



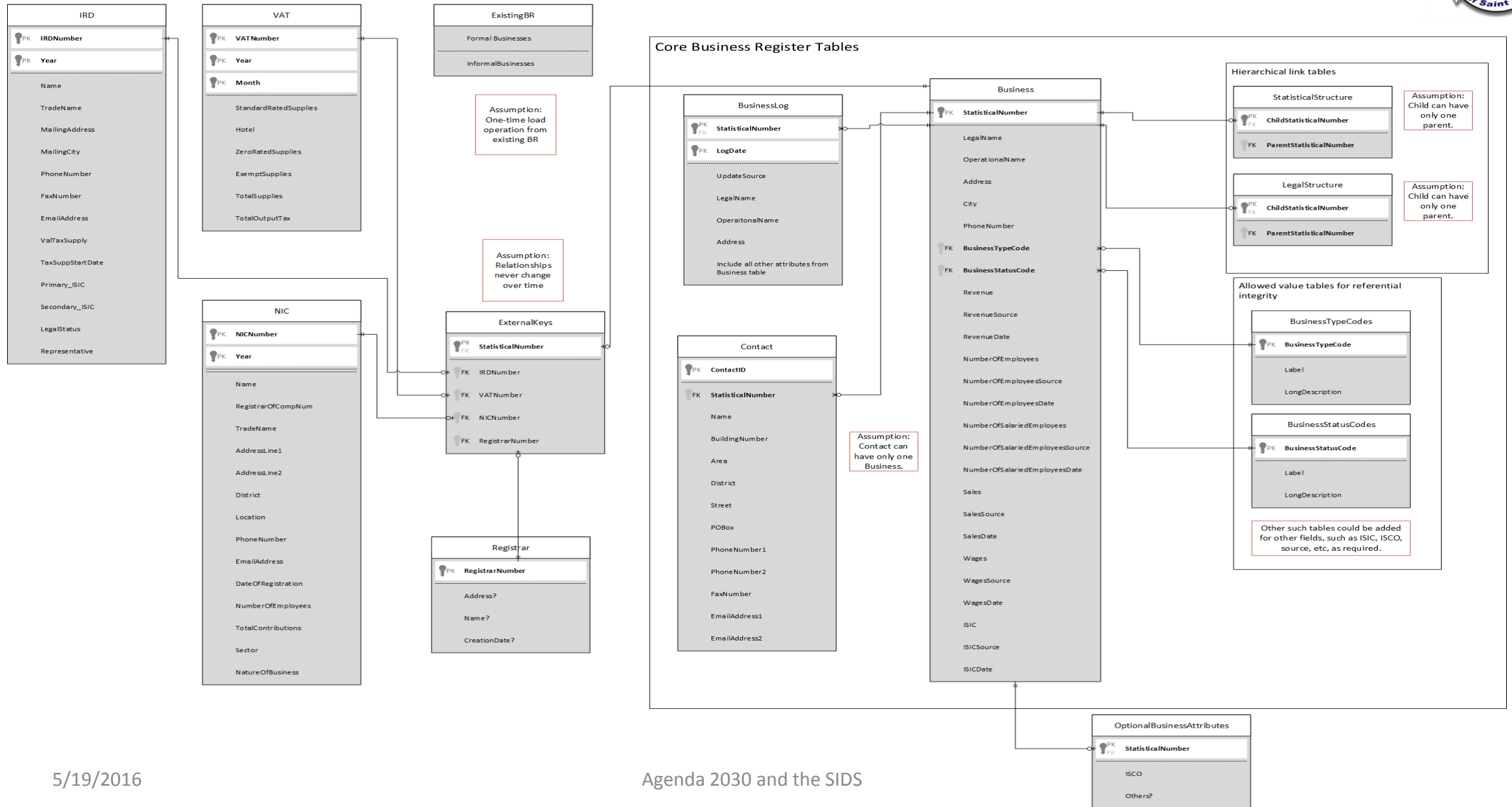
Agenda 2030 and the SIDS: Strengthening Statistical Capacity and Readiness

SESSION 1 – SIDS Statistical Systems: milestones and challenges that remain
19 May 2016

Innovations and developments:

- Three Areas where most developments and Innovation is occurring
 - Increasing use of Administrative data
 - The signing of MOUs with critical data providers
 - National Insurance Corporation (Social Security Agency)
 - Inland Revenue Department (Tax Office)
 - National Registry of Businesses
 - Ministry of Commerce – Trade Licenses Department
 - Strengthen Statistical Capability
 - Dynamic Up-to-date Business Register with specific business rules for updating and maintaining the register from the Tax Office and Social Security Agencies in particular
 - Up-to-date frame for the Conduct of Economic Surveys, Balance of Payments Surveys, Job Openings and Labour Market Turnover Surveys
 - Ensure rich data sources are available to populate the SUT (Supply and Use Tables) based on SNA 2008 standards
 - General improvement in quarterly business statistics on sales, quarterly GDP and other High Frequency Indicators

