

“Building a ‘fit-for-purpose’ demographic evidence base for the post-2015 agenda”

Neil Fantom, World Bank



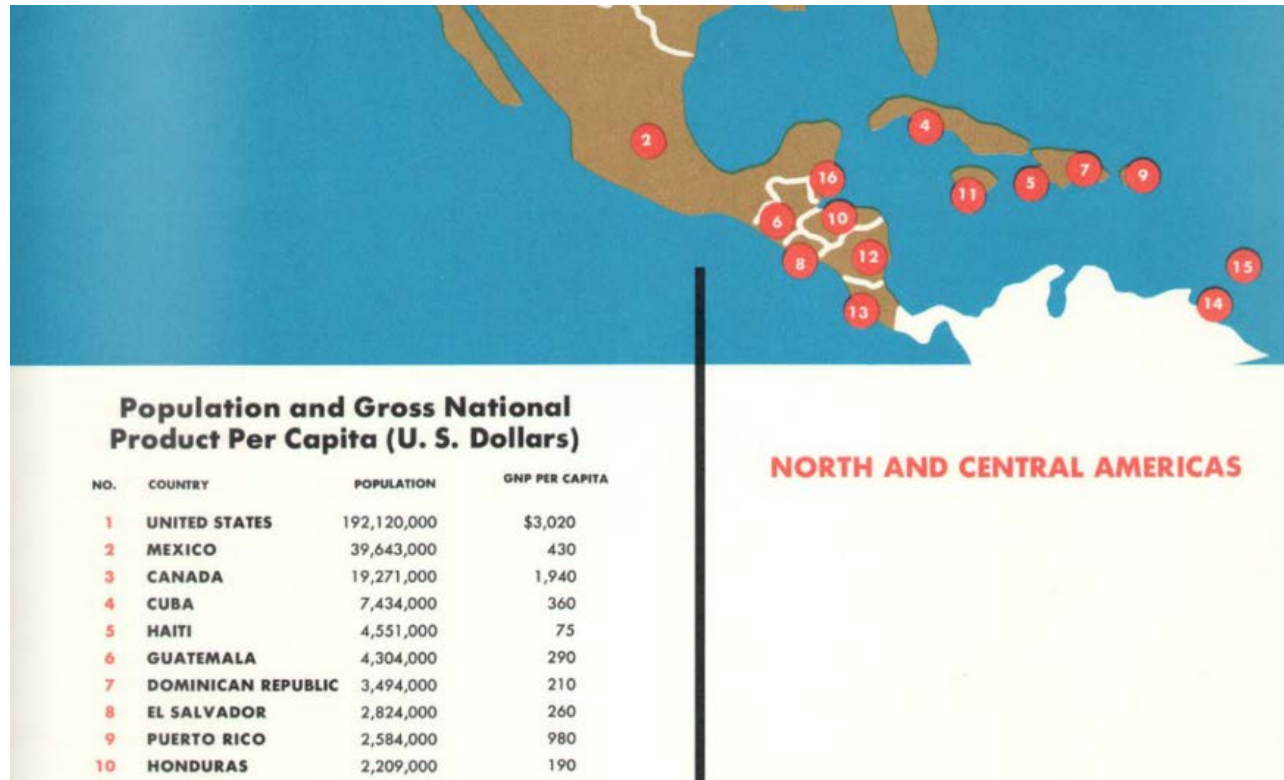
WORLD BANK GROUP

Our goals are to:

- eradicate extreme poverty by 2030
- promote shared prosperity

And do so sustainably




We are data users



We are data users

 **THE WORLD BANK**
IBRD • IDA

Working for a World Free of Poverty

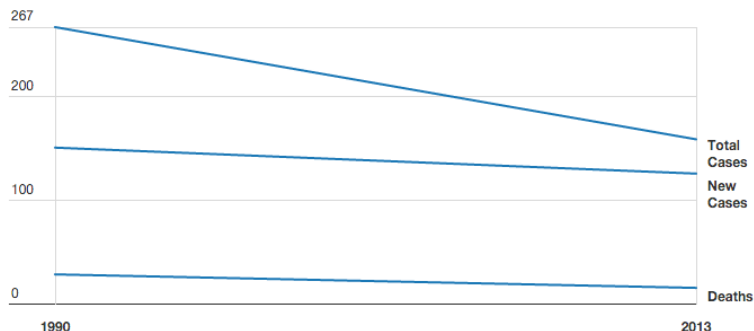
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🏠 ABOUT DATA RESEARCH LEARNING NEWS PROJECTS & OPERATIONS PUBLICATIONS COUNTRIES TOPICS

Tuberculosis Is on the Decline

Global tuberculosis cases and deaths (per 100,000 people)



Source: World Health Organization

ANNUAL MEETINGS 2015

Kim: Governments Should Focus on Shared Prosperity

World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim called on governments looking to address growing inequality to work on boosting shared prosperity, with a strong focus on improving the lives of the bottom 40% of populations in developing countries. "Grow the economy, invest in people, and insure them so they don't risk falling back," he said. [Read More »](#)

[Speech](#) | [Replay Webcast](#)



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Smart Solutions for Digital Government from Estonia

Estonia's government is one of the most tech-savvy in the world. Find out why in a live webcast today from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. ET.



WORLD BANK LIVE

#YouthDialogues: The Future of Development

Join President Kim and young visionaries to discuss the world's pressing challenges, today at 4:30 p.m. ET/20:30 GMT.

