

SDG Monitoring in the Republic of Korea



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1. Institutional Background

- Government set up K-SDGs in 2018 based on the Sustainable Development Act
- Statistics Research Institute under KOSTAT established *Data Center for SDGs* in Feb. 2020

Vision

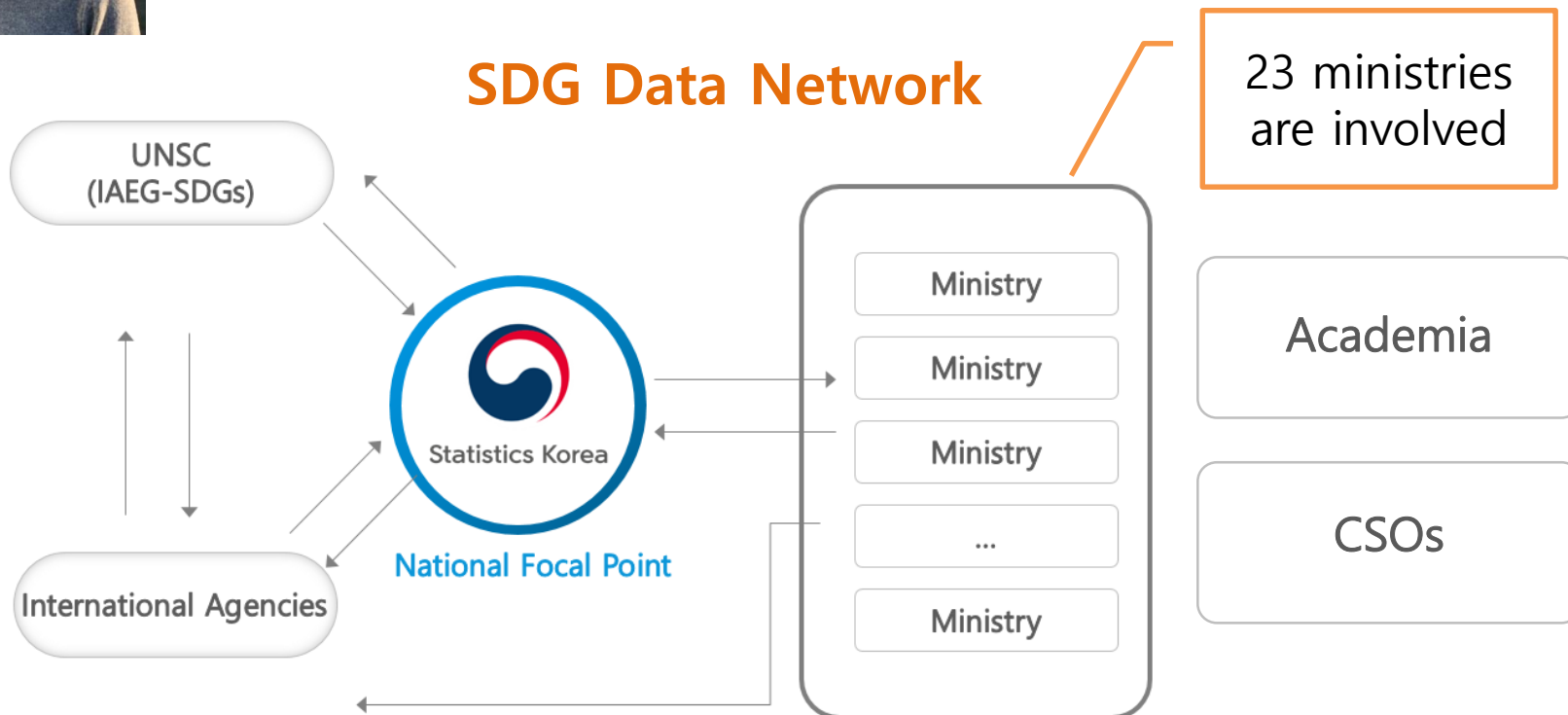
- Research Hub in the fields of SDG Indicators and Data

