

# SAMOA STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

2011 - 2021



Government of Samoa



**Australian Government**  
**AusAID**

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## **Message from the Honourable Prime Minister and Minister of Samoa Bureau of Statistics**

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The Government of the Independent State of Samoa is fully committed to the development of official statistics. The Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SSDS), 2011-2021, aims to provide the best quality statistical information to support the Strategy for the Development of Samoa. Importantly it also lays out the path for the development of statistics across the whole system of official statistics in Samoa.

On behalf of the people of Samoa, I would like to thank our development partners, especially the government of Australia for supporting this important development financially. I also extend my thanks to PARIS21 and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for offering their technical expertise which was of great assistance in the completion of this document.

I congratulate Samoa Bureau of Statistics and all members of the National Statistical System (NSS) who have provided their inputs in the preparation of the ***Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011-2021(SSDS)***.

As Prime Minister and the Minister for Samoa Bureau of Statistics, I consider the SSDS an important process and document for good governance. I expect that through the SSDS, the allocation of resources for statistics activities will be rationalized. I also expect that the statistical indicators needed to monitor the ***Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS)*** and the MDGs will be available regularly and on a timely basis. More importantly our stakeholders should benefit from the outputs of the SSDS in the development of the social and economic conditions of our communities.

I therefore encourage all government agencies, private sector and civil society to participate and cooperate actively in the implementation and updating of SSDS. Also, I encourage all our development partners to include the SSDS in their development assistance programme for the next ten years.

Samoa Bureau of Statistics is in full support of and is dedicated to strengthening the NSS as a whole in making the SSDS implementation a success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi'. The signature is written in a cursive style.

Hon Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi

**(PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS)**

## Foreword

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Statistics provide the core information to allow informed decision making and monitoring of progress. The Strategy for the Development of Samoa acknowledged this with the re-establishment of the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and in its strategic area ***“Develop a sound framework for statistics and other data for sound governance in the public administration sector”***.

The Samoa Bureau of Statistics is proud to present the **Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011 - 2021**. This strategy represents the result of a large amount of work across all sectors of the Samoan economy to develop a strategy that will enable all statistical producers to better meet the needs of the users of statistics. There are two key layers to the strategy:

- I. Delivering relevant, quality priority statistics for users***
- II. Ensuring the strategic factors and environment are in place to enable efficient production and delivery of those statistics.***

With increasing technology the focus for statistical producers is more and more on the efficient dissemination of the information - making statistics easy to find, easy to use and understand. This strategy includes a significant focus on dissemination and aims to put Samoan statistics at the forefront of the Pacific region.

I would like to acknowledge the great work of all those involved in the development of the strategy without which this important document would not have been achieved.

Muagututi'a Sefuiva Reupena  
**(GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN)**

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## **Abbreviations**

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ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation
ACEO	Assistant Chief Executive Officer
ADB	Asia Development Bank
BAT	British American Tobacco
BDM	Births, Deaths and Marriages
BOP	Balance of Payments
CBS	Central Bank of Samoa
CB	Commercial Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COC	Chamber of Commerce
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DBS	Development Bank of Samoa
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN)
GDDS	General Data Dissemination Standard (IMF)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISP	Institutional Strengthening Project
IT	Information Technology
LTA	Land Transport Authority
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOR	Ministry of Revenue
MPMC	Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet
MPP	Ministry of Police and Prisons
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development

MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transports and Infrastructure
NBS	National Bank of Samoa
NHS	National Health Services
NUS	National University of Samoa
OOTR	Office of The Regulator
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (IMF)
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSC	Public Service Commission
SBS	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
SCB	Samoa Commercial Bank
SDS	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SHA	Samoa Hotels Association
SLC	Samoa Land Corporation
SNPF	Samoa National Provident Fund
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SQA	Samoa Qualifications Authority
SROS	Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa
SSC	Samoa Shipping Corporation
STA	Samoa Tourism Authority
STM	Sui Tamaitai
SUNGO	Samoa Umbrella for Non-Government Organisations
UN	United Nations
USP	University of the South Pacific

## **Executive Summary**

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The **Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2011-2021** aims to provide the impetus to further the Strategy for Development of Samoa's goal for statistical development, following the re-establishment of the Bureau of Statistics in 2008. Demand for statistics is growing as users meet the challenges of monitoring progress on international goals and the Strategy for Development of Samoa, and look for information to assist in planning and policy formulation.

The strategy sets out what is needed to better meet the needs of users of Statistics. It aims to lay out the path for development of statistics across the whole official statistical system in Samoa, to improve relevance, data quality, reliability and timeliness of the statistics available for policy making. It lays out a ten-year vision for statistics in Samoa and, in more detail, the goals and actions in the next five years that will set the path to achieving that vision.

The framework for the strategy (*next page*) shows the link between the drivers for the statistical priorities, the strategic goals and the strategic factors.

There are two major parts to the strategy:

### **1. Delivering Relevant, Quality Priority Statistics for users:**

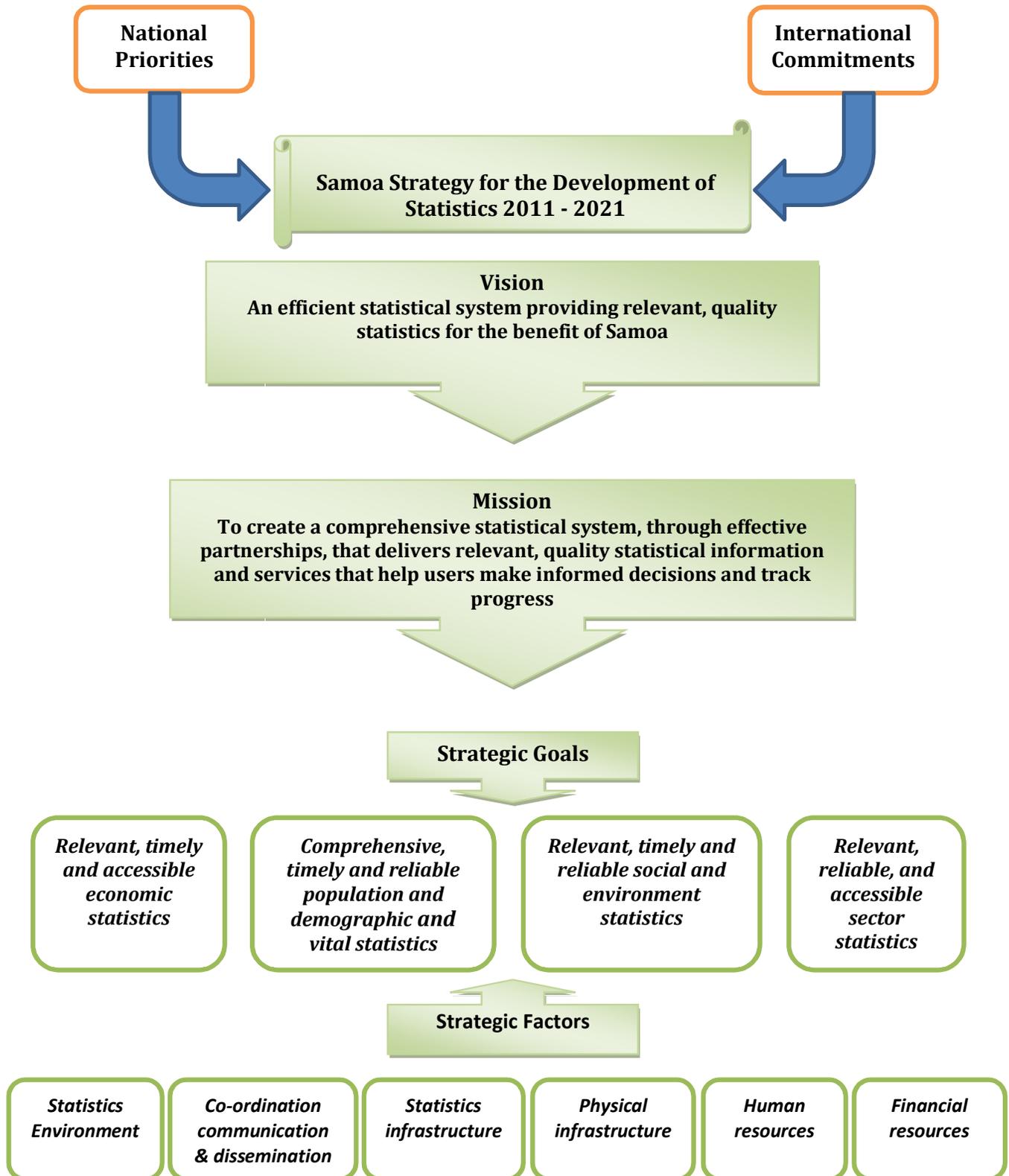
- i. Economic Statistics*
- ii. Demography, Population and Vital statistics*
- iii. Social and Environment Statistics*
- iv. Sector Statistics*

### **2. Ensuring the Strategic Factors and Environment are in place to enable efficient production and delivery of those statistics**

- i. The Statistical Environment – the Regulatory Framework, Statistical Standards and International Best Practice*
- ii. Coordination, Communication and Dissemination*
- iii. A strong Statistical Infrastructure*
- iv. Human Resource Capability Development and the appropriate IT, Physical and Financial Resources*

The high level strategy will be reviewed and updated every three years to ensure it is still in alignment with government strategies and user priorities, and can take advantage of statistical developments.

# SAMOA STRATEGY for the DEVELOPMENT of STATISTICS FRAMEWORK



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The Purpose of the Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics:

Statistical information in the public arena has been and will always be the key to any successful development of policy and planning across all aspects of government. Government and others can make very large financial decisions on the basis of statistical information. Statistical development has been one of the Samoa government priorities over the years, as stipulated in previous and the current *Strategy for the Development of Samoa*.

Over the years, there have been a lot of changes in the social and economic structure in Samoa. The economy has evolved from a subsistence based economy to become more monetized, with noticeable challenges in health, education and other social issues. Recently, we have experienced economic and financial difficulties and natural disasters like the Tsunami. As well, there is an increasing risk of extreme weather events with climate change.

Heightened emphasis on the need for good governance, transparency and accountability has attracted serious attention to the availability of statistics to facilitate informed and evidence-based decision making. All these issues underpin the drive to improve relevance, data quality, reliability and timeliness of the statistics available for policy making.

The *Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics* is a framework aimed at rebuilding statistical capacity and strengthening coordination across the agencies responsible for collecting data. It specifically seeks to strengthen the capacity of the central statistics organisation in carrying out its mandated function of collecting, compiling and disseminating official statistics as well as coordinating and integrating all statistical activities within the national system.

This strategy lays out a ten-year vision for statistics in Samoa and, in more detail, the goals and actions in the next five years that will set the path to achieving that vision.

### 1.2 The Importance of Statistics:

Official statistics provide critical information for citizens in their decision making. Above all, official statistics are important indicators for the Government, business community and individuals in supporting rational and evidence-based decision-making in economic activities, investment and in involvement with society.

Secondly, from the perspective of involvement with the public through policy management, official statistics are used as fundamental materials for making decisions regarding policies, such as by being used as information for guaranteeing rationality

and objectivity in planning administrative measures, evaluating policy effects and measuring progress and performance.

Thirdly, official statistics support the seeking of truth through their use in various analyses in academic research, from both macro and micro perspectives, and contribute to making society more knowledgeable.

Fourthly, as official statistics are characterized by superior objectivity and easiness in making cross-country comparisons, they are essential from the perspective of promoting mutual understanding of Samoa in international society, compliance with international treaties and conventions and the development of the economy and society in its various sectors.

Consequently, the Statistics Department was re-established as a Bureau in 2008<sup>1</sup>, with support provided through an increase in the budget and donor funds to develop a strong statistical base and capacity. In addition, development partners have supported government through large scale and expensive surveys such as the **Population Census 2006, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2008, Agriculture Census in 2009** and the **2009 Business Activity Survey** etc that have significantly contributed to the statistical base.

Whilst there has been much development in the availability of statistics, demand for statistical services continues to exceed supply with the production of a limited number of indicators. The Government Statistician, under the **Statistics Act 1971**, has a duty *“To advise the Government on matters pertaining to statistical policy and to direct and coordinate the statistical work of all Government Departments”*. In this regard, Government through the Bureau of Statistics has developed the **Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics**.

It is critical that a statistical system has the confidence of national and international users of statistics. To this end the *United Nations* has developed a set of fundamental principles for official statistics (*Appendix 1*) and a regional minimum data set. The principles lay out the core elements of good practice in statistical offices.

The strategy sets out what is needed to better meet the needs of users of statistics and ensure that practices align with international standards.

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<sup>1</sup> Cabinet Directive ref F.K. (07)17

### 1.3 Developing the Strategy:

The development of the *Samoa Strategy for Development of Statistics* has been designed using a consultative process. A Steering Committee was established in the first place to oversee its development progress. This comprised users of statistics from government ministries and corporations, the National University, the business community, and data providers with the Bureau of Statistics taking the leading role.

The first phase involved a review of the current statistical activities within the Bureau as the national statistics provider followed by a review conducted for all government ministries and corporations. This followed by a public consultation inviting all statistics stakeholders and the setup of a working group to progress the strategy. Further consultation with producers and users of statistics was held to discuss the framework for the strategy and the range of available and required statistics.

A very large number of people have contributed to the development of this strategy, including the cross agency steering group, the SBS working group and all staff who participated in planning, all those consulted and the ISP team<sup>2</sup>. Funding from AusAID allowed the consultation and development of the strategy. Thanks to all for the significant work that has helped to develop the strategy.

*Appendix 3* gives a list of all those consulted in the development of the strategy.

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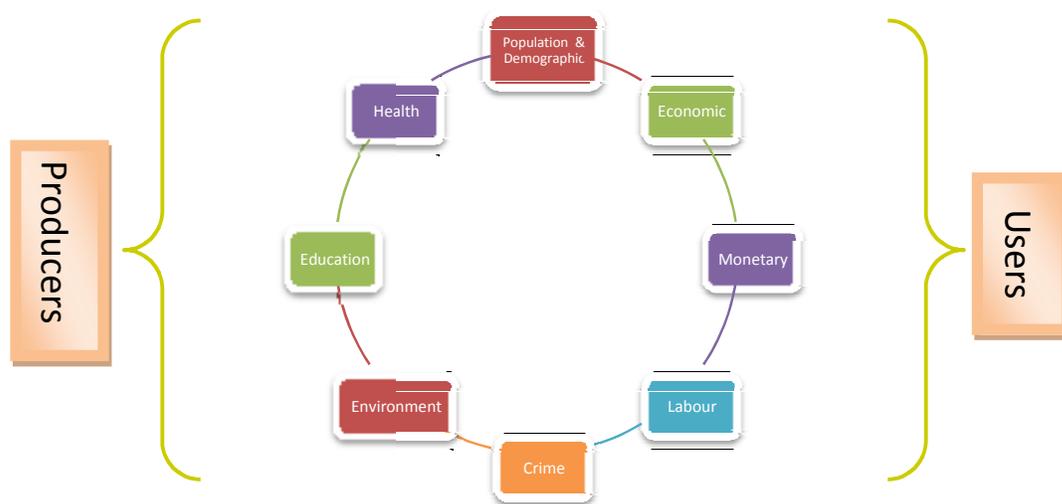
<sup>2</sup> Institutional Strengthening Project for the Samoa Bureau of Statistics, funded by AusAid and NZAid managed by Vinstar Consulting

## 2. The Current State of Samoa's Statistical System

Official statistics in Samoa have been developed under a **decentralized statistical system** in accordance with the respective mandates under the jurisdiction of each ministry and corporation. The decentralisation of statistical collection is considered as being advantageous for expeditious responses to individual administrative objectives as well as the accumulation of specialized knowledge. However, it is necessary to keep in mind when developing official statistics, that they should be developed as an information infrastructure that can be used broadly and effectively by various major entities, rather than solely being used for individual administrative objectives.

