Process of developing an SDG indicator framework

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Why a “framework” of indicators?

• Global indicators for global monitoring
• National and sub-national indicators
• Additional indicators for “thematic” monitoring
Why global indicators?

Global indicators:

- Inform the global political discussion
- Provide a structure/framework for the development agenda
- Inform communication/advocacy campaigns
- Statistical development:
  - Consistency and collaboration in data compilation
  - Harmonization and rationalization of development indicators
  - Policy-oriented statistics
  - Framework for coordination of data production and for statistical capacity-building

A “framework” of indicators?

Global indicators
Include:
- Elements of disaggregation
- Special groups
- Inequality issues

Thematic/sectorial indicators
Include:
- Additional indicators on each of the elements covered by the global indicators
- Indicators that are only relevant at the national level

Concepts, definitions, and measurement issues

Elements of disaggregation

National indicators
Include:
- Some of the thematic indicators?
- Some (all?) of the global indicators

Sub-national indicators
Include:
- Global indicators
- National indicators
- Additional data sources (most innovative?)
How will the global indicator framework be designed for SDGs?

Process to design indicators

- Agenda, SDGs and targets
  - September 2015

- Intergovernmental negotiations
  - on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
  - March 2016

- Work on indicators for SDGs
  - UN Statistical Commission to endorse for further consideration by Member States
**Process to design indicators**

**Key actors**

- **Intergovernmental negotiations**
  - on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

- **Work on indicators for SDGs**
  - Overseen by UN Stat Commission (UNSC)
  - UN Stat Division (UNSD) as secretariat

**Overseen by UNSC**

- **Observers**
  - Statistical experts from:
    - international agencies
    - regional organizations
    - civil society

- **28 Member States**
  - National Statistical Systems

- **IAEG-SDG Indicators**

- **Various monitoring and inter-agency groups**

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**Roadmap for the preparation of the SDG indicator framework**

**March 2015**

UN Statistical Commission

endorsed a roadmap

established the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators

agreed to set up a High-level Group on SDG data

presented a technical report to Member States
Main steps

June 2015
First meeting of the IAEG-SDGs

July 2015
IAEG-SDGs
Two discussion streams to develop a proposal of global indicators

December 2015
IAEG-SDGs
to finalize a proposal to be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission

March 2016
UNSC
to consider and endorse the proposal before it goes to the designated intergovernmental process

July – September 2016
Intergovernmental process (HLPF/GA)
to endorse the proposal

How do we select indicators?
Features of the indicators

- Methodologically sound
- Measurable
- Accessible and easy to interpret
- Relevant
- Timely
- Regularly produced over time
- Internationally comparable

Scope of the indicators

- Indicators for every target
  - ...something that is not being counted doesn't count
- Indicators for all aspects of the targets
- ...indicators on one specific aspect of the target might distort priorities
Challenges

- Limited number of indicators, while maintaining the level of ambition of all goals and targets
- Cover every aspect of all targets
- Addressing issues of inequality
- Covering all groups of the population

Leaving no one behind

- "As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that nobody will be left behind. We wish to see the goals and targets met for all economic and social groupings."
- Addressing the basic principle of the new agenda: need for data disaggregation and indicators that relate to all groups of the population.
SDGs and data on older persons

- The post-2015 development agenda
  - No one and no group left behind

- Identifying the right indicators
  - Need for data disaggregation
  - Need to identify indicators that address issues relevant to specific groups

Opportunities in the SDGs
Ageing and older persons are mentioned in the targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 10.2</th>
<th>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 11.2</td>
<td>By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 11.7</td>
<td>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</td>
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Issues of disaggregation

Population groups
Opportunities in the SDGs
Ageing/older persons not mentioned in the targets

Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.

Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

How do we measure it?

National statistical system

- National Statistical Office
- Censuses and surveys
- Administrative data
- New sources of data
- Line ministries and agencies
- Local governments
Improving data sources for better data disaggregation

- Censuses – best source for data disaggregation? (only every 10 years, fewer variables)
- Household surveys – more variables but limited coverage (age groups, geographical units, different population groups)
- Administrative records (limited availability & quality, can’t cross tabulate)
- Civil registration systems & vital statistics
- Explore non-traditional sources

"A true data revolution would draw on existing and new sources of data to fully integrate statistics into decision making, promote open access to, and use of, data and ensure increased support for statistical systems."

IAEG on Data Revolution

Challenge of invisibility

Millions of people of all ages in low- and middle-income countries are denied basic services and protection of their rights because they are absent from official records.

The challenge of inequality

Many people are excluded from the new world of data and information by language, poverty, lack of education, lack of technology infrastructure, remoteness or prejudice and discrimination.

Key ideas of the data revolution

More and better data covering the broad scope of SDGs

Harnessing new and non-traditional sources of data and using new technology

Broader and systematic data disaggregation

Strengthening national statistical capacity for better accountability and decision-making.
Recommendations

✓ Innovation to fill data gaps
✓ Mobilizing resources to overcome "data inequalities"
✓ Leadership and coordination
✓ Cooperation between old and new data producers

Some key challenges

• Surveys with limited coverage of age ranges
  — Focus on reproductive ages: 15-49 years of age
  — Even when above age 49, all 60+ or 65+ clumped together
• Need to adapt questions to capture relevant aspects of the lives of older persons?
New opportunities

New non-traditional sources

Existing sources

Important actors:

National statistical systems: Ensure that data are validated

Private sector: partnerships with data producers

Civil society provide feedback to data producers

What will it take?

• Dialogue with data producers on key policy priorities on ageing and older persons
• Extending age limits in Demographic and Health Households Surveys
• Exploiting existing data sources (censuses, HHS) by expanding tabulation by sex and age
• Exploring the use of big data and new non-traditional data sources
• Partnerships with private sector, academia, etc.
• Improving analysis and presentation
THANK YOU