Strategic Data Sourcing for Measuring SDG Progress

Day 5

International Programs
U.S. Census Bureau
September 18- September 22, 2017
Washington, D.C.
Day 5

• Exercise (cont.) – Work on template
• Living Standards Measurement Study
• Group presentations by country
• Closing ceremony
• Evaluations
SDG TEMPLATE
**Revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators**

SDG Template

**Objectives:**

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.

**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
<th>Frequency of collection</th>
<th>Data access</th>
<th>Representativeness</th>
<th>Gender disaggregated</th>
<th>Microdata access</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day</td>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</td>
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<td>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportions of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</td>
<td>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</td>
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<td>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</td>
<td>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors systems, by sex, distinguishing children, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, women, young mother victims and the poor and the vulnerable</td>
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<td>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</td>
<td>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</td>
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<td>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</td>
<td>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</td>
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<td>1.6.1 Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</td>
<td>1.6.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</td>
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**General Assembly resolution 88/261**
Exercise: 90 minutes

• Quickly review list of targets and indicators
• Keep in mind the particularities and special challenges for your country (Hint: remember the adaptations you made to the EMDP)
• Using the EMDP and CDT, complete columns C to I for all rows

YOU ARE NOT EXPECTED TO COMPLETE 100% OF THE TEMPLATE AT THIS POINT
The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) is a household survey program housed within the Survey Unit of the World Bank's Development Data Group.

Since its inception in the early 1980s, the LSMS program has worked with dozens of national statistical offices (NSOs) around the world.
The LSMS has helped other countries generate high-quality data, incorporate innovative technologies and improved survey methodologies, and build technical capacity.

The LSMS team also provides technical support across the world in the design and implementation of household surveys and in the measurement and monitoring of poverty.
LSMS - Objectives

Objectives:

– Improve the quality of household survey data
– Increase the capacity of statistical institutes to perform household surveys
– Improve the ability of statistical institutes to analyze household survey data for policy needs
– Provide policy makers with data that can be used to understand the determinants of observed social and economic outcomes
LSMS – Key Points

LSMS surveys are designed to:

– Produce a comprehensive monetary measure of welfare and its distribution
– Describe other aspects of welfare
– Describe patterns of access to, and use of, social services
– Allow study of the determinants of important social and economic outcomes
– Allow study of how households behave in response to changes in the economic environment or government programs
LSMS – Key Points

• The LSMS modules do not collect the same depth of information on any single topic as do single-topic surveys and may have smaller samples.

• The precision of measurement of key outcomes may be lower in LSMS modules than for the single-topic surveys.
LSMS – Key Points

• Many surveys in the LSMS family differ from the prototype in one or more aspects of purpose, content, or quality control.

• This is natural, as each is adapted to fit the circumstances of the time and place where it was developed.
LSMS QUESTIONNAIRE TYPES
LSMS – Questionnaire Types

LSMS surveys are **integrated surveys** covering a number of topics

- The **household questionnaire** produces comprehensive measures of consumption, income, and use of social services – and always covers a variety of sectoral issues, usually health, education, nutrition, and fertility.
• The community questionnaire describes the economic environment faced by the households in the sample. Key community leaders are asked about the infrastructure and services available in the community.
LSMS – Questionnaire Types

• The price questionnaire gathers information on prices of basic goods in the community. Vendors are asked about prices for selected items.

Note: Sometimes special questionnaires are used for health clinics and schools.
LSMS QUESTIONNAIRES’ CONTENT
LSMS – Household Questionnaires

• Because *measuring welfare* is a key objective of LSMS surveys, measures of consumption are strongly emphasized in the questionnaires.

• Detailed questions are asked about cash expenditures, the value of food items grown at home or received as gifts, and ownership of housing and durable goods (for example, cars, televisions, bicycles, and washing machines).
• Because understanding household behavior and determining the causes of poverty are also central LSMS objectives, the survey collects a wide range of income measures.
  – For individuals in formal sector jobs, the surveys include detailed questions about wages, bonuses, and various forms of “in-kind” compensation.
  – Information is sought on secondary jobs as well as on principal jobs.
LSMS – Household Questionnaires

• At the household level, detailed agricultural and small enterprise modules are designed to yield estimates of net household income from these activities.

• Other sources of *miscellaneous income*, such as the receipt of private transfers (e.g., child support or remittances), public transfers (in cash or in kind), miscellaneous earnings (e.g., lottery winnings), and interest income are recorded as well.
LSMS – Household Questionnaires

• In order to analyze the relationships among different aspects of the household's quality of life, it is necessary to collect several kinds of sectoral data from each household.

