UNSD-DFID PROJECT ON SDG MONITORING

Why metadata?

What is metadata?

- **Data labels, definitions, description of methodology, legends, source information, footnotes** are all examples of metadata.

But why does it make a difference?
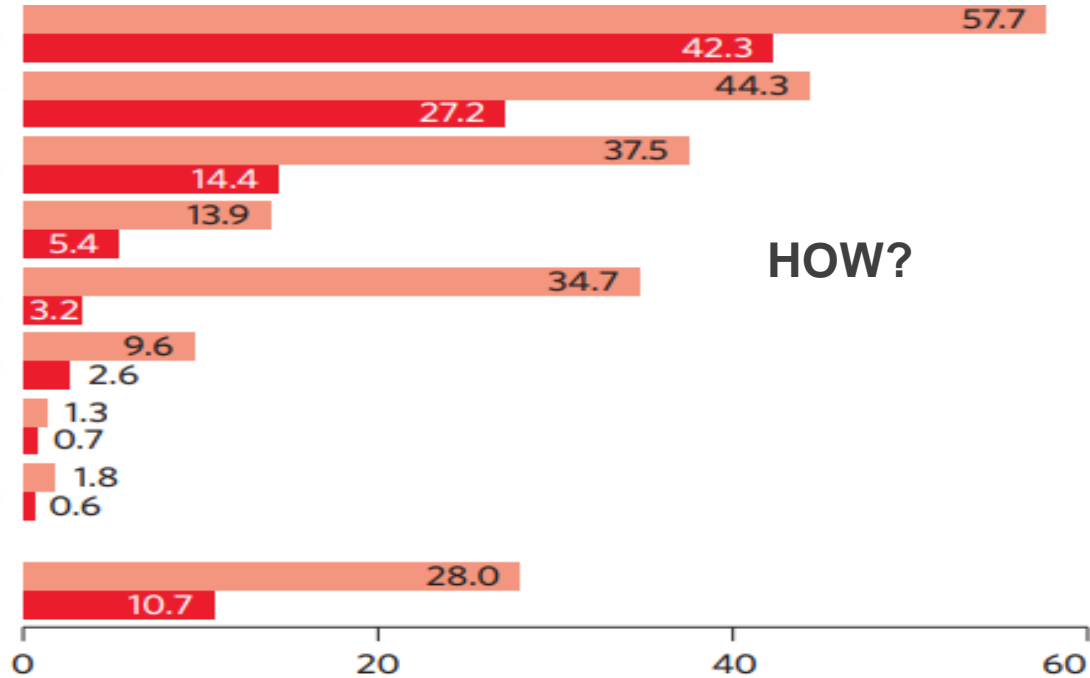
Data without metadata

