Q 2016
European Conference on Quality in Official Statistics

The role of international organisations in defining standards that follow the quality requirements and ensure comparability of data

Session 39

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Role of statisticians - indicators for policy making

Role of statistical community:

- (Help) select appropriate indicators
- Define international standards and ensure quality
- Ensure independent monitoring

Developing global SDG indicator list and SDG monitoring

46th UNSC session; March 2015

March 2015: Technical report to IGN session

List of preliminarily proposed SDG indicators

June 2015: 1st IAEG-SDGs meeting in New York

Consultation rounds on SDG indicator proposals

October 2015: 2nd IAEG-SDGs meeting in Bangkok

Consultation rounds on GREEN & GREY indicators

IAEG-SDG report including final list of 241 proposed SDG indicators (Annex IV)

47th UNSC session; March 2016 adopts list of 241 indicators

Adoption of indicator set by ECOSOC & UN-GA during 2016

June/July 2016

Release of a global SDG report to be submitted to the 1st HLPF on July

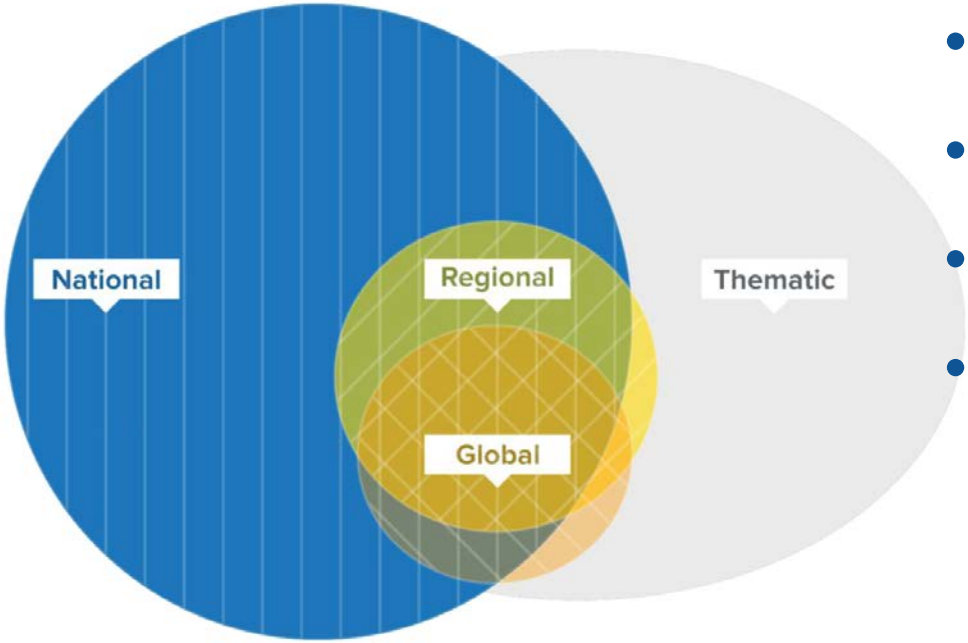
March-Dec 2016

Possible release of national and regional SDG reports

2016 – 2020

Scaling-up of national, regional and global capacities to monitor the 2030 Agenda

Different levels of SDG monitoring



But also different dimensions:

- Geographic/regional
- Tier system
- Official vs non-official
- Institutional and contextual quality

