

Annex to chapter 17

1. Data for SDG 17

SDG 17 comprises 19 targets and a total of 25 indicators, eight of which contain multiple subindicators). Fifteen of the indicators are tier I, three are tier II and seven are tier III for which data are not available as the indicators are still in the process of methodological definition.

The United Nations Statistics Division provides data sets for a total of 15 indicators: 17.2.1 - Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI); 17.3.2 - Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP; 17.4.1 - Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services; 17.6.2 - Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed; 17.8.1 - Proportion of individuals using the Internet; 17.9.1 - Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries; 17.10.1 - Worldwide weighted tariff-average; 17.11.1 - Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports; 17.12.1 - Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States; 17.15.1 - Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation; 17.16.1 - Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals; 17.18.2 - Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics; 17.18.3 - Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding; 17.19.1 - Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries; and 17.19.2 - Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the past 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.

None of the provided data sets includes sex disaggregated data.

The data used in the analysis of SDG 17 was downloaded on 5 October 2018. After a country level data check following a major update of the Global SDG Indicators Database of the United Nations on 8 July 2019, the data series of 17.18.2 (Countries with national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (0–1 dummy variable)) and the two data series of 17.18.3 (Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded, and Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (0–1 dummy variable)) are replaced with amended data. Moreover, the data series of 17.16.1 is dropped due to insufficient data availability after the data update.

We examine data availability in the Arab region and implement data substitution, when needed, based on the criteria of having to cover half or more of the total population of the Arab region and at least one third of the Arab countries for an indicator/subindicator to be kept in the analysis. This leads us to omit indicators 17.2.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.15.1, and 17.16.1, as well as three of the five series of 17.18.3. When there are many subindicators that mean the same but are expressed differently (as in the case of the two subindicators of 17.6.2 and the three pairs of series under indicator 17.19.2), we choose the subindicator that is more representative and easier to interpret, and has more data availability. Accordingly, we keep one of the two subindicators of 17.6.2, Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed; and we keep three of the six series of 17.19.2 (i.e. countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the past 10 years, and countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete) expressed as dummy variables and not as proportions since those expressed as proportions only cover a few regions, subregions or country-groups but do not cover any countries or territories.

Each of the two subindicators of 17.6.2 is disaggregated by Internet speed, whereby there exist three disaggregation categories by speed (>256kb <2mb; >2mb <10mb; and >= 10mb) and a fourth category being the aggregate (the total sum) of the other three categories. Therefore, for the preserved subindicator, we eliminate the three speed-disaggregated series and only keep the latter total series.

The rest of the indicators/subindicators are subject to our data substitution scheme for the year 2017, considering the data spanning 2009–2018. Table 17.1 shows the number of substituted data points for each year, including those from Arab countries.

Table 17.1 Data substitution scheme for selected indicators and subindicators

Indicator or subindicator	Number of substituted data points (Arab)	Year
	170 (15)	2016
	2 (1)	2015
17.3.2 (Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP)	2 (0)	2014
	1 (0)	2013
	1 (0)	2011
	98 (8)	2016
	14 (2)	2015
17.4.1 (Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services)	1 (1)	2014
	2 (0)	2013
	1 (1)	2010
	193 (21)	2016
	14 (0)	2015
	2 (0)	2014
17.6.2 (Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (aggregated))	1 (0)	2013
	1 (0)	2012
	3 (1)	2010
	2 (0)	2009
	205 (22)	2016
	1 (0)	2015
17.8.1 (Internet users per 100 inhabitants)	4 (0)	2012
	5 (0)	2011
	4 (0)	2009
	144 (16)	2016
17.9.1 (Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation (millions of 2016 United States dollars))	2 (0)	2013
	5 (1)	2010

	109 (17)	2015
	28 (2)	2013
17.19.1 (Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (current United States dollars))	6 (1)	2012
	3 (0)	2011
	1 (0)	2009
17.19.2 (Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete (0–1 dummy variable))	184 (16)	2016
	5 (1)	2015
	25 (0)	2016
	15 (2)	2015
	11 (2)	2014
17.19.2 (Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (0–1 dummy variable))	9 (1)	2013
	20 (0)	2012
	62 (1)	2011
	41 (4)	2010
	12 (1)	2009
17.19.2 (Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete)	179 (15)	2016
	5 (2)	2015

Finally, concerning indicator 17.18.2, and each of the two remaining series of indicator 17.18.3, no substitution was made since the original data provided by the United Nations Statistics Division is only for the year 2018. Therefore, we just consider this 2018 data as that of our base year (2017).

We note that we drop all eight series under 17.2.1 since they represent the net official development assistance to different categories of countries/territories (e.g. LDCs, landlocked countries, etc.) and as a total but merely by donor (OECD donors). Thus, they only cover 29–30 donor countries/territories each, not including any Arab countries/territories, which cannot be analysed using our methodology. The analysis that represents the other side of the coin for this indicator is, however, carried out through our evaluation of 17.9.1 which reflects the distribution of ODA to recipient countries or territories and thus the pattern of the ODA contribution of the donor countries or territories, knowing that donor countries/territories are in the driving seat in development financing. Therefore, the results of analysing indicator 17.9.1 can help with the formulation of policy recommendations as they indicate if there is need for donor countries or territories to alter the amount of ODA for biodiversity that they pledge or to reconsider the countries, territories, or regions that they target. We also note that, while three of the six series of 17.15.1 are dropped due to poor data availability for Arab countries or territories, the other three are dropped for the same reason of only covering the provider or donor countries or territories.

For indicator 17.9.1, the original data set provided by the United Nations Statistics Division only includes recipient countries or territories and omits the donor countries or territories that then take missing values which are considered as zeros when the series' regional and global aggregates are calculated using a total sum. Hence, we consider that 22 instead of 17 Arab countries become covered by data for this indicator, knowing that the GCC countries are donor countries whose missing data values in the original data set are equivalent to zeros (all of them but Oman which is the only GCC country that originally has a value in the data set and whose value is kept). The case is similar for indicator 17.19.1 which, according to the SDG Indicators Metadata Repository of the United Nations Statistics Division, "aims to provide a snapshot of the United States dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries; by only capturing international support to statistics and not domestic resources". Accordingly, the donor countries/territories listed by the OECD (which is also one of the data sources for this indicator) all have missing values, except for Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates that have actual values like the rest of the GCC countries and Kazakhstan. The missing data values of the 31 other donor countries/territories are therefore equivalent to zeros when computing the global, regional and subregional aggregates of this indicator using a total sum. Since Bahrain is one of the GCC countries and has a missing value, we consider its missing value as equivalent to zero and thus that 21 instead of 20 Arab countries are covered by data for this indicator.

