



PARTNER REPORT ON SUPPORT TO STATISTICS PRESS 2017

Partner Report on Support to Statistics

PRESS 2017

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List of Acronyms

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action	DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation	DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
AfDB	African Development Bank	DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	EAC	East African Community
AFRISTAT	Observatoire économique et statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne – Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa	EASTC	East African Statistical Training Centre
AFRITAC	African Regional Technical Assistance Centre (IMF)	EC	European Commission
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	ECA	Europe and Central Asia
AITRS	Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ENEA	Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (Senegal) – National School of Applied Economics
BCEAO	Banque Centrale de l'Afrique d'Ouest – Central Bank of Western African States	ENSEA	Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (Côte d'Ivoire) – National Higher School of Statistics and Applied Economics
BEAC	Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale – Bank of Central African States	EU	European Union
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
CAN	Comunidad Andina (Andean Community)	GDSS	General Data Dissemination System
CAR	Central African Republic	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CEMAC	Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community	HLF-4	Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
CISSTAT	Statistical Office of Commonwealth of Independent States	HMN	Health Metrics Network
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
CPLP	Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa –Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries	ICP	International Comparison Program
CRESS	Country Report on Support to Statistics	IDA	International Development Association
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (OECD)	IHSN	International Household Survey Network
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire	IPA	Instrument de pre-accession – Pre-Accession Instrument (EU programme)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)	ILO	United Nations International Labour Organization
DIAL	Développement, Institutions, Analyses de Long-terme	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DCD	Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD)	IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
		ISSEA	Institut sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée – Sub-regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics

ISWGNA	Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts	SNA	System of National Accounts
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean	SRF	Statistics for Results Facility
LAS	League of Arab States	SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey	STATCAP	Statistical Capacity Credit/Loan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics	UK	United Kingdom
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
MECOVI	Mejoramiento de la Encuestas de Hogares y la Medición de Condiciones de Vida (Program for the Improvement of Surveys and Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean)	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur -- Southern Common Market (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
NSO	National Statistical Office	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
NSS	National Statistical System	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ODA	Official Development Assistance	UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNESCO-UIS	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization – Institute for Statistics
PALOP	Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (African Portuguese-Speaking Countries)	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
PNG	Papua New Guinea	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
PRESS	Partner Report on Support to Statistics	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	UNSIAP	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity	USA	United States of America
SADC	Southern African Development Community	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building	WAEMU UEMOA	/ West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries	WHO	World Health Organization
SIDS	Small Island Developing States		

PRESS 2017 Highlights

The Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) 2017 uses newly available data from an annual donor survey and the 2015 Creditor Reporting System (CRS) to report on commitments to statistical capacity building between 2006 and 2015. The 2015 figures are expected to be adjusted upwards as additional projects will be reported this year.

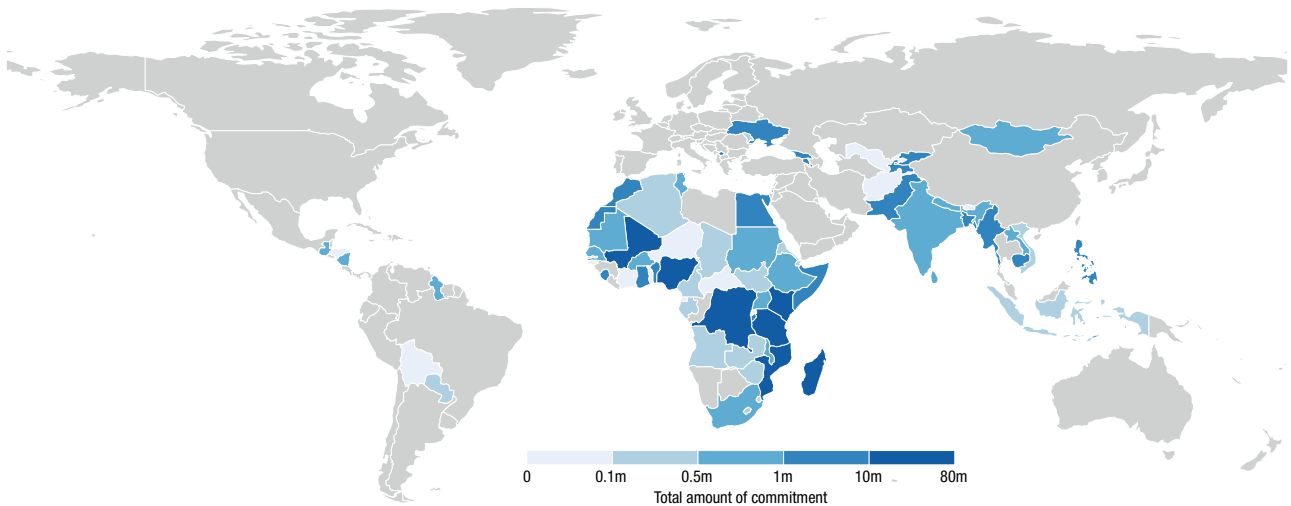
- ➔
\$541M
Support to statistics amounted to USD 541 million in 2015.

- ↑
0.30%
The share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) focused on data and statistics was 0.30% in 2015, a slight improvement on last decade's average (0.27%).

- ↑
40%
General statistical items and methodology received the most support (40% of total commitments). With new priorities in the SDG agenda, donors should strike a balance in funding to social, environmental and multi-domain statistics.

- ↓
75%
The top 5 donors of development co-operation in statistics (Canada; AfDB; European Commission/Eurostat; UNFPA; World Bank) provided 75% of total commitments in 2015. This represents a shift in the key donors from previous years.

Beneficiaries of aid to statistics in 2015 (in USD)



This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of the sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

I. Introduction

Overview

Data and statistics are attracting more resources and new donors, but support remains insufficient

The 2017 PRESS report highlights two new positive trends in aid to data and statistics: an increase in investments and a diversification of donors. First, official development assistance (ODA) to data and statistics has increased from 0.25% in 2014 to 0.30% in 2015. While current commitments indicate a decrease in absolute terms (from USD 544 million in 2014 to USD 541 million in 2015), these figures do not reflect all 2015 commitments, which are projected to be corrected upward.¹ Second, 2015 saw the pool of donors supporting statistics expand and diversify. New donors include foundations, which recognise the importance of improving data and statistics as part of their overall commitment to poverty reduction and development. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation are leading these efforts with commitments of, respectively, USD 13.2 and 3 million in 2016 (SDDF, 2016; ODW 2016)². Additional commitments from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) priorities are estimated at around 40 USD million, which will be rolled out over the next three years.³ Further, increased funding is noted in geo-spatial and satellite imagery development, such as Radiant's technology platform. A growing number of investments with large commitments are on the horizon, often matched by a commitment from governments to allocate budgets for their national statistical systems (NSS).

More and better-quality financial support to data and statistics will be vital to ensure robust SDG monitoring at the national level

Overall, recent trends are cause for optimism among the statistical community. Ambitious data initiatives and the arrival of new donors are injecting welcome dynamism into the sector, boosting efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities and bridge chronic data gaps. Yet, notwithstanding the progress in terms of funding and awareness, both the quality and quantity of aid still falls short of what is needed. First, the overall amount of funding for data and statistics remains low, particularly given the estimated costs of SDG tracking and monitoring as well as the financial costs of building and strengthening national statistical systems. Under the 2015 level of USD 541 million, there is currently an annual funding gap of nearly USD 200 million for SDG data collection in least developed countries that should be covered by development co-operation (GPSDD, 2016; UNSDSN, 2015).⁴ Increased funding will be needed to

1. The PRESS measures support provided by multilateral and bilateral donors on all areas of statistics, from national accounts to human resources and training (see Classification of Statistical Activities in the Methodological Annex for more details).

2. To avoid double counting, this does not include the Gates Foundation's un-earmarked contributions to multi-lateral donors such as IMF, AfDB, World Bank and FAO.

3. These commitments, not yet reflected in the 2015 commitments reported in this report, will be captured in the 2018 edition. All commitments in 2016 will be reported in the 2018 PRESS report.

4. The estimated gap for SDG data collection that should be covered yearly by development co-operation is USD 685 million. Since aid for statistics is about USD 500 million, development co-operation should increase by USD 200 million.

support national statistical capacity to monitor and track progress on the SDGs; current levels of funding put in doubt the robustness of SDG monitoring mechanisms. Second, while new actors have been drawn towards new areas of data development, support has tended to be concentrated in specific sectors. Gender equality and women's empowerment, or new data sources, for example, have benefited from new donor attention. A narrow focus risks overlooking the broader structural needs and capacity challenges of national statistical systems, which also require more support to undertake other critical reforms.

Existing and emerging donor preferences for results-based mechanisms are also changing the landscape of financial support for statistics. There is a growing trend among donors to measure, monitor and report results that can be directly attributed to their interventions, and therefore tend to be based on short-term achievements. This is in part fuelled by concerns over 'value for money', accountability and evidence of change. Furthermore, financial support is not necessarily aligned with national priorities nor uses national-level data for reporting. There is a need for support to be strongly aligned with country priorities. In 2015, 81% of new development co-operation interventions by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members were aligned to national priorities but only half intended to use countries' data and monitoring systems, preferring instead to establish parallel or alternative indicators (OECD, 2017). These two factors represent a lost opportunity to mainstream and strengthen national statistical capacity-building in development co-operation. Avoiding duplication and increasing focus on longer-term outcomes could be achieved by linking project results frameworks to progress towards SDG priorities set at the country level.

A marker for ODA to measure commitments to development data will be essential to accurately gauge sector funding

Finally, increased recognition of the role of data for development is a welcome change and it may help explain the increasing trend in statistical funding captured in this report, a primary data source for SDG indicator 17.19.1 on the level of investment for statistical development. The SDG agenda, the Busan Action Plan for Statistics and the first UN World Data Forum in Cape Town, South Africa, have put data and statistics in the spotlight. Making the most of it requires prioritising investments

in statistical capacity and better understanding the impact of data and statistics in development outcomes (see Box 1). Donors should also continue improving their reporting systems on statistical support which will allow more accurate measurement of support for statistical systems. Concrete steps could be taken today to achieve this.

To this end, introducing a marker for ODA to measure commitments towards the development of the data sector and improve monitoring of aid to statistics can prove extremely useful (OECD, 2017). Indeed, multi-sector projects, which comprise only a small statistics component, are currently not marked as support to statistics in the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database. A marker would also help systems that build on the CRS system to track aid data, such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and AidData. Greater emphasis should be placed on providing more relevant and sustainable capacity development on statistics, which better responds to the increasingly complex needs of the sector.

Methodology

The PRESS exercise is conducted annually⁵ to report on trends in support to statistics. This report updates the PRESS 2016 results using calendar years 2006 to 2015. To ensure comparability over time, the methodology is applied retrospectively for all years. This section reviews the main methodological features.⁶

The PRESS methodology uses a text mining technique to identify statistics projects in the CRS database that are not currently labelled as support to statistics. This approach avoids double counting projects as CRS is the only data source used for DAC members.

The aim of the PRESS is to provide a full picture of international support to statistics. To this end, the report draws on three distinct data sources. The first source of data is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (see Box 2), which records data from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of ODA. Donors report specific codes for the sector targeted by their aid activity. Statistical capacity building (SCB) is designated by code 16062. Second, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international support for statistics. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB. This data source is new and

the methodology is presented in Box 2. Third, and finally, the PARIS21 Secretariat supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of reporters. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS and some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building. Reporting to the questionnaire is voluntary, offering an opportunity to share information on statistical activities. Reporters to this questionnaire are countries that do not report to the CRS, as well as multilateral institutions with large portfolios of statistical projects that have requested to report to the PARIS21 Secretariat directly.

