The SDG Global Indicator Framework

Rosina Gammarano
Data Production and Analysis Unit
ILO Department of Statistics
Reference guidebook launched at the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians

Contents

- The SDGs
- The SDG Global Indicator Framework
- Measuring Decent Work in the SDG Global Indicator Framework
The SDGs

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the international community in 2015

- Economic growth
- Social inclusion
- Environmental protection
The SDGs

17 SDGs (aka Global Goals) to end poverty, hunger and inequality, take action on climate change and the environment, improve access to health and education, build strong institutions and partnerships, and more.

→ very encompassing view
→ aim to improve conditions in all countries

17 SGSs contain 169 targets
The SDGs

- 17 SDGs are integrated: links and interdependencies among goals and targets recognized and favoured
- SDGs take over unfinished aspects of MDGs
- Importance of policy formulation in SDGs
- SDGs involve many more actors as drivers of progress
The SDGs

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MDGs</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope</strong></td>
<td>Address <strong>extreme poverty</strong> in its many dimensions</td>
<td>Promote <strong>sustainable development</strong> through economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
<td>Focus on developing countries, mainly <strong>low-income countries</strong></td>
<td>Applicable to <strong>all countries</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actors involved</strong></td>
<td>Governments and relevant international organizations</td>
<td>Governments, relevant international organizations, civil society and the private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composition</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 Goals and 21 targets</strong></td>
<td><strong>17 Goals and 169 targets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 indicators:</td>
<td>232 different indicators:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- All relatively simple indicators</td>
<td>- Many complex indicators, sometimes with several dimensions or sub-indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Homogeneous set of indicators (data availability and agreed methodology)</td>
<td>- Considerable variability across indicators in terms of data availability and methodological development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Data widely available for most indicators</td>
<td>- Large variability in data availability across regions and countries for indicators with an agreed methodology; no data available for indicators without an agreed methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Limited data disaggregations requested</td>
<td>- Many disaggregations requested, including some complex and still undefined classifications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitoring and measurement**

- Limited data disaggregations requested
SDG Global Indicator Framework

Why an SDG Global Indicator Framework?

● To know where we stand in terms of SDGs
● To know what progress we have done and what is left to accomplish
● To have standard, reliable and comparable measures across countries, topics and over time

➢ statistics are not a goal in themselves, but a means
SDG Global Indicator Framework

Set of indicators designed to monitor progress towards SDGs and each of the 169 targets at the global level

244 indicators

(232 unique)
SDG Global Indicator Framework

Integrated framework

- emphasis on the need to take all SDG indicators as a coherent set
- importance of links and interdependencies among indicators
- cross-cutting nature of many indicators
Comprehensive set of indicators including:

- simple indicators and complex indicators with many components
- quantitative and qualitative indicators
- statistical indicators and legal or governance indicators
- well-established long-standing indicators and new indicators needing methodological development
SDG Global Indicator Framework

Forward-looking: designed based on relevance of indicators and not availability

- including many new indicators without an internationally-agreed methodology
- numerous **disaggregations** requested, including complex and still undefined classifications
SDG Global Indicator Framework

It is not an exclusive or limiting set of indicators
SDG Global Indicator Framework

- Great variety and heterogeneity of indicators in terms of data availability and methodological development
- Considerable variability in data availability across regions and countries

→ need for a way to classify SDG indicators: 3 tiers according to their status (methodology and data availability)
SDG Global Indicator Framework

- **Tier 1:** Indicators with an internationally-agreed methodology and data regularly available for at least 50% of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

- **Tier 2:** Indicators with an internationally-agreed methodology but data are not regularly produced by countries (or not by as many countries).

- **Tier 3:** Indicators with no internationally-agreed methodology or standards yet (thus, no data available yet either).
All indicators are equally important

→ classification only meant to assist in developing global implementation strategies

→ an indicator’s tier may differ at the global level than at the country level
SDG Global Indicator Framework

SDGs call for active involvement of many actors

- Countries (government agencies)
- Regional organizations
- International organizations
- Private sector
- Civil society
Within each country, the National Statistical System involves many actors

- National Statistical Office
- Relevant ministries (Labour Ministry, Education Ministry, Health Ministry, etc.)
- Social security institutions
- Employment offices
- Workers’ organizations
- Etc.
SDG Global Indicator Framework

- **Custodian agency(ies) per indicator**
  International agency(ies) assigned as responsible for international reporting and monitoring, and methodological development (for tier III)

- **Partner agency(ies)**
  International agencies other than the custodian may have valuable expertise and will thus be also involved
Global SDG reporting process: main actors and their roles

**National Statistical System**
- National Statistical Office
  - Primary data production
  - Data collection and compilation (surveys, census, etc.)

**Specialized international agencies**
- Compilation of data produced by countries
- Quality assurance (comparability, reliability)
- Adjust, estimate, impute where needed
- Global and regional aggregates
- Lead indicator development for tier III

**UNSD**
- SDG Indicators Global Database
- SDG Indicators Metadata Repository

**Regional agencies**
Measuring Decent Work in the SDG Global Indicator Framework

Decent work is a prominent item in the SDGs

**SDG 8** – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

But also, **Goal 1** (End poverty), **Goal 4** (Ensure quality education), **Goal 5** (Achieve gender equality), **Goal 10** (Reduce inequality), **Goal 14** (Conserve marine resources), **Goal 16** (Promote justice and Institutions)

→ cross-cutting topic
Measuring Decent Work in the SDG Global Indicator Framework

Indicators for which the ILO is custodian (alone or jointly with other agencies) or a partner agency under 7 different SDGs:

- Goal 1 - End poverty
- Goal 4 – Ensure education and training for all
- Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality
- Goal 8 - Promote growth, employment and decent work
- Goal 10 - Reduce inequality
- Goal 14 - Conserve marine resources
- Goal 16 – Promote justice and Institutions

→ Including tier I, II and III indicators
Measuring Decent Work in the SDG Global Indicator Framework

About 30 indicators related to decent work and the labour market:

- ILO custodian for 14 indicators (3 of which jointly with other agencies)
- ILO partner agency for 3 indicators
- Many other indicators related to decent work and the labour market, across many goals
Measuring Decent Work in the SDG Global Indicator Framework

SDG labour market indicators provide a wide overview of the labour market situation:

- Labour underutilization (8.5.2)
- Quality of employment: remuneration (8.5.1, 1.1.1), occupational safety and health (8.8.1), productivity (8.2.1) and working conditions in general (8.3.1)
- Legal frameworks (8.8.2), the national context of social security (1.3.1), policy priorities (8.b.1)
- Youth situation in the labour market (8.6.1)
- Labour market segregation by gender (5.5.2)
- Work that should be abolished (8.7.1)

→ but not exhaustive
Measuring Decent Work in the SDG Global Indicator Framework

- **Cross-cutting** nature of SDG labour market indicators (links and interdependencies): need to analyse them as a coherent set

- **Decent work underlies many aspects** of human life, growth and development: SDG labour market indicators have an impact on Goals and Targets not strictly related to the labour market

- SDG indicators are forward-looking and not restrictive: to be **expanded and complemented** according to national needs and circumstances
Concluding remarks

• Monitoring is a crucial aspect of the SDGs

• Reporting on SDG labour market indicators allows to assess the progress made towards the achievement of decent work

• SDG labour market indicators should be complemented with other measures to have a wider picture of the situation of the labour market
References

- ILOSTAT database ([www.ilo.org/ilostat](www.ilo.org/ilostat))
Thank you