



Mathematician, Economist, Information Scientist © Consultation in Planning, Statistics and Computer Applications

22/06/2012

Examples of Data handling for the ASIP / DevInfo 6.0 Data Base

Contents

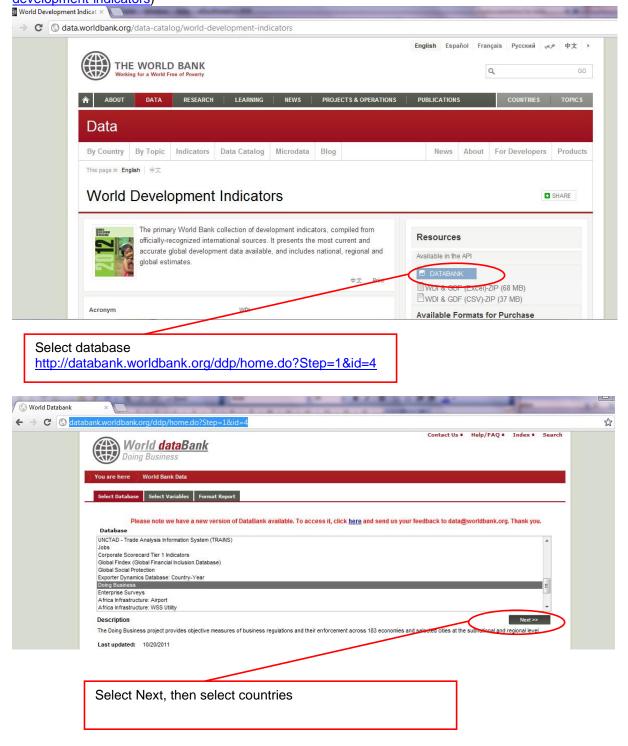
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Retrieving Data for ASIP from an External Source

Example of a World Bank Database

As seen before data for ASIP / DevInfo are prepared with DevInfo 6.0 Data Base Administration

Example: We want to add data about Doing Business in European Countries: First Step: Find the Data: The World Bank: World development Indicators (<u>http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-</u> development-indicators)



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4	Cost to register	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	Cost to start a b	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
6	Credit: Strength	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	Depth of credit i	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Note:

Data appearing as ".." signifies either not available or no practice. Instances of no practice are footnoted in the database. No practice means the economy has no laws or regulations covering a specific area or if regulation exists but is never used in practice or if a competing regulation prohibits such practice.

Data and Metadata in EXEL

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3	Austria	AUT	Cost to enforce a contract (% of	claim)	IC.EC.COST	12,7	12,7	12,7	18	3 18	3 18	18				
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5	Austria	AUT	Cost to register property (%	of	property value)	IC.RP.COST	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	5 4,5	5 4,5	4,6				
6	Austria	AUT	Cost to start a business (% o	ofin	come per capita)	IC.REG.COST	5,7	5,6	5,4	5,1	L 5,:	L 5,2	5,2				
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11	Belgium	BEL	Cost to get electricity(% of														
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13	Belgium	BEL	Cost to start a business (%					private credit registries. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information to facilitate lending decisions.					ng				
14	Belgium	BEL	Credit: Strength of legal rig											-		and a second	
15	Belgium	BEL	Depth of credit information					Specifically, a score of 0 indicates that the registry is not operational or that it cover less than 0.1% of the adult population. At the other end of the scale, a score of 6 indicates that regulations guarantee borrowers the right to access their data in the							Bank, D		
16															ess Proj		
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File is called: Small Example DoingBusiness Data+Metadata.xls

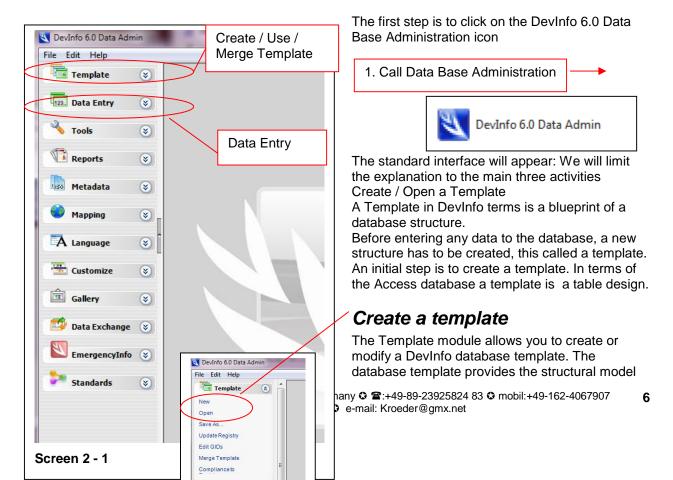
Transferring Data to the local ASIP Database

Feed, Change, Delete Data in the local ASIP Database

See also [8] AIIP Manual for Users and DB Admin111121.pdf page 11, where this is treated in a less elaborate form

The standard procedure to feed data to ASIP is done in three/four steps.