BOX 1. Measuring Statistical Literacy

The call for statistical literacy has recently been echoed by the international community. The United Nations Secretary General's appointed Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on the 'Data Revolution for Sustainable Development' encouraged more work to be done for increasing global data literacy. A PARIS21-led Task Team has developed a first

composite indicator to measure global statistical literacy based on newspaper articles. Evidence-based journalism can be considered an example of a nation's demand for statistical facts and depth of critical analysis. Newspaper articles are generally available, which makes them representative of a country's literate population.

5. The PRESS exclusively reports on years where data from both the CRS and the PRESS questionnaire is available to facilitate comparisons over time. The use of the CRS, which reports 2015 commitments in January 2017, results in a two-year time lag for the PRESS reporting. The current issue published in 2017, therefore reports on commitments to statistics up to 2015.

6. The methodology used in compiling PRESS data is described in the 2009 PRESS methodology report at <http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/2017-09/PRESS2009-methodology.pdf>.

BOX 1.**Measuring Statistical Literacy (cont.)**

Based on a selection of keywords (for data sources, statistical indicators, and statistical capacity), the index classifies articles by levels into literary levels (1 to 3). With this information and based on the share of articles that match the classification, an aggregate index of statistical literacy is built. To confirm the external validity of the indicator, the literacy scores have been correlated against another available proxy, the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). TIMSS is an international

assessment of student mathematical achievement, evaluating at least 5,000 students per participating educational system. The TIMSS module on Data and Chance aims to capture some similar concepts to this indicator and shows a strong correlation (significant at the 10%-level) with the estimated literacy score for a sample of 21 countries. The statistical literacy score provides a relevant and replicable measure of use of statistical concepts among the population.

Source: An indicator for statistical literacy based on national newspaper archives (paris21.org/statistical-literacy).

The recipient countries covered⁷ in the PRESS exercise fall into four categories: those eligible to borrow from IDA,⁸ low-income countries, lower-middle-income countries as defined by OECD DAC,⁹ and all African countries. Although PARIS21 activities and reporting focus on the least developed countries, African upper-middle-income countries are included in this exercise because the 2006 Light Reporting Exercise (LRE) — the process that evolved into the PRESS — reported on support to statistics across the entire African continent. By retaining all African countries in the PRESS, users interested in statistical development in Africa can sketch trends back to the original LRE. The complete list of countries is available in the Methodology Annex below. Support that is not country-specific is shown in the tables below under the category “unallocated”.

BOX 2.**The Creditor Reporting System and Identification of Commitments to Statistics**

The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is the official source of information on aid commitments from OECD member countries, as well as multilateral organisations. It was established in 1967, jointly by the OECD and the World Bank, with the aim of providing participants with a regular flow of data on indebtedness and capital flows. Calculating capital flows and debt stock remain key functions of the System but others have evolved over the years. The CRS aid activity database has become the internationally recognised source of data on the geographical and sectorial breakdown of aid and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers in the development field. It is regularly updated in line with relevant directives. The PRESS draws on the ODA

portion of the database, which includes both geographic and sectorial information on projects, to identify those targeting statistics. The CRS also includes data on Other Official Flows and Official Export Credits.

The project descriptions in the CRS database are searched for statistics components by applying two filters: a set of 150 keyword sequences (and their permutations) in three languages and 20 sector codes to control for context. More than 90% of project descriptions are in English, French and Spanish so these languages have been selected as filters. For the selected sectors, projects are considered to have a significant statistical component if their project description contains at least one keyword sequence per 50 words.

7. This document and all maps included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

8. The list of IDA borrower countries (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>) is periodically updated. This report reflects countries with IDA borrowing status as of October 2014.

9. This report includes countries with LMIC status according to the October 2014 DAC list of Official Development Assistance recipients (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm>), which is updated every three years.

BOX 2.**The Creditor Reporting System and Identification of Commitments to Statistics (cont.)**

Keyword sequences indicating a statistical component are identified in three-stages. First, project descriptions are split by language, common words such as ‘the’, ‘is’, and ‘at’ are removed and the remaining words are reduced to their word stem. Second, for each language, word sequences, such as ‘statist capac’ for statistical capacity, are identified as related to statistics if these sequences are at least four times more likely to appear in projects that were labelled as support to statistics (designated by purpose code 16062) than in those that were not. Third, word sequences are verified manually by analysing the corresponding sentences.

The limitation of the analysis to 20 sector codes allows for further context specific control. For instance, projects in the ‘mineral prospection and exploration’ sector

use ‘geospatial data’ from ‘field surveys’ but do not contribute to a country’s statistical capacity. The analysis therefore only considers sector codes that are frequently reported together with sector code 16062 for statistics. The most relevant sector, with 54% of projects identified, is ‘Population policy and admin management’ which includes support for census and civil registration, followed by ‘Public sector policy and admin management’ (15%) and ‘Multi-sector aid’ (12%).

Moreover, as the current methodology cannot differentiate the contribution of statistical activities to larger projects, some commitments could be overestimated. The introduction of a proper marker could allow for better and more accurate monitoring of statistical commitments.

Source: OECD (2007)

Use cases and best reporting practices

The figures reported in the PRESS provide estimates of support for statistics. This demonstrates that support for statistics remains extremely low. The PARIS21 Secretariat has identified and implemented several best practices in reporting. This section upholds these best practices using three recent use cases of the PRESS data: (i) estimating funding gaps in statistics, (ii) monitoring SDG Target 17.19 and (iii) determining countries’ absorptive capacities.

To provide an accurate picture of support to statistics, reporters to the PRESS questionnaire indicate their role in a project to flag duplicate reporting from donors and implementers.

A first use case of the PRESS comes from the Needs Assessment for SDG monitoring (UNSDSN, 2015), co-ordinated by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UNSDSN) in collaboration with PARIS21, Open Data Watch and others in early 2015. This exercise aimed to establish the funding gap to produce the data required to monitor the SDGs in the 77 IDA/Blend countries.¹⁰ The PRESS headline number of global commitments to statistics was a major input on the supply side of funding. However, to ensure the global numbers are accurate, it is necessary to correct the double counting of aid that

arises when donors and implementing agencies report the same project twice. To circumvent this, multilateral reporters to the PRESS questionnaire indicate their role as “implementer” (vs. “donor”) when they manage or implement a project financed by another donor. Such reporting allows the PARIS21 Secretariat to ensure that these commitments appear only once in the global number, resulting in a more accurate estimate.

10. See <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>

Another use case of the PRESS headline number is monitoring the indicator for SDG Target 17.19: “Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries” at country level. However, a limitation of the CRS is that it does not allow reporters to enter a list of recipients when reporting on multi-recipient projects. It is thus unclear which share of the support goes to a specific country. To solve this problem of identification, some CRS reporters already split their projects into sub-projects – one per recipient country – with each carrying their respective share of the total project commitment. The same reporting practice is followed to indicate what share of a multi-sector aid project goes to statistics. PARIS21 encourages this practice and has incorporated it into its methodology to ensure the successful measurement of resources available to strengthen statistical capacity at the country level.

Finally, the PARIS21 *Road Map for a Country-Led Data Revolution*¹¹, the *Needs Assessment for SDG Monitoring and Statistical Capacity Development*, and others are now calling for a doubling of support to statistics. To assess countries’ absorptive capacity to make effective use of such an increase in funding, the reporting needs to go beyond commitments of international aid. Two measures for a country’s absorptive capacity are actual disbursements (as opposed to commitments) of aid money and domestic resources already invested in support to statistics. To give a clearer picture of these measures, the PARIS21 Secretariat provides technical support to countries to produce a budget as part of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)¹² and to undertake Country Reports on Support to Statistics (CRESS).¹³ The NSDS are important components to monitor the sustainable production of SDG indicators and a realistic costing process, depending on the specific needs of countries. They also contribute to aligning statistical priorities with countries’ national development plans. Likewise, the CRESS reports contribute to documenting financing of statistics at the country level at various levels: providing information on the financing available to National Statistical Systems and future requirements, analysing funding priorities for statistics, and promoting harmonisation of external support (and financing) for statistics.

II. Summary of the main findings from PRESS 2017

1. The 2017 PRESS uses newly available data from an annual donor survey and the 2015 Creditor Reporting System (CRS) to monitor figures on aid to statistics and report new figures for commitments in 2015. The 2015 figures are expected to be adjusted upwards to the levels of 2012-2014 as additional projects for 2015 will be reported later this year.¹⁴ All findings should therefore be interpreted with this caveat in mind.

11. See <http://datarevolution.paris21.org/>

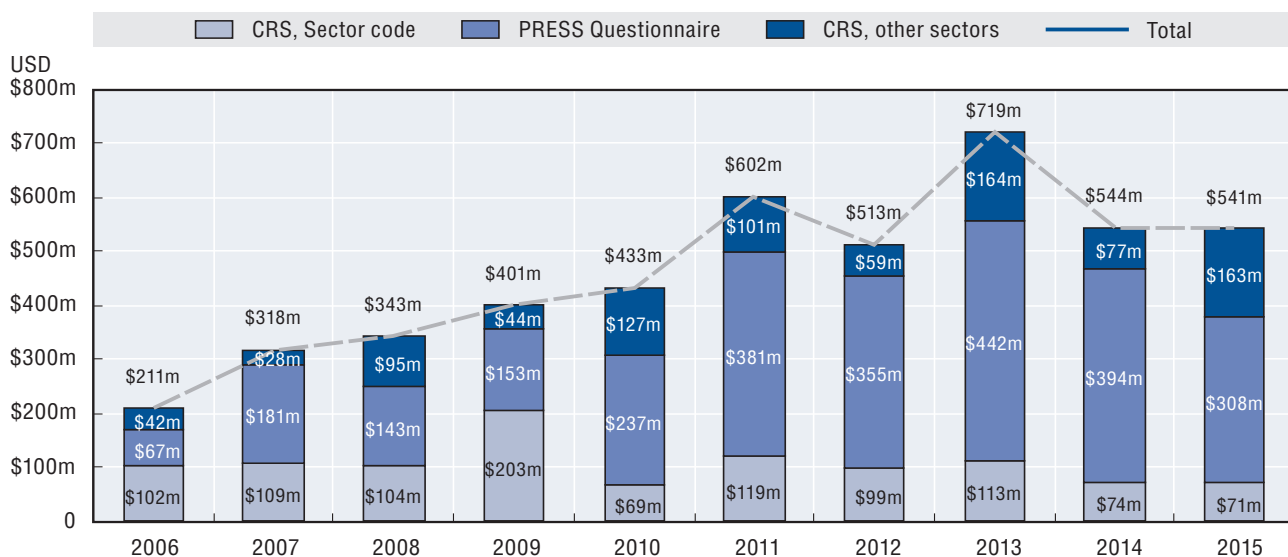
12. See <http://www.paris21.org/national-strategy-development-statistics-nsds>

13. See <http://www.paris21.org/country-report-on-support-to-statistics-cress>

14. Each year’s PRESS will adjust previous years’ figures because some projects take longer to be reported, and some other projects will be modified and updated later.

