

الجلسة الخامسة: توفر البيانات في بعض دول المنطقة العربية

المشاورات الإقليمية حول تحديد التكلفة الاقتصادية للعنف ضد المرأة
الإسكندرية، جمهورية مصر العربية
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DATA AVAILABILITY BASED ON POPULATION BULLETIN & COMPENDIUM QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Economic And Social Commission For WesternAsia



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Outline

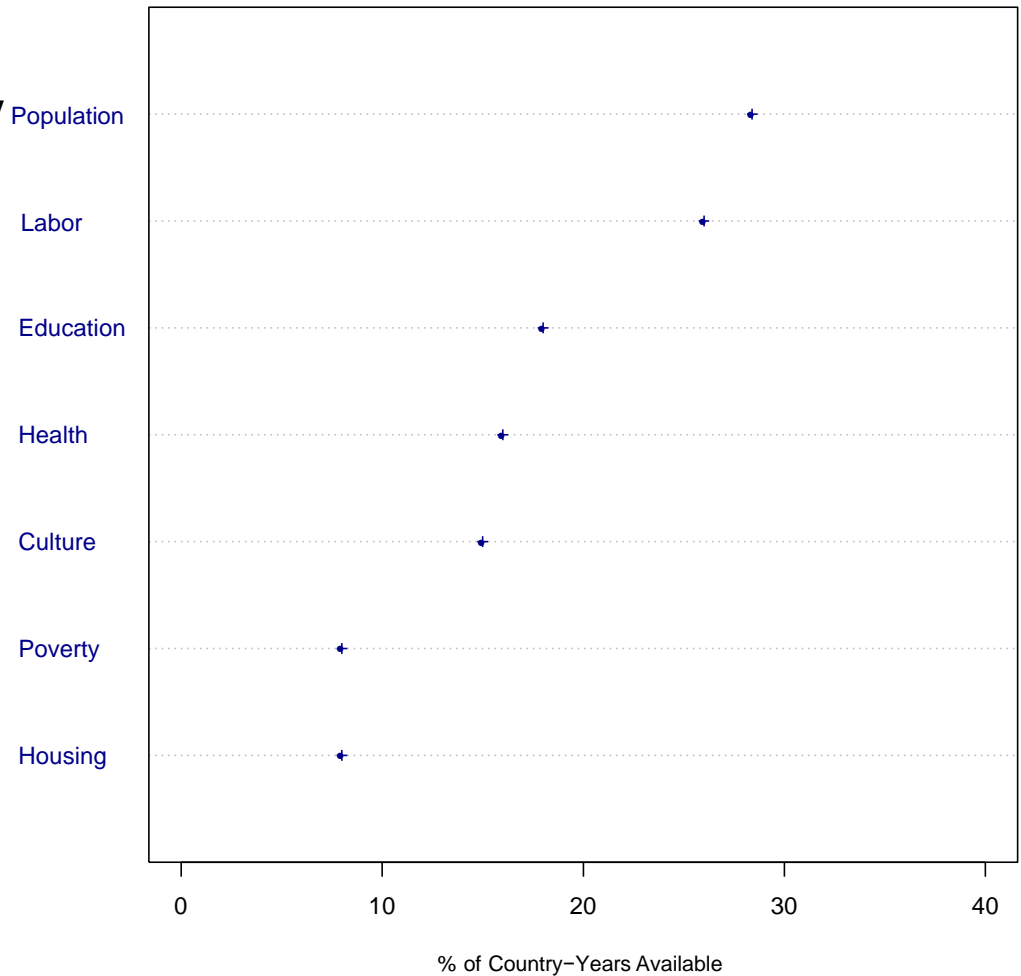
1. Overview of Observed Data Availability
2. A Note on Data Quality Issues
3. Implications for National Statistical Systems
4. Implications for 2030 Development Agenda

1. Overview of Data Availability

- There are notable data gaps in the region – indicators for 17% of ‘country-years’ b/w 2000-2014 were reported in response to PopBull/Compendium Questionnaire;
- Notable variability in data availability by theme, year, & country
- For most thematic areas of demographic and social statistics there has been a general upward trend over time from 2000-2004, to 2005-2009, to 2010-2014 in data availability.

