

PARIS21 Cross Regional Forum: Shaping Subnational Statistical Systems to
meet requirements of the SDGs
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Uses and availability of subnational statistics

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NACIONES UNIDAS

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Contents

- ▶ ECLAC experience as users of subnational statistics
 - “Panorama of Territorial Development” (ECLAC, 2015)
 - National figures hide high levels of inequality among subnational areas.
 - Takes subnational areas as unit of analysis to measure gaps among them in their economic and social situation.
 - Analyses policies for addressing subnational needs.
 - Cities and human settlements
 - Availability and limitations of subnational data
- ▶ ECLAC experience in the collaboration with subnational data producers

“Panorama of Territorial Development”

- ▶ Document combines available subnational information for Latin American countries:
 - Regional (Sub-national) Development Index (GDP and census data)
 - MDG indicators at municipal level (census)
 - Household surveys

There are large gaps between regions with the highest and lowest GDP per capita.

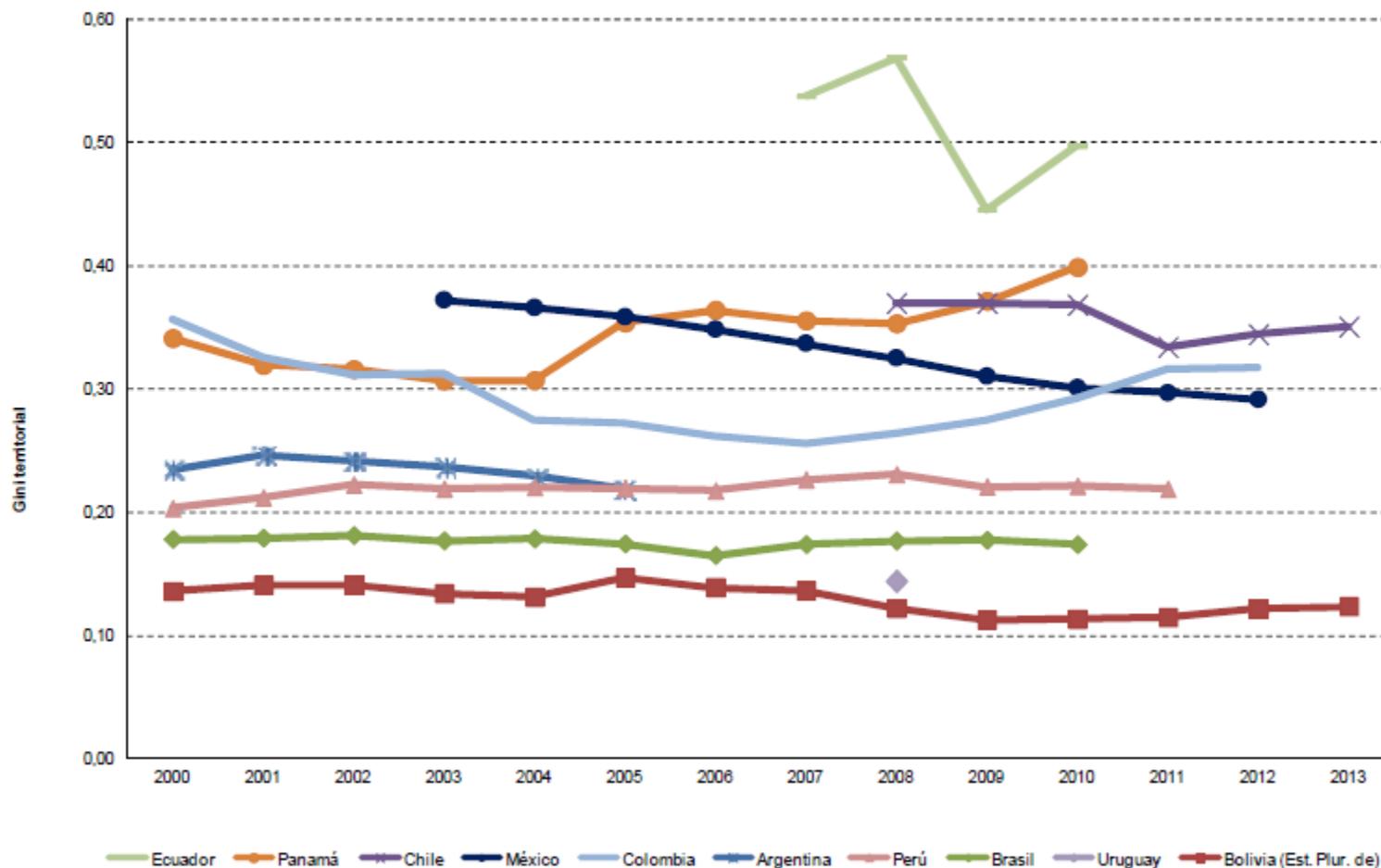
Regiones de mayor, menor PIB per cápita y razón de ventaja para países de América Latina y OCDE, año más reciente disponible