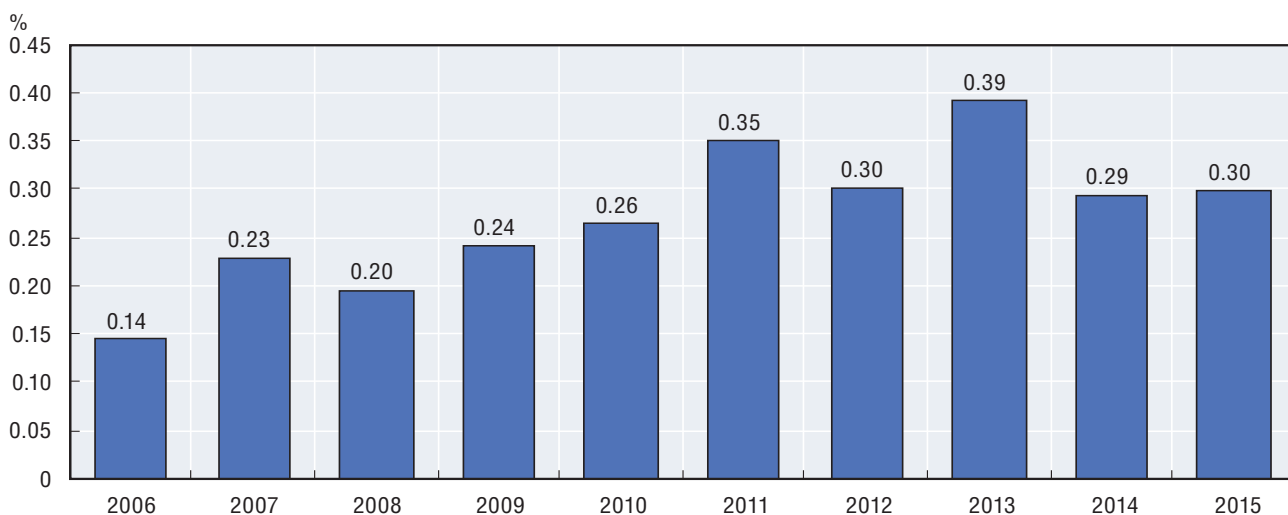
Trends in PRESS 2017

Figure 1. Global Commitments to Statistics.¹⁵ Total amount by data source



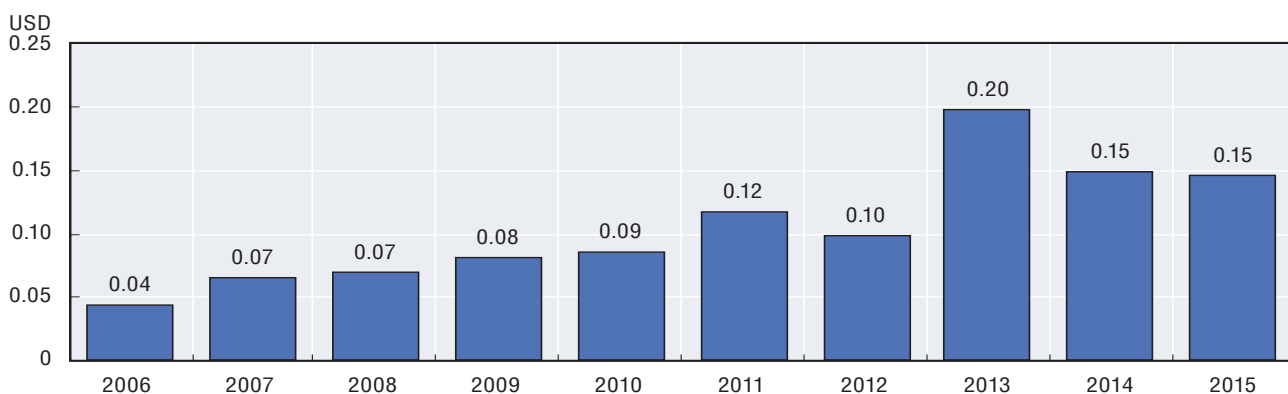
Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

Figure 2a. Global Commitments to Statistics as percentage of ODA



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

Figure 2b. Global Commitments to Statistics per capita



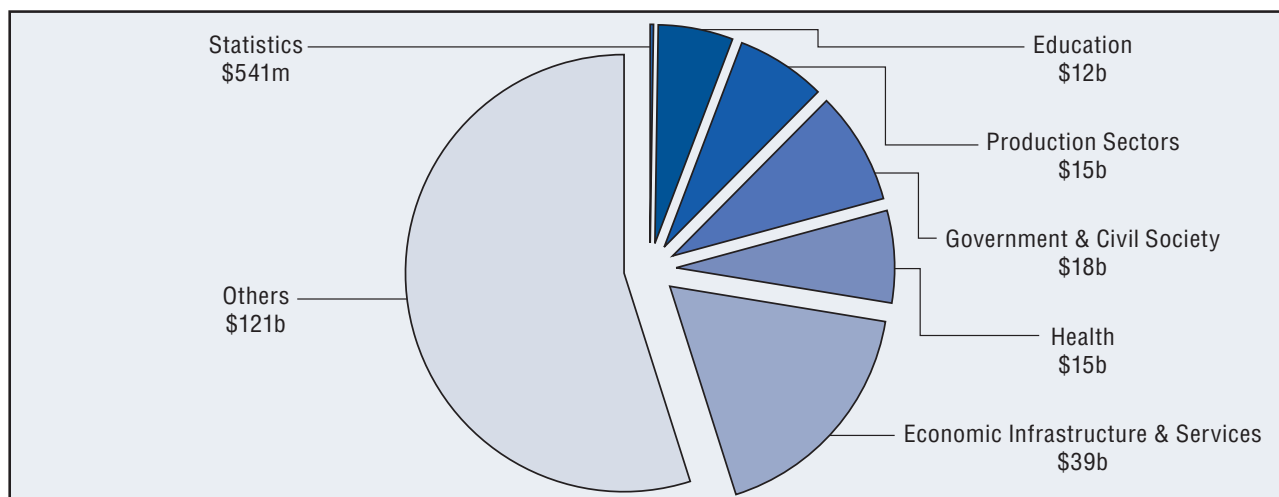
Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

15. Global commitments to statistics and its share in ODA in 2006-2015 is referenced in the 2017 Development Co-operation Report (DCR). Unlike all PRESSs in the past, DCR 2017 shows the figures in 2014 constant price and thus caused the divergence between the numbers. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/development-co-operation-report-20147721.htm>

2. **Support to statistics remains relatively low, but there is reason for hope.** 2015 commitments to statistical development of about USD 541 million mirrors the similar level from 2014 (see Figure 1). Still, the share of ODA dedicated to statistics remains low (0.30%) in 2015. Both total commitments and the share of ODA are lower by 25% compared with commitments in 2013, considered the peak period¹⁶. This should, however, not be interpreted as a general trend because commitments often span over multiple years and fluctuations in annual figures are common. Overall, it appears that commitments to statistics remained constant over three of the last four years (2012-2015). With an increased focus on data and statistics, further commitments from donors such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are yet to be fully reflected in this year's report. In 2015, commitments remained stable in per capita terms, despite a growing population in recipient countries, suggesting the increase in support outweighed demographic growth.¹⁷

Statistical Capacity Building only cuts a small portion of the ODA at about 0.30% compared to other sectors¹⁸ such as "Economic Infrastructure and Services or Health". The total amount of aid to statistics remains negligible as illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Share of Sectors on ODA, 2015, in USD



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

3. **Funding commitments remain aligned with NSDS.**¹⁹ Between 2013 and 2015, the share of commitments reportedly aligned with an NSDS remains at an overall high level (see Figure 4). However, more and more reporters answered "Do not know" when asked about whether the projects are aligned with NSDS in the PRESS survey.

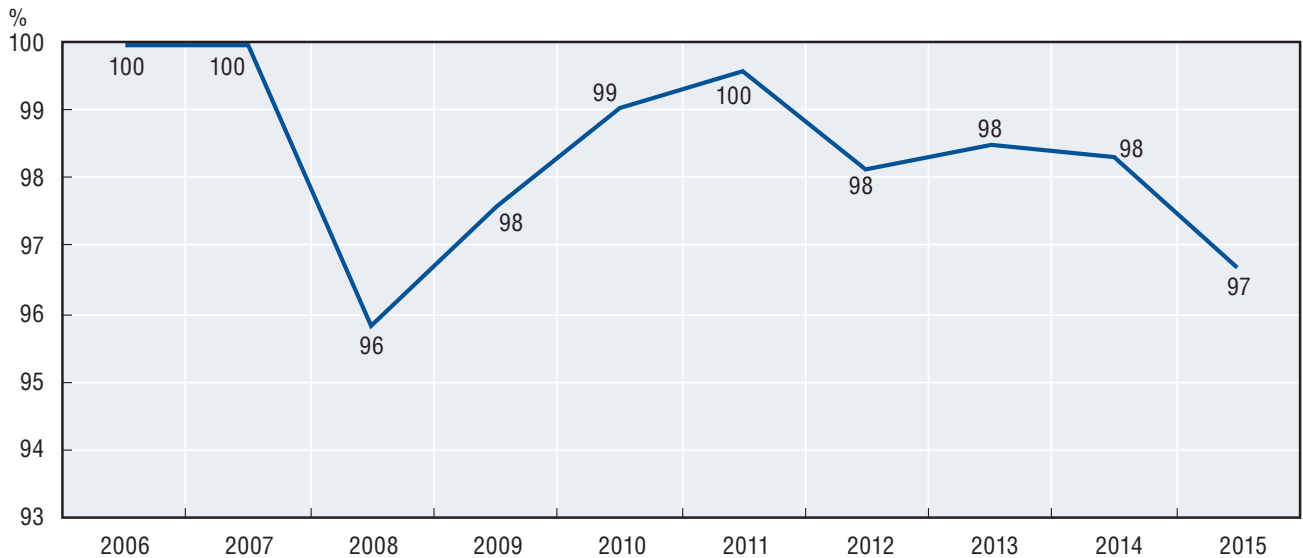
16. The decrease from 2013 was also caused by two phenomena: first, a peak in total commitments in 2013 (\$720M) that can be explained by several major commitments in Asia-Pacific countries that year, such as the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey of Afghanistan (\$47M) and the development of the Bangladesh Poverty Database (\$40M); second, the peak can be explained by changes in the PRESS coverage. Indeed, in 2013 a total of 11 countries (i.e. Albania, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, FYR of Macedonia, Iran, Jordan, Niue, Peru and Thailand) changed status from lower-middle-income countries to upper-middle income countries, and hence have not been covered in reporting for the last three years. In turn, the total population covered by the PRESS decreased from 5.2 billion in 2012 to 3.7 billion in 2015.

17. Population figures are drawn from the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>). Previous years' PRESS used population figures from UNSD. The data source was changed to have the estimated numbers of year 2015, also to align the per capita figures with the World Bank Statistical Capacity score.

18. Sectorial categories and data are taken from the CRS.

19. For details on the status of NSDSs in specific countries see PARIS21's most recent NSDS Progress Report at www.paris21.org/nsds-status

Figure 4. Alignment of Projects with NSDS



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

BOX 3.

What is a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is undertaken to provide a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS provides a vision of where the NSS should be in five to ten years and sets milestones to achieve this vision. It presents a comprehensive and unified framework for the continual assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics, and for building the capacity necessary to meet these needs in a more co-ordinated, synergistic and efficient manner. It also provides a framework for mobilising, harnessing, and leveraging resources (both

national and international), and a basis for effective and results-oriented strategic management of the NSS.

As of February 2017, of the 77 IDA borrowers, 39 are currently implementing their NSDS. A total of 88.3% are currently engaged in an NSDS process. In Africa, 33 of the 40 IDA countries on the continent are designing or implementing a statistical strategy.

