



Technical Report : Measuring SDG Indicators through Population and Housing Census and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data

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Content

- ❑ Roles of Population and Housing Census (PHC) and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) in monitoring SDG indicators framework
- ❑ Overview of the technical report
- ❑ Disaggregation of SDG indicators using census data



Roles of PHC and CRVS

- ❑ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created in the spirit of “leaving no one behind” meaning all goals need to be reached for everyone –
 - ❑ PHC and CRVS play a major role in providing information for all individuals living in a country
- ❑ The UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3 (P&R) and other UN guidelines emphasized the importance of integrating the 2020 round of censuses with the data gathering requirements for SDGs indicators





Roles of PHC and CRVS

- ❑ The census can provide reliable data for denominators of about 40 percent of SDG indicators, either directly or through the population projections based on census data
- ❑ PHC and CRVS can provide data for direct measurement of SDG indicators – information for both enumerators and denominators
- ❑ PHC is usually the only reliable source for producing information on rare events or small population groups – such as international migrants, people with disabilities and population living in slum areas



Roles of PHC and CRVS

- ❑ PHC and CRVS play a vital role for disaggregation of SDG indicators **by small population groups and geographic areas**
- ❑ The global SDG indicator framework has an overarching principle of data disaggregation:
“Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by:
 - Income,
 - Sex
 - Age,
 - Race,
 - Ethnicity,
 - Migratory status,
 - Disability status
 - Geographic location, or other characteristics”



Overview of Technical Report on Measuring SDG Indicators from PHC and CRVS data

- ❑ Overall objectives are:
 - to assist countries in structuring census questionnaires and analysing census data for the production of statistics for SDG monitoring
 - to make the best possible use of the information that is already routinely collected in censuses and civil registration systems

- ❑ The report was drafted in collaboration with UN Regional Commissions

Draft report is available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf



Overview of Technical Report on Measuring SDG Indicators from PHC and CRVS data

□ Target audiences:

- Users who may actually use it as a manual for computing SDG indicators from PHC and CRVS data;
- Users who work for methodological aspects of the PHC or CRVS and looking for guidance on how to improve these sources; and
- Those who are looking for an assessment of the relative benefits of different data sources, and particularly the value of PHC and CRVS data, or who want to advocate for the use of these sources.



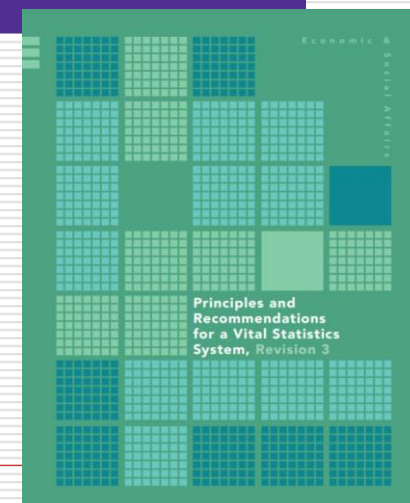
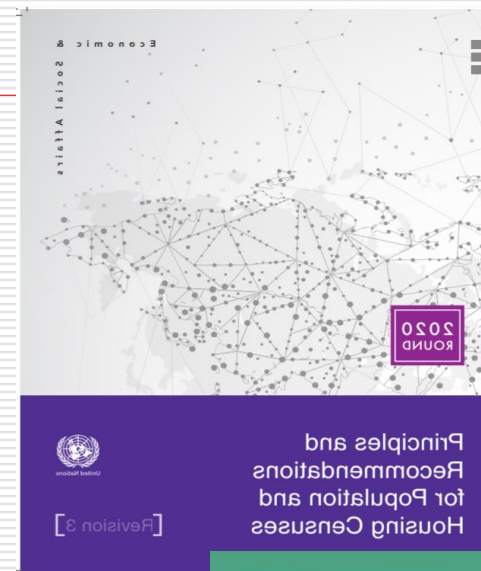
Content of the report

- ❑ The draft report includes following chapters:
 - Chapter I –Introduction (background information, objectives, target audiences, etc.)
 - Chapter II - SDG Indicators that can be measured fully or partly through PHCs and CRVSs
 - Chapter III - Detailed analysis of the selected SDG Indicators
 - Chapter IV - Conclusions and recommendations
 - New chapter (work in progress)- The use of geospatial information and GIS tools for generating, disaggregating and visualization of the selected SDG indicators