2015 Global Monitoring Report

“Development Goals in and Era of Demographic Change”

Examines how demographic shifts will alter the course of global development over the SDG period

First flagship report since the 1985 World Development Report on population change

Draws on the July 2015 UNPD population estimates and projections

Joint WB/IMF product, will launch in Lima on October 7

2015 Global Monitoring Report

Develops a new demographic typology of countries based on their ability to harness demographic dividends

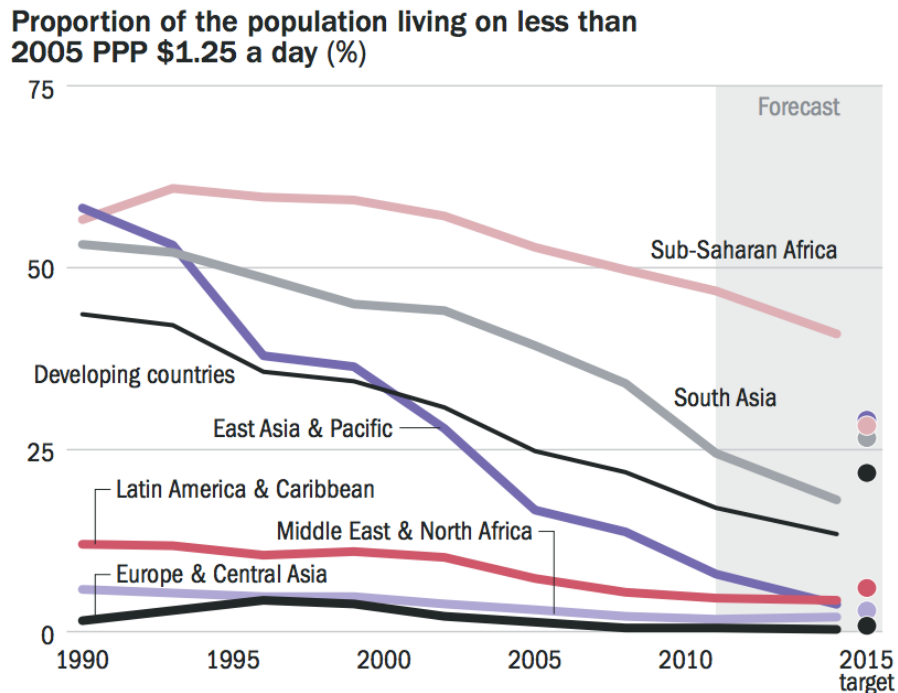
Finds that demographic change presents risk

But with good policies it will be one of the most consequential development opportunities of the SDG period

Calls for development policies to be better informed by demographic evidence

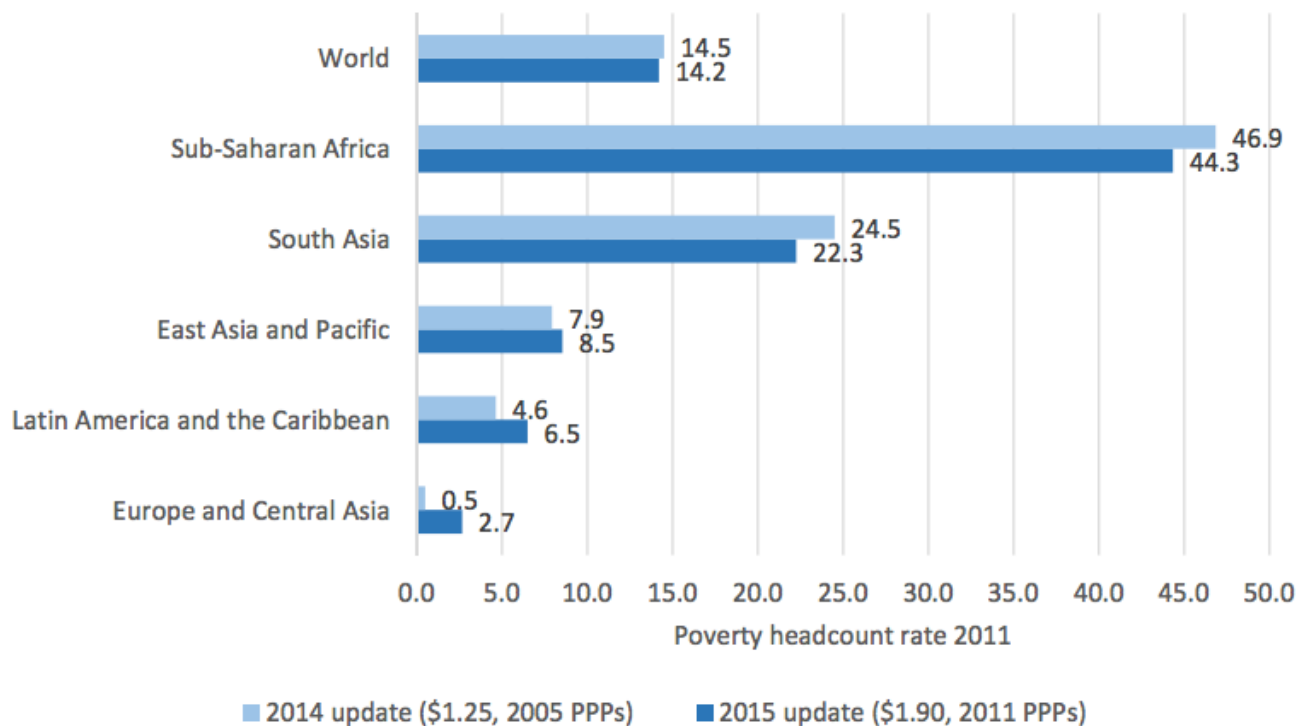
GMR team will present results to EGM on Nov 2-3 on Policy Responses to Low Fertility

We are data producers



Source: World Bank PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/>).