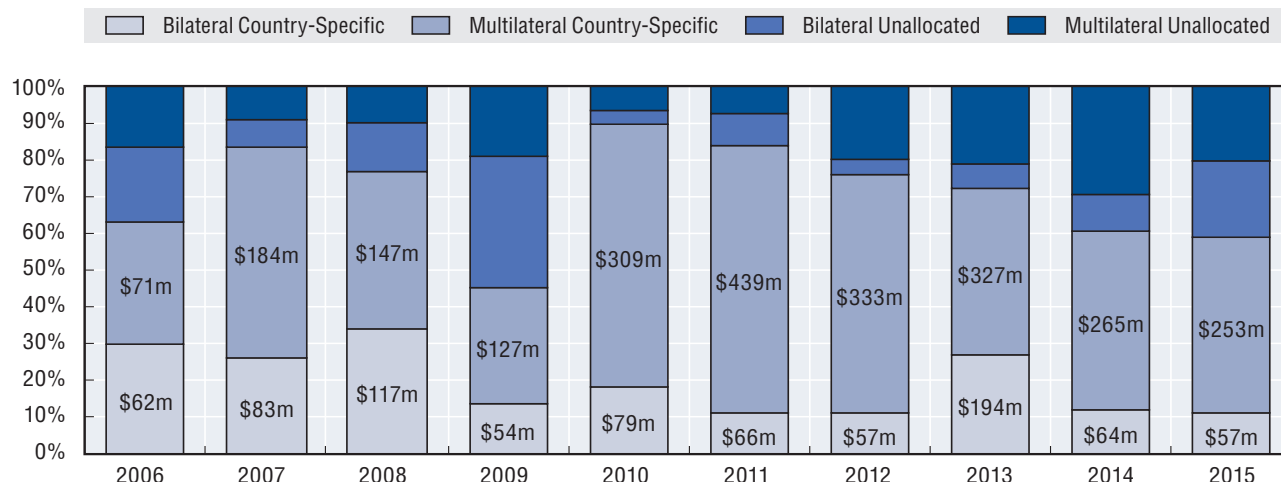
PARIS21 has been keeping the NSDS guidelines up-to-date to include important new topics or reflect new ideas such as how to plan open data, how to improve data dissemination, how to improve gender disaggregated data, etc.

Source: <http://www.paris21.org/NSDS-Status>

4. Multilateral, country-specific assistance remains the most popular means through which donors channel support to countries.²⁰ Figure 5 shows that support from multilateral bodies accounted for around 50% of total aid to statistics before 2009 and increased thereafter. From 2013 to 2015, the share of country-specific aid remained stable at 60%. More regional and unallocated commitments should be observed considering the SDG's focus on the planet and environment.

20. Multilateral support in this context refers to support coming from multilateral institutions, and country-specific assistance refers to projects for which there is a single country recipient. Open Data Watch's Inventory of Financial Instruments provides further information about options for channelling aid funds at <http://opendatawatch.com/monitoring-reporting/aid-for-statistics/>

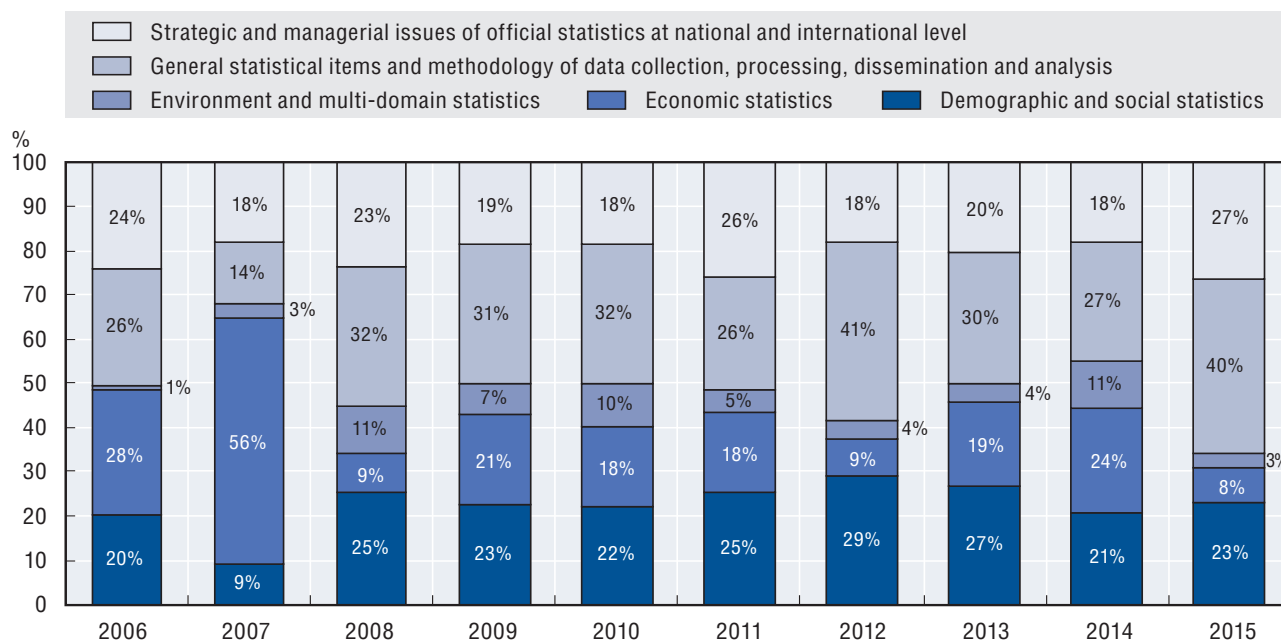
Figure 5. Allocation of Aid to Statistics, in USD



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

5. **General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination, and analysis has been the dominant category in aid to statistics.** Nearly 40% of total commitments in 2015 went to this statistical domain (Figure 6). The share of aid to strategic and managerial issues of official statistics nationally and internationally has been stable (27% of total commitments in 2015), and is expected to increase as the SDGs and 2030 Agenda translate into stronger commitments. Demographic and social statistics accounted for the third largest share (23%). The share of commitments to economic statistics decreased from 24% in 2014 to 8% in 2015 (see methodology). The share of commitments to economic statistics decreased from 24% in 2014 to 8% in 2015. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of aid to statistics across areas of statistical development.²¹

Figure 6. Areas of Aid to Statistics



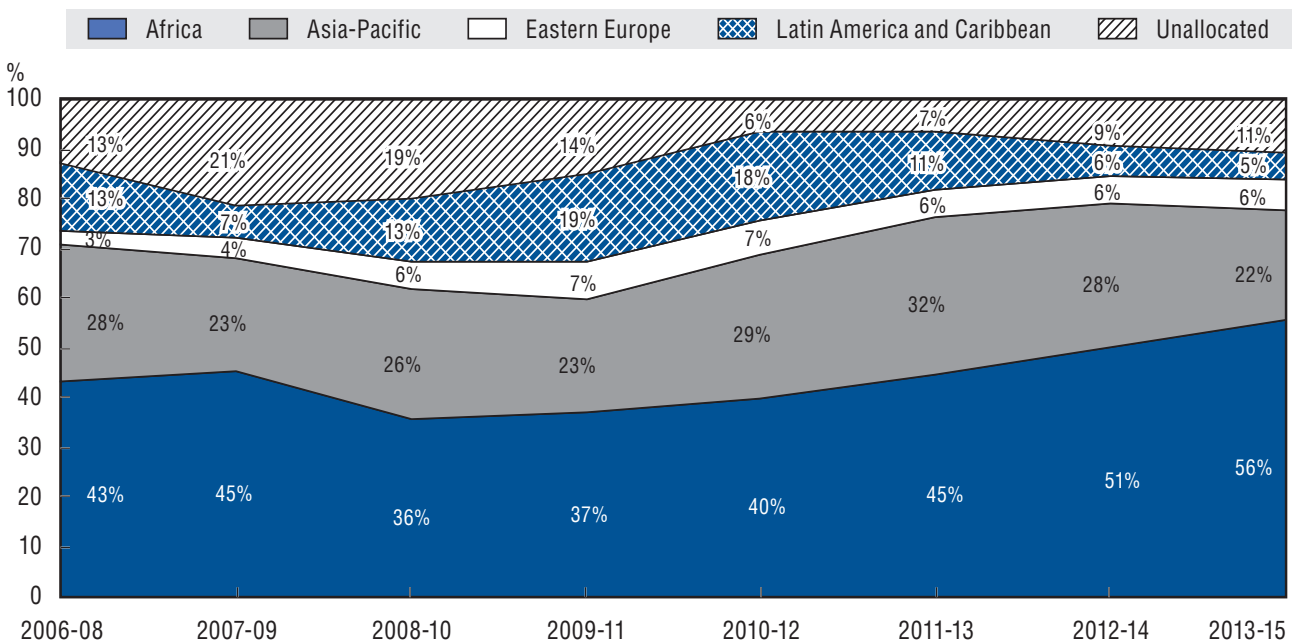
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21. The purpose of a commitment is reported according to the statistical categories based on the “Classification on activities in the domain of statistical capacity building, adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities”, developed by an inter-agency task team that defined PRESS methodology. This classification is largely based on the Classification of Statistical Activities used in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe’s (UNECE) Database of International Statistical Activities, and, since 2009, for the list of subject matter domains in the Content-oriented Guidelines, produced by the SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) initiative. For more details, see the Methodological Annex.

Key findings by recipient

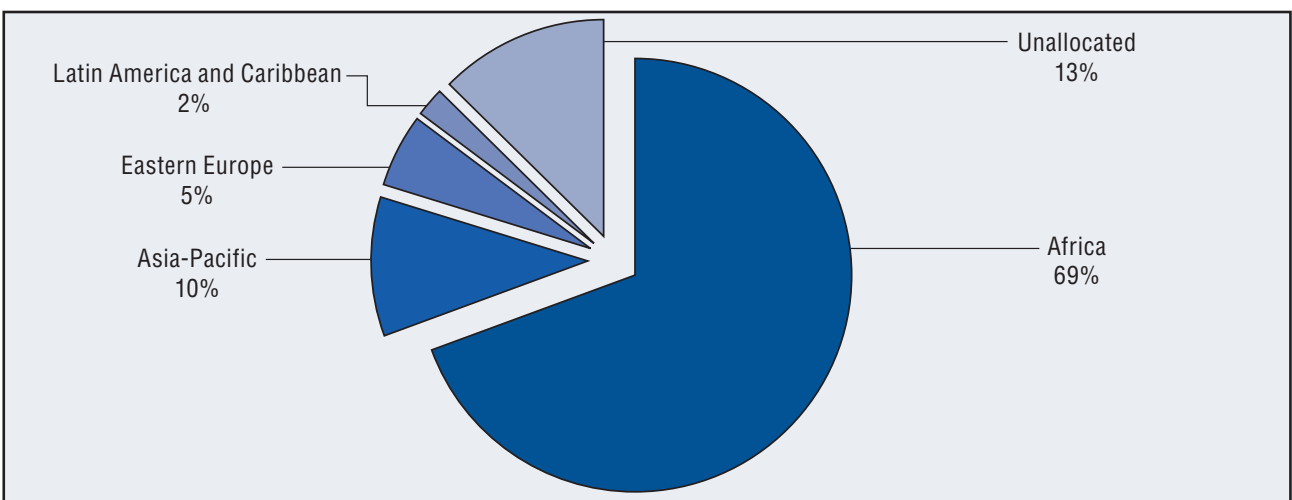
6. Africa received the lion’s share of statistical support with 56% (USD 1 billion) of total support in 2013-2015. The share of total statistical support committed to Latin America and the Caribbean shows a decreasing trend after 2012 due to Ecuador, Colombia and Peru becoming upper middle-income countries in 2013 and thus not being covered by the report afterwards. Eastern Europe received 6% (USD 112 million) and Asia-Pacific received 22% (USD 397 million) of the total statistical support in 2013-2015. A further 11% (USD 192 million) was committed to global projects and programmes that were not country-specific.