Finally, we note that, for the two preserved series of 17.18.3 which are dummy variables and are thus on the same scale, range and unit, the calculated aggregates are simple arithmetic means representing the share of countries with National Statistical Plans that are either fully funded or under implementation in a certain region/subregion. These two series are visualized and analysed separately but in the same bar chart. Similarly, for the three remaining series of 17.19.2 which are also on the same scale, range and unit, the calculated aggregates are simple arithmetic means representing the share of countries with birth and death registration data that are nearly complete or of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years in a certain region/subregion. These three series are also visualized and analysed separately but in the same bar chart.

This leaves us with 12 integral indicators/subindicators with which we can assess the position of the region by 2030, as noted in box 17.1.

Box 17.1	Summary list of preserved and examined indicators/subindicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 17.3.2 – Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP • Indicator 17.4.1 – Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services • Indicator 17.6.2 – 1 series out of 8 – Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed • Indicator 17.8.1 – Proportion of individuals using the Internet • Indicator 17.9.1 – Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries • Indicator 17.18.2 – Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics • Indicator 17.18.3 – 2 series out of 5 – Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding • Indicator 17.19.1 – Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries • Indicator 17.19.2 – 3 series out of 6 – Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

However, we lose the ability to determine the region's position on the rest of the targets, indicators, and subindicators as noted in box 17.2, including those in table 17.2, but do not have sufficient data availability.

Box 17.2	Summary list of omitted targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection • 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries • 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries • 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed • 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda • 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 • 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access • 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence • 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development • 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development • 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries • 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Annex 17.2 for a graph for each of the evaluated series/indicators, showing the country level data values of the series/indicator for the years whose data points were used for every included country.

The global, regional, and subregional aggregates of 17.9.1 and 17.19.1 are calculated using a total sum, whereas the aggregates of 17.18.2, the two preserved series of 17.18.3 and the three preserved series of 17.19.2 are calculated using a simple arithmetic mean. The aggregates of all the other series and indicators are calculated using a weighted average. The method of aggregation, in general, as well as the weighting variables to be used for the weighted averages and the weighting variables' properties are all chosen based on what is advised by the corresponding SDG Indicators Metadata Repository of the United Nations Statistics Division or by the original source of the corresponding data that is referred to by this metadata. If none of these two references advise on the aggregation methods or weights, the decisions are made based on the

most common scientific logic fitting the case and its feasibility (e.g. the availability of the needed data for the weighting variables). The year of the weighting variable data is the most commonly used year for the data of the respective series/indicator. The following weights were actually used for the series/indicator whose global, regional, and subregional aggregates are weighted averages: Total Population in 2015 (from the World Population Prospects), Total GDP (current United States dollars) for the year 2016 (from the World Development Indicators Database), and Total exports of goods and services (current United States dollars) for the year 2016 (from the World Development Indicators Database). The chapter includes more details about the weighting variables, including which weight was used for which series or indicator.

We note that, when a series or indicator (namely 17.6.2 and 17.8.1) needs a population-related weighting variable in 2016 or 2017, we use the latest available data for this variable, i.e. data for 2015, from the World Population Prospects. Finally, we note that the weighting variables sometimes prevent us from evaluating the series/indicator using the full data that are available or provided to us. As such, our final data coverage for the series/indicators is sometimes slightly undermined by the data availability of the weighting variable. This applies for 17.4.1, where 10 out of 12 Arab countries are covered after weighting. While this affects the global, regional and/or subregional aggregates, the country-year graph includes all the Arab countries that have data for the evaluated series/indicator, regardless of the data availability of the weighting variable.

We calculate the world, regional and subregional aggregates for each indicator. We are not able to include the target value to facilitate comparability for any of the analysed indicators/subindicators, except 17.8.1, since the official desired target values cannot be inferred from the official target descriptions. For 17.8.1, though, whose target aims to “fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology”, we consider the target value as 100 per cent of individuals using the Internet. Therefore, only the target value for 17.8.1 is shown in the corresponding graph.

Table 17.2 Targets, indicators, tiers and data availability for Arab countries – SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development)

Target	Indicator	Number of subindicators	Tier	Data availability*
FINANCE				
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	(No data)	Tier I	x
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	(No data)	Tier I	x
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	(Dropped) 8	Tier I	x

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	(No data)	Tier I	x
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	1 chosen out of 1	Tier I	16
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	1 chosen out of 1	Tier I	12
	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	(No data)	Tier III	x
TECHNOLOGY				
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	(No data)	Tier III	x
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	1 chosen out of 8	Tier I	22
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	(No data)	Tier III	x
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	1 chosen out of 1	Tier I	22

CAPACITY-BUILDING

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	1 chosen out of 1	Tier I	22
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TRADE

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	(Dropped) 14	Tier I	x
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17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	(Dropped) 4	Tier I	x
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17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	(Dropped) 6	Tier I	x
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SYSTEMIC ISSUES

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	(No data)	Tier III	x
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17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	(No data)	Tier III	x
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17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	(Dropped) 8	Tier II	x
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Multi-stakeholder partnerships				
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	(Dropped) 1	Tier II	x
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	(No data)	Tier III	x
Data, monitoring and accountability				
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	(No data)	Tier III	x
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	1 chosen out of 1	Tier II	13
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	2 chosen out of 5	Tier I	13, 15
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	1 chosen out of 1	Tier I	21
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	3 chosen out of 6	Tier I	17, 17, 14

