# Appendix A. Additional Tables and Figures

## Table A.1. Indicators of the Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI)

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|  | Indicator Name | Short definition |
| 1 | Access to water (access to an improved water source) | Basic drinking water services is defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. |
| 2 | Agricultural census | Agricultural censuses collect information on agricultural activities, such as agricultural land use, employment and production, and provide basic structural data and sampling frames for agricultural surveys. |
| 3 | Balance of payments manual in use | The Balance of Payments Manual serves as an international standard for the compilation of balance of payments statistics. |
| 4 | Child malnutrition (prevalence of underweight children under five) | Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age, also known as prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age), is the percentage of children under-five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months. |
| 5 | Child mortality (under-five mortality rate) | Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. The indicator measures child survival. |
| 6 | Consumer Price Index Base year | The CPI is a statistical estimate constructed using the prices of a sample of representative items whose prices are collected periodically. The annual percentage change in a CPI is used as a measure of inflation. |
| 7 | External debt reporting | The principal sources of external debt statistics are reports submitted to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System by reporting countries. Data quality and coverage vary among countries and from year to year. The reporting status shows, for the latest series, whether data were used as reported (actual), data were preliminary and included an element of staff estimation (preliminary), or data are staff estimates (estimate). |
| 8 | Gender equality in education (gross enrollment rate of girls to boys in primary and secondary education) | The indicator is defined as the ratio of the gross enrollment rate of girls to boys in primary and secondary education levels in both public and private schools. |
| 9 | Government Finance accounting concept | Government finance accounting concept describes the accounting basis for reporting central government financial data. |
| 10 | Health surveys | Health surveys collect information on various aspects of health of populations, such as health expenditure, access, utilization, and outcomes. |
| 11 | HIV/AIDS (prevalence of HIV, total [% of population ages 15-49]) | HIV prevalence at any given age is the difference between the cumulative numbers of people who have become affected with HIV up to this age and the number who died, expressed as a percentage of the total number alive at this age. The basis of measuring infection is the incidence of HIV among people aged 15-49. |
| 12 | Child immunization (proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles) | The proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles is the proportion of children aged one who received one dose of measles vaccine. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine |
| 13 | Import and Export Price Indexes | Import and export price indexes measure changes in the price of goods and services in international trade. They are used to deflate the value of imports and exports. |
| 14 | Income Poverty | Proportion of population below US$1.90 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. |
| 15 | Industrial Production Index | Industrial production index measures changes in industrial production and is widely used for the observation and analysis of the current economic activity. |
| 16 | Maternal health (births attended by skilled health staff) | Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for the newborns. |
| 17 | National Accounts Base Year | National accounts base year is the year used as the base period for constant price calculations in the country's national accounts. |
| 18 | National immunization coverage | WHO and UNICEF collect and review data available on national immunization coverage. Then estimates on the level of immunization coverage are made by using officially reported data, survey results, scientific literature, and by taking account of potential biases and consultation with local experts. The gap between the international estimates and the government official estimates therefore suggests that the estimation method adopted by the country differs from the internationally recommended practice. |
| 19 | GDP growth (GDP per capita growth) | GDP per capita is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, divided by mid-year population. |
| 20 | Population Census | Population censuses collect data on the size, distribution and composition of population and information on a broad range of social and economic characteristics of the population. |
| 21 | Poverty surveys | Poverty surveys collect data on household income, consumption and expenditure, including income in kind. They typically include income, expenditure, and consumption surveys, household budget surveys, Integrated Surveys, Living Standard Measuring Surveys, and other poverty related surveys. It is recommended that poverty surveys be conducted at least every 3 to 5 years. |
| 22 | Primary completion (primary completion rate) | Primary completion rate (PCR) is the number of students successfully completing the last year of (or graduating from) primary school in a given year, divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population. |
| 23 | Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) | The Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) was established by the IMF for member countries that have or that might seek access to international capital markets, to guide them in providing their economic and financial data to the public. Although subscription is voluntary, the subscribing member needs to be committed to observing the standard and provide information about its data and data dissemination practices (metadata). |
| 24 | Enrolment reporting to UNESCO | UNESCO Institute of Statistics compiles data on education based on official responses to surveys and from reports provided by education authorities in each country. |
| 25 | Vital Registration | Vital registration systems record the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population and serve as a main source of vital statistics. |