New \$1.90 poverty line using 2011 ICP



Population data and poverty data

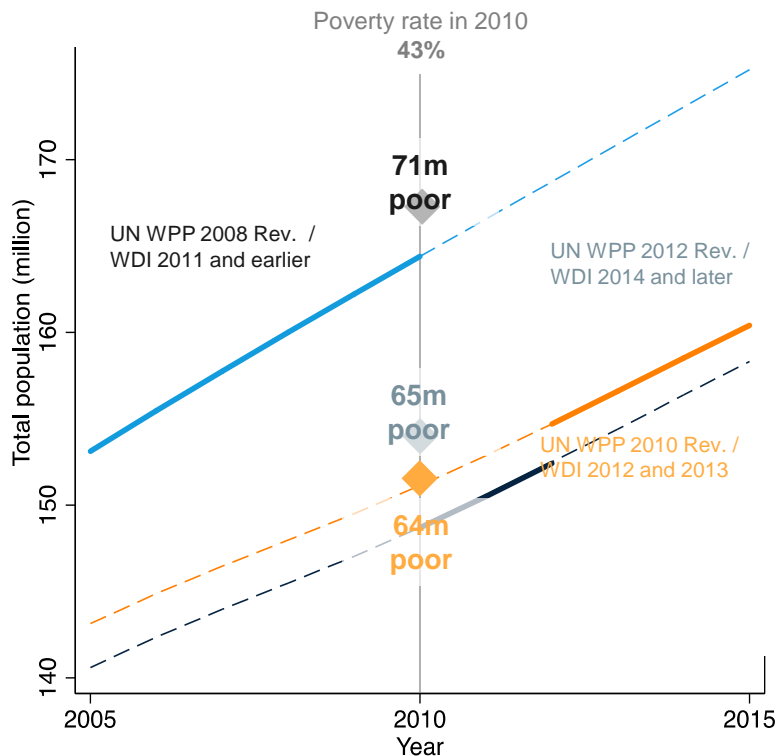
Household sample surveys are used to measure poverty and shared prosperity

To estimate numbers of poor and rates of poverty, need population data for all countries

Population sampling frame is also needed to produce unbiased estimates

Population data and poverty data

Bangladesh, 2005 to 2015



Census in 2011

UN WPP pre-census estimates significantly higher than post-census estimates

With each revision, number of poor in Povcal changes, even at given poverty rate

Bangladesh not exceptional

Fit for purpose for the SDGs

Monitoring the SDGs means indicators

Implementing the SDGs means data and statistics for policy and program development and management

Expectations: more indicators – better timeliness – better accuracy – better coverage – more disaggregation – better access and openness...

“Just good enough” is never good enough...!

Local demand for local data is high



Data sources: what matters?

Cost: is it expensive?

Monitoring: can it measure change over short periods?

Scope: can it be used for detailed analysis – are there enough variables?

Coverage: does it cover the population of interest?

Disaggregation: does it measure small groups?

Access: can we get the data?

Household surveys: censuses

Cost: “big-ticket”

Monitoring: infrequent; many countries will do just one in the SDG period

Scope: cross-sectional, but limited variables

Coverage: all population (but can miss some)

Disaggregation: small area

Household sample surveys

Cost: “big-ticket”

Monitoring: varies, but many poor countries have infrequent surveys - 77 lack data to monitor poverty trends in MDG period

Scope: cross-sectional, can have many variables

Coverage: all population (but can miss some)

Disaggregation: difficult for small population groups

Administrative records

Cost: low, usually

Monitoring: good – routine records

Scope: often limited

Coverage: often limited, sometimes biased

Disaggregation: good, usually

“New” data sources from technology

Cost: varies (and access not guaranteed)

Monitoring: good, routine records

Scope: often limited

Coverage: limited, biased (“big data, big bias” – Nate Silver)

