

Disaggregated SDG Monitoring by a Wider Use of Administrative Registers

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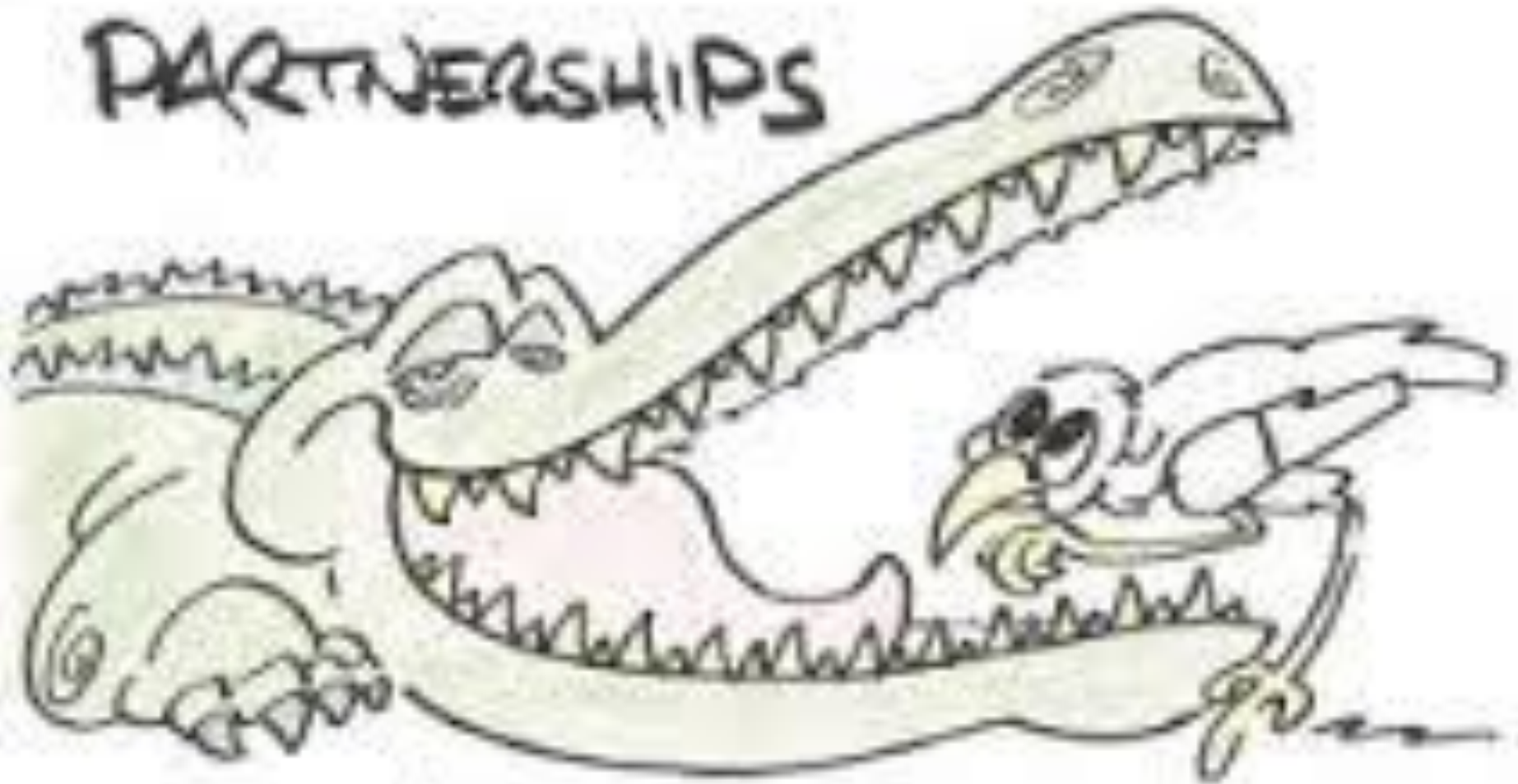
WE HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED



WE NEED TO BUILD TRUST

**IN GOD
WE TRUST
ALL OTHERS
MUST BRING
DATA**

PARTNERSHIPS



ARE BUILT ON TRUST.

LEAVE NO DATA BEHIND



A MULTISOURCE APPROACH



A recent report from the ODI showed that

- An estimated 250 million of the **world's poorest** and most marginalized people are estimated to be left out from surveys and censuses
- Data do not exist for particular **disadvantaged groups** such as slum dwellers, indigenous people and disabled children
- And around 70 countries across the world do not have high quality data on **child mortality** for the past five years



Essentiality of disaggregation of indicators

‘Leaving no one behind’ leaves no one in doubt about the essentiality of disaggregation of indicators.

Many goals in their essence require disaggregation, including many by age.

Example of SDG indicators where disaggregation by age is a prerequisite:

1.2.2 – proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

3.2.1 – under five mortality rate

3.7.2 – adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Improving the data basis

- Wide context – a unique opportunity for improving **statistical coverage and disaggregation** in relation to the SDG and national statistics in general through a well-targeted capacity-building;
- Many different administrative registers exist in individual countries;
- A **unique identifier** across the registers is not always available – but you can do it without it;
- It is possible to base statistical production on registers not connected to each other by a unique identifier;
- **Not a huge technological challenge** – in Denmark the system was launched in the 1960s and 70s;
- Nevertheless a top-down approach – **political support** is a prerequisite.

Priority issues

Capacity-building in applying administrative registers in statistical production.

Mapping of the existing administrative registers in individual countries.

Access to registers – legal issues (biggest obstacle?).

Less experience in advocating for a wider use of registers in statistical production – lot of experience with the technical aspects of statistical work with registers.



We do not have to start from scratch

- Many countries have registers that can be used in statistical production.
 - Ecuador – statistical access to population data
 - Vietnam – 2015 - adoption of Statistical Law giving access to administrative data for statistical use
 - Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia work closely together on the use of admin data for official statistics
 - Many countries has ambitions in relations to the upcoming census
- Understanding the role that administrative data can play in statistical production could be one of the important elements of harnessing the data revolution.



Thank you very much for your attention