Role

- Coordinate and report on the global SDG indicators for the Korea
- Collaborate with global statistical community
- Support inclusive policy-making by providing evidence



2. SDG Monitoring Activities



Has responsibility for

- Provide national data to the Custodian Agencies
- Review the data and metadata used by agencies for more accurate international comparison



Data and Metadata

- Build a **National SDG Metadata Repository** by translating global metadata into Korean Context
 - Contain *metadata of national data* as well as metadata of global data
 - Explain the cause of discrepancy btw global and national data

1. Basic structure of indicator

지표번호	3.1.1
지표명	모성사망비 Maternal mortality ratio
표명	모든 연령층의 모두를 위한 건 Ensure healthy lives and pro
부목표명	2030년까지 모성사망비를 줄임 By 2030, reduce the global

2. Global definition of indicator and Korea's Response

글로벌 메타 업데이트	2020년 2월
지표정의	출생아 10만 명당 모성사망자수로 사망한 여성을 말함.
지표의의	임신과 출산의 사망위험 수준을
지표해설	한국의 모성사망자수는 2000년 감소하고 있음. 하지만 한국의 일본과 유럽 대부분의 국가들
지표대응	UN 글로벌 데이터에 한국 데이터 수집 방법의 차이로 인해 글로벌 데

데이터 1	모성사망비(Maternal mortality ratio)
산식	모성사망비 = $\frac{15-49세\ 모성사망자}{15-49세\ 여성사망자}$ 1)은 국가별 자료, 2)는 WHO 생명표
측정단위	명/1000
자료수집방법	MVE Popul
시계열	2000-2017년(한국 데이터 수록)
공표주기	1년
세분화	없음
지표소관기구	WHO, Department of Sexual and F
출처	https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/births
작성결과	data_3.1.1_G_모성사망비
데이터	모성사망비