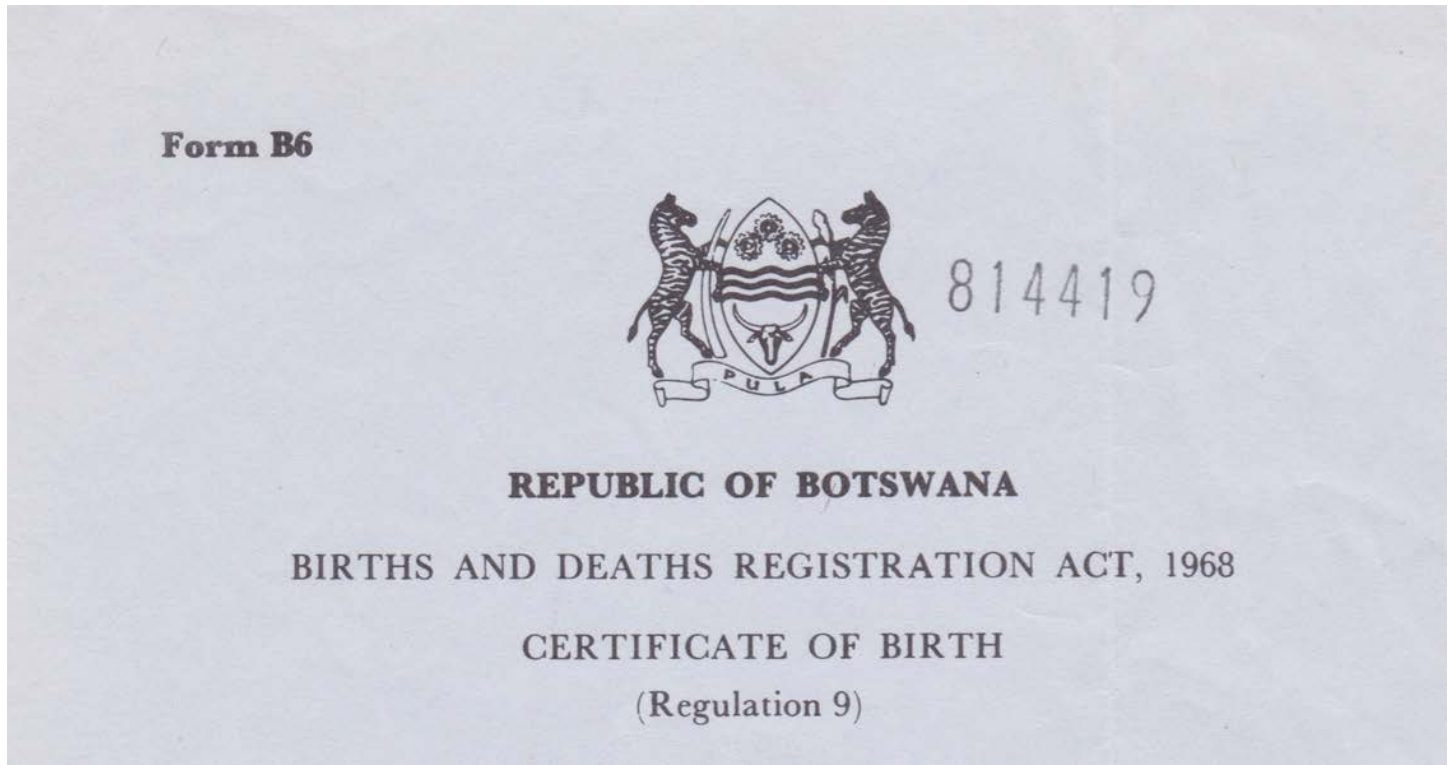
Disaggregation: unclear

Improving data sources

5 ideas:

1. Invest in civil and vital registration
2. Leverage technology
3. Archiving, openness, and metadata
4. Combining sources
5. Fix the boundary problem

1. Civil and vital registration



1. Civil and vital registration

SDG targets: 16.9 on legal identity and birth registration, 17.18 on disaggregated high quality data

Vital registration is key demographic data source

110 countries have deficient systems, only 8 African countries have 80 percent birth registration rate by age 5

