Readiness of Myanmar’s Official Statistics for the SDGs
Introduction and Overview

Daw Hla Hla
Assistant Director
Central Statistical Organization

Daw Tin Wai Wai Phyo
Assistant Director
Central Statistical Organization

Aung Thu Kyaw
Assistant Director
Environmental Conservation Department

Daw Moh Moh Han
Staff Office
Environmental Conservation Department
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- Overview of the SDG data assessment
- Data Assessment Methodology
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Sustainable Development Goals

- Objective: *end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all*
- MDGs covered the period 1990 – 2015
- MDGS: 8 goals and 21 targets and around 70 indicators
- SDGs: 2015-2030
- SDGs: 17 goals, 169 targets and 200+ indicators defined at the global level.
- Most MDGs targets and indicators are included in the SDGs (but not all)
SDG goals
Measuring/monitoring the SDGs

- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 200+ Indicators
- Metadata for each indicator
Example

Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services [...] 

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

Metadata...
### Metadata for indicator 3.7.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviated name</th>
<th>Adolescent fertility rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator name</td>
<td>Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>Health status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdomain</td>
<td>Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated terms</td>
<td>Number of births to women aged 15–19 years per 1000 women in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Number of live births to women aged 15–19 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator</td>
<td>Exposure to childbearing by women aged 15–19 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator</td>
<td>Marital status (when possible, also capture girls &lt; 15 years), place of residence, socioeconomic status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15–19 years, and the denominator is an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15–19 years. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration and survey and census data.

**Civil registration**: In the case of civil registration the numerator is the registered number of live births born to women aged 15–19 years during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15–19 years.

**Survey data**: In the case of survey data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed on the basis of retrospective birth histories. The numerator refers to births to women who were 15–19 years of age at the time of the birth during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator to person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 years by the interviewed women during the same reference period. Whenever possible, the reference period corresponds to the five years preceding the survey. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. For some surveys, no retrospective birth histories are available and the estimate is based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the survey.

**Census data**: With census data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed on the basis of the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration. The census provides both the numerator and the denominator for the rates. In some cases, the rates based on censuses are adjusted for under-registration based on indirect methods of estimation. For some countries with no other reliable data, the own-children method of indirect estimation provides estimates of the adolescent birth rate for a number of years before the census (See: [http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx)).

If numbers are available, adolescent fertility at ages under 15 years can also be computed.

The United Nations Population Division compiles and updates data on adolescent fertility rates for MDG monitoring. Estimates based on civil registration are provided when the country reports at least 90% coverage and there is reasonable agreement between civil registration estimates and survey estimates. Survey estimates are provided only when there is no reliable civil registration. Given the restrictions of the United Nations MDG database, only one source is provided by year and country. In such cases precedence is given to the survey programme conducted most frequently at the country level, with other survey programmes using retrospective birth histories, census and other surveys in that order. (See: [http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx)).
Goals, targets and indicators more or less “final” (indicators recently endorsed at UN Statistical Commission session, March 2016, to be presented to ECOSOC and UN General Assembly for adoption later this year).

Work on metadata ongoing (Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators)


Assignment of custodian agency for each indicator at the international level is ongoing (but this is mostly for global compilation, not data production responsibility).
Sustainable Development Goals

1. Data Assessment - Methodology
Data assessment methodology

**Basis:** Latest list of Global SDG indicators - March 2016
Methodology used for similar assessments in other countries

**Indicator definitions**
Identify indicator concepts and definitions
*Input:* IAEG-SDG metadata, IAEG-SDG meetings

**Data gathering**
Collect / discuss data availability from Ministries and internet. sources
*Input:* statistical reports, publications, census/survey questionnaires, meetings, international databases, et c.