글로벌

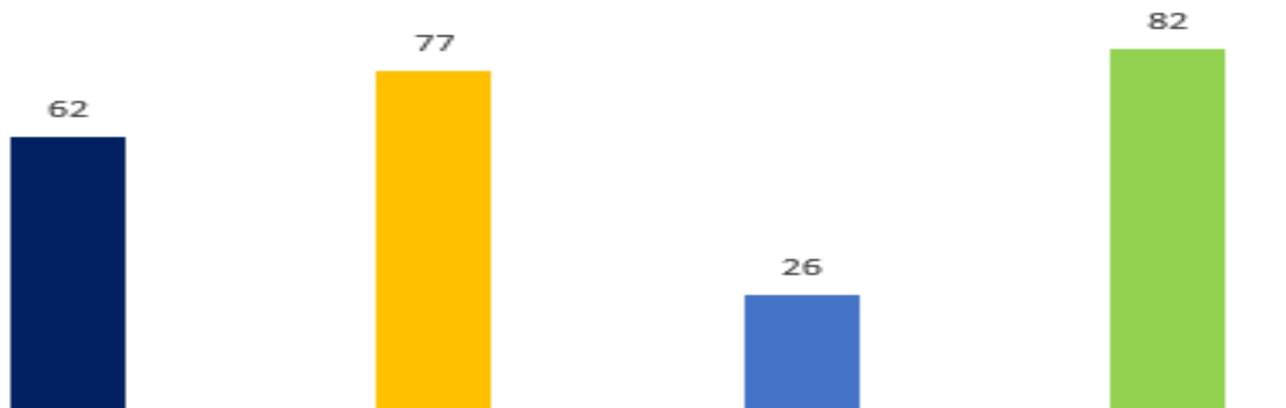
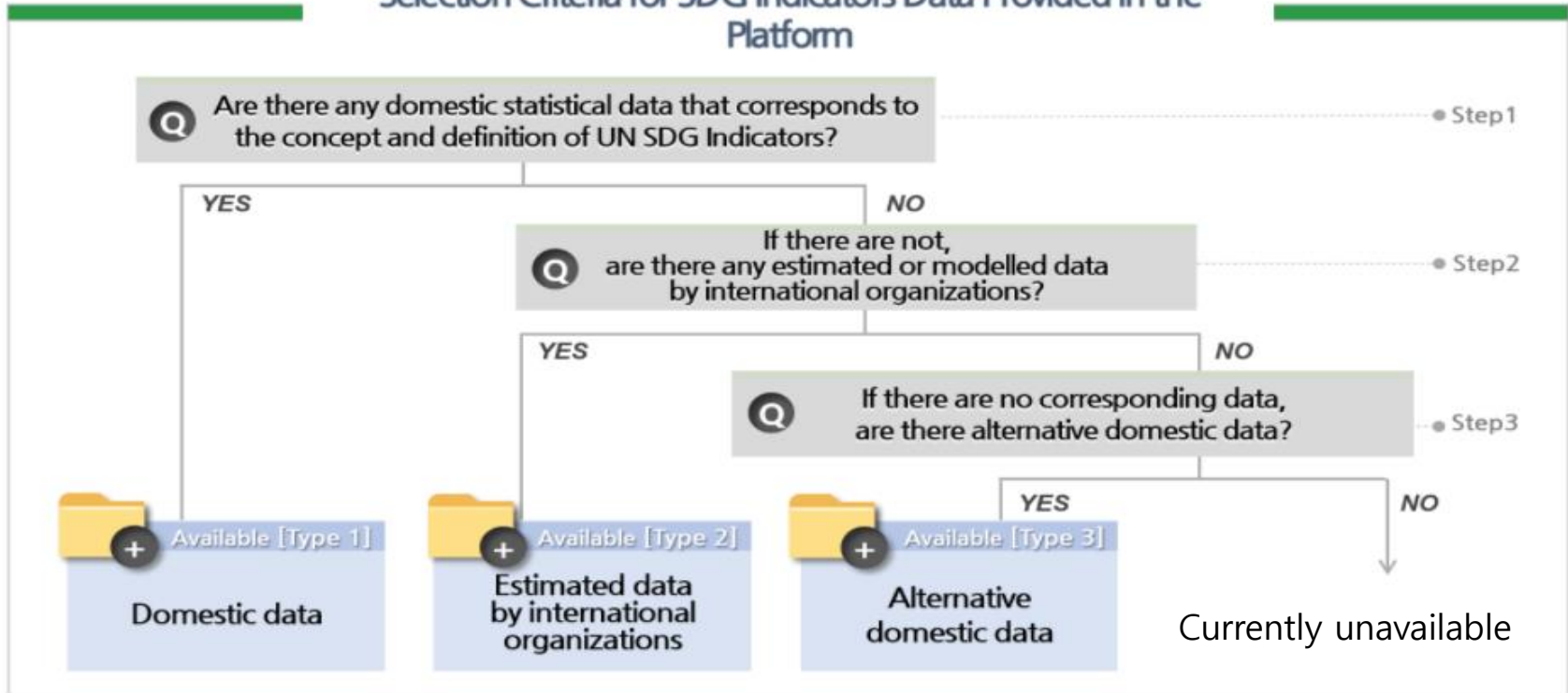
3. Metadata of global data

국내

산식	모성사망비 = $\frac{\text{모성사망자수}}{\text{출생아수}} \times 1000$
측정단위	명/1000
세분화	연령별
출처	http://www.kdca.go.kr
작성결과	data_3.1.1_K_모성사망비
이용통계	영아사망 모성사망 출생전후기사망 등
비고	시구 및 읍면동 인구동태 사망신고

4. Metadata of national data

Selection Criteria for SDG Indicators Data Provided in the Platform





National Reporting Platform

- **SDG Data Platform** was developed based on open source (UK's version) and will be officially launched in early 2021
- The subpages were customized to better present data, documents, and activities and displayed in both Korean and English
- Korean version will be integrated into 'National Indicator Portal' operated by KOSTAT in 2022



The platform displays national data based on 231 UN SDG indicators that reflect the comprehensive review in 2020. KOSTAT has reviewed whether the data in the Republic of Korea are currently available and provided them to the public to help achieve the UN SDGs. It is expected that this platform will be used as a reference to understand what SDGs progress is being made in the Republic of Korea and to find the evidence for policy making. At the same time, it can direct statistical development by diagnosing areas that cannot be monitored because of the unavailability of data.