- 1. Create / Open a Template
- 2. Merge the template to the database
- 3. Data Entry to the data base with prior preparation of the data in EXCEL
- (4. Metadata, add Metadata)



for building a DevInfo database. It specifies the elements against which data can be entered into a DevInfo database. While creating a template, you can do the following:

- Define indicators
- Define units of measurement
- Define subgroups, such as sex, location, age group and others
- Link indicators, units and subgroups to form I-U-S combinations
- Categorize I-U-S combinations under various indicator classifications, such as Sector, Goal, Framework, Theme, Institution and Convention
- Define geographic areas
- · Link geographic areas to maps

Add Indicators

Let us try to add 7 new indicators for the new sectors Doing Business:

- 1. Cost to build a warehouse (% of income per capita)
- 2. Cost to enforce a contract (% of claim)
- 3. Cost to get electricity(% of income per capita)
- 4. Cost to register property (% of property value)
- 5. Cost to start a business (% of income per capita)
- 6. Credit: Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 10=strong)
- 7. Depth of credit information index (0=low to 6=high)

All theses data series have been downloaded from the WDI as mentioned above and for 2 countries of Europe and for the 6 years 2005-2011. In the DevInfo Database Administration software the template SmallExampleDoingBusiness120619.tpl would look like this:

New	Step 1 - Indicators		
	Characterization and the second second second	and see a second second	
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and the second	 Cost to enforce a contract (% of claim) 	Percent	Total
Merge Template	Cost to get electricity (% of income per capita))	Percent	Total
Compliance to	Cost to register property (% of property value)	Percent	Total
	Cost to start a business (% of income per capita)	Percent	Total
	Credit: Strength oflegal rights index (0=weak to 10=stro	0=weak to 10=strong	Total
123. Data Entry 😵	Depth of credit information index (0=low to 6=high)	(0=low to 6=high)	Total
	*		

This means 7 new indicators will be added. Now coming to Units and Subgroups(I-U-S). On of the units

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			<u> </u>	<u>Cancel</u>	Apply

(blue) can be imported from the DevInfo Registry (see Screen 2-3) The Percent is a Unit already used in DevInfo and can be important other units are new (0=weak to 10=strong) and (0=low to 6=high) are new .

For subgroups only Totals are maintained Note that the indicator names might temporarily disappear forms the screen after the import: They have not disappeared but can be retrieved form the Indicator list through the list selector (downward arrow)

So after completing the units and subgroups the screen would look like this (2-2) before clicking the <next> button.

The next screen allows an attribution of the indicators to the sectors and relating them to these sectors areas, the new area has to be included: Note also that we have a sector ASIP and a (sub)sector DoingBusiness. We remember that we

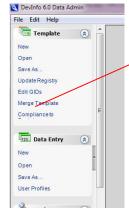
Klaus Röder 🌣 Seidelbaststr.7 🔮 D-80939 München / Germany 😂 🖀 :+49-89-23925824 83 🕹 mobil:+49-162-4067907 7 Fax: +49-89-32705463 🕹 e-mail: Kroeder@gmx.net might have to change the old names of sectors. All this can be altered at a later stage So the sector screen would look like screen 2-4 before clicking the <next> button. The indicators 1 to 7 are attributed to the two sectors (ASIP and DoingBusiness). You could also relate

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omphance to		V	Cost to get electricity(%)	of income per capita))	Percent	Total
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but chilly V			Credit: Strength of legal r	ights index (0=weak to	0=weak to 10=strong	Total
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indicators to several different sectors as explained in the above mentioned document. No other areas will be added. So the next screen areas can be skipped (clicking the <next> button) and

the file has to be saved under a name to remember (here SmallExampleDoingBusiness120619.tpl).

Clicking the <Finish> button ends the creation of new indicators via a template.



Merge a template

In the first screen select the template file you just created (or updated earlier), here SmallExampleDoingBusiness120619.tpl. In the second screen you select the database (the ACCESS file) which contains all the existing data series (here ASIP_2012 V1.mdb). The third screen is shown below. It shows the indicators in the template file to be merged to the database. Click one by one and select the <import>. (Screen 2-5) button

This is to merge the indicators. If you update an existing template file, it might be that only new indicators have to be merged. Obviously not two indicators should be merged with identical names. However this may happen. How to cope with this will be explained later.