Figure 7a. Commitment in 2006-15 over rolling 3-year period, by geographical region



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

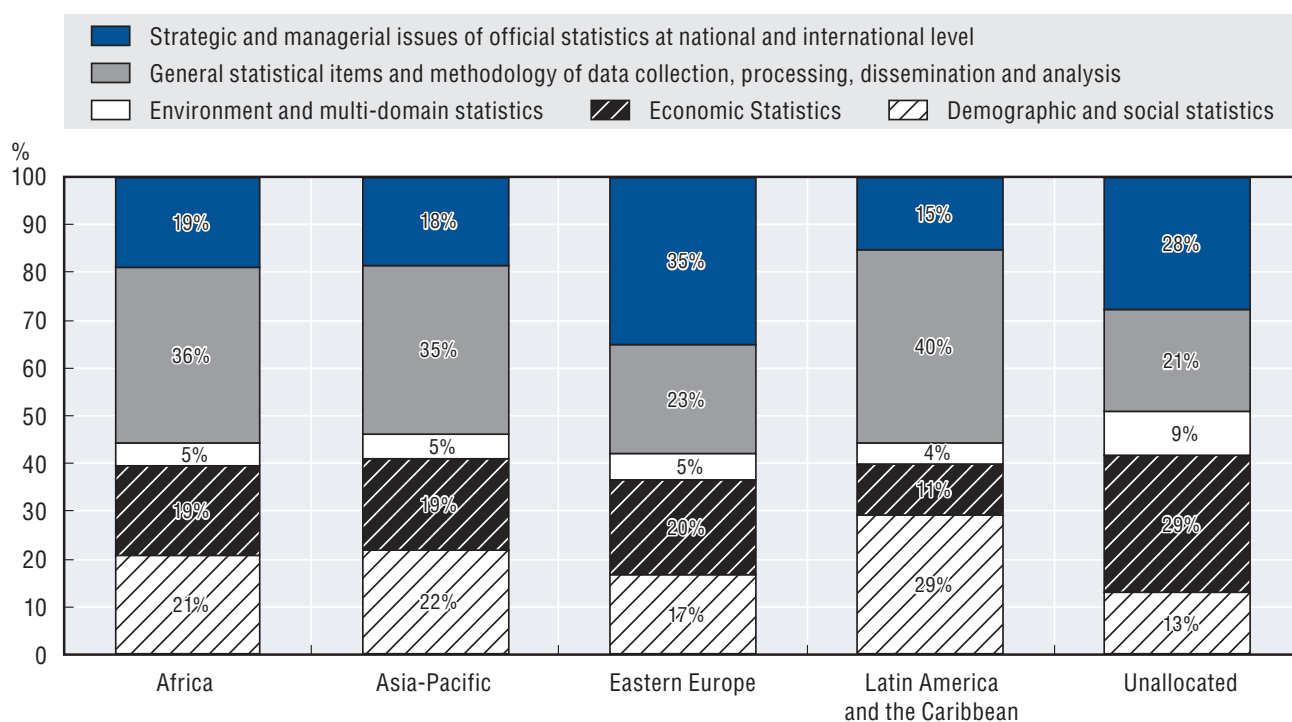
Figure 7b. Commitment in 2015, by geographical region



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

7. **The focus on different areas of statistics varies among regions, highlighting the heterogeneity of statistical capacity needs.** In Eastern Europe, more than one third of aid to statistics was committed to “Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level”. It can be explained by the efforts made by countries in this region who are required to improve their statistical institutions as part of accession to the EU. On the other hand, “General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination, and analysis” takes the lion’s share in other geographic regions because surveys and censuses take up the biggest chunk under this category. “Environmental and multi-domain statistics” takes the most stable but the lowest share of statistical areas in every region. Given the SDG focus on people, planet and prosperity – donors should strike a balance in statistical funding to address these concerns.

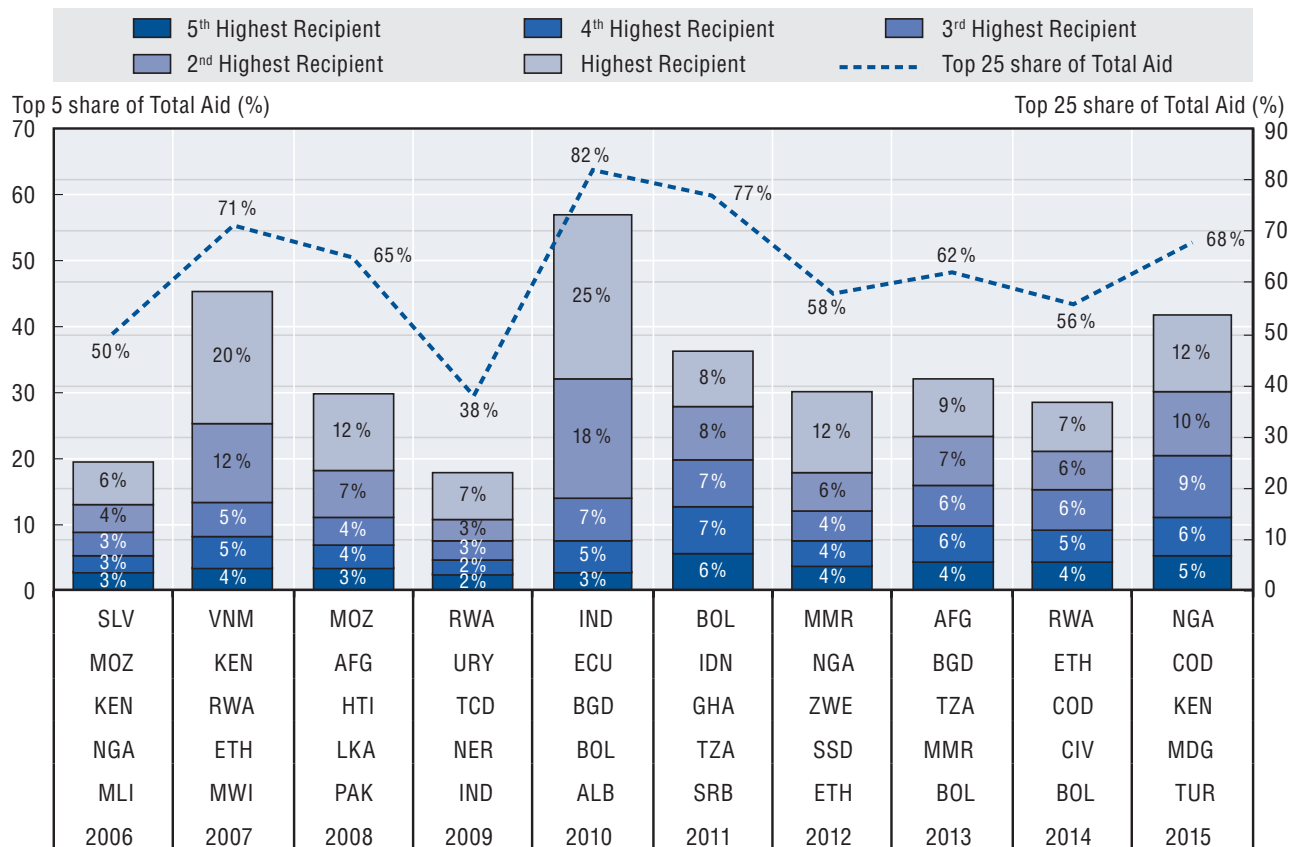
Figure 8. **Areas of Aid to Statistics by Region in 2006-2015**



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

8. **Support to statistics remains concentrated with 25 countries receiving more than 60% of support to 82 countries in 2015.** Countries in this ranking reappear from year to year: 17 of this year’s top 25 recipients have been on the list at least three times in past 10 years. Between 2006 and 2015, countries like Afghanistan, Bolivia, Rwanda and Tanzania rank highest in total terms.

Figure 9. Top Five Recipients of Country-specific Aid



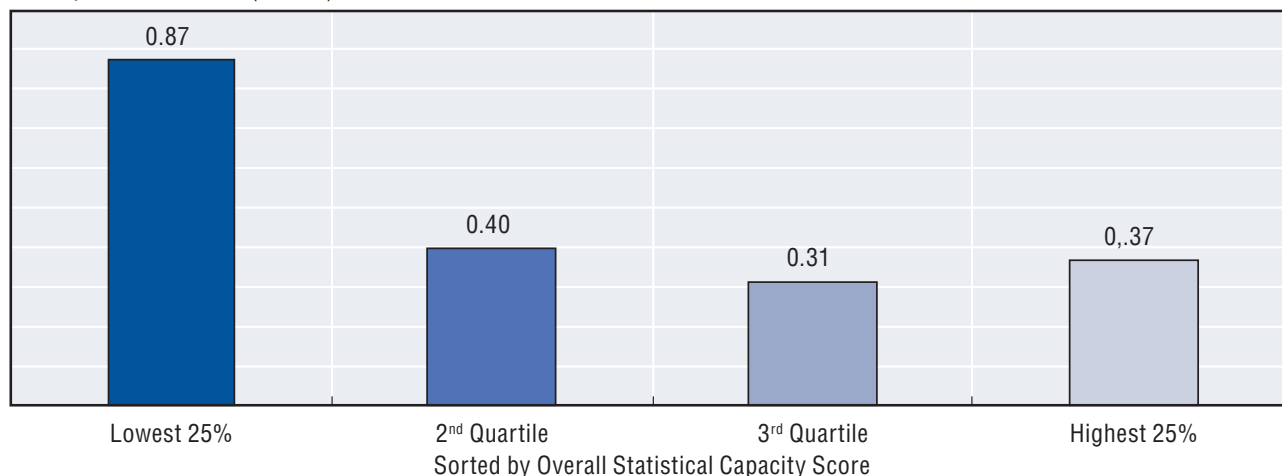
Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

9. Countries with the lowest statistical capacity receive the most support in 2013-15, but not every one of them. By matching the figures on commitments with the World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator scores,²² one can begin to determine whether a relationship exists between the volume of statistical support provided to countries and their need to develop capacity. Based on the 2017 PRESS database, countries with the least statistical capacity score received the highest level of support with about USD 0.87 per capita in 2013-2015. The other three quartiles receive roughly the same level of commitment between USD 0.30 to 0.40. This is a positive sign for the current state of distribution of aid to statistical development. However, not every country in the bottom quartile received high support in per capita terms in 2013-2015. Country-specific support to Angola, whose capacity score was lower than 50 in 2013-2015, was only USD 0.03 per capita in those three years.

22. On an annual basis, the World Bank updates its "country-level statistical capacity indicator based on a set of criteria consistent with international recommendations." This indicator – on a scale of 0 to 100 – is available for more than 140 countries. See <http://bsc.worldbank.org>. This excludes those PRESS countries for whom the World Bank has not calculated a statistical capacity score (DR Korea, Kosovo, South Sudan and Tuvalu).

