

# MDG RELATED STATISTICS

PRESENTED TO

# STATISTICS SIERRA LEONE

WITH SUPPORT FROM

SESRIC

BY: LYDIA TUHAISE  
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# SESSION OBJECTIVES



- Background of MDGs
- Estimation of the MDGs
- Monitoring the impact and use of MDG statistics -  
discuss their role in policy making and advocacy

# OUTLINE



- Background to Statistics and the MDGS
- Estimation of the MDGs
- Disseminating and communicating MDG-related data and statistics
- Monitoring the use and impact of MDG statistics
- MDG Reporting processes
- Good practices

# BACKGROUND TO STATISTICS AND THE MDGS



- In September 2000, representatives of 189 countries (and 147 heads of state) met in New York at the U.N. Millennium Summit
- The agreed binding outcome of the Summit was the Millennium Declaration
- A U.N. working group later supplemented the Declaration by devising a set of 8 Goals, which were eventually formulated as 21 Targets, which were measured by 60 Indicators

# BACKGROUND contd...



- The MDGs are, in a sense, a Global Social Compact, based on mutual accountability
- Developing countries are held accountable for outcomes, i.e., achievement of targets
- So rich countries are motivated to provide more support
- Rich countries are held accountable for providing greater support, i.e., scaling up ODA, providing more debt relief and allowing greater access to their markets
- So developing countries are motivated to adopt MDG development strategies

# BACKGROUND contd...



- The MDG framework adopts a broad Human Development approach: hunger, health, education, gender equity, environmental sustainability

# BACKGROUND contd...



- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight targeted development aims designed to free humanity from extreme poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease by 2015.
- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions

# BACKGROUND contd...



- The eight MDGs break down into **21 quantifiable targets** that are measured by **60 indicators**.

# THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**
- **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
- **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

# THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**
- **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
- **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**
- **Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**



# Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



- **Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day**
- **Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people**
- **Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**



## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education



- **Target 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling**



## **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**



- **Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015**



## Goal 4: Reduce child mortality



- **Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five**



# Goal 5: Improve maternal health



- **Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio**
- **Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health**



## **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**



- **Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**
- **Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it**
- **Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**



## **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**



- **Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources**
- **Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss**

## Goal 7: contd...



- **Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**
- **Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020**

# Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development



- **Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system**
- **Target 8b: Address the special needs of the least developed countries**

## Goal 8: contd...



- **Target 8c: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States**
- **Target 8d: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries**

## Goal 8: contd...



- **Target 8e: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries**
- **Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

# THE MDG INDICATORS



- What is the difference between an indicator and a target?
- [The MDG indicators.doc](#)