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	Indicator Name	
V	Costto build a warehouse (% of income per capita)	
V	Cost to enforce a contract (% of claim)	
V	Costto get electricity (% of income per capita))	
	Cost to register property (% of property value)	
1	Costto start a business (% of income per capita)	
	Credit: Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 10=strong)	
	Depth of credit information index (0=low to 6=high)	
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_		
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Next will be to import the new units

) Step 4 - Units [그 [2] [2] ※ ① [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	
V Unit 0 0-low to 6=high	7
Image: Conversion of the strong	Import A
valiable (29) nit	
Screen 2-6	

The next screen where there is something to be done (Step 8) adapts the sector structure or the "indicator classification". Remember that we related the indicators to 2 different sectors. These sectors do not exist in the database. We have to create new sectors.

If you will choose import, then new sectors will be created parallel to the ASIP node. We will deal with this problem later. In the example document mentioned above we mapped a sector structure to an existing one. That is a bit more complicated. Please look at the document [8] for further explanation

file Help		
Step 8 - Indicator Classifications		
Sector Goal Framework Theme Institution Convention		
Unmatched (2)		
▼ File Name ▼ Level 1	T Level 2	2
Image: SmallExample ASIP Image: SmallExample ASIP	DoingBusiness	
		Import Import All
Available (6)		
Screen 2-7		

The data structure will be transferred to the database. If a sector has been created unintentionally and how this can be reversed will be explained later.

Nothing else has to be added to the database and so the <Step 10- Process> processes this merge between Template and Database. After clicking <Finish> at this step, the database has to be selected once more to make the merge finally take effect (this is a bit confusing that the database has to be selected twice). This results in a HTML page in your web browser to display the results of the merge. The number of indicators must have increased by 7.

Input Files :	$C:\ \ C:\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	DoingBusiness120619.tpl
Output File	C:\DevInfo\DevInfo 6.0\ASEAN Integration Information Platform \Data\ASIP_2012 V1.mdb	based on DevInfo 6.0 Vers 0.1
Start Date & Time:	21.06.2012 08:32:17	
End Date & Time:	21.06.2012 08:32:17	
DataBase :	Indicator	262
	Unit	29
	Subgroup	178
	IUS	59
	IndicatorClassification	31
	Area	322

Metadata for Indicators

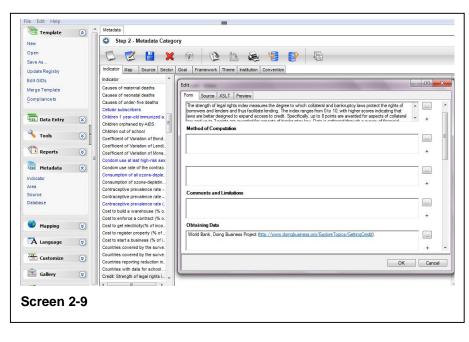
Now the indicators are not complete without metadata information: What these series mean and how they are calculated and their source:



Select Indicator, select the database (here AIIP_2012 V2.mdb) Choose the new indicators, the indicators are sorted alphabetically. Click on the <Edit> Menu button Note that we have only two Metadata to add; the others did not have any further explanation

The appearing box for the metadata should be empty. Fill the appropriate sections with text of metadata, finish clicking on <Ok> The entered text appears for verification. Proceed to the remaining indicators

All data entries should be completed with Metadata, Areas, Sources or the Database itself.



After this the database structure should be adapted as far as possible with the DevInfo 6.0 Data Admin Interface.

The structure adaptation of Areas is very similar and is explained in the standard the Data Base Administration Guide So far only the structure of indicators has been transferred to the database The next step to complete the update process would be the Data Entry. Before coming to the Data Entry with the Data Base Administration Software, some preliminary work has to be done.

If we look now at our modified database the structure looks like this. This is not exactly what we would like to have. Better all subsectors would be under one sector node called ASIP. We will see how to do it customizing ASIP with ACCESS tools but first we will enter the data.