Figure 10. **Average annual per capita commitment in 2013-2015**

Per capita commitment (in USD)

Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

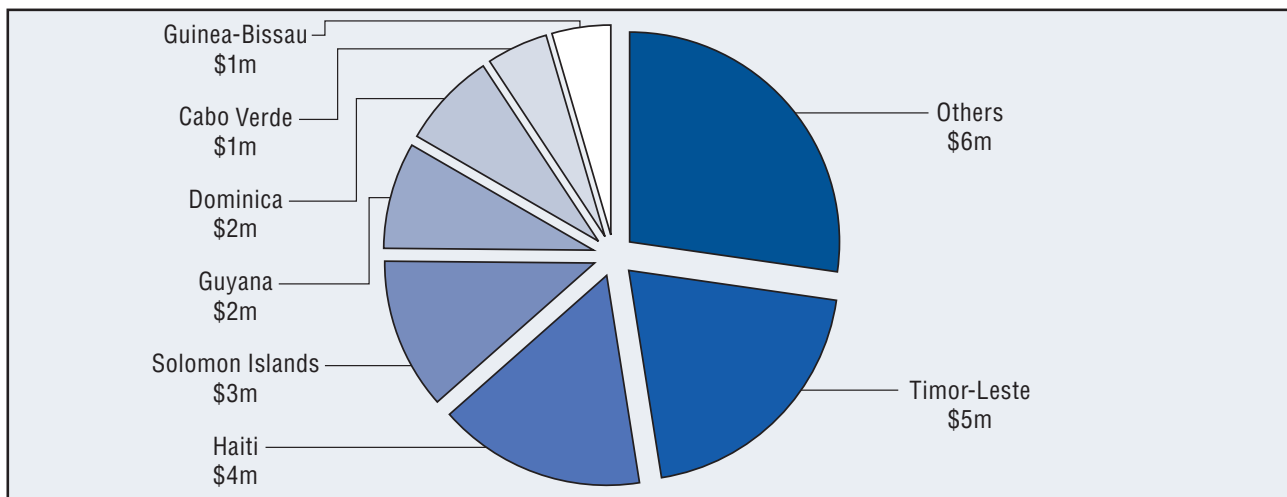
Small Island Developing States

10. **Support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS)²³ falls behind, despite high level in total values.** Between 2013 and 2015, total commitments received by SIDS (USD 23 million for 25 countries) were higher than other countries similar in population and GDP per capita such as Angola. However, not all beneficiary SIDS countries are receiving the same level of support, and it is sometimes insufficient. Figure 11a shows that not a single SIDS country received more than USD 5 million of support in 2013-2015. Allocation of commitments is also uneven. Almost 80% of the funding was devoted to demographic, social and general statistical items, and the remaining 20% was allocated for economic, environmental and multi-domain statistics. If the uneven distribution of funds favouring one domain over others would continue in the coming years, it would put in serious risk the SIDS countries' ability to holistically monitor the 2030 Agenda. At present, there is dearth of available data on environment and climate-change related issues which need to be addressed.

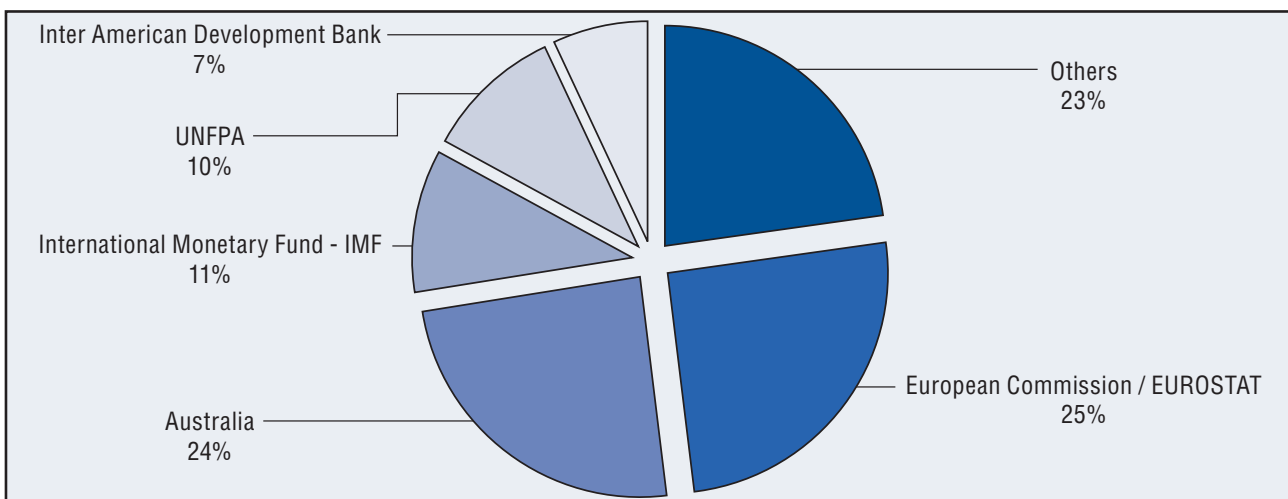
The Source of financial support for SIDS is concentrated, with over 75% of aid coming from five major donors (Australia, European Commission/Eurostat, IMF,²⁴ Inter-American Development Bank and UNFPA), which suggests that statistical development in SIDS relies heavily on regional donors such as Australia and the Inter-American Development Bank for Pacific and Caribbean, respectively. Still, the increasing statistical co-operation among SIDS at the regional level has contributed to reduce statistical gaps. These achievements have been possible through the establishment of regional statistical centres and programmes, the adoption of strategic frameworks (such as the CARICOM Action Plan and the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy 2011-2020) and the adoption of standards, classifications and common methodologies in line with international recommendations (OECD, forthcoming).

23. For the purposes of this report, the definition for a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is drawn from the United Nations. See <http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1496>

24. Although ranked as one of the top five donors for SIDS, IMF, who was also one of the top five donors in 2014, did not make the deadline to report to PRESS 2017 and is thus not fully covered. Its commitments to statistical development will be included in next year's report.

Figure 11a. **Small Island Developing States with > USD 1 million of Commitments in 2013-2015**

Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

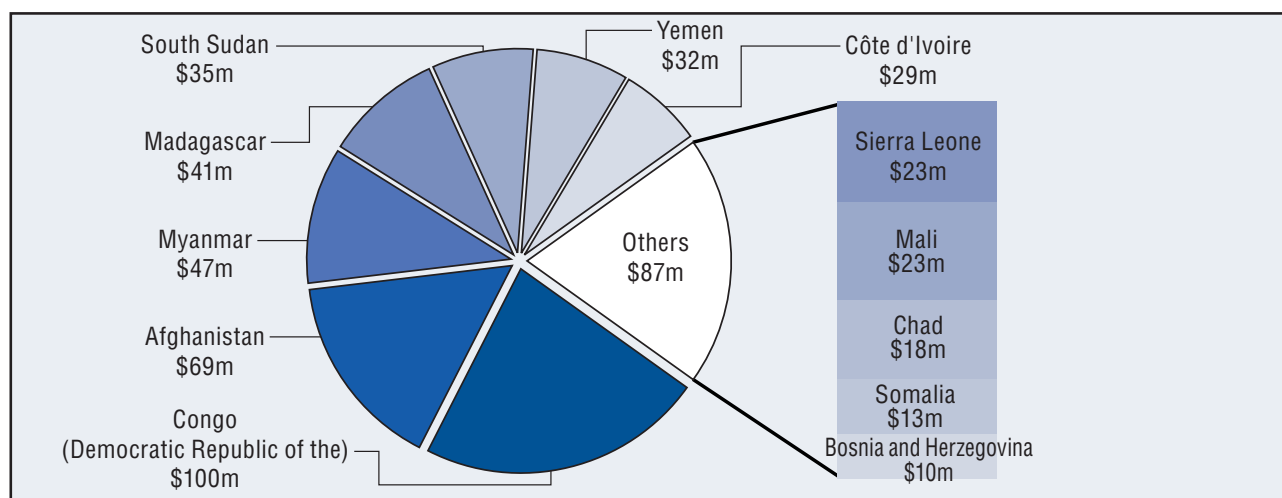
Figure 11b. **Top 5 Donors that Committed to Small Island Developing States in 2013-2015**

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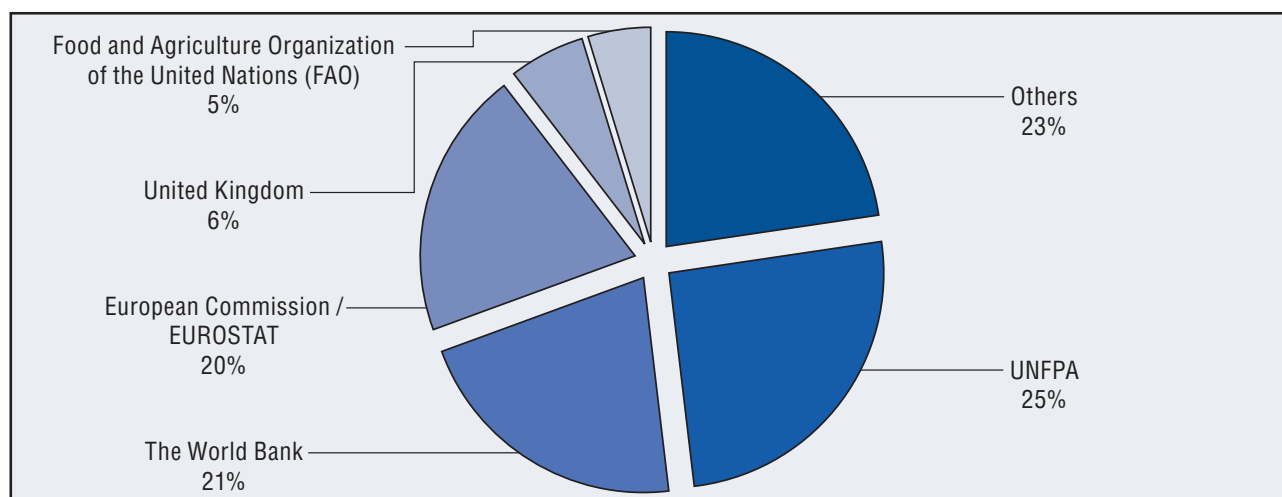
Fragile States

11. **Fragile states²⁵ receive considerable attention from the statistical development community.** Currently, all fragile states are included in the PRESS with commitments of USD 507 million reported between 2013 and 2015. This represents around one-third of all country-specific commitments in this period worldwide (USD 1 786 million). Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Myanmar, South Sudan and Yemen combined received more than two thirds of statistical aid to fragile states. Five of these six countries were also the top five recipients among fragile states in 2012-2014. The only exception, Madagascar, received a commitment from UNFPA that amounted to USD 31.6 million for its census in 2015. Figure 12a shows the support to all fragile states that received more than USD 10 million in commitments. The top five donors (Canada, United Kingdom, EU, UNFPA and the World Bank) provided nearly 80% of total aid to fragile states.

25. For the purposes of this report, the definition for fragility and the identification of countries satisfying those criteria are drawn from the World Bank's harmonised list of fragile states. See <http://go.worldbank.org/BNFOS8V3S0>.

Figure 12a. **Fragile States with > USD 10 million of Commitments in 2013-15**

Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

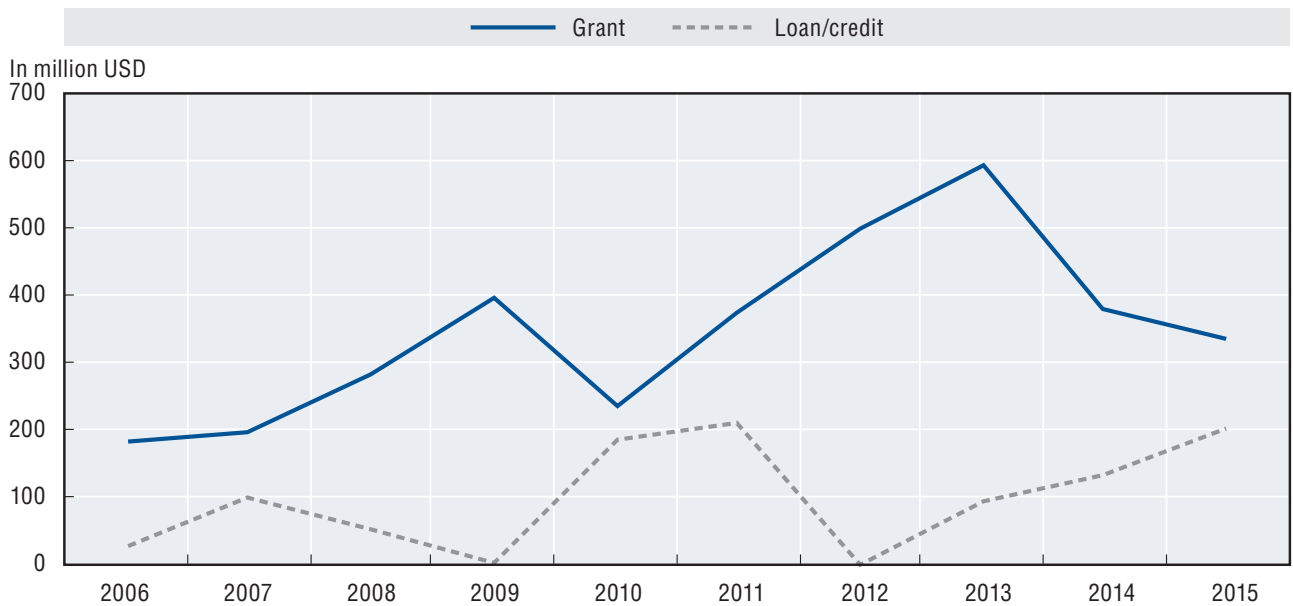
Figure 12b. **Top 5 Donors that Committed to Fragile States in 2013-2015**

Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

Methods of Financing

12. Grants remain the main financing instrument. Although grants remain the main form of financing by donors, the choice between grants and loans/credit differs widely across regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 48% of total aid was provided as loans/credits between 2006 and 2013 but in Africa only 20% of aid in that period was in the form of loans/credits. GDP per capita of recipient countries are not significantly correlated with the type of financing they received. On the donor's side, 89% of loans/credits came from unilateral donors. Unallocated commitments are predominantly distributed as grants.

