CURRENT STANCE OF STATISTICAL CAPACITY IN THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

OIC Outlook Series

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Introduction

As stated by Nalimov, the term *"statistics"* belongs to a class of case in which its terminological meaning shifts in course of time because the referent human activity denoted by a term undergoes a significant transformation[1]. Referring to its etymological background given in the Encyclopaedia of Statistics, we encounter that *statistics* has its roots in the idea of "the state of things". The word itself comes from the ancient Latin term *statisticum collegium*, meaning "a lecture on the state of affairs". Eventually, this evolved into the Italian word *statista*, meaning "statesman", and the German word *Statistik*, meaning "collection of data involving the State"[2].

What was earlier described as "a branch of political knowledge"[3] has become to be known as the science of data, today. Many contemporary authors like Nalimov describe statistics as "the practice of collecting and analysing quantitative data that described certain material conditions of a state". According to him, the varying definitions given to the term "*statistics*" reflect the two histories: the social practice and the advances in the mathematical formalism. However, both the social practice of statistics, which has been demarcated significantly to the extent of the role played by the civil society[4], and the advances in the mathematical formalism of statistics require a certain level of capacity.

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[1] Nalimov, V. V., "*In the Labyrinths of Language: A Mathematician's Journey*", ISI Press, p. 207-226, 1981

[2] Diaz, G., "*Encyclopaedia of Statistics*", Global Media, 2007

[3] "... that *branch of political knowledge* which has for its object the actual and relative power of the several modern states, the power arising from their inhabitants and the wisdom of their governments." [Political Geography, Introduction to the Statistical Tables, etc., as quoted in The Monthly Review, Volume 81, p. 175, 1789]

[4] Göçek, F. M., Hanioğlu, M. Ş., "*Western Knowledge, Imperial Control, and the Use of Statistics in the Ottoman Empire*", Center for Research on Social Organization Working Paper Series, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, No. 500, June 1993

Based on the definition given by the World Bank, *statistical capacity* is the ability of countries to meet user needs for good quality *official statistics* which are produced by governments as a public good or perhaps even as "*open data commons*[5]" in the near future. To improve national and international statistics, the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (also known as MAPS) has been adopted as the global action plan during the Second Roundtable on Measuring for Results, held in Marrakech, Morocco, February 2004[6]. At the heart of the MAPS lie six short and medium-term actions to make sustainable improvements in national statistical capacity and international statistics. The interdependent nature of these actions are expected to make improvements in national statistical systems that will then lead to improved international statistics, in return for a more effective international system supporting the improvement of national statistics[7].

To assess national statistical capacity across the World, the *Statistical Capacity Indicator* (SCI) was developed by the World Bank. The SCI provides an overview of the national statistical capacities of 145 countries[8]. According to the World Bank, the diagnostic framework of the SCI makes it possible to review the capacity of national statistical systems using metadata information generally available for most countries, and to monitor progress in statistical capacity building over time. The framework is comprised of three dimensions: statistical methodology; source data; and periodicity and timeliness (institutional framework not included in score calculation). The reason for having more than one dimension is that reliable, relevant and timely statistics production and dissemination necessitate a certain degree of capacity in all dimensions. Specific criteria for each dimension are used to score countries, using input provided by countries and/or publicly available information. A composite score for each dimension is obtained for each country on a scale ranging from 0 to 100. A country meeting all the criteria gets a 100 as its score (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Components of the Statistical Capacity Indicator
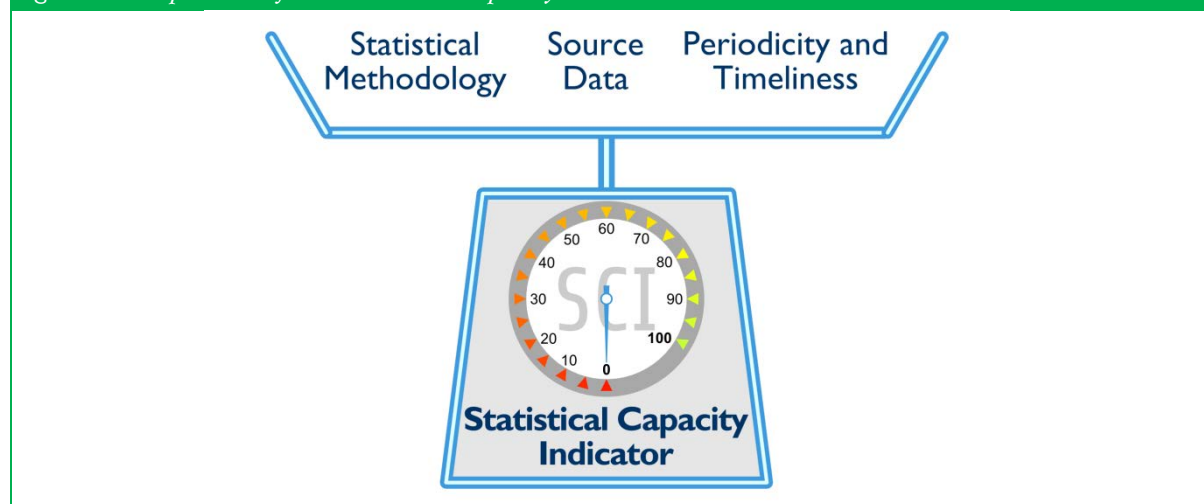
Illustration: Atilla Karaman

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[5] An initiative to provide licence agreements intended to allow a person/an organisation to place the data/database in the public domain, or to freely share, modify and/or use data/databases while attributing any public use of the data/databases or works produced from the databases and maintaining this same freedom for others.

[6] http://go.worldbank.org/6NPVI562M0

[7] http://go.worldbank.org/QAVV5DFJ60

[8] The statistical capacity indicator covers mainly countries that borrow from the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or the World Bank). Despite not borrowing from IDA or IBRD in 2011; 2 upper middle income, 3 high income Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries have SCI scores.

As stated by the World Bank, any imbalance among the three dimensions would indicate shortcomings in some aspects of the statistical process. For instance, a high level of periodicity and timeliness accompanied by low levels of statistical methodology and source data may imply that indicators are not derived using recommended methodologies and timely source data. This type of assessment would shed light on data quality and areas that need improvements at the country and global levels[9].

In short, the SCI can be used by the countries for self-assessment, performance monitoring and evaluation; and strengthening of own reporting of statistical activities. The development partners may also use the SCI to help include statistical capacity issues in policy dialogue; identify, monitor and evaluate projects; and monitor regional and global trends in statistical capacity[10].

The purpose of this OIC Outlook Report is to elucidate the progress of the OIC Member Countries in their statistical capacity building efforts. The main data source used is the Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC) of the World Bank[11]. The BBSC includes the SCI scores countries from 1999 to 2011[12]. An analysis has been conducted using the above dimensions of the SCI between 1999 and 2011 to compare the SCI scores of the OIC Member Countries with those of the other geographic regions including all 145 developing countries as a group (henceforward the World). Then, a detailed analysis on the situation of the Member Countries by their geographic regions in each dimension of the SCI is followed. Based on the analyses carried out, the Report derives conclusions and policy implications for the OIC Member Countries to improve their statistical capacities. Lastly, the Report includes an appendix section including tables for each of the dimensions of the SCI.

Overall SCI Scores of the OIC Member Countries

In addition to the composite scores obtained for the dimensions of statistical methodology, source data, and periodicity and timeliness, the overall SCI score unites all these dimensions on a scale of 0-100. A country's overall SCI score is basically the simple arithmetic average of these three dimensions.

Figure 2 displays the aggregate overall SCI scores[13] between 1999 and 2011 for 145 countries of which 34 are low income, 53 are lower middle income, 51 are upper middle income and 7 are high income countries[14]. 49 out of these 145 countries are OIC Member Countries[15]. When compared with those in 1999, the overall SCI scores in 2011 improved, which indicates that majority of the countries made a progress in dimensions of statistical methodology, source data, and periodicity and timeliness. When the overall SCI scores of 117 countries with available data are considered for

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[9] http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTWBDEBTSTA/Resources/3561369-1255619840053/Note_on_Statistical_Capacity_Indicator_2009_BBSC.pdf
[10] http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/3358.ppt
[11] http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/bulletin-board-on-statistical-capacity
[12] No data available for the period between 2000 and 2003.
[13] The obtained aggregates also include 27 countries (of which 5 were OIC Member Countries) with population below 1 million based on the 2010 data available at the World Development Indicators (WDI) Database of the World Bank.
[14] The number of countries with an overall SCI score prior to 2005 is as follows: 33 low income, 38 lower middle income, 40 upper middle income, and 6 high income countries making a total of 117 countries.
[15] The number of OIC Member Countries with an overall SCI score prior to 2005 is 44. No SCI scores are available for Bahrain, Brunei, Kuwait, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates between 1999 and 2011.

the period 1999-2011, it is observed that while 103 countries recorded a progress and 1 countries maintained their same scores over the period, 13 countries marked a decline. 37 out of those 103 countries with a progress and 7 out of those 13 countries with a decline were OIC Member Countries. Among the aggregate overall SCI scores for the period 1999-2011, while the highest scores are that of the high income countries, the low income countries have the lowest scores. The aggregate overall SCI scores of the OIC Member Countries and lower middle income countries are almost the same. The aggregate overall SCI scores of the upper middle income countries lie between those of the high income countries and all countries. As to the performance of the groups, the OIC Member Countries was the best performing group with an overall SCI score increase of 11.19 points from 1999 to 2011. The aggregate overall SCI scores of low income, all countries, lower middle, upper middle and high income countries increased by 11.04, 9.57, 9.29, 8.86, and 2.38 points, respectively.

Figure 2 Overall Aggregate SCI Scores, by Income Group, 1999-2011
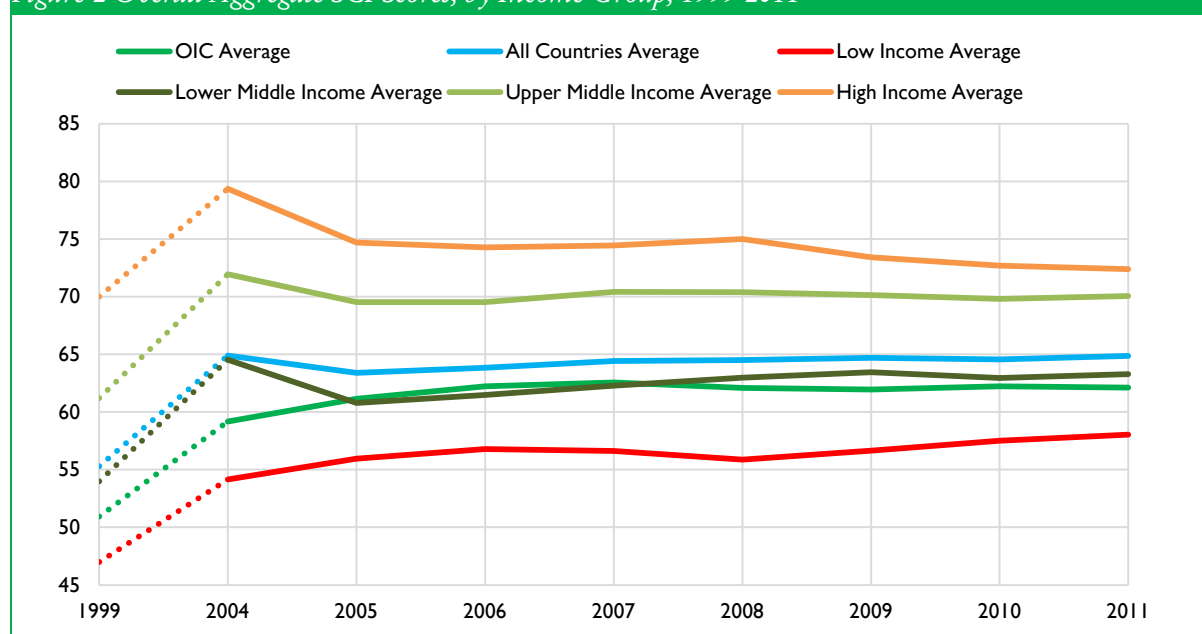
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

However, it is also noteworthy that the aggregate overall SCI scores in 2011 are higher than the 2005 scores for all groups except that of the higher income countries whose aggregate overall score decreased by 2.30 point. The improvement from 2005 to 2011 was the highest in lower middle income countries with 2.48 points. Following the lower middle income countries, the aggregate overall SCI scores of the low income, all countries, OIC Member Countries, and upper middle income countries improved by 2.06, 1.46, 0.98, and 0.52 point(s), respectively. Taking into consideration the same period, the aggregate overall SCI scores of the low income countries and all countries reached a peak in 2011; yet the aggregate overall SCI score of all countries in 2011 is still lower than what was achieved in 2004.

