The Transformative Agenda of official statistics

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Overview

- The 2030 agenda for sustainable development
  - The Transformative Agenda
- Modernization of statistical production and services
  - SBR and Integrated (Economic) Statistics

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SDGs: 17 Goals and 169 Targets

GOAL 8

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

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GOAL 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

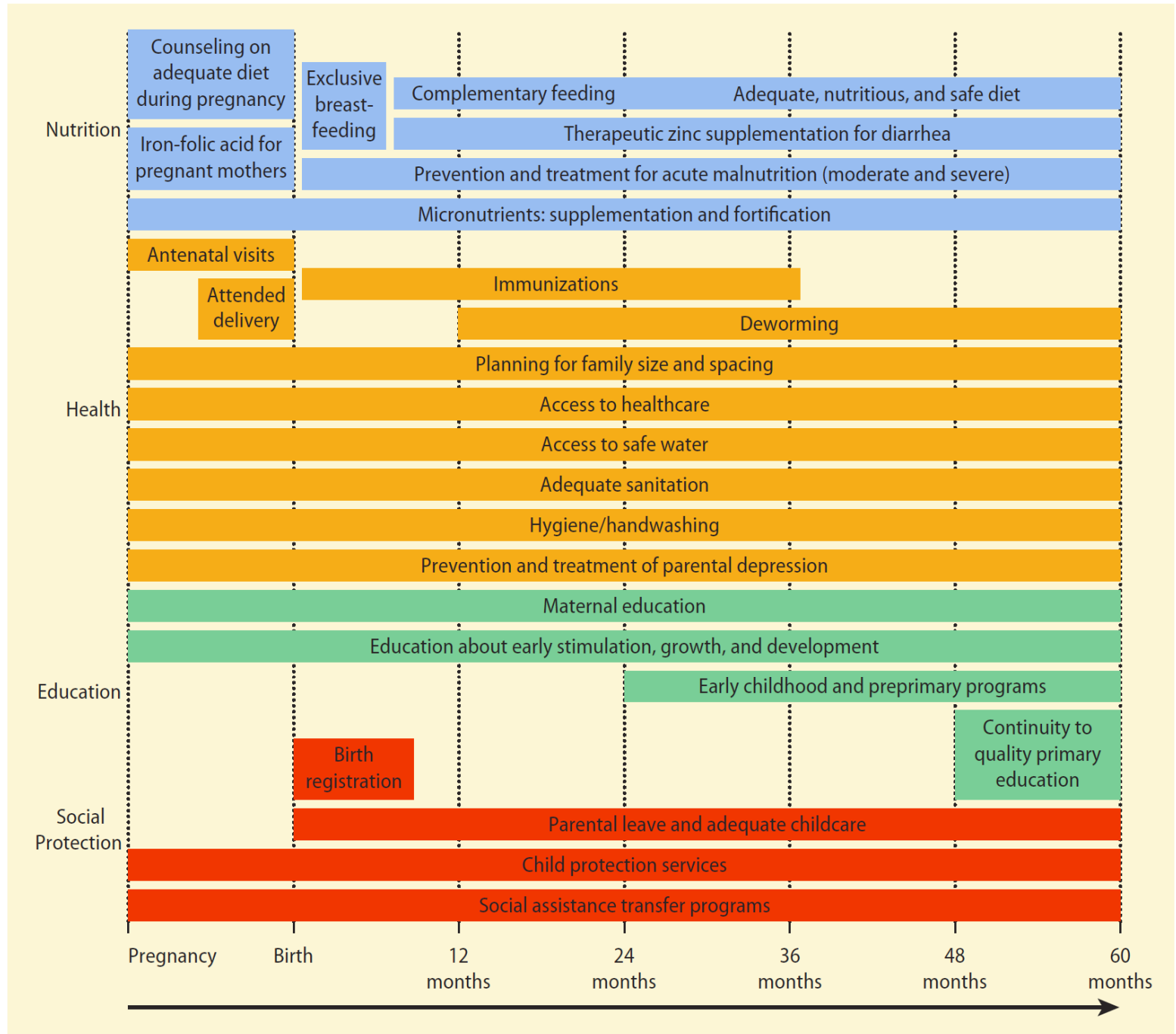**FIGURE 4.4   25 key interventions for young children and families**