## Table A.2. Indicators of the Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Dimension** | **Indicator Name** | **Short definition** |
| 1 | Dimension 1.5 | Availability of Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) data meeting quality standards according to UN IGME (5 year moving average) | Child Mortality Metadata from UN IGME |
| 2 | Dimension 1.5 | Quality of Debt service data according to World Bank | Debt Reporting Metadata from World Bank |
| 3 | Dimension 1.5 | Labor force participation rate by sex and age (%) | Labor force participation data for use by ILO |
| 4 | Dimension 1.5 | Availability of Comparable Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (5 year moving average) | Comparability data from World Bank's Povcalnet |
| 5 | Dimension 1.5 | Safely Managed Drinking Water | Availability of Safely Managed Drinking Water data for use by JMP |
| 6 | Dimension 2.1 | SDDS/e-GDDS subscription | The Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and electronic General Data Dissemination Standard (e-GDDS) were established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for member countries that have or that might seek access to international capital markets, to guide them in providing their economic and financial data to the public. |
| 7 | Dimension 2.2 | ODIN Open Data Openness score | ODW Openness score |
| 8 | Dimension 2.2 | Online access - Machine Readability Score | This openness element measures whether data are made available in machine readable formats. Machine readable file formats allow users to easily process data using a computer. Common machine readable formats include XLS, XLSX, CSV, and JSON files. |
| 9 | Dimension 2.2 | Online access - Non-Proprietary format Score | This openness element measures whether data are made available in nonproprietary formats. Nonproprietary file formats are important because they allow users to access data without requiring the use of a costly, proprietary software that may prevent some users from accessing the data. Common nonproprietary formats include PDF, HTML, XLSX, DOCX, CSV, and JSON files. |
| 10 | Dimension 2.2 | Online access - Download Options Score | This openness element measures whether download options are available. ODIN looks for three download options: (1) bulk download (at the indicator level), (2) API, and (3) user-select download (custom downloads). Options 2 and 3 are interchangeable for scoring purposes. |
| 11 | Dimension 2.2 | Online access - Metadata Available Score | This openness element measures whether metadata are available for the published indicators. Metadata must be located in or near the data file or on a designated metadata section of the website. ODIN looks for three aspects of metadata: (1) definition of indicator; (2) date of upload; and (3) Source agency. |
| 12 | Dimension 2.2 | Online access - Terms of Use Score | This openness element measures whether data are made available under an open license. Open licenses must allow the use, reuse, and sharing or adaption of data for commercial and noncommercial use without any obligation other than attribution, per the Open Definition. Licenses prohibiting commercial use or having two or more additional stipulations are classified as “Not Open”. Licenses with no more than one additional stipulation are classified as “Some Restrictions.” Licenses that do not explicitly state all allowed uses under the Open Definition and do not include restrictive language are also classified as “Some Restrictions.” |
| 13 | Dimension 2.4 | NADA metadata | NADA/NSO websites. |
| 14 | Dimension 3.1 | GOAL 1: No Poverty (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 1 data availability. |
| 15 | Dimension 3.2 | GOAL 2: Zero Hunger (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 2 data availability. |
| 16 | Dimension 3.3 | GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 3 data availability. |
| 17 | Dimension 3.4 | GOAL 4: Quality Education (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 4 data availability. |
| 18 | Dimension 3.5 | GOAL 5: Gender Equality (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 5 data availability. |
| 19 | Dimension 3.6 | GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 6 data availability. |
| 20 | Dimension 3.7 | GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 7 data availability. |
| 21 | Dimension 3.8 | GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 8 data availability. |
| 22 | Dimension 3.9 | GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 9 data availability. |
| 23 | Dimension 3.10 | GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 10 data availability. |
| 24 | Dimension 3.11 | GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 11 data availability. |
| 25 | Dimension 3.12 | GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 12 data availability. |
| 26 | Dimension 3.13 | GOAL 13: Climate Action (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 13 data availability. |
| 27 | Dimension 3.15 | GOAL 15: Life on Land (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 15 data availability. |
| 28 | Dimension 3.16 | GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 16 data availability. |
| 29 | Dimension 3.17 | GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal (5 year moving average) | SDG Goal 17 data availability. |
| 30 | Dimension 4.1 | Population & Housing census (Availability score over 20 years) | Population censuses collect data on the size, distribution and composition of population and information on a broad range of social and economic characteristics of the population. |
| 31 | Dimension 4.1 | Agriculture census (Availability score over 20 years) | Agriculture censuses collect information on agricultural activities, such as size of holding, land tenure, land use, employment and production, and provide basic structural data and sampling frames for agricultural surveys. |
| 32 | Dimension 4.1 | Business/establishment census (Availability score over 20 years) | Business/establishment censuses provide valuable information on all economic activities, number of employed and size of establishments in the economy. |
| 33 | Dimension 4.1 | Household Survey on income, etc (Availability score over 10 years) | These surveys collect data on household income (including income in kind), consumption and expenditure. |
| 34 | Dimension 4.1 | Agriculture survey (Availability score over 10 years) | Agricultural surveys refer to surveys of agricultural holdings based on the sampling frames established by the agricultural census. |
| 35 | Dimension 4.1 | Labor Force Survey (Availability score over 10 years) | Labor force survey is a standard household-based survey of work-related statistics at the national and sub-national employment or unemployment levels, rates or trends. |
| 36 | Dimension 4.1 | Health/Demographic survey (Availability score over 10 years) | Health surveys collect information on various aspects of health of populations, such as health expenditure, access, utilization, and outcomes. |
| 37 | Dimension 4.1 | Business/establishment survey (Availability score over 10 years) | The business/establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees from a sample of business establishments including private and public, entities that are classified based on an establishment's principal activity from the business or establishment census. |
| 38 | Dimension 4.2 | CRVS (WDI) | Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) complete |
| 39 | Dimension 4.3 | Geospatial data available at 1st Admin Level | Indicator data availability at sub-national levels |
| 40 | Dimension 5.1 | Legislation Indicator based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.2 | Based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.2 (national statistical legislation compliance with UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics), existence of National Statistical Council, national statistical strategy generation, national statistical plan. |
| 41 | Dimension 5.2 | System of national accounts in use | The national accounts data are compiled using the concepts, definitions, framework, and methodology of the System of National Account 2008 (SNA2008) or European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). |
| 42 | Dimension 5.2 | Business process | The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) aims to describe statistics production in a general and process-oriented way. |
| 43 | Dimension 5.2 | National Accounts base year | National accounts base year is the year used as the base period for constant price calculations in the country’s national accounts. |
| 44 | Dimension 5.2 | Classification of national industry | The industrial production data are compiled using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev.4 and Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) Rev.2. |
| 45 | Dimension 5.2 | CPI base year | Consumer Price Index serves as indicators of inflation and reflects changes in the cost of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services by the average consumer. |
| 46 | Dimension 5.2 | Classification of household consumption | Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is used in household budget surveys, consumer price indices and international comparisons of gross domestic product (GDP) and its component expenditures. |
| 47 | Dimension 5.2 | Classification of status of employment | Classification of status of employment refers to employment data that are compiled using the current international standard International Classification of Status in Employment (ISCE-93). |
| 48 | Dimension 5.2 | Central government accounting status | Government finance accounting status refers to the accounting basis for reporting central government financial data. |
| 49 | Dimension 5.2 | Compilation of government finance statistics | Compilation of government finance statistics refers to the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) in use for compiling the data. |
| 50 | Dimension 5.2 | Compilation of monetary and financial statistics | Compilation of monetary and financial statistics refers to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM) in use. |
| 51 | Dimension 5.5 | Finance Indicator based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.3 & SDG 17.19.1 | Indicator based on PARIS21 SDG indicators (SDG 17.18.3 (national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation) and SDG 17.19.1 (value of resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity)). |

## Table A.3. SPI overall score and Pillar Scores in 2022

Below, the full list of countries by their SPI overall score in 2022 is presented. The first column is the country name and the following columns are the overall SPI overall score, and then the sub-scores for pillars 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The purpose of the SPI is to help countries assess and improve the performance of their statistical systems. The presentation of SPI overall scores is designed to reflect that aim. Small differences between countries should not be stressed since they can reflect imprecision arising from the currently available indicators rather than meaningful differences in performance. Instead, the presentation of overall SPI scores focuses on larger groupings of countries reflecting broad categories of performance as measured by the indicator framework. In total there are 186 countries with sufficient data to compute an index value. This set of countries covers 99.3 percent of the world population.