Figure 13. **Methods of Financing Aid to Statistics**

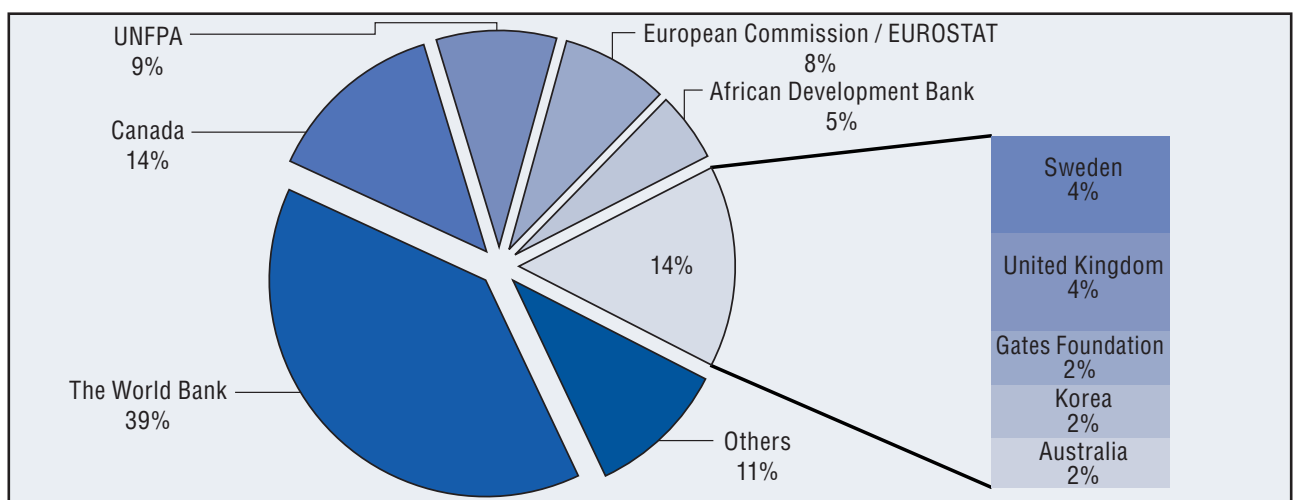


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Key findings by provider of development co-operation

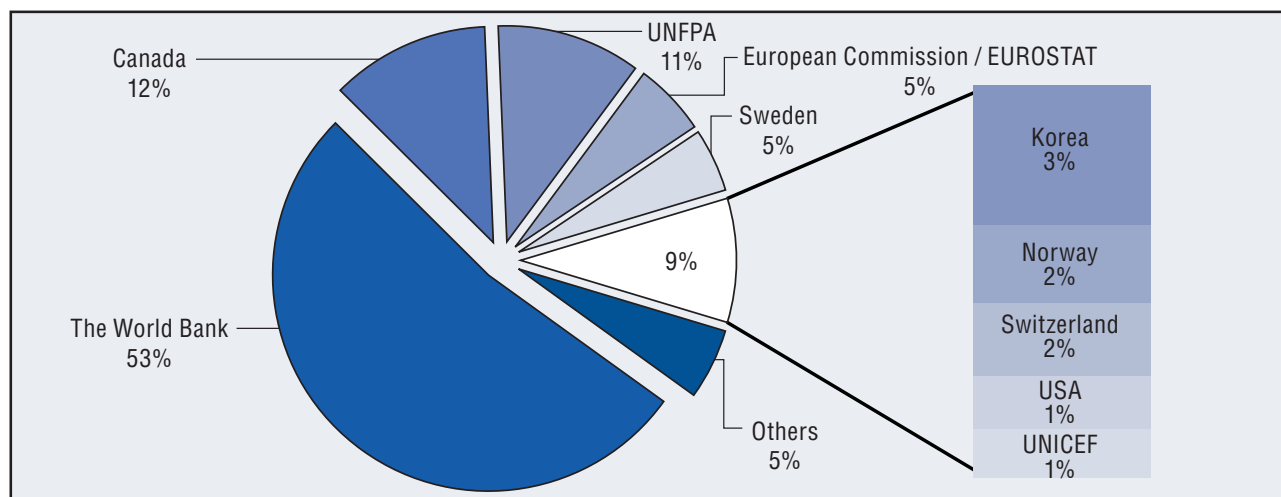
13. **A large share of global support to statistics continues to come from a very small number of providers.** The top five providers of development co-operation in statistics (Canada; AfDB; European Commission/Eurostat; UNFPA; World Bank;) provided 75% of total commitments in 2015. While World Bank and UNFPA are strongly engaged in country-specific aid to statistics, Canada, United Kingdom and AfDB are among the top donors for unallocated commitments. Unallocated commitments accounted for approximately 41% (USD 216 million) in 2015. Figures 14a to 14c illustrate support from the top ten providers for each category.

Figure 14a. **Top Ten Donors in 2015**



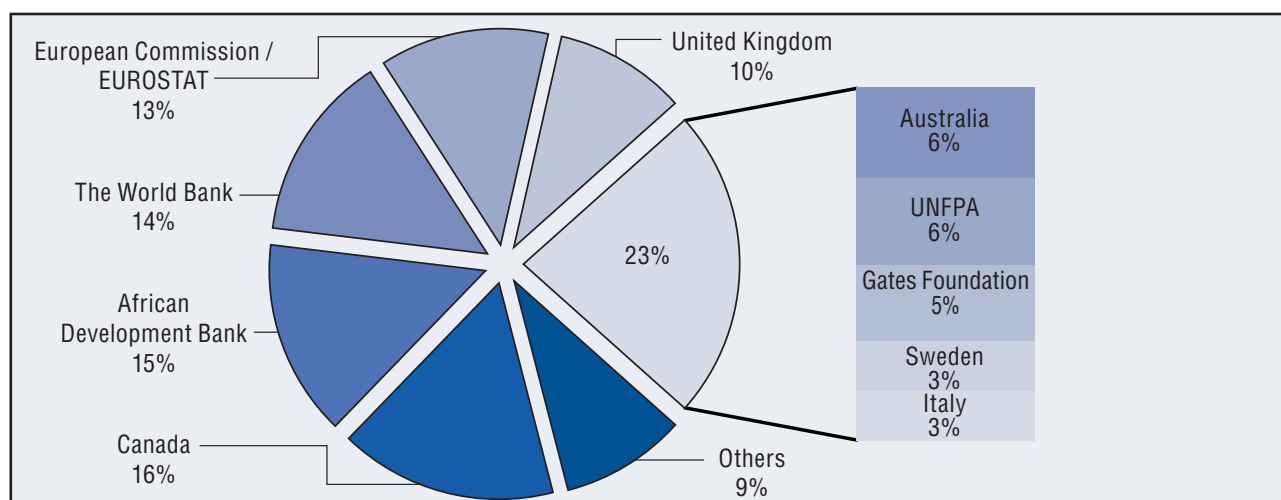
Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017_Figure Data](#)

Figure 14b. Top Ten Donors, Country-specific Commitment in 2015



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

Figure 14c. Top Ten Donors, Unallocated Commitment in 2015



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2017 Figure Data](#)

14. This report presents data on the support to statistics up to 2015. The increased interest in statistics due to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will hopefully translate into stronger commitments in the future. The 2030 Agenda was published in 2013 and funding programmes will need some time to shift priorities, which the PRESS should be able to reflect in the 2018 edition and beyond.

Concluding remarks

In its 9th edition, the PRESS report highlights important developments in financial support for statistics in low- and middle-income countries. While the increase in total funding for statistics is modest in comparison to other years, there are some welcome signs of a more diverse pool of donors funding statistics. Foundations have gained prominence by investing more in statistics. There is a window of opportunity for expanding those involved in statistical support.

However, if monitoring SDG progress is to be completed, current financial support is insufficient. It is important that governments, donors, and the international community realise the potential benefits of development data, and the associated returns that developing statistical capacity can bring.

The amount of aid should not be the only focus of development co-operation. More emphasis on the alignment of projects with NSDSs of countries, which requires co-ordination between both donors and recipients, can assure the right path toward SDG targets. A more detailed account on statistical areas benefitting from donor support can provide a better assessment of existent projects. PARIS21 will also keep improving the survey of PRESS to produce relevant insights into financing statistical development.

The report highlights several recommendations for improving the financing and effectiveness of statistical support in the future: countries have an active role in this area, as the funding for the national statistical system should be an integral part of every national development plan. The NSDSs allow governments to establish priorities for improving statistics, align donor support with statistical country programmes, establish public-private partnerships and introduce innovative tools for supporting data development. Although some progress has been made, countries should consider allocating a specific line in their national budget to support their national statistical systems. Allocating their own resources to statistical capacity should be a long-term objective for governments. A better understanding by donors' reporters on the alignment to the NSDS could be useful to better reflect the use of financial support.

On the donor side, integrating a marker for ODA to measure commitments for the development data sector seems necessary if the statistical community wants to have a precise account of the resources devoted to this area. Multi-sector projects are not marked as support to statistics in the Creditor Reporting System. The marker for development data can allow for a better tracking of financial support for statistics.

Linking statistical capacity with statistical support is also essential. This year's report highlights how the targeting of statistical support has improved, as financial support is reaching countries most in need in terms of statistical capacity. This was not always the case as reported in previous PRESS exercises. Often, countries with the lowest statistical capacity are also those with the poorest income and living conditions. A discussion on balancing the distribution of resources based on countries' statistical capacity is imperative.

The report also shows that the allocation of financial support is concentrated on general statistical items and methodology of data collection (with 40% of commitments), with significant fluctuations for other items (i.e. economic statistics). Aligning these priorities with the national strategies and the SDG agenda should become common practice for NSOs in the future.

Ultimately, data ecosystems must become an integral part of a country's infrastructure. To the extent that most statistical systems in developing and emerging economies are not well equipped today, monitoring progress in living standards among groups (by sex, age or geographical location), environmental targets, gender disparities and other innovative and important elements of the SDG agenda could be compromised. Closing the data deficit will invariably increase the chances of attaining the SDG objectives in the future.