National Policies

	Pregnancy	Birth	12 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months

Nutrition
- Counseling on adequate diet during pregnancy
- Iron-folic acid for pregnant mothers
- Exclusive breast-feeding
- Complementary feeding
- Adequate, nutritious, and safe diet
- Therapeutic zinc supplementation for diarrhea
- Prevention and treatment for acute malnutrition (moderate and severe)
- Micronutrients: supplementation and fortification

Health
- Antenatal visits
- Attended delivery
- Immunizations
- Deworming
- Planning for family size and spacing
- Access to healthcare
- Access to safe water
- Adequate sanitation
- Hygiene/handwashing
- Prevention and treatment of parental depression

Education
- Maternal education
- Education about early stimulation, growth, and development
- Early childhood and preprimary programs
- Continuity to quality primary education

Social Protection
- Birth registration
- Parental leave and adequate childcare
- Child protection services
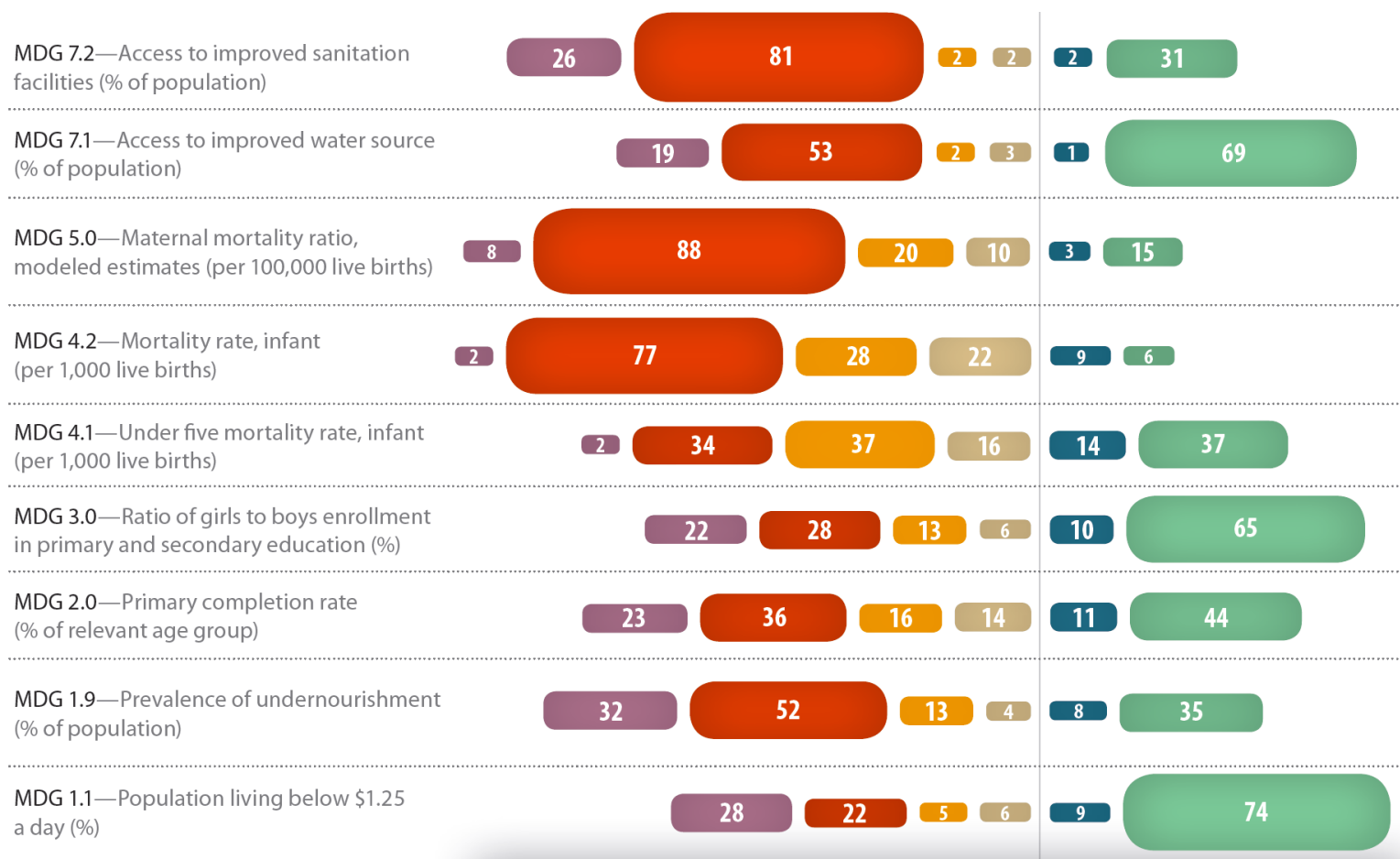- Social assistance transfer programs