Countries shaded in dark orange are the lowest performing, countries in dark green are the highest performing. Countries are grouped into five groups:

1. **Top Quintile**: Countries in the top 20% are classified in this group. Shading in dark green.
2. **4th Quintile**: Countries in the 4th quantile, or those above the 60th percentile but below the 80th percentile are in this group. Shading in light green.
3. **3rd Quintile**: Countries in the 3rd quantile, or those between the 40th and 60th percentile, are classified in this group. Shading in yellow.
4. **2nd Quintile**: Countries in the 2nd quantile, or those above the 20th percentile but below the 40th percentile, are in this group. Shading in light orange.
5. **Bottom 20%**: Countries in the bottom 20% are classified in this group. Shading in dark orange.

| Country | SPI overall score | Pillar 1: Data Use | Pillar 2: Data Services | Pillar 3: Data Products  | Pillar 4: Data Sources | Pillar 5: Data Infrastructure |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Finland | 93.6 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 88.5 | 83.3 | 100 |
| Norway | 93.5 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 87.2 | 83.1 | 100 |
| Canada | 92.9 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 83.7 | 88.3 | 100 |
| Netherlands | 92.8 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 87.8 | 79.5 | 100 |
| United States | 92.8 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 86.0 | 84.4 | 100 |
| Slovenia | 92.5 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 87.1 | 78.1 | 100 |
| Sweden | 92.2 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 86.4 | 78.7 | 100 |
| Italy | 91.9 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 88.7 | 77.8 | 100 |
| Denmark | 91.6 | 90.0 | 98.7 | 86.5 | 82.9 | 100 |
| Poland | 91.6 | 90.0 | 97.1 | 86.8 | 84.0 | 100 |
| Spain | 91.4 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 82.9 | 83.1 | 100 |
| Ireland | 91.3 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 87.2 | 72.9 | 100 |
| Germany | 91.0 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 85.0 | 80.1 | 95 |
| Czechia | 90.9 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 84.4 | 81.2 | 100 |
| France | 90.8 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 86.2 | 75.6 | 100 |
| Georgia | 90.7 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 91.5 | 79.9 | 90 |
| Austria | 90.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 88.6 | 76.8 | 95 |
| Australia | 89.9 | 90.0 | 92.9 | 83.0 | 83.9 | 100 |
| Costa Rica | 89.9 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 93.1 | 80.2 | 90 |
| Japan | 89.9 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 84.9 | 79.2 | 95 |
| Estonia | 89.6 | 90.0 | 96.9 | 83.9 | 77.0 | 100 |
| Portugal | 89.3 | 90.0 | 93.1 | 87.4 | 76.1 | 100 |
| Slovak Republic | 89.1 | 90.0 | 94.5 | 85.3 | 76.0 | 100 |
| Belgium | 88.9 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 81.3 | 76.4 | 100 |
| Latvia | 88.8 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 76.1 | 70.9 | 100 |
| Switzerland | 88.8 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 85.6 | 80.0 | 90 |
| Greece | 88.7 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 78.6 | 77.0 | 100 |
| New Zealand | 88.7 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 82.9 | 78.4 | 90 |
| Mexico | 88.6 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 93.0 | 81.5 | 75 |
| Lithuania | 88.1 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 82.3 | 77.2 | 100 |
| Hungary | 87.9 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 88.2 | 72.3 | 90 |
| Korea, Rep. | 87.8 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 83.0 | 79.2 | 85 |
| Luxembourg | 87.8 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 81.7 | 64.1 | 100 |
| Turkiye | 87.7 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 94.2 | 57.6 | 100 |
| Chile | 87.4 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 87.2 | 69.4 | 95 |
| United Kingdom | 87.1 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 90 |
| Iceland | 86.9 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 76.3 | 71.8 | 100 |
| Belarus | 86.7 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 87.5 | 65.4 | 95 |
| Singapore | 86.6 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 64.1 | 88.9 | 80 |
| Colombia | 85.9 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 92.3 | 74.2 | 80 |
| Cyprus | 85.1 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 95 |
| Romania | 84.3 | 90.0 | 94.2 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 85 |
| Russian Federation | 84.1 | 93.4 | 87.6 | 76.5 | 72.8 | 90 |
| Mongolia | 84.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 89.7 | 73.4 | 60 |
| Bulgaria | 83.9 | 90.0 | 91.3 | 75.7 | 72.4 | 90 |
| North Macedonia | 83.5 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 74.6 | 75.3 | 80 |
| Albania | 83.4 | 90.0 | 69.8 | 87.2 | 70.1 | 100 |
| Philippines | 83.4 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 89.8 | 81.4 | 55 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 83.4 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 73.1 | 66.7 | 85 |
