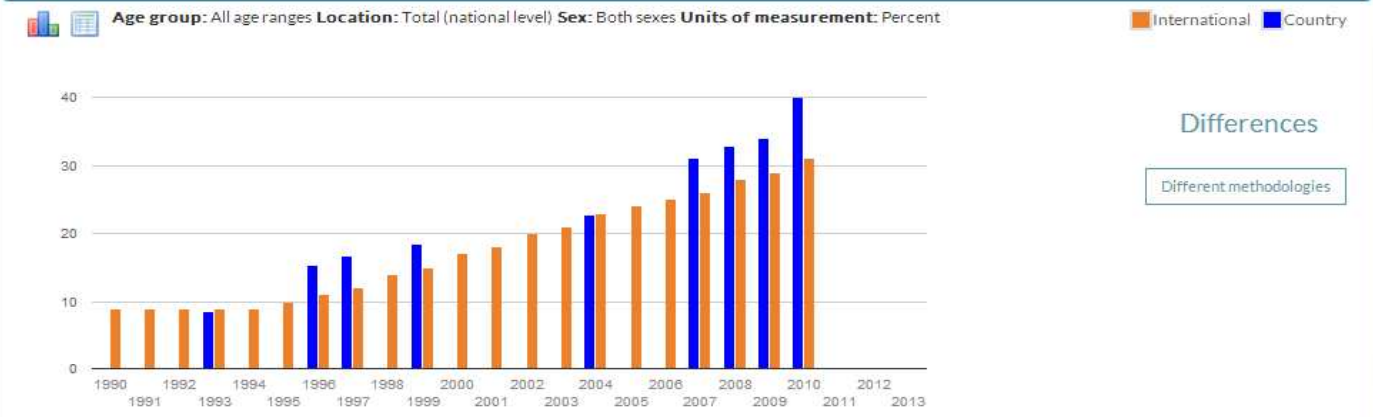
Agricultural irrigated land

Agricultural irrigated land
335

Agricultural land titled to farmers
26

Agricultural land titled to farmers
5 443

Population using improved sanitation facilities



Last update: 27-Jun-2013 @ 07:28

Why is there a difference?

The international agency (Joint Monitoring Programme, JMP) always uses model based estimates and projections while countries reports only on latest findings of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES).

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

Country indicators

Agricultural irrigated land	Agricultural irrigated land	Agricultural land titled to farmers	Agricultural land titled to farmers
907 338	335	26	5 443



Population using improved sanitation facilities

Definition of the MDG official indicator or background series provided

International

The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility, total, urban, rural, is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies or water. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org.

Country

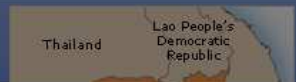
The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility, total, urban, rural, is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies or water.

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility, including toilet connected to sewage, toilet connected to septic tank, pit latrine, a pit latrine with slab or a composting toilet/latrine.

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Country indicators

Agricultural irrigated land	Agricultural irrigated land	Agricultural land titled to farmers	Agricultural land titled to farmers
907 338	335	26	5 443



Population using improved sanitation facilities

Method of computation

International

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people using improved sanitation facilities, to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies to the rural and urban estimates.

Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. Survey and census data for urban and rural areas are then plotted on a time scale from 1980 to present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to estimate urban and rural coverage for the baseline year 1990 and for the year of most recent estimate. A linear regression line is drawn only if at least two survey data points are available, and they are spaced five or more years apart. The linear regression line maybe extrapolated up to two years after, or before, the latest or earliest survey data point. Outside of these time limits, the extrapolated regression line is flat for up to four years, as necessary. If the extrapolated regression line would reach 100% coverage or beyond, or 0%, a flat line is drawn from the year prior to the year where coverage would reach 100% (or 0%).

Total coverage estimates are computed from the urban and rural coverage estimates using the latest population estimates and distribution of urban and rural population provided by the United Nations Population Division <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm>

Country

Population that using an improved sanitation facility divided by total population.