FIGURE 13

Extent of progress toward achieving the MDGs, by number of countries

Progress toward achieving the MDGs by number of countries

■ Insufficient data ■ Seriously off target (2030) ■ Moderately off target (2020–2030) ■ Insufficient progress (2015–2020)
■ Sufficient progress (<2015) ■ MDGs met

Data Gaps

MDG 7.2—Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population)
26 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 31

MDG 7.1—Access to improved water source (% of population)
19 | 53 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 69

MDG 5.0—Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimates (per 100,000 live births)
8 | 88 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 15

MDG 4.2—Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
2 | 77 | 28 | 22 | 9 | 6

MDG 4.1—Under five mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
2 | 34 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 37

MDG 3.0—Ratio of girls to boys enrollment in primary and secondary education (%)
22 | 28 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 65

MDG 2.0—Primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)
23 | 36 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 44

MDG 1.9—Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
32 | 52 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 35

MDG 1.1—Population living below $1.25 a day (%)
28 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 74

2015

The Outcome Document (pre-amble)

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This Agenda is a plan of action for **people, planet and prosperity**. It also seeks to **strengthen universal peace** in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, **acting in collaborative partnership**, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, **we pledge that no one will be left behind**.

The Outcome Document (Declaration)

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

48. **Indicators are being developed to assist this work.** Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle –income countries. We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product.

The Outcome Document (Declaration)

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

57. We recognize that baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable, and **we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States**, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

The Outcome Document (Declaration)

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

75. **The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators**. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist. **The global indicator framework,** to be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators**, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission by March 2016.**

There is a clear mandate:
How do we meet the data demand?

Theme of the Global Conference on the Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics, 15-16 January 2015, New York

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/workshops/2015/NewYork/lod.asp

Global Conference on a Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics:
Towards a Strategic Framework for Statistics in Support of the Post-2015
Development Agenda

Co-organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and

the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)

UN Headquarters, New York, NY; Conference Room 5   15 - 16 January 2015

Overview   Agenda   Background Documents

The Global Conference on a Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics is organized jointly by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat). The conference seeks to formulate an adequate response to the increased demand for detailed and timely data to monitor progress on the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda. These goals and targets are universal in the sense that they concern all UN member states, but they are specific at the same time in the way they are formulated at sub-national, national and regional levels. These new demands require a more efficiently functioning national statistical system. This Conference is organized as a High-Level Forum of official statisticians with the purpose to seek a broad consensus on the strategic framework for statistics for the consideration of the 46th Session of the Statistical Commission in March 2015.

Documents

⬇ Outcome and Summaries of Sessions
⬇ Participants List
⬇ Concept Note
⬇ Agenda
⬇ Information Note
⬇ Discussion document Session 1

Day 2: Friday, 16 January

10:00am- 1:00pm

SESSION 3: MODERN STATISTICAL PRODUCTION PROCESSES BASED ON A SERVICE-ORIENTED BUSINESS AND INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

Facilitator: Mr. Ivo Havinga, UNSD

Questions: How do we move towards an integrated system of official statistics for the post-2015 development agenda? Does the multitude of external and internal challenges lead to a need for the evaluation of the national business and information architecture and its statistical production processes? Are the strategic directions of the proposed national programs on integrated statistics shared? Do the expected benefits of proposed national programs on integrated household and business statistics outweigh the investments in national statistical systems for the post-2015 development agenda?

Discussion document #3:
Towards an Integrated Statistics Programme for the post-2015 development agenda (pdf)
Towards an Integrated Statistics Programme for the post-2015 development agenda (ppt)

- Presentation: *Mr. Geert Bruinooge*
- Questions and answers
- Breakout group discussions
- Conclusions and recommendations

1:00-2:00pm

LUNCH

2:00-5:00pm

SESSION 4: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Facilitator: Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, UNSD

Questions: What are the means of implementation for transitioning from the existing to modern national

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Responding to the challenges

- Through modernization programmes for integrated statistics.

- Characterized by:
  - technical and managerial specializations of staff
  - modernization of the IT-environment
  - harmonization/centralization of statistical production processes
  - repositioning the legal and regulatory environment of the statistical organizations.