Figure 3 shows the regional aggregate overall SCI performance of the OIC and non-OIC countries[16] between 1999 and 2011[17]. Except the OIC Member Countries in East Asia and the

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[16] The countries in the Middle East and North Africa (right part of the figure) with available SCI scores are all OIC Member Countries (OIC-MENA). Except 2004, the overall aggregate SCI scores of the OIC-MENA has been higher than

Pacific (OIC-EAP), the OIC Member Countries in Europe and Central Asia (OIC-ECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (OIC-LAC), South Asia (OIC-SA) had aggregate overall SCI scores lower than their regional counterparts for the period 1999-2011. Except the period 2006-2007, the OIC Member Countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa (OIC-SSA) also showed a weak performance in their aggregate overall SCI scores when compared to the overall group of other Sub-Saharan Countries (Other SSA). In 2011, while the OIC-EAP countries were 24.90 points higher than the Other EAP countries, the OIC Member Countries in the LAC, ECA, SA, and SSA were 10.04, 9.34, 9.31, and 0.06 point(s) lower than their regional counterparts, respectively.

Figure 3 Overall Aggregate SCI Scores, by OIC Regional Group (left) and Non-OIC Regional Group (right), 1999-2011
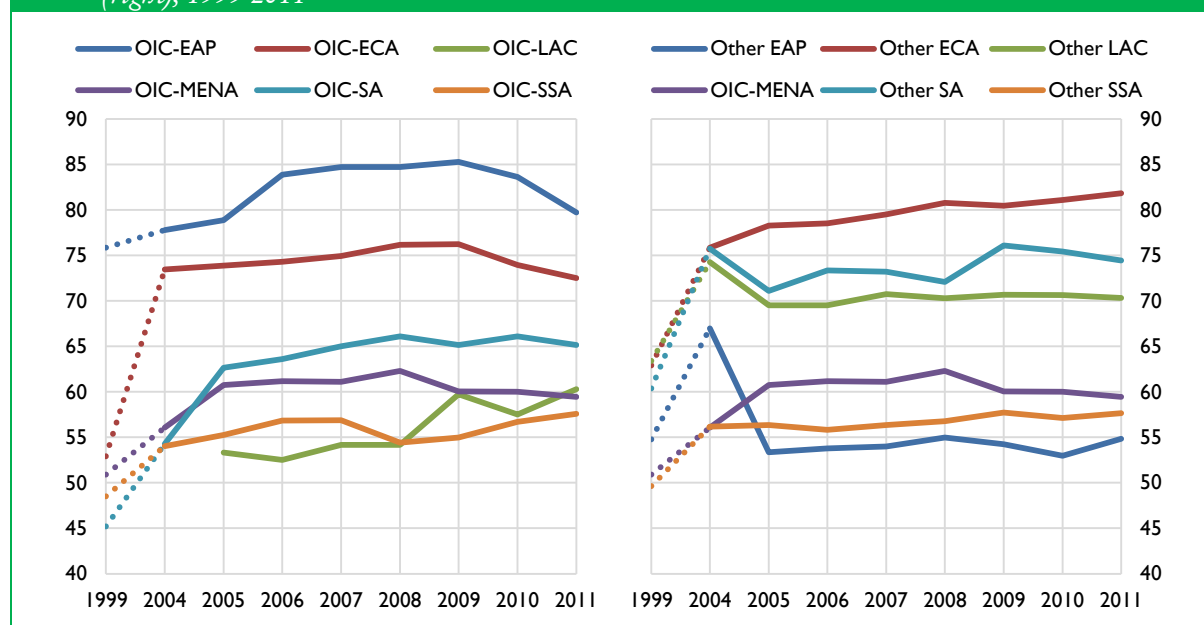
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 4 exhibits the ten OIC Member Countries with the highest overall SCI score performance in 2011. Kazakhstan had the highest overall SCI score with 92.22 points not only among those ten OIC Member Countries but also was one of the two countries[18] having the third highest overall SCI score in the World. Kazakhstan not only had the highest overall SCI score in 2011, but also showed the strongest performance in the statistical methodology score. Kazakhstan also had the second highest score in source data and periodicity and timeliness[19] in the year in concern. The contributions of statistical methodology, source data, and periodicity and timeliness scores to the overall SCI score of Kazakhstan were recorded as 30.00, 30.00, and 32.22, respectively. In addition, Kazakhstan recorded a 28.33 point overall SCI score increase[20] following the score increases of Afghanistan (36.67), Uzbekistan (30.00), and Tajikistan (28.89) between 1999 and 2011. The other OIC Member Countries following Kazakhstan were Egypt (88.89), Indonesia (83.33), Kyrgyz

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those of the Other EAP and Other SSA, and lower than those of the Other ECA, Other SA, and Other LAC for the period 2005-2011.

[17] The aggregate overall SCI performance (and other following SCI dimension performances) of the OIC Member Countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean (OIC-LAC) is between 2005 and 2011.

[18] Armenia also had an overall SCI score of 92.22 in 2011.

[19] Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Niger also got the second highest scores in periodicity and timeliness dimension in 2011.

[20] Cameroon also achieved the same performance in the same period.

Republic (83.33), Turkey (80), Azerbaijan (78.33), Tunisia (76.67), Malaysia (76.11), Jordan (74.44), and Pakistan (74.44). Geographically, four of those ten OIC Member Countries are situated in the ECA, three of them are in the MENA, two of them are in the EAP, and one of them is in the SA.

Figure 4 Ten OIC Member Countries with the Highest Overall SCI Score, 2011
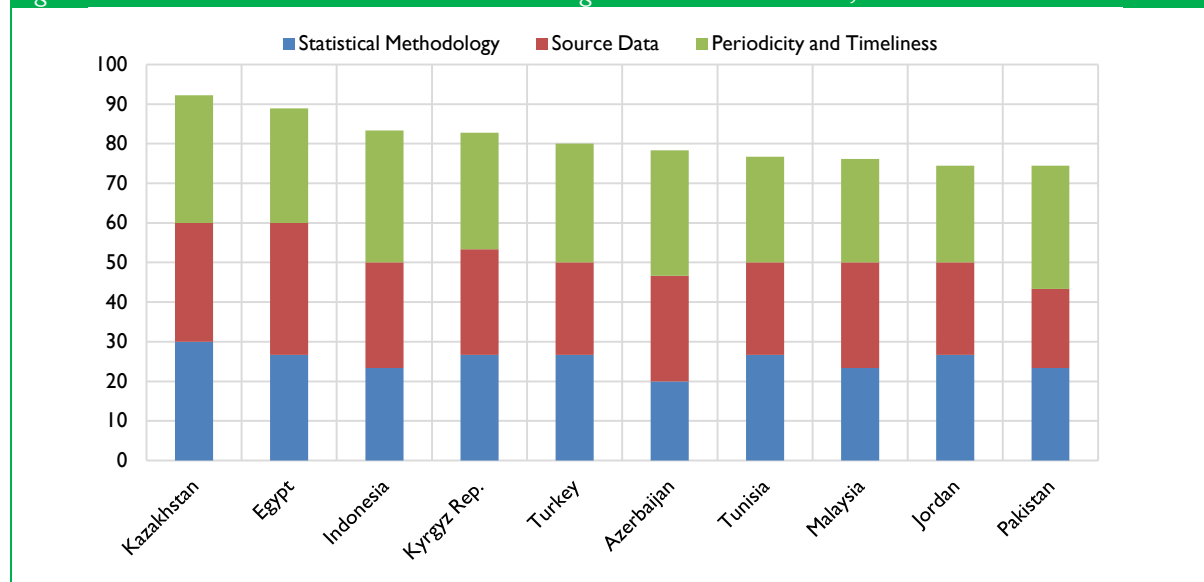
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Statistical Methodology Scores of the OIC Member Countries

As mentioned previously, *statistical methodology* is the first dimension of the SCI. It quantifies the extent that a country follows and implements internationally recommended standards and methods. The frameworks and specifications used in compilation of macroeconomic statistics, social data reporting, and estimation practices are at the centre of the evaluation of each country's statistical practice. For this dimension, ten equally weighted criteria including national accounts, balance of payments, Consumer Price Index (CPI), production index, external debt, import/export prices, government finance, reporting to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), vaccine reporting, and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) are used for scoring (Table 1). Countries fulfilling all ten conditions under the column "1" in Table 1 can get a maximum total score of 100. However, it should be noted that some of the statistical methodology indicators including *Balance of payments manual in use*, *External debt reporting status*, *Government finance accounting concept*, *Vaccine reporting to World Health Organization (WHO)*, and *International Monetary Fund's (IMF) SDDS* are not directly related to statistical activities and outputs[21].

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[21] Ngaruko, F., "*The World Bank's Framework for Statistical Capacity Measurement: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Options for Improvement*", The African Statistical Journal, Vol. 7, November 2008, p. 149-169

Table 1 Criteria Summary Description for Statistical Methodology

STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY INDICATORS	1	0	MAX. SCORE	WEIGHT
1. National accounts base year	Within last 10 years or annual chain linking	Otherwise	1	10
2. Balance of payments manual in use	Balance of Payments Manual, the fifth edition	Otherwise	1	10
3. External debt reporting status	Actual or preliminary	Otherwise	1	10
4. Consumer Price Index base year	Within last 10 years or annual chain linking	Otherwise	1	10
5. Industrial production index	Produced and available from IMF	Otherwise	1	10
6. Import/export prices	Produced and available from IMF	Otherwise	1	10
7. Government finance accounting concept	Consolidated central government accounts	Otherwise	1	10
8. Enrolment reporting to UNESCO	Annual or missed reporting only once in the last 4 years	Otherwise	1	10
9. Vaccine reporting to WHO	Nationally reported data on measles vaccine coverage consistent with WHO estimates	Otherwise	1	10
10. IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard	Subscribed	Otherwise	1	10
Maximum total score is:				100

Source: World Bank, "Note on the Statistical Capacity Indicator", 2009

Figure 5 compares the aggregate statistical methodology scores of the OIC Member Countries as a group, all countries, and income groups between the years 1999 and 2011[22]. It can be clearly seen from the figure that the general state in statistical methodology scores for the groups in concern is similar to the one already depicted in the overall SCI scores. Moreover, the groups maintained their rankings of 1999 also in 2011. Of the 117 countries with available data, 78 countries managed to increase their statistical methodology scores, 18 countries maintained their same scores, and 21 countries recorded a decline in their scores in the same period. While 29 out of 44 OIC Member Countries showed an increase in their statistical methodology scores, 6 OIC Member Countries kept their scores the same and 9 OIC Member Countries had a fall in their scores in the same period.