| Israel | 83.3 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 70.9 | 59.3 | 95 |
| Croatia | 83.1 | 90.0 | 87.5 | 72.3 | 71.0 | 95 |
| Armenia | 82.8 | 90.0 | 85.4 | 86.6 | 61.9 | 90 |
| Moldova | 82.8 | 90.0 | 95.4 | 75.5 | 68.0 | 85 |
| Thailand | 82.5 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 91.5 | 54.8 | 85 |
| South Africa | 82.4 | 80.0 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 73.4 | 85 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 81.5 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 91.8 | 54.4 | 80 |
| Serbia | 80.8 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 86.1 | 73.6 | 70 |
| Saudi Arabia | 80.8 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 71.6 | 79.1 | 65 |
| Brazil | 80.5 | 90.0 | 87.2 | 80.2 | 75.3 | 70 |
| Malta | 80.3 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 65.6 | 74.6 | 75 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 79.6 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 83.9 | 67.0 | 70 |
| United Arab Emirates | 79.5 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 71.2 | 67.0 | 80 |
| Ecuador | 79.2 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 56.9 | 60 |
| Sri Lanka | 79.1 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 78.0 | 80.4 | 55 |
| Indonesia | 79.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 90.2 | 53.5 | 60 |
| Ukraine | 78.9 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 87.1 | 58.5 | 95 |
| Kazakhstan | 78.2 | 90.0 | 89.3 | 89.4 | 62.3 | 60 |
| Jordan | 78.2 | 80.0 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 62.9 | 70 |
| Montenegro | 78.1 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 83.2 | 57.2 | 80 |
| Uruguay | 77.7 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 89.1 | 56.7 | 55 |
| Mauritius | 77.3 | 90.0 | 85.5 | 80.9 | 60.1 | 70 |
| Malaysia | 76.6 | 80.0 | 87.6 | 85.1 | 75.4 | 55 |
| Paraguay | 75.8 | 90.0 | 69.4 | 87.7 | 57.1 | 75 |
| Tunisia | 75.1 | 90.0 | 89.5 | 82.8 | 58.4 | 55 |
| India | 74.2 | 80.0 | 87.7 | 86.3 | 62.0 | 55 |
| El Salvador | 73.8 | 90.0 | 78.8 | 78.3 | 51.7 | 70 |
| Azerbaijan | 73.5 | 80.0 | 68.8 | 82.5 | 66.1 | 70 |
| Peru | 73.3 | 90.0 | 87.3 | 90.9 | 53.1 | 45 |
| Dominican Republic | 72.4 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 77.1 | 42.0 | 75 |
| Morocco | 72.3 | 80.0 | 89.6 | 85.9 | 60.8 | 45 |
| Senegal | 72.2 | 80.0 | 82.0 | 78.5 | 45.6 | 75 |
| Viet Nam | 72.2 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 77.2 | 74.2 | 40 |
| Guatemala | 72.0 | 80.0 | 62.0 | 85.9 | 62.1 | 70 |
| Myanmar | 72.0 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 85.3 | 42.1 | 65 |
| Argentina | 71.8 | 70.0 | 78.9 | 90.2 | 59.8 | 60 |
| Bolivia | 71.2 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 82.0 | 62.0 | 45 |
| Pakistan | 71.1 | 100.0 | 61.9 | 86.8 | 46.9 | 60 |
| Uganda | 70.7 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 81.6 | 36.8 | 70 |
| Qatar | 70.6 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 67.4 | 58.8 | 65 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 70.6 | 70.0 | 63.8 | 77.5 | 61.8 | 80 |
| Rwanda | 70.6 | 90.0 | 70.6 | 79.5 | 52.8 | 60 |
| Uzbekistan | 70.6 | 80.0 | 74.7 | 78.7 | 44.4 | 75 |
| Panama | 70.5 | 80.0 | 66.0 | 87.4 | 64.1 | 55 |
| Zimbabwe | 70.2 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 88.0 | 36.1 | 60 |
| Bangladesh | 69.7 | 90.0 | 61.9 | 85.8 | 51.0 | 60 |
| Kuwait | 69.2 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 66.2 | 61.5 | 55 |
| Tanzania | 67.3 | 90.0 | 70.7 | 76.6 | 44.4 | 55 |
| Togo | 66.7 | 90.0 | 63.7 | 87.0 | 32.7 | 60 |
| Kenya | 66.3 | 90.0 | 60.1 | 76.6 | 34.9 | 70 |
| Oman | 66.1 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 61.2 | 67.8 | 55 |
| St. Lucia | 66.0 | 70.0 | 69.6 | 68.6 | 66.8 | 55 |
| Seychelles | 66.0 | 90.0 | 44.2 | 68.4 | 57.3 | 70 |
| Cabo Verde | 65.7 | 80.0 | 64.4 | 76.1 | 63.0 | 45 |
| Niger | 65.3 | 90.0 | 60.8 | 84.8 | 30.8 | 60 |
| Liberia | 64.9 | 90.0 | 65.7 | 82.3 | 26.5 | 60 |
| Burkina Faso | 64.8 | 80.0 | 68.9 | 81.5 | 33.8 | 60 |
| Malawi | 64.8 | 90.0 | 62.0 | 80.6 | 46.5 | 45 |
| Barbados | 64.6 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 62.2 | 48.3 | 55 |
| Gambia, The | 64.4 | 80.0 | 65.5 | 89.4 | 32.3 | 55 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 64.4 | 90.0 | 71.0 | 57.7 | 53.2 | 50 |
| Cambodia | 64.3 | 80.0 | 63.6 | 81.0 | 42.0 | 55 |
| Ghana | 64.2 | 66.6 | 61.8 | 88.8 | 44.0 | 60 |
| Fiji | 63.2 | 80.0 | 63.1 | 75.4 | 37.3 | 60 |
| Algeria | 63.2 | 80.0 | 57.8 | 82.0 | 46.0 | 50 |
| Benin | 62.6 | 80.0 | 69.7 | 83.6 | 29.5 | 50 |
| Samoa | 62.4 | 70.0 | 63.0 | 78.8 | 40.5 | 60 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 62.2 | 80.0 | 57.7 | 79.1 | 29.4 | 65 |
| Zambia | 62.1 | 90.0 | 60.4 | 86.7 | 28.5 | 45 |
| Nepal | 62.0 | 80.0 | 62.8 | 85.5 | 36.6 | 45 |
| Belize | 61.9 | 70.0 | 64.6 | 67.2 | 62.5 | 45 |
| Maldives | 61.8 | 70.0 | 63.9 | 82.5 | 57.7 | 35 |
| Jamaica | 61.6 | 60.0 | 72.6 | 77.8 | 57.9 | 40 |
| Suriname | 61.5 | 50.0 | 69.2 | 69.6 | 58.9 | 60 |
| Botswana | 61.2 | 50.0 | 68.8 | 77.8 | 64.4 | 45 |
| Ethiopia | 61.1 | 90.0 | 64.5 | 81.5 | 29.5 | 40 |
| Honduras | 61.0 | 90.0 | 62.1 | 84.1 | 38.5 | 30 |