- Business as usual will not be enough.

New Approach

Integrated statistics programme

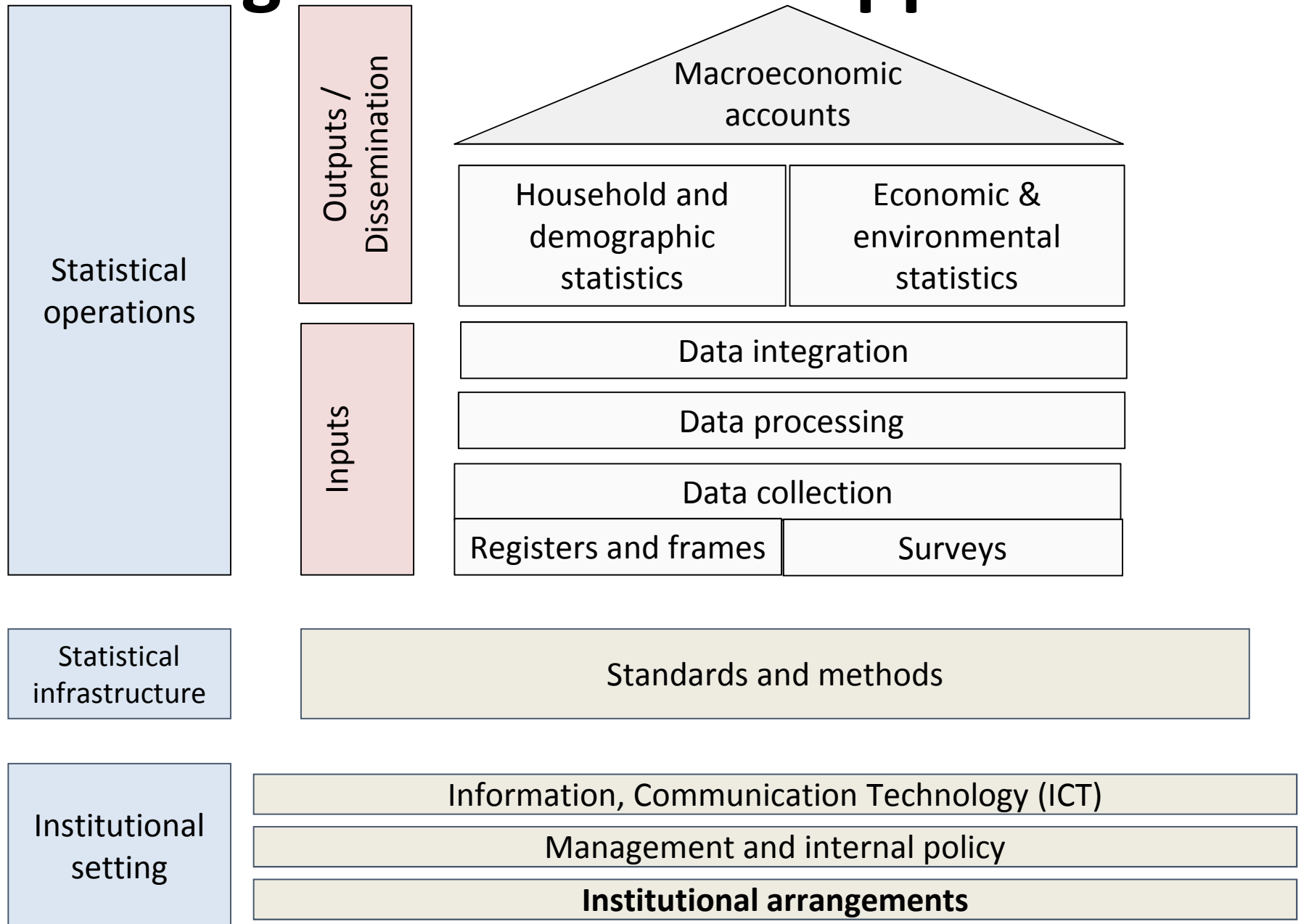| Integrated business and international trade statistics programme (IBIS)	Integrated household and social statistics programme (IHSP)