**Data assessment**
Set up readiness criteria and assess each SDG indicator
Record data and metadata
SDG Indicator definitions

1. IAEG-SDGs compiles metadata for the SDG Indicators
   ▶ One metadata file is available for each Goal – 17 PDF files
   ▶ Provide key information for:
     ▶ Definition and method of computation of the SDG Indicators
     ▶ Responsible entities for global SDG indicators
       Ex: 12.3.1 Global Food Loss Index is calculated by FAO

2. IAEG-SDGs 3rd meeting (30 March - 1 April 2016):
   “Provisional proposed tiers for global SDG Indicators”
   • Complementary / additional information on methodology, data availability and international databases

=> Reference documents for the definition of SDG Indicators!
IAEG-SDGs website

http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs

IAEG-SDGs
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

On 6 March 2015, at its forty-sixth session, the United Nations Statistical Commission created an Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs will provide a proposal of a global indicator framework (and associated global and universal indicators) for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session in March 2016.
Data gathering – Main data sources

- Statistical publications:
  - CSO, Statistical Yearbook 2015
  - CSO, Selected Monthly Economic Indicators Nov. 2015

- Meetings
  - SDG data assessment meeting, 25 March 2016
  - CSO contacts with line Ministries
  - Bilateral meetings with Ministries

- Census / survey questionnaires and reports
  - 2014 Population and Housing Census
  - IHLCA, MPLCS, next Myanmar Living Condition Survey
  - UNICEF-MICS, DHS, various surveys at MoHealth
  - Labour Force Survey, Myanmar Business Survey

- International databases - as recommended in metadata
  - FAO, UNEP, WHO, ILO, World Bank, OECD, IMF, IEA, IUCN, CBD, PARIS21, PEFA, GFI, OHCHR, ITU
Sustainable Development Goals

2. Data Assessment - Products
SDG Data assessment - Products

**Data assessment spreadsheet**
- Detailed list of all SDG indicators
  - Indicator code and name
  - Readiness criteria
  - Metadata
  - National / External source
  - Split
  - NSDS cluster
  - Source of data
  - Responsible organisation
  - Explanatory notes

**Summary report**
- Analysis of availability criteria and status of indicators
- Data sources
- Data gaps
- Recommendations

=> *Snapshot of SDG data assessment exercise at the end of May 2016*

=> *Living tool, to be updated when needed*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Readiness Status</th>
<th>Metadata Cluster</th>
<th>Source of data</th>
<th>Source of publication</th>
<th>Custodian Agency</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>IHLCA/MPLCS</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>MPLCS report to be published around June 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1</td>
<td>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td></td>
<td>The suggested methodology has not been tested yet and work is ongoing to develop an international standard. Dept. of Agricultural Research and Dept of Livestock Breeding and Veterinary (MALI) have some information, but it needs to be completed by additional data collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2</td>
<td>Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Union Election Commission, President Office, Myanmar Police Force, LFS</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>Indicator is composed of: - Share of women in national parliament (source: UEC), local governments (source: UEC) and Ministerial positions (source: President Office) - Share of women judges and police officers: Yearbook Tables 4.05 and 4.06 (source: Myanmar Police Force) - Share of women managers in public and private sector enterprises (source: LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2</td>
<td>Unemployment rate by sex, age-group and disability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>LFS, Census</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>Unemployment rate by disability status can be computed from the Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1.2</td>
<td>Passenger volumes by air</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5a</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>Passenger volume by air can be calculated as the sum of passenger carried by the national airline and the private airlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3.1</td>
<td>Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>MLCS</td>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>The metadata suggest to add a question on discrimination. A possibility is question A2 from questionnaire [G10_1]eu-midis_questionnaire.pdf which can be found at <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey">http://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- **Code:** The code is used to identify each indicator.
- **Indicator name:** Describes the indicator being assessed.
- **Readiness Status:** Indicates the status of the indicator readiness.
- **Metadata Cluster:** Refers to the cluster of metadata.
- **Source of data:** Identifies the source of the data.
- **Source of publication:** Specifies the source of the publication.
- **Custodian Agency:** Lists the agency responsible for the indicator.
- **Note:** Provides additional information or notes related to the indicator.
Data assessment criteria

Allocation of a readiness criteria to each indicator:

**READINESS STATUS**

1. Indicator is readily available
2. Indicator is available after little effort
3. Indicator is available after more effort
4. Indicator is not currently available; need new questions/surveys
5. Not applicable to Myanmar
6. Not clear (definition to be clarified)
99. Responsibility of international agency
Data assessment criteria

Allocation of each indicator to a NSDS Cluster:

