

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF SUBNATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM



PARIS 21

Partnership in Statistics for
Development in the 21st Century

Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. The demand for subnational data
- III. The supply side
- IV. Improving subnational data
- V. Conclusion and recommendations

1. INTRODUCTION - CONTEXT

Context

- Why Local Development?
 - Leave no one behind
- A need for mainstreamed statistical systems
 - national and sectoral levels
- Scaled up to further rise up to the challenge of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Objective

- suggest strategic options that could be considered in strengthening subnational statistical system
 - updating NSDS guidelines?

2.A. THE DEMAND FOR SUBNATIONAL DATA

Recognizing sub-population

- subnational statistics rest on the existence of subpopulations within a country
 - Not all countries have subnational systems
 - A subpopulation is a portion or part of national population that lives in the same identifiable geographical and/or administrative subdivision of national territory

Subnational Statistical System

- Any system related to statistics pertaining to a geographical/administrative level below national level

2.D. A WIDE RANGE OF PURPOSES

Meet
subnational
& national
needs

- Subnational data needs are not restricted to local governments
- Local and central governments may not have necessarily identical needs
- Development and policy responsibilities complement each other and their needs for subnational data intersect very largely

Subnational
objectives

1. Administrative and regulatory functions
2. Local planning
3. Infrastructure development
4. Sustainable Development Goals
5. Inclusive growth (inequality)
6. Business development
7. Monitoring development activities
8. Community participation

3.A. THE SUPPLY SIDE

STRUCTURES OF SSS

Three forms of institutional arrangements

გარემოსდაცვითი

- A. Vertical (Figures 1-4)
- B. Horizontal (Figure 5)
- C. Triangular (Figure 6).

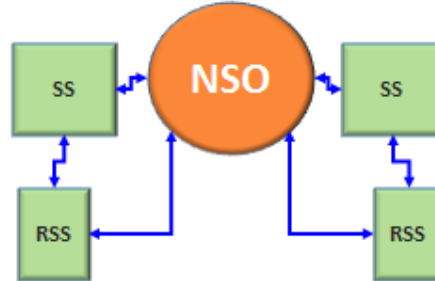
1) Vertical: NSO-SS-RSS



2) Vertical: RSO-NSO-SS



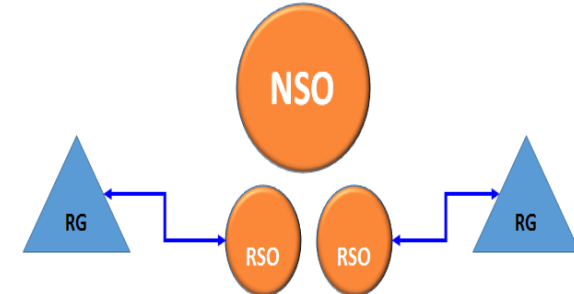
3) Vertical: SS-NSO-RSS-SS



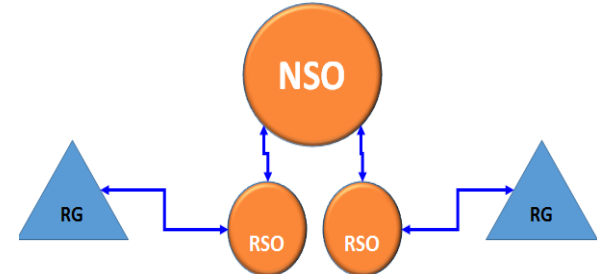
4) Vertical: RSS-SS-NSO-RSO



5) Horizontal



6) Triangular



3.B. EXAMPLES OF STRUCTURES OF SSS

Uruguay

Figure
1

RSSs report to their respective SS and the NSO has no regional branch.

Congo & CAR

Figure
2

RSOs report to NSO, and sectoral statistical activities are not systemically devolved down to local branches in local areas

Mozambique

Figure
3

RSOs report to both NSO and their respective SS.

Ethiopia
Philippines
Indonesia

Figure
4

RSOs report exclusively to NSO, and RSSs report primarily to their respective SS.

3.C. EXAMPLES OF STRUCTURES OF SSS

Nigeria

Figure
5

RSOs report to Regional Government primarily.

More
generally

Pattern of Figure 5 is found in all countries where processes for education, health and civil registration and vital statistics mirror the devolution of the delivery of relevant services.

Figure
6

Ethiopia

RSOs report **partly** to NSO and partly to Regional Governments. To some extent, Ethiopia's case pertains to this situation.

3.D. EXAMPLES OF STRUCTURES OF SSS

Greater complexities

depend on

1. budgetary and/or
2. administrative control;
3. sectoral/thematic relationship;
4. strategic decision;
5. methodological authority and coordination;
6. Scope of statistical work
7. Output delivery
8. Quality control

Subnational statistical system

An analysis of each SSS is required

4.A. IMPROVING SUBNATIONAL DATA

5 STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

Jurisdictional delineation

1

A SSS is defined by 3 dimensions

1) geography, 2) data and 3) institutions

Legal recognition

2

local area statistical agencies in national statistics acts as primary compilers and custodians of subnational statistics

Two-way subsidiarity

3

Subnational statistical operations may be best conducted by local governments or national departments.

Statistical participation

4

Recognizing the roles of various groups of local society in collecting and producing data, whether formally or not.

Statistical participation

5

Meeting development objectives specific to each local government as well as those that have national implications

4.B. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Identification of users of subnational statistics

Identification of categories of needs

- The regular users identified in the National Statistical System;
- Local users interested in local area statistics
- International organizations
- Regional economic communities

- Special needs of local areas to cover all development and management objectives.

4.c. HOW TO PRODUCE SSS

- Identify a list of indicators and metadata
 - ✓ Subnational Indicator Matrix.
- Identifying Data Gaps
 - ✓ Data Gap Matrix
- Setting Production Framework
 - ✓ Subnational Matrix of Operation Details
- Statistical Dependencies
 - ✓ Subnational dependency structure matrix

4.G. CONSOLIDATION OF THE NSDS SUBNATIONAL COMPONENT

A distinction will be established between two categories of intersecting needs:

1. local interest - local governments should be encouraged to develop their own local area strategies for the development of statistics (LASDS). LASDSs will feed into the NSDS process
2. national relevance- needs that are common to all or several regions/local areas or are related to only one region or local area but are deemed of national interest. These data needs will be identified at national level in consultation with regional and local bodies

Subnational component of NSDS = LASDS + subnational component developed at national level

KEY MESSAGE

Records from ongoing activities at local or community level forms an important part of strengthening subnational statistical system and subgroups at that level.

QUESTION

Willing countries?

Willing partners

THANK YOU

PARIS21 Secretariat

OECD/DCD

4 Quai du Point du Jour

92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France

contact@paris21.org

www.paris21.org



twitter.com/ContactPARIS21



facebook.com/ContactPARIS21



youtube.com/PARIS21OECD