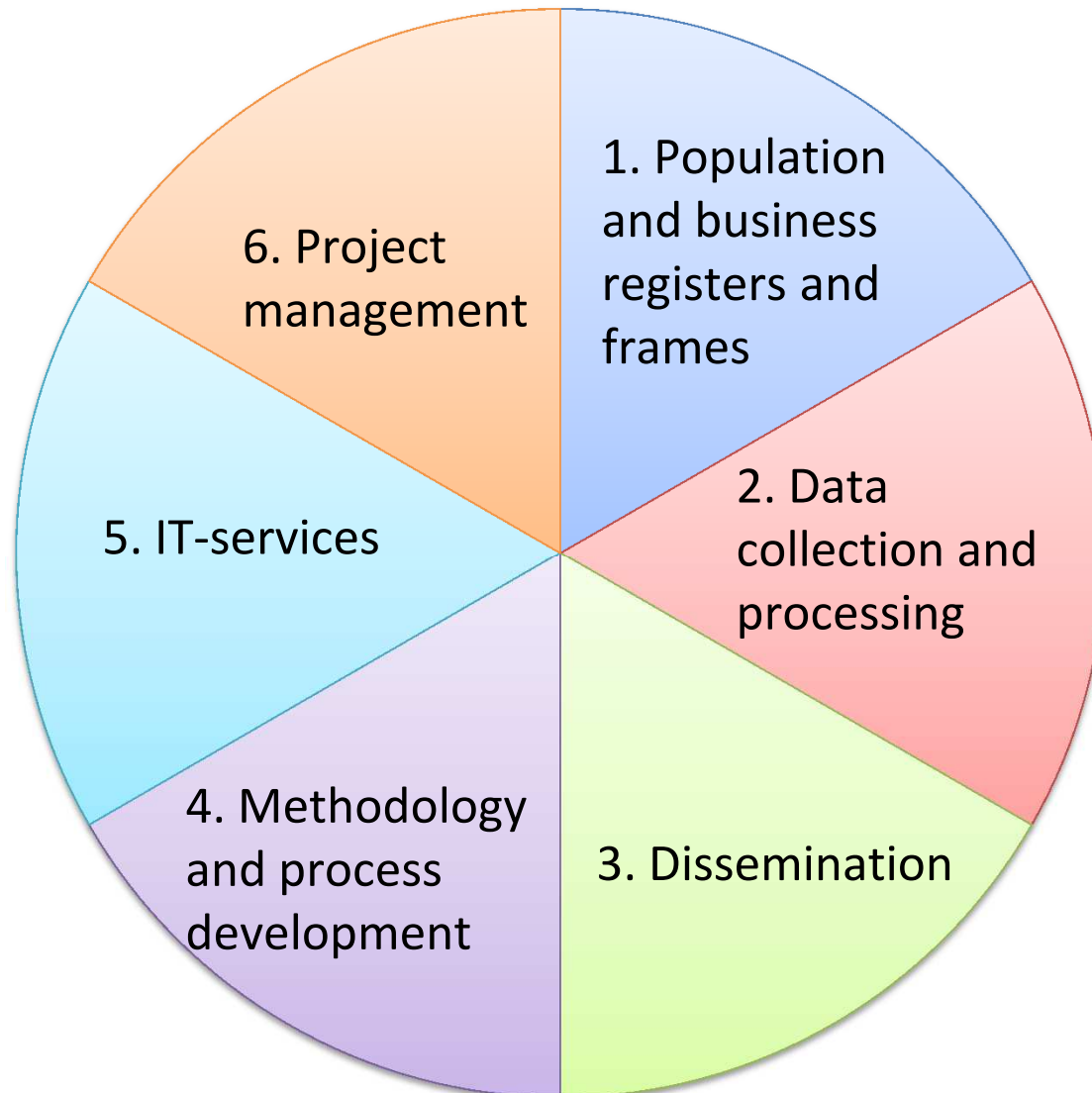| Economic dimensions	Environment dimensions	Social dimensions	Economic dimensions	Environment dimensions	Social dimensions

