



# 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



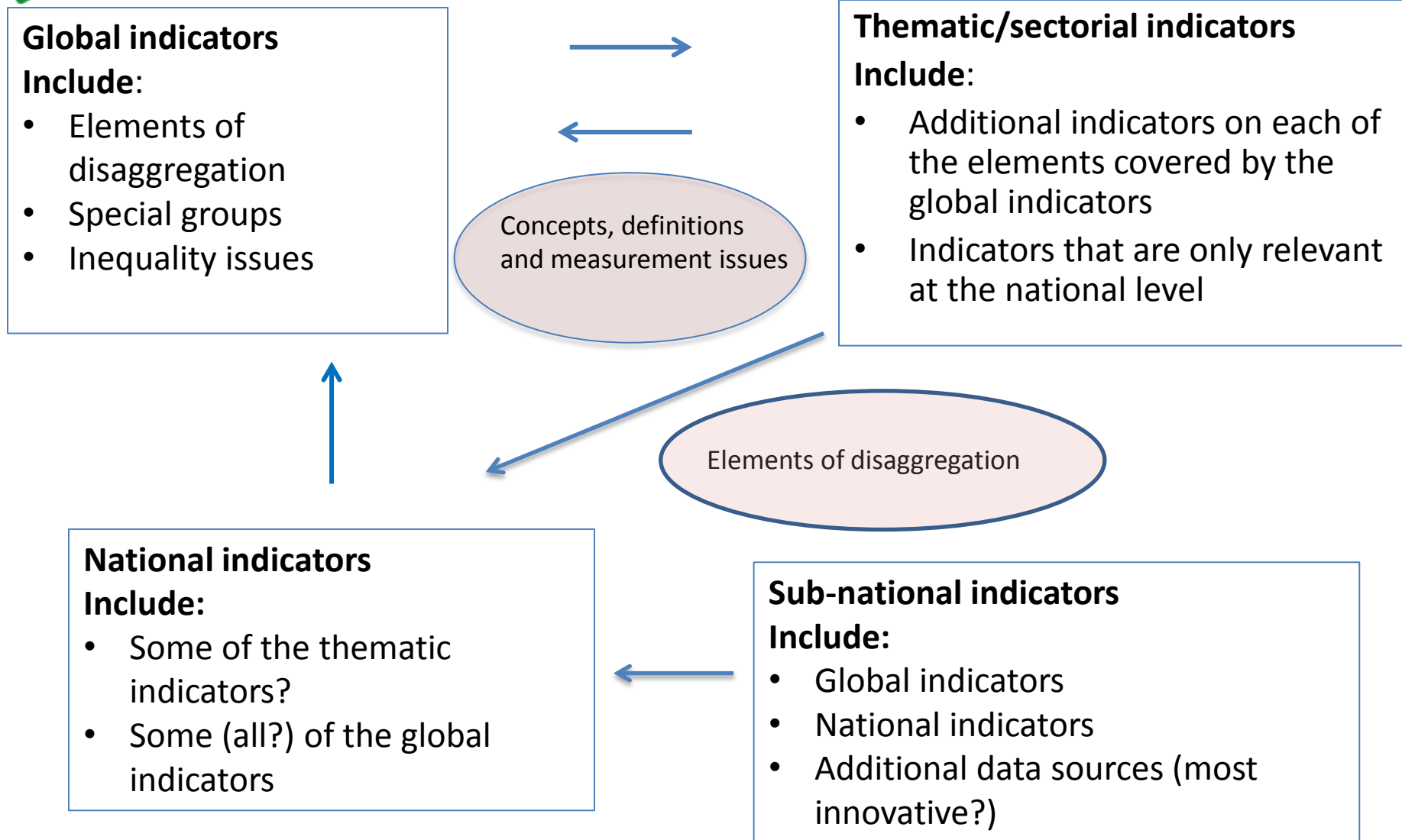
# Why global indicators?

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?



**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*

*Indicators  
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**



# 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

Target 10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of <b>age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</b>
Target 11.2	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, <b>women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</b>
Target 11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for <b>women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</b>

Issues of  
disaggregation

Population  
groups





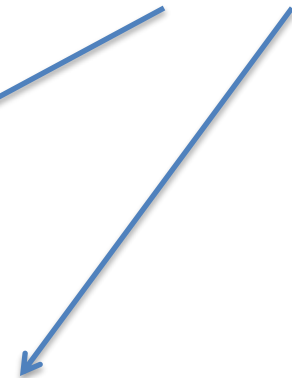
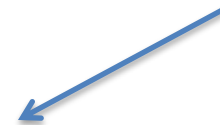
# Opportunities in the SDGs

## 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 <b>men, women and children of all ages</b> 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 <b>of the poor and the vulnerable</b> .
Target 1.4	By 2030, ensure that all <b>men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable</b> , 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 <b>the poor and those in vulnerable situations</b> and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.



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.”*

The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2013



# 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