But a decentralised statistical system can, if not properly coordinated and managed, lead to inefficiencies, duplication and a tendency for some agencies to be over-protective of their data.

**Figure 1. Samoa's Statistical System**



Moreover statistics are not just the responsibility or domain of government. In addition to efforts by the government, it is also essential to obtain the public's understanding and cooperation when collecting and developing statistics. Many statistics are produced based on statistical surveys, and without cooperation from the public regarding these statistical surveys, it would be impossible to produce reliable data for analysis. More than anything, the ultimate purpose of official statistics is to contribute to **“Improved quality of life for all”**<sup>3</sup> and to sustain social and economic development. Further it is necessary for the national government to recognize this role of official statistics and to work with the public to promote better and wider understanding.

<sup>3</sup> The vision set out in the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2008-2012

Looking over the current statistical system we can identify the **strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats** that need to be addressed as part of the plan:

## 2.1 Strengths

The re-establishment of the autonomous Bureau of Statistics in 2008 has led to improvements in the statistical system and means that there are strengths in the current system that can be built on.

### ➤ Statistical Regulatory Framework and Infrastructure

- There is strong Government support for statistics and their development and use in policy formation, decision making and monitoring, as noted in the *Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS)*.

### ➤ Coordination, Communication and Dissemination

- Stakeholder relationships are improving through on-going dialogue between statistics stakeholders. In particular in economic statistics, there has been a big improvement in the information sharing and co-ordination between the Bureau and the data providers like *MOR, CBS, MOF* and *SNPF*.
- The Bureau has started to make some significant steps to improve its communication of statistics, with development of a new website underway and developing new dissemination methods.

### ➤ Statistical Standards and Best Practice

- Generally data has been set up using international standards and guidelines as far as possible, and there is developing compliance with international best practice.
- The Bureau now has greater internet access in most areas providing an opportunity to use online guidelines and resources to develop knowledge and skills.
- There is ongoing work and good relationships with international agencies such as *ESCAP, SPC, Paris21, IMF/PFTAC*, and with aid providers such as *AusAID* and *NZAID* to assist with building capacity.

### ➤ Statistics, Data Collection and Quality

- Informed users are very positive about the range and availability of statistical data.
- There is a relatively high response rate and cooperation from householders in face-to-face data collection.
- There has been a growth in the use of the technologies such as the use of GPS, GIS – and the scanning for the Census.

### ➤ HR Capability

- The Bureau has shown willingness to change and reform that can be built on through the strategy.
- Since the establishment of the SBS there has been an increasing number of qualified and experienced staff.

### ➤ IT Capability

- There has been a considerable recent growth in IT resources and capability.

## 2.2 Weaknesses

There are gaps in some areas of statistics and a lack of capacity to conduct necessary surveys. *Appendix 2* lists available and needed indicators and the plan for the development of the statistics themselves is outlined in *Section 5*. Consultation with users and producers of statistics has identified systemic areas for development including:

### ➤ Statistical Regulatory Framework and Infrastructure

- The **Statistics Act** dates from **1971** and has not been substantially updated since. Although the Act is solid it needs review to ensure that it is appropriate for the current status of the Bureau, available technology and that it *enables the coordination, cooperation and communication between statistical producers* needed for the operation of a comprehensive statistics system.
- The Act makes provision for a *Statistics Advisory Board*, but there is no board operating currently.
- There is need to include the services of the *Births Deaths and Marriages (BDM)* registrar in the statistical framework *and to ensure the BDM legislation is consistent with its status within SBS*.

### ➤ Coordination, Communication and Dissemination

- Insufficient coordination, cooperation and communication between statistical users, providers and producers, or between the different producing agencies leading to discrepancies, gaps and duplication of statistics. There is need for the SBS to take a pro-active role to ensure effective coordination.
- Generally there is limited knowledge of what types of statistics are readily available, where to find these statistics or their use, apart from in a small number of well-informed users.

- Need for further strengthening of analytical capacity, to provide interpretation for users and to be more responsive to requests for specific data and analysis.
  - Little is published in Samoan language, limiting its accessibility.
  - There is little reporting of statistics in the media, and information is not always easy to access
  - Delays and late release of statistics is a big issue for major users of statistics. Issues however are often delays in the collection or production of the statistics rather than the dissemination process.
  - Government has committed to reporting and monitoring a wide range of indicators under various international treaties and conventions (*e.g. MDGs, CRC, CEDAW, Mauritius Strategy, Cairns Compact, Paris Declaration*) and is not always able to meet the statistical compliance commitments.
- **Statistical Standards and Best Practice**
- There is no published calendar of releases. Releases of information have expected timeframes but these are often not met.
  - International standards and guidelines are not always understood or consistently followed. And there is a need to update to current versions of standards in some cases.
  - There is little meta-data available about statistics—the Bureau’s credibility will be greatly enhanced if it met the *IMF GDDS* meta-data requirements.
  - Few long period time series are available.
  - Limited access to and availability of training in technical statistical areas.
- **Data Collection and Quality Issues**
- Problems in some areas with collecting data – respondents (businesses, community, households etc.) may not understand the questions nor have the data needed, or may be unwilling because of time constraints or not understanding the need for information.
  - Data collectors do not have sufficient training or knowledge to understand concepts and data collection needs
  - Statistical information from administrative systems has been inconsistent.
  - Data validation processes need to be developed/extended to ensure quality and reliability, and consistency in terms of concepts like classifications.
- **HR Capability Issues**
- Need for development of skills and knowledge in the statistics technical areas across all producers of statistics. Training needed in e.g. survey design, procedures and processes, database development, data collection, analytical skills and statistical concept in specific areas.

- There are individual needs for development in a range of other areas from basic skills through to management and strategic planning.
  - Weak performance in management and lack of human resource capability planning.
  - SBS organisational structure doesn't meet current and particularly future needs.
- **IT Capability Issues**
- Limited skills in the use of computer software like Excel and other databases mean existing resources are not always used to their full capacity.
  - No overall strategy for database development and on-going access to data. Data from historical surveys may be unavailable or difficult to access.
  - Limited IT resources – in some areas. Use of some time-saving technology is limited by insufficient internet and email capacity.
  - Need for assessment of likely future developments in technology use to ensure efficient and effective IT systems.
- **Physical Infrastructure Issues**
- A statistical office needs to be able to demonstrate to providers of statistical information that their data is held securely. The current physical premises are not able to be configured to provide good locked storage. Records management for statistical records in particular is weak.
  - The office needs an enabling environment for efficient production of statistics.
  - The *Births, Deaths and Marriages division* is located in a separate building limiting interaction and development of the statistics and processes.

### 2.3 Opportunities

The *Samoa Strategy for the Development Statistics 2011 – 2021* will take advantage of the current environment which provides the opportunity to strengthen statistics for Samoa. The opportunities include:

- The Government of Samoa strongly support the development of statistics through the *Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2008-2012*.
- The need for statistics that support the objectives and allow for monitoring of the sector strategies.
- There is also considerable support for developing and carrying out a statistical development strategy from international agencies.

- A core component of the *Millennium Development Goals* is “**Strengthening statistical capacity to produce reliable disaggregated data for better programmes and policy evaluation and formulation**”.<sup>4</sup>
- There is continuing strong statistical support from international and regional agencies such as *SPC*, *PFTAC*, the *Australian Bureau of Statistics* and *Statistics New Zealand*.
- The implementation of the *Pacific Statistics 10 year Action Plan*.
- The consultation with users on the strategy showed that there is an opportunity to build on the goodwill generated by the consultation and to work more closely with statistical partners.
- The *SBS Institutional Strengthening Programme* provides the opportunity to address many of the issues identified in this analysis.

## 2.4 Risks and Threats

The primary risks that may threaten the development of a strong statistical system for Samoa are:

1. Government or development partners are unable to provide the additional resources required (*human and financial*) to enable the strategy to be fully implemented.
2. The re-emphasised leadership role in the statistical system is not taken up by *SBS* or accepted by other producers of statistics.
3. Stakeholders are unwilling to coordinate and co-operate in statistical activities or to actively work on administrative data with the Bureau.
4. An increase in staff turnover as skills improve would threaten the sustainability of any improvement.
5. Bureau of Statistics staff fail to rise to the challenges presented and are reluctant to embrace further change.
6. The strategy is dependent on the development of information technology and the statistical infrastructure that will be challenging to complete to the deadline; delays would impact on the delivery of all other outputs

<sup>4</sup>[http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/outcome\\_documentN1051260.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/outcome_documentN1051260.pdf) paragraph 23(s)

### 3. The Vision and Mission for Samoa Official Statistics

#### 3.1 The Vision

**An efficient statistical system providing relevant, quality statistics for the benefit of Samoa**

Achieving this vision sets many challenges for the Bureau as the leader of Samoa's Statistical System. The strategy to achieve this will require investment in partnerships with users and across the statistical system, developing the capability of the staff, investment in technology, and fully implementing on-going commitment to international standards and best practices.

The mission for *Samoa's Official Statistics System*, aiming to deliver this vision, is:

## 3.2 The Mission

**To create a comprehensive statistical system, through effective partnerships, that delivers relevant, quality statistical information and services that help users make informed decisions and track progress**

The actions needed to upgrade Samoa's statistical infrastructure and the processes for developing the partnerships needed to support this, are laid out in this strategy.

## 3.3 Strategic Objectives and Expected Results

As a result of the full implementation of this strategy we would expect to establish an Official Statistics System that:

- ❖ Better provides the information needed to develop and monitor policies for Samoa
- ❖ Better provides information to meet national, regional and international commitments
- ❖ Increases the timely availability, quality, coverage, transparency and usefulness of statistics on Samoa and its people
- ❖ Increases user satisfaction
- ❖ Increases skills and efficiency of those working in statistics

## 4. What We Intend to Do to Improve Statistical Outputs

The current statistical system meets many of the criteria of an official statistical system. The data priorities are driven by:

- the **Strategy for the Development of Samoa**
- individual Sector development strategies
- the **Millennium Development Goals** and Indicators
- monitoring and reporting indicators for international treaties and conventions
- the priority data set for Pacific Island Countries<sup>5</sup>
- the **IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)** and **SDDS**
- additional needs of users of statistics within Samoa and externally.

Meeting these needs drives the existing statistics and the development of new information. With a decentralised system the action plan covers the data collection plans and statistical uses of administrative data of all data collecting agencies.

A list of the indicators required and the current available statistics are provided in *Appendix 2*. Consultation with users and producers of statistics identified the priorities for action across the four statistical goal areas:

- i. Economic Statistics
- ii. Population, Demographic and Vital Statistics
- iii. Social and Environment Statistics
- iv. Sector Statistics.

The statistics were reviewed with a focus on:

- i. Expanding coverage and prioritising the most relevant indicators
- ii. Improving quality through better data collection, processing and analysis
- iii. Improving use of the statistics through providing better access to data.

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<sup>5</sup> Strengthening Statistical Services through Regional Approaches: A Benchmark Study and Way Forward  
A Report Prepared for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, in Association with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Prepared by Philip Turnbull and Gosta Guteland of SigmaPlus Ltd and Iete Rouatu. Final Report—  
July 2009

#### 4.1 The Core Programme of Data Collection

The major collections that make up the core of the statistical system include regular monthly, quarterly and annual data collections and a cycle of major surveys and censuses.

Delivery of the results of these major surveys, and associated analysis, in a timely and accessible way is essential to the credibility of the statistical system. This has not always been achieved and many of the actions to improve the statistical infrastructure (*Section 6*) are intended to help improve these major collections and to ensure they are integrated both with administrative data and with each other to maximise efficient use of all information. Development work on new information sources has to be built around these major collections.

The planned and proposed cycle of major data collections over the next ten years is:

Year	Collections	Comments
2011	Census of Population and Dwellings	5 yearly
2012	Tourism Expenditure Survey	2 yearly initially
2012	Census of Livestock	One-off
2013	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	5 yearly
2013	Business Activity Survey	3 yearly
2014	Demographic Health Survey	5 yearly
2014	Agriculture Survey	5 yearly census or survey
2014	Tourism Expenditure Survey	2 yearly initially
2015	Labour, Education and Skills Survey	5 yearly
2016	Census of Population and Dwellings	5 yearly
2016	Tourism Expenditure Survey	3 yearly
2016	Business Activity Survey	3 yearly
2018	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	5 yearly
2019	Business Activity Survey	3 yearly
2019	Agriculture Census	5 yearly census or survey
2019	Tourism Expenditure Survey	3 yearly
2019	Demographic Health Survey	5 yearly
2020	Labour, Education and Skills Survey	5 yearly
2021	Census of Population and Dwellings	5 yearly

## 4.2 Improvements to Macro-economic and Finance Statistics

**Goal 1:** Relevant, timely and accessible economic statistics

To provide the necessary information to assist in ensuring sound macro-economic performance and management of the Samoa economy.

Samoa has been working closely with *PFTAC* to expand and improve economic statistics. Analysis of the current economic statistics (*see Appendix 2*) indicates that Samoa is well on the way to providing the full set of statistics needed. Actions focus on improving and refining the existing frameworks in terms of coverage and methodological soundness, to ensure quality and accuracy and relevance to users.

Indicator Area	Actions	Priority	Timing
<b>Macro-economic Indicators - National Accounts, Fiscal Accounts, Balance of Payments</b>	<b>1.1</b> Continue work to refine and improve framework to ensure compliance with international standards and guidelines. Implement changes where needed including:		
	1.1.1 Rebase GDP and improve methods	1	2011/2012
	1.1.2 Provide GDP(E)	1	2011/2012
	1.1.3 Implement GFS 2001	1	2011/2012
	1.1.4 Central Bank of Samoa, with SBS, to ensure Balance of Payments Statistics comply with latest international manual. Collaborate on appropriate transition to SBS	1	2011/2012
<b>Trade</b>	<b>1.2</b> <i>Customs</i> and SBS work together to improve the quality of trade data		
	1.2.1 Enable electronic data transfer	1	2011/2012
	1.2.2 Review Trade Price and Volume indexes when trade data quality improvements completed	1	2012/2013
<b>Prices</b>	<b>1.3</b> Improve the quality and coverage of price statistics, including:		
	1.3.1 Assess extending coverage to Savai'i/rural areas and implement if cost-effective 1.3.2 Participate in the International Comparisons Program	1 2	2012/13 2012
<b>Monetary</b>	<b>1.4</b> <i>CBS</i> to continue to produce and develop as needed	1	Ongoing
<b>Leading Indicators of Economic Performance</b>	<b>1.5</b> Develop a range of leading indicators from inputs to the National Accounts and administrative data.	1	2012-2014

### 4.3 Population, Demographic and Vital Statistics

**Goal 2:** Comprehensive, timely and reliable population, demographic and vital statistics  
To provide the necessary information so that population and related policies can be formulated and monitored

The biggest challenge in population statistics is the completion of the 2011 and subsequent Censuses of Population and Dwellings. There are no specific new data proposed in the population area. There are however improvements that can be made, particularly in vital statistics, to ensure that all the data collected and analysed is available and of the quality needed.

Indicator area	Actions	Priority	Timing
<b>Births Deaths and Marriages</b>	<b>2.1</b> Working with the <i>MOH</i> and <i>NHS</i> as appropriate, upgrade the <i>BDM</i> system, data collection, processing and analysis to improve coverage, timeliness and delivery of registration and vital statistics	1	2012
<b>Migration</b>	<b>2.2</b> Work with <i>MPMC Immigration Division, STA</i> and all other stakeholders to	1	2012
	<b>2.2.1</b> Upgrade the arrival and departure cards		
	<b>2.2.2</b> Strengthen and improve efficiency of migration data processing, ensuring electronic access to systems as needed	1	2011/2012
	<b>2.2.3</b> Implement scanning with character recognition to fast track the coding and entering of the migration cards	2	2013
<b>Population Statistics</b>	<b>2.3</b> Consider quarterly population estimates and producing a release of these and latest birth and death statistics	2	2012/2013

#### 4.4 Social and Environment Statistics

**Goal 3:** Relevant, timely & reliable social & environment statistics

To provide the information needed to support sector development plans and related socio-economic policy objectives including MDG's, poverty and environment issues.