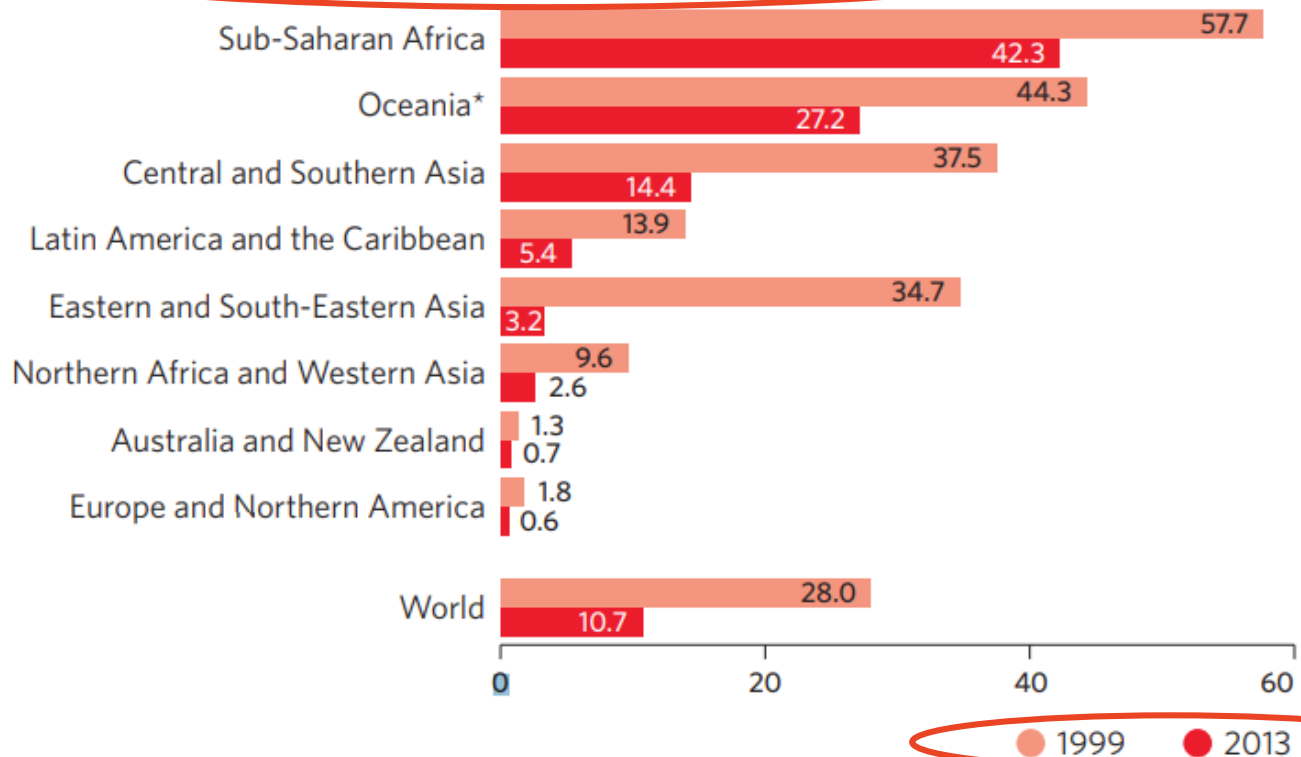78 %

1985

1 540 000

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17,9

Data without metadata

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Why does metadata make a difference?

Proportion of the population living below 1.90 US dollars a day, 1999 and 2013 (percentage)

Region	1999	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.7	42.3
Oceania*	44.3	27.2
Central and Southern Asia	37.5	14.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.9	5.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	34.7	3.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.6	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	0.7
Europe and Northern America	1.8	0.6
World	28.0	10.7

Note: Oceania* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand throughout the publication.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day[1].

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

[1] The International Poverty Line was updated to $1.90 per day in October 2015.

Definition and Rationale

Definition:

The indicator is defined as the proportion of the population living in households below the international poverty line where the average daily consumption (or income) per person is less than $1.9 a day measured at 2011 international prices adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) .

Concepts:

The *international poverty line* is a threshold used to measure extreme poverty based on consumption or income levels. A person is considered extremely poor if his or her consumption or income level falls below the minimum level necessary to meet basic needs. For this indicator, the line is set at $1.90 (2011 PPP). It replaces the $1.25 a day poverty line measured in 2005 prices since October 2015.

Standards and classification

The *purchasing power parity* (PPP) conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as one United States dollar would buy in the United States. It is based on the System of National Accounts' concept of actual individual consumption.

Great features of metadata

- Improve useability

- Improve consistency and coherence

- Improve comparability

- Highlight quality issues

- Improve understanding

➢ When metadata are specified, the common understanding improves and decision making is more informed.

E-handbook on SDG indicators

https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

📎 Created by Ze Yar Min on Sep 12, 2018

Contents

- Indicator Name, Target and Goal
- Definition and Rationale
- Data Sources and Collection Method
- Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations
- Data Disaggregation
- References
- International Organization(s) for Global Monitoring

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and tra support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable acce

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster inr

Definition and Rationale

Definition:

This indicator is defined as the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for road, rail and a people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively. These are reported as separate series for each mode and freight volume.

Concepts:

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) through its Statistics Division have established st definitions to collect and report traffic (passenger and freight volume) data related to air transport. The

Thank you for your attention!