Analysis of SDG indicators

- ❑ Considering heterogeneity among the indicators in terms of detailed of the data needed for SDGs, SDG indicators are analyzed in four categories:
 - I. PHC is the most obvious source
 - II. CRVS is the most obvious source (but in many countries indicators are measured through the PHC or other sources)
 - III. PHC provides proxy estimation (due to the data quality issues)
 - IV. PHC provides ancillary information (partly information due to imperfect correspondence with PHC concept)





SDG indicators that can be measured wholly or partly through PHCs and CRVSs



PHC and CRVS can provide data for 40 indicators related to 12 Goals out of 17

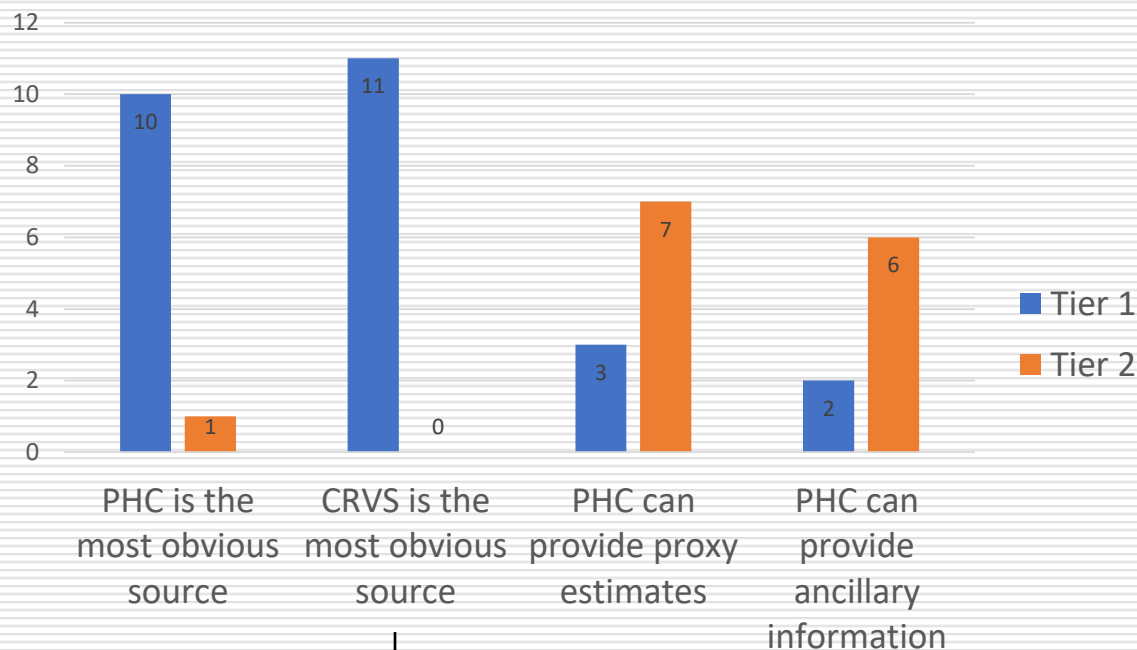


Components of analysis of SDG indicators

- ❑ Detailed discussions for each indicator are provided based on the following items:
 - a. Concept and definition (Operational definition of the indicator according to the SDG meta-data repository)
 - b. Possible data sources, particularly PHC and CRVS, and their relative advantages/ disadvantages
 - c. Method of computation
 - d. Challenges in PHC or CRVS data
 - e. Data disaggregation