Social statistics are considered to comprise all areas of statistics relating to people and their living conditions: demography; health; education and training; labour; income, consumption and wealth; social protection and social cohesion; housing; mobility; time use; culture and leisure; crime and justice.

Many of these areas are only lightly covered by the Official Statistics system, although a lot of information is published in annual reports of the social agencies. The challenge is for SBS to work with the agencies to create an integrated statistical system that meets the needs of both those agencies and the wider users of statistics. The social areas are not stand-alone, and the social agencies need to develop close working relationships around statistics and sharing of relevant data to maximise the investment in statistics.

Indicator area	Actions	Priority	Timing
Health	3.1 The <i>Ministry of Health and National Health Services</i> , working in partnership with <i>SBS</i> , to	1	2012
	3.1.1 Ensure the most useful set of indicators is widely and easily accessible	2	2014
	3.1.2 Consider the development of statistics on special needs /disability		
Education	3.2 The Education Sector agencies, working in partnership with <i>SBS</i> , to	1	2012
	3.2.1 Ensure the most useful set of indicators is widely and easily accessible	1	2015/2016
	3.2.2 Develop a 5-yearly labour, education and skills survey integrated with administrative data		
Labour force	3.3 The <i>MCIL</i> , working in partnership with <i>SBS</i> to develop a framework to produce improved statistics on labour force, consistent with regular household data	1	2012/2013
Justice	3.4 The <i>Ministries of Justice and Police</i> , working in partnership with <i>SBS and other stakeholders</i> , to	1	2012
	3.4.1 Ensure the most useful set of indicators is widely and easily accessible.	2	2014
	3.4.2 Consider development of statistics on Violence against Women and Children		
Environment	3.5 Work with <i>MNRE</i> , working in partnership with <i>SBS</i> , to identify sound and meaningful indicators for the environment, conduct a stocktake and implement collection of any additional information needs	1	2011/2012
Income	3.6 Update HIES poverty analysis and continue to produce regular income and expenditure information	1	2014 and ongoing

## 4.5 Sector Statistics

**Goal 4:** Relevant, reliable, and accessible sector statistics

To provide the information needed to monitor and support the achievement of the goals of the relevant sector plans, as well as MDG and other indicators.

Some sectors of the Samoan economy<sup>6</sup> need specific statistical development. The *Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sector Development plan (2010/11—2015/16)* and the *Samoa Tourism Development Plan 2009-2013* set out development strategies for these industries that require specific sector statistics as performance indicators.

Development of sector plans has highlighted the need for statistics to support the planning process and subsequent monitoring and evaluation “*If we cannot measure, we cannot manage*”.

Indicator area	Actions	Priority	Timing
Agriculture/ Fishing	4.1 The <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</i> , working in partnership with <i>SBS</i> , to:	1	2012
	4.1.1 Develop and expand use of both Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics to meet needs of sector plans	1	2015
	4.1.2 Re-introduce regular Agriculture surveys		
Tourism	4.2 <i>STA</i> working in partnership with <i>SBS</i> , to	1	2011/2012
	4.2.1 Develop, with the Central Bank, and run a 2 yearly Visitors Expenditure Survey to feed into the Balance of Payments as well as provide basic marketing information.	1	2011/2012
	4.2.2 Carry out a regular accommodation occupancy survey	2	2015
	4.2.3 Develop access to <i>STA</i> and other sources of tourism data to ensure as much relevant data as possible is available		
	4.2.4 Develop and use additional tourism information from upgraded arrival and departure cards	1	2012/2013
Infrastructure	4.3 <i>SBS</i> to work with infrastructure and utility providers and stakeholders to develop infrastructure indicators to meet sector strategy needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Telecommunication</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	2	2012/2013

<sup>6</sup> Note that the social and environment sector statistical development needs have been included under Goal 3 Social and Environmental Statistics

## 5. How we intend to do it

**Goal 5:** Ensuring that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place

The actions in this section will address the strategic factors that support the mission of the strategy for development of statistics: to create a comprehensive statistical system, through effective partnerships, that delivers relevant, quality statistical information and services that help users make informed decisions and track progress.

### 5.1 Statistics Environment

The statistics system requires the appropriate regulatory and institutional framework to enable it to deliver the required changes. The statistical system must meet international standards and demonstrate best practice to ensure its credibility and provide information to the standard needed by users.

Action	Priority	Timing
<b>5.1.1</b> Create regulatory and institutional framework that supports a high quality statistical system:		
5.1.1.1 review the Statistics Act to reflect current expectations and future directions and submit the proposals for change through the legislative processes in 2011.	1	2011/12
5.1.1.2 re-activate the Statistics Advisory Board/Statistics Consultative Committee. The membership and terms of reference will be reviewed to ensure it is a help in delivering a relevant, quality-based and independent statistical service. Any necessary changes to legislation for setting up the board/committee will be incorporated into a review of the Statistics Act.	1	2011/12
<b>5.1.2</b> Establish leadership of the overall statistical system and demonstrate and share statistical standards and best practices:		
5.1.2.1 develop and implement a consultative and advisory process for controlling standards and methods	1	2011-2014
5.1.2.2 demonstrate best practice through developing metadata and other documentation ( <i>including working with the IMF to meet the requirements to subscribe to GDDS</i> )	1	2011-2014
5.1.2.3 continue international engagement and providing leadership in the Pacific	1	ongoing

## 5.2 Coordination, Communication and Dissemination

Good coordination, communication and dissemination will ensure that users are able to ensure the statistics are relevant, use them appropriately and obtain value and benefit from the investment in the statistical system. Active communication of statistics and ongoing engagement with users and producers are key elements of the strategy in creating demand for statistics.

Action	Priority	Timing
<b>5.2.1</b> Develop the concept and set up a statistical clearing house to support the Statistics Advisory Board and drive the dissemination, coordination and improvement in the standards of statistics across the statistical system.	1	2011/12
<b>5.2.2</b> Develop a communication approach to increase the availability and usefulness of statistics: 5.2.2.1 develop a policy on how and what will be disseminated in consultation with users and producers to ensure information meets user needs but is achievable 5.2.2.2 review all products and develop new more user focussed ones 5.2.2.3 review and upgrade the <i>SBS</i> website 5.2.2.4 develop guidelines and terminology for statistical reporting in Samoan language	1	2011/12
<b>5.2.3</b> Develop and implement promotional and advocacy plans, working with the most informed users of statistics, including: 5.2.3.1 developing a public awareness programme/information and outreach programme to promote statistics through the media and other channels for statistics, building on the current <i>SBS</i> activities 5.2.3.2 identifying new products and activities to promote statistics	1	2011/12
<b>5.2.4</b> Review and redevelop dissemination processes to improve quality and timeliness including: 5.2.4.1 develop a public timetable for release of publications and meet this 5.2.4.2 develop a style guide which establishes the standards for preparation and dissemination of statistics	1	2011/12
<b>5.2.5</b> Develop and implement a coordination plan that includes: 5.2.5.1 regular coordination and consultation meetings with the users, providers and other stakeholders of statistics 5.2.5.2 working with suppliers of statistics to develop a timetable and standard templates for information collected by other agencies that is to be published by <i>SBS</i> , and to develop mechanisms to extract and supply the data from other agencies through electronic transfer	1	2011 and ongoing

### 5.3 Statistics Infrastructure

Improving the statistical infrastructure will provide the tools to ensure the accuracy, reliability, usefulness, relevance and accessibility of the statistics produced. This is a major area of development for all agencies that are part of the statistical system. Improving the statistical infrastructure will be built on significant cooperation across Ministries and will need additional resources at least for the implementation stages.

Action	Priority	Timing
<b>5.3.1 Use technology to increase efficiency</b>		
5.3.1.1 Identify and implement statistical packages and survey tools to support the gathering, data entry and editing, analysis and dissemination of statistics across all areas - building on existing tools, training and knowledge	1	2011-2012
5.3.1.2 Ensure that Census new technology is trialled and implemented as widely as practical	1	2012-2013
5.3.1.3 Review functions of the Cartographic and Geographic Information Systems, the GIS database and mapping activities to improve map production for surveys and dissemination of information	2	2012-2013
5.3.1.4 Use the upgraded SBS website	1	ongoing
5.3.1.5 Share knowledge and tools across the statistical system	1	ongoing
<b>5.3.2 Organise data so that it is easy to access and use effectively</b>		
5.3.2.1 Review database structure, organisation and access needs to allow integration of data and registers, ease of analysis and use in GIS systems	1	2012-2013
5.3.2.2 Work with other agencies to further develop the sharing and harmonisation of administrative records for specific purposes	1	2011-2012
5.3.2.3 Improve coverage, efficiency of surveys and quality through integration of statistical classifications in all data providers information systems e.g. ISIC rev 4 into the Business register and SNPF employer registration.	1	2011 and ongoing
<b>5.3.3 Ensure sound and effective methodologies</b>		
5.3.3.1 Review all data processes from collection to analysis for efficiency and appropriate quality control, both in SBS and supporting other agencies to do this	1	2011-2014
5.3.3.2 Review survey and sampling methodologies and processes to identify further priority areas for improvement of methodologies across the statistical system	2	2012
5.3.3.3 Develop the business register and survey capability for effective business data integration and collection	1	2012
5.3.3.4 Initiate development of a multi-purpose household survey facility to run major surveys and integrate administrative data more efficiently	2	2012-2014
5.3.3.5 Consider the development of a statistical methodology section in the Bureau with the skills to reduce reliance on technical assistance	2	2015

Action	Priority	Timing
<b>5.3.4</b> Ensure staff across the statistical system have the skills and knowledge to do their work effectively and efficiently		
5.3.4.1 Develop operations handbooks and guidelines for all areas of statistical operations and train people in the use of these	1	2011-2013
5.3.4.2 Provide training/development in statistical areas as identified through the skills review and training plan – building the relationship with <i>USP</i> and regional organisations like <i>SPC</i> to provide appropriate training on Official Statistics	1	2011 and ongoing
5.3.4.3 Extend analysis capability to add value to statistics across the statistical system and further report on <i>SBS</i> statistics.	1	ongoing
5.3.4.4 Plan all new statistical developments with sufficient time and resources to allow adequate training on concepts and processes	1	ongoing
5.3.4.5 Develop documentation and metadata for users	1	2011-2014

#### 5.4 Human Resources Management

The people who deliver the statistical system are the most important factor and need to be well managed and supported to deliver the services needed.

Action	Priority	Timing
<b>5.4.1</b> Restructure the bureau to fit the needs of the statistical system and the strategy, ensuring efficient and effective production of statistics now and into the future ( <i>including review of remuneration scales</i> ).	1	2011-2012
<b>5.4.2</b> Training needs analysis for <i>SBS</i> and review of skills base	1	2011/12
<b>5.4.3</b> Develop and implement a capability development plan for <i>SBS</i> and the wider statistical service, to include recruitment processes, induction, training programmes and further education	1	2011 and on going
<b>5.4.4</b> Provide coaching and implement human resources management policies, performance management system and manual for <i>SBS</i>	1	2011 - ongoing
<b>5.4.5</b> Increase the capability of the Corporate Services Division to support the HR development programme and deliver strategic and corporate planning	1	2012

#### 5.5 Information Technology Infrastructure

Technology will continue to develop and grow. It is the core to an efficient and effective statistical service, underpinning and enabling all other activities. Ongoing upgrades, integration across the statistical service and maintenance and replacement of equipment all need to be factored into long-term planning.

Action	Priority	Timing
5.5.1 Review current systems, network, software, databases, backup processes and hardware to ensure the systems will support the needs of the statistical system	1	2011/12
5.5.2 Develop a five year strategy and procurement plan for Statistics IT	1	2011/12

## 5.6 Physical Infrastructure

Having an appropriate office space and equipment for the SBS is essential so that staff can work securely and effectively and data suppliers have confidence in the confidentiality of their data.

Action	Priority	Timing
5.6.1 Develop and implement a property strategy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to improve security of data</li> <li>set up for efficiency of operations</li> <li>have all staff in one building space</li> </ul>	1	2011-2014
5.6.2 Develop a procurement plan for keeping all elements of assets and equipment up to date, including maintenance and planned replacement.	1	2011 and ongoing
5.6.3 Develop and implement records management, archiving and destruction policies for records, including statistical questionnaires	1	2011-2013

## 6. Implementation

### 6.1 Financial Resources

Funding for the SBS comes from the Samoa Government with major data collections jointly funded through external aid projects. To enable efficient use of systems and proper planning, the funding for both the programme of major data collections and the developments in this strategy needs to be documented and confirmed, if possible at least five years in advance. The resources will need to be adequate to ensure both the implementation of the strategy and the ability to maintain the standards in the future.

With the shift to aid provision for budget support, rather than project funding, the budgets for major surveys may in future be funded through Samoan government budgeting. The financial resourcing plan will need to develop the appropriate approach in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

### 6.2 Work plan

Implementation planning will be developed for the major activities in this plan. This will be carried out, where appropriate in partnership across the statistical system and through the ISP planning processes, and will guide and frame the annual corporate planning process.

Much activity is highlighted for 2011/2012 to setup the strategy. This will set the path for the subsequent work that is not yet detailed. Plans will be refreshed and updated as work progresses and we learn more.

The table below gives a timeline of the major activities across the next five years.

### Timeline of Major Activities (Financial years)

		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
		Institutional Strengthening Programme				
Priority Statistics	Core Programme of Data Collection	Census Of Livestock Census of Population and Dwellings	Tourism Expenditure Survey	Household Income and Expenditure Survey Business Activity Survey	Demographic Health Survey Agriculture Survey Tourism Expenditure	Labour Education and Skills
	Statistics Development	Development of new Indicators Upgrade BDM Registration and Data Processing  Upgrade Migration Data Processing Improve Trade Data Processing Ongoing Review and Development of Statistics to meet International Standards	Review GIS  Scanning Census	Expanded Scanning	New Statistics on Special Needs/Disability  Statistics on Violence against Women and Children	
Strategic factors	Statistical Environment	Review and Update Legislation Establish Advisory Board Establish Coordination Processes Establish Consultative and Advisory Process Develop Promotional Programme Upgrade website and dissemination	Review Progress Regular (six monthly) Advisory Board Meetings Ongoing Implementation Ongoing Implementation Ongoing as needed Continued Development	Update Strategy		Review Progress
	Statistical Infrastructure	Develop Metadata Develop Sharing of Administrative Data  Set up Knowledge Development Programme Review database structures	Develop Business Register and Survey Capability Develop Multi-purpose Household Survey Capability Ongoing Statistical Training and Development Implement database management			Consider set up of Methodology Unit
	Infrastructure and Support	Develop IT Strategy Develop HR Plan Develop Records Management Develop Funding Strategy	Implementation Implementation Develop Property Strategy Implementation		Review and Update Review and Update	Review and Update

## 7. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Strategy

The progress of the actions in the strategy will be reviewed quarterly. The monitoring will cover whether the strategy is delivering. A regular report on the progress on the elements of the strategy will be released through the Government processes. There will be two parts to this covering whether we are progressing against the actions, and whether that progress is meeting the broad objectives of the strategy.

### Have the elements in the plan been delivered?

This will be an annual report against the implementation plan.

### Is user satisfaction increasing?

Indicators:

- Surveys of major stakeholders and users report
  - i. that statistics needed to develop policy for Samoa are available*
  - ii. that statistics needed to report on Samoa's regional and international commitments are available*
  - iii. that they are finding the statistics more useful*
- Customer satisfaction surveys show an increase in satisfaction.