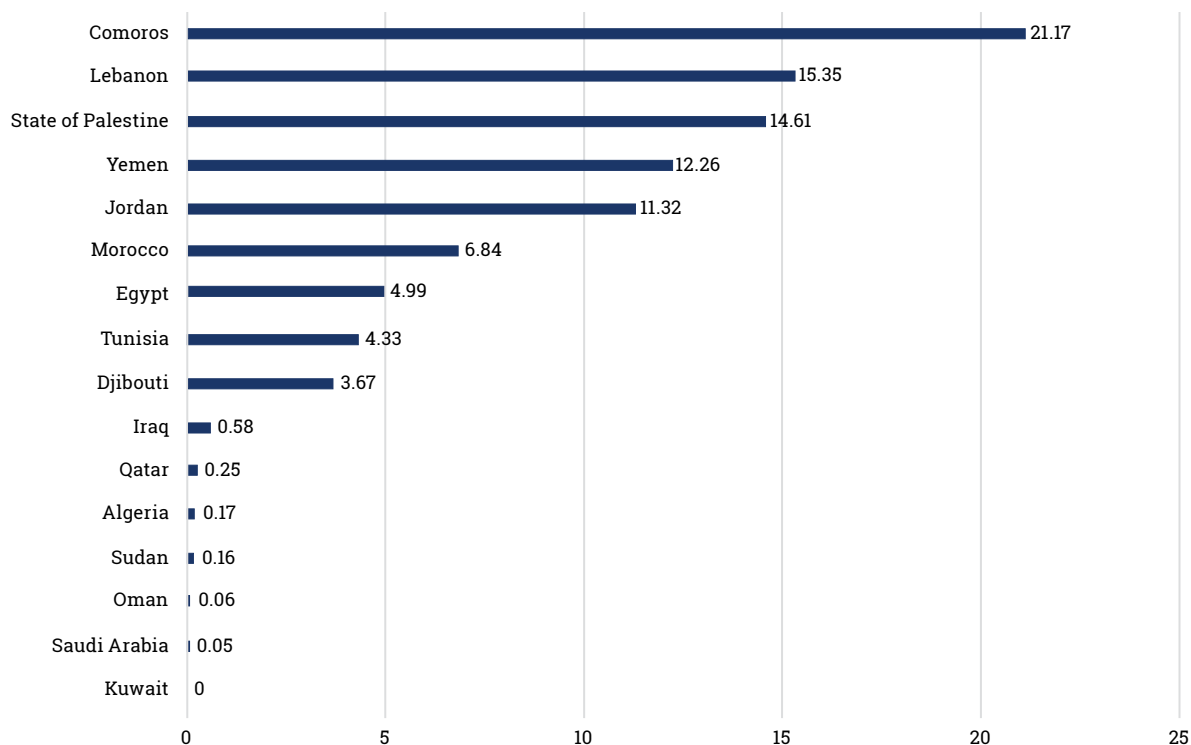
Notes: * Figures refer to the number of Arab countries with data for the indicator, while x means there are no data or the indicator was dropped.

We note that the weighting variables sometimes prevent us from evaluating the series/indicator using the full data that are available or provided to us. As such, our final data coverage for the series/indicators is sometimes slightly undermined by the data availability of the weighting variable. While this affects the global, regional and/or subregional aggregates, the country-year graphs include all the Arab countries for the evaluated series/indicator that have data, regardless of the data availability of the weighting variable.

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> and author's calculations.

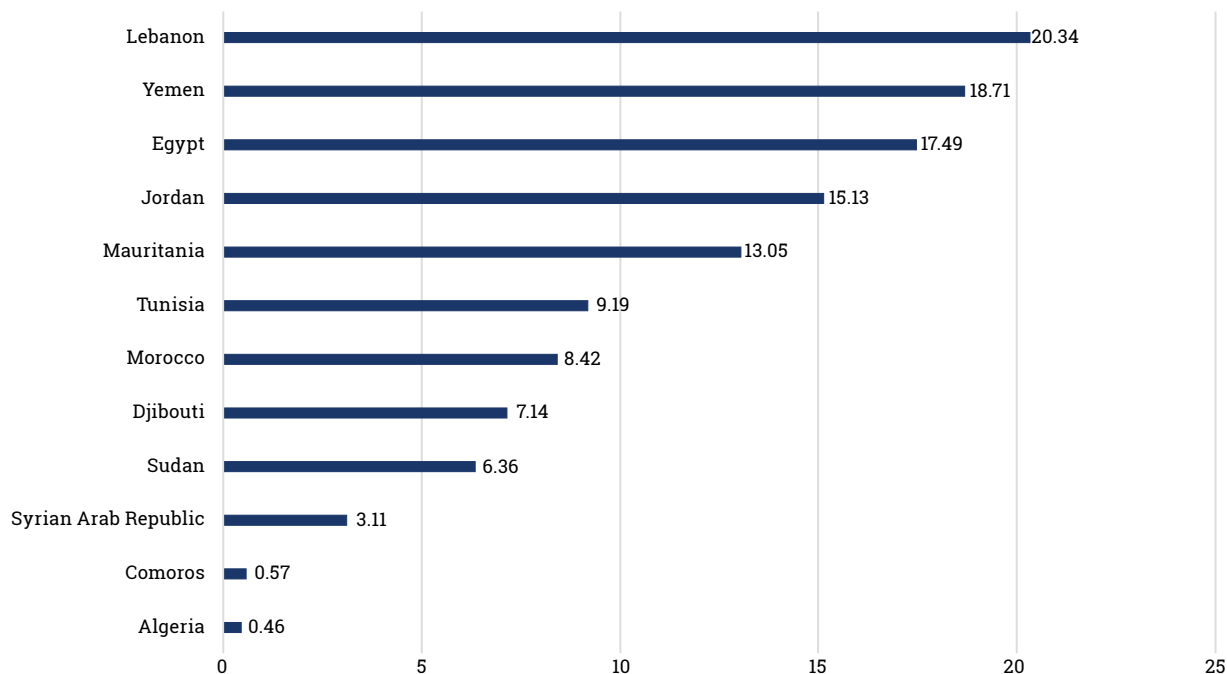
2. Country graphs

Figure 17.1 Indicator 17.3.2 - Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (percentage)