Among the groups, the aggregate statistical methodology score of the high income countries is the highest between 1999 and 2011; however, the score in 2011 is 5.24 points below the score in 1999 and also making it the only income group to incur a score in 2011 below its 1999 score. Although the OIC Member Countries as a group had an aggregate statistical methodology score only better than the low income countries group, the 9.23 point increase it recorded from 1999 to 2011 made it second best performing group after the lower middle income group. Besides the high income countries and the OIC Member Countries as a group, the aggregate statistical methodology scores

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[22] All remarks stated previously in the footnotes pertaining to the SCI also apply to the dimensions of the SCI. Also please note that previously mentioned number of countries with available data is also valid for the dimensions.

of the lower middle income countries, upper middle income countries, all countries, and low income countries went up by 9.75, 9.15, 8.42, and 6.07 points, respectively in the same period.

As stated earlier, the data from the World Bank's BBSC include the overall SCI and dimension scores of 117 countries for 1999 and 2004. Starting with 2005, the number of countries with available data is 145. When the performance of groups is considered for the period between 2005 and 2011, it is remarkable that while the aggregate statistical methodology scores of the lower middle income, all countries, OIC Member Countries as a group, and low income countries showed increases of 4.91, 1.45, 0.82, and 0.59 point(s), respectively; the scores of high income, and upper middle income countries showed declines of 7.14, and 0.39 point(s), respectively.

Figure 5 Aggregate Statistical Methodology Scores, by Income Group, 1999-2011
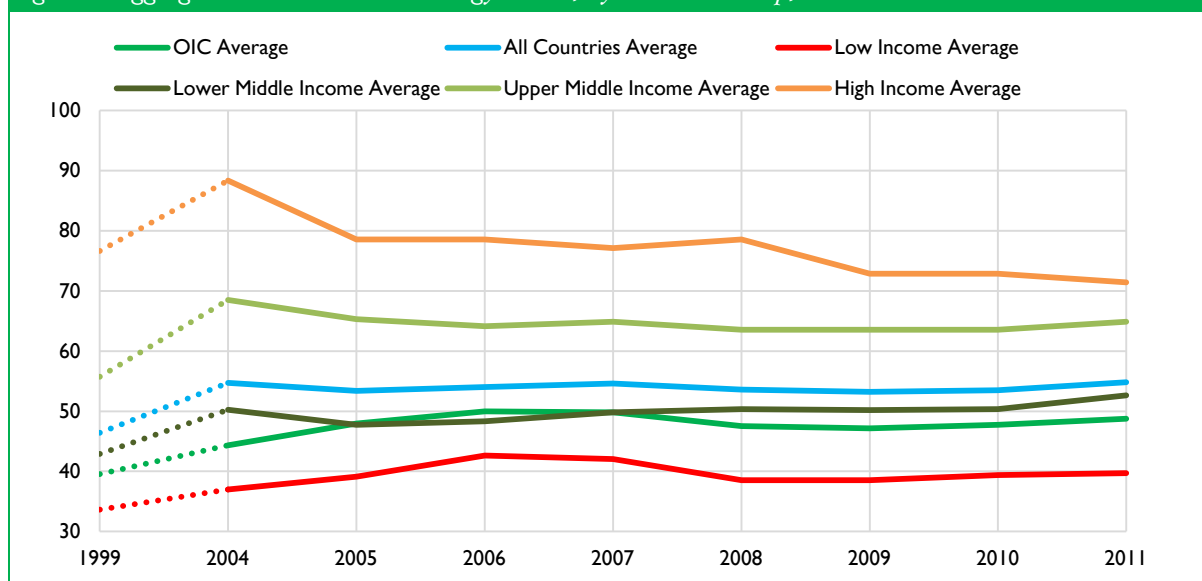
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 6 shows the regional aggregate statistical methodology score performance of the OIC and non-OIC countries[23] between 1999 and 2011[24]. Except the OIC-EAP, the OIC-ECA, OIC-LAC, OIC-SSA had aggregate statistical methodology scores lower than their regional counterparts for the period 1999-2011. Except in 2005[25], the OIC-SA also could not surpass the aggregate statistical methodology score performance of the Other SA in the same period. In 2011, while the OIC-EAP countries were 24.21 points higher than the Other EAP countries, the OIC Member Countries in the ECA, LAC, SA, and SSA were 18.16, 16.79, 7.50, and 6.79 points lower than their regional counterparts, respectively.

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[23] Please see footnote #16. Except 2004, the aggregate statistical methodology scores of the OIC-MENA has been higher than those of the Other EAP and Other SSA, and lower than those of the Other ECA, Other SA, and Other LAC for the period 2005-2011.

[24] Please see footnote #17.

[25] In 2006 and 2008, the statistical methodology scores of the OIC-SA and Other SA are the same.

Figure 6 Aggregate Statistical Methodology Scores, by OIC Regional Group (left) and Non-OIC Regional Group (right), 1999-2011
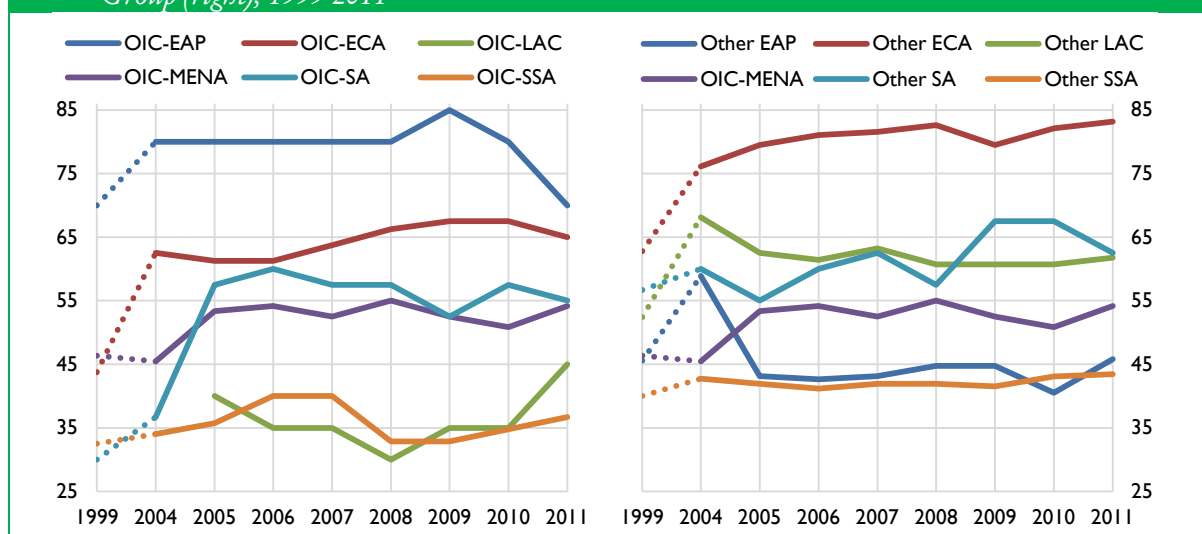
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 7 exhibits thirteen OIC Member Countries with the highest statistical methodology scores in 2011. Kazakhstan had the highest statistical methodology score with 90 points not only among those thirteen OIC Member Countries but also was one of the seventeen countries[26] having the second highest statistical methodology score in the World. In addition, Kazakhstan recorded a 30-point statistical methodology score increase[27] following the score increases of Tajikistan (50), Afghanistan (40), and Uzbekistan (40) between 1999 and 2011. The other OIC Member Countries following Kazakhstan with a score of 80 were Egypt, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, and with a score 70 were Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Syria, and Tajikistan. Geographically, five of those thirteen OIC Member Countries are situated in the MENA, four of them are in the ECA, two of them are in the EAP, one of them is in the SA, and another one of them is in the SSA.

Figure 7 Thirteen OIC Member Countries with the Highest Statistical Methodology Score, 2011
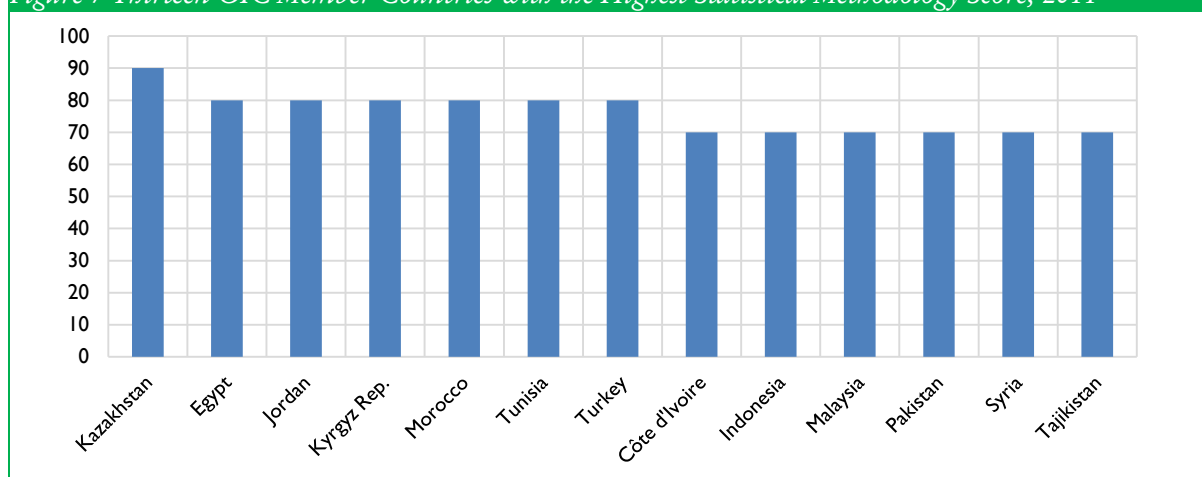
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

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[26] Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Thailand, Ukraine, and Uruguay also had a statistical methodology score of 90 in 2011.
[27] Egypt, Kyrgyz Republic, Nigeria, and Uganda also achieved the same performance in the same period.

Figure 8 presents the statistical methodology components in which the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed less than (left) and more than (right) 50% of the total scores that could be gotten from 1999 to 2011 in each year. In 2011, the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed in 5 out of 10 statistical methodology components more than 50% of the total scores they could get. While the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed 85.71% of the total scores that could be gotten in balance of payments component, this value was recorded in the components of external debt, reporting to UNESCO, CPI, and vaccine reporting as 79.59%, 69.39%, 69.39%, and 57.14%, respectively. On the other hand, the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed in the remaining 5 out of 10 statistical methodology components less than 50% of the total scores they could get in 2011 including import/export prices (6.12%), SDDS (18.37%), government finance (26.53%), production index (36.73%), and national accounts (38.78). Among those in this group, the reporting OIC Member Countries achieved 51.02% of the total scores they could get in national accounts component in 2009. The reporting OIC Member Countries enhanced their performances in the total scores that could be obtained in other components of statistical methodology from 1999 to 2011 ranging between 21.66 (reporting to UNESCO) and 4.73 percentage points (SDDS). However, the reporting OIC Member Countries lost 12.06 and 7.56 percentage points in the total scores they already achieved from 1999 to 2011 in import/export prices and government finance components, respectively.