### Is the information being provided in a timely way?

Indicators:

- Publication calendar is available on the website
- Releases are being published on the calendar dates.

### Is there an improvement in quality? Coverage? Transparency?

Indicators:

- Major users report that the statistics are more reliable and consistent with other data
- The range of available statistics has increased
- An increase in the metadata available

### Is there an increase in the skills and efficiency of the people working in Statistics?

Indicators:

- Improvements in organisational health measures for SBS
- Increase in skill levels indicated through regular assessment of skill and development needs of SBS staff
- Positive feedback from other statistical producers

Overall review and update of the strategy would be carried out aligned with the updates of the Strategy for the Development of Samoa and its underlying Sector Plans.

## Appendix 1 Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

**Principle 1.** Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

**Principle 2.** To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

**Principle 3.** To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

**Principle 4.** The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

**Principle 5.** Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

**Principle 6.** Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

**Principle 7.** The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

**Principle 8.** Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

**Principle 9.** The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

**Principle 10.** Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

## Appendix 2 Minimum Datasets and Available Indicators

### Economic Statistics

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs <sup>7</sup>	Available Indicators	GDDS
<p><i>MDG &amp; SDS indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GDP per capita</li> <li>➤ External Debt % of GDP</li> <li>➤ ODA as % of GDP</li> <li>➤ Budget balance as % of GDP</li> <li>➤ Real GDP growth per annum</li> <li>➤ Gross Domestic Product by components</li> </ul> <p><math>(GDP = C + I + G + X - M)</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GDP - E</li> </ul>	<p><i>National Accounts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One annual estimate of nominal price GDP - Either a production based approach or an income approach.</li> <li>➤ Adjustments for the informal sector included. As well as agriculture and fisheries.</li> </ul>	<p><i>National Accounts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quarterly and annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP - P) by industry both at current and constant prices</li> <li>➤ GDP per capita</li> <li>➤ GDP growth</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Infrastructure Statistics:</li> <li>➤ Number of building permits issued</li> </ul>	<p><i>Real Sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National accounts aggregates in nominal and real terms. Following</li> <li>➤ SNA93 standards</li> <li>➤ Sectoral accounts, National and sectoral balance sheets</li> <li>➤ MDG. ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Production output index/ indices</li> <li>➤ Manufacturing or industrial output indices</li> <li>➤ Primary commodity, agricultural, or other output indices</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Underlying inflation per annum</li> </ul>	<p><i>CPI</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quarterly covering urban households only.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Inflation:</i></p> <p>Monthly CPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Headline inflation</li> <li>➤ Underlying inflation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consumer price index</li> <li>➤ Producer price index</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Private sector employment growth</li> </ul>	<p><i>Labour Market</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multi-Purpose Household survey based estimates between population censuses.</li> <li>➤ Annual estimates of formal sector employment from administrative sources.</li> </ul> <p><i>MDG indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> <li>➤ Growth rate of GDP per person employed</li> </ul>	<p><i>Labour Market Employment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quarterly formal sector employment ( from administrative sources)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Employment, unemployment, wages/earnings.</li> <li>➤ Disaggregation by age, gender, employment status, occupation, and Industry</li> </ul> <p>MDG Proportion of own account and family workers in total employment</p>
	<p><i>Budget sector accounts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Annual in GFS format.</li> </ul> <p><i>Debt</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Annual domestic and foreign government and government</li> </ul>	<p><i>Government Finance Statistics:</i></p> <p>Government Quarterly &amp; Annual fiscal accounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government Revenue by type</li> </ul>	<p><i>Fiscal sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Central Government accounts following GFSM2001 standards</li> <li>➤ General government data following GFSM2001 standards</li> <li>➤ Interest payments</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> From Strengthening Statistical Services through Regional Approaches: A Benchmark Study and Way Forward downloaded from:

<http://forum.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/economic-governance/forum-economic-ministers-meeting-femm/femm-2009.html>

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs <sup>7</sup>	Available Indicators	GDDS
	guaranteed debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government expenditure by type</li> <li>➤ Government expenditure by function</li> <li>➤ Government external debt (annual)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Central government debt with domestic, foreign split and with appropriate breakdowns (currency, maturity, debt holder, instrument).</li> <li>➤ Government-guaranteed debt</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Depository corporations survey following FMSM2001 standards.</li> <li>➤ Broad and narrow money - quarterly</li> <li>➤ Net external position, domestic credit</li> <li>➤ Central bank aggregates and Monetary base - quarterly</li> </ul>	<p><i>Monetary Statistics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in total money supply</li> <li>➤ Private sector loans with CBs</li> <li>➤ Public Institution loans with CBs</li> <li>➤ Central Bank securities</li> <li>➤ Overall yield on CBS securities &amp; CBs interest rates</li> <li>➤ CBs liquidity</li> <li>➤ Interest rates (per annum)</li> <li>➤ Fiscal position with the Monetary System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Depository corporations survey following FMSM2001 standards</li> <li>➤ Broad and narrow money</li> <li>➤ Net external position, domestic credit,</li> <li>➤ Central bank aggregates and Monetary base</li> <li>➤ <i>Interest rates:</i> Short- and long-term government security rates, policy variable rate, money market or interbank rates and a range of deposit and lending rates</li> <li>➤ Stock market Share price index.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Competitive real effective exchange rate</li> <li>➤ Import cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BOP –Annual to BPM5 standards, published within 12 months. And with specific estimates for remittances</li> <li>➤ External trade in goods - Quarterly within 3 months.</li> <li>➤ Gross official reserves – Monthly within 1 month.</li> <li>➤ Reserve-related liabilities – Quarterly within 3 months.</li> <li>➤ Exchange rates – Monthly within 1 month.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Balance of Payments</li> <li>➤ External Debt</li> <li>➤ Exchange rates</li> </ul> <p><i>Merchandise Trade:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Value of imports by type of commodity (HS 2007)</li> <li>➤ Value of imports by Broad Economic Category</li> <li>➤ Value of Exports by type of commodity</li> <li>➤ Import price index</li> </ul> <p><i>Shipping Statistics:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No of vessels arrived and depart – Matautu wharf</li> <li>➤ Cargo loaded and unloaded</li> </ul> <p><i>Others</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Private remittances (also by source country and recipients)</li> <li>➤ External assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Balance of payments following BPM5 standards</li> <li>➤ International Investment Position (IIP)</li> <li>➤ Imports and exports of goods including major commodity breakdowns.</li> <li>➤ Imports and exports of services by BPM5 categories.</li> <li>➤ External debt and debt-service schedule</li> <li>➤ Public and publicly guaranteed external debt, broken down by maturity</li> <li>➤ Public and publicly guaranteed external debt service schedule</li> <li>➤ Private external debt not publicly guaranteed, and debt-service schedule</li> <li>➤ Gross official reserves</li> <li>➤ Reserve-related liabilities</li> <li>➤ Exchange rates</li> <li>➤ MDG - Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</li> </ul>
		<p><i>Commerce</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No of foreign investors invested in Samoa per year</li> <li>➤ No of permits issued in a year</li> <li>➤ No of new business license issued in a year for both local/foreign investors</li> </ul>	-

## Population, Demographic and Vital Statistics

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs	Available Indicators	GDDS
<p><b>MDG &amp; SDS indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population size</li> <li>➤ Population Growth rates</li> <li>➤ Median age</li> <li>➤ Average household size</li> <li>➤ Life expectancy at birth</li> </ul>	<p><b>Population Census</b> - 10 years full details published within 24 months.</p> <p>Population estimates – annual based on projections from census and midterm update of assumptions from a Multi-Purpose Household survey; published within 12 months.</p>	<p><b>Population:</b> (by gender)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population Size</li> <li>➤ Population Growth</li> <li>➤ Population Sex Ratio</li> <li>➤ Median Age</li> <li>➤ Average Household size</li> <li>➤ Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>➤ Under 5 mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Total Fertility rate</li> <li>➤ Population with access to improve Water Sources</li> <li>➤ Population with access to treat water sources</li> <li>➤ Main source of water supply</li> <li>➤ Proportion of unemployed females (15+)</li> <li>➤ Proportion of employed males (15+)</li> <li>➤ Literacy Rate 15-24 years old</li> <li>➤ Unemployment Rate population 15+</li> <li>• Labour force participation rate 15+</li> <li>➤ Special Needs Population Pensioners 65+ (%)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Population:</b></p> <p>Size and composition of the population, derived from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ census</li> <li>➤ surveys</li> <li>➤ vital registration system</li> </ul> <p>Disaggregation of population and vital statistics data by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ age</li> <li>➤ gender</li> <li>➤ region</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vital statistics</b></p> <p>Annual published within 12 months, but with only partial coverage from birth and death registration data</p> <p>Population census, plus Inter census estimates based on Multi-Purpose Household Survey.</p> <p><b>MDG indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Infant mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Adolescent birth rate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vital Statistics:</b> (by gender)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of registered births in a year</li> <li>➤ Number of registered deaths in a year</li> <li>➤ Number of registered marriages in a year</li> <li>➤ Number of adoptions registered in a year</li> <li>➤ Number of divorces in a year</li> <li>➤ Number of discharged adoptions in a year</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vital statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ births,</li> <li>➤ deaths</li> <li>➤ migration</li> <li>➤ Mortality rates</li> <li>➤ crude birth rate</li> <li>➤ fertility rate</li> <li>➤ life expectancy</li> <li>➤ Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Infant mortality rate</li> </ul>

## Social and Environment Statistics

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs	Available Indicators	GDDS
<p><b>Poverty:</b> MDG &amp; SDS indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Bottom quintile share of National household income</li> </ul>	<p><b>Poverty:</b> Every 5 years from Population census and a multi-purpose household survey or module.</p> <p><b>MDG indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day</li> <li>➤ Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</li> <li>➤ Proportion of the urban population living in slums.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Poverty:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of population below food poverty line &amp; basic needs poverty</li> <li>➤ % of Households below food poverty line &amp; basic needs poverty</li> <li>➤ Bottom quintile share of household income</li> </ul>	<p><b>Poverty:</b> <i>Income poverty:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and proportion of people or households with less than minimum standard of income or consumption;</li> <li>➤ valuation of minimum consumption bundle</li> <li>➤ Measures of the distribution of household or per capita income or consumption, and incidence of low consumption</li> <li>➤ Proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day</li> <li>➤ Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)</li> <li>➤ Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ul> <p><b>Other poverty measures:</b> Measures of deprivation or insecurity used to identify the population living in poverty, such as evidence of malnutrition, endemic diseases, educational achievement, and lack of access to basic services Disaggregation of data by region Frequency – Every 5 years published within 12 months. MDG indicators not in priority dataset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> <li>➤ Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education</b> MDG &amp; SDS indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Net Primary enrolment rate</li> <li>➤ Retention Rate at primary level</li> <li>➤ Transition rate at Primary Level</li> <li>➤ Ratio Girls to Boys in Primary education</li> <li>➤ Adult literacy rate</li> <li>➤ Student teacher ratio Primary</li> <li>➤ Student teacher Ration Secondary</li> <li>➤ Results of spell tests in year 4</li> <li>➤ Results of spell tests in year 6</li> <li>➤ Primary net enrolment ratio</li> <li>➤ Dropout rate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Census of educational establishments</b> – Annual for joint administrative and statistical purposes published within 12 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Teachers by gender and qualification</li> <li>➤ Facilities</li> <li>➤ Students by age, gender and level</li> </ul> <p>Population Census and mid-term Multi-Purpose Household Survey based estimates of school attendance and literacy</p> <p><b>MDG indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 6 Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>➤ Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary.</li> <li>➤ Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, male,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ School attendance ratios</li> <li>➤ Educational Attainment for Men and Women</li> <li>➤ Literacy Rate for men and Women</li> <li>➤ Literacy Rate 15-24 years old</li> <li>➤ Programmes, qualifications, enrolments, graduates, drop-outs, no. of teachers &amp; their qualifications.</li> <li>➤ Number of registered PSET providers</li> <li>➤ Number of accredited programmes</li> <li>➤ Number of registered Qualifications on Samoa</li> <li>➤ Qualifications</li> </ul>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <p>Inputs: Financial, human, and physical resources available to public and private educational institutions, recorded by level of education or type of programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disaggregation of data by region</li> <li>➤ Teaching staff, including training, experience, and terms of employment (full or part time).</li> <li>➤ Expenditures by households on education (including fees and other expenses for public or private education).</li> </ul> <p><b>Process:</b> Measures of student progress through school, such as enrolments, dropouts, and repetitions, recorded by level of education and gender of students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Net enrolment rates (by grade and gender)</li> </ul>

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs	Available Indicators	GDDS
<p>between years 8 and 9, ( primary-junior secondary transition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Literacy rates of 15-24 year olds</li> <li>➤ Gross enrolment rate/Participation in Early Childhood Education (ECE)</li> <li>➤ Percentage of early childhood centres meeting minimum standards</li> <li>➤ Percentage of students proceeding beyond year 11</li> <li>➤ Ratio of boys to girls at secondary school</li> </ul>	<p>female.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education</li> </ul>	<p>Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Apparent retention rate</li> <li>➤ Completion rates</li> <li>➤ Drop-out rates</li> <li>➤ Primary-Secondary SPELL test</li> <li>➤ Student Teacher ratio</li> <li>➤ Transitional rate</li> <li>➤ Number of students and teachers in all types of school</li> <li>➤ Number of students who sat SSC by examination results</li> <li>➤ Number of students who sat PSSC</li> <li>➤ Number of enrolled students by grade and gender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>➤ Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</li> <li>➤ Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education</li> </ul> <p><i>Outcomes:</i> Educational attainment measured by progress through school, graduations, and completions by level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Literacy disaggregation by age and gender including Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds and ratio of literate women to men 15–24 years old.</li> <li>➤ Graduation and completion rates.</li> <li>➤ Scores on standardized achievement exams</li> </ul> <p>Frequency – Annual published within 12 months. MDG indicators not part of priority dataset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ratio of school attendance of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health MDG &amp; SDS indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence HIV/AIDS</li> <li>➤ Under 5 Mortality Rate</li> <li>➤ Maternal Mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Total Fertility rate</li> <li>➤ Population with access to improved Water Sources</li> <li>➤ Population with access to treated Water Sources</li> <li>➤ Proportion of underweight children</li> <li>➤ Infant mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Proportion of 1 year olds immunized against measles</li> <li>➤ Immunisation rate of children in Samoa (rural areas)</li> <li>➤ % of births attended by skilled health</li> </ul>	<p><b>Census of health establishments:</b></p> <p>Annual for joint administrative and statistical purposes, published within 12 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ staff by gender and qualification</li> <li>➤ Facilities</li> <li>➤ Cases by age, gender and diagnosis</li> </ul> <p>Population Census and Mid-term household survey based estimates of health and associated demographic issues</p> <p>Morbidity and mortality - Annual from administrative sources published within 12 months, but possibly with partial coverage.</p> <p>Comprehensive household survey based estimates every 5 years.</p> <p><b>MDG indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles</li> <li>➤ Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>➤ Proportion of births attended by skilled health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Some of these indicators need to be confirmed</li> <li>➤ Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>➤ Under 5 mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Total Fertility rate</li> <li>➤ Fertility preferences by number of living children</li> <li>➤ Early Childhood/Infant Mortality rates</li> <li>➤ Number of Antenatal care visits and timing of visit</li> <li>➤ Perinatal Mortality</li> <li>➤ Child’s weight and size at birth</li> <li>➤ Vaccinations by source of information.</li> <li>➤ Breastfeeding status by age</li> <li>➤ Knowledge of HIV prevention methods</li> <li>➤ Nutrition</li> <li>➤ Number of Suicide attempts &amp; deaths</li> <li>➤ Incidence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> <li>➤ Adolescent birth rate per 1000 women</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of diabetes</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health Inputs:</b></p> <p>Measures of current financial, human, and physical resources available to public and private health system, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Public expenditures on health services;</li> <li>➤ Capacity of health care facilities by location and type of facility;</li> <li>➤ Number of trained personnel by location and certification</li> <li>➤ Private (household) expenditures on health services.</li> </ul> <p><i>Process (service delivery):</i></p> <p>Measures describing the number of clients served and type of care provided by public and private care providers. Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inpatient</li> <li>➤ outpatient</li> <li>➤ preventative care</li> </ul> <p>Population served by public health services such as immunizations, sanitation services, and improved water supply</p> <p>Measures of the responsiveness of the health system to non-health aspects of service delivery.</p> <p>Disaggregation of data by region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles</li> <li>➤ Proportion of births attended by</li> </ul>