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Country indicators

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Population using improved sanitation facilities

Comments and limitations

International

The indicator records the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility. The collection of data on the proportion of the population using shared or public sanitation facilities, unimproved sanitation facilities and those practising open defecation, however is also important to track behavioral changes in sanitation practices.

Though there is a demand for information on the use of improved sanitation facilities disaggregated by sex and age - this information is currently not routinely collected by the globally used monitoring instruments.

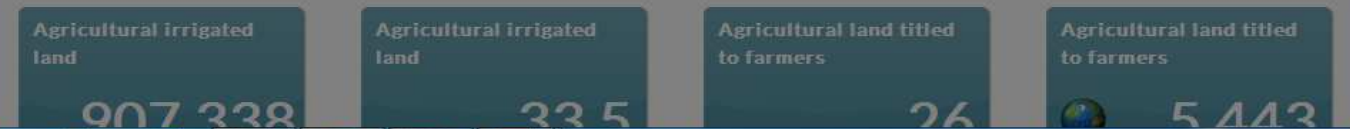
Country

Comparisons of the results from the 2007 CSES with previous surveys in 1993/94, 1996, 1997 and 1999, are not recommended due to differences in the survey design. Fieldwork from the last five surveys (2004, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010) covered 15 months, and results can be reported for both 12 month (calendar year) and 15 month periods.

The weights used in the reports from CSES 2004, are adjusted by using the preliminary population projections which give over estimated population counts. The weights in CSES 2007 are adjusted by using the preliminary result from 2008 Population Census. Some provinces were excluded, due to cost and other reasons, in the sample for 2007. The estimates are however, adjusted for the under coverage error caused by excluding those provinces. A recalculation of the weights in CSES 2004 will be made for the coming analyses to obtain higher comparability between CSES 2004 and the surveys conducted from 2007 and onwards.

- Data
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Country indicators





Population using improved sanitation facilities

Sources of discrepancies between global and national figures

International

Country

The origins of the most common discrepancies between global and national figures are:

- Use of different definitions of what constitutes access to sanitation.
- Use of different total population estimates and different estimates for the distribution of the population among urban and rural areas.
- Use of population as the denominator for coverage as per the MDG indicator vs. the use of households as the denominator as was routinely done by DHS.
- Use of an estimate for coverage as is done internationally vs. the reporting of the latest survey or census findings, which is often done nationally.

Often discrepancies are found between survey and census findings and routinely reported data. Surveys and censuses provide a net estimate of facilities that are in use, including those constructed by different actors and those facilities that have fallen in disrepair and which are no longer in use.

Routinely reported data from line Ministries, also known as administratively reported data often only record cumulative totals of facilities constructed based on records from government-supported programs. Administrative data often do not take into account facilities constructed under NGO supported programs or facilities constructed by individual households without outside

Data	Definition	Method of computation	Comments / limitations	Discrepancies	Collection Method	Release calendar
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Population using improved sanitation facilities

Process of obtaining data

International

Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation. To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by reviewing a set of

Country

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.

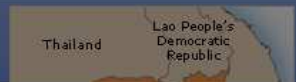
The CSES is a sample survey and the sample used in 2007 is a subsample of the sample used in 2004. Since 2007 NIS conducts the CSES annually with selected samples about 7,000 households and every 5-year (for example 2004 and 2009), a large-scale survey round with selected sample about 12,000 households.

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.

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Population using improved sanitation facilities

Expected time of release

International

Biennial coverage updates are typically released in the first half of every even second year. Reports, tables, graphs, and data files are available at www.wssinfo.org (the JMP website) or at www.childinfo.org (UNICEF's statistics website).

Country

One year after the end of the reference period of the survey.

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Conclusion

- CountryData is a bridge for bringing and emerging the issues on data discrepancy between national and international level
- Explain and resolve the issues regarding data quality, discrepancy and comparability between national and international sources in order to more effectively monitoring national development strategies and global MDGs
- Improve harmonization, comparison, conceptions, definitions, classifications and methodologies used between the country and international agencies
- Strengthen the coordination and collaboration not only within NSS and stakeholders at country level, but also regional and international levels
- Promote sustainable use of ICT-based dissemination tools and human resource at national level



Thank you!