Figure 8 Statistical Methodology Components in which OIC Member Countries Achieved a Full Equivalent Score, Less Than 50% (left) and More Than 50% (right), 1999-2011
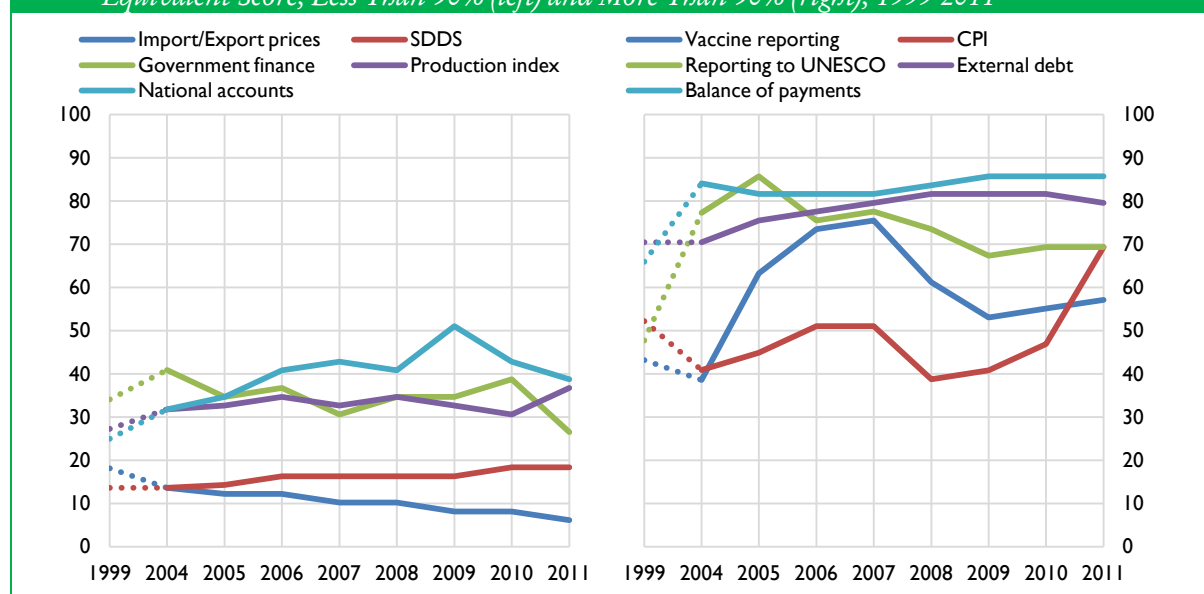
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Source Data Scores of the OIC Member Countries

Being the second dimension of the SCI, the source data reflects whether a country takes into consideration the internationally recommended periodicity in its data collection activities, and whether data from administrative systems are available and reliable for statistical estimation purposes. The periodicity of population and agricultural censuses, the periodicity of poverty and health related surveys, and completeness of vital registration system coverage is the five criteria used in source data dimension to score the countries (Table 2). Of those, only the criterion of

completeness of vital registration system coverage relates to the statistical capacity aspects of countries. The remaining four criteria focus on a country's statistical activities and outputs[28]. Countries satisfying all five conditions under the column "1" in Table 2 can get a maximum total score of 100.

Table 2 Criteria Summary Description for Source Data

SOURCE DATA INDICATORS	1	½	0	MAX. SCORE	WEIGHT
1. Periodicity of population census	≤ 10 years		Otherwise	1	20
2. Periodicity of agricultural census	≤ 10 years		Otherwise	1	20
3. Periodicity of poverty related surveys (IES, LSMS, etc.)	≤ 3 years	≤ 5 years	Otherwise	1	20
4. Periodicity of health related surveys (DHS, MICS, Priority survey, etc)	≤ 3 years	≤ 5 years	Otherwise	1	20
5. Completeness of vital registration system	Complete		Otherwise	1	20
Maximum total score is:					100

Source: World Bank, "Note on the Statistical Capacity Indicator", 2009

Figure 9 illustrates the aggregate source data score changes of six groups including the OIC Member Countries as a group, all countries, and groups of low, lower and upper middle, and high income countries between 1999 and 2011. Except the high and upper middle income countries group, the other groups kept their rankings over the period 1999 to 2011. The upper middle income countries group exceeded the aggregate score of the high income countries group starting from 2007. For the performance of the groups, the upper middle income countries group was the leading group regarding aggregate source data score in 2011. The same income group also recorded the highest score increase with 10.03 points from 1999. Following the upper middle income countries group, the high income countries group ranked second with a slight aggregate source data score increase of 0.24 point from 1999, the lowest score increase among all groups. All countries, lower middle income countries, OIC Member Countries as a group, and low income countries ranked in respective order in 2011 with aggregate source data score increases of 8.42, 6.43, 8.39, and 9.24 points, respectively, from 1999.

Of the 117 countries with available data for the period from 1999 to 2011, 67 of them showed an increase in their source data scores, 30 of them retained the same scores, and 20 of them had a decrease in their source data scores. As to the OIC Member Countries with available data for the same period, while 23 out of 44 of them managed to increase their source data scores, 11 of them preserved the same score, and 10 of them recorded a decline over the period. When the performance of all the 145 countries with available data is considered for the period from 2005 to 2011, the optimistic picture presented above is not that bright. The OIC Member Countries as a group together with the high income countries recorded a 1.43 point decline in their aggregate source data score from 2005 to 2011. While the lower middle income countries did not have a change in their aggregate source data score, the low and upper middle income countries, and all countries were the only three groups to record increases of 2.35, 0.98, and 0.83 point(s), respectively in the same period.

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[28] Ngaruko, F., *ibid*.

Figure 9 Aggregate Source Data Scores, by Income Group, 1999-2011
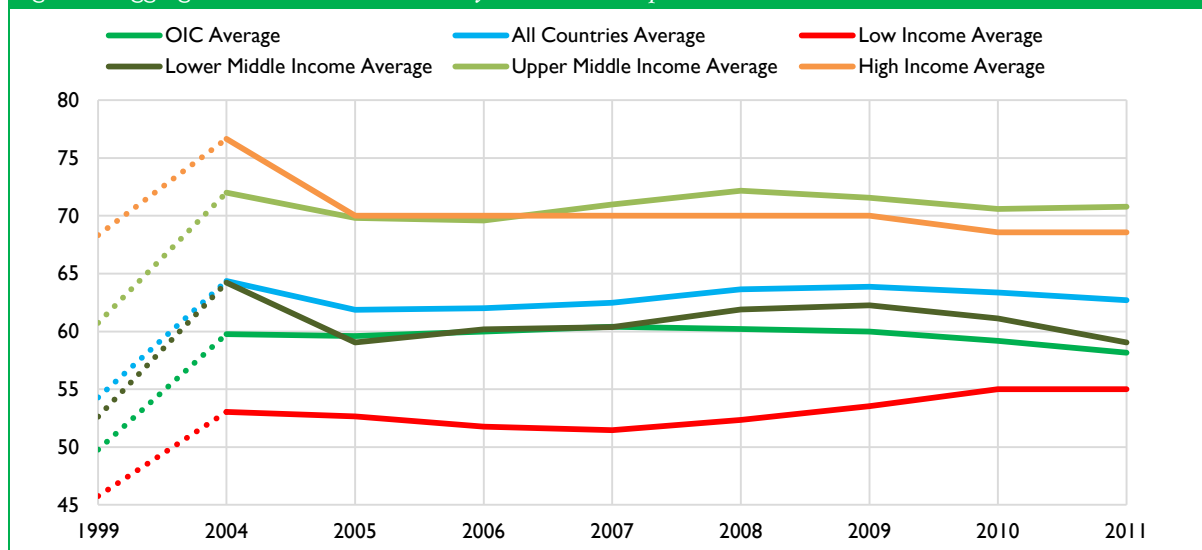
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 10 indicates the regional aggregate source data score performance of the OIC and non-OIC countries[29] between 1999 and 2011[30]. Except the OIC-EAP and OIC-SSA[31], the OIC-ECA[32], OIC-LAC, OIC-SSA could not exceed the aggregate source data scores of their regional counterparts during the period 1999-2011. In 2011, while the aggregate source data scores of OIC-EAP and OIC-OIC-SSA countries were above those of their regional counterparts by 27.37 and 2.93 points, respectively; the OIC-SA, OIC-LAC, and OIC-ECA were below 20.00, 15.36, and 14.93 points lower than their regional counterparts, respectively.

Figure 10 Aggregate Source Data Scores, by OIC Regional Group (left) and Non-OIC Regional Group (right), 1999-2011
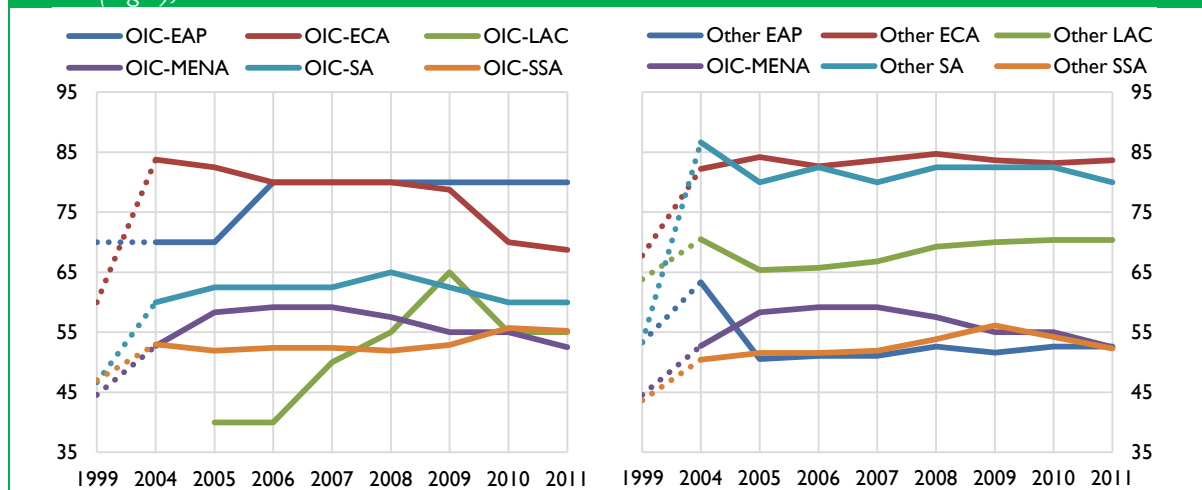
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

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[29] Please see footnote #16. In general, the aggregate source data scores of the OIC-MENA have been lower than those of the Other-ECA, Other-SA, and Other-LAC from 1999 to 2011. Over the period 2005 to 2008, the aggregate source data scores of the OIC-MENA have been higher than those of the Other EAP and Other SSA; but after 2009 the aggregate source data scores of these three groups have started converging at a score around 52.

[30] Please see footnote #17.

[31] Excluding 2008 and 2009.

[32] Excluding 2004.

Figure 11 displays fifteen OIC Member Countries with the highest source data scores in 2011. Egypt had the highest source data score with 100 points not only among those fifteen OIC Member Countries but also was one of the two countries[33] to maintain the top score between 1999 and 2011. Kazakhstan followed Egypt with a score of 90. The OIC Member Countries with a source data score of 80 including Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Suriname, and Uganda complemented the list.