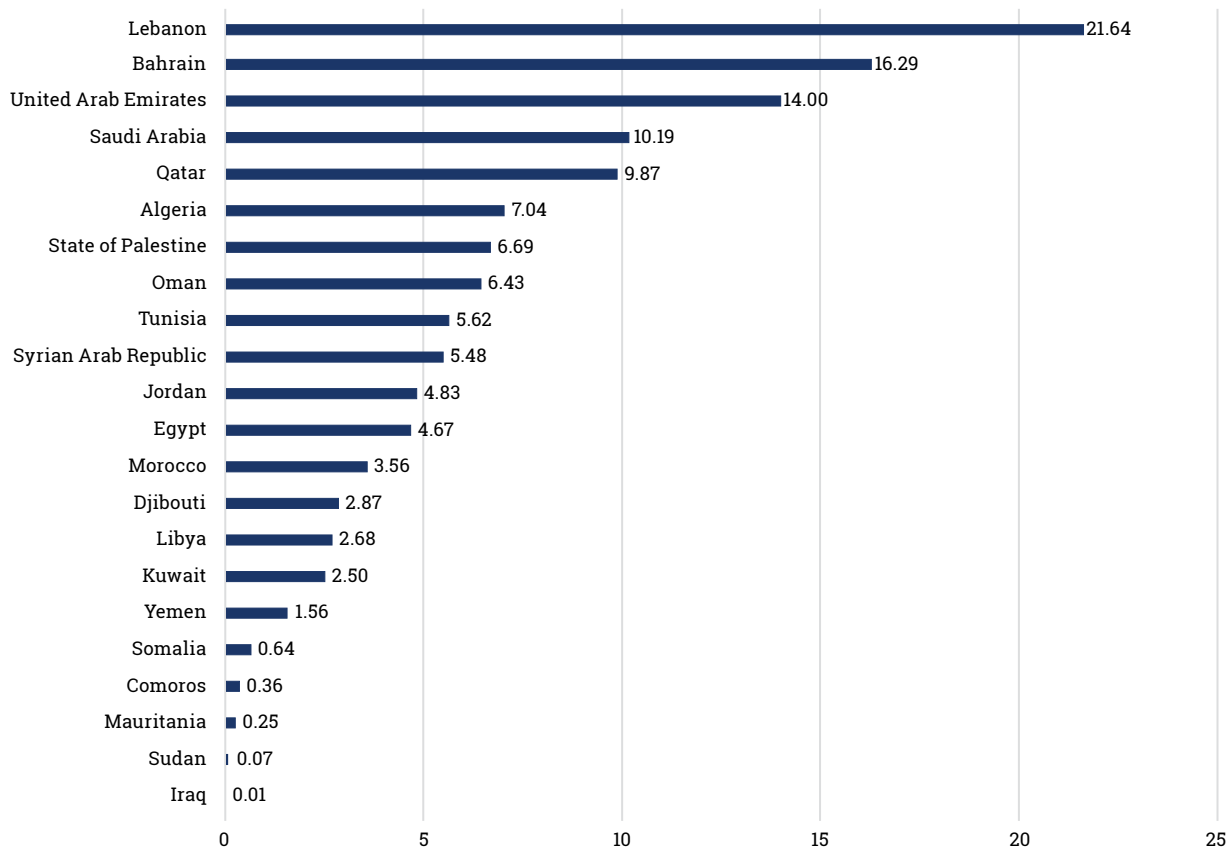
Note: All data are from 2016 apart from Djibouti (2015).

Figure 17.2 Indicator 17.4.1 - Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (percentage)



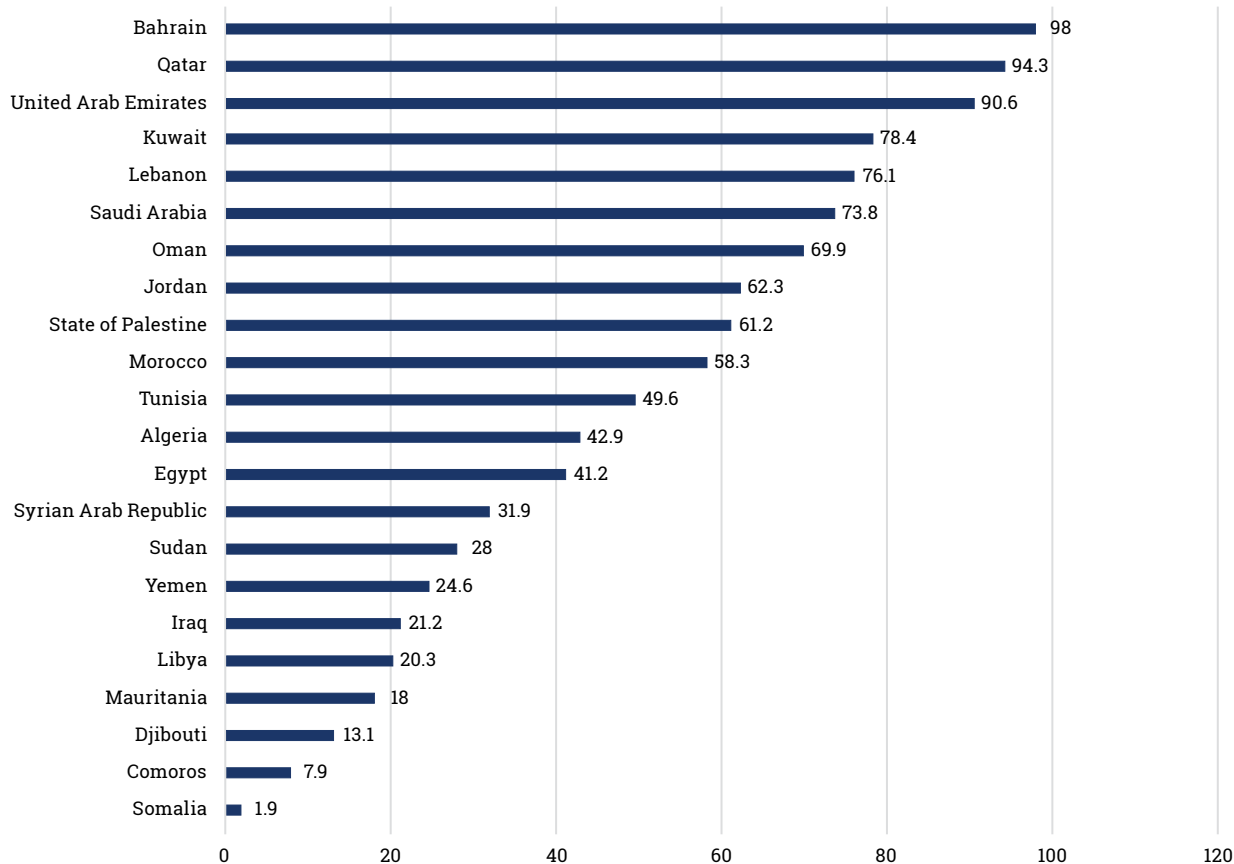
Note: All data are from 2016 apart from the Syrian Arab Republic (2010), Comoros (2014), Djibouti, Yemen (2015).