País	Moneda	Año de referencia	Región de mayor PIB per cápita	Región de menor PIB per cápita	Razón región de mayor/menor PIB per cápita
América Latina					
Argentina	\$ de 1993	2005	Ciudad de B. Aires	Formosa	8,09
Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)	B\$ de 1990	2013	Tarija	Beni	2,96
Brasil	R\$ de 2010	2010	DF	Piauí	8,46
Chile	\$ del 2011	2013	Antofagasta	Araucanía	7,90
Colombia	\$ del 2005	2012	Casanare	Vaupés	7,73
Ecuador	US\$ de 2007	2010	Francisco de Orellana	Bolívar	14,47
México	\$ del 2008	2012	Campeche	Chiapas	15,82
Panamá	B del 1996	2012	Colón	Darién	5,614
Perú	NSS de 1994	2011	Moquehua	Apurímac	6,65
Uruguay	\$ del 2008	2008	Río Negro	Artigas	2,74
OCDE					
España	US\$ 2005	2011	País Vasco	Extremadura	1,94
Portugal	US\$ 2005	2011	Lisboa	Norte	1,71
Corea	US\$ 2005	2012	Chungcheong	Gangwon	1,44
Australia	US\$ 2005	2012	Western Australia	Tasmania	2,08
Canadá	US\$ 2005	2012	Northwest Territories	Prince Edward Island	2,80
Estados Unidos de América	US\$ 2005	2012	Distrito de Columbia	Mississippi	5,11
Alemania	US\$ 2005	2011	Hamburg	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,42
Francia	US\$ 2005	2011	Ile De France	Limousin	2,20

Fuente: CEPAL, en base a información oficial de los países y de OCDE.

Inequality between regions has been stable (according to Gini coefficient of GDP per capita, for major administrative division)

Coeficiente de Gini ajustado de desigualdades territoriales, 2000-2013



Regional Development Index

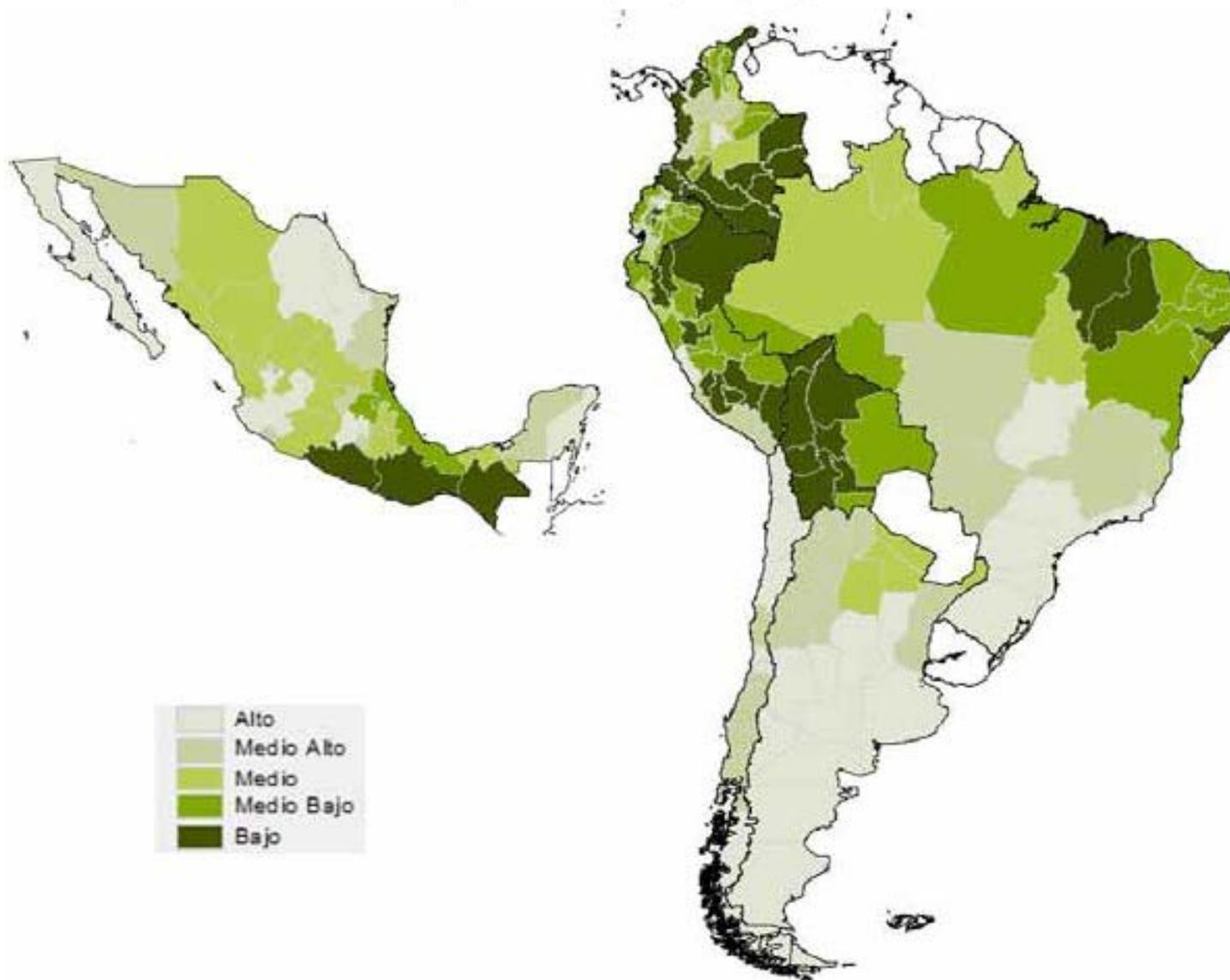
- ▶ Composite index based on normalized scores for each indicator.
- ▶ Subnational areas classified in quintiles (high, medium–high, intermediate, medium–low, low)
 - Percentage of rural population
 - Employment rate
 - GDP per capita w/o mining
 - Literacy rate
 - Population with post–secondary education
 - Infant mortality rate
 - Life expectancy
 - Homicide rate
 - Households with computer
- ▶ Selection of territories based on availability of sub–national GDP
 - 8 countries
- ▶ Territories considered at the first political–administrative level (region / province / department / state), plus large capital cities:
 - 182 territorial entities