10 year investment plan: projects starting in a few countries

Using technology, linking with electronic ID scheme, will help

New center of excellence at IDRC, Canada

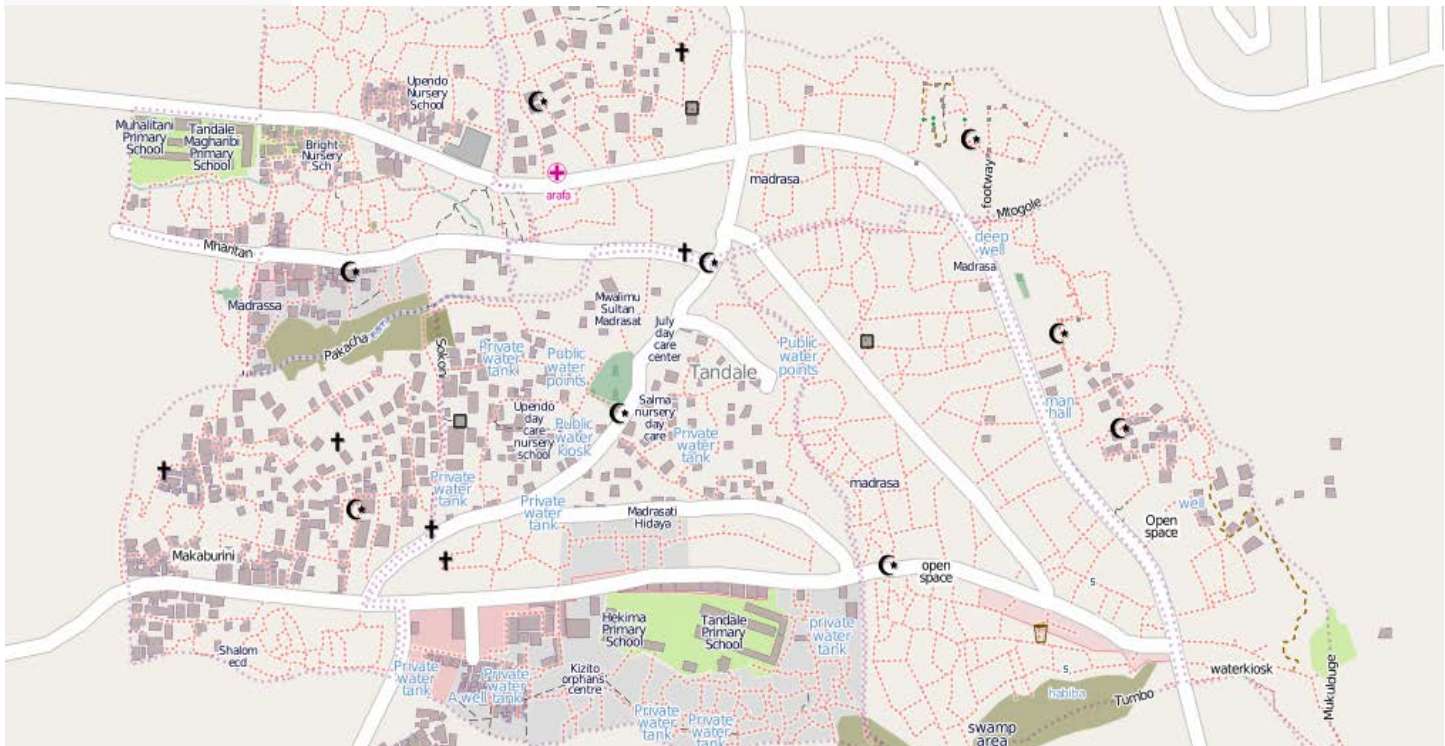
2. Use of technology: crowdsourcing

August 2011



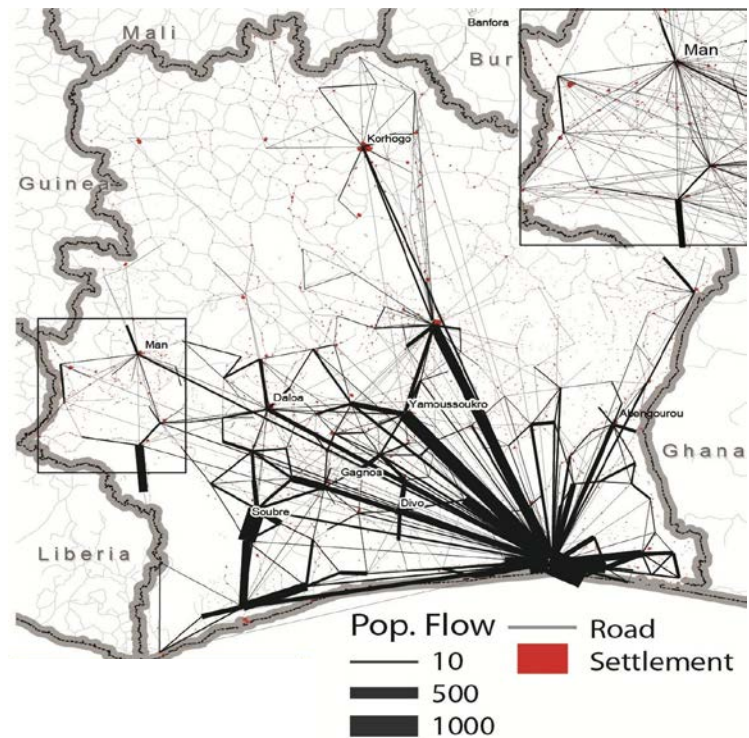
2. Use of technology: crowdsourcing

September 2011



2. Use of technology: CDRs

Mobile phones can be used to estimate population movements (e.g. call detail records)



3. Data access and use: don't have DbHd



Archive microdata

Found **25** studies out of **1695** Reset search  

tanzania 

Sort results by: **Country**  | **Year** | **Title** | **Collection**

Showing 1-15 of 25 studies

1 **2** Next 



Enterprise Survey 2013

Tanzania, 2013-2014

By: World Bank
Collection: **Enterprise Surveys**

Created on: Apr 09, 2014 Last modified: Apr 09, 2014



Enterprise Survey 2013, Innovation Follow-up Survey

Tanzania, 2013-2014

By: World Bank
Collection: **Enterprise Surveys**

Created on: Jul 11, 2014 Last modified: Jul 11, 2014



Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011

Tanzania, 2011

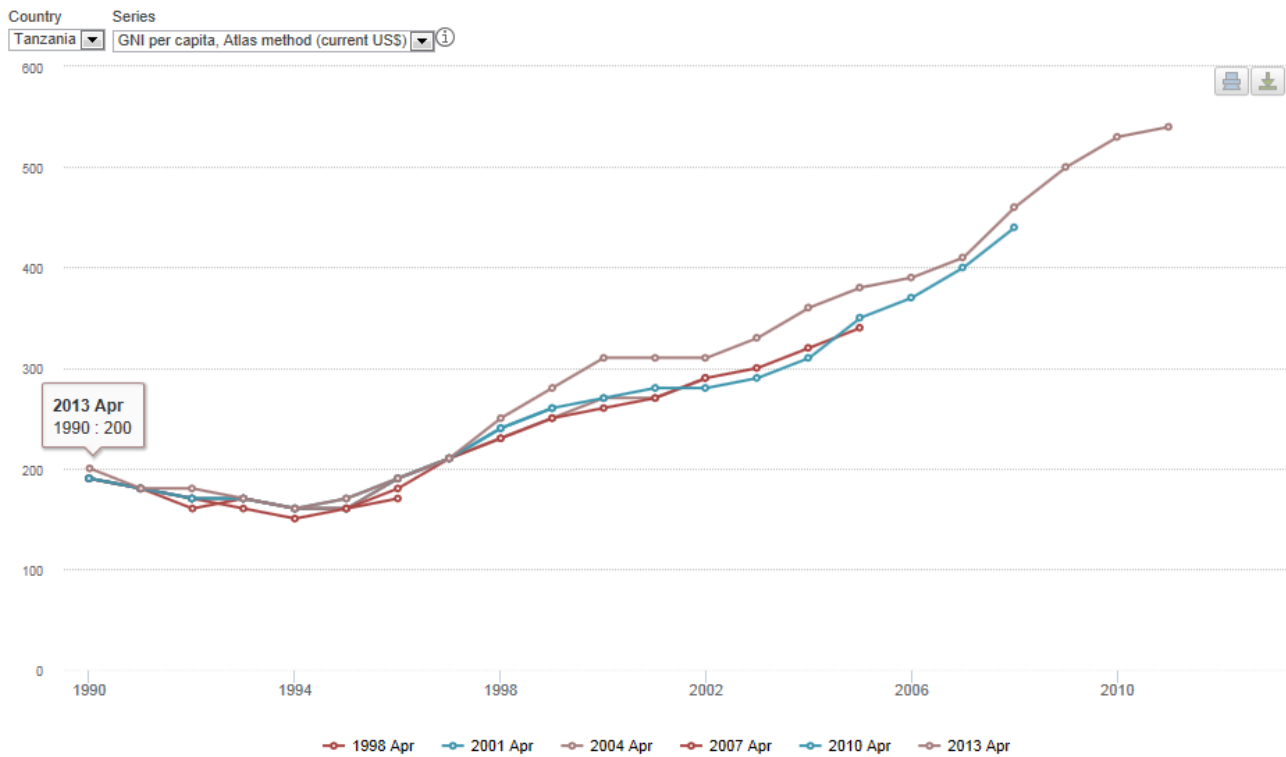
By: Development Research Group, Finance and Private Sector Development Unit - World Bank
Collection: **Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database**

Created on: Dec 12, 2012 Last modified: Sep 26, 2013 Citations: 3

Build data time machines



Build data time machines



Source: WDI archives

Label your stuff



Label your stuff



(prefer standard formats like DDI and SDMX, prefer long notes to short notes...)