NSDS CLUSTER

1. National accounts statistics
2. Survey coordination and statistical standards
3a. Social and vital statistics - Education
3a. Social and vital statistics - Health
3a. Social and vital statistics - Poverty, inequality, other
4. Agriculture and rural sector statistics
5a. Energy and environment statistics - Energy and infrastructure
5b. Energy and environment statistics - Environment
6. Trade and investment sector statistics
7. No fit with NSDS clusters
Summary report

- Analysis of availability criteria and status of indicators
  - Readiness status
  - Combination of criteria
- Identification of data gaps
- Data sources
- Recommendations
Readiness of Myanmar’s Official Statistics for the SDGs

Data Assessment Results
SDG data assessment in Myanmar

- Government and development partners preparing for monitoring of SDG indicators
- First step in any such effort is systematic assessment what is there and what is not
- Central Statistical Organization and UNDP jointly undertook an **SDG data assessment**
- Methodology informed by recent similar exercises undertaken by UNDP in other countries (e.g. Mongolia)
- Broad consultations held with Government and Development Partners
SDG data assessment in Myanmar

- Key output of assessment is a “readiness” status for each SDG indicator.

- Plus much more detailed information (existing data sources, disaggregations, etc.)

- We will hear more about the assessment’s methodology and findings in the next session.
As a Reminder…

READINESS STATUS

1. Indicator is readily available
2. Indicator is available after little effort
3. Indicator is available after more effort
4. Indicator is not currently available; need new questions/surveys
5. Not applicable to Myanmar
6. Not clear (definition to be clarified)
99. Responsibility of international agency
As a Reminder…

**NSDS CLUSTER**

1. National accounts statistics
2. Survey coordination and statistical standards
3a. Social and vital statistics - Education
3a. Social and vital statistics - Health
3a. Social and vital statistics - Poverty, inequality, other
4. Agriculture and rural sector statistics
5a. Energy and environment statistics - Energy and infrastructure
5b. Energy and environment statistics - Environment
6. Trade and investment sector statistics
7. No fit with NSDS clusters
## Readiness Status, by Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Readily available</th>
<th>Available after little effort</th>
<th>Available after more effort</th>
<th>More data collection required</th>
<th>Not clear</th>
<th>Responsibility of international institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth &amp; Employment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice &amp; Security</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Readiness Status, by NSDS Cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Readily avail.</th>
<th>Avail. after little effort</th>
<th>Avail. after more effort</th>
<th>More data collection required</th>
<th>Not clear</th>
<th>Resp. of int’l institutions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Account and Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Coordination and Statistical Standards</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Vital Statistics - Education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Vital Statistics - Health</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Vital Statistics - Poverty, Inequality &amp; Other</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural and Rural Statistics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Environment Statistics - Energy and Infrastructure</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Environment Statistics - Environment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and Investment Sector Statistics</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>288</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Readiness Status

- There is 241 indicators proposed by IAEG-SDGs
- In practice, we have 287 indicators
- Different international organizations are responsible for 68 indicators
- Myanmar should focus on the 219 “National” indicators
- 24 indicators await Metadata or clarification
- Myanmar’s statistical system could achieve a 73% coverage from its existing data sources
Myanmar Living Condition Survey and SDG Indicators

- A few indicators not available yet could be computed from a future household survey
- MLCS is planned for December 2016
- The CSO, WB and UNDP are currently designing the questionnaire
Selected conclusions of assessment and suggested next steps

Myanmar is in a decent position to start monitoring the SDGs, and should start as soon as possible in putting its existing data to full use for the SDGs.

- Ensure that upcoming surveys are aware of the indicators which require additional data collection.

- Relevant ministries and CSO should make an effort to compute missing SDG indicators, with a special focus on the ones that can be calculated from existing data sources;

- Produce a first SDG data report with baseline figures for all indicators that are available (e.g. at the end of 2016). Effort should be made to produce in time and include in this report as many indicators as possible from the category that is computable from existing data sources.

- Ensure that the available SDG indicators are easily accessible in a dedicated online repository, e.g. a dedicated sub-category for SDG indicators in CSO’s existing MMSIS website.
Thanks!