• The sectoral modules include health, education, fertility, anthropometrics, and migration
LSMS – Household Questionnaires

• The sectoral modules are designed to measure a few key outcomes, to measure the use of services that might affect those outcomes, and to supplement information from the rest of the questionnaire to study why households use those services and what factors influence the outcomes.
LSMS – Community Questionnaires

• To help limit the length of the household questionnaire, the community questionnaire gathers information on local conditions that are common to all households in the area.

• This is typically used only in rural areas, where local communities are easier to define.
LSMS – Community Questionnaires

• The information covered by the community questionnaire typically includes the location and quality of nearby health facilities and schools, the condition of local infrastructure such as roads, sources of fuel and water, availability of electricity, means of communications, and local agricultural conditions and practices.
LSMS – Price Questionnaires

• The price questionnaires compile information on the prices of the most important items that a household must buy and that are widely available throughout the country.

• The prices are gathered in markets or shops in the communities where the households are located.
LSMS – Special Facility Questionnaires

• Sometimes special questionnaires are designed to gather detailed information on schools or health facilities.
LSMS – Questionnaires

Note: Historically, there has been substantial variation among the questionnaires used in different countries in the LSMS surveys, due to these surveys being highly customizable.

Caution is advised when comparing LSMS data.
MOST COMMON USES OF LSMS DATA
LSMS – Common Uses of LSMS Data

For the measurement with reasonable accuracy of:

– Number of persons in poverty
– Distribution of welfare
– Variables that pertain to many individuals or households in the sample
  • Such as employment rates, rates of malnutrition, and mean consumption levels
LSMS – Common Uses of LSMS Data

For the description or analysis of:

– Characteristics of different socio-economic groups
– Access to or use of major government services
– Participation in large government programs
– Incidence of taxes or subsidies on commonly consumed items
– Interactions between aspects of welfare
LSMS – Common Uses of LSMS Data

Complementary data will usually be required for:

– Program impact evaluations
– Program cost-effectiveness studies
LSMS – Not Optimal uses of LSMS Data

*LSMS samples are usually too small to allow:*

– Measurement of variables that pertain to only a few households or individuals
– Description or analysis of government programs that reach only a small part of the population
– Description of small socioeconomic groups or geographic units.

Use with caution!
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

**Household Composition:** Household roster, demographic data, information on parents of all household members
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

Consumption modules

– **Food expenditures**: Food expenditures; consumption of home production
– **Non-food expenditures**: Expenditures; remittances to other households
– **Housing**: Type of dwelling; housing and utilities expenditures
– **Durable goods**: Inventory of durable goods and their characteristics
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

**Income-related Modules**

- **Non-farm self-employment:** Income, expenditures, and assets
- **Agro-pastoral activities:** Land, crops, income, and expenditure from raising crops and animals: livestock and farm equipment inventory
- **Economic activities:**
  Employment, income, and time data; employment history; unemployment spells; time use at home
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

*Income-related Modules (cont.)*

– **Other income**: Income from other sources, including remittances
– **Savings and credit**: Savings and net debt; characteristics of loans to/from household members
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

**Sectoral Modules**

– **Education**: Completed schooling and schooling expenditures
– **Health**: Utilization of health services and medical expenditures for any illness and for preventive services
– **Migration**: Place of birth, time and current place of residence, and reasons for moves
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

Sectoral Modules (cont.)

– **Fertility**: Birth history; use of maternity services and duration of breastfeeding for last live birth

– **Anthropometrics**: Height and weight measurements for all household members
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

Community Questionnaire

— **Demographics:*** Size, growth, ethnic mix
— **Economy and infrastructure:*** Economic activities, roads, electricity, water, public services such as public transport, mail service, etc.
— **Education:*** Location and characteristics of schools serving community
— **Health:*** Location and characteristics of health facilities serving community
— **Agriculture:*** Farming practices, agricultural services available
LSMS – Questionnaire Modules

Price Questionnaire

– Prices on frequently purchased items
Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)

• Has any of the LSMS surveys been conducted in your country?
  – You can use the LSMS’ Survey Finder to find out:
    http://iresearch.worldbank.org/lsms/lsmssurveyFinder.htm

• Since when? How often? How many of them?

• Were you familiar with LSMS data before this workshop?
COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS
Country Presentations

• Introduce your country to the group, including the following: geographic location, population, demographics, and general economics

• How is your country doing in terms of progress in producing all SDG indicators?

• What are the main sources of SDG indicators in your country?

• Did you identify any “data gaps”? 
YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE WORKSHOP: STRATEGIC DATA SOURCING FOR MEASURING SDG PROGRESS
INSTRUCTOR EVALUATIONS
Thank you!

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Branch
International Programs
-References-

- Grosh & Munoz (1996). *A manual for planning and implementing the living standards measurement study survey*. LSMS working paper; no. LSM 126
- http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SD_Working_Paper_5_May2017_Tracking_progress_towards_the_SDGs_0.pdf
- http://www.dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm

*UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (p. 186)*