Países seleccionados y ajustes

País	Entidad territorial	Número oficial	Número ajustado
México	Estado	32	31
	Se suman D.F. y México		
Colombia	Departamento	33	31
	Se suman Bogotá D.C. y Cundinamarca		
	Se excluye San Andrés		
Ecuador	Provincia	24	23
	Se excluye Galápagos		
Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)	Departamento	9	9
Brasil	Estado Federal	27	26
	Se suman D.F. y Goiás		
Perú	Departamento	25	24
	Se suman Lima y Callao		
Chile	Región	15	15
Argentina	Provincia	24	23
	Se suman C. A. B.A. y Buenos Aires		
Total		189	182

Fuente: CEPAL, 2015.

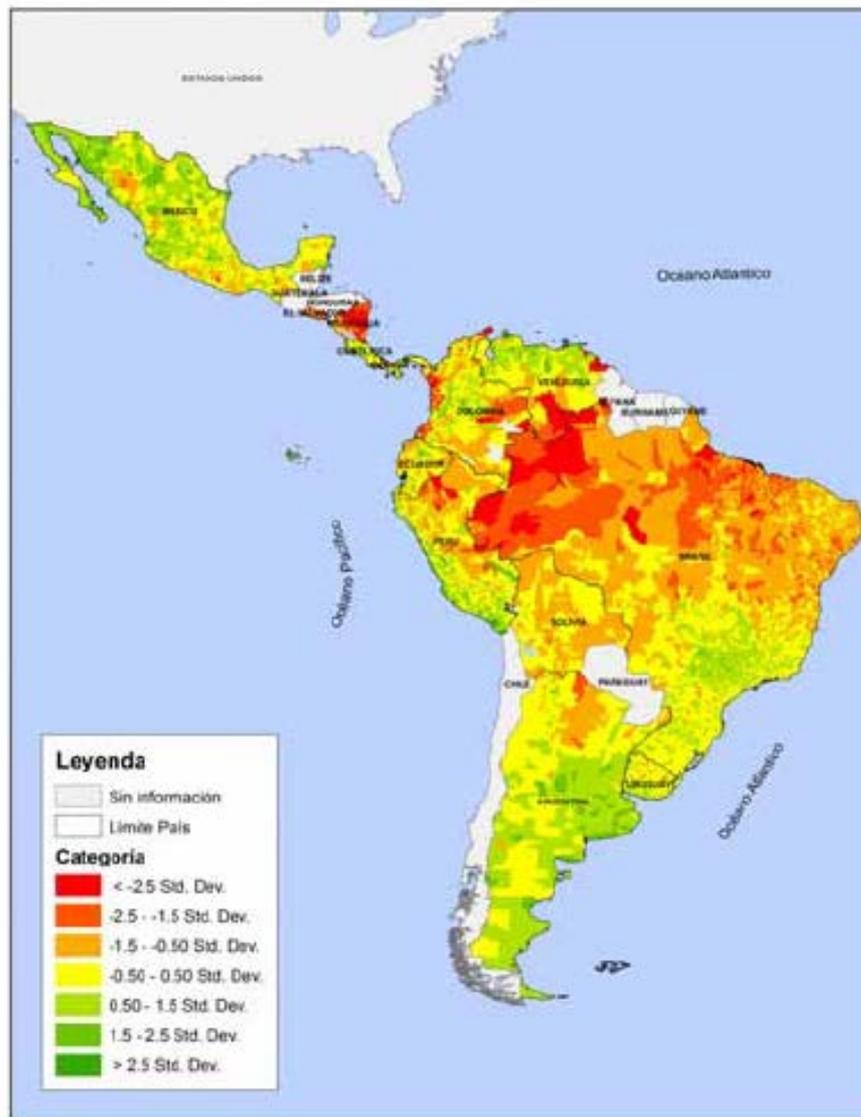
Indicador de Desarrollo Regional 2010 (ocho países), según entidades territoriales