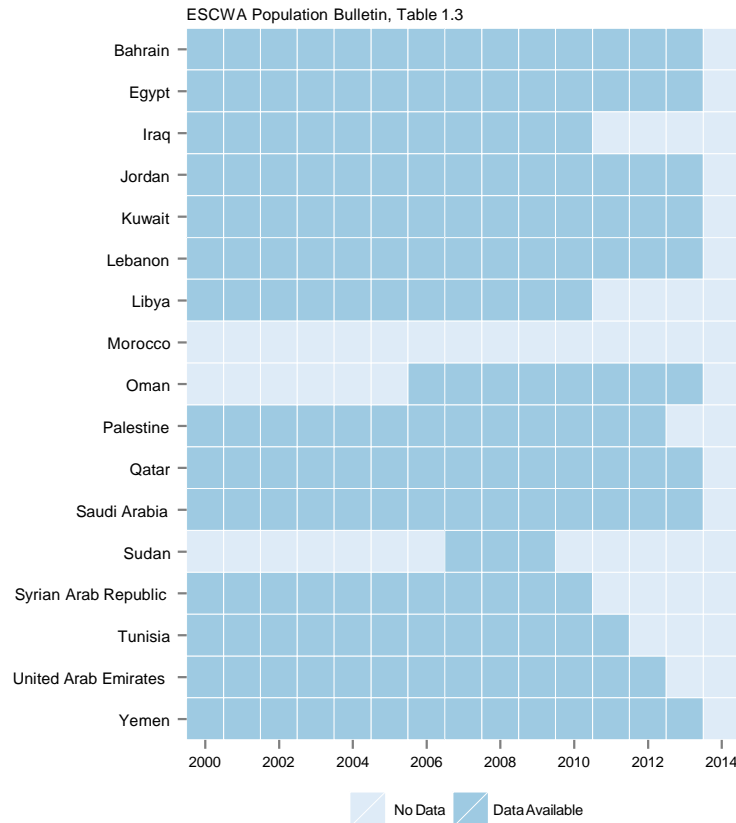
1. Overview of Data Availability: Variation by Thematic Chapter