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs	Available Indicators	GDDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ personnel staff</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of diabetes, hypertension and obesity</li> <li>➤ Number of attempts and deaths associated with suicide</li> <li>➤ Prevalence and deaths associated with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>➤ Prevalence rate of Sexually Transmitted Infections diseases</li> <li>➤ Prevalence and Death rates of Tuberculosis (TB)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ personnel.</li> <li>➤ HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-olds</li> <li>➤ Condom use at last high-risk sex               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of population aged 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>➤ Proportion of the population with HIV with access to antiretroviral drugs.</li> <li>➤ Incidence and death rates associated with malaria.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets</li> <li>➤ Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of population using an improved water source.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of urban population using an improved sanitation facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ hypertension</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of overweight &amp; obesity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ skilled health personnel</li> <li>➤ Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>➤ Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures</li> <li>➤ Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course</li> <li>➤ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation.</li> </ul> <p><i>Outcomes:</i>            Statistics on mortality and morbidity, including mortality by cause and the incidence of disease by age, gender, region, and other patient characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</li> <li>➤ Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>➤ HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women</li> <li>➤ Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS</li> <li>➤ Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</li> <li>➤ Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> </ul>
<p><i>Law &amp; Justice SDS indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of Land and Titles Disputes</li> <li>➤ Number of serious crimes reported</li> <li>➤ Number of serious crimes offenders convicted</li> <li>➤ Number of serious crimes committed by</li> </ul>	(not covered)	<p><i>Law &amp; Justice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Suicide attempted cases</li> <li>➤ Prison admission by type of offence</li> <li>➤ Traffic conviction by type</li> <li>➤ Court sentencing by age group</li> </ul>	(not covered)

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs	Available Indicators	GDDS
youth offenders ➤ Number of conviction of youths for serious crimes ➤ Number of sex abuse cases against children <i>Prison admission</i>			

### Sector Statistics

Minimum Data Set	Priority data set for FICs	Available Indicators	GDDS
<i>Agriculture fisheries and forestry</i> <b>SDS Indicators</b> <i>Index of subsistence production</i>	(not covered)	<b><i>Agriculture Sector (example)</i></b> <b><i>Livestock</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Livestock survey post 1999</li> <li>➤ Cattle head count – incl. poultry, piggeries, sheep (the latter if available)</li> </ul> <b><i>Fisheries</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ # licensed vessels by category (post 2004)</li> <li>➤ # of catch by vessel category (post 2004)</li> <li>➤ # of villages participating in community based programs</li> <li>➤ Offshore and inshore fishing activity data</li> </ul> <b><i>Forestry</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ # of farmers/communities participating in forestry programs</li> <li>➤ Acreage of forestry currently used in agroforestry community programs</li> </ul> <b><i>Land Use Data</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acreage of land used for agricultural activities denoted into crops (both traditional and non-traditional, livestock use);</li> </ul> <b><i>Irrigation</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Data on types of available irrigation to the sector (natural, piped or delivered)</li> </ul>	(not covered)

<p><i>Tourism</i></p>	<p><i>Tourism sector:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ monthly visitor arrivals and departures (by country of residence)</li> <li>➤ surveys of hotel and guesthouse occupancy rates;</li> <li>➤ occasional surveys of visitor expenditure</li> </ul>	<p><i>Tourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tourism earnings</li> </ul>	<p>(not covered)</p>
<p><i>Environment</i></p>	<p><i>MDG indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>➤ Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Climate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rainfall observation</li> </ul> <p><i>Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population with access to improve Water Sources</li> <li>➤ Population with access to treat water sources</li> <li>➤ Main source of water supply</li> <li>➤ Billing efficiency of domestic water use</li> <li>➤ Unaccounted for water (water losses)</li> <li>➤ Sanitation</li> <li>➤ Drainage</li> </ul>	<p><i>MDG indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits</li> <li>➤ Proportion of total water resources used</li> <li>➤ Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected</li> <li>➤ **Proportion of species threatened with extinction</li> </ul>

### **Appendix 3 List of those consulted in the preparation of this strategy**

	<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>		<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
1.	Seira Fuimaono	MOF	2.	Vavae Toma	SUNGO
3.	Henry Ah Ching	MOF	4.	Fepuleai S Moli	SQA
5.	Jeannie Isitolo	MOF	6.	Fauono Sina	SQA
7.	Maliliga Peseta	MOF	8.	James Ah Wai	LTA
9.	Naomi Mavaega	MOF	10.	Karen Komiti	OOTR
11.	Siaituvao Talataina	MOF	12.	Litia Brighthouse	COC
13.	Karras Lui	CBS	14.	Sina Retzlaff Lima	COC
15.	Iosefo Bourne	CBS	16.	Justine Vaai	SHA
17.	Soifualupa T Wulf	MFAT	18.	Nynette Sass	SHA
19.	Belinda Filo Tafuna'i	MFAT	20.	Elisapeta Arieta	SLC
21.	Helen Tanuvasa Chou-Lee	MFAT	22.	Tali Sua	BAT
23.	Justine Lima	MFAT	24.	Avaiseqa Sara Tauai	SSC
25.	Tanu Seamoia	MWCSD	26.	Prof. Asofou Soo	NUS
27.	Vanessa B Schuster	MWCSD	28.	Christopher Brown	DBS
29.	Sydney Faasau	MWCSD	30.	Maureen Tuimalealiifano	NBS
31.	Sau Taupisi	MCIL	32.	Georgina Anderson	ANZ BANK
33.	Sauleone Etimani	MCIL	34.	Ruth Thomson	SCB
35.	Toaiva Aleki	MCIL	36.	June Seamalepua Ailuai	STM
37.	Leuelu Setu	MCIT	38.	Atelina Tuiletufuga	STM
39.	Talamoni Simi	MWTI	40.	Tavau Loa	STM
41.	Leati.T.Lafoai	MWTI	42.	Fuapepe R Frost	Agriculture Store Corp.
43.	Enid Westerlund	MWTI	44.	Amituanai F Tausisi	Audit Office
45.	Emanuelu Lesatele	MWTI	46.	Ulugia Petelo	ACC
47.	Fetu S Sakaria	MWTI	48.	Nanai Sila	Savali

	NAME	ORGANISATION		NAME	ORGANISATION
49.	Tapaga Collins	MWTI	50.	Seuoti Maua	Pulenuu
51.	Luailepou Tikilapilesa	MWTI	52.	Matamua Ulaula	Pulenuu (Lalovaea)
53.	Theresa Afamasaga	MJCA	54.	Toamapu Sitivi	Pulenuu (Moataa)
55.	Masinalupe Tusipa	MJCA	56.	Malomaua Lota	Pulenuu (Faleasiu)
57.	Siufaga Tauauve'a	MJCA	58.	Rev Palemia Tauilili	Taitaifono Komiti Aoga
59.	Mareva Betham	MJCA	60.	Faauliuli Tuliau	Sui Komiti
61.	Peone Fuimaono	MJCA	62.	Leaoaniu Petelo	Pulenuu
63.	Rosita Nickel	MJCA	64.	Talauega Uafi	Sui Komiti
65.	T. Tauilili	MJCA	66.	Rodney Luiynen	MOR
67.	Akeripa Misa	MAF	68.	Edwin Ulberg	MOR
69.	Mose Malaga	MAF	70.	Mene Siaosi	MESC
71.	Tupuola T Tavita	MPMC	72.	Antonia Wong	World Bank/ADB
73.	Shamila Tiatia	MPP	74.	Maeva B Vaai	World Bank/ ADB
75.	Adele Keil	MOH	76.	Tala Matau	PSC
77.	Sarah Faletoese Su'a	MOH	78.	Daniel C Boon	PSC
79.	Sala Josephine Stowers	MNRE	80.	Tagaloa.T.F.Matamu	MPP
81.	Elisaia Talouli	MNRE	82.	Kiniama Taipe'a	NHS
83.	Lesaisaea Niualuga	MNRE	84.	Lora Su'a	NHS
85.	Sina Meredith	MOR	86.	Dr Tia Faaea Vaai	NHS
87.	Papalii Sonja Hunter	STA	88.	Simeamativa Mulipola	STA

## Appendix 4 Definitions

Statistical term	Definition
Administrative data	Administrative data is the set of data derived from an administrative source (for example, migration statistics derived from arrival cards).
Balance of payments (BOP)	The balance of payments is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world (including for example imports and exports, remittances).
Classification (statistical)	Classifications group and organize information systematically into categories or groups of similar items. Classifications are often presented as a hierarchy, from a detailed level to a broad class (eg 'Rice' is a subclass of 'Bread and cereals' which is a class of 'Food').
Data analysis	Data analysis is the process of examining the data to provide useful information that adds value to the statistical output. It may be in the form of a report.
Data coverage	Coverage describes the scope of the data (e.g., what geographic areas, age range, industry sector, occupations etc. have been covered by the data collection) that a user must be aware of in order to use and interpret the data appropriately.
Data integration	In this context it is the combination of data from different sources into a coherent whole, to provide extended <i>statistical outputs</i> . It can also refer to the process of ensuring data is consistent (for example uses the same questions, classifications and processing standards).
Data quality Statistical quality	Quality is a multi-faceted concept. The most important quality characteristics depend on user perspectives, needs and priorities. The OECD view quality in terms of seven dimensions; relevance, accuracy, credibility, timeliness, accessibility, interpretability, coherence.
Data validation	Data validation is the methods for assessing data to ensure its <i>quality</i> . It includes checking that the data is in a valid range (e.g. age cannot be negative), and that it is consistent with other information about the same item (e.g. a man cannot be pregnant). It also includes checking that aggregates make sense (e.g the total population of Samoa is not 20, or 20 million).
Demography	The statistical study of human population, in particular with reference to size and density, distribution, and to <i>vital statistics</i> .
General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)	The General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) is a structured process through which IMF member countries commit voluntarily to improving the quality of the data produced and disseminated by their statistical systems over the long run to meet the needs of macroeconomic analysis.
Infrastructure (statistical)	The technology, databases, processes, standards, classifications and methodology that underpin statistical data from collection to output.
Metadata	Metadata is data that defines and describes other data (e.g. <i>Data coverage</i> ). Statistical metadata describes statistical data and - to some extent - processes and tools involved in the production and usage of statistical data.
Methodology (statistical)	The theory and methods of data collection, processing and <i>analysis</i> .
Micro-data	Data about individuals or other units of data collection (e.g. businesses).

National accounts (NA)	National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and have been developed to assist in the practical application of economic theory. System of national accounts includes national income, expenditure and product accounts, financial accounts, the national balance sheet and input-output tables. At their summary level, the national income, expenditure and product accounts reflect key economic flows - production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment. The national accounts include many detailed classifications (e.g. by industry, by purpose, by commodity, by state and territory, and by asset type) relating to major economic aggregates
National statistical system	The national statistical system (NSS) is the statistical organisations and units within a country that collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of national government. A decentralised statistical system may have a number of different agencies responsible for collecting different areas of statistics.
Official statistics	Official statistics are statistics disseminated by the <i>national statistical system</i> (except for any that are explicitly stated not to be official).
Reference period	The length of time, e.g. week or year, for which the data were collected.
Statistical output	Statistical data releases, reports, datasets or other services made public in any form by the national statistical system.
Survey	A survey is a process of collection of data on a particular topic that is aggregated to provide statistics. Surveys may collect data from part of the population that is representative of the whole population (a sample).
Survey design	<i>Survey design</i> covers the definition of all aspects of a survey from the establishment of a need for data, the collection, processing and production of final outputs.
Vital statistics	Statistics about the number of births, deaths marriages and adoptions (based on registration processes).

# Samoa Strategy for Development of Statistics

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## Implementation Plan 2012-2016

Samoa Bureau of Statistics  
May 2012

# Samoa Strategy for Development of Statistics

## Implementation Plan 2012-2016

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### **1. Introduction**

1. The Samoa Strategy for Development of Statistics (SSDS) has implications for the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) and all producers and users of statistics. This implementation plan lays out how the strategy will be delivered, who is responsible for the different elements of the strategy, the timing of the actions, the costs and approach to funding, and how progress will be monitored.
2. The strategy covers the ten years from 2011-2021; however it is not practical to try and estimate costs and resources for all of that time period. The implementation plan therefore covers the first five years in detail. This planning will feed into the rolling Medium–Term Expenditure Framework and Government of Samoa budget processes, and will need to be updated each year.
3. The strategy requires the development of more detailed plans for some actions as the period progresses, so initial estimates of costs only have been made in those areas.
4. The major costs of statistics are in the data collection. The strategy aims to expand the statistical indicators available; this will be done as much as possible through the use of data collected for the administration of other government functions. However there remains a core set of data that needs to be collected to provide the full suite of essential statistics. By planning and committing to a planned cycle of surveys and censuses over a long term period, the costs can be reduced and more consistent information produced.
5. The SBS Institutional Strengthening Programme (ISP) will be in place from 2011-2013, supporting the plan by building the statistical capacity.
6. Statistics have a key role in influencing the strategy for development of Samoa and the supporting policies and programmes. Investment in statistical capacity pays for itself many times over by improving the efficiency with which the government allocates resources. An advocacy programme to ensure the role of statistics is understood by all stakeholders will be part of the implementation.

### **2. Implementation framework and responsibilities**

7. The implementation of the strategy involves all producers of statistics; it also requires regular feedback from users. To ensure that the implementation is coordinated and maintains momentum both a high level steering committee and cross-agency working groups are needed. The coordination of the implementation is the responsibility of the

SBS and will requires strong leadership from SBS and the full commitment from the other statistics producing agencies.

8. In order to ensure this coordination and to provide the drive for the strategy a senior person at the Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be appointed Strategy Coordinator. This person will be the primary contact point for the strategy as well as ensuring support for the implementation.
9. The Steering Committee that was in place for the development of the strategy will continue. Membership consists of senior representatives from the National University of Samoa, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Revenue, Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Central Bank of Samoa and the Chamber of Commerce.
10. The role of the Steering Committee is to:
  - coordinate the implementation of the Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics
  - ensure investment in line with priorities for the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) and other sector strategies.
  - enhance stakeholder participation
  - generally assist with advocacy for statistics
  - review expenditure proposals prior to budget process.
11. As well as the steering group, a process needs to be established to ensure that each of the goals of the strategy is achieved. Working groups based around each major goal area will be set up to ensure delivery of the strategy across all the partners in the statistical system, with an SBS ACEO as the leader. The working groups will be:
  - Goal 1 Economic Statistics
    - Core members: SBS (Finance and Economics), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Revenue, Central Bank, MCIL
    - Working with Finance, Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing sector strategies
  - Goal 2 Population, Demographic and Vital Statistics
    - Core members: SBS, Ministry of Health, NHS, DPMC Immigration Division,
  - Goal 3 Social and Environmental Statistics
    - Core members: SBS, Ministry of Health, NHS, Ministry of Education Science and Culture, SQA, Ministry of Justice, MWSCD, MNRE, MCIL,
    - Working with Health, Justice, Education and Community Development sector strategies.
  - Goal 4 Sector Statistics
    - Core Members: SBS, Ministry of Agriculture, MWTI, MNRE, MCIT

- Working with the Agriculture, Environment, Water and IT and Communications and Industry sector strategies
  - Goal 5 Strategic factors
    - Core Members: SBS, other statistical agencies with large statistical production roles such as NHS/MoH, MESC/SQA, Justice etc. Working with other agencies will be needed for example around integration of GIS for the production of statistics.
12. The role of the working groups is to implement the specific actions across the sector, ensuring that the appropriate agencies are involved and their views incorporated for each action. Users, including private sector, non-government organisations and development partners will need to be included at appropriate times. Each group will need to work closely with the coordinators of the relevant sector strategies to ensure delivery on the monitoring requirements for the strategies. Working groups may have flexible membership as the priorities are worked through.
13. All statistical producing agencies have a significant role in the strategy. They have a responsibility to work with SBS to help implement the strategy. At the same time SBS has a responsibility to assist the agencies with the development of the skills and statistical infrastructure needed.
14. Users of statistics (who may also be producers) have a responsibility to inform the strategy by clearly specifying and prioritising their information needs. They can also help the development of statistics by providing feedback on statistical information to improve future statistics.
15. The Statistics Advisory Board has a long term responsibility to provide advice to the Minister and to SBS on the statistical system and priorities.