Figure 17.3 Indicator 17.6.2 - Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (percentage)



Note: All data are from 2016 apart from Iraq (2010).

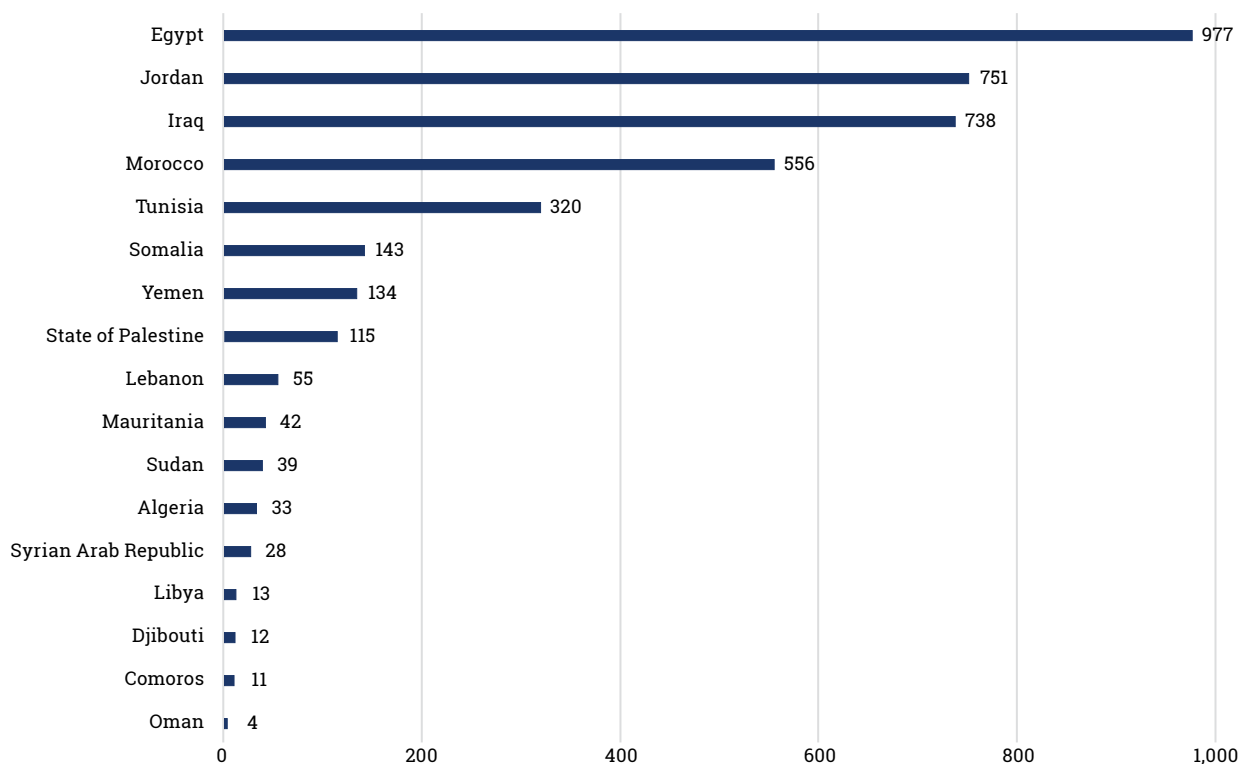
Figure 17.4 Indicator 17.8.1 - Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Internet users per 100 inhabitants (percentage)



Note: All data are from 2016.

Figure 17.5 Indicator 17.9.1 - Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

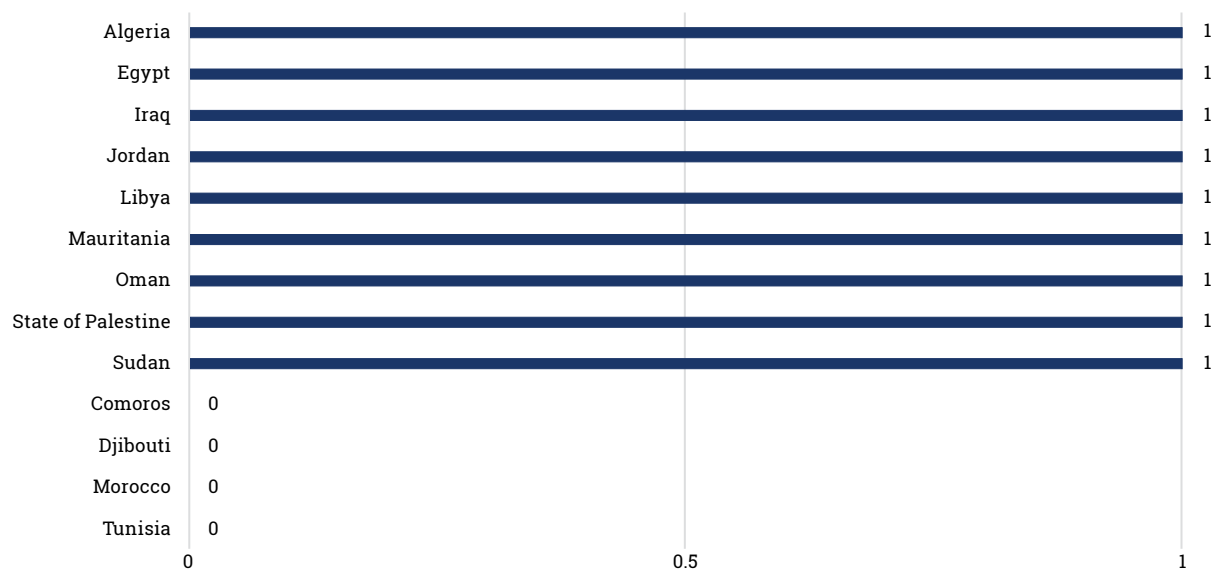
Total Official Development Assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation (millions of constant 2016 United States dollars)



Note: All data are from 2016 apart from Oman (2010).