Distribution of the selected SDG indicators by Tier 1 and Tier 2



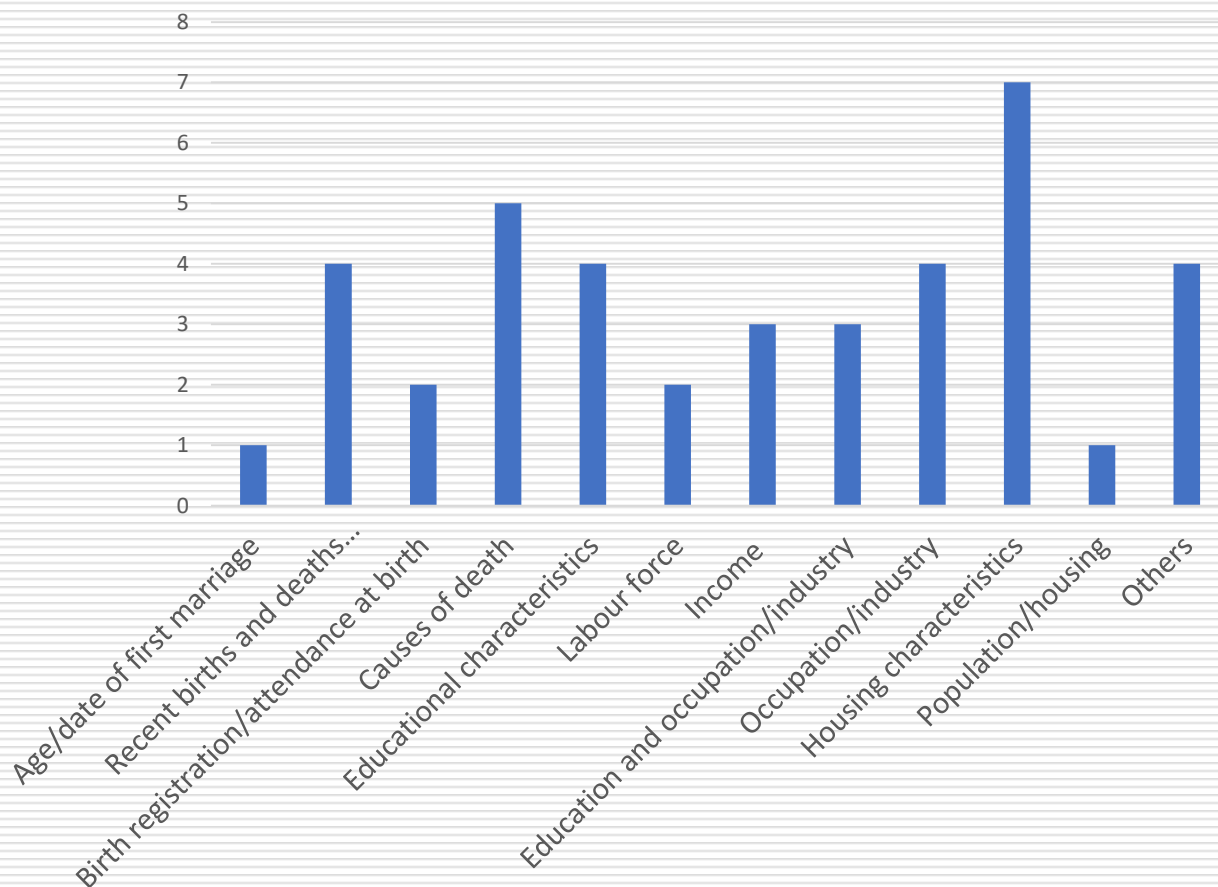
Tier 1- produced by at least half of countries

Tier 2- not regularly produced by countries

↓
PHC produces information for five indicators



Information needed for calculation of SDG Indicators



SDG indicators require information for a wide range of topics

Some indicators require information for more than one topic



Census data represents many opportunities for disaggregation of SDGs

□ Key policy groups

- The poor
- Women and girls
- Children
- Old persons
- International migrants
- Forcibly displaced people (refugees and internally displaced people - IDPs)
- Persons with disabilities
- Geographic location (Urban/Rural, regions and others)



❖ PHC can provide data for all key policy groups



Identification of policy groups using census data

- ❑ The poor can be identified using income data or non-monetary approaches, such as Multidimensional Poverty
- ❑ People with disability can be identified using Washington Group approach based on these two categories:
 - Yes, “a lot of difficulty”
 - Yes, “cannot do at all”for any of the questions related to disability domains (walking, seeing, hearing , cognition, self-care or communications)
- ❑ Migrants can be identified using information on country of birth or citizenship
 - Country of birth: foreign-born (migrants) vs native born population (non-migrants)
 - Country of citizenship: foreigners (migrants) vs citizens (non-migrants)



Census data represents many opportunities for disaggregation of SDGs

- ❑ Linking relevant SDG indicators with the needs of national and sub-national governments can offer a greater capacity to inform policy by examining relevant disparities in population groups
- ❑ The ability to analyse and compare the indicators by subgroups and subnational level can provide insights into measuring performance, driving policy reform and allocating resources effectively to socioeconomic development of a country