| Lao PDR | 60.4 | 76.6 | 65.5 | 79.2 | 40.7 | 40 |
| Tonga | 59.9 | 70.0 | 63.2 | 75.9 | 45.4 | 45 |
| Timor-Leste | 59.9 | 80.0 | 61.0 | 64.5 | 28.8 | 65 |
| China | 59.6 | 83.4 | 43.8 | 77.5 | 43.3 | 50 |
| Bhutan | 59.6 | 80.0 | 63.9 | 75.2 | 38.8 | 40 |
| Bahrain | 59.4 | 80.0 | 72.8 | 52.3 | 61.7 | 30 |
| Sierra Leone | 59.2 | 80.0 | 65.3 | 79.0 | 31.7 | 40 |
| Mali | 59.1 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 82.6 | 27.4 | 45 |
| Mauritania | 58.9 | 80.0 | 63.2 | 66.6 | 24.5 | 60 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 58.7 | 80.0 | 29.3 | 70.7 | 68.6 | 45 |
| Mozambique | 58.7 | 70.0 | 59.7 | 76.5 | 32.2 | 55 |
| Nigeria | 58.6 | 80.0 | 63.8 | 77.8 | 31.5 | 40 |
| Lebanon | 58.5 | 60.0 | 61.6 | 79.6 | 51.3 | 40 |
| Afghanistan | 58.0 | 80.0 | 59.4 | 78.6 | 17.0 | 55 |
| Guinea | 57.9 | 80.0 | 62.8 | 76.6 | 20.2 | 50 |
| Lesotho | 57.5 | 80.0 | 29.4 | 76.3 | 41.7 | 60 |
| Guyana | 56.5 | 70.0 | 62.7 | 71.5 | 33.0 | 45 |
| Iraq | 56.3 | 60.0 | 64.5 | 78.3 | 33.8 | 45 |
| Namibia | 55.8 | 60.0 | 62.7 | 77.6 | 23.6 | 55 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 55.4 | 60.0 | 61.2 | 64.2 | 36.9 | 55 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 55.3 | 60.0 | 67.4 | 60.9 | 48.1 | 40 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 54.8 | 60.0 | 60.9 | 69.2 | 49.0 | 35 |
| Cameroon | 54.5 | 60.0 | 64.2 | 82.1 | 21.2 | 45 |
| Bahamas, The | 54.1 | 80.0 | 27.7 | 49.5 | 38.5 | 75 |
| Madagascar | 53.7 | 60.0 | 60.6 | 78.2 | 25.0 | 45 |
| Angola | 53.5 | 60.0 | 60.8 | 71.3 | 35.2 | 40 |
| Tajikistan | 53.4 | 80.0 | 29.2 | 81.7 | 46.2 | 30 |
| Nicaragua | 52.7 | 60.0 | 61.1 | 64.2 | 23.3 | 55 |
| Venezuela, RB | 52.3 | 80.0 | 59.9 | 62.2 | 34.1 | 25 |
| Eswatini | 51.7 | 80.0 | 22.3 | 71.7 | 24.3 | 60 |
| Vanuatu | 51.2 | 56.6 | 59.1 | 72.2 | 33.2 | 35 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 51.1 | 70.0 | 62.4 | 67.5 | 15.5 | 40 |
| Burundi | 50.7 | 60.0 | 62.9 | 79.7 | 15.8 | 35 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 50.0 | 60.0 | 66.7 | 44.8 | 43.6 | 35 |
| Chad | 49.2 | 63.4 | 59.2 | 75.8 | 17.8 | 30 |
| Somalia | 48.4 | 80.0 | 47.9 | 69.7 | 4.4 | 40 |
| Palau | 48.3 | 40.0 | 59.6 | 56.4 | 45.7 | 40 |
| Solomon Islands | 48.2 | 50.0 | 59.3 | 65.8 | 15.9 | 50 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 48.2 | 60.0 | 26.9 | 64.6 | 49.3 | 40 |
| Djibouti | 46.6 | 50.0 | 59.5 | 63.8 | 14.5 | 45 |
| Papua New Guinea | 46.0 | 60.0 | 59.2 | 70.6 | 10.1 | 30 |
| Dominica | 44.2 | 60.0 | 28.3 | 59.3 | 43.4 | 30 |
| Kiribati | 43.8 | 40.0 | 59.5 | 75.4 | 18.9 | 25 |
| Sudan | 43.6 | 53.4 | 57.9 | 67.8 | 18.8 | 20 |
| Gabon | 42.8 | 60.0 | 29.8 | 66.1 | 13.2 | 45 |
| Central African Republic | 42.6 | 50.0 | 58.6 | 68.8 | 10.7 | 25 |
| Grenada | 41.1 | 40.0 | 22.1 | 68.7 | 45.0 | 30 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 40.0 | 70.0 | 23.7 | 71.7 | 14.6 | 20 |
| Haiti | 39.6 | 50.0 | 18.0 | 71.6 | 13.3 | 45 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 39.0 | 30.0 | 59.6 | 58.7 | 21.8 | 25 |
| Tuvalu | 38.1 | 40.0 | 59.4 | 60.8 | 15.5 | 15 |
| Congo, Rep. | 37.5 | 50.0 | 29.4 | 62.6 | 20.2 | 25 |
| Marshall Islands | 35.5 | 10.0 | 58.3 | 64.0 | 25.3 | 20 |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | 35.3 | 20.0 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 13.7 | 25 |
| South Sudan | 33.8 | 40.0 | 37.8 | 53.9 | 7.5 | 30 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 33.2 | 46.6 | 28.0 | 55.6 | 16.0 | 20 |
| Nauru | 32.6 | 30.0 | 37.6 | 55.4 | 35.0 | 5 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 31.9 | 36.6 | 23.1 | 55.0 | 15.0 | 30 |
| Turkmenistan | 31.4 | 60.0 | 0.5 | 69.6 | 11.7 | 15 |
| Libya | 24.4 | 20.0 | 25.6 | 53.6 | 7.6 | 15 |
| American Samoa |  | 40.0 |  | 22.6 |  |  |
| Andorra |  | 80.0 |  | 38.6 |  | 15 |
| Aruba |  | 60.0 |  | 28.5 |  |  |
| Bermuda |  | 60.0 |  | 27.1 |  |  |
| British Virgin Islands |  | 60.0 |  | 27.2 |  |  |
| Cayman Islands |  | 50.0 |  | 28.6 |  |  |
| Channel Islands |  | 60.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Comoros |  | 50.0 |  | 68.2 |  | 40 |
| Cuba |  | 60.0 |  | 69.7 |  |  |
| Curacao |  | 80.0 |  | 28.5 |  |  |
| Eritrea |  | 36.6 |  | 51.7 |  | 10 |
| Faroe Islands |  | 60.0 |  | 14.7 |  |  |
| French Polynesia |  | 60.0 |  | 24.0 |  |  |
| Gibraltar |  | 60.0 |  | 18.1 |  |  |
| Greenland |  | 50.0 |  | 21.0 |  |  |
| Guam |  | 60.0 |  | 22.1 |  |  |
| Hong Kong SAR, China |  | 80.0 |  | 43.8 |  |  |
| Isle of Man |  | 70.0 |  | 12.3 |  |  |
| Korea, Dem. People's Rep. |  | 30.0 |  | 51.6 |  |  |
| Kosovo |  | 40.0 | 66.5 |  | 50.3 | 80 |
| Liechtenstein |  | 70.0 |  | 38.3 |  |  |
| Macao SAR, China |  | 80.0 |  | 37.7 |  |  |
| Monaco |  | 90.0 |  | 41.6 |  |  |
| New Caledonia |  | 80.0 |  | 31.6 |  |  |
| Northern Mariana Islands |  | 60.0 |  | 16.0 |  |  |
| Puerto Rico |  | 60.0 |  | 35.4 |  |  |
| San Marino |  | 90.0 | 60.7 | 38.1 |  | 55 |
| Sint Maarten (Dutch part) |  | 50.0 |  | 19.7 |  |  |
| St. Martin (French part) |  | 40.0 |  | 13.6 |  |  |
| Turks and Caicos Islands |  | 60.0 |  | 31.5 |  |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) |  | 60.0 |  | 19.0 |  |  |