PopBull/Compendium Indicator Data Availability by Theme, 2000-2014

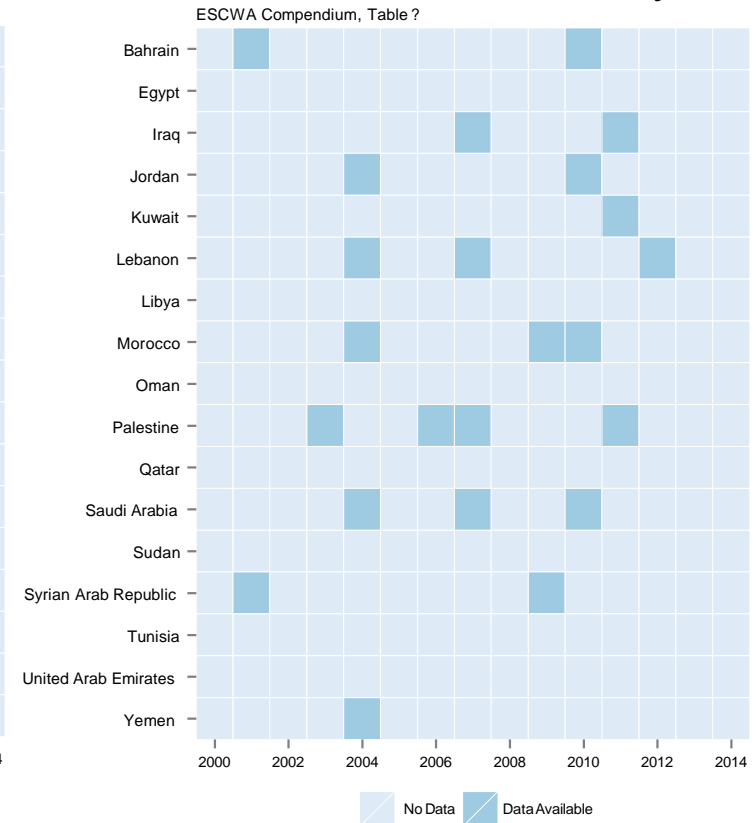


1. Overview of Data Availability: Variation by Thematic Chapter

Sex Ratio at Birth



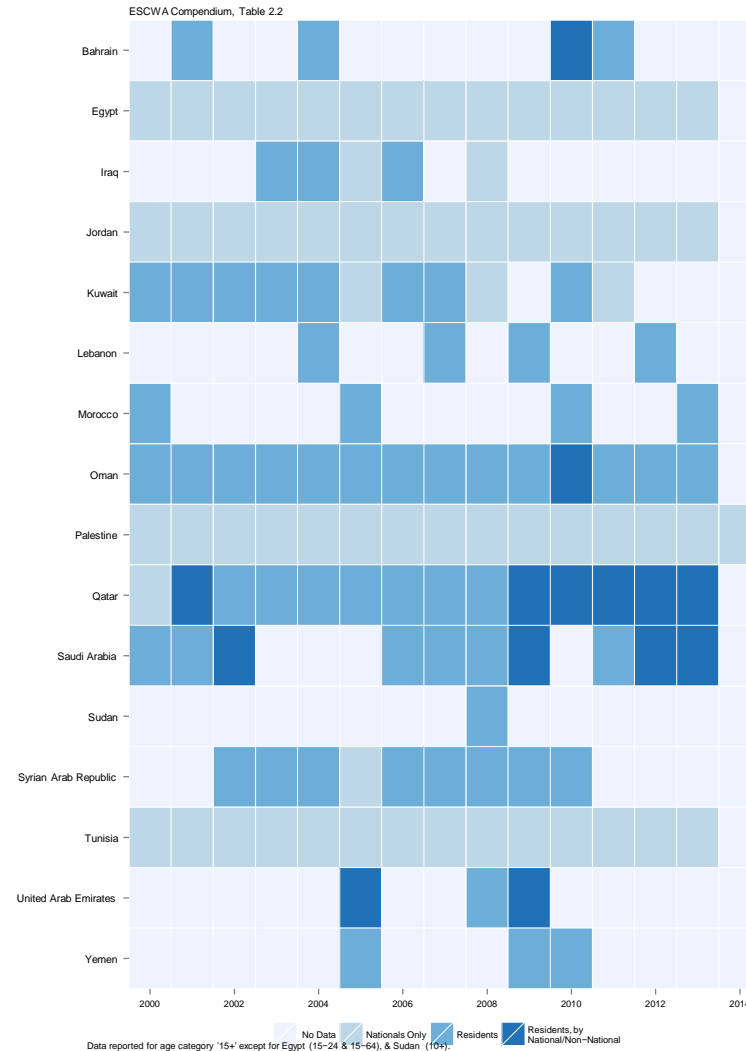
HH access to public-networked electricity



