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

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?)

Elements of disaggregation
How will the global indicator framework be designed for SDGs?
Intergovernmental negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Agenda, SDGs and targets
September 2015

Work on indicators for SDGs
UN Statistical Commission to endorse for further consideration by Member States

Indicators
March 2016
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
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 <strong>age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</strong></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, <strong>women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 11.7</td>
<td>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for <strong>women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Issues of disaggregation

### Population groups
### Opportunities in the SDGs

**Ageing/older persons not mentioned in the targets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 1.1</th>
<th>By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 1.2</td>
<td>By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of <strong>men, women and children of all ages</strong> living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 1.3</td>
<td>Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 1.4</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all <strong>men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable</strong>, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 1.5</td>
<td>By 2030, build the resilience of <strong>the poor and those in vulnerable situations</strong> and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Issues of disaggregation**
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.”

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

Important actors:

New non-traditional sources:
- National statistical systems: Ensure that data are validated

Existing sources:
- Civil society provide feedback to data producers
- Private sector: partnerships with 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