## Table A.4. Changes in SPI Overall Score during 2016-2022 by Region and Income Level

| **Group** | **Mean** | **Least change** | **Most change** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Panel A: By region** |  |  |  |
| East Asia & Pacific | 11.4 | -3.6 (Palau) | 28.5 (Myanmar) |
| Europe & Central Asia | 10.8 | 1.6 (Italy) | 31.8 (Uzbekistan) |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 11.3 | -0.3 (Dominica) | 25.7 (Suriname) |
| Middle East & North Africa | 15.6 | -5 (Yemen, Rep.) | 34.4 (Saudi Arabia) |
| North America | 4.9 | 3.2 (United States) | 6.6 (Canada) |
| South Asia | 12.4 | 6.8 (India) | 20.8 (Afghanistan) |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 11.6 | -5.2 (Congo, Rep.) | 36.6 (Somalia) |
| **Panel B: By income level** |  |  |  |
| Low income | 12.1 | -5 (Yemen, Rep.) | 36.6 (Somalia) |
| Lower middle income | 12.7 | -5.2 (Congo, Rep.) | 31.8 (Uzbekistan) |
| Upper middle income | 11.5 | -3.6 (Palau) | 25.7 (Suriname) |
| High income | 11.0 | 0 (Barbados) | 34.4 (Saudi Arabia) |
| Not classified | 7.1 | 7.1 (Venezuela, RB) | 7.1 (Venezuela, RB) |

**Note**: countries with the minimum and maximum scores are shown in parentheses next to their scores. Regional and income group averages are the unweighted average of countries in the group.

## Table A.5. Mapping of SPI Indicators to SDG Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SPI Indicator | SPI Dimension | SDG | Data Source |
| 1 | Availability of Comparable Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 1.5: Data use by international organizations | SDG 1.1.1 | World Bank's PIP |
| 2 | Availability of Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) data meeting quality standards according to UN IGME (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 1.5: Data use by international organizations | SDG 3.2.1 | Child Mortality Metadata from UN IGME |
| 3 | Quality of Debt service data according to World Bank | Dimension 1.5: Data use by international organizations | SDG 17.4.1 | Debt Reporting Metadata from World Bank |
| 4 | Safely Managed Drinking Water | Dimension 1.5: Data use by international organizations | SDG 6.1.1 | Availability of Safely Managed Drinking Water data for use by JMP |
| 5 | GOAL 1: No Poverty (5 year moving average of availability) |  Dimension 3.1: Social (SDG 1-6) | SDG 1 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 6 | GOAL 2: Zero Hunger (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.1: Social (SDG 1-6) | SDG 2 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 7 | GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.1: Social (SDG 1-6) | SDG 3 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 8 | GOAL 4: Quality Education (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.1: Social (SDG 1-6) | SDG 4 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 9 | GOAL 5: Gender Equality (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.1: Social (SDG 1-6) | SDG 5 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 10 | GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.1: Social (SDG 1-6) | SDG 6 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 11 | GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.2: Economic (SDG 7-12) | SDG 7 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 12 | GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.2: Economic (SDG 7-12) | SDG 8 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 13 | GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.2: Economic (SDG 7-12) | SDG 9 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 14 | GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.2: Economic (SDG 7-12) | SDG 10 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 15 | GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.2: Economic (SDG 7-12) | SDG 11 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 16 | GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.2: Economic (SDG 7-12) | SDG 12 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17 | GOAL 13: Climate Action (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.3: Environmental (SDG 13,15) | SDG 13 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 18 | GOAL 15: Life on Land (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.3: Environmental (SDG 13,15) | SDG 15 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 19 | GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.4: Institutional (SDG 16-17) | SDG 16 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 20 | GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal (5 year moving average of availability) | Dimension 3.4: Institutional (SDG 16-17) | SDG 17 | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 21 | Legislation and governance | Dimension 5.1: Legislation and governance | SDG 17.18.2  | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 22 | Finance | Dimension 5.5: Finance | SDG indicators 17.18.3 and 17.19.1  | UN Global SDG Indicators Database |
|  |  | Notes: SDG 14 not included due to inapplicability to landlocked countries |