1. Overview of Data Availability: Reference Population Covered

Total Labor Force Participation Rate

- Nationals, Resident Pop, Residents by Nat/ Non-Nat Status
- Age-range cut-off

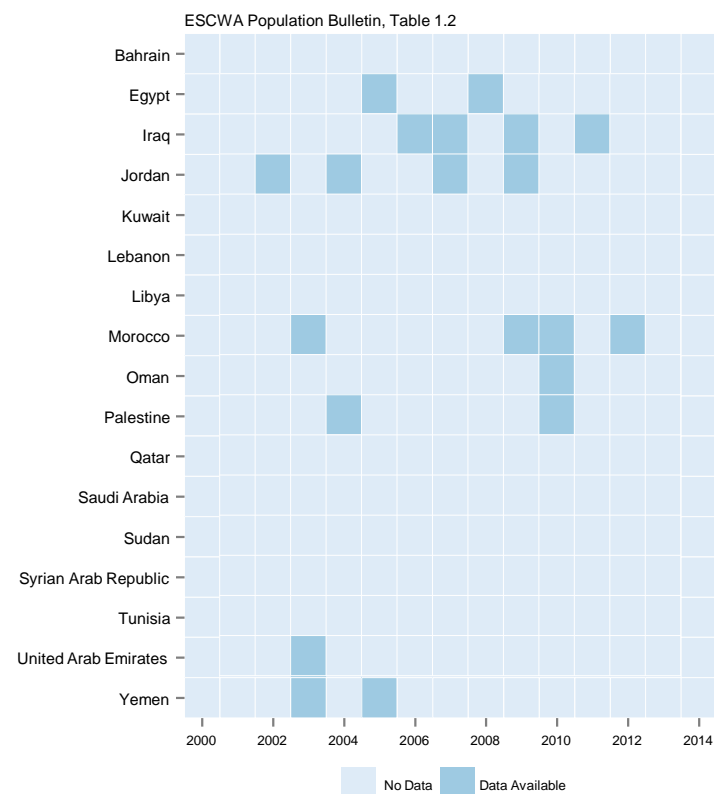
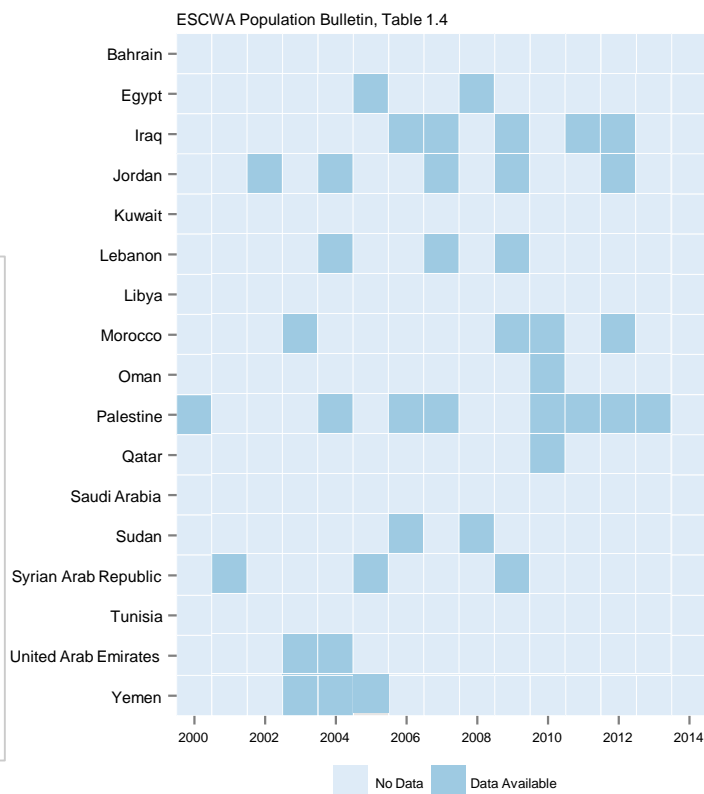


1. Overview of Data Availability: Subnational Disaggregation

Female-headed Houses

Total

by Urban/Rural



- As expected subnational data were even less available than national-level data.
- Only 4% of subnational level data on housing conditions were available.
- For education at subnational levels, 10% of requested education indicators were available disaggregated by sex and 30% were disaggregated by national/non-national.



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1. Overview of Data Availability:

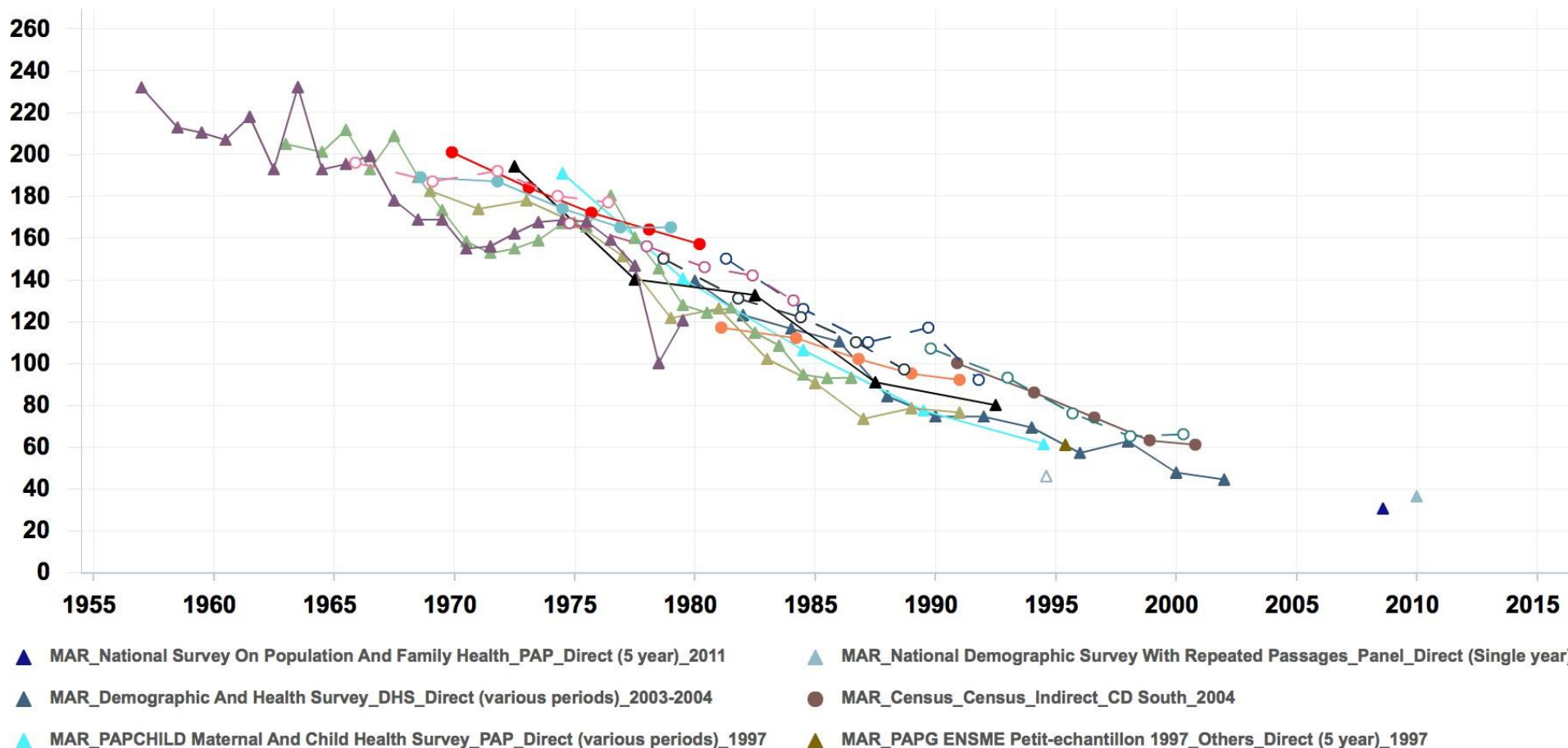
What's driving data availability challenges across the region?

- Non-existence of raw data (census, HH survey, admin data), &/or
- Capacity limitations in data processing, estimation and analysis, &/or
- Bottle necks in Dissemination and Reporting?

Practical strategies to address data availability challenges across the region?