Selection Criteria for SDG Indicators Data

The UN SDG indicators data were selected to be provided on the platform by the following criteria:
 1. whether the data in the Republic of Korea are currently available and provided them to the public to help achieve the UN SDGs. (Type 1).
 2. An estimated or modelled data by international organizations? (Type 2).
 3. At this time the UN SDGs, but if the two values are different, the domestic data will be provided.
 4. alternative domestic data? (Type 3).



Selection Criteria for SDG Indicators Data Platform

Are there any domestic statistical data that corresponds to the concept and definition of UN SDG indicators?

[AVAILABLE SOON] Korean Data of UN

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages : By 2030, reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator description: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy per live birth.

<https://kostat-sdg-kor.github.io/sdg-indicators/>



- **SDG Progress Report** is published by KOSTAT
 - Monitor SDG status in Korea through global SDG indicators framework
 - Compares Korea's performance with that of other countries in some indicators
 - Theme of 2021 edition is COVID-19 effect on 17 Goals and the vulnerable groups

<In Progress>

Korean
Ver. Of
2019
Report



Apr. 2019

English
Ver. Of
2019
Report



Apr.2020

KOR/ENG
Of 2021
Report

Mar. 2021





Multi-stakeholder Engagement

- **Open SDGs Forum** was organized collaborating with government (MoFA and KOSTAT) and multi-stakeholders (CSOs, Business sector) in 2019
 - To prepare for the HLPF
 - Forum of this year is postponed to Nov. due to COVID-19
- In 2021, the 1st **Workshop on SDGs Data** will be held for the Data Network including academia and CSOs
 - To share SDG progress result, to improve data literacy and to learn mutually





3. Researches and Development

- To improve data availability and disaggregation through innovative ways of data production
- To support evidence based policy-making for LNOB

Thematic Areas

• Disability & Migration Status

• Geographical Information System

• Crime & Criminal justice



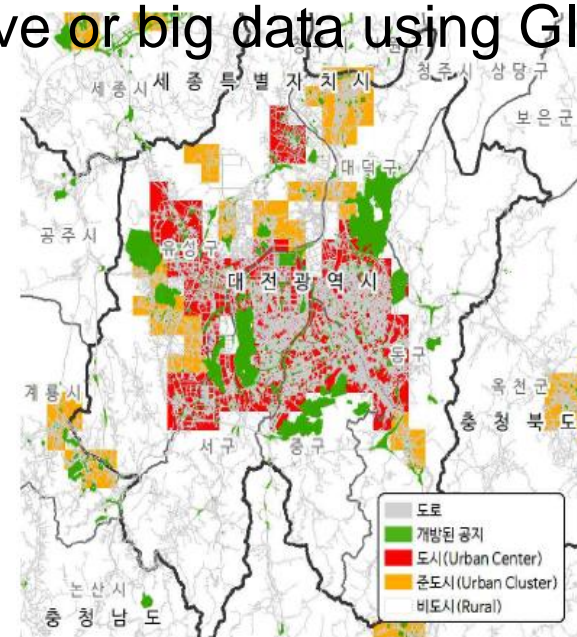
Crime & Criminal Justice

- To produce the crime-related indicators in line with ICCS
(International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes)
- Reviewed crime related SDG indicators and its Korean data on UN SDGs DB (16.1.1/16.1.3/16.3.1/16.3.2/16.5.1) in 2020
- Found the difference between definition of global indicators and national source data. So, there is a risk of inaccurate reporting of the indicators
- Proposed the way of improving the data production and reporting process through domestic and international consultation
- Further collaborates with UNODC-KOSTAT *CoE for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific*



Geographical Information System

- To improve data availability using new data sources
- Reviewed SDG indicators where geospatial information and classified data unavailable in the existing datasets
- Linked Census data with administrative or big data using GIS tool
- Targeting on Goal 9 & Goal 11
 - 1st Year (2019) : 11.2.1, 11.7.1
 - 2nd Year (2020): 11.3.1
 - 3rd Year (2021): 9.1.1





- To produce indicator disaggregated by disability
- 1st year (2019) : reviewed the concept of Washington Group's short set on Functioning
- 2nd year (2020) : collect data in 2020 Census and Social Survey 2020 conducted by KOSTAT

Introduction: The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM.