## Table A.6. OLS Estimation of the Components of the Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI)

|  | SPI Overall Score | Data Use | Data Services | Data Products | Data Sources | Data Infrastructure |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Log GDP per capita (constant 2015 US$) | -0.973 | -0.860 | -3.260 | -4.564\*\*\* | 1.531 | 2.291 |
|  | (1.47) | (1.88) | (2.21) | (1.24) | (1.94) | (2.82) |
| Log Population, Total | 0.915 | -0.021 | 2.062\*\* | 1.792\*\*\* | 1.461\* | -0.719 |
|  | (0.56) | (0.65) | (0.90) | (0.55) | (0.84) | (1.04) |
| Economic complexity index | 5.165\*\*\* | 4.738\*\*\* | 4.765\*\*\* | 1.396 | 5.263\*\*\* | 9.661\*\*\* |
|  | (1.11) | (1.44) | (1.77) | (0.95) | (1.38) | (2.24) |
| Urban population (% of total population) | -0.070 | -0.062 | -0.003 | -0.027 | -0.089 | -0.171 |
|  | (0.06) | (0.08) | (0.10) | (0.05) | (0.09) | (0.11) |
| School enrollment, secondary (% gross) | 0.216\*\*\* | 0.187\*\*\* | 0.212\*\*\* | 0.158\*\*\* | 0.234\*\*\* | 0.290\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.07) | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.08) |
| WGI: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Estimate | -0.821 | -1.877 | -1.211 | -0.096 | 2.111 | -3.032 |
|  | (1.25) | (1.64) | (2.30) | (1.45) | (1.76) | (2.42) |
| WGI: Voice and Accountability: Estimate | 6.758\*\*\* | 2.303 | 12.746\*\*\* | 5.233\*\*\* | 4.335\*\* | 9.176\*\*\* |
|  | (1.23) | (1.68) | (1.94) | (0.91) | (1.68) | (2.07) |
| Year 2017 | 2.136\*\*\* | -0.185 | 8.368\*\*\* | 2.576\*\*\* | -1.527\*\*\* | 1.449\*\*\* |
|  | (0.27) | (0.72) | (0.83) | (0.39) | (0.36) | (0.54) |
| Year 2018 | 4.669\*\*\* | 0.013 | 19.631\*\*\* | 2.562\*\*\* | -0.844\* | 1.985\*\*\* |
|  | (0.42) | (0.68) | (1.73) | (0.46) | (0.44) | (0.69) |
| Year 2019 | 5.370\*\*\* | 0.158 | 19.833\*\*\* | 1.514\*\*\* | -0.626 | 5.972\*\*\* |
|  | (0.44) | (0.73) | (1.71) | (0.53) | (0.48) | (0.78) |
| Year 2020 | 7.608\*\*\* | -0.762 | 21.450\*\*\* | 7.874\*\*\* | 2.432\*\*\* | 7.044\*\*\* |
|  | (0.51) | (0.78) | (1.75) | (0.54) | (0.68) | (0.97) |
| Year 2021 | 11.334\*\*\* | -1.773\* | 22.675\*\*\* | 17.398\*\*\* | 4.744\*\*\* | 13.624\*\*\* |
|  | (0.60) | (1.04) | (1.80) | (0.66) | (0.87) | (1.36) |
| Year 2022 | 11.641\*\*\* | -1.082 | 23.231\*\*\* | 17.528\*\*\* | 4.207\*\*\* | 14.320\*\*\* |
|  | (0.62) | (1.04) | (1.77) | (0.66) | (0.86) | (1.43) |
| Constant | 42.631\*\*\* | 85.030\*\*\* | 29.697 | 62.571\*\*\* | 2.473 | 33.385 |
|  | (13.18) | (15.48) | (22.11) | (11.04) | (16.76) | (26.19) |
| R2 | 0.756 | 0.345 | 0.599 | 0.585 | 0.699 | 0.665 |
| No of countries | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| No of observations | 859 | 859 | 859 | 859 | 859 | 859 |
| Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01. Standard errors are clustered at the country level. Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) and SPI. Economic complexity data are from the Harvard Growth Lab. In cases where data are missing for a particular covariate, the data are imputed forward using the nearest available value. |

## Table A.7. Comparison of Statistical Indices to Key Development Indices

| Index | SCI | SPI |
| --- | --- | --- |
| $2.15 poverty headcount rate | -0.36\*\*\* |  | -0.51\*\*\* |  |
| GDP per capita | 0.23\*\*\* |  | 0.53\*\*\* |  |
| SDR: SDG Index Score | 0.65\*\*\* |  | 0.82\*\*\* |  |
| Prevalence of Undernourishment | -0.57\*\*\* | SPI | -0.62\*\*\* | SCI |
| Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity | -0.55\*\*\* |  | -0.64\*\*\* |  |
| EIU: Global Food Security Index | 0.74\*\*\* |  | 0.86\*\*\* |  |
| EIU: Food Sustainability Index | 0.7\*\*\* |  | 0.85\*\*\* |  |
| USDA International Agriculture Productivity Index | 0.23\*\*\* | SPI | 0.22\*\*\* | SCI |

Note: The Pearson correlations are shown for the averaged value of the index over the most recent two consecutive years (to reduce volatility). The years used for the indicators are: $2.15 poverty headcount rate (2021-2022 or latest two years available), GDP per capita (2021-2022 or latest two years available), SDR: SDG Index Score (2021-2022), Prevalence of Undernourishment (2019-2020 or latest two years available), Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity (2020-2021 or latest two years available), EIU: Global Food Security Index (2021-2022), EIU: Food Sustainability Index (2021), USDA International Agriculture Productivity Index (2019-2020). The indices listed in the right column under each heading do not have a statistically distinguishable correlation coefficient with the index in the heading and the specific index in the row. For instance, for Prevalence of Undernourishment (the fourth row), the SPI index does not have a statically significantly different correlation from those of the SCI. We use the R package “cocor” (Diedenhofen and Much, 2015) to test for the correlations with overlapping samples.