ASEAN Integration Information Platform based on DevInfo 6.0 Vers 0.1 - ASIP_20	12 V1				
ASEAN Integration Information Platfrom			nopas		
Sector Goal Framework Theme Source Institution Convention					
🐝 😹 🦉 💕 🕡 🤷 🧐 Indicator		۹ 🕶			
Sector	Available (5)		D	> 🔊	D
∃- Sector	Indicator	Unit	Subgroup		
⊟- AIP	Cost to build a wareho	Percent	Total		
MacroEconomic	Cost to enforce a cont	Percent	Total		
- Other	Cost to get electricity(Percent	Total		
Tourism	Cost to register proper		Total		
Trade	Cost to start a busines	Percent	Total		
ASIP DoingBusiness					
boligedontee					
Screen 2-10					

Data Entry to ASIP

Preparing Data for ASIP with EXCEL

There are several ways to fill the database with values for the indicators. The proposed way has bee experienced by the author and has proven to be 1.) rather quick, 2.) not very liable to errors. Data series / Indicators are usually available in EXCEL

A typical example for on tf the indicators "Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)" are shown below. What is usually is missing is the calculation of corresponding indicators for the requested groups: Since we have indicators of percent, we cannot simply add the values for the different countries, e.g. ASEAN-10 is NOT the sum, of country's percentages but is rather the weighted average of

1Country Name Country Cc Indicator NameIndicator Code 20002001200220032004 $\sqrt{2005}$ 200610Brunei Darussalar BRNEmployment in agriculture (% of total employment)SLAGR.EMPLZS1.4		Α	B	C	D	E	F	G	н	I	J	K
27 Cambodia KHM Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 73.7 70.2 0 0 0 41 Indonesia IDN Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 43.8 44.3 46.4 43.3 44 51 Lao PDR LAO Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 0 0 0 26 Malaysia MYS Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 18.4 15.1 14.3 14.6 14.6 35 Myanmar MMR Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 37.1 37.2 36.6 36 32 PHL Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 37.1 37.2 37 36.6 36 36 32 Singapore SGP Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 11.1 46 Thallend THA Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 48.8 46. 44.9 <td>1</td> <td>Country Name 💌</td> <td>Country Cc 🗸</td> <td>Indicator Name</td> <td>Indicator Code</td> <td>2000 🗸</td> <td>2001 👻</td> <td>2002 👻</td> <td>2003 🗸</td> <td>2004 👻</td> <td>2005 👻</td> <td>2006</td>	1	Country Name 💌	Country Cc 🗸	Indicator Name	Indicator Code	2000 🗸	2001 👻	2002 👻	2003 🗸	2004 👻	2005 👻	2006
14 Indonesia IDN Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 45.3 43.8 44.4 43.3 44 11 Iao PDR LAO Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 6	10	Brunei Darussalar	BRN	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS		1.4					
11 Lao PDR LAO Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS Image:	27	Cambodia	KHM	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	73.7	70.2					
Malaysia MYS Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 18.4 15.1 14.9 14.3 14.6 14.6 55 Myanmar MMR Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS	4	Indonesia	IDN	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	45.3	43.8	44.3	46.4	43.3	44	
Myanmar MMR Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 37. 37.2 37.3 36.6 36 36 12 Philippines PHL Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 37.1 37.2 37 36.6 3	51	Lao PDR	LAO	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS							
12 Philippines PHL Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 37.1 37.2 37 36.6 36 36 23 Singapore SGP Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 1.1 46 Thailand THA Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 48.8 46 44.9 42.3 42.6	78	Malaysia	MYS	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	18.4	15.1	14.9	14.3	14.6	14.6	14
29 Singapore SGP Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 1.1 46 Thailand THA Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 48.8 46 44.9 42.3 42.6	95	Myanmar	MMR	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS							
46 Thailand THA Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 48.8 46 46.1 44.9 42.3 42.6	12	Philippines	PHL	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	37.1	37.2	37	36.6	36	36	35
	29	Singapore	SGP	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS		0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1
63 Vietnam VNM Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) SLAGR.EMPLZS 65.3 64 62 59.7 57.9	46	Thailand	THA	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	48.8	46	46.1	44.9	42.3	42.6	42
	63	Vietnam	VNM	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	65.3	64	62	59.7	57.9		51
Formula for three countries (group IMT)	72											

percentages. As a formula this reads $x_{weighted} = (x1^*w1+x1w2..)/(w1+w2..)$ where x are he data values and w are the weights. Here the weights will be related to population size than means a more populated country (like Indonesia) will enter the calculation with a much higher weight that a small one like Brunei. The population weights are calculated form census data and for each year and country these weight differ slightly.

