The demographic evidence base and indicators for the 2030 Agenda:

a global overview

Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda
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Slide 1:

Excellencies and colleagues, friends, good afternoon. It is my pleasure to be with you this afternoon to share my thoughts on the theme this afternoon: Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda. It is my hope that I will catalyze good discussion on this topic.

Slide 2:

In September 2015, UN member-states adopted the 2030 agenda of transforming our world by 2030. Its preamble states that "This Agenda is a plan of action for **people, planet** and **prosperity**. It also seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in larger freedom...All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative **partnership**, will implement this plan. "

Slide 3:

In order to transform our world by 2030, 17 sustainable goals and 169 targets were listed, encompassing all aspects of people and planet taking into account partnerships.

Slide 4:

In response to the need for monitoring progress, the UN Statistical Commission in its 2015 and 2016 sessions, made the following decisions:

1.In 2015, it endorsed the formation of two groups:

- •Interagency and expert group on SDGs indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

- •High level group for partnerships, coordination, and capacity building (HLG-SDGs)

2.In 2016,it agreed on the global indicators proposed by IAEG with the following considerations:

- •All Goals and Targets have at least one indicator

- •230 unique global indicators were agreed on as a practical start

•Starting in 2016, these shall be categorized into tiers (I to III) according to developed metadata and data availability

•They shall continue to be monitored, evaluated, modified

Slide 5:

This global indicator framework shall be used as the core of all other sets of indicators . Member States will develop **indicators at regional, national and sub-national levels** to complement the global indicators, taking into account national circumstances.**Thematic indicators such as health indicators** shall also being developed in a number of areas.

Slide 6:

Demographic evidence is more relevant than ever because of the 2030 Agenda. For example,

•Many SDG indicators need population information for basic monitoring over time

•Disaggregated demographic data is essential to verify that no one is left behind

•Demographic trends interact with many aspects of socio-economic development (poverty, universal access to health, education, social protection, etc.)

Slide 7:

Goal 1 is a very good example. In this slide we see Goal 1:"End poverty in all its forms everywhere", and its 4 targets. Focusing only on Target 1.1 : "By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere ,currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day", we see the relevance of demographic evidence when noting its indicator Indicator 1.1.1: "proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex,age,employment status and geographical location(urban/rural)".

Slide 8:

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes that no one should be left behind in transforming our world. This is clearly stated in the resolution:

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

This creates a big challenge to national statistical offices and national statistical systems.

Slide 9:

This slide is an example of a global indicator disaggregated by gender and by young/elderly. World Bank reports that the population of the world in 2015 is estimated

at 7.3B , growing at 1.1% annually. 26.1% are aged 0-14 years while 8.2% are 65 years old and above, most of them females. Age dependency ratio is 53.6.

Slide 10:

Looking at the same global indicator by regions, we see varying pictures. In developing countries of East Asia and the Pacific , for example,with 2.0B people, population growth is 0.7%, slowing down in recent years.20.9% are aged 0-14 years and 8.3% are 65 years old and above, most are also females. Age dependency ratio is 41.6.

Slide 11:

The Philippines has a much younger population. Its estimated population in the WB report is 101.8M,33.4% are aged 0-14 years and 4.1% are 65 years old and above with age dependency ratio of 59.9. This population projection is based on the 2000 census. We already have a new population projection based on the 2010 census.

Slide 12:

This slide shows global monitoring of under-5 mortality rate, and indicator 4.1 for Target 4A: To Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate of Millennium Development Goal 4 of reducing child mortality rates. Disaggregation is by geographic location.

Slide 13:

The previous slides illustrated the need for disaggregation. It is just one consideration of the many considerations that the statistics community needs to discuss and strengthen.

These are :

•Technical Metadata

> •Data Source: census, survey, administrative database, registry >> scope and coverage

> •Estimation procedure/formula including statistical modelling

> •Frequency of collection/release

> •Granularity: disaggregation

> •Revision policy

•Accessibility: websites, open data

•Cost

Slide 14:

May I again illustrate through Philippines' indicators on women and men some of these issues (disaggregation, source of data, access to data which all affect cost).