### **3. Implementation schedule**

16. A key for the success of the strategy is to link data provision to the sector planning framework. Where possible statistical data release will be timed to coincide with data needs for reviews of sector progress, developing new strategies and ongoing monitoring. The activities and timeline of the actions for the first five years of the strategy are set-out in Attachment 1, indicating the links to current status of sector planning and input to the next SDS.
17. The priorities for the year 2011/2012 to ensure that the strategy is successful are outlined in Table 1.

## Priorities for statistical activities 2011/12

SSDS No	Action	Details for 2012	Responsibility
Goal 1: Reliable, timely and accessible economic statistics			
1.1, 1.2, 1.3	Development of Macro-economic statistics Review and upgrade statistical processes and methods in priority areas	Rebase National Accounts (Input to SDS) Trade reporting improved Price indexes methods improved	SBS (ISP)
Goal 2: Comprehensive, timely and reliable population, demographic and vital statistics			
2.1	Upgrade Births, Deaths and Marriages registration system	Review Implement system changes	SBS (ISP)
2.2	Better processing of migration data New migration card to collect wider range of statistics and allow scanning	Review processes, new card approved Cost Benefit analysis of options	MPMC with SBS
Goal 3: Comprehensive, timely & reliable social & environment statistics			
3.1-3.4	Start to improve regular statistical outputs from existing data for the health, education, labour and justice sectors (MDG, SDS and Sector plan related)	New outputs included in redesigned Statistical Abstract	Specific agencies with SBS (ISP) support
Goal 4: Reliable, timely & accessible sector statistics			
4.1	Agriculture Sector information	Develop statistics needed to monitor Agriculture Sector Plan progress	MAF with SBS
4.2	Tourism sector information	Run survey of departing passengers	STA with SBS
4.3	Infrastructure information	Work with sector planners to identify needs	MWTI, MNRE, MCIT, MOF with SBS
Core data collection and business as usual			
	Completion of 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	Preliminary counts released December 2011 Basic tables August 2012	SBS
	Regular statistical outputs	As timetabled	SBS, other agencies

18. Delivery of all the statistical outputs is dependent on the infrastructure that supports their production. The development of the infrastructure for statistics (institutional, IT, human resources, legislation) is a priority in the first year. These activities have an impact across all the direct outputs above.

## Immediate Priorities for Statistical Strategic Factors Development

SSDS No	Action	Details for 2012	Responsibility
Goal 5 Ensuring that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place			
Statistics Environment			
5.1	Review of the Statistics Act, to ensure the required legislative environment is in place	Draft bill submitted to Attorney General	SBS (ISP)
	Reactivate the Statistical Advisory Board	At least one meeting	SBS (ISP)
Statistical Coordination			
5.2	Start work to increase the availability and usefulness of statistics	Dissemination policy agreed and implemented New SBS website launched Promotional plan agreed and implementation started	SBS (ISP)
Development of the statistical infrastructure			
5.3	Start review and development of detailed proposals for new statistical infrastructure - technology, methods and data	IT review completed and procurement started	SBS (ISP)
5.3.4.2	Develop and start delivery of statistical training programmes	Training plan agreed Deliver: Induction training Writing and analysis training Priority statistical methods training	SBS (ISP)
Start development of HR capacity			
5.4.1	Review the SBS Structure	Proposal incorporated in this plan.	SBS (ISP)
5.4.4	Improvements to SBS HR management capability	Training programme agreed and delivery started	SBS

## 4. Costs and resource requirements

19. Most statistical work is carried out in the SBS. The budget for the SBS for 2011/2012 is set-out in Attachment Two. There is ongoing statistical work in other statistics producing agencies. However the budget for this work in those agencies is not easily identifiable in most agencies as the budgets are integrated within a range of areas such as planning, research, policy, monitoring or operational areas. The existing budgets for SBS and other agencies have been assumed to cover the existing production of statistics and only the additional costs have been identified in this plan.

20. The SBS ISP will provide the resources to cover much of the capacity development in SBS including some technology investment. There will need to be long term investment to maintain that capability. The ongoing costs of this are estimated in the strategy. But most of the initial capability development costs will be covered through the ISP. The ISP funding includes unallocated resources that may be allocated to those areas of development that are priorities for institutional strengthening. However the ISP funding only covers some parts of the strategy and there are areas where additional resources will be needed.

21. The major additional costs of the plan come from:

- **The cycle of census and surveys.** The anticipated costs of these over the first part of the plan are given in Attachment One. These are based on costs of previous similar surveys. Efficiency gains from the ISP and the strategy may reduce these costs as new processes and systems are implemented.
- **New statistical infrastructure development.** Much of the technical assistance, IT investment and training needed for this development is covered by the ISP funding. There will however be some additional needs for capital investment, for example for statistics related software or equipment, in both SBS and in some cases other statistics producing agencies. When new systems and processes are implemented there will need to be ongoing support, continued capacity building and maintenance. There will be additional recurring operational expenditure and personnel costs.
- **Restructuring the SBS** will provide the human resource capacity to deliver the plan. The details of the re-organisation of the SBS and details of its additional costs are given in the separate paper, but totals are shown in the table below.
- **Costs** to provide additional capacity for other (non-SBS) statistical producing agencies to implement the statistical improvements and provide administrative data for statistics have not been included.

**Summary of Cost of New Developments for the Strategy for Development of Statistics (in Samoan Tala)**

	2011/12 Budget	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total five year
SBS new structure	\$0	\$238,000	\$852,000	\$852,000	\$852,000	\$2,794,000
Core data collection	\$2,080,000	\$1,035,000	\$1,975,000	\$1,021,000	\$740,000	\$6,851,000
Goal 1 Economic	\$140,000	\$54,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$314,000
Goal 2 Population	\$181,000	\$166,000	\$297,000	\$117,000	\$117,000	\$878,000
Goal 3 Social/ Environment	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$400,000
Goal 4 Sector	\$36,000	\$45,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$261,000
Goal 5 Strategic factors	\$204,000	\$437,000	\$89,000	\$212,000	\$40,000	\$981,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,641,000</b>	<b>\$2,075,000</b>	<b>\$3,413,000</b>	<b>\$2,402,000</b>	<b>\$1,949,000</b>	<b>\$12,479,000</b>

## **5. Integration with Public Finance Management processes**

22. The Public Finance Management Reform requires a three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework to be developed to link this strategy with the budget process.
23. The Working Groups for each of the strategic goal areas will need to ensure that the formal budget process and MTEF steps are worked through to establish the total costs in each goal area in more detail. This will include an annual update and re-prioritisation process.

## **6. Funding Sources**

24. Funding is currently available from the SBS budget, the funding already allocated to the Institutional Strengthening Project, and for some core data collections from specific projects funded by development partners. The Institutional Strengthening Project funding should cover much of the technical advisor input needed, development of new processes, documentation and some training.
25. Some sectors are contributing to the development of statistics within sector funding. In particular:
  - The Agriculture Sector plan lays out some priorities for the development of statistics and some funding has been made available for this already, for example the funding of the Livestock Census
  - The NZ Aid Samoa Tourism Support Programme includes the development of some of the statistics needed to support that programme
26. The programme of core surveys and census has previously been funded through a range of development partners. UNFPA, AUSAid, NZ Aid and IMF have been very strong contributors to the development of statistics.
27. However core surveys and census are a critical part of the statistical system that may be more appropriately funded in part or in full through core Government funding. The move to budget support rather than rely on project funding also suggests that the core programme of surveys should be funded from core Government funding.
28. The Census, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the Demographic Health Survey are very costly and are critical to international agencies as well as to the Samoa planning processes. It is likely that activities such as these continue to be part funded by development partners.

## **7. Monitoring and evaluation framework**

29. Success of the overall plan will be measured by what is achieved. Progress in official statistics is as much about the use of the statistics and the understanding of their relevance, as about the actual production of indicators.
30. The steering group for the project will need to understand clearly what is expected to be achieved and agree the indicators to be reported, and ensure that they reflect all stakeholder expectations.
31. An important indicator of the progress is the customer satisfaction survey. The SBS will collect data and report the results annually to the steering committee and on the SBS website.
32. Progress reports to the steering committee will provide information on progress against specific actions for each Goal area quarterly.
33. Table Three (attached) lays out the framework for monitoring progress for three levels of monitoring and evaluation:
  - achieving the overall goal (Vision and Mission)
  - achieving the strategic objectives
  - delivering the actions – the outcomes from each goal.
34. The detailed indicators of performance for each goal will need to be developed by the working groups in consultation with stakeholders. Reporting mechanisms will need to be developed to ensure that all stakeholders understand the lessons from the evaluation and monitoring. Reports will be made available on the SBS website after approval by the steering committee.

### **Follow up and further action**

35. Next steps
  - Meeting of steering group to approve the implementation plan and submission to Cabinet
  - Appointment of a strategy coordinator in SBS
  - Formation of working groups to progress individual goals across sectors

## **Attachments**

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**Attachment 1: Table One: Samoa Strategy for Development of Statistics  
Implementation Plan – Activities**

**Attachment 2: Table Two: Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics  
- estimated costing**

**Attachment 3: Table Three: Outcomes Indicator Framework**

## 8. Table One: Samoa Strategy for Development of Statistics Implementation Plan - Activities

9. Core programme of data collections								
Imple- menting Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014 /2015
SBS (L) <sup>8</sup>	2011 Population Census (5 yearly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census carried out in 2011</li> <li>Results available 2012</li> </ul>	2012	Fully funded	✓	✓		
STA (L) CBS SBS	2012 Tourism Expenditure Survey (2-yearly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meets NA/BOP needs.</li> <li>Publish results within six months of data collection</li> </ul>	2013	Funding from Tourism Development NZ Aid funding	✓	✓		
MAF (L)	2012 Census of Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results published within one year.</li> </ul>	2012	Funding from World Bank	✓	✓		
SBS (L)	2013 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (5 yearly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish results within one year</li> </ul>	2013	Funding available		✓	✓	
SBS (L)	2013 Business Activity Survey (3 yearly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use revised business register and linked administrative data to reduce impact on business</li> <li>Publish results within one year</li> </ul>	2014	Funding is available Business register to be developed and maintained		✓	✓	✓
MOH (L), SBS	2014 Demographic Health Survey (5 yearly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish results within one year</li> </ul>	2014	Funding available			✓	✓
MAF (L) SBS	2014 Agriculture Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use GIS technology</li> <li>Publish results within one year</li> </ul>	2015	Funding available			✓	✓
STA (L), CBS, SBS	2014 Tourism Expenditure Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure aligns with NA concepts.</li> <li>Publish results within six months</li> </ul>	2015	Funding is available			✓	✓
MESC (L) MCIL SBS	2015 Labour, Education and Skills Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish results within one year</li> </ul>	2016	Funding is available			✓	✓
SBS (L)	2016 Census preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding case for initial work</li> </ul>	2017	Funding available				✓

<sup>8</sup> (L) indicates the lead agency

Goal 1: Reliable, timely and accessible economic statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>1.1 Improved Macro-economic indicators</b>									
1.1	SBS (L)	Continue work to refine and improve framework to ensure compliance with international standards and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of macro-economic and finance statistics for compliance with international standards completed</li> <li>Ongoing improvements on the basis of the review</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	ISP covers review, skill development, mentoring but not costs of new statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.1.1	SBS (L)	Rebase National Accounts to 2008 and improve methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebased National accounts published, using HIES, BAS, Ag Census, population census</li> <li>Move towards SNA 2008 as part of the rebase</li> <li>New sources, indexes etc. incorporated into National Accounts at the rebase</li> <li>Strengthened indicators of business activity used to extrapolate National accounts</li> </ul>	2012	Requires completion of BAS, Ag Census, early results from Population Census  SBS resources with additional TA and PFTAC input	✓  ✓  ✓	✓		
1.1.2	SBS (L)	Provide GDP(E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be finalised along with the NA rebase</li> </ul>	2012	No additional specific data collections	✓			
1.1.3	SBS (L) MOF	Implement GFS 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement for FY 2010/2011</li> <li>MOF Finance One records data on loan- and grant-funded expenditures in</li> <li>Extend the GFS compilation to full balance sheet tables</li> </ul>	2011 2012 2013	Continued close collaboration between Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance  PFTAC continues to provide support	✓  ✓		✓	

<b>Goal 1: Reliable, timely and accessible economic statistics</b>									
<b>SSDS action no.</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Major Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Risks/Assumptions</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>
1.1.4	SBS CBS (L)	Ensure Balance of Payments Statistics comply with latest international manuals and transition to SBS when appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BoP statistics updated</li> <li>• BoP statistics are released by SBS (CBS continue to have confidence in the statistics)</li> </ul>	2013  Transition date to be agreed	PFTAC continue to support BoP developments  Some resources (people) move to SBS, but will need separate core government funding		✓		
<b>1.2 Improved International trade statistics and processes</b>									
1.2.1	MOR (L) SBS	Improve the quality of trade data and enable electronic data transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SBS and Customs review trade data quality and changes needed to implement new international standards</li> <li>• SBS and Customs implement changes to processes and systems as required</li> <li>• SBS and Customs work together to improve data access and transfer, including SBS direct link to customs database</li> <li>• Publish a report on the monthly trade data tables</li> </ul>	2011/ 2012	Customs and SBS resources, with ISP support  Statistics New Zealand provide support for PCTrade system	✓  ✓  ✓			
1.2.2	SBS (L)	Review Trade Price and Volume indexes when trade data quality improvements completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement regular sample review and index reweighting</li> </ul>	2012	SBS resources, ISP support	✓	✓		

Goal 1: Reliable, timely and accessible economic statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>1.4 Improve the quality and coverage of price statistics</b>									
1.4	SBS (L)	Improve the quality and coverage of price statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess extending coverage to Savai'i/rural areas and implement if cost-effective</li> </ul>	After next HIES	SBS resources for trial. Additional funding needed if additional data collection implemented	✓		✓	✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in the International Comparisons Program to produce PPP statistics for international comparisons</li> </ul>	2012	SBS funding Risk that the items required not currently collected so additional resources needed Input from ICP (ABS)	✓	✓		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess software options and implement</li> <li>On-going development of methodology to meet NA and other needs</li> </ul>	2013  ongoing	ISP/existing resources	✓  ✓	  ✓	  ✓	  ✓
<b>1.5 Maintain Monetary Statistics</b>									
1.5	CBS (L)	Continue to produce and develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing statistics</li> </ul>	ongoing	Existing resources Continued close working relationship with SBS	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>1.6 Develop Leading Indicators</b>									
1.6	SBS (L) NPF MWTI	Develop a range of leading indicators from inputs to the National Accounts and administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish Industrial Production Index.</li> </ul>	2012	Assistance from ISP to develop these, but likely to need additional resources	✓	✓	✓	✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and publish wage data or indexes from NPF data.</li> </ul>	2012					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop indicators using building permits data</li> </ul>	2013					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess other existing data for use as short-term indicators</li> </ul>	ongoing					