A typical calculation would look like this

A	В	С	D	E	E	G	Н	1	J	К	L	м
176 177 -		▼ 2000 ▼	2001 -	2002 -	2003 -	2004 🚽	2005 👻	2006 👻	2007 -	2008 -	2009 -	2010
179 Asean-10	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	42.21	42.21	42.21	42.22	42.23	42.23	42.23	42.21	42.20	42.18	42.1
196 ASEAN 6	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	42.05	42.02	42.00	41.99	41.96	41.94	41.91	41.87	41.83	41.80	41.7
213 CLMV	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	42.65	42.72	42.79	42.88	42.98	43.06	43.12	43.17	43.21	43.25	43.2
230 BMP-EAGA	Employment in agriculture (% of total	41.23	41.21	41.18	41.16	41.14	41.11	41.10	41.08	41.06	41.04	41.0
247 MT	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	43.94	43.92	43.89	43.87	43.85	43.84	43.82	43.80	43.79	43.77	43.7
263			-									
277 Pop												
278		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	203
279 Brunei Daru	ssalam	0.00062653	0.00063143	0.00063631	0.00064119	0.00064589	0.00065064	0.00065549	0.00066037	0.00066518	0.00066996	0.000674
280 Cambodia		0.02384551	0.02389691	0.02392825	0.02394389	0.02394176	0.02393389	0.02392425	0.0239123	0.02390073	0.02389922	0.023907
281 Indonesia		0.40881693	0.40830767	0.40800516	0.40783355	0.40757099	0.40727831	0.40697514	0.40663892	0.40625398	0.40592795	0.405619
282 Lao PDR		0.01018627	0.01021491	0.01023932	0.01026211	0.01028344	0.01030875	0.01034007	0.01037561	0.01041264	0.01045046	0.010485
283 Malaysia		0.04485762	0.045258	0.04566746	0.04607113	0.04643643	0.04676601	0.04705996	0.04731982	0.04755371	0.04778748	0.048025
284 Myanmar		0.08612862	0.08559573	0.08496158	0.0842799	0.08359907	0.08299754	0.08249526	0.08206856	0.08170051	0.08138816	0.081105
285 Philippines		0.14810826	0.14912694	0.15019939	0.15129087	0.15231152	0.15328076	0.15420312	0.1550776	0.15591835	0.15679265	0.157703
286 Singapore		0.00771654	0.00781475	0.00777911	0.00756473	0.00756089	0.00764339	0.00779085	0.00802671	0.00836781	0.00852773	0.008584
287 Thailand		0.12099063	0.12067521	0.12041769	0.12017798	0.11987316	0.11950931	0.11908485	0.11859446	0.11804215	0.11747276	0.116885
288 Vietnam		0.14872309	0.14847844	0.14816573	0.14793467	0.14777684	0.1476314	0.14747101	0.14732565	0.14718495	0.14708365	0.147008

Note that the formulas have to be entered only once for each group and then can be copied across. This weight calculation (Population size per year divided by total sum of populations for all countries of that year) will apply for the first two series, the other data series (forest rent and textile as a % of manufacturing) of these selected examples should not be weighted according to the population size but rather by the economical capacity of the country. So the weight calculations of these two are by GDP weights (GDP per year divided by total sum of GDPs for all countries of that year). The calculation can be facilitated by EXCEL means.

Having all data series and groups completed, the use of Pivot table is very much recommended :<Data/ Pivot Table>¹ from EXCEL menu.

For profitable use of Pivot Tables please refer to the EXCEL online help or the many textbooks on this subject

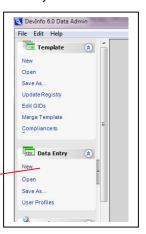
¹ The EXCEL Version for this example is Microsoft Office 2002/XP, other versions of Office packages will have other means of using Pivot tables

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3	Indicator Name 🔻	Daten 🔻	Country Name 🔻	Summe
4	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment	Sum of 2000	Asean-10	42.21
5			ASEAN 6	42.05
5			CLMV	42.65
7			BIMP-EAGA	41.23
3			IMT	43.94
,			Brunei Darussalam	
0			Indonesia	45.30
1			Cambodia	73.70
2			Lao PDR	
3			Myanmar	
4			Malaysia	18.40
5			Philippines	37.10
6			Singapore	
7			Thailand	48.80
8			Vietnam	65.30
9		Sum of 2001	Asean-10	42.21
0			ASEAN 6	42.02
1			CLMV	42.72
2			BIMP-EAGA	41.21
3			IMT	43.92
4			Brunei Darussalam	1.40
5			Indonesia	43.80
6			Cambodia	70.20
7			Lao PDR	
8			Myanmar	
9			Malaysia	15.10
0			Philippines	37.20
1			Singapore	0.90
2			Thailand	46.00
3			Vietnam	64.00
4		Sum of 2002	Asean-10	42.21
5			ASEAN 6	42.00
6			CLMV	42.79
7			BIMP-EAGA	41.18
8			IMT	43.89
9			Brunei Darussalam	
0			Indonesia	44.30
1	♦ ► ► Pivot / Time Series Original / S	heet1_wGrou	Joambodia Jps / Pop-Pivot-1	Weights / GE
S	creen 3-3			