Figure 11 Fifteen OIC Member Countries with the Highest Source Data Score, 2011
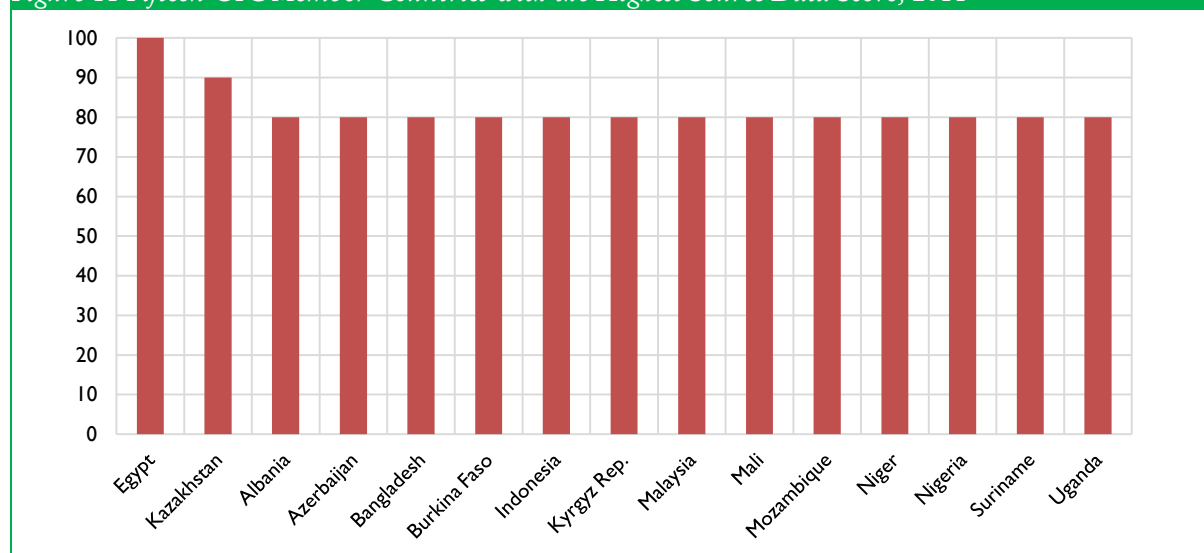
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

All geographic regions of the OIC have been represented with at least one country in the highest source data score list. The OIC-LAC, OIC-MENA, and OIC-SA regions had one country each, the OIC-EAP had two countries, the OIC-ECA had four countries, and the OIC-SSA had the majority with six countries in the list. Additionally; Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, and Sierra Leone showed a 40 point increase from their 1999 source data scores in 2011.

Figure 12 compares the source data components in which the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed less than (left) and more than (right) 50% of the total scores that could be gotten from 1999 to 2011 in each year. In 2011, the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed in 4 out of 5 source data components more than 50% of the total scores they could get. While the reporting OIC Member Countries obtained 81.63% of the total scores that could be gotten in periodicity of population census component, this value was recorded in the periodicity of health related surveys, periodicity of poverty related surveys, and periodicity of agricultural census components as 74.49%, 57.14%, and 53.06%, respectively. On the other hand, the reporting OIC Member Countries claimed 24.49% of the total scores they could reach in the completeness of vital registration system component in 2011. Although having stayed above 50% in 2011, the periodicity of poverty related surveys and periodicity of agricultural census registered record low values (below 45%) in 2010. The reason for increases in these two components in 2011 is due to the 2010 round of censuses undertaken by many reporting OIC Member Countries. The highest performance increase was recorded in periodicity of health related surveys by 18.81 percentage

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[33] Chile also had a source data score of 100 from 1999 to 2011.

points and followed by increases in periodicity of agricultural census (14.42 percentage points), periodicity of population census (4.36 percentage points), completeness of vital registration system (4.04 percentage points), and periodicity of poverty related surveys (0.32 percentage point).

Figure 12 Source Data Components in which OIC Member Countries Achieved a Full Equivalent Score, Less Than 50% (left) and More Than 50% (right), 1999-2011
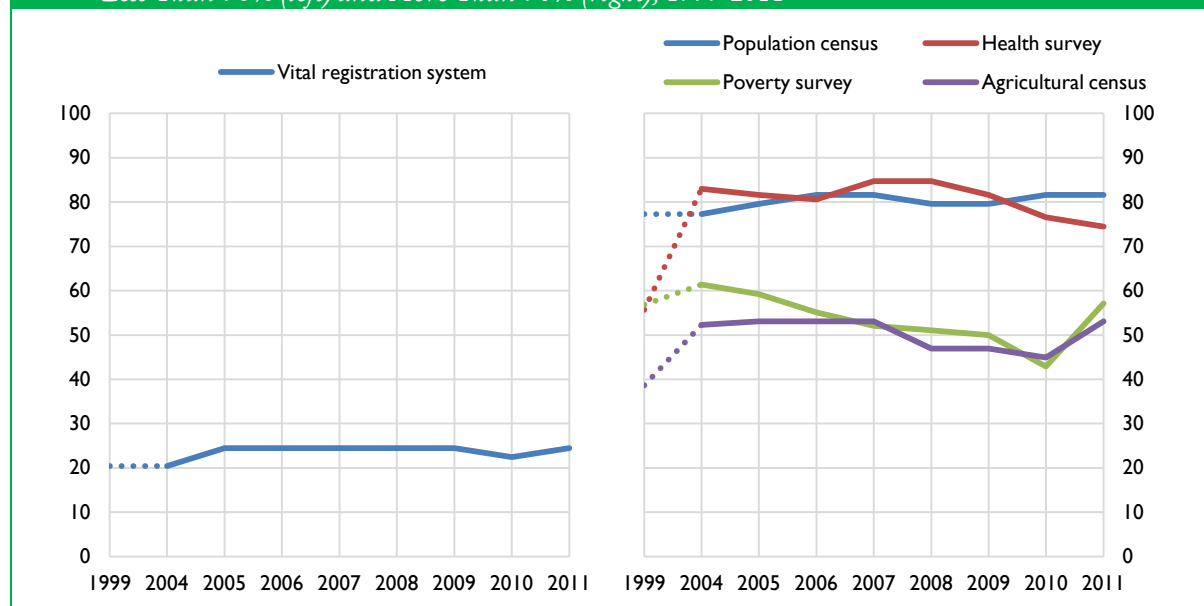
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Periodicity and Timeliness

Being the third and last dimension of the SCI, the periodicity and timeliness focuses on the availability and periodicity of ten components; most of which are Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators. The periodicity and timeliness dimension tries to measure the extent to which data are made accessible to users through transformation of source data into timely statistical outputs. Periodicities of the indicators including income poverty, child malnutrition, child mortality, immunization, HIV/AIDS, maternal health, gender equality in education, primary completion, access to water, and GDP growth are the ten criteria used for calculating the periodicity and timeliness score of countries (Table 3). Of those ten criteria, all of them relate to the statistical activities and outputs of countries, not their statistical capacity aspects[34]. Countries satisfying all conditions under the column "1" in Table 3 can get a maximum total score of 100.

Figure 13 shows the aggregate periodicity and timeliness score changes of the OIC Member Countries as a group, all countries, and low, lower and upper middle, and high income groups between 1999 and 2011. Except the rank of high income group, the ranks of other groups reversed from 1999 to 2011. While having been at the bottom of the ranking in 1999, the OIC Member Countries and low income groups shared the first and second place, respectively, in 2011. The lower middle income group got the third place in 2011 which occupied the second place in 1999.

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[34] Ngaruko, F., *ibid*.

Table 3 Criteria Summary Description for Periodicity and Timeliness

PERIODICITY AND TIMELINESS INDICATORS	1	²/₃	½	¹/₃	0	MAX. SCORE	WEIGHT
1. Periodicity of income poverty indicator	≤ 3 years	≤ 5 years		> 5 years	N/A	1	10
2. Periodicity of child malnutrition indicator	≤ 3 years	≤ 5 years		> 5 years	N/A	1	10
3. Periodicity of child mortality indicator	National or international estimates available				N/A	1	10
4. Periodicity of Immunization indicator	Annual				Not annual or N/A	1	10
5. HIV/AIDS indicator	National or international estimates available for at least one year out of the last 3 years				N/A	1	10
6. Periodicity of maternal health indicator	≤ 3 years	≤ 5 years		> 5 years	N/A	1	10
7. Periodicity of gender equality in education indicator	Observed for at least 5 out of 5 latest years	Observed for at least 3 out of 5 latest years		Observed for 1 out of 5 latest years	N/A	1	10
8. Primary completion indicator	Observed for at least 5 out of 5 latest years	Observed for at least 3 out of 5 latest years		Observed for 1 out of 5 latest years	N/A	1	10
9. Access to water indicator	Observed for 2 out of 6 latest years		Observed for 1 out of 6 latest years		N/A	1	10
10. Periodicity of GDP growth indicator	Annual	≤ 1.5 years		> 1.5 years	N/A	1	10
					Maximum total score is:		100

Source: World Bank, "Note on the Statistical Capacity Indicator", 2009   N/A: Not available/accessible

No change was observed in the rank of high income group from 1999 to 2011 which was still number 4 in both years. The rank of all countries, which was influenced highly by those of the lower and upper middle income groups, dropped by two places, from number 3 in 1999 to number 5 in 2011. Surprisingly, the rank of upper middle income group, which was at the top of the list in 1999, came at the end of the list in 2011. As to the performance of the groups, the highest score increase was observed in the low income group by 17.80 points from 1999 to 2011. Following the low income group, the OIC Member Countries as a group, high income, all countries, lower middle income, and upper middle income groups came with aggregate periodicity and timeliness score increases of 15.94, 12.14, 11.88, 11.71, and 7.39 points, respectively, from 1999. Of the 117 countries with available data over the period 1999 to 2011, 102 of them recorded an increase, 5 of them preserved the same scores and 10 of them showed a decrease in their periodicity and

timeliness scores. As to the OIC Member Countries with available data for the same period, while 37 out of 44 of them increased their periodicity and timeliness scores, 3 of them retained the same score and 4 of them had a decrease in the same period. When all the 145 countries with available data are considered regarding their periodicity and timeliness performance from 2005 to 2011, the OIC Member Countries as a group took the lead with a 3.54 point increase. The aggregate score increases of low income, lower-middle income, all countries, high income, and upper middle income were observed as 3.24, 2.55, 2.11, 1.67, and 0.98 point(s), respectively over the period.

Figure 13 Aggregate Periodicity and Timeliness Scores, by Income Group, 1999-2011
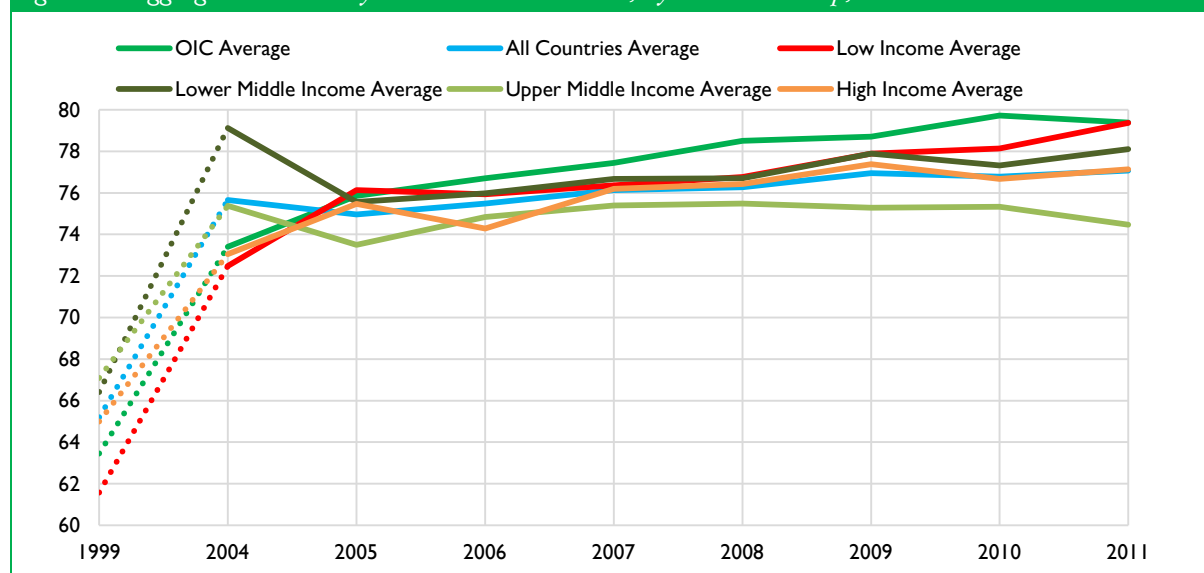
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 14 exhibits the regional aggregate periodicity and timeliness score performance of the OIC and non-OIC countries[35] from 1999 to 2011[36]. Except the OIC-EAP, OIC-ECA[37], and OIC-SSA[38], the other OIC regions could not exceed the aggregate periodicity and timeliness scores of their regional counterparts most of the time during the period 1999-2011. Also with the exception of the OIC-SA in 2011, all OIC regions recorded aggregate periodicity and timeliness scores higher than those of their regional counterparts. The aggregate periodicity and timeliness scores of OIC-EAP, OIC-ECA, OIC-SSA, and OIC-LAC were 23.11, 5.07, 3.69, and 2.02 points higher, respectively; while the OIC-SA was slightly below than its regional counterpart by 0.42 point in 2011.

