International Workshop on Sustainable Development
Goals Indicators

Using household survey data for SDG monitoring
...sharing the example of Fiji

Beijing 26th – 28th June, 2018
Overview

Using household survey data for SDG monitoring - Fiji

i. National Survey Background
ii. key issues in using household survey data
iii. challenges faced
iv. opportunities in using household survey data
National Survey Background

List of Previous Household Surveys
– 2017 Population & Housing Census
– 2015-16 Employment Unemployment Survey (EUS)
– 2015 Individual Deprivation Measure Survey
– 2014 Demand Side Survey
– 2013-14 HIES

Current/ On going Survey
– UNDP/ Access to Justice Assessment Fiji

Planned Surveys
– MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) 2018
– 2018-19 HIES
– TC Winston Impact Evaluation Assessment on Social Protection
Using household survey data in Fiji
(ii) Key issues

HH surveys are conducted at an interval of 5 yrs. (sample - HIES, EUS) and Census is every 10 years plus other Ad hoc surveys from developing partners

i. Reporting at these intervals is important for the country
   – as characteristics of the country’s population can change dramatically

i. Benchmark
   – on background information needed for assessing the reliability, validity and practical usefulness of policies implemented
   – For other key partners on development initiatives, line ministries in Fiji
   – For research purposes/initiatives

ii. A practical guide/ a valuable tool to guide/assess growth within sectors, etc.
   – Policy makers/ decision making process/multiple & valid (1) household food energy deficiency; (2) dietary diversity, a measure of diet quality; and (3) the percent of expenditures on food

iii. A monitoring tool (ILO- SDGs monitoring and country profile)
(iii) Challenges faced in using household survey data

1. Sampled surveys
   i. Addressing the issues of the requirements for data disaggregation (industries)
      – Biased in the data collected
   ii. currently not undertaken on a regular basis
   iii. data collection and processing costs in terms of time, financial resources and technical skill required are quite high

2. Data can be collected but underused for various reasons
   i. Capacity of NSO’s (detailed analysis) → relevance of data
### (iv-1) Opportunities in using household survey data

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<tr>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>KEY ELEMENTS</th>
<th>LINK TO SDG INDICATORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allows for a multidimensional approach through consensus in measuring poverty for instance (HIES)</td>
<td>A method that takes into consideration the opinions of the general public about what items and activities they consider to be necessary for an acceptance standard of living</td>
<td>For respective SDGs applicable to report on</td>
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<td>HIES - Used as a tool to scale up monitoring of SDG progress for the country - ILO (SDGs monitoring and country profile)</td>
<td>It allows for multi level monitoring and targeting - Measures can be used to calculate within-country, national, regional and developing-world prevalence's of food insecurity and to monitor how these change over time</td>
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<td>Information on Areas of concern for decision makers</td>
<td>Data are often manifested at household and individual level - They are likely to be more reliable</td>
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<td>SDG Indicators via MICS</td>
<td>Fiji MICS - tentative; 1.2.2 Multidimensional poverty 1.3.1 Social protection coverage 1.4.1 Use of basic services 2.2.1 Stunting 2.2.2 Wasting &amp; overweight 3.7.1 Met need 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate 3.a.1 Current tobacco use 3.b.1 Immunization 4.1.1 Reading/numeracy 4.2.1 Early Childhood Development 4.2.2 Preschool attendance 4.4.1 ICT skills 4.5.1 Parity indices</td>
<td>5.b.1 Mobile phone ownership 6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation + hand-washing 7.1.1 Access to electricity 7.1.2 Clean fuels and technology 8.7.1 Child labour 10.3.1 Discrimination 16.1.4 Feeling safe 16.2.1 Child discipline 16.3.1 Crime reporting 16.9.1 Birth registration 17.8.1 Internet use</td>
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