Figure 17.6 Indicator 17.18.2 - Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

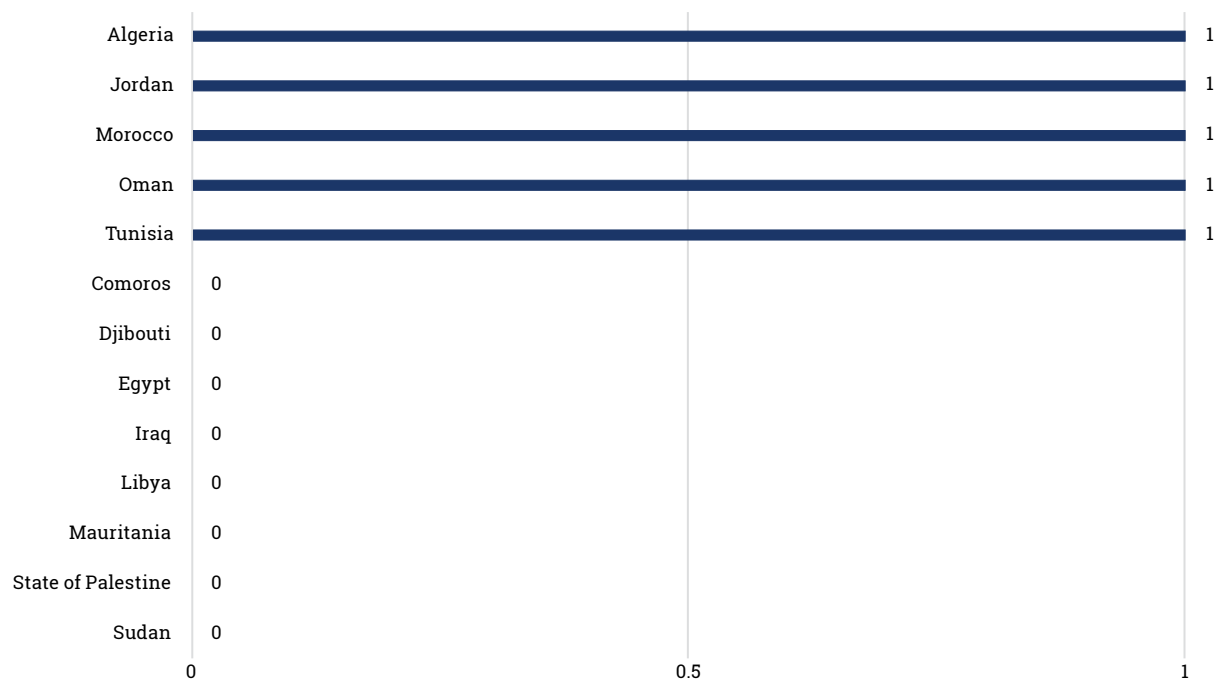
Countries with national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (0–1 dummy variable)



Note: All data are from 2018.

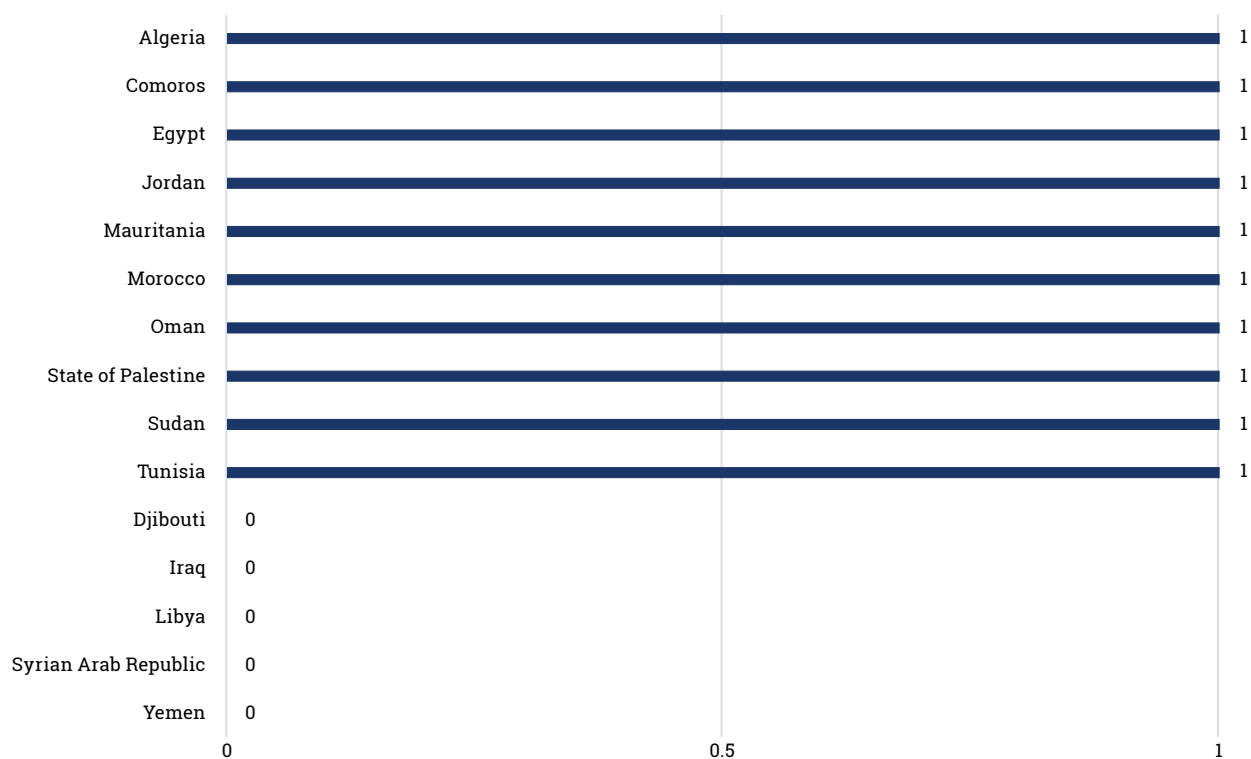
Figure 17.7 Two series of indicator 17.18.3 - Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded (0–1 dummy variable)



Note: All data are from 2018.