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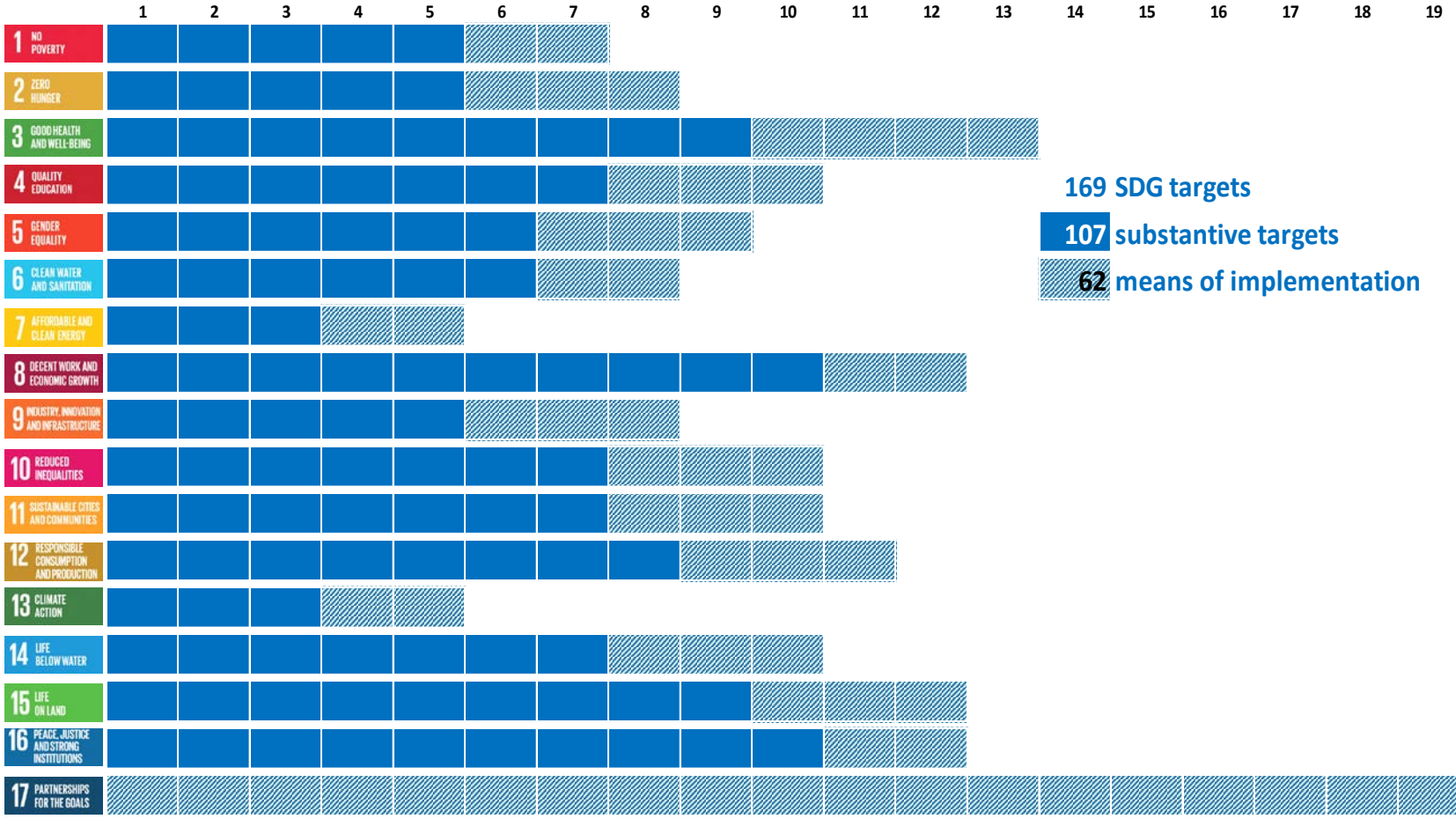
17 goals, 169 targets …