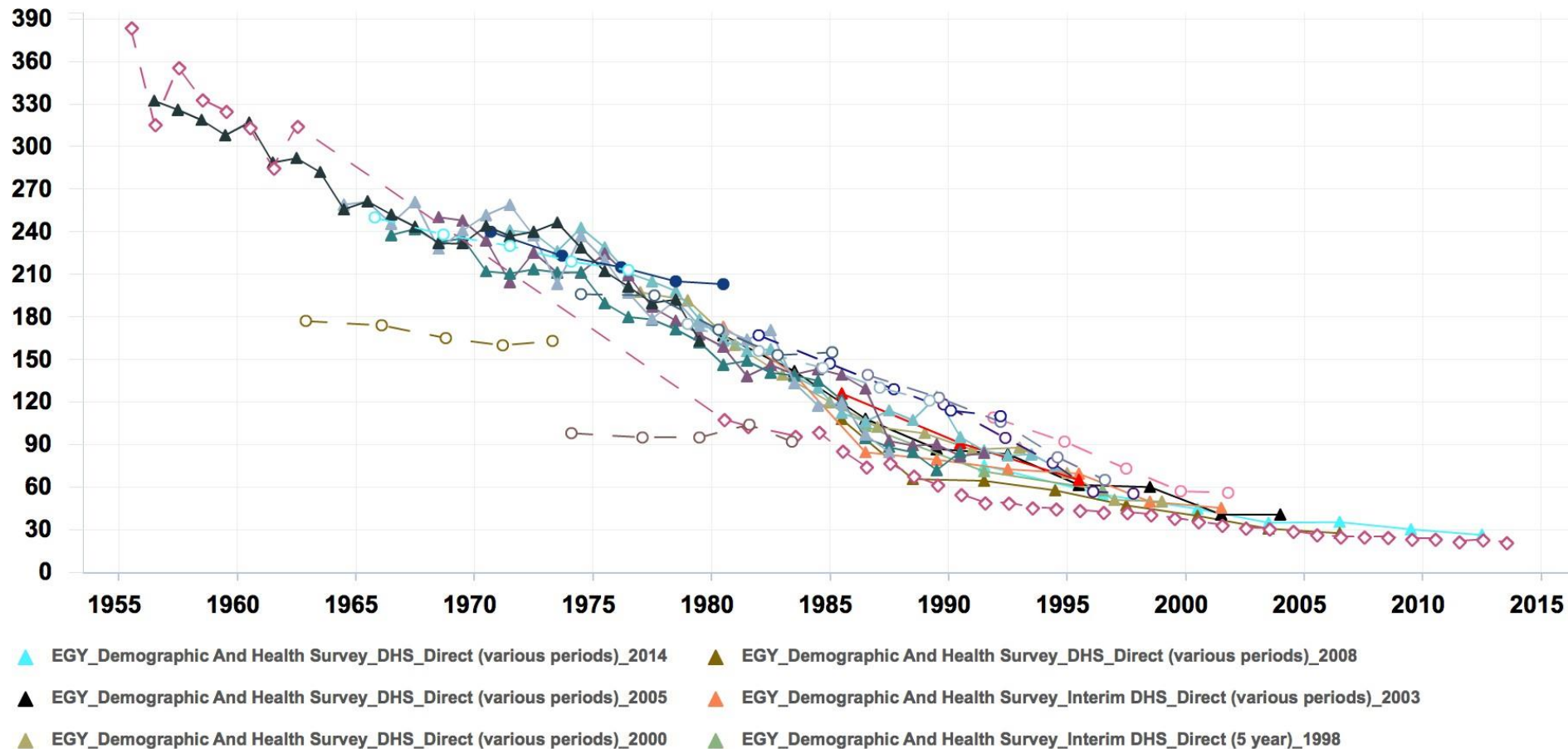
2. A Note on Data Quality

Morocco U5MR: Inconsistencies b/w direct & indirect survey estimation methods



2. A Note on Data Quality

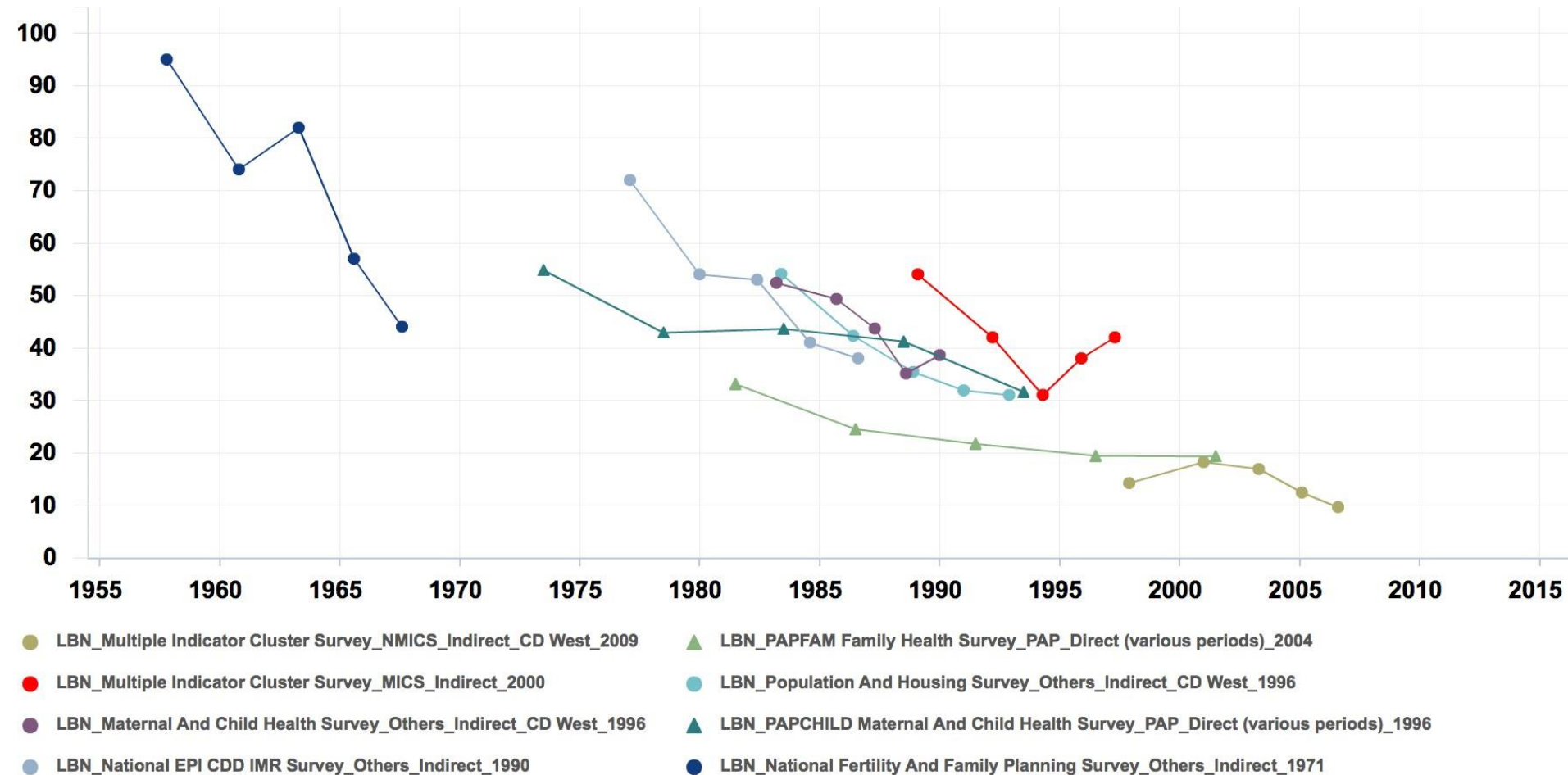
Egypt U5MR: Inconsistencies b/w VR data and DHS survey data





2. A Note on Data Quality

Lebanon U5MR: Inconsistencies are more difficult to resolve when data are sparse



3. Implications for National Statistical Systems

- ü Design of Data Collection System - Role of System Components (Census/Surveys/AdminData)
 - ü Survey Questionnaire Design
 - ü Timing of Household Surveys
 - ü Scope for Data Integration
- ü Funding and Resource Allocation:
 - ü New data collection
 - ü Data processing, analysis and estimation
 - ü Statistical dissemination and reporting
- ü Cross-cutting Issues
 - ü Conflict and refugees
 - ü Labor migration

VAW

Prevalence: 5 countries

DHS: Egypt, Jordan & Morocco

Special survey: Egypt, Palestine & Iraq

Attitudes:

MICS surveys: Iraq

DHS surveys: Egypt, Jordan & Morocco

Instruments

All measure physical, sexual & emotional violence

DHS: Conflict Tactics Scale (modified) – Straus & Murray (19979)

Palestine: Locally developed – but items from the CTS are used

4. Implications for 2030 Development Agenda

Background

The framework of indicators was adopted as *the initial framework*, and the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was asked to continue its work on **refining** the indicators:

1. Establish a Tier system according to availability and the level of specification of indicators
2. Develop methodologies for indicators in Tier III
3. Work on definitions and standards to be agreed at the international level with a view to guaranteeing international comparability.