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
5. Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
6. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, (for example understanding or being understood by others)?

Translate
and test



Each question has four response categories, which are read after each question.

1. No, no difficulty
2. Yes, some difficulty
3. Yes, a lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do it at all

Social Survey

활동 제약 상태

6 귀하는 건강 문제로 다음의 활동을 하는 데 어려움이 있습니까?
각 항목의 해당되는 곳에 ○ 표를 하여 주십시오.

	① 전혀 어렵지 않다	② 약간 어렵다	③ 상당히 어렵다	④ 전혀 할 수 없다
1. 안경을 써도 보는 데 어려움이 있습니까?				
2. 보청기를 사용해도 듣는 데 어려움이 있습니까?				
3. 걷거나 계단을 오르는 데 어려움이 있습니까?				
4. 기억하거나 집중하는 데 어려움이 있습니까?				
5. 스스로 옷 입기, 목욕하기 등 자기 관리 활동을 하는 데 어려움이 있습니까?				
6. 일상생활에서 말을 하거나 듣고 이해하는 데 어려움이 있습니까?				

* 6-6번 질문은 외국인이나 귀화인에게 모국어가 아닌 언어(한국어)로 의사소통하는 데 어려움이 있는지 묻는 것이 아니므로 주의하시기 바랍니다.



4. KOSTAT's Response to the COVID-19

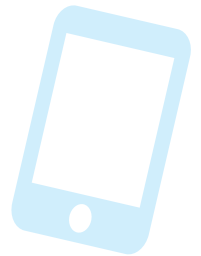


Guidelines

- Establishing emergency response system for the core statistics
- Minimizing face-to-face interviews and digitizes data collection methods
- Delaying in planned surveys and other statistical programs
- Online training for the enumerators

Non Face-to-Face K-Census (Nov. 2020)

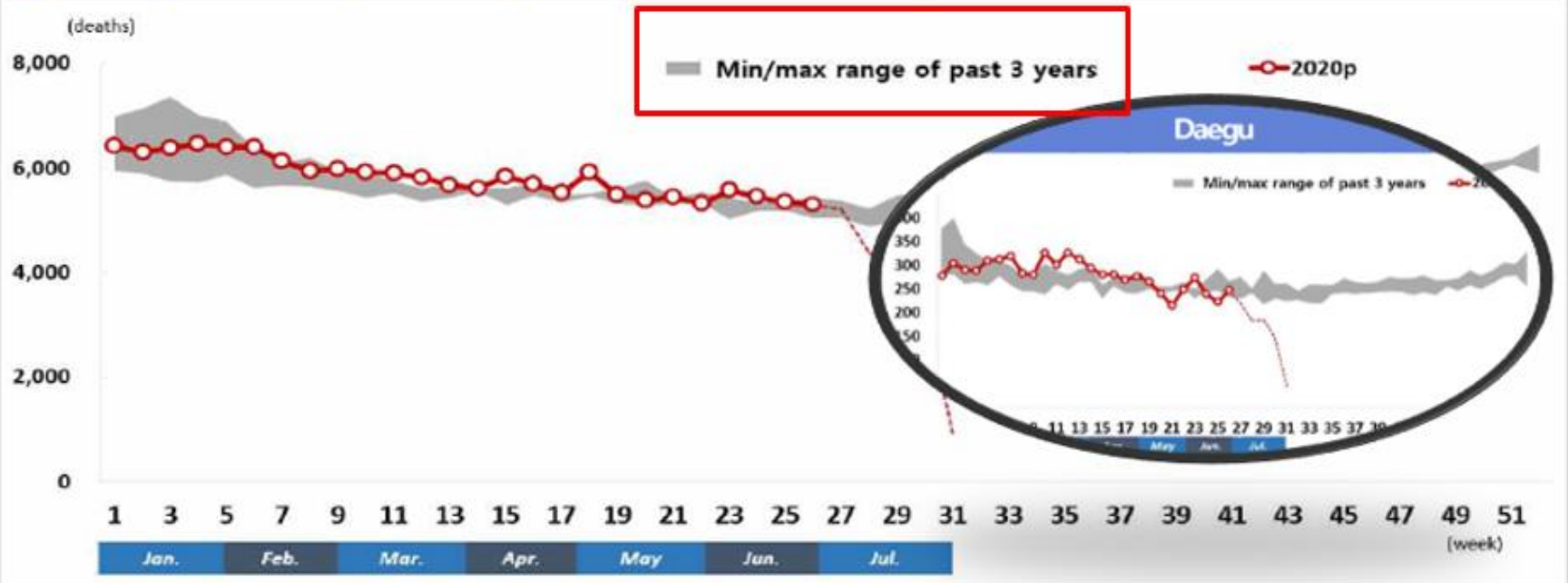
- Data collection methods : internet, telephone, and mobile device
- Internet Response Rate in 2010 : 47.9%