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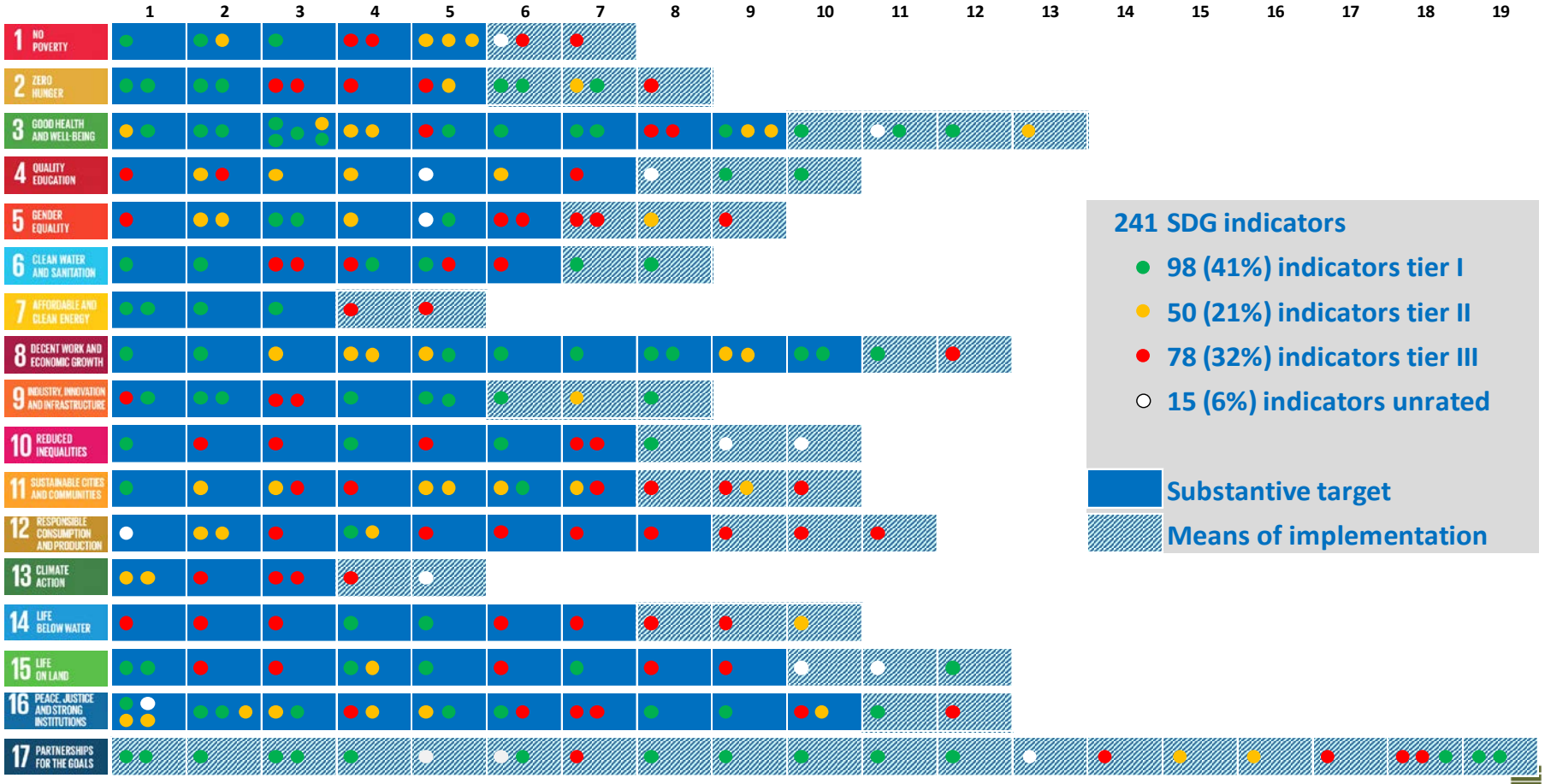
… and 241 (global) indicators!