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Methodology Annexes

Table 1. Countries Covered in PRESS 2017

IDA Borrower Countries	
1	Afghanistan
2	Angola
3	Bangladesh
4	Benin
5	Bhutan
6	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
7	Burkina Faso
8	Burundi
9	Cambodia
10	Cameroon
11	Cabo Verde
12	Central African Republic
13	Chad
14	Comoros
15	Congo
16	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
17	Côte d'Ivoire
18	Djibouti
19	Dominica
20	Eritrea
21	Ethiopia
22	Gambia
23	Georgia
24	Ghana
25	Grenada
26	Guinea
27	Guinea-Bissau
28	Guyana
29	Haiti
30	Honduras
31	Kenya
32	Kiribati
33	Kosovo
34	Kyrgyz Republic
35	Lao People's Democratic Republic
36	Lesotho
37	Liberia
38	Madagascar
39	Malawi
40	Maldives
41	Mali
42	Mauritania
43	Moldova (Republic of)
44	Mongolia
45	Mozambique
46	Myanmar
47	Nepal
48	Nicaragua
49	Niger
50	Nigeria
51	Pakistan
52	Papua New Guinea
53	Rwanda
54	Samoa
55	Sao Tome and Principe
56	Senegal
57	Sierra Leone
58	Solomon Islands
59	Somalia
60	Sri Lanka
61	Saint Lucia
62	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
63	Sudan
64	Tajikistan
65	Tanzania (United Republic of)
66	Timor-Leste
67	Togo
68	Tonga
69	Uganda
70	Uzbekistan
71	Vanuatu
72	Viet Nam
73	Yemen, Republic
74	Zambia
75	Zimbabwe

Low-Income, Lower-Middle Income Countries & Remaining African Countries			
76	Algeria	91	Morocco
77	Armenia	92	Namibia
78	Botswana	93	Palestinian Authority
79	Egypt	94	Paraguay
80	El Salvador	95	Philippines
81	Equatorial Guinea	96	Seychelles
82	Gabon	97	South Africa
83	Guatemala	98	South Sudan
84	India	99	Swaziland
85	Indonesia	100	Syrian Arab Republic
86	Korea (People's Republic of)	101	Tokelau
87	Libya	102	Tunisia
88	Marshall Islands	103	Tuvalu
89	Mauritius	104	Ukraine
90	Micronesia (Federated States of)		

Source: The definition for IDA borrowers is drawn from the World Bank, as of March 2017. The definition for Low Income and Lower Middle Income Countries is drawn from the OECD DAC list, as of March 2017. NB: Not all countries listed above received support to their statistical systems during the reporting period. This document and all maps included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Table 2. **Exchange Rates - Period Average (currency/USD)**

Co-operation Provider	Exchange rate in year									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	1.33	1.20	1.21	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	0.96	1.11	1.33
Canada	1.13	1.07	1.08	1.14	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.10	1.28
Denmark	5.94	5.44	5.17	5.35	5.62	5.36	5.79	5.62	5.62	6.73
Japan	116.40	117.80	103.50	93.40	87.76	79.71	79.81	97.59	0.11	0.12
New Zealand	1.54	1.36	1.45	1.60	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43
Norway	6.41	5.86	5.71	6.28	6.04	5.60	5.81	5.88	6.30	8.06
Sweden	7.37	6.76	6.68	7.63	7.20	6.49	6.77	6.51	6.86	8.43
Switzerland	1.25	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.04	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.96
Euro	0.80	0.73	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.72	0.78	0.76	0.75	0.90
Pound Sterling	0.54	0.50	0.55	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.65

Table 3. **Classification of Statistical Activities**

Code	Statistics Area	Code	Statistics Area
1	Demographic and social statistics	3.3	Multi-domain statistics and indicators
1.1	Population and migration	3.3.1	Living conditions, poverty
1.2	Labour	3.3.2	Gender and special population groups
1.3	Education	3.3.3	Information society
1.4	Health	3.3.4	Globalisation
1.5	Income and consumption	3.3.5	Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
1.6	Social protection	3.3.6	Sustainable development
1.7	Human settlements and housing	3.4	Yearbooks and similar compendia
1.8	Justice and crime	4	General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis
1.9	Culture	4.1	Metadata
1.10	Political and other community activities	4.2	Classifications
1.11	Time use	4.3	Data sources
2	Economic Statistics	4.3.1	Population and housing censuses, registers of population, dwellings and buildings
2.1	Macroeconomic statistics, short-term indicators and seasonal adjustments	4.3.2	Agricultural censuses, registers and surveys
2.2	National accounts, non-observed economy	4.3.3	Household surveys
2.3	Business statistics	4.3.4	Business registers and surveys
2.4	Sector statistics	4.3.5	Other administrative and non-survey sources
2.4.1	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	4.3.6	Data editing and data linkage
2.4.2	Energy	4.4	Data warehousing, output databases, web sites and other use of ICT
2.4.3	Mining, manufacturing, construction	4.5	Dissemination, marketing and promotion of statistical literacy
2.4.4	Transport	4.6	Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
2.4.5	Tourism	4.7	Data analysis
2.4.6	Banking, insurance, financial statistics	5	Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level
2.4.7	Other services	5.1	Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics, statistical law and other legal instruments
2.5	Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics	5.2	Statistical programmes, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents
2.6	International trade and balance of payments	5.2.1	Statistical programmes in the framework of NSDS
2.7	Prices	5.2.2	All other statistical programmes, priority settings, relationships with users and respondents
2.8	Labour cost, productivity and competitiveness	5.3	Quality frameworks and evaluation exercises
2.9	Science and technology	5.4	Human resources and training
3	Environment and multi-domain statistics	5.5	Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)
3.1	Environment	5.6	Co-ordination of international statistical work
3.2	Regional and small area statistics	5.7	Technical cooperation and capacity building programmes

Table 4. List of stemmed keyword sequences used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions

English			
birth registr	statistical product	afristat	cluster survey
vital statist	statistical busi	ckan	business survey
vital registr	data collect	prsp monitor	national Survey
civil registr	data process	data revolut	health survey
death registr	data access	lfs questionnair	partnership statist
crvs	statistical harmon	force survey	regional statist
administrative databas	survey harmon	government statist	national statist
data port	data harmon	govt statist	metadata exchang
devinfo	harmonization data	statistics law	mdg assess
data arch	statistical system	statistics legisl	assessment mdg
archive data	nsds	disaggregated data	measuring ind
data dissemin	development statist	data disaggreg	indicator measur
disseminate data	mdg indic	disaggregated sex	statistical methodolog
disseminate statist	statistical standard	disaggregated gend	evaluation methodolog
statistics dissemin	data standard	gender disaggreg	survey methodolog
microdata	statistical capac	sex disaggreg	census
metadata	data cur	statistical studi	data improv
data manag	curating data	collection method	improv data
data document	statistics offic	business registr	improv statist
survey data	office statist	registration busi	statistics improv
household survey	statistics bureau	survey design	gender statist
quality statist	bureau statist	data compil	disaggregated ind
statistics qu	statistics train	survey system	disaggregated statist
quality survey	institute statist	statistician	regional survey
survey qu	demographic data	statistical program	national data
quality data	demographic statist	statistical programm	statistics databas
data qu	mdg monitor	minimum statist	statistics db
access data	monitoring mdg	statistical data	national account
open data	release data	data entri	data avail
use data	data releas	statistical oper	availability data
produce data	national survey	questionnaire design	statistics avail
production data	survey programm	design questionnair	availability statist
data us	survey program	statistics survey	data develop
data produc	agency statist	statistics questionnair	develop data
data outreach	statistics ag	sampling plan	
data awar	survey catalogu	agricultural survey	
data product	survey catalog	multiple ind	

Spanish

registro nac	usuario dat	programa encuest	encuesta agricol
estadisticas vital	productor dat	agencia estadist	indicadores multipl
registro civil	divulgacion dat	catalogo encuest	encuesta agrup
registro defuncion	conciencia dat	afristat	encuestas empresarial
crvs	usuarios dat	ckan	encuesta salud
datos administr	produccion estadist	monitoreo erp	consorcio estadist
portal dat	recopilacion dat	revolucion dat	estadisticas regional
devinf	procesamiento dat	cuestionario ep	intercambio metadat
archivo dat	acceso dat	encuesta pobl	medicion ind
datos arch	armonizacion estadist	estadisticas nacional	metodologia estadist
difusion dat	armonizacion encuest	estadisticas gobiern	metodologia evalu
difundir dat	armonizacion dat	ley estadist	metodologia encuest
difundir estadist	sistema estadist	legislacion estadist	cens
microdat	desarrollo estadist	datos desgl	datos mejor
metadat	normas estadist	estudios estadist	mejora dat
gestion dat	estandares dat	registro negoci	mejora estadist
documentacion dat	capacidades estadist	diseño encuest	estadisticas mejor
datos encuest	datos cur	compilacion dat	estadisticas gener
encuesta hogar	oficina estadist	sistema encuest	indicador desagreg
estadisticas cal	nacional estadist	estadist	estadisticas desgl
calidad estadist	capacitacion estadist	programa estadist	encuesta regional
encuestas cal	formacion estadist	estadistico minim	datos nacional
calidad encuest	instituto estadist	datos estadist	contabilidad nacional
datos cal	informacion demograf	entrada dat	disponibilidad dat
calidad dat	estadisticas demograf	operacion estadist	datos dispon
datos acces	monitoreo odm	diseño cuestionari	estadisticas dispon
datos abiert	seguimiento odm	cuestionario diseñ	disponibilidad estadist
utilizacion dat	evaluacion odm	encuesta estadist	datos desarroll
producir dat	publicacion dat	cuestionario estadist	desarrollo dat
produccion dat	encuesta nacional	plan muestre	

French

enregistrement naiss	producteur don	programme enquêt	indicateurs multipl
statistiques état	sensibilisation don	agence de statist	méthodologie enquêt
enregistrement état	production don	catalogue enquêt	enquêtes conjoncturel
enregistrement faits	production statist	afristat	enquête sant
statistiques vital	modèle statist	ckan	indice harmonis
état civil	statistique général	suivi dsrp	partenariat statist
enregistrement décès	collecte don	révolution don	statistiques régional
crv	traitement don	enquête forc	statistiques national
données administr	accès don	rgph	échange metadon
portail don	harmonisation statist	statist pay	évaluation omd
devinfo	harmonisation enquêt	gouv statist	mesurer ind
archive don	harmonisation don	loi statist	recueillir don
données arch	système statist	don ventil	méthodologie statist
diffusion don	snd	ventil sex	méthodologie évalu
diffusion statist	développement statist	étud statist	méthodologie enquêt
microdon	statistiques développ	désagreg sex	recens
métadon	indicateur omd	méthodes collect	amélioration don
gestion don	normes statist	enregistrement entrepris	données amélior
documentation don	normes don	examen don	amélioration statist
données enquêt	capacités statist	conception enquêt	statistiques amélior
enquête ménag	curation don	compilation don	statistiques sex
statistiques qual	national statist	système enquêt	indicateur désagreg
enquête qual	bureau statist	matière collect	statistiques ventil
qualité enquêt	formation statist	statisticien	enquête régional
données qual	enquête agricol	programme statist	données national
qualité don	institut statist	statistique minimum	comptes national
données acces	statistiques démograph	don statist	disponibilité don
données ouvert	données démograph	saisie don	disponibilité statist
produire don	suivi omd	opération statist	développement don
données utilis	omd surveil	rédaction questionnair	données développ
utilisateur don	données rejet	plans sondag	
données product	enquête national	enquête statist	

Table 5. List of sector codes used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions

CRS Sector Code	CRS Sector
	EDUCATION
11110	Education policy and administrative management
11330	Vocational training
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training
	HEALTH
12110	Health policy and administrative management
12240	Basic nutrition
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
13010	Population policy and administrative management
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY
15110	Public sector policy and administrative management
15111	Public finance management
15130	Legal and judicial development
15153	Media and free flow of information
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
16010	Social/ welfare services
16020	Employment policy and administrative management
16050	Multisector aid for basic social services
	COMMUNICATION
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY
23010	Energy policy and administrative management
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES
25010	Business support services and institutions
	AGRICULTURE
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management
31164	Agrarian reform
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING
43010	Multisector aid
43082	Research/scientific institutions
	HUMANITARIAN AID
74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness



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