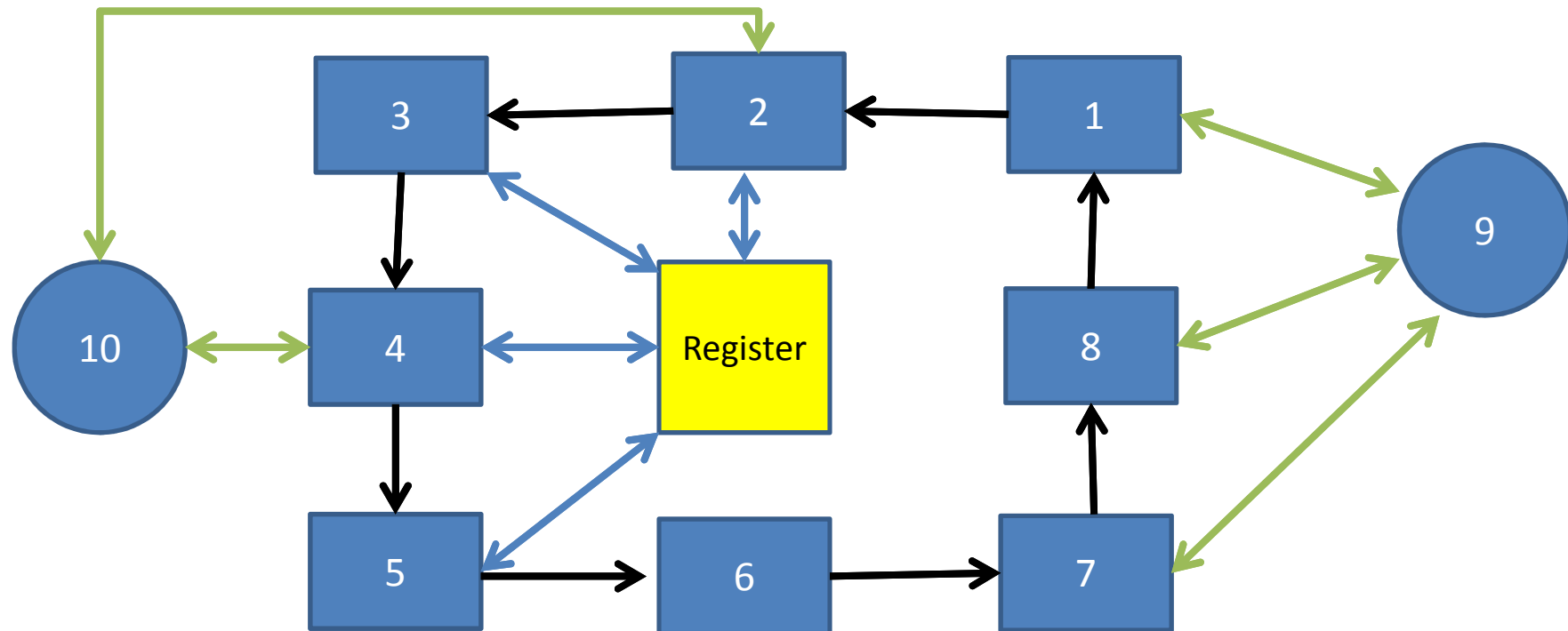# Integrated statistics approach

Benefits of integrated systems

o **Statistical business and information architecture** governs common statistical production process and centralized statistical services over time and across countries.

o Corporate, centralized services allow for **statistical professionalization, project management and coordination.**

o **Meet policy demands**: covering business and household statistics, labor statistics, short term statistics, national accounts and international statistics.

o **Cost effectiveness.**

o **Improved quality:** coordinated output; reduction of human factor; improved reproducibility.

o **Reduction of response burden** on business and household respondents.

o **Robust** and **flexible** and a **stable platform** for facing new developments.

General Organizational Principles

1. **Use corporate business and information architecture**—blue print for process development

2. Adopt legal mandates based on fundamental principles for official statistics

3. Mainstream standards and metadata

4. Optimize use of administrative data

5. Maximize multi-use of data

Corporate services

1. Special needs
2. Design
3. Build
4. Collect
5. Process

6. Analyse
7. Disseminate
8. Evaluate
9. Consumers of Statistics
10. Suppliers of Inputs

Design of Integrated Systems of Statistics

- **Design in detail the whole chain of all processes.**

- **Estimate**: costs of development costs, time needed for development and implementation.

- **Quantify gains**

- **Be aware of possible consequences.**

- Before start **all bottlenecks must be solved.**

Conclusions

- Considerable challenges in responding to the varied and multitude of new demands on official statistics for the 2030 agenda of sustainable development.
- Delaying modernization will only compound the challenges
- Solution:
  - move away from a fragmented and silo approach
  - towards an integrated systems approach for producing statistical outputs
- The way forward is to:
  - Carefully plan and execute the redesign of the production processes at the country level
  - Supported by a global strategy on integrated statistics