4. Combine data sources (a)

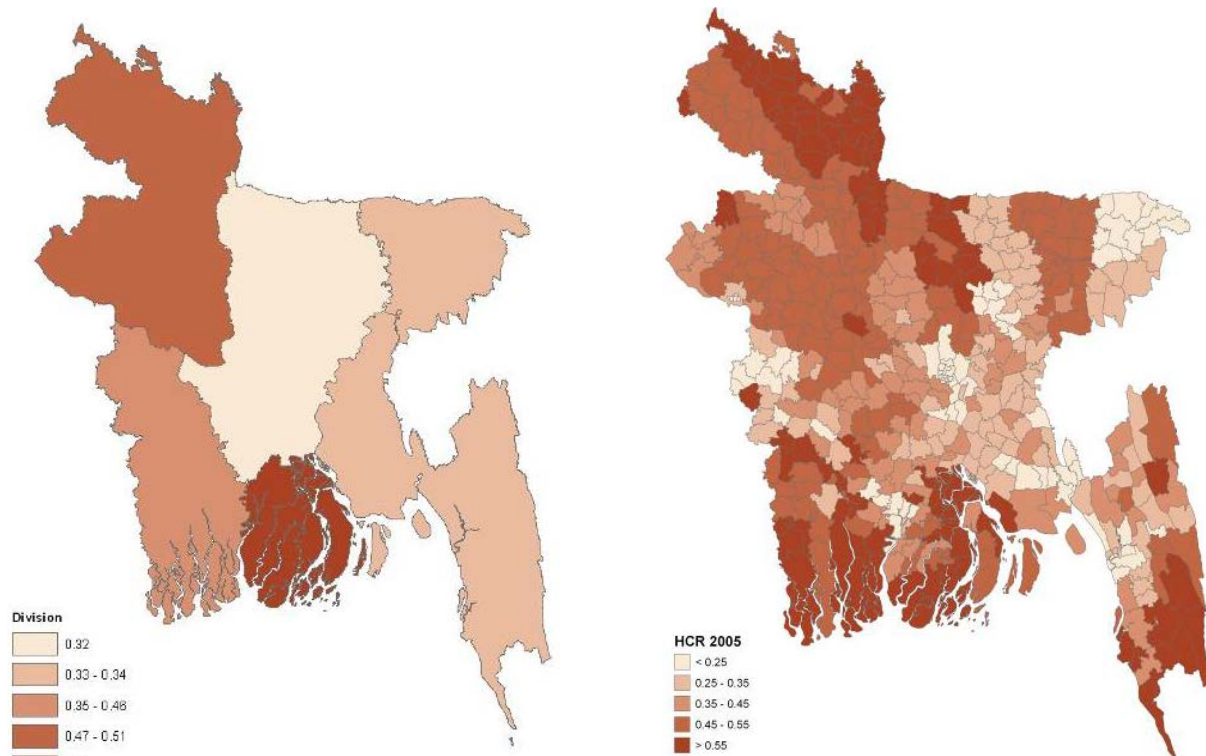
Achieving SDG 1 (eliminate poverty everywhere) requires identification of “pockets” of poverty

Conventional data sources not fit for purpose: cannot estimate reliably sub-national poverty and income

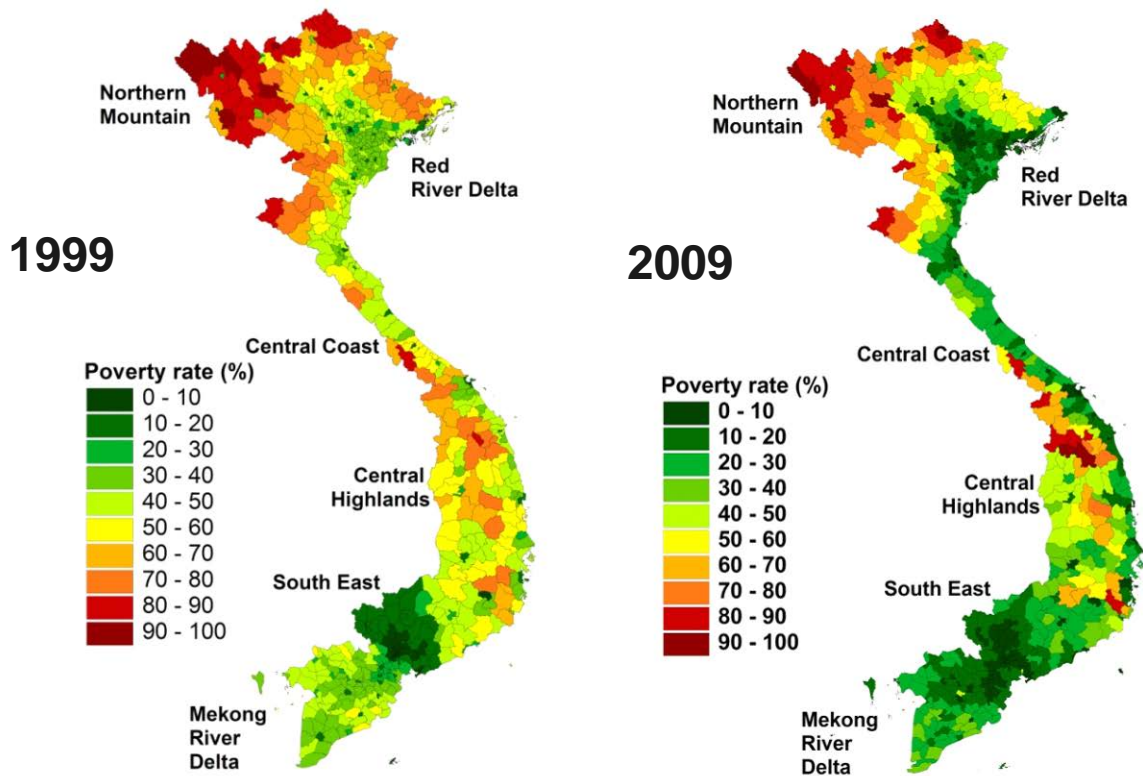
Small-area estimation methods, combining e.g. censuses and sample surveys, seeing increased application

Methods applicable to non-spatially defined population groups and non-income dimensions