The 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission recognised that

- § the framework of indicators is intended for **global reporting** and some indicators may not be applicable in the national contexts; and
- § **Indicators for regional national and sub-national levels shall be developed at the regional and national levels.**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



4. Implications for 2030 Development Agenda



Additional Measurement Challenge of Within Country Differentials

- “Leave no one behind”

Between Country and within country measurement

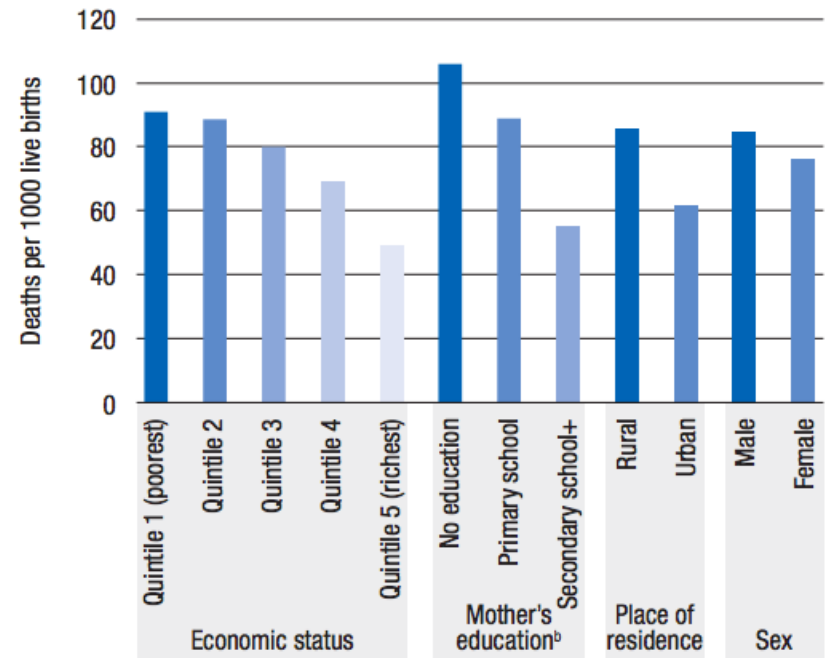
- The overall health SDG calls for healthy lives for all across all ages, positioning **equity** as a core , cross-cutting theme

- Target 17.8, which calls for efforts to build capacity to enable data **disaggregation by a number of stratifying factors**, including income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, etc.

- Disaggregated data enable policy-makers to identify vulnerable populations and direct resources

accordingly.

Under-five mortality in low- and middle-income countries^a by multiple dimensions of inequality, 2005–2012²⁵



^a Median value of 49 selected countries.

^b Data are not available for 10 countries.

4. Implications for 2030 Development Agenda

Relationship of PopBull/Compendium Indicators to SDGs

No.	Topic/ Subtopic	Compendium / PopBull Indicator	C / B?	PopBull / Compendium Table No.	Reference Population	Compendium Dissag'n	Data Source	Years available	SDG Indicator No.	SDG Indicator Name	SDG Goal
H Health											
H.1 Sexual, Reproductive & Maternal Health											
H.1.1		Contraceptive prevalence rate	C	Table 5.5	Residence / Nationality	Modern/ traditional	NSO	2000 - 2014	3.7.1	% of women aged 15-49 who have had their need for family planning satisfied w/ modern methods	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
									5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	



4. Implications for 2030 Development Agenda



Relationship of PopBull/Compendium Indicators to SDGs

No.	Topic/ Subtopic	Compendium / PopBull Indicator	SDG Indicator No.	SDG Indicator Name	SDG Disagg'n	SDG Goal
H.9.4		[1] Out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of private expenditure on health; [2] Health Expenditure on Private Prepaid Plans; [3] Private Health Expenditure, [4] Government Health Expenditure	3.8.2*	Fraction of population protected against catastrophic impoverishing out-of-pocket health expenditure		Universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
			3.b.1.	Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		Support the R&D of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines in accordance with Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health.
			3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors		" "

4. Implications for 2030 Development Agenda



Refinement & Revision of SDGi Framework – A Work in Progress!

- In cases where very minor “**refinements**” are needed, members of the IAEG-SDGs and/or custodian agencies, can make suggestions which are then reviewed by the IAEG-SDGs and, if deemed necessary, by other stakeholders.
- Indicator “**revisions**” refer to for instance situations where new types of data become available or when it appears clear that the indicator is not providing a meaningful measurement, or there are methodological issues with the current indicator that cannot be addressed. As a result, the revision of indicators may also include the addition, deletion, or adjustment of indicators during the review processes of 2020 and 2025.

THANK YOU

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