While the original data can contain a lot of information, it can be difficult to get summarized information. A pivot table can help quickly summarize the data and highlight the desired information. The usage of a pivot table is extremely broad and depends on the situation. The first question to ask is, "What am I looking for?" Here the answer will be: we would like to have the data in that format that it can be easily transferred to the ASIP database. The result adapted to the data requirements of the Data Entry section of the Data Base Administration Software would look like this (this is only part of the EXCEL Pivot Table for the first indicator), but data are displayed for an indicator, summing the values for years 2000 -2010

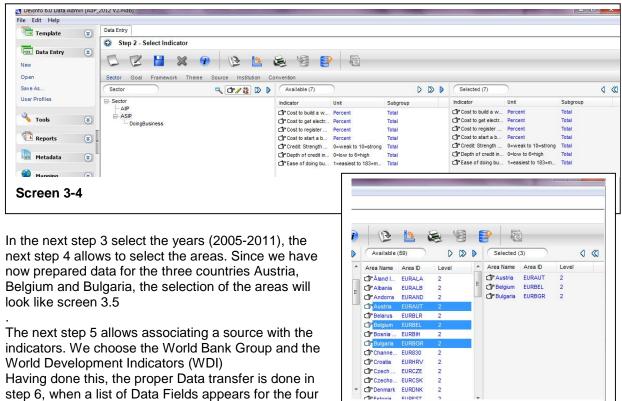
and for country groups and member countries Having prepared the data series this way we may continue with the Data Entry with the Data **Base Administration** Software



Data Entry to ASIP with the help of EXCEL

Now back to DI 6.0 Data Administration. Go to <Data Entry/ Open>, Select

the data base (here ASIP_2012 V2.mdb). Notice that DB has been copied and renamed, this is useful to maintain cersion controlof Dbases. Then select the new indicators (Step 2). As you remember the sector structure has been modified before.



step 6, when a list of Data Fields appears for the four selected indicators sorted in the same way we have

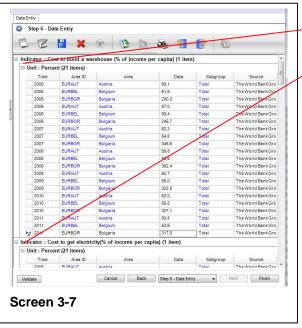


Cancel Back Step 4 - Select Area

Next Finish

provided before in the EXCEL² Pivot table. The data fields are sorted first according to years, then according to countries.

А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	Drag items to the PivotTable report
			Cost to		Cost to			Ease of	Country Nam
			get	Cost to	start a	Credit:	Depth of	doing	Country Code
			electrici	register	busines	Strength of	credit	business	- Indicator Na
		Cost to build a	ty(% of	propert	s (% of	legal rights	informati	index	- Indicator Code
		warehouse (% of	income	y (% of	income	index	on index	(1=easiest	-======================================
		income per	per	propert	per	(0=weak to	(0=low to	to 183=most	2006
Data	🗸 Country Name 🔽	(capita)	capita)	y value)	capita)	10=strong)	6=high)	difficult)	2007
Sum of 2005	Austria	Ĩ		4,5	5,7	7	6		2008
50 ⁻	Belgium			12,8	11,1	7	4		- 2009
•	Bulgaria			2,3	9,6	8	4		2010
Sum of 2006	Austria			4,5	5,6	7	6		2011
	Belgium		2	12,7	5,8	7	4		
D	Bulgaria			2,3	7,9	8	5		
1 Sum of 2007	Austria			4,5	5,4	7	6		
2	Belgium			12,7	5,3	7	4		
3	Bulgaria			2,3	8,4	8	6		
4 Sum of 2008	Austria			4,5	5,1	7	6		
5	Belgium			12,7	5,2	7	4		
5	Bulgaria		2	2,3	2,0	8	6		
7 Sum of 2009	Austria		110,7	4,5	5,1	7	6		
3	Belgium		91,0	12,7	5,3	7	4		
Э	Bulgaria		392,0	2,3	1,7	8	6		
Sum of 2010	Austria		113,0	4,5	5,2	7	6	28	
1	Belgium		96,7	12,7	5,4	7	4	27	
2	Bulgaria		397,1	3,0	1,6	8	6	57	
3 Sum of 2011	Austria		110,8	4,6	5,2	7	6	32	
4	Belgium		95,3	12,7	5,2	7	4	28	
5	Bulgaria		366,6	3,0	1,5	8	6	59	