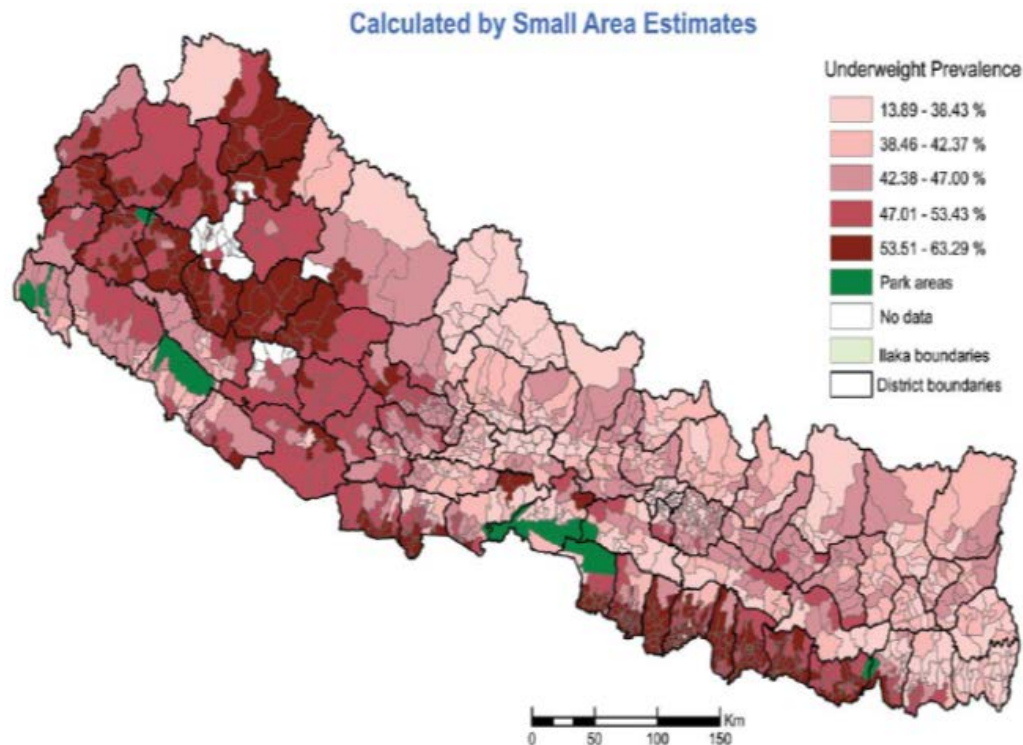
Small area estimation



Changes in poverty in Vietnam

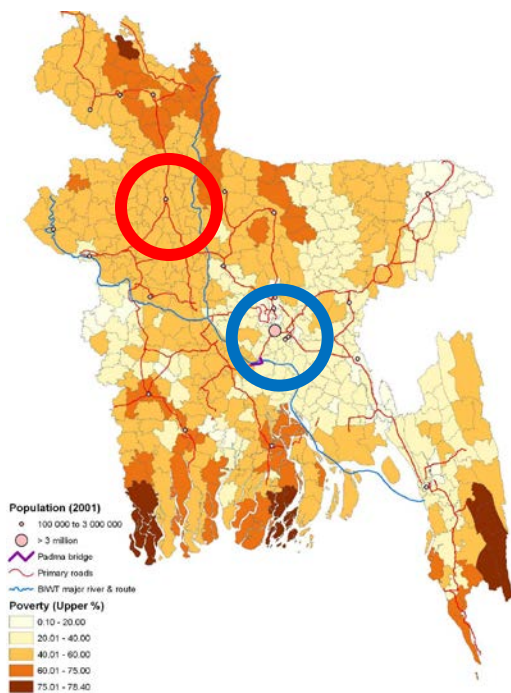


Malnutrition in Nepal

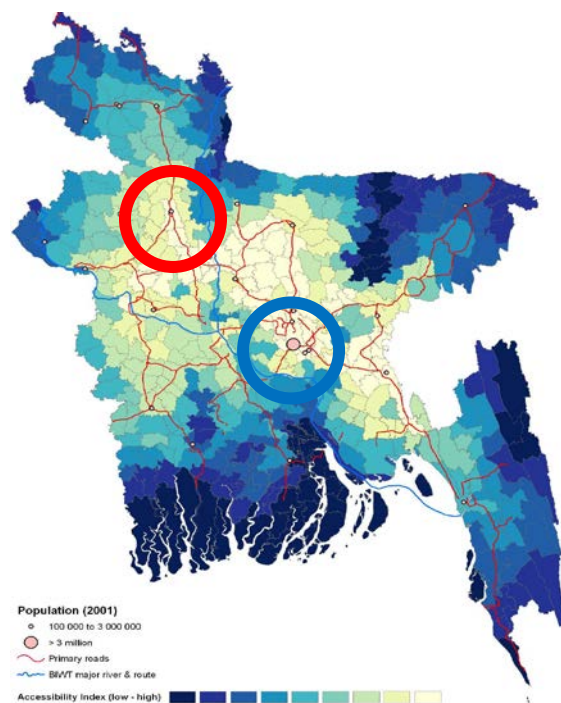


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics - Nepal, UN - WFP, The World Bank, 2006