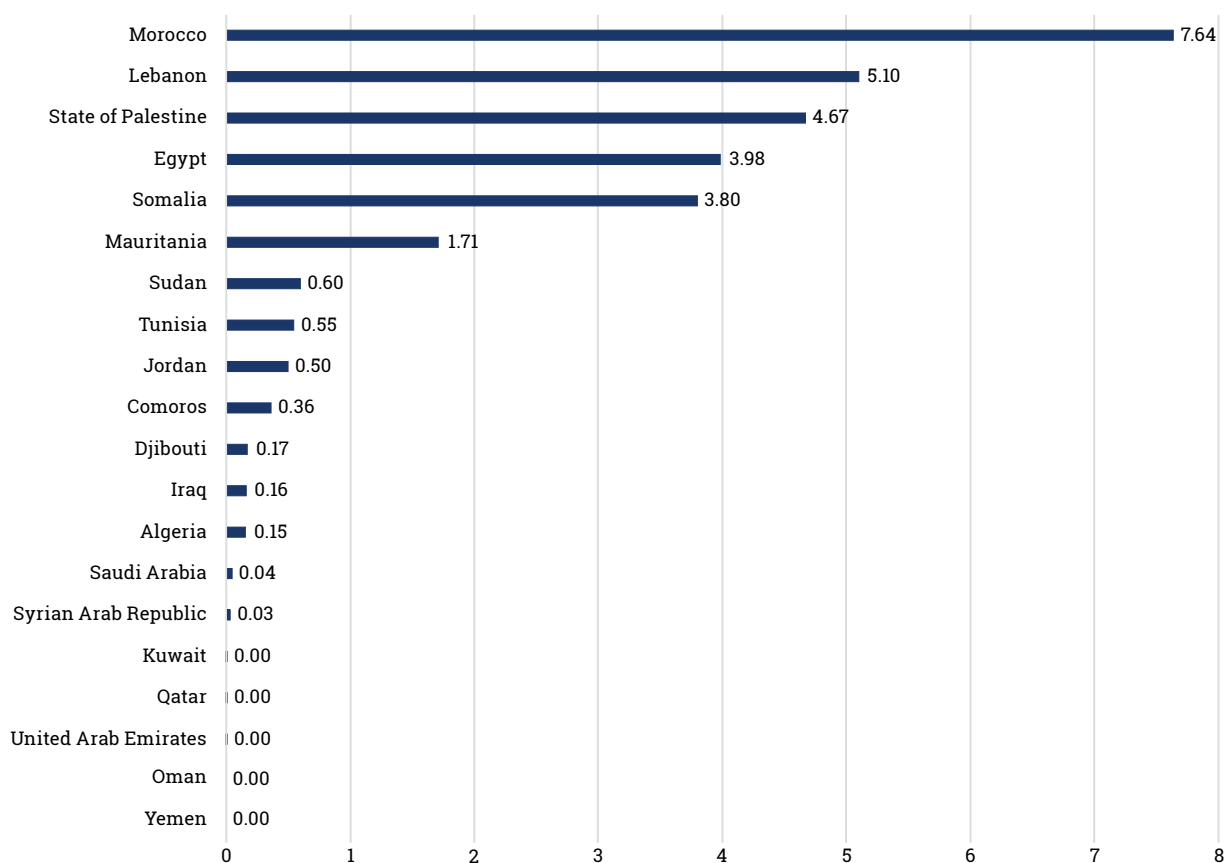
Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (0–1 dummy variable)



Note: All data are from 2018.

Figure 17.8 Indicator 17.19.1 - Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

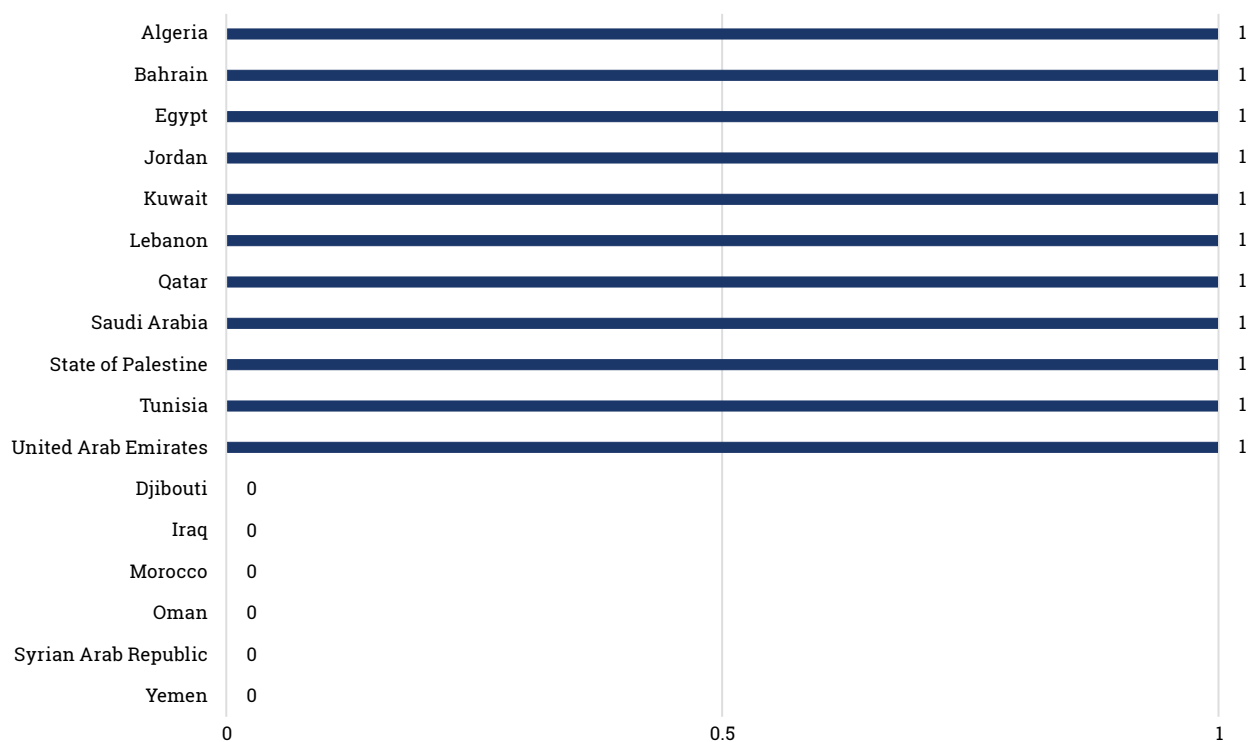
Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (millions of current United States dollars)



Note: All data are from 2015 apart from Syrian Arab Republic (2012), Comoros and Saudi Arabia (2013).