Proposed Business Register Data Model



Innovations and developments:

- Sample Survey Data Collection, Processing and Dissemination
 - Use of electronic data capture methods
 - Use of World Bank Survey Solutions Tablet Computer CAPI (V5.8) software
 - Save printing cost, save data capture cost, reduce time to dissemination of sample survey results. Questionnaires sync'ed from tablets to internet are reviewed by the supervisor online and returned to the enumerators tablet for correction.
 - Tablet collection allows more effective management of teams of enumerators over the internet when tablets are sync'ed from any location to the internet based on the structure of the sample, collection of GPS coordinates of interviews, use of validation checks built and implemented at the time the interview is being done results in a very clean dataset at the outlet.
 - Strategy for Implementing LSMS (Living Standards Measurement Surveys) and HBS (Household Budget Surveys)
 - The difficult task of collecting consumption expenditure data overlap in these two surveys, therefore not only should the coding system be the same, that is, use of COICOP but also serious consideration needs to be given to using a strategy of doing one survey to cover the weighing updates required for the CPI and the Supply and Use Table for the national accounts on the one hand and the need to collect data on poverty/inequality and living conditions on the other hand at the same time especially in smaller SIDS

Innovations and developments:

- Adapting current data sources to capture SDG Indicators in SIDS recognizing the higher cost of collecting data in SIDS
 - LSMS – Compute money metric based poverty indicators and Multi-dimensional Poverty Indicators (MPI)
 - Poverty measures based on a national and international poverty line (FGT)
 - Multi-dimensional Poverty based on Alkire-Forster
 - Inequality Measures, Gini, theil, MPI based inequality measures
 - Inclusion of broader measures of progress, example money metric identification and tracking of the lower middle and upper classes in the society
 - MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – Consideration for a SIDS friendly version that focuses on collecting a few key indicators on women and children which reduces the cost and complexity of this survey.
 - Adapt continuous Labour Force Surveys/Surveys of population to cover new topics
 - Multi-Dimensional Poverty, perhaps after accumulating several quarters of data into an annual dataset
 - Decent Work Indicators
 - Informal Sector and Informal employment indicators

Innovations and developments:

- Data Dissemination in SIDS
 - In All areas of Statistical Activity SIDS cannot invest a lot in software development and therefore need to rely on statistical software which has been developed by development partners, UNICEF, WorldBank, IMF, EuroStat, Statistics Canada, US Census Bureau etc and customized to meet their needs
 - IMF - PIPS (Price Index Processor) Output of Consumer Price Index Aggregates
 - EUROSTAT - EUROTRACE (Trade Data Processing)
 - WorldBank/PARIS21 - MetaData Editor to document Sample Surveys - The metadata produced by the Editor is compliant with the [Data Documentation Initiative \(DDI\) 2.n](#) and the [Dublin Core](#) XML metadata standards allows for dissemination of survey documentation over internet is a very powerful method to promote the use of Census and Sample Survey Data
 - WorldBank – ADEPT
 - WorldBank – R Package on CRAN - [Statistical Disclosure Control \(SDCMicro\)](#) requires continuous and more support for implementation in SIDS since accidental disclosure is especially important in SIDS where disclosure risk are relatively higher given the smaller numbers of records and higher sampling fraction associated with these datasets
 - Statistics Canada (PRASC Project) – National Accounts Compilation Tools based on open standards for Supply and Use Tables
 - UNECLAC – Redatam allows dynamic website dissemination of Census and Sample Survey Data
 - UNICEF – DEVINFO – Compliance with DDI/SDMX
 - US Census Bureau - CSPRO
 - We need these agencies to recognize the importance of the implementation of standards in software intended to assist SIDS with their Statistical Infrastructure particularly in the area of data dissemination
 - Continuous efforts at training staff
 - Importance of Open Data Standards
 - Importance of standards specific to SDMX (Statistical Data and MetaData Exchange), DDI (Data Documentation Initiative)

Resource Availability and Leadership

- SIDS are especially vulnerable to staff turnover
- For Statistical Programmes to function adequately there is need for constant training
 - Government Support across all major data producing institutions
 - Regional support networks, in the case of SIDS this takes on added significance
 - Supported by Regional & International Institution Training programs
 - International Standards and practices
- Effective management of Statistical Programmes to plan for future developments such as capacity limitation in fulfilling major global obligations such as the SDGs