Targetting programs in Bangladesh



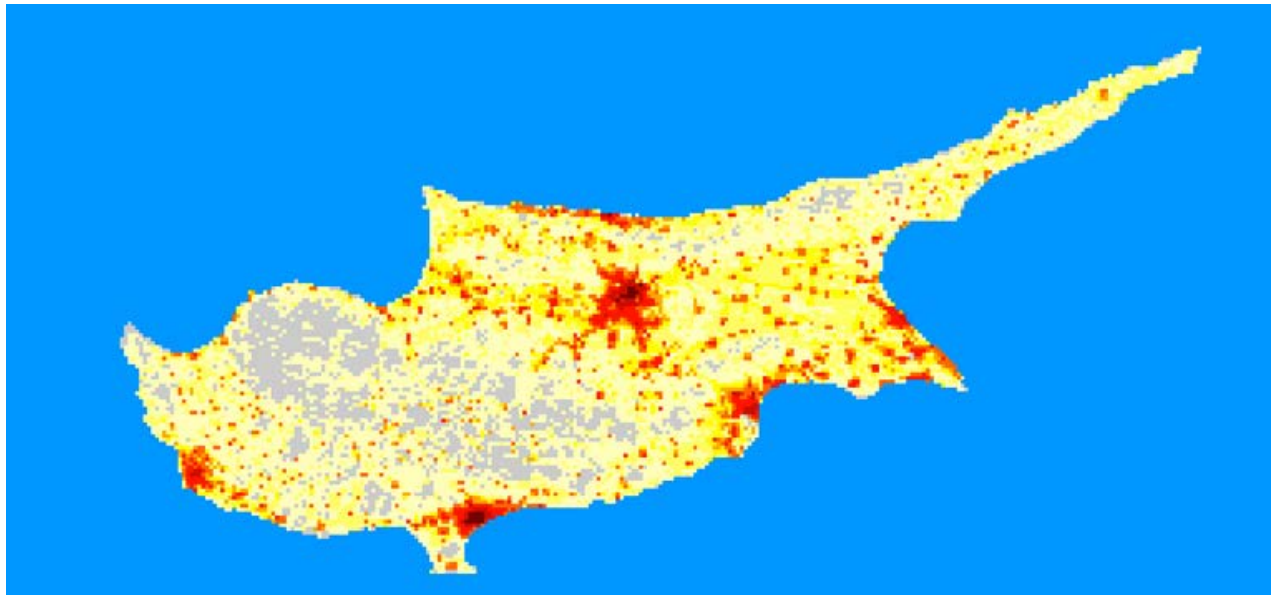
Poverty



Market accessibility

4. Combine data sources (b)

Better use of satellite imagery (e.g. LandScan database possible alternative to census for stage 1 sampling frames)



5. Better boundaries

Inconsistent geographical coding hampers sub-national statistics, nationally and internationally

37,319 Records
196 Countries
3,151 Regions
33,735 Districts

Name Combination
 Country + Region/District

Code Combination
 ISO-3 Country Code + Region/District Name + GADM/GAUL/UN-SALB Code

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
 Global Administrative Areas (GADM)
 Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL)
 Second Administrative Level Boundaries (SALB)
 Administrative level

Row#	Country_Name	Region/District_Name	Combined_Name	Country Code	ISO-3	GADM	GAUL	UN-SALB	Admin Level	ALTERNATE_NAME
1	Afghanistan	Abband	Afghanistan, Abband	AFG_Abband_3519	AFG		3519		2	
2	Afghanistan	Abkamari	Afghanistan, Abkamari	AFG_Abkamari_99953	AFG		99953		2	
3	Afghanistan	Achin	Afghanistan, Achin	AFG_Achin_3654	AFG		3654		2	
4	Afghanistan	Adraskan	Afghanistan, Adraskan	AFG_Adraskan_99950	AFG		99950		2	
5	Afghanistan	Ahmadaba	Afghanistan, Ahmadaba	AFG_Ahmadaba_99905	AFG		99905		2	
6	Afghanistan	Ajrestan	Afghanistan, Ajrestan	AFG_Ajrestan_3520	AFG		3520		2	
7	Afghanistan	Alasay	Afghanistan, Alasay	AFG_Alasay_3607	AFG		3607		2	
8	Afghanistan	Aliabad	Afghanistan, Aliabad	AFG_Aliabad_3637	AFG		3637		2	
9	Afghanistan	Aliikel	Afghanistan, Aliikel	AFG_Aliikel_3705	AFG		3705		2	Ali Khel
10	Afghanistan	Alingar	Afghanistan, Alingar	AFG_Alingar_3644	AFG		3644		2	
11	Afghanistan	Alishang	Afghanistan, Alishang	AFG_Alishang_3645	AFG		3645		2	
12	Afghanistan	Almar	Afghanistan, Almar	AFG_Almar_3507	AFG		3507		2	
13	Afghanistan	Anardara	Afghanistan, Anardara	AFG_Anardara_3496	AFG		3496		2	
14	Afghanistan	Andar	Afghanistan, Andar	AFG_Andar_3521	AFG		3521		2	
15	Afghanistan	Andarab	Afghanistan, Andarab	AFG_Andarab_99986	AFG		99986		2	
16	Afghanistan	Andkhoy	Afghanistan, Andkhoy	AFG_Andkhoy_99963	AFG		99963		2	
17	Afghanistan	Aqcha	Afghanistan, Aqcha	AFG_Aqcha_99966	AFG		99966		2	
18	Afghanistan	Arghandab	Afghanistan, Arghandab	AFG_Arghandab_3594	AFG		3594		2	
19	Afghanistan	Arghanikhwa	Afghanistan, Arghanikhwa	AFG_Arghanikhwa_100006	AFG		100006		2	
20	Afghanistan	Arghestan	Afghanistan, Arghestan	AFG_Arghestan_3595	AFG		3595		2	
21	Afghanistan	Argo	Afghanistan, Argo	AFG_Argo_100010	AFG		100010		2	
22	Afghanistan	Asadabad	Afghanistan, Asadabad	AFG_Asadabad_99933	AFG		99933		2	
23	Afghanistan	Ashtarlay	Afghanistan, Ashtarlay	AFG_Ashtarlay_99919	AFG		99919		2	
24	Afghanistan	Atghar	Afghanistan, Atghar	AFG_Atghar_3766	AFG		3766		2	
25	Afghanistan	Aybak	Afghanistan, Aybak	AFG_Aybak_3724	AFG		3724		2	
26	Afghanistan	Azra	Afghanistan, Azra	AFG_Azra_3700	AFG		3700		2	

Partnership will help us

Joy's Law: No matter who you are, most of the smart people always work for someone else.

New opportunities are emerging from the SDGs – e.g. the UN IAEG on SDG monitoring, and the new Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data launched in September