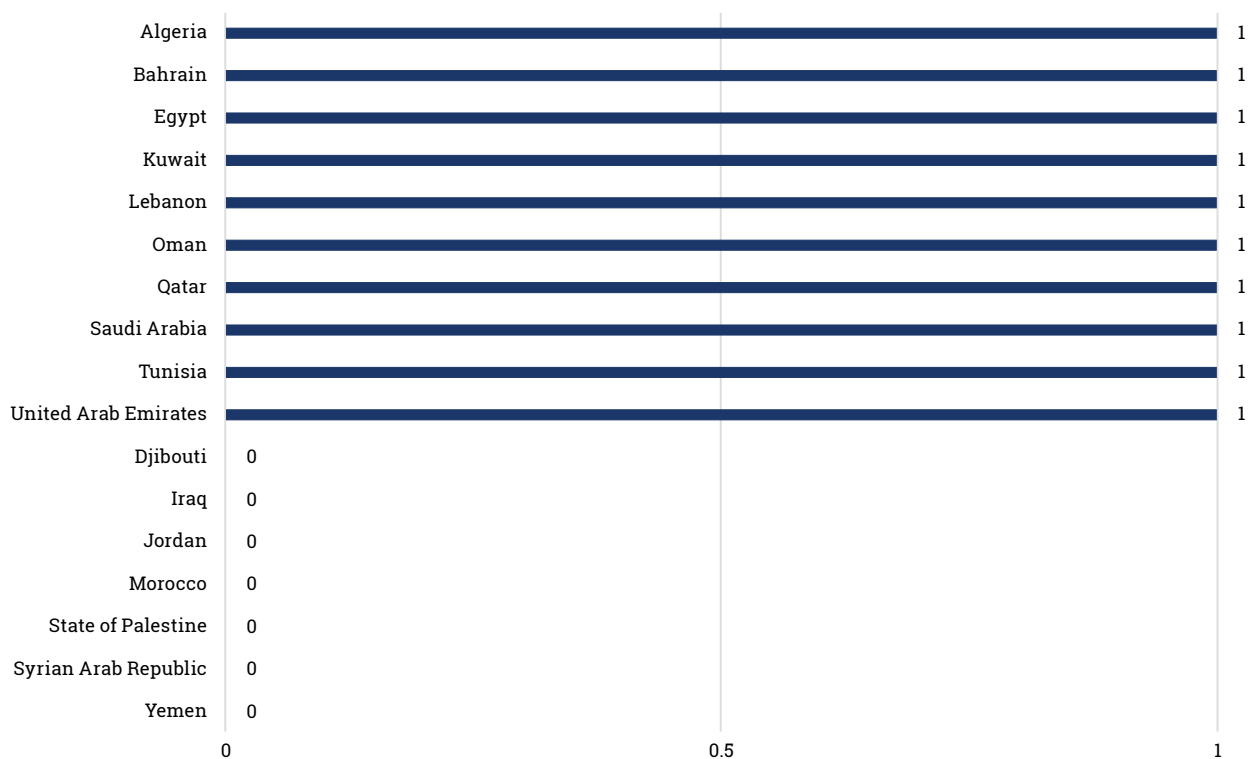
Figure 17.9 Three series of indicator 17.19.2 - Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete (0–1 dummy variable)



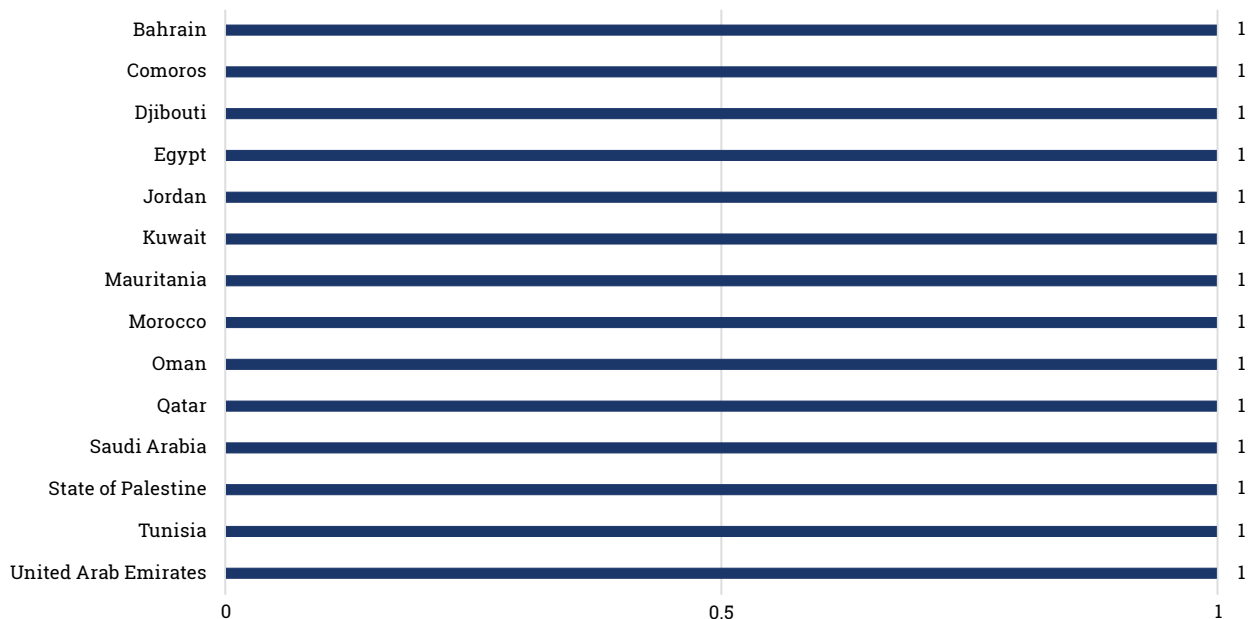
Note: All data are from 2016 apart from Syrian Arab Republic (2015).

Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete (0–1 dummy variable)



Note: All data are from 2016 apart from Djibouti and the Syrian Arab Republic (2015).

Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (0–1 dummy variable)



Note: Data are from various years as follows: Djibouti (2009), Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (2010), Kuwait (2011), Mauritania (2013), Morocco, Tunisia (2014), Jordan, Qatar (2015), Comoros, Egypt, State of Palestine (2017).