

Goal 10

Target number: 10.2

Indicator Number and Name: 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

When do you expect work to begin on developing a methodology and with which partners will your organisation work?

The method is in place. The statistics for 10.2.1 will be derived by measuring the proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income. Median income/consumption is already available in PovcalNet, the World Bank's online tool for global poverty and inequality monitoring(<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx>) and the indicator can be derived by taking the share of the population

As of now, disaggregation is limited and will not be systematically reported, as with the poverty indicators. Going forward, as countries collect this information in a more systematic way we will work to systematically provide more disaggregated version of this indicator and 1.1.1 and 10.2.1.

How do you plan to collect the data?

This indicator will use the same database of national income and consumption surveys used in providing data for indicator 1.1.1 (Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)) and indicator 10.1.1 (Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population). Both of those are Tier 1 SDG indicators.

The World Bank typically receives income and consumption data from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) directly for inclusion in global poverty and inequality monitoring. In other cases it receives indirectly through regional or institutional harmonization efforts. For example, it receives data from Eurostat and from LIS (Luxemburg Income Study), who provide the World Bank data from statistical offices they have received / harmonized. CEDLAS (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina) and the World Bank jointly maintain the SEDLAC (Socio-Economic Database for Latin American and Caribbean) database that includes harmonized statistics on poverty and other distributional and social variables from 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries, based on microdata from households surveys conducted by NSOs.

Data is obtained through country specific programs, including technical assistance programs and joint analytical and capacity building activities. Within the World Bank, the Global Poverty Working Group (GPWG) is in charge of the collection, validation and estimation of poverty related estimates. GPWG archives the datasets obtained from NSOs and then harmonizes them, applying common methodologies. The objective of the GPWG is to ensure that poverty and inequality data generated, curated, and disseminated by the World Bank are up to date, meet high-quality standards, and are well documented and consistent across dissemination channels. The raw data are obtained by poverty economists through their contacts in the NSOs, and checked for quality before being submitted for further analysis. The raw

data can be unit-record survey data, or grouped data, depending the agreements with the country governments. In most cases, the welfare aggregate, the essential element for poverty estimation, is generated by the country governments. And sometimes, the World Bank has to construct the welfare aggregate or adjust the aggregate provided by the country to ensure improved comparability with data from other countries, and across time.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data will be available with the same frequency as for indicators 1.1.1 and 10.1.1. Countries conduct household surveys with varying levels of frequency and this statistic will be produced depending on that. The World Bank and partners are working to strengthen statistical systems with the aim of ensuring that data is available at least every three years for income and consumption measures.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

World Bank staff that work closely with governments and national statistical systems to consult on methodology and to validate the poverty numbers used for global poverty monitoring. The validation is not done directly by countries but through consultation.

The World Bank transparently shares and makes public the methodologies and any adjustments to original data, as well as providing online tools for replication of estimates by the public (e.g., through its PovcalNet website and its various analytical documents) The poverty estimates are developed by economists working closely with country governments, who work closely with national government counterparts concerning each poverty data update.

If yes, please briefly describe:

Will be the same as indicators 1.1.1 and 10.1.1

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

This indicator would use the same underlying data for monitoring SDG indicators 1.1.1 and 10.1.1. The data therefore is in place. The statistics will be produced by redoing calculations on the data with new parameters. A first round of country level statistics has been produced as of mid-2018, and vetting and validation of the estimates are ongoing.

We attach 1,346 estimates for 160 countries for IAEG-SDGs review. The estimates are preliminary and not an official submission of data.

(as of July/August 2018)