Goal 2: Comprehensive, timely and reliable population, demographic and vital statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	Completion Date	Assumptions/Risks	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>2.1 Births Deaths and Marriages Statistics</b>									
2.1	SBS (L) MOH NHS	Upgrade BDM system, data collection, processing and analysis to improve coverage and delivery of vital statistics (and timeliness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review processes</li> <li>Upgrade system for processing registration</li> <li>Ensure a working link to health computer systems</li> <li>Design and deliver a public/community awareness campaign to raise awareness of need for birth registration</li> <li>Provide regular statistics with analysis of coverage</li> </ul>	2012	<p>Mostly ISP funded.</p> <p>Delivery of a public awareness campaign would need to be funded</p>	✓			
<b>2.2 Migration Statistics</b>									
2.2.1	MPMC(L) STA SBS	Work with Immigration Division, STA and other stakeholders to upgrade the arrival and departure cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cards agreed and implemented</li> </ul>	2012	Cost of reprinting cards is funded	✓	✓		
2.2.2	MPMC SBS(L)	SBS and Immigration Division to work together to strengthen and improve efficiency of migration data processing, ensuring electronic access to systems as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faster processing</li> <li>More accurate statistics</li> </ul>	2011/2012	<p>Existing resources with ISP support</p> <p>Process design may be dependent on card redesign and its implications for processes</p>	✓	✓		

Goal 2: Comprehensive, timely and reliable population, demographic and vital statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	Completion Date	Assumptions/Risks	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
2.2.3	SBS(L)	Explore scanning with character recognition to fast track the coding and entering of the migration cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility confirmed so that card redesign and processing improvements can be appropriately designed</li> <li>Scanning implemented</li> </ul>	2011/2012  2013	New cards designed for OCR and scanning  Scanning equipment from Census is suitable for the migration cards  Should be resource savings	✓	✓		
<b>2.3 Population Statistics</b>									
2.3	SBS(L)	Improved annual population estimates from surveys and listing updates  Develop quarterly population, births and deaths estimates	Annual release published  Quarterly release published	2012  2013	New activity  May depend on improved quality of birth and death statistics  May use resources redirected from migration processing	✓	✓  ✓	✓	

<b>Goal 3: Comprehensive, timely and reliable social and environmental statistics</b>									
<b>SSDS action no.</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Major Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>
<b>3.1 Health Statistics</b>									
3.1.1	MoH (L) NHS SBS	Ensure useful set of indicators is widely available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of needs, and existing data; changes and new indicators agreed</li> <li>Develop publication(s) and ensure all indicators available from statistics website</li> </ul>	2012	Existing resources with ISP support	✓	✓		
3.1.2	MoH (L) NHS SBS	Consider development of statistics on special needs/disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review user needs and existing data sources</li> <li>Develop proposals</li> </ul>	2014	Existing resources Funding for additional data collection			✓	✓
<b>3.2 Education Statistics</b>									
3.2.1	MESC (L) SQA SBS	Ensure useful set of indicators is widely available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of needs, and existing data, Education Census; changes and new indicators agreed</li> <li>(Re)develop publications and ensure all indicators available from statistics website</li> </ul>	2012	Existing resources with ISP support	✓	✓		
3.2.2	MESC (L) MCIL SQA SBS	Develop a 5-yearly Labour, education and skills survey integrated with administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal for enhanced data/survey to meet international standards</li> <li>Survey implemented</li> </ul>	2015/2016	Builds on work above. Funding available for survey		✓	✓	✓
<b>3.3 Labour Force Statistics</b>									

<b>Goal 3: Comprehensive, timely and reliable social and environmental statistics</b>									
<b>SSDS action no.</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Major Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>
3.3	MCIL (L) SBS	Develop a framework to produce improved labour statistics  - labour force, their skills and work status  - business labour needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of needs, and existing data; changes and new indicators agreed</li> <li>Consistent methods for collecting household labour force statistics implemented in household surveys</li> <li>Develop regular report on household based employment surveys (commencing with HIES)</li> <li>improved business measures, and surveys</li> </ul>	2012	Existing resources with ISP support  May need additional data collection	✓			
<b>3.4 Justice Statistics</b>									
3.4.1	MJCA (L) Police SBS	Ensure useful set of indicators is widely available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of needs, and existing data; changes and new indicators agreed</li> <li>Redevelop publications and ensure all indicators available from statistics website</li> </ul>	2011	Existing resources with ISP support	✓			
3.4.2	MJCA Police SBS MWCS(L)	Consider development of statistics on violence against women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review user needs, quality of existing data</li> <li>Develop proposal for additional data collection if needed</li> </ul>	2014	Existing resources  Cost of any additional data collection will be in 2014/2015				✓  ✓

Goal 3: Comprehensive, timely and reliable social and environmental statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End date	Assumptions/Risks	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>3.5 Environment Statistics</b>									
3.5	MNRE(L) SBS	Ensure sound and meaningful set of indicators is widely available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of needs, and existing data; changes and new indicators agreed</li> <li>Work with DMO to develop statistical outputs from disaster management database</li> <li>Redevelop publications and ensure all indicators available from statistics website</li> <li>Develop proposals for additional data collection if needed.</li> </ul>	2011/2012	Existing resources with ISP support for review  Additional data collections will need funding.	✓			
<b>3.6 Income Statistics</b>									
3.6	SBS (L)	Produce regular income information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of needs and existing data survey, census and administrative data; changes and new indicators agreed</li> <li>Develop standard income data collection and reporting</li> <li>Produce poverty analysis after next HIES</li> </ul>	2013  2014	Existing resources with ISP support for review and regular reporting  Income information from different sources can be integrated	✓	✓		✓

Goal 4: Reliable, timely and accessible sector statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	Completion Date	Assumptions/Risks	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>4.1 Agriculture Statistics</b>									
4.1.1	MAF(L), SBS	Develop and expand use of both Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics to meet needs of sector plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAF and SBS work on a plan to ensure indicators for Agriculture Sector plan are available regularly, including use of administrative data</li> <li>Develop proposal for additional data collections needed</li> </ul>	2012	Existing resources to develop plan. Proposal will include costs	✓			
4.1.2	MAF (L), SBS	Re-introduce regular Agriculture Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce proposal after 2014/15 survey for timing of additional surveys if needed</li> </ul>	2015	Proposal will include costs, outside 3 year timeframe		✓	✓	✓
<b>4.2 Tourism Statistics</b>									
4.2.1	STA (L) CBS SBS support	Develop Tourism Expenditure Survey two-yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To become a core data collection</li> </ul>	2013	Funding from Tourism Development NZ Aid funding	✓			
4.2.2	STA (L)	Regular accommodation occupancy survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data published regularly</li> </ul>	ongoing	Relatively small scale Data can be linked to other business info in SBS to provide more scope for analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2.3	STA (L) SBS	Develop access to STA and other sources of tourism data to ensure as much relevant data as possible is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular publication of tourism reports accessible from Statistics website.</li> <li>Look at separating domestic and international tourism</li> <li>Consider development of</li> </ul>	2012 and ongoing 2015	Funding needed for development of satellite account	✓	✓	✓	✓

Goal 4: Reliable, timely and accessible sector statistics									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	Completion Date	Assumptions/Risks	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
			Tourism Satellite account	2015					✓
4.2.4	STA (L) SBS	Develop and use additional tourism information from upgraded arrival and departure cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular publication of new indicators, accessible from Statistics website</li> </ul>	2012	New migration cards are in use.		✓		
<b>4.3 Infrastructure Statistics</b>									
4.3	SBS MWTI (L) Relevant Ministries and corporations	Work with infrastructure and utility providers to develop infrastructure indicators meet needs of sector plans including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy</li> <li>Telecommunications</li> <li>Transport</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBS and MWTI review sector plans to identify indicators, where possible based on existing/administrative data.</li> <li>Develop proposals for any new data collections required</li> </ul>	2012/2013	Work aligns with sector plan development and implementation  Existing resources to develop plans.  May need funding for additional data collections	✓			✓

Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
<b>5.1 Provide the Statistics Environment/Regulatory and institutional framework needed</b>									
5.1.1	SBS	Review statistics act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit reviewed act to legislative process</li> </ul>	2012	ISP SBS and Government support the process.	✓			
	SBS	Reactivate the Statistics Advisory Board/Statistics Consultative Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee established</li> <li>Regular meetings held</li> </ul>	2012	Ongoing budget for meetings	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.1.2	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Establish leadership of the overall statistical system and demonstrate and share statistical standards and best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a consultative and advisory process for controlling standards and methods</li> <li>Demonstrate best practice through developing metadata and other documentation</li> <li>Continue international engagement and providing leadership in the Pacific</li> </ul>	2011 - 2014 2011 - 2014 ongoing	Depends on documentation of standards  ISP, SBS and ongoing additional resources through statistical clearing house  Statistics producing agency input  Existing resources	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>5.2 Improve Coordination, Communication and Dissemination</b>									
5.2.1	SBS	Develop and set up a statistical clearing house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal developed</li> <li>Resource proposals submitted</li> </ul>	2011/12	Will need additional resources ongoing	✓			
5.2.2	SBS Other statistics-producing	Increase the availability and usefulness of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a policy on how and what will be disseminated</li> <li>Review all products and develop new</li> </ul>	2011 2012 and	SPC support the website development	✓	✓		

Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
	agencies	statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more user focussed ones</li> <li>Review and upgrade the SBS website</li> <li>Develop training in using the website to access statistics</li> <li>Develop guidelines and terminology for statistical reporting in Samoan language</li> </ul>	ongoing	ISP and existing resources				
5.2.3	SBS	Develop and implement a promotional plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developing a public awareness/information and outreach programme for statistics , building on the current SBS activities</li> <li>identifying new products and activities to promote statistics</li> </ul>	2012	ISP and existing resources	✓			
5.2.4	SBS	Review and redevelop dissemination processes to improve quality and timeliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop a public timetable for publications release and meet this</li> <li>develop a style guide which establishes the standards for preparation and dissemination of statistics</li> </ul>	2012	ISP and existing resources  Other producers of statistics will be encouraged to adopt similar standards	✓	✓		
5.2.5	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Improve coordination of statistical system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop a coordination plan</li> <li>hold regular coordination and consultation meetings</li> <li>set up a timetable and standard templates for information sharing</li> <li>develop mechanisms for electronic transfer of data between agencies</li> <li>develop a framework for the integration of administrative and survey data</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	ISP and existing resources  Will need funding for meetings	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place**

SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
<b>5.3.1 Statistics Infrastructure – Use technology to increase efficiency</b>									
5.3.1.1	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Identify and implement statistical packages and survey tools to support the gathering, data entry and editing, analysis and dissemination of statistics across all areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify potential packages and analyse</li> <li>work with SPC and other international agencies to develop appropriate tools for the pacific and small island states if needed</li> </ul>	2012 and ongoing	ISP and existing resources May need additional resources for software development and implementation Maintenance risks	✓	✓		
5.3.1.2	SBS	Ensure that Census new technology is trialled and implemented as widely as practical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See action 2.2.3</li> <li>Identify other opportunities</li> </ul>	2012	ISP and existing resources Census equipment is suitable for other data collections		✓		
5.3.1.3	SBS MNRE Other interested agencies	Review functions of the Cartographic and Geographic Information Systems, the GIS database and mapping activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of functions</li> <li>Review outputs and improve as needed</li> <li>Design mapping for publications and implement</li> </ul>	2012/13	ISP and existing resources. May identify additional resource needs Work for GIS consistency across government		✓		
5.3.1.4	SBS, Other statistics-producing agencies	Use the upgraded SBS website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure systems cater for other agencies input</li> <li>Develop training in maintenance of the website</li> <li>Run training 6-monthly</li> </ul>	Ongoing	The site is useful for all statistical users and producers to use as a portal to Samoa’s statistical information	✓	✓		

<b>Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place</b>									
<b>SSDS action no.</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Major Activity</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Risks/Assumptions</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>
5.3.1.5	All statistical producers and users	Share knowledge and tools across the statistical system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing identifying opportunities for collaboration and sharing</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Depends on a culture of sharing and working together across the statistical system  May reduce costs for some agencies	✓			
<b>5.3.2 Statistics Infrastructure – Organise data so that it is easy to access and use effectively</b>									
5.3.2.1	SBS	Review and improve database to allow integration of data and registers, ease of analysis and use in GIS systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review database needs</li> <li>Design structures</li> <li>Develop data policies</li> <li>Populate with existing data</li> <li>Train staff in maintenance and use of database</li> </ul>	2013	ISP and existing resources for review  Will require additional investment	✓	✓	✓	
5.3.2.2 5.3.2.3	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Work with other agencies to further develop the sharing and harmonisation of administrative records for specific purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop data standards and processes for sharing administrative data</li> <li>Develop and implement integrated classifications and standards</li> <li>Ensure training is shared across agencies</li> <li>Update to ISIC Rev4 classification on SNPF database and MoR data</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	ISP and existing resources across agencies, but likely to require additional investment	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>5.3.3 Statistics Infrastructure – Ensure sound and effective methodologies</b>									
5.3.3.1	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Review all data processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systematic review across systems</li> </ul>	2011-2014	ISP and existing resources	✓	✓	✓	

Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
5.3.3.2	SBS	Review survey and sampling methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations for new methodologies</li> </ul>	2012	ISP led		✓		
5.3.3.3	SBS MoR SNPF MCIL	Develop business register and survey capacity to allow efficient and effective data collection and integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop processes to maintain business register</li> <li>Incorporate unit-record SNPF data into register</li> <li>Develop rules for sample selection</li> <li>Develop standard questions</li> </ul>	2012	Administrative data from MoR continues to be available SNPF can supply appropriate unit-record data Integration of the datasets is feasible ISP TA and existing resources	✓	✓		
5.3.3.4	SBS ,MoH, MoE, MoJCA	Initiate development of a multi-purpose household survey facility to allow major surveys to be run and administrative data to be integrated more efficiently	Builds on recommendations from methodology review	2014	ISP TA and existing resources, working with other agencies. Will need implementation and setup funding, but likely to reduce costs ongoing		✓	✓	
5.3.3.5	SBS	Development of a statistical methods section in SBS	Develop proposal and business case	2015					✓

Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
<b>5.3.4 Statistics Infrastructure – Ensure staff across the Statistical System have the skills and knowledge to do their work effectively and efficiently</b>									
5.3.4.1	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Operations handbooks and guidelines for all areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handbooks systematically developed across all areas</li> <li>Training ongoing</li> </ul>	2011-2013	ISP and existing resources	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓
5.3.4.2	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Provide training /development in statistical areas as identified through the skills review and training plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement SBS induction training in statistical concepts and methods</li> <li>Develop capability to continue regular training after end of ISP Train the trainers</li> <li>Fully document all training material</li> <li>Develop online resources as appropriate</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	ISP developed, SBS run  A learning culture is developed and maintained  Other agencies invited to participate	✓  ✓	✓  ✓	✓  ✓	✓  ✓ ✓
5.3.4.3	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Develop and run training to improve analytical capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monthly discussions on statistics topics</li> <li>At least an annual training course open to all agencies</li> <li>Individual coaching and mentoring</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	All statistical producing agencies participate regularly  ISP led	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
5.3.4.4	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Plan statistical developments to allow training on concepts and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include in costing templates</li> </ul>	ongoing	Existing resources – additional costs may be associated with individual activities	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.3.4.5	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Develop documentation and metadata for users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation available on websites, print on request.</li> </ul>	2013	Often low priority	✓	✓	✓	

Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
<b>5.4 Human Resources management</b>									
5.4.1	SBS	Review the structure the SBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional review on the basis of needs identified through other processes</li> <li>Proposal to Cabinet</li> </ul>	2011 - 2012	ISP and SBS existing resources  Will need review as ISP and strategy implemented	✓			
5.4.2	SBS	Training needs analysis for SBS and review of skills base	Analysis completed	2011	ISP	✓			
5.4.3	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Develop and implement a capability development plan for SBS and the wider statistical service	Programme covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management capability</li> <li>Statistical capability (see 5.3.4)</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	ISP and existing resources, additional capacity	✓			
5.4.4	SBS	Provide coaching and implement HR management policies, performance management system and manual for SBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies, manual understood</li> <li>Training carried out</li> <li>Coaching and mentoring to improve practice</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	Consistent with PSC  ISP led, SBS existing resources	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.4.5	SBS	Increase the capability of the corporate services division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal to PSC for additional resourcing – as part of overall restructuring proposal</li> </ul>	2012	Additional resources needed to support the HR development programme and deliver strategic and corporate planning	✓			

Goal 5: Ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place									
SSDS action no.	Implementing Agency	Major Activity	Outputs	End Date	Risks/Assumptions	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
<b>5.5 Maintain an effective information technology Infrastructure</b>									
5.5.1	SBS Other statistics-producing agencies	Review current systems, network, software, databases, backup processes and hardware	Review completed and endorsed	2012	ISP and existing resources, working with other agencies as needed	✓			
5.5.2	SBS	Develop a five year strategy and procurement plan for Statistics IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy completed</li> <li>• Procurement undertaken as needed</li> </ul>	2012 ongoing	ISP, Strategy will identify future funding needed. Aim to reduce costs by working across agencies	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>									
5.6.1	SBS	Develop and implement a property strategy for SBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review requirements and Identify options</li> <li>• Develop business case and proposal for changes</li> <li>• Implement approved changes</li> </ul>	2011-2014	Changes to the physical infrastructure will need funding	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.6.2	SBS	Develop a procurement plan for keeping all equipment up to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop/update equipment lists and identify replacement and upgrade cycle</li> </ul>	2011 and ongoing	Existing resources, for planning but will require future capital funding	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.6.3	SBS/other agencies	Develop and implement records management, archiving and destruction policies for records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policies covering all types of records including statistical forms,</li> <li>• Consultation with archives</li> <li>• Implement approved changes</li> </ul>	2011-2013	ISP and existing resources  Some additional cost for storage and destruction.  Statistical records policies apply across all statistical agencies	✓	✓	✓	

**Table 2 Samoa Strategy for the Development of Statistics - estimated costing - Ongoing Activities plus New Developments**

	Activity	Lead Agency	Total costs over five years			2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
			Total costs	Total Recurrent costs	Total Capital Costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs								
Core programme of data collection	2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	SBS	\$2,184,000	\$1,684,000	\$500,000	\$1,380,000	\$500,000	\$304,000							
	2012/13 Tourism Expenditure Survey	STA/CBS	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$50,000							
	2012 Census of livestock (World Bank)	MOF/SBS	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$0	\$130,000		\$0							
	2013 HIES	SBS	\$1,420,000	\$1,400,000	\$20,000			\$661,000	\$20,000	\$739,000					
	2013 Business Activity Survey	MOH/SBS	\$120,000	\$93,000	\$27,000					\$70,000	\$27,000	\$23,000			
	2014 Demographic Health Survey	MAF/SBS	\$1,727,000	\$1,675,000	\$52,000					\$940,000	\$52,000	\$735,000			
	2014 Agriculture Survey	SBS	\$210,000	\$171,000	\$39,000					\$58,000	\$39,000	\$113,000			
	2014 Tourism Expenditure Survey	STA/CBS	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0					\$50,000		\$50,000			
	2015 Labour, Education and Skills Survey	MESC/MCI	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0								\$100,000		\$200,000
	2016 Census - preparation	SBS	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$0										\$540,000
Goal 1 Reliable timely and accessible economic statistics															
Ongoing	Production of Finance Statistics (Output 2)	SBS	\$2,505,000	\$2,487,000	\$18,000	\$488,807	\$18,000	\$494,000	\$0	\$497,000	\$0	\$501,000	\$0	\$506,000	\$0
	Production of Economic Statistics (Output 3)	SBS	\$2,286,000	\$2,274,000	\$12,000	\$452,169	\$12,000	\$453,000		\$455,000		\$456,000		\$458,000	
New developments	Macro economic statistics	SBS/CBS	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$0	\$84,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	International trade statistics	MoR/SBS	\$116,000	\$116,000	\$0	\$36,000	\$0	\$20,000		\$20,000		\$20,000		\$20,000	
	Price statistics	SBS	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$0		\$20,000		\$20,000		\$20,000		\$20,000	
	New economic indicators	SBS + others	\$34,000	\$34,000	\$0	\$20,000		\$14,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Monetary Statistics	CBS	\$0	\$0	\$0										
New structure	Production of Finance Statistics (Output 2)	SBS	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$0			\$0		\$24,000		\$24,000		\$24,000	
	Production of Economic Statistics (Output 3)	SBS	\$304,000	\$304,000	\$0			\$37,000		\$89,000		\$89,000		\$89,000	
Goal 2 Comprehensive timely and reliable population Statistics															
Ongoing	Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages (Output 6, net of revenue)	SBS	\$1,388,530	\$1,388,530	\$0	\$263,530	\$0	\$270,000	\$0	\$277,000	\$0	\$285,000	\$0	\$293,000	\$0
	Production of Migration Statistics (Output4)	SBS	\$1,240,888	\$1,239,588	\$1,300	\$246,588	\$1,300	\$247,000	\$0	\$248,000	\$0	\$249,000	\$0	\$249,000	\$0
	Production of Population Statistics (Output 5)	SBS	\$2,551,232	\$2,551,232	\$0	\$419,232	\$0	\$420,000	\$0	\$569,000	\$0	\$571,000	\$0	\$572,000	\$0
New developments	Births deaths and marriage registration and statistics	SBS, MOH, NHS	\$421,000	\$346,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$30,000	\$0	\$192,000	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000	\$0
	Migration statistics	SBS, DPMC	\$438,000	\$420,000	\$18,000	\$0	\$6,000	\$105,000	\$12,000	\$105,000	\$0	\$105,000	\$0	\$105,000	\$0
	Population statistics	SBS	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$0	\$0		\$19,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	

	Activity	Lead Agency	Total costs over five years			2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
			Total costs	Total Recurrent costs	Total Capital Costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs								
New structure	Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages (Output 6)	SBS	\$228,000	\$228,000	\$0			\$0		\$76,000		\$76,000		\$76,000	
	Production of Migration Statistics (Output4)	SBS	\$0	\$0	\$0										
	Production of Population Statistics (Output 5)	SBS	\$216,000	\$216,000	\$0			\$0		\$72,000		\$72,000		\$72,000	
Goal 3 Comprehensive, timely and reliable social and environmental statistics															
Ongoing	Production of social and environmental statistics (covered above)	SBS	\$0	\$0	\$0										
New development	Health statistics (focus on administrative data)	MOH	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0			\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	
	Education statistics	MESC	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0			\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	
	Labour force statistics	MCIL	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0			\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	
	Justice statistics	MJCA	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0			\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	
	Environment statistics	MNRE	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0			\$50,000		\$50,000		\$50,000		\$50,000	
	Income Statistics	SBS	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0			\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	
	New structure	Production of social and environmental statistics (Output 4)	SBS	\$291,000	\$291,000	\$0			\$0		\$97,000		\$97,000		\$97,000
Goal 4 Reliable Timely and accessible sector statistics															
New developments	Agriculture Statistics	MAF	\$156,000	\$156,000	\$0	\$36,000		\$30,000		\$30,000		\$30,000		\$30,000	
	Tourism Statistics	STA	\$0	\$0	\$0										
	Infrastructure Statistics (Transport, Communications, Energy)	MWTI	\$105,000	\$105,000	\$0			\$15,000		\$30,000		\$30,000		\$30,000	
Goal 5 ensure that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place															
Ongoing	Policy advice to the responsible Minister	SBS	\$1,801,139	\$1,801,139	\$0	\$356,139	\$0	\$358,000	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$362,000	\$0	\$365,000	
New developments	Statistical environment/regulatory and institutional framework	SBS	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$2,000		\$4,000		\$4,000					
	Coordination, communication and dissemination	SBS	\$44,000	\$44,000	\$0	\$8,000		\$28,000		\$8,000					
	Statistical technology	SBS	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$0	\$0		\$36,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Statistics data management	SBS	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$0	\$52,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Statistical methodology	SBS	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$0	\$0		\$36,000		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Information technology infrastructure	SBS	\$118,290	\$0	\$118,290	\$0	\$118,290	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Information technology infrastructure Non ISP	SBS	\$589,125	\$0	\$589,125				\$308,600		\$53,050		\$187,675		\$39,800
	Physical Infrastructure	SBS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Statistical skills and knowledge	SBS	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$0	\$21,000		\$21,000		\$21,000		\$21,000		\$0	
	Human resources management	SBS	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$3,000		\$3,000		\$3,000		\$3,000		\$0	
New structure	Overheads (IT and corporate services)	SBS	\$1,683,000	\$1,683,000	\$0			\$201,000		\$494,000		\$494,000		\$494,000	

	Activity	Lead Agency	Total costs over five years			2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
			Total costs	Total Recurrent costs	Total Capital Costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs	Recurrent costs	Capital costs
Ongoing	Total costs		\$11,773,000	\$11,741,000	\$31,000	\$1,870,326	\$31,300	\$2,242,000	\$0	\$2,406,000	\$0	\$2,424,000	\$0	\$2,443,000	\$0
Core data	Total costs		\$6,851,000	\$6,193,000	\$658,000	\$1,560,000	\$520,000	\$1,015,000	\$20,000	\$1,857,000	\$118,000	\$1,021,000	\$0	\$740,000	\$0
New developments	Total costs		\$2,834,415	\$2,034,000	\$800,415	\$362,000	\$199,290	\$481,000	\$320,600	\$533,000	\$53,050	\$341,000	\$187,675	\$317,000	\$39,800
New structure	Total costs		\$2,794,000	\$2,794,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$238,000	\$0	\$852,000	\$0	\$852,000	\$0	\$852,000	\$0
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Total costs</b>		<b>\$24,252,415</b>	<b>\$22,762,000</b>	<b>\$1,489,415</b>	<b>\$3,792,326</b>	<b>\$750,590</b>	<b>\$3,976,000</b>	<b>\$340,600</b>	<b>\$5,648,000</b>	<b>\$171,050</b>	<b>\$4,638,000</b>	<b>\$187,675</b>	<b>\$4,352,000</b>	<b>\$39,800</b>
<b>Additional</b>	<b>Total costs of strategy, excluding ongoing work</b>		<b>\$12,479,415</b>	<b>\$11,021,000</b>	<b>\$1,458,415</b>	<b>\$1,922,000</b>	<b>\$719,290</b>	<b>\$1,734,000</b>	<b>\$340,600</b>	<b>\$3,242,000</b>	<b>\$171,050</b>	<b>\$2,214,000</b>	<b>\$187,675</b>	<b>\$1,909,000</b>	<b>\$39,800</b>
			Total costs over five years			2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	

**Notes** 'Ongoing' is the current cost of SBS activities excluding the core data (Census in 2011/12)

Ongoing costs for production of statistics in agencies other than SBS are not available.

Totals and estimated costs are rounded, except where consistent with 2011/12 official Budget figures

Includes some allowance for inflation of operating costs but not salaries

Includes overheads but excludes Transaction on behalf of state except for the \$500,000 included in Census 2011

Does not include Core ISP costs

**Table Three: Outcomes Indicator Framework**

<b>Level One: Overall goal of the strategy</b>			
	<i>Indicators of Performance</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Risks and assumptions</i>
Vision: An efficient statistical system providing relevant, quality statistics for the benefit of Samoa	High rating in World Bank statistical capacity measure	World Bank Bulletin Board on statistical capacity	Measures are not well reported or do not reflect all elements of the system
Mission: To create a comprehensive statistical system, through effective partnerships, that delivers relevant, quality statistical information and services that help users make informed decisions and track progress	Feedback from customers that they trust the data  International review  Meet published dates for production of statistical releases	Customer satisfaction survey  PFTAC(IMF) and SPC  Comparison of publication date against calendar	Depends on some factors not within control of the statistical system.  Calendar is developed and published, and is timely and realistic

<b>Level Two Strategic outcomes of the strategy</b>			
<i>Strategic Objective</i>	<i>Indicators of Performance</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Risks and assumptions</i>
Better provides the information needed to develop policy for Samoa	Cabinet papers increasingly use statistics in their arguments  Policy users of data report more accessible information	Analysis of cabinet papers  Customer satisfaction survey (public sector)	SBS cannot guarantee that data provided is used appropriately
Better provides information to meet regional and international commitments	International websites/reports on Samoa contain accurate up to date statistics  Agencies report needs are met	Review of World bank, UN etc websites.  Customer satisfaction survey (public sector) Customer satisfaction survey (development partners, international	

<b>Level Two Strategic outcomes of the strategy</b>			
<i>Strategic Objective</i>	<i>Indicators of Performance</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Risks and assumptions</i>
		agencies)	
Increases the timely availability, quality, coverage, transparency and usefulness of statistics on Samoa and its people	More reports are released.	Numbers of reports and releases increase	
	Amount of information on SBS website increases	Usage statistics	
	Wider range of data and metadata available	Meet GDDS standards	
	Users report improved quality and usefulness	Customer satisfaction survey Use in media reports and broadcasts	
Increased user satisfaction	User satisfaction increases from baseline	Customer satisfaction survey	
Increased skills and efficiency of those working in statistics	Increase in skills More output from staff More productivity and engagement of staff More well-skilled staff across the statistical system	Regular skill reviews Annual performance reviews Health of organisation Feedback from across the statistical system	Staff turnover

<b>Level three Specific Strategy Goals</b>			
<i>Goal area</i>	<i>Indicators of Performance</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Risks and assumptions</i>
Goal 1: Reliable, timely and accessible economic statistics - To provide the necessary information to assist in ensuring sound macro-economic performance and management of the Samoa economy.	Economic statistics are available as needed for 2012 SDS, MDG indicators and sector plans (in particular the Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Plan)	Statistics used in 2012 SDS, sector plans, policy papers and monitoring reports  MDG indicators available	Depends on some achievements in Goal 5
Goal 2: Comprehensive, timely and reliable population, demographic and	Population, demographic and vital statistics are available as needed for	Statistics used in 2012 SDS, sector plans, policy papers and monitoring	Depends on some achievements in Goal 5

**Level three Specific Strategy Goals**

<i>Goal area</i>	<i>Indicators of Performance</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Risks and assumptions</i>
vital statistics -To provide the necessary information so that population and related policies can be formulated and monitored	2012 SDS, MDG indicators and sector plans	reports  MDG indicators available	
Goal 3: Comprehensive, timely & reliable social & environment statistics - To provide the necessary information to support the achievement of related socio-economic policy objectives including MDG's, poverty and environment issues	Social & environment statistics are available as needed for 2012 SDS, MDG indicators and sector plans (in particular Health,	Statistics used in 2012 SDS, sector plans, policy papers and monitoring reports  MDG indicators available	Depends on some achievements in Goal 5
Goal 4: Reliable, timely & accessible sector statistics - To provide the information needed to monitor and support the achievement of the goals of the relevant sector plans, as well as MDG and other indicators	Agriculture, tourism and infrastructure sector statistics are available as needed for 2012 SDS, MDG indicators and sector planning and monitoring	Statistics used in 2012 SDS, sector plans, policy papers and monitoring reports  MDG indicators available	Depends on some achievements in Goal 5
Goal 5: Ensuring that the strategic factors that enable the delivery of the statistical goals are in place	Actions are completed, so that other goals are delivered	Regular reporting on progress to steering committee	Risk of attempting to do too much at once, Importance not understood by stakeholders