Screen 3-6

First Indicator data entry screen could be collapsed after entry Second Indicator to proceed

The sorting order in Pivot Table and Data Entry Screen of Areas has to be same but the order in Pivot Tables can be modified easily dragging an area (country) to the appropriate position. Note that in the data field screen sometimes the countries are not in alphabetical order (like Indonesia is before Cambodia) because the order is defined by an internal area name (the Area ID), which is shown left of the plain country name. In this example however the order of Aera ID and Area (name) is the same. The data transfer is now easy. Mark the data area in screen 3-6 for the selected indicator (make sure that all data fields are selected in the EXCEL pivot table), select copy, and move to the first data filed of the corresponding indicator in screen 3-7 and select paste. All 21 data fields (7 years for 3 areas) will be

transferred immediately. This procedure has to be repeated for the other 6 remaining indicators. Having transferred the data to the first indicator the data fields can be collapsed and the data entry can proceed until terminated with clicking <Finish>

² Note here that the EXCEL Version for this example is Microsoft Office 2003, again slightly different , other versions of Office packages will have other means of using Pivot tables

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 13

The click of the <Finish> button initiates the writing of the data to the database. The results can then be verified by opening the ASIP comparing (e.g.) the results over the past 7 years here only in the selected 3 countries to make the table easier to read. The table is arranged like the EXCEL sheet for ease of comparison.

		Cost to build a warehouse (% of income per capita)	Cost to get electricity (% of income per capita)	Cost to register property (% of property value)	Cost to start a business (% of income per capita)	Credit: Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 10=strong)	Depth of credit information index (0=low to 6=high)	Ease of doing business index (1=easiest to 183=most difficult)
Time Period	Area Name	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	0=weak to 10=strong	0=low to 6=high	1=easiest to 183=mos difficult
2005	Austria	69,10		4,50	5,70	7	6	
2005	Belgium	61,60		12,80	11,10	7	4	
2005	Bulgaria	280,30		2,30	9,60	8	4	
2006	Austria	67,00		4,50	5,60	7	6	
2006	Belgium	59,40		12,70	5,80	7	4	
2006	Bulgaria	245,70		2,30	7,90	8	5	
2007	Austria	62,30		4,50	5,40	7	6	
2007	Belgium	54,80		12,70	5,30	7	4	
2007	Bulgaria	345,60		2,30	8,40	8	6	
2008	Austria	59,60		4,50	5,10	7	6	
2008	Belgium	56,50		12,70	5,20	7	4	
2008	Bulgaria	362,40		2,30	2,00	8	6	
2009	Austria	60,70	110,70	4,50	5,10	7	6	
2009	Belgium	55,00	91,00	12,70	5,30	7	4	
2009	Bulgaria	322,80	392,00	2,30	1,70	8	6	
2010	Austria	62,00	113,00	4,50	5,20	7	6	28
2010	Belgium	55,50	96,70	12,70	5,40	7	4	21
2010	Bulgaria	327,10	397,10	3,00	1,60	8	6	57
2011	Austria	60,80	110,80	4,60	5,20	7	6	
2011	Belgium	53,60	95,30	12,70	5,20	7	4	28
2011	Bulgaria	317,00	366,60	3,00	1,50	8	6	59

Screen 3-8

Administration of Content of ASIP

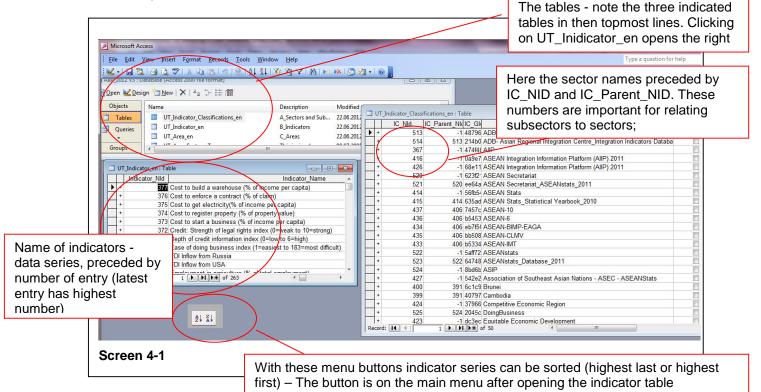
As mentioned before and seen in screen 2-10, the sectors would have to be rearranged. This unfortunately cannot be done in *DI 6.0 Data Administration*. What can be done with the *DI 6.0 Data Administration* should be done there but shortcomings of this interface are known and hopefully will be improved in the next version of DevInfo.

Since we are not going to wait until then, we have to learn something (for beginners) about ACCESS.