The PSA releases a factsheet on women and men which we update regularly once new data are available. We usually do the first update of the year in March as part of the country's celebration of the National Women's Month.

This side shows the website with the announcement of the National Women's Month Celebration.

Slide 15:

The Factsheet has a number of sections. I shall present only a few ,highlighting selected indicators to illustrate that there are various sources of data with varying frequency of collection , affecting how frequent updates can be done.

One is section is Population. The Philippines population is projected to be 103.3M as of 2016 based on 2010 census – 52.1M are men and 51.2M are women. Projected life expectancy is higher for women than for men. Our estimates are based on 2010 census. It will be noted that these values are based on models using census data and this is done by the PSA.

Slide 16:

Another section of the factsheet is on Education . The most recent estimates we have for literacy rates is for 2013, based on a nationwide survey of 26,000 households called FLEMMS (Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey).Region 8 , the region affected by Typhoon Haiyan was not covered. Women aged 10 to 64 years old have higher functional literacy rate than men.

Slide 17:

The next slide seems to show consistent results with the information from the previous slide. This slide shows the Distribution of the Population 6 Years Old and Over by highest educational attainment for women and for men. Comparison of the two distributions shows that more of men have highest educational attainment with some high school education or below. On the other hand, more of women have highest educational attainment from completed high school to College or higher.

The data come from the quarterly Labor Force Survey conducted by the PSA and these figures come from the October 2015 survey round.

Slide 18:

Information on most common field of study of those in college is from administrative based data of the Commission on Higher Education. On the other hand, most common

field of study for those who are technical /vocational courses come from administrative based data of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority.

In academic year 2013-2014, men in college tended to be in academic courses in Information Technology. They also tend to be in Information Technology even when they are in the technical/vocational trainings in 2013. Women on the other hand, tended to be in business administration in college and in Health, Social & Other Community Development Services in technical/vocational trainings for the reference periods.

Slide 19:

Health and Nutrition Statistics come from various surveys and the census of population and housing. Our latest estimate of the Maternal Mortality Ratio comes from the 2011 Family Health Survey of the PSA. Proportion of underweight, stunted, overweight children come from the 2013 National Nutrition Survey of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute. Our latest disability statistics come from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The PSA is scheduled to do a disability survey this year in collaboration with our ministry of health and the WHO.

Slide 20:

We also use results from a survey that has been conducted by the University of the Philippines Population Institute, the Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey. The latest was conducted in 2013. This slide shows projections of age group distribution based on the 2010 census. Other information are media exposure, perception on body weight by the youth from the Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey. Girls tend to have cellular phones and see themselves as chubby, fat, or obese more than boys.

Slide 21:

 We recognize the need for us to use data visualization tools in the release of our statistics. The incidence of poverty and the distribution of poor population varies greatly within the Philippines.This map shows the poverty clustering of provinces by poverty incidence in 2015 with Cluster 1 the poorest, coded bright orange. It is noted that the poorest provinces are the ones facing the Pacific including the ones hit by Typhoon Haiyan and those in the southern Philippines where areas are affected by insurgency.

Slide 22:

We need to do more for national statistics systems:

• Provide needed Legal Frameworks so that the statistical systems can have clear mandates

•Coordination at different levels must be strengthened

> •National

> •Sub-regional

- Regional

- Global

•Partnerships should be promoted

- NGOs/CSOs

- Academia

- Professional associations and networks

- Private sector

- PARIS21 and Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data

•Use and strengthen existing demographic and other data sources, including:

- Censuses

- Surveys

- Administrative data

- Registries (especially civil registration)

•Further utilize new sources of data

- Geospatial and earth sciences

- Big data (especially geospatial data)

•Expand "Open data" (Access to Data)

Slide 25:

There is now recognition of civil registry as an important source of data for indicators of SDGs. Thus, Civil registration and vital statistics should be strengthened.

Slide 26:

Asia and Pacific Countries declared 2015-2024 as the decade for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics. Get Every One in the Picture was born on Nov 28, 2014 and this slide shows its birth certificate.

Slide 27:

The President of the Philippines also declared 2015-2014 the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics through a presidential proclamation on 20 August 2015. This gives us legal basis for all initiatives that we will do on CRVS including the provision for budgets for such initiatives.