Fuente: CEPAL, 2015.

MDG indicators at municipal level (census data)

Índice de avance en el logro de los ODM a nivel municipal, 2010
(En desviaciones estándar)



Fuente: CEPAL, en base a censos de los países.

Comparability of subnational accounts

- ▶ Subnational figures are derived from national GDP.
- ▶ Subnational estimation of Gross Value Added is based on the same technical coefficient (intermediate consumption / Gross value of production) as the national economy.
- ▶ Therefore, it is assumed that the production function is similar in every territorial unit.
- ▶ Data is not robust. May present large jumps from one year to another.
- ▶ Subnational accounts available with a lag of 2+ years.

Subnational data from household surveys

- ▶ Statistics Division compiles and harmonizes household surveys from LAC countries.
- ▶ Analysis of availability of information for a project on “cities”.
 - Poverty
 - Employment
 - Education
 - Basic services
- ▶ Large differences among countries. Only a few offer information in addition to main metropolitan area or capital city.
- ▶ (Statistical significance not evaluated yet)

Country	Survey	Cities	Metropolitan Areas	Major administrative division
Argentina	EPH	Gran Buenos Aires		5 Regiones
Bolivia	Encuesta Continua de Hogares	3 cities		9 Departamentos
Brasil	PNAD		8 Metropolitan Areas	27 Unidades federativas
Chile	CASEN		Región Metropolitana	15 regiones
Colombia	GEIH	17 cities	7 metropolitan areas	24 departamentos
Costa Rica	ENAHO		Gran área metropolitana (área de planificación Central)	6 regiones de planificación
Ecuador	Encuesta de empleo, desempleo y subempleo	5 cities		21 provincias
El Salvador	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples		San Salvador	14 departamentos
Guatemala	ENCOVI		Región Metropolitana	7 regiones
Honduras	EPMHPM		Distrito Central	18 departamentos
Mexico	ENIGH	Ciudad de México		32 Entidades federativas
Nicaragua	EMNV		Managua	6 regiones
Paraguay	EPH	Asunción		5 departamentos
Perú	ENAHO		Lima metropolitana	24 departamentos
R. Dominicana	Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo		Ozama	3 regiones
Uruguay	ECH	Montevideo		19 departamentos
Venezuela	EPH	Distrito Federal		24 entidades federales

Collaboration with subnational data producers

- ▶ ECLAC National Office in Argentina has collaborated in capacity building and development of statistical products with several provinces (“Dirección Provincial de Estadística”):
 - Synthetic indicator of Economic Activity
 - Index of Industrial Production
 - Subnational GDP
 - Provincial Consumer Price Index

Final comments

- ▶ Subnational statistics are very important but have not been developed enough in LAC region.
 - ▶ More developed regions develop their own statistical products, but areas with less development are statistically invisible.
 - ▶ Greater availability of subnational information in federal governments or where there is stronger demand from subregions.
 - ▶ There is a lack of common definitions of geographical units (such as NUTS) and statistical procedures (i.e. subnational GDP).
 - ▶ Statistics produced at subnational level do not always feed back to national level, leading to duplication of efforts and inconsistencies.
 - ▶ Need to strengthen collaboration between NSOs and subnational statistical institutions.
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