Quality dimensions

a) Readiness of the indicator (tier system)
b) Geographical availability (UN regions are differently advanced in statistics)
c) Thematic dimension (UN thematic agencies have different statistical skills)

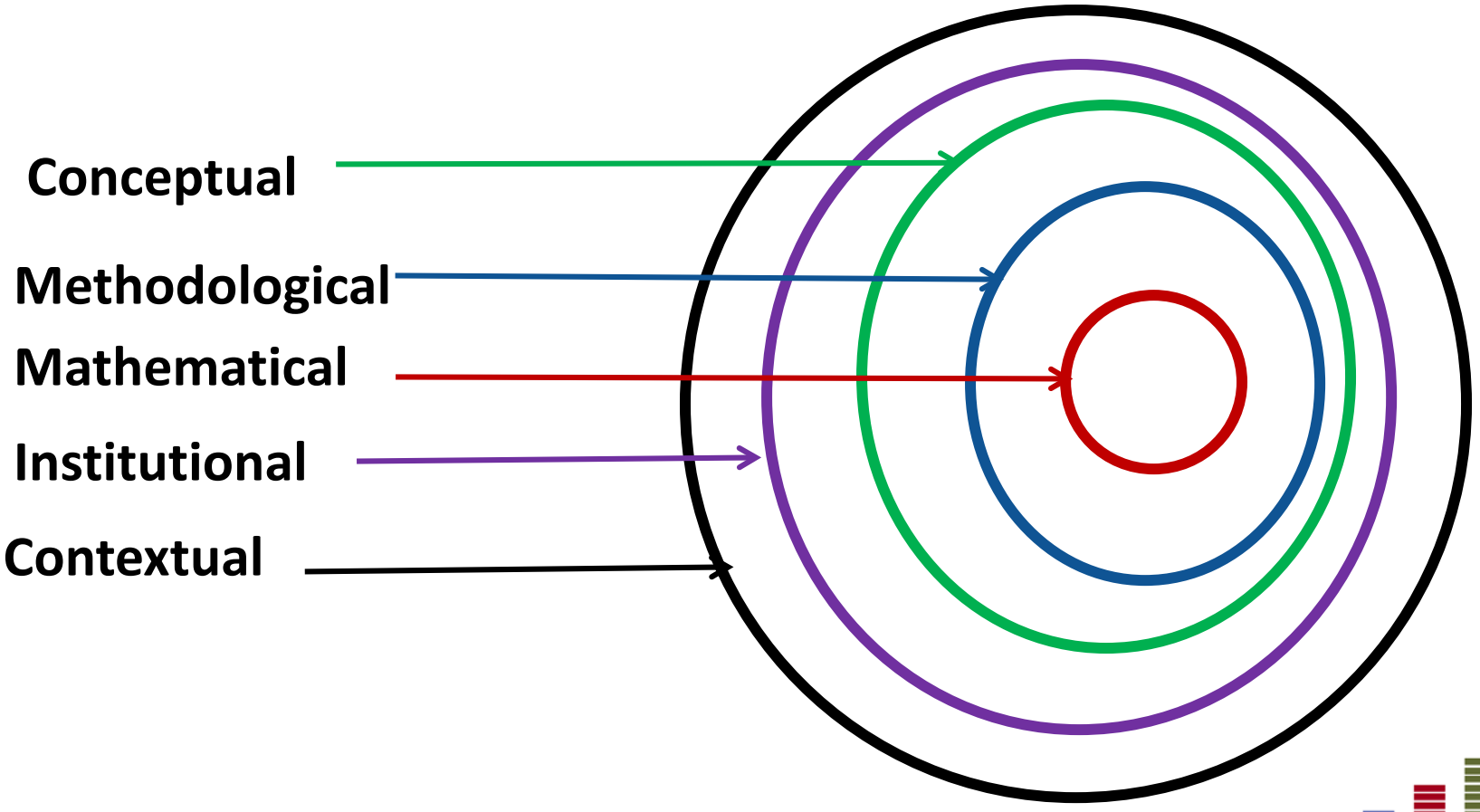
Example of dimension overlap: employment rate (a) under the supervision of the ILO (c) in Europe (b) is of high quality, but in another region may be of lower quality

Tier system for SDG indicators

Level of methodological development and overall data availability:

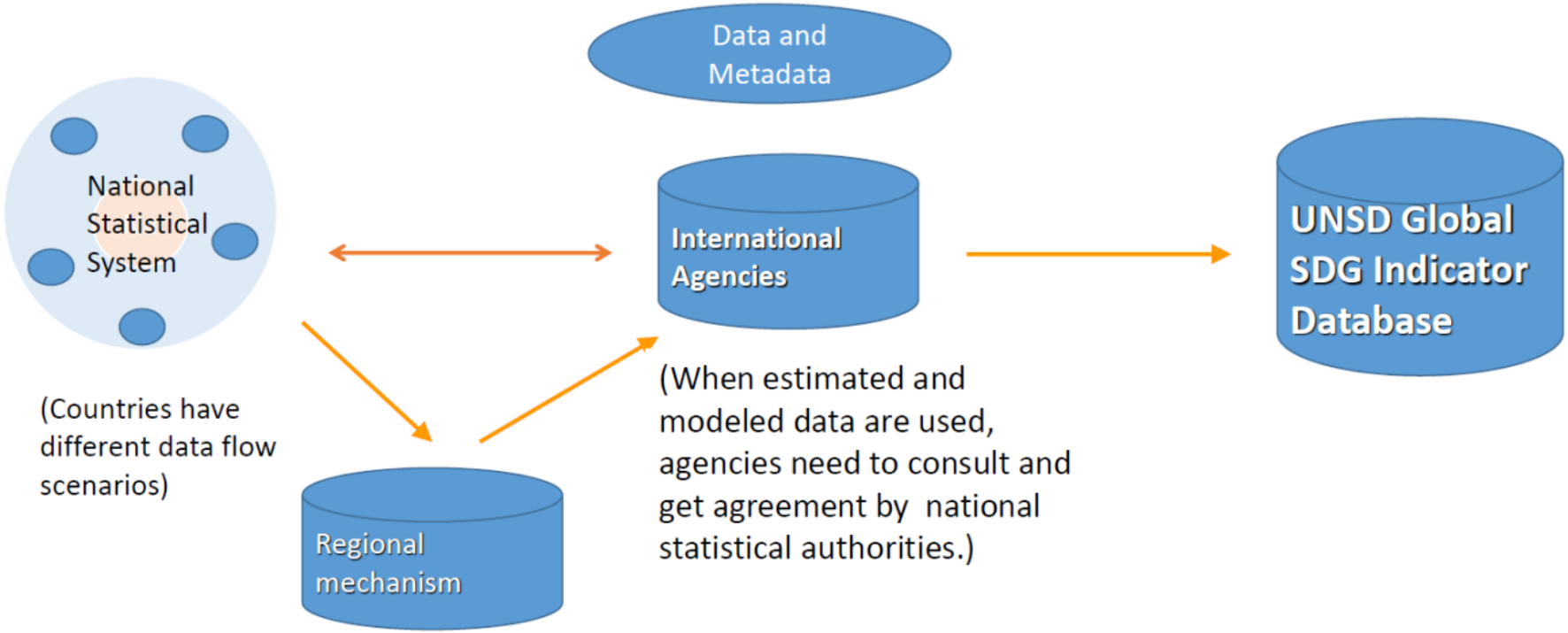
a) Methodology exists and data are widely available → tier I
b) Methodology has been established but data are not easily available → tier II
c) Internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed → tier III

Quality levels



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Data flow from national to global level



A country-lead process - what are the risks?

- Weak role of international organisations in reporting and monitoring
- Heterogeneous quality + conflict between agencies and countries' perceptions of quality
- Uneven methodological development
- Too many different channels (countries directly to "custodians", ONGs, etc.)
- Reporting burden for countries
- Lack of coordination among supranational, national and regional levels
- Diverse availability of basic data

What are the solutions?

- Strengthening quality frameworks
- Specialised UN agencies as quality assessors
- Improve supervision by supranational bodies such as WorldStat

Role for the CCSA

- Reinforce implementation of FPOS to increase institutional quality (trust in the institutions)
- Ensure coordination
- Promote and support the required quality levels
- Enhance work on internationally comparable procedures
- Build consensus on a Quality Management System