## Table A.8. Comparison of Statistical Indices to Key Development Indices using Alternative Time Periods

|  | 5-year average | 2-year average (2019-2020) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Index | SCI | SPI | SCI | SPI |
| $2.15 poverty headcount rate | -0.37\*\*\* |  | -0.49\*\*\* |  | -0.34\*\*\* |  | -0.49\*\*\* |  |
| GDP per capita | 0.22\*\*\* |  | 0.53\*\*\* |  | 0.21\*\* |  | 0.53\*\*\* |  |
| SDR: SDG Index Score | 0.69\*\*\* |  | 0.82\*\*\* |  | 0.66\*\*\* |  | 0.81\*\*\* |  |
| Prevalence of Undernourishment | -0.6\*\*\* | SPI | -0.62\*\*\* | SCI | -0.57\*\*\* | SPI | -0.62\*\*\* | SCI |
| Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity | -0.56\*\*\* |  | -0.64\*\*\* |  | -0.55\*\*\* |  | -0.64\*\*\* |  |
| EIU: Global Food Security Index | 0.75\*\*\* |  | 0.86\*\*\* |  | 0.74\*\*\* |  | 0.85\*\*\* |  |
| EIU: Food Sustainability Index | 0.7\*\*\* |  | 0.86\*\*\* |  | 0.7\*\*\* |  | 0.86\*\*\* |  |
| USDA International Agriculture Productivity Index | 0.28\*\*\* | SPI | 0.21\*\*\* | SCI | 0.23\*\*\* | SPI | 0.2\*\*\* | SCI |

Note: The Pearson correlations are shown for the averaged value of the index over the most recent consecutive years (to reduce volatility). Two alternates are presented: a 5-year average and a 2-year average from 2019-2020 (coinciding with the latest years available for the SCI). The years used for the indicators are: $2.15 poverty headcount rate (2016-2020 or latest 5 years available); 2019-2020 or latest two years available), GDP per capita (2018-2022 or latest 5 years available); 2019-2020 or latest two years available), SDR: SDG Index Score (2018-2022 or latest 5 years available); 2019-2020), Prevalence of Undernourishment (2019-2020 or latest two years available), Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity (2018-2022 or latest 5 years available); 2019-2020 or latest two years available), EIU: Global Food Security Index (2018-2022 or latest 5 years available); 2019-2020), EIU: Food Sustainability Index (2021), USDA International Agriculture Productivity Index (2016-2020 or latest 5 years available); 2019-2020). The indices listed in the right column under each heading do not have a statistically distinguishable correlation coefficient with the index in the heading and the specific index in the row. For instance, for Prevalence of Undernourishment (the fourth row), the SPI index does not have a statically significantly different correlation from those of the SCI. We use the R package “cocor” (Diedenhofen and Much, 2015) to test for the correlations with overlapping samples.

## Table A.9. SPI Indicator Point of Contact

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dimension | Indicator Name | Short Description | Contact |
| Dimension 1.5 | Availability of Comparable Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15 a day | Availability of Comparable Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15 a day | Contact World Bank PIP team here: <https://pip.worldbank.org/home>  |
| Dimension 1.5 | Availability of Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) data meeting quality standards according to UN IGME  | Availability of Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) data meeting quality standards according to UN IGME  | childmortality@unicef.org  |
| Dimension 1.5 | Quality of Debt service data according to World Bank | Quality of Debt service data according to World Bank | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 1.5 | Safely Managed Drinking Water | Safely Managed Drinking Water | info@washdata.org  |
| Dimension 1.5 | Labor force participation rate by sex and age (%) | Labor force participation rate by sex and age (%) | <https://ilostat.ilo.org/about/contact/>  |
| Dimension 2.1 | SDDS/e-GDDS subscription | SDDS/e-GDDS subscription | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 2.2 | ODIN Open Data Openness score | ODIN Open Data Openness score | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 2.2 | Machine Readability Score | Machine Readability Score | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 2.2 | Non-Proprietary format Score | Non-Proprietary format Score | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 2.2 | Download Options Score | Download Options Score | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 2.2 | Metadata Available Score | Metadata Available Score | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 2.2 | Terms of Use Score | Terms of Use Score | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 2.4 | survey metadata | survey metadata | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 3.1 | GOAL 1: No Poverty | GOAL 1: No Poverty | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.2 | GOAL 2: Zero Hunger | GOAL 2: Zero Hunger | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.3 | GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being | GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.4 | GOAL 4: Quality Education | GOAL 4: Quality Education | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.5 | GOAL 5: Gender Equality | GOAL 5: Gender Equality | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.6 | GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation | GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.7 | GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.8 | GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth | GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.9 | GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.10 | GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality | GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.11 | GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.12 | GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production | GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.13 | GOAL 13: Climate Action | GOAL 13: Climate Action | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.15 | GOAL 15: Life on Land | GOAL 15: Life on Land | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.16 | GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions | GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 3.17 | GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal | GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 4.1 | Population & Housing census  | Population & Housing census  | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 4.1 | Agriculture census  | Agriculture census  | FAO-HQ@fao.org |
| Dimension 4.1 | Business/establishment census  | Business/establishment census  | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 4.1 | Household Survey on income, etc.  | Household Survey on income, etc.  | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 4.1 | Agriculture survey  | Agriculture survey  | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 4.1 | Labor Force Survey  | Labor Force Survey  | <https://ilostat.ilo.org/about/contact/>  |
| Dimension 4.1 | Health/Demographic survey  | Health/Demographic survey  | info@dhsprogram.com; https://mics.unicef.org/contact-us |
| Dimension 4.1 | Business/establishment survey  | Business/establishment survey  | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 4.2 | CRVS (WDI) | CRVS (WDI) | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 4.3 | Geospatial data available at 1st Admin Level | Geospatial data available at 1st Admin Level | <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Contact/index>  |
| Dimension 5.1 | Legislation Indicator based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.2 | Legislation Indicator based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.2 | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 5.2 | System of national accounts in use | System of national accounts in use | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 5.2 | National Accounts base year | National Accounts base year | data@worldbank.org  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Classification of national industry | Classification of national industry | statistics@un.org |
| Dimension 5.2 | CPI base year | CPI base year | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Classification of household consumption | Classification of household consumption | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Classification of status of employment | Classification of status of employment | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Central government accounting status | Central government accounting status | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Compilation of government finance statistics | Compilation of government finance statistics | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Compilation of monetary and financial statistics | Compilation of monetary and financial statistics | <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>  |
| Dimension 5.2 | Business process | Business process | <https://unece.org/statistics/contact-us-form>  |
| Dimension 5.5 | Finance Indicator based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.3 & SDG 17.19.1 | Finance Indicator based on PARIS21 indicators on SDG 17.18.3 & SDG 17.19.1 | statistics@un.org |

## Figure A.1 SPI Overall Score within Each Region and Income Level

### Panel A. By Region

 

### Panel B. By Income Level



## Figure A.2. The Standardized Distribution of the SPI vs. the Standardized Distribution of the SCI for the Same Countries, 2016-2020

