



Development and use of key national indicators – review of international experience

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Overview of the review (1)

- Survey elaborated and distributed to SAIs within the INTOSAI community
- 46 responses received
- Review prepared based on:
 - Countries' responses
 - Publicly available information (Internet)



Overview of the review (2)

- Main questions addressed by the survey:
 - Are indicators an integral part of policy planning and are they defined for policies at all levels?
 - Are policies at all levels cohesive and indicators comparable and consistent?
 - Are national indicators consistent with international goals?
 - What are the national indicators like?
 - Are indicators measurable?



Overview of the review (3)

- Aggregated results of the survey might be misleading due to:
 - Incompletely filled in survey
 - Contradictions in some countries' responses
 - Misinterpretation of questions
- Country specific examples included in the brief review
- Country responses (filled-in questionnaire) added to the brief review



Planning and performance measurement (1) Scope

Elements Level	Objectives	Targets & milestones	Performance indicators	Analysis of data
National	41	39	37	37
Sub-national	32	28	27	29
Sectors	41	40	37	38
Institutions	43	38	38	40
Budget	43	41	40	39
Other	5	5	5	5



Planning and performance measurement (2)

National level

- National level planning even in cases when countries generally have decentralized government
- Types of nationwide planning documents:
 - Political programme or agenda
 - Medium-term development plan or economic programme
 - Long-term development plan or economic programme
 - Budget related document
- Several of the above mentioned documents – consistent or non consistent one with another

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Planning and performance measurement (3)

Cohesiveness of policies and indicators



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National indicators (1)

Types of national indicators	Countries
A system of KNIs	UK, Portugal, Indonesia, South Africa
Indicators to report on progress towards international goals	Suriname, Moldova
Indicators that are compatible with macro-economic indicators	Fiji, Canada, Lithuania, Malta, China, Sweden, Hungary, Azerbaijan, Slovenia, USA, Korea, Kingdom of Bahrain, Denmark, Tunisia
All above mentioned types	Kiribati, Slovak Republic, Malaysia, Albania, Mexico, Switzerland
A system of KNIs and indicators to report on progress towards international goals	Greece
A system of KNIs and indicators that are compatible with macro-economic indicators	Ukraine, Netherlands, Norway, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Indicators to report on progress towards international goals and indicators that are compatible with macro-economic indicators	Russia, Pakistan, Finland, Estonia, Saint Lucia, Bulgaria, Germany, Austria, Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Latvia



National indicators (2)

System of key national indicators

- Established in 15 countries
- Forms part of national planning system
- Dates back to 1969 in Indonesia
- Derives from international commitments (Portugal, Slovakia)
- Amount of key national indicators varies from 14 in Portugal and 25 in Ukraine to 344 in the Netherlands



National indicators (3)

To report on progress towards international goals

- Present in 20 countries
- Established as such in two countries:
 - Moldova, established in 2004 along with the development of the first medium-term strategic planning document
 - Suriname, initiative launched at the end of the 1990s by recommendations from the IMF and World Bank missions



National indicators (4)

Compatible with macroeconomic indicators

- Present in 34 countries
- Mainly reflects data gathered by the national statistics agencies
- Sets of indicators in some countries resemble systems of key national indicators
 - Tunisia has 29 key national indicators that are developed through the national planning process
 - Canada's Performance Report since 2000 with key national indicators in 13 areas



National indicators (5)

- Covers economic, social and economic areas, less often institutional area
- Non-governmental sector directly involved in development of national indicators (in 15 countries)
- Targets for indicators are set, however only statistical data available is more common
- Statistical data on indicators is gathered systematically



Examples of key national indicators (1) South Africa

- Introduced in 2004 and the State of the Nation Address delivered annually by the President of South Africa
- Consistent with MDGs
- Annual reporting on Development indicators since 2007
- Serves as basis to the detailed indicators contained in national, provincial and logical government plans



Examples of key national indicators (2)

South Africa

- Economic growth and transformation (15 indicators)
- Employment (3 indicators)
- Poverty and inequality (8 indicators)
- Household and community assets (6 indicators)
- Health (8 indicators)
- Education (6 indicators)
- Social cohesion (8 indicators)
- Safety and security (10 indicators)
- International relations (6 indicators)
- Good governance (2 indicators)

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Examples of key national indicators (3)

Portugal

- Portuguese National Reform Plan: PNACE 2005-2008 launched:
 - did not explicitly refer to the 14 EU Structural Indicators
 - contained in total 164 national priorities (7 top-level goals, 31 high level priorities and some 126 measures to be implemented in the national context)

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Examples of key national indicators (4) Portugal

- Strategy for Sustained Development launched in 2007, extending the planning period to 2015
- A set of key indicators developed including:
 - structural indicators
 - a system of Sustainable Growth Indicators as adopted by the Portuguese Environmental Agency
 - the system of Sustainable Growth Indicators as adopted by EU
 - territorially based indicators, etc

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Examples of key national indicators (5) Portugal

- Knowledge based society (20 indicators)
- Sustainable growth, global competitiveness, energy efficiency (33 indicators)
- Better environment and natural heritage (22 indicators)
- Equality, opportunities and social cohesion (14 indicators)
- Better connection to world and balanced regions (10 indicators)
- Active role in Europe and the world (10 indicators)
- More efficient and modern public administration (16 indicators)

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Examples of key national indicators (6) Portugal

Currently available data:

- Key indicators – the shorter list of 14 EU Structural Indicators
- Data reported under the Special Data Dissemination Standard
- Statistical information on 140 indicators gathered



Examples of key national indicators (7) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- National indicators consist of 163 key indicators
- National planning and progress measurement system introduced in 1970
- The Eighth Development Plan (2005-2009):
 - outlines objectives, policies and targets for selected directions
 - the cornerstone of the endeavour to achieve the MDGs



Examples of key national indicators (8) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Public Finance, GDP and Investment (40 indicators)
- Trade and Monetary Affairs (24 indicators)
- Prices and Cost of Living indexes (9 indicators)
- Water and Energy (11 indicators)
- Agricultural and Animal Production (9 indicators)
- Industrial and Electricity Affairs (12 indicators)
- Human Resources Development (35 indicators)
- Health and Social Affairs (12 indicators)
- Transport and Telecommunications (12 indicators)



Examples of key national indicators (9) Kiribati

- Key national indicators reflected in Kiribati Development Plan 2008-2011
- Consistent with the international and regional agenda (MDGs, the Mauritius Strategy, and the Pacific Plan)



Examples of key national indicators (10) Kiribati

- Human resource development (8 indicators)
- Economic growth and poverty reduction (10 indicators)
- Health (30 indicators)
- Environment (4 indicators)
- Governance (11 indicators)
- Infrastructure (12 indicators)



General conclusions

- Concepts of national indicators and system of KNI varies from country to country
- Policy planning and performance measurement depends on administrative and political structure
- Small countries with centralized governments tend to have simpler planning systems
- Complex, overlapping systems often due to various international commitments requiring national strategies



Further steps

- Publication of the brief review on WG's website www.intosai4kni.org
- Publication of all 46 country responses on the same website
- Distribution of the brief review within the INTOSAI community



Thank you for attention!

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