Customizing and change of ASIP with ACCESS tools

There are several activities with cannot be done with the Data Base Administration software. Already a very simple deletion of an indicator is not possible. So the database administrator needs some basic skills of ACCESS handling. This is not to say that this modification of the database is recommended but in some cases it is the only way: However please consider in general:

- 1. A basic understanding of ACCESS databases, how to handle tables is needed. Of course you need the Microsoft ACCESS software on your computer and you need administrator rights
- 2. Always use the Data Base Administration software first
- 3. Always make copies of your database, once it is corrupt, it is very difficult, sometimes impossible to restore.



Open the database in ACCESS and view the Indicators

The ACCESS databases in DevInfo6.0 as all the adapted derivates are copy-protected the password to access the database is : <unitednations2000> (without brackets)

Clicking on a database file (here: ASIP_2012 V3.mdb- notice a copy has been made), there are three tables worth of consideration in the context of this manual:

- 1. UT_Indicator_Classification_en (contains sectors and other indicator classifications)
- 2. UT_Indicator_en (contains the indicators data series)
- 3. UT_Area_en (contains areas, countries, groups of countries and the countries related to these areas)

Now in the above screen 4-1 you have all the essential information. Note the number IC_Nid = 367 for the sector AIIP and IC_Nid = 524 for ASIP. The sector Doing Business has ASIP as a parent (IC_Parent_Nid=524) .

Modification of indicator's and relation to sectors in the ACCESS database

Now our problem is simple. We relate the Subsector Doing Business to AIIP instead of ASIP , i.e. change parent ID (IC_Parent_Nid=524 becomes IC_Parent_Nid=367) . What is left, is to delete the sector ASIP (has no indicators related any more and rename AIIP to ASIP.

Verification of results

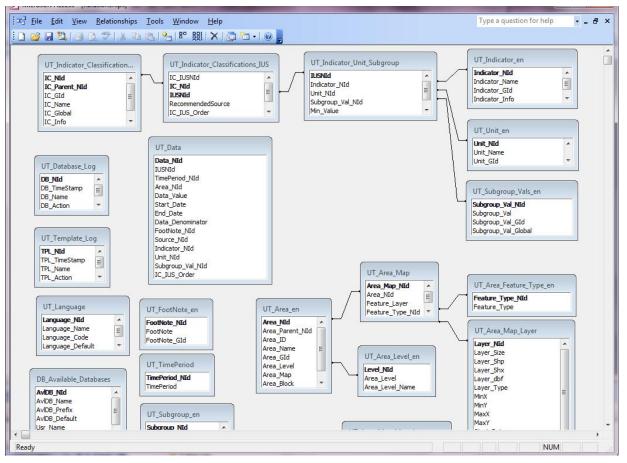
Sector Goal Framework Theme Source Instit	ution Convention						
🐳 😂 🦉 😰 🕢 🐚	Indicator		۹ 🕶				
Sector	Available (51)				Selected (7)		
⊒- Sector	Indicator	Unit	Subgroup		Indicator	Unit	Subgroup
ASIP DoinaBusiness	ASEAN Export to AS	US\$ million	Total		Cr Cost to build a ware	Percent	Total
EDI	ASEAN Export to Au	US\$ million	Total		Cost to get electricity	Percent	Total
MacroEconomic	ASEAN Export to Ca	US\$ million	Total		Cost to register prop	Percent	Total
Other	ASEAN Export to Chi	US\$ million	Total		🕞 Cost to start a busin	Percent	Total
Tourism	CASEAN Export to EU	US\$ million	Total	-	Ease of doing busine	1=easiest to 183=most	Total
Trade	ASEAN Export to India	US\$ million	Total	-	C Depth of credit infor	0=low to 6=high	Total
	ASEAN Export to Jap	US\$ million	Total		Credit: Strength of le	0=weak to 10=strong	Total
	THASEAN Export to Kar	HCC million	Total				

Screen 4-2

As you can see in screen 4-2 the sector Doing Business has been related to the sector ASIP, which is the renamed sector AIIP in the previous version of the Data Base ASIP_2012 V3.mdb

This is a very simple example of using ACCESS to modify the data structure, a more elaborate example of relating Indicators to sectors is in the mentioned training manual [8].

The relationship of the tables in the ASIP / DevInfo database is shown in the Relationship diagram (Screen 4-3) called after opening the database in ACCESS ny <Tools/Relationships..>



Screen 4-3

For this short introduction this will be but the essential handling of an adapted system. With these indicated structured steps to modify the ASIP most of the necessary maintenance and adaptation should be feasible – Good Luck

References

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