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[35] Please see footnote #16. In general, the aggregate source data scores of the OIC-MENA have been only higher than those of the Other-EAP from 1999 to 2011.

[36] Please see footnote #17.

[37] Excluding 1999.

[38] Excluding 2004.

Figure 14 Aggregate Periodicity and Timeliness Scores, by OIC Regional Group (left) and Non-OIC Regional Group (right), 1999-2011
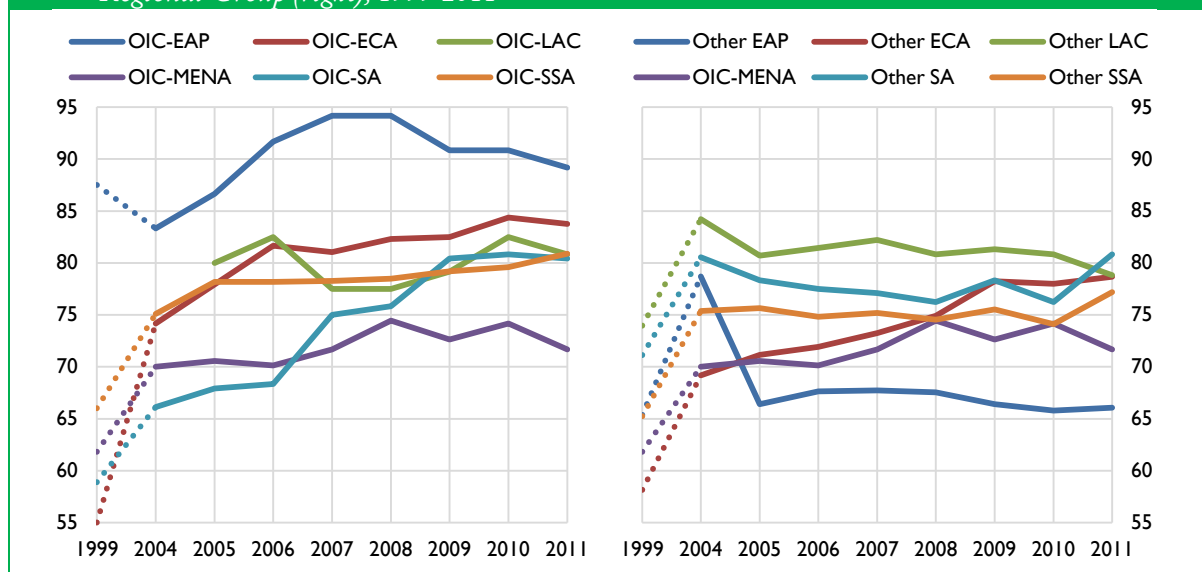
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 15 displays fourteen OIC Member Countries with the highest periodicity and timeliness scores in 2011. Indonesia had the highest source data score with 100 points not only among those fifteen OIC Member Countries but also was the only country to maintain the top score between 2007 and 2011. Burkina Faso, Guinea, Kazakhstan, and Niger followed Indonesia with a score of 97. The third highest score, 95, was achieved by Azerbaijan. Cameroon, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan had a periodicity and timeliness score of 93. Bangladesh, Mali, Senegal, Turkey, and Uganda complemented the list with a score of 90. Except the OIC-LAC, all OIC regions have been represented with at least one country in the highest periodicity and timeliness scores list. The OIC-EAP had one country, the OIC-SA had two countries, the OIC-ECA had four countries, and the OIC-SSA had seven countries in the list. Additionally; among those countries in the list, Uzbekistan showed a 40 point increase from its 1999 periodicity and timeliness scores in 2011.

Figure 15 Fourteen OIC Member Countries with the Highest Periodicity and Timeliness Score, 2011
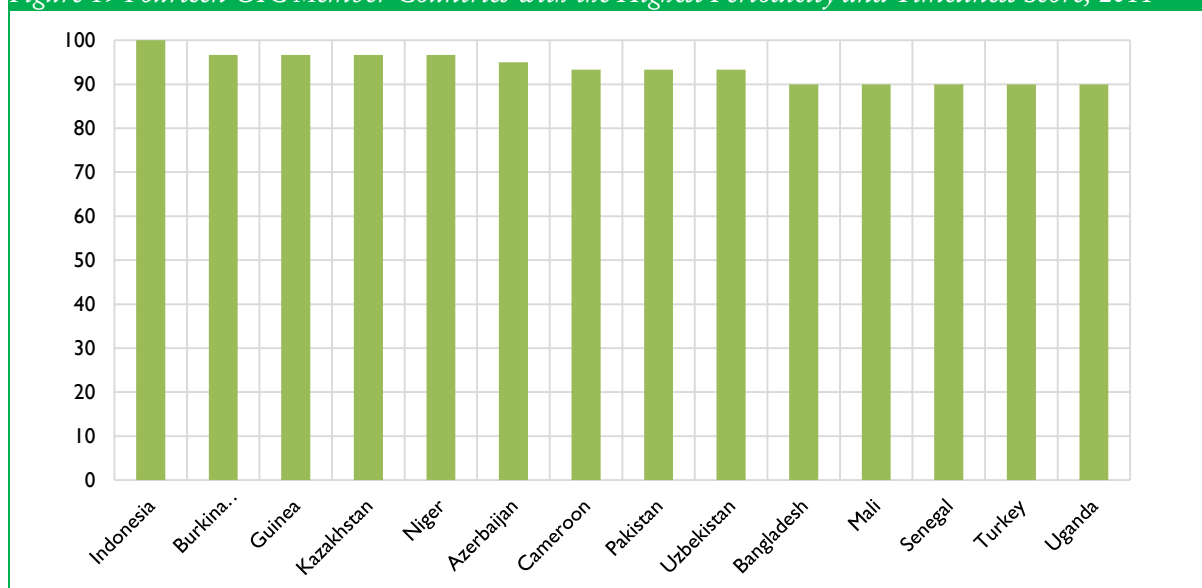
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

Figure 16 indicates the percentage values of the scores that OIC Member Countries as a group could get as a full score equivalent in periodicity and timeliness components from 1999 to 2011 in each year. In 2011, all reporting OIC Member Countries claimed more than 50% of the total scores they could get from periodicity and timeliness components. While all of the reporting OIC Member Countries satisfied the requirements in the periodicity of child mortality and immunization indicators and got full scores in 2011, the results in other components could be interpreted as follows: The reporting OIC Member Countries reached 93.20% of the full scores in periodicity of GDP growth indicator and followed by periodicity of maternal health and HIV/AIDS indicators (both over 80%); access to water indicator (79.59%); primary completion, periodicity of child malnutrition and gender equality in education indicators (all three above 60%), and periodicity of income poverty indicator (55.10%). Although having gotten above 50% of the full scores in 2011, the periodicity of income poverty indicator had been observed with scores below 50% before 2011[39]. Except 2010 and 2011, the same situation applies for the periodicity of child malnutrition indicator. The highest performance increases were seen in the periodicity of maternal health indicator with 45.72 percentage point increase from 1999, followed by increases in periodicity of child malnutrition indicator (43.94 percentage points), access to water indicator (39.82 percentage points), and HIV/AIDS indicator (24.58 percentage points). Other than no performance change in the periodicity of child mortality indicator, the increases in the remaining components ranged between 1.82 percentage points (periodicity of gender equality in education indicator) and 19.62 percentage points (primary completion indicator).

Figure 16 Periodicity and Timeliness Components in which OIC Member Countries Achieved a Full Equivalent Score, % Value, 1999-2011
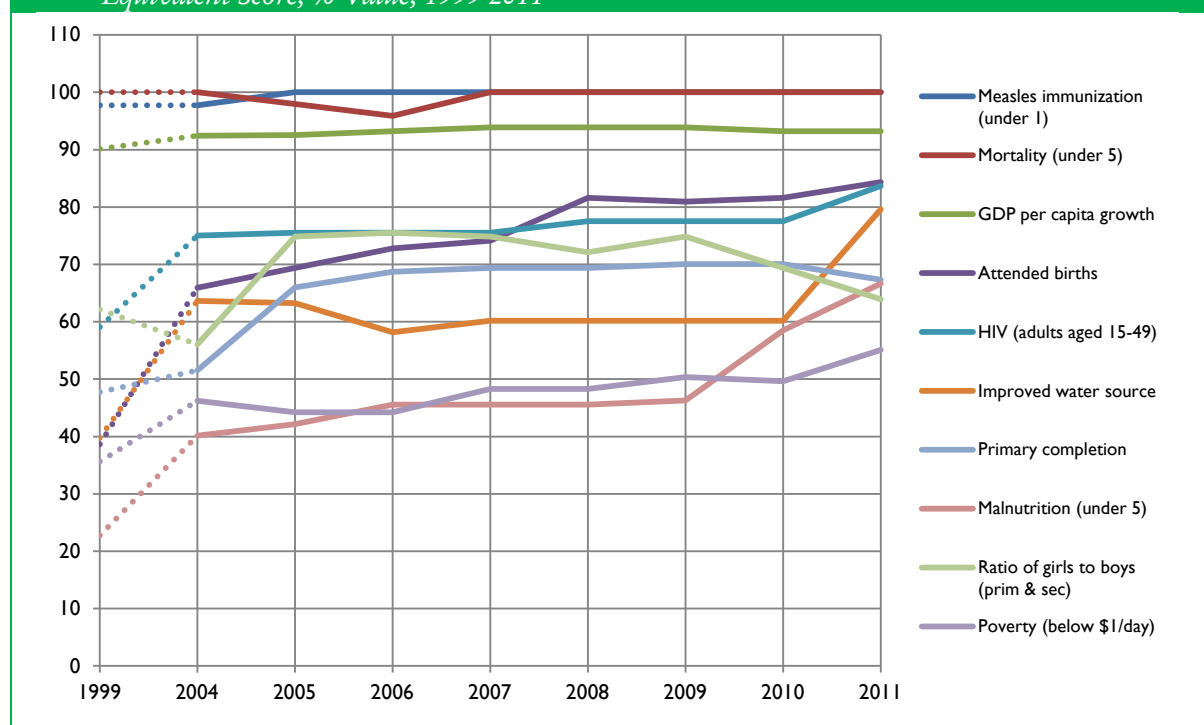
Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

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[39] Excluding 2009.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Formerly known as "a branch of political knowledge" and currently described as science of data by some, the definitions used for statistics are not static due to the changing nature of social practice and advances recorded in mathematical formalism, as stated by Nalimov. However, statistics requires a certain level of capacity.

This Outlook Report used the statistical capacity indicator (SCI) developed by the World Bank which defined statistical capacity as the ability of countries to meet user needs for good quality *official statistics* which are produced by governments as a public good. The SCI is comprised of statistical methodology, source data, and periodicity and timeliness. On the one hand, the developers of the SCI claim the SCI provide an overview of the national statistical capacities, on the other hand, there are researchers like Ngaruko arguing that the SCI does not fully reflect the statistical capacities of countries, instead the statistical activities and outputs mostly.