Excess Deaths during the Covid-19 Crisis

- ✓ Difference between the observed number of deaths and the expected number of deaths in specific time periods
- ✓ Data on CRVS is collected and disaggregated by sex, age, and local units
- ✓ Continuous excess deaths are not significant in Korea (as of 12 Aug, 2020)

[Figure 1] Deaths registered by week (from 29 December, 2019 to 1 August, 2020)



Note 1. The number of deaths in 2019 and 2020 is provisional data.

Note 2. The dotted line in the 2020 graph shows deaths that occurred in June. This part of the data is incomplete because death certificates reported in July have not been processed yet.



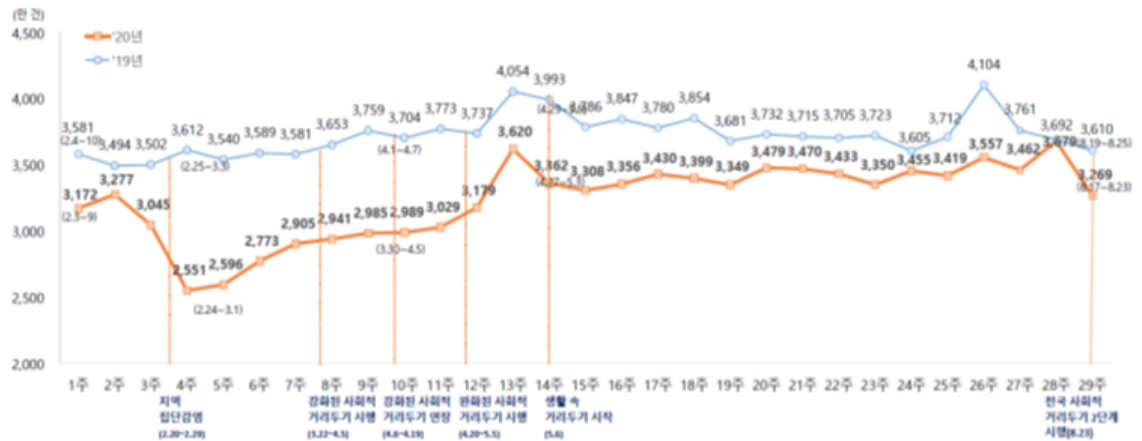
Daily Price Index for Covid-19 Supplies such as face masks



매점매석 등 불공정거래 방지 관련 정책 수립을 위한 기초자료를 제공합니다

<http://kostat.go.kr>

Use of Mobile Phone Data to Estimate Mobility Flows



- Data Source : SK Telecom mobile phone data
- Decline in people's movements (90.7% of the previous year)
- Results of analysis were shared with the concerned ministries for policy making



Thank you

Further questions;

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