When the performance in the SCI and its dimensions is considered between 1999 and 2011, the group of OIC Member Countries took the lead only in the dimension of periodicity and timeliness after 2005. However, the group of OIC Member Countries generally performed only better than the low income group in the other two dimensions and overall SCI score from 1999 to 2011.

As to the performance of geographic regions, the OIC Member Countries in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) performed better than the other countries in the same region (Other-EAP) during the same period. In addition, the aggregate scores of the OIC-EAP in SCI took the lead until 2010. In 2011, the OIC-EAP region ranked second in overall SCI, statistical methodology, source data, and ranked first in periodicity and timeliness among all regions.

Regarding the performances of the individual OIC Member Countries in 2011, Kazakhstan took the lead in overall SCI and statistical methodology scores, and second place in source data and periodicity and timeliness. The lead in source data and periodicity and timeliness was taken by Egypt and Indonesia, respectively, in 2011.

Given this state of affairs, the following recommendations are proposed for enhancing the statistical capacity development both at the member countries and OIC level:

1. At the component level of SCI dimensions, the following indicators require sound actions to enhance the capacity of OIC Member Countries:

    a. Statistical Methodology: Import/Export prices, SDDS, Government finance, Production index, and National accounts;

    b. Source Data: Completeness of vital registration system; and

    c. Periodicity and Timeliness: Periodicity of income poverty indicator and Periodicity of child malnutrition indicator.

2. The NSOs of the OIC Member Countries should internalize the ownership on the OIC-StatCom by first comprehending the ways the Commission can positively contribute to the National Statistical Systems of the Member Countries. In order the OIC Member

Countries have an impact on advancing the Commission; they need to fairly assess the benefits they can get by joining their efforts under it for enhancing statistical capacities.

3. The NSOs of the OIC Member Countries should actively participate in the OIC-StatCom sessions and working groups regarding statistical capacity development issues. By exchanging lessons learnt and experiences from statistical capacity development initiatives, each NSO can find the opportunity to learn from each other on this platform.

4. The NSOs of the OIC Member Countries should keenly voice their opinions and take proactive measures to minimize the barriers of participation by interacting not only with the OIC institutions but also all relevant international organisations to make them design simpler and easy-to-understand procedures for their statistical capacity programmes.

5. The NSOs of the OIC Member Countries should develop not only a sense of ownership but also a sense of responsibility to make the whole better.

6. As statistical capacity development cannot be thought separate from the human capital formation, the National Statistical Offices (NSO) of the OIC Member Countries should work closely with the relevant OIC institutions and the recently established OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom) to strengthen their human resources by duly assessing their current situation and maintaining open channels with the aforementioned institutions to communicate their capacities and needs for enhancing their human capital.

7. In this respect, the human capital formation efforts of OIC Member Countries and OIC institutions should not only be restricted with the NSOs but also involve the citizens by encouraging the design of statistical outreach and awareness initiatives.

8. As a tangible step to initiate statistical partnerships at the OIC level, the OIC-StatCom and the Federation of the Universities of the Islamic World (FUIW) should work together to establish a Department of Statistics under the Islamic Virtual University. The OIC-StatCom can play a pivotal role to relay the proposals of the NSOs in the establishment of the department. Besides, the two bodies should also collaborate for establishing the Network of Statistics Departments in the Universities of the OIC Member Countries to increase the academic interactions in statistics at the OIC level.

9. As an activity for expanding the statistical outreach efforts at the OIC level, the OIC-StatCom in close cooperation with the NSOs and relevant stakeholders can organise a OIC Statistics Olympiads for students; similar to that of the International Statistical Literacy Project Competition organised by the ISI and IASE.

10. Last but not least, an OIC-StatCom Working Group can be established to study the feasibility to construct a Statistical Capacity Indicator to properly assess the statistical capacities of the OIC Member Countries.

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Statistical Appendix

Table 4: Overall SCI Scores of the OIC Member Countries, 1999-2011

COUNTRY	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	CHANGE 1999-2011*	
Afghanistan	10.00	18.33	22.78	23.89	29.44	40.56	44.44	47.78	46.67	▲	36.67
Albania	60.00	75.00	77.22	82.22	83.33	78.89	78.89	72.22	72.22	▲	12.22
Algeria	55.00	56.67	62.78	65.56	62.22	61.11	60.00	60.00	63.33	▲	8.33
Azerbaijan	51.67	80.00	80.56	80.56	80.56	80.56	80.56	80.56	78.33	▲	26.67
Bangladesh	62.22	71.11	74.44	76.67	77.78	67.78	70.00	73.33	73.33	▲	11.11
Benin	48.33	51.67	56.67	54.44	57.78	50.00	50.00	48.89	52.22	▲	3.89
Burkina Faso	64.44	67.78	66.67	66.67	64.44	64.44	62.22	62.22	65.56	▲	1.11
Cameroon	36.11	51.11	50.00	63.33	63.33	66.67	63.33	66.67	64.44	▲	28.33
Chad	50.56	61.11	61.11	61.11	52.22	51.11	54.44	56.67	54.44	▲	3.89
Comoros			56.67	53.89	53.89	56.67	53.33	48.33	48.33	▼	-8.33
Côte d'Ivoire	68.33	80.00	80.00	75.56	71.11	62.22	61.11	58.89	66.67	▼	-1.67
Djibouti			49.44	51.67	42.78	39.44	39.44	44.44	43.33	▼	-6.11
Egypt	77.78	76.11	86.11	91.11	87.78	86.67	87.78	85.56	88.89	▲	11.11
Gabon	34.44	41.67	46.11	39.44	38.33	35.00	41.11	38.33	41.67	▲	7.22
Gambia	43.33	63.33	61.11	64.44	62.22	60.56	60.56	66.11	62.78	▲	19.44
Guinea	67.78	66.67	63.33	58.89	61.11	56.67	54.44	57.78	58.89	▼	-8.89
Guinea-Bissau	43.33	36.11	31.67	41.11	34.44	31.11	33.33	45.56	48.89	▲	5.56
Guyana			56.11	54.44	54.44	54.44	54.44	48.89	55.56	▼	-0.56
Indonesia	85.56	86.67	84.44	85.56	90.00	90.00	86.67	86.67	83.33	▼	-2.22
Iran	58.33	64.44	70.56	70.00	76.67	75.56	76.67	65.56	60.00	▲	1.67
Iraq	21.11	32.22	40.00	36.67	43.89	48.89	40.00	40.00	45.56	▲	24.44
Jordan	66.11	68.33	71.67	70.00	69.44	73.33	72.22	76.67	74.44	▲	8.33
Kazakhstan	63.89	85.56	85.00	86.11	94.44	94.44	91.67	95.56	92.22	▲	28.33
Kyrgyzstan	60.00	86.11	88.33	89.44	86.67	91.11	87.78	87.22	82.78	▲	22.78
Lebanon	24.44	36.11	43.89	41.67	41.67	49.44	47.78	51.11	51.11	▲	26.67
Libya	17.22	27.22	38.89	35.56	37.78	37.78	35.56	38.89	35.56	▲	18.33
Malaysia	66.11	68.89	73.33	82.22	79.44	79.44	83.89	80.56	76.11	▲	10.00
Maldives			73.33	72.78	66.11	70.56	62.78	66.67	66.11	▼	-7.22
Mali	45.00	54.44	57.78	68.89	68.89	61.11	62.22	63.33	63.33	▲	18.33
Mauritania	54.44	55.56	54.44	61.11	61.11	57.78	60.00	55.56	57.78	▲	3.33
Morocco	71.67	76.67	76.67	77.78	79.44	78.89	81.11	77.78	70.00	▼	-1.67
Mozambique	60.56	66.67	67.22	69.44	67.22	68.89	71.11	71.11	72.22	▲	11.67
Niger	58.33	64.44	65.56	68.89	67.22	61.11	62.22	67.78	72.22	▲	13.89
Nigeria	47.78	44.44	53.33	51.11	61.11	68.89	70.00	67.78	72.22	▲	24.44
Pakistan	63.33	73.33	80.00	81.11	86.67	85.56	83.33	76.67	74.44	▲	11.11
Senegal	70.00	78.89	78.89	75.56	77.78	74.44	72.22	74.44	66.67	▼	-3.33
Sierra Leone	27.78	28.33	38.33	41.67	46.11	47.22	51.67	51.67	50.56	▲	22.78
Somalia	14.44	20.56	20.56	21.67	25.00	21.67	22.78	25.00	21.67	▲	7.22
Sudan	32.22	35.56	31.11	33.33	35.56	34.44	41.11	45.00	46.11	▲	13.89
Suriname			50.56	50.56	53.89	53.89	65.00	66.11	65.00	▲	14.44
Syria	50.00	56.11	59.44	60.56	56.11	61.67	53.89	57.78	61.11	▲	11.11
Tajikistan	43.33	71.11	73.33	70.00	71.11	72.22	77.78	73.33	72.22	▲	28.89
Togo	47.78	52.22	50.00	53.33	54.44	46.11	46.11	49.44	52.78	▲	5.00
Tunisia	78.33	70.56	76.11	76.67	76.67	75.56	75.56	77.78	76.67	▼	-1.67
Turkey	71.11	80.56	78.33	78.89	76.11	81.67	86.11	80.56	80.00	▲	8.89
Turkmenistan	35.56	47.22	43.89	43.89	42.78	42.78	42.78	34.44	34.44	▼	-1.11
Uganda	55.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	71.11	66.67	61.11	70.00	70.00	▲	15.00
Uzbekistan	37.78	62.22	64.44	63.33	64.44	67.78	64.44	67.78	67.78	▲	30.00
Yemen	40.00	52.22	53.33	56.67	58.89	59.44	50.56	44.44	43.33	▲	3.33
OIC Average	**50.92**	**59.17**	**61.13**	**62.23**	**62.55**	**62.09**	**61.95**	**62.22**	**62.11**	▲	**11.19**
All Countries Average	**55.29**	**64.91**	**63.40**	**63.83**	**64.41**	**64.51**	**64.69**	**64.56**	**64.87**	▲	**9.57**

Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

* The changes in overall SCI scores of Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, Maldives, and Suriname are for 2005 and 2010.

Table 5: Statistical Methodology Scores of the OIC Member Countries, 1999-2011

COUNTRY	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	CHANGE 1999-2011*	
Afghanistan	0	0	20	20	20	40	30	40	40	▲	40
Albania	60	60	60	70	70	60	60	60	60	⇵	0
Algeria	40	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	▲	20
Azerbaijan	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	60	▲	10
Bangladesh	30	50	60	70	70	40	40	50	50	▲	20
Benin	30	40	40	40	50	30	30	30	40	▲	10
Burkina Faso	50	40	50	50	40	40	30	30	20	▼	-30
Cameroon	30	40	40	60	60	60	50	60	50	▲	20
Chad	40	50	60	60	40	30	40	30	30	▼	-10
Comoros			20	20	30	30	20	20	20	⇵	0
Côte d'Ivoire	60	70	70	60	60	40	40	50	70	▲	10
Djibouti			40	40	30	30	30	20	30	▼	-10
Egypt	50	40	70	80	70	70	70	70	80	▲	30
Gabon	20	20	30	20	20	10	20	20	30	▲	10
Gambia	20	40	30	40	30	30	30	50	40	▲	20
Guinea	50	40	30	30	30	30	20	30	30	▼	-20
Guinea-Bissau	20	10	10	30	20	10	20	20	30	▲	10
Guyana			50	40	40	30	30	30	50	⇵	0
Indonesia	80	90	80	80	90	90	80	80	70	▼	-10
Iran	50	60	60	60	70	70	70	50	40	▼	-10
Iraq	10	0	10	10	20	20	10	10	20	▲	10
Jordan	60	70	80	70	70	70	70	80	80	▲	20
Kazakhstan	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	▲	30
Kyrgyzstan	50	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	80	▲	30
Lebanon	30	30	40	40	30	40	40	50	50	▲	20
Libya	20	40	40	30	30	30	30	40	30	▲	10
Malaysia	60	70	80	80	70	70	90	80	70	▲	10
Maldives			70	70	50	60	60	60	60	▼	-10
Mali	30	30	30	40	40	20	20	20	20	▼	-10
Mauritania	20	20	20	40	40	40	50	40	40	▲	20
Morocco	70	70	70	80	80	90	100	90	80	▲	10
Mozambique	60	40	50	50	40	40	50	50	50	▼	-10
Niger	40	40	40	50	50	30	30	30	40	⇵	0
Nigeria	20	20	40	30	40	40	40	40	50	▲	30
Pakistan	60	60	80	80	90	90	80	80	70	▲	10
Senegal	60	60	60	60	70	60	50	60	60	⇵	0
Sierra Leone	30	20	20	30	40	30	40	40	30	⇵	0
Somalia	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	▼	-10
Sudan	10	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	▲	20
Suriname			30	30	30	30	40	40	40	▲	10
Syria	60	60	70	70	60	70	50	50	70	▲	10
Tajikistan	20	40	40	50	50	50	60	70	70	▲	50
Togo	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	50	▲	10
Tunisia	90	60	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	▼	-10
Turkey	80	90	80	70	70	80	90	80	80	⇵	0
Turkmenistan	20	20	20	20	40	40	40	30	30	▲	10
Uganda	10	40	60	60	60	50	40	40	40	▲	30
Uzbekistan	10	50	50	40	40	50	40	50	50	▲	40
Yemen	30	40	40	50	50	50	30	20	30	⇵	0
OIC Average	**39.55**	**44.32**	**47.96**	**50.00**	**49.80**	**47.55**	**47.14**	**47.76**	**48.78**	▲	**9.23**
All Countries Average	**46.41**	**54.70**	**53.38**	**54.00**	**54.62**	**53.59**	**53.24**	**53.52**	**54.83**	▲	**8.42**

Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

* The changes in statistical methodology scores of Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, Maldives, and Suriname are for 2005 and 2010.

Table 6: Source Data Scores of the OIC Member Countries, 1999-2011

COUNTRY	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	CHANGE 1999-2011*	
Afghanistan	0	20	20	20	20	30	40	40	40	▲	40
Albania	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	80	⬍	0
Algeria	40	60	60	60	50	50	50	50	50	▲	10
Azerbaijan	40	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	▲	40
Bangladesh	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	⬍	0
Benin	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	▼	-10
Burkina Faso	70	80	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	▲	10
Cameroon	20	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	▲	30
Chad	50	50	40	40	30	30	30	50	50	⬍	0
Comoros			70	70	60	60	60	60	60	▼	-10
Côte d'Ivoire	60	80	80	80	70	70	70	50	50	▼	-10
Djibouti			40	40	20	10	10	30	20	▼	-20
Egypt	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	⬍	0
Gabon	30	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	▲	10
Gambia	40	80	80	80	80	80	80	70	70	▲	30
Guinea	70	70	70	60	60	50	50	50	50	▼	-20
Guinea-Bissau	60	30	20	20	20	20	20	50	50	▼	-10
Guyana			30	30	40	50	50	30	30	⬍	0
Indonesia	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	⬍	0
Iran	50	50	70	70	80	80	80	70	70	▲	20
Iraq	20	40	50	50	60	70	50	50	50	▲	30
Jordan	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	⬍	0
Kazakhstan	70	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	90	▲	20
Kyrgyzstan	80	100	100	100	100	100	90	80	80	⬍	0
Lebanon	0	20	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	▲	40
Libya	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	▲	40
Malaysia	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	▲	20
Maldives			70	70	70	70	50	60	60	▼	-10
Mali	40	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	▲	40
Mauritania	60	60	60	60	60	50	50	50	50	▼	-10
Morocco	70	80	80	80	80	60	60	60	50	▼	-20
Mozambique	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	▲	20
Niger	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	80	80	▲	20
Nigeria	60	40	40	40	60	80	80	80	80	▲	20
Pakistan	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	60	60	⬍	0
Senegal	60	80	80	70	70	70	70	70	50	▼	-10
Sierra Leone	10	20	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	▲	40
Somalia	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	▲	10
Sudan	20	20	0	0	10	10	30	30	30	▲	10
Suriname			50	50	60	60	80	80	80	▲	30
Syria	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	⬍	0
Tajikistan	60	100	100	80	80	80	80	60	60	⬍	0
Togo	40	40	40	40	40	20	20	30	30	▼	-10
Tunisia	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	▲	10
Turkey	50	80	80	80	80	80	80	70	70	▲	20
Turkmenistan	50	70	60	60	40	40	40	30	30	▼	-20
Uganda	80	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	⬍	0
Uzbekistan	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	▲	10
Yemen	50	50	50	60	60	60	50	40	40	▼	-10
OIC Average	**49.77**	**59.77**	**59.59**	**60.00**	**60.41**	**60.20**	**60.00**	**59.18**	**58.16**	▲	**8.39**
All Countries Average	**54.27**	**64.36**	**61.86**	**62.00**	**62.48**	**63.66**	**63.86**	**63.38**	**62.69**	▲	**8.42**

Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

* The changes in statistical methodology scores of Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, Maldives, and Suriname are for 2005 and 2010.

Table 7: Periodicity and Timeliness Scores of the OIC Member Countries, 1999-2011

COUNTRY	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	CHANGE 1999-2011*	
Afghanistan	30.00	35.00	28.33	31.67	48.33	51.67	63.33	63.33	60.00	▲	30.00
Albania	40.00	65.00	71.67	76.67	80.00	76.67	76.67	76.67	76.67	▲	36.67
Algeria	85.00	80.00	78.33	86.67	86.67	83.33	80.00	80.00	80.00	▼	-5.00
Azerbaijan	65.00	90.00	91.67	91.67	91.67	91.67	91.67	91.67	95.00	▲	30.00
Bangladesh	76.67	83.33	83.33	80.00	83.33	83.33	90.00	90.00	90.00	▲	13.33
Benin	65.00	65.00	80.00	83.33	83.33	80.00	80.00	76.67	76.67	▲	11.67
Burkina Faso	73.33	83.33	90.00	90.00	93.33	93.33	96.67	96.67	96.67	▲	23.33
Cameroon	58.33	83.33	80.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	93.33	▲	35.00
Chad	61.67	83.33	83.33	83.33	86.67	93.33	93.33	90.00	83.33	▲	21.67
Comoros			80.00	71.67	71.67	80.00	80.00	65.00	65.00	▼	-15.00
Côte d'Ivoire	85.00	90.00	90.00	86.67	83.33	76.67	73.33	76.67	80.00	▼	-5.00
Djibouti			68.33	75.00	78.33	78.33	78.33	83.33	80.00	▲	11.67
Egypt	83.33	88.33	88.33	93.33	93.33	90.00	93.33	86.67	86.67	▲	3.33
Gabon	53.33	55.00	58.33	58.33	55.00	55.00	63.33	55.00	55.00	▲	1.67
Gambia	70.00	70.00	73.33	73.33	76.67	71.67	71.67	78.33	78.33	▲	8.33
Guinea	83.33	90.00	90.00	86.67	93.33	90.00	93.33	93.33	96.67	▲	13.33
Guinea-Bissau	50.00	68.33	65.00	73.33	63.33	63.33	60.00	66.67	66.67	▲	16.67
Guyana			88.33	93.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	86.67	86.67	▼	-1.67
Indonesia	96.67	90.00	93.33	96.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	▲	3.33
Iran	75.00	83.33	81.67	80.00	80.00	76.67	80.00	76.67	70.00	▼	-5.00
Iraq	33.33	56.67	60.00	50.00	51.67	56.67	60.00	60.00	66.67	▲	33.33
Jordan	68.33	65.00	65.00	70.00	68.33	80.00	76.67	80.00	73.33	▲	5.00
Kazakhstan	61.67	86.67	85.00	88.33	93.33	93.33	85.00	96.67	96.67	▲	35.00
Kyrgyzstan	50.00	78.33	85.00	88.33	80.00	83.33	83.33	91.67	88.33	▲	38.33
Lebanon	43.33	58.33	61.67	55.00	55.00	68.33	63.33	63.33	63.33	▲	20.00
Libya	31.67	41.67	36.67	36.67	43.33	43.33	36.67	36.67	36.67	▲	5.00
Malaysia	78.33	76.67	80.00	86.67	88.33	88.33	81.67	81.67	78.33	↕	0.00
Maldives			80.00	78.33	78.33	81.67	78.33	80.00	78.33	▼	-1.67
Mali	65.00	73.33	83.33	86.67	86.67	83.33	86.67	90.00	90.00	▲	25.00
Mauritania	83.33	86.67	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	80.00	76.67	83.33	↕	0.00
Morocco	75.00	80.00	80.00	73.33	78.33	86.67	83.33	83.33	80.00	▲	5.00
Mozambique	61.67	80.00	71.67	78.33	81.67	86.67	83.33	83.33	86.67	▲	25.00
Niger	75.00	93.33	96.67	86.67	81.67	83.33	86.67	93.33	96.67	▲	21.67
Nigeria	63.33	73.33	80.00	83.33	83.33	86.67	90.00	83.33	86.67	▲	23.33
Pakistan	70.00	80.00	80.00	83.33	90.00	86.67	90.00	90.00	93.33	▲	23.33
Senegal	90.00	96.67	96.67	96.67	93.33	93.33	96.67	93.33	90.00	↕	0.00
Sierra Leone	43.33	45.00	55.00	55.00	58.33	61.67	65.00	65.00	71.67	▲	28.33
Somalia	33.33	41.67	41.67	45.00	45.00	45.00	48.33	55.00	55.00	▲	21.67
Sudan	66.67	66.67	73.33	70.00	66.67	63.33	63.33	75.00	78.33	▲	11.67
Suriname			71.67	71.67	71.67	71.67	75.00	78.33	75.00	▲	3.33
Syria	60.00	68.33	68.33	71.67	68.33	75.00	71.67	83.33	83.33	▲	23.33
Tajikistan	50.00	73.33	80.00	80.00	83.33	86.67	93.33	90.00	86.67	▲	36.67
Togo	63.33	76.67	80.00	80.00	83.33	78.33	78.33	78.33	78.33	▲	15.00
Tunisia	85.00	81.67	88.33	90.00	90.00	86.67	76.67	83.33	80.00	▼	-5.00
Turkey	83.33	71.67	75.00	86.67	78.33	85.00	88.33	91.67	90.00	▲	6.67
Turkmenistan	36.67	51.67	51.67	51.67	48.33	48.33	48.33	43.33	43.33	▲	6.67
Uganda	75.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	93.33	90.00	83.33	90.00	90.00	▲	15.00
Uzbekistan	53.33	76.67	83.33	90.00	93.33	93.33	93.33	93.33	93.33	▲	40.00
Yemen	40.00	66.67	70.00	60.00	66.67	68.33	71.67	73.33	60.00	▲	20.00
OIC Average	63.45	73.41	75.85	76.70	77.45	78.50	78.71	79.73	79.39	▲	**15.94**
All Countries Average	65.20	75.66	74.97	75.48	76.13	76.28	76.95	76.78	77.08	▲	**11.88**

Source: World Bank, Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity
* The changes in statistical methodology scores of Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, Maldives, and Suriname are for 2005 and 2010.