# **RATIONALE OF THE MDGs**



**I. Values and principles**

**II. Peace, security and disarmament**

**III. Development and poverty eradication**

**IV. Protecting our common environment**

# **RATIONALE contd...**



**V. Human rights, democracy and good governance**

**VI. Protecting the vulnerable**

**VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa**

**VIII. Strengthening the United Nations**

# RELEVANCE OF MDGS IN POLICY MAKING



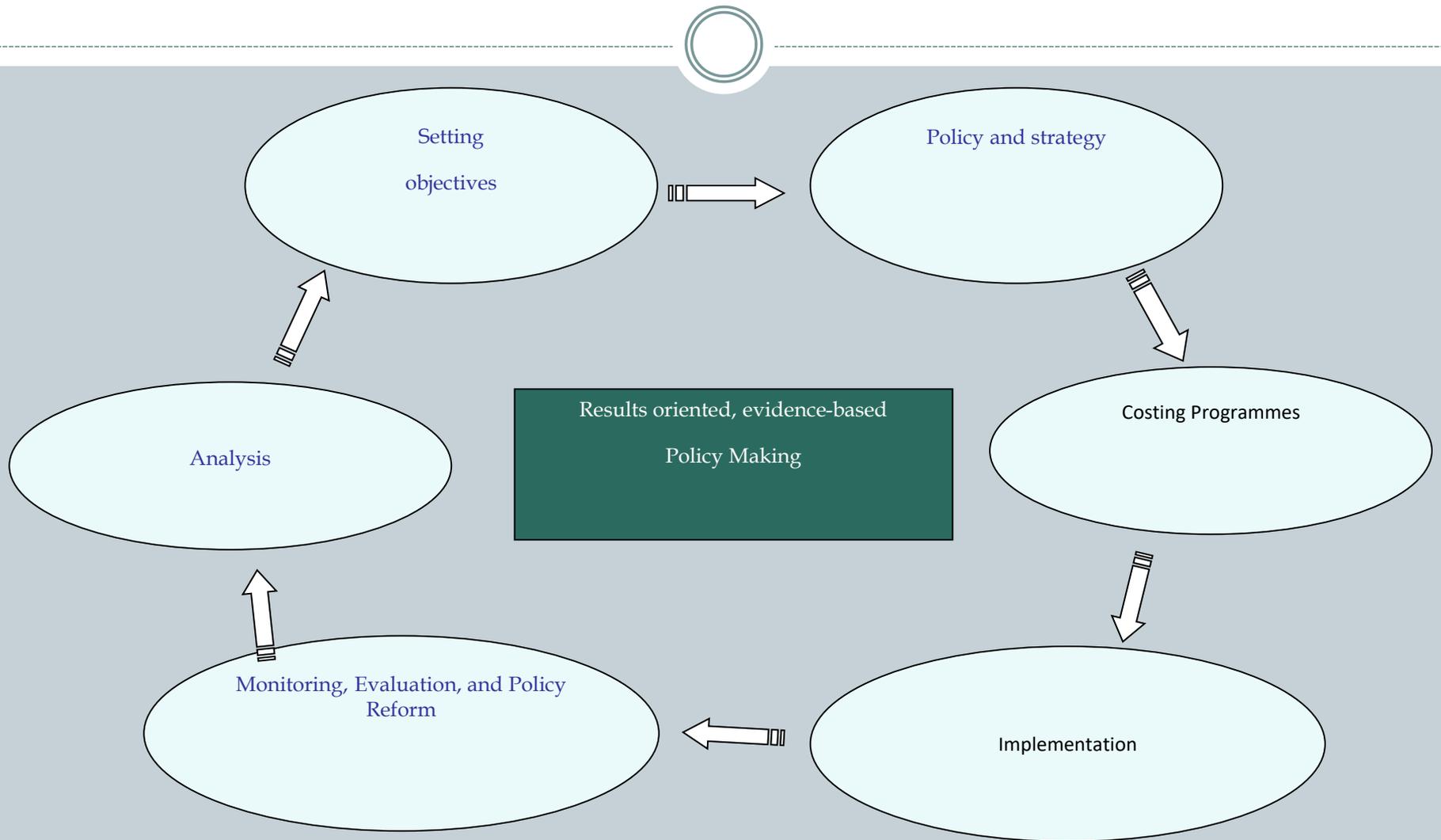
- Reliable, timely and internationally comparable data on the MDG progress indicators are crucial for
- Holding the international community to account
- Encouraging public support and funding for development
- Allocating aid effectively
- Comparing progress among regions and across countries.

# THE POLICY CYCLE



- The policy cycle is the means by which to determine what approach is to be taken to meet goals and ensure that those goals are being met to optimum.

# THE POLICY CYCLE contd...



# THE MDGS IN POLICY MAKING



- MDGs and indicators need to be framed at the national and subnational levels if they are to be useful for policy making
- Policy cycles need to be effective, efficient, inclusive and accountable
- Following an MDG needs assessment, the goals indicators and targets need to be included in both long- and medium term strategies No use to target variables that cannot be measured.
- Evidence-based policy making will increase the likelihood of the MDGs being met

# DISCUSSION



- Briefly describe the policy making process in your country for MDG.
- • Are there different medium - and long-term strategies?
- • What do you think are the strengths of this policy-making process? (Identify three)
- • What do you think are the weaknesses? (Identify three)
- • Is the policy process locally owned or is it seen as externally imposed?
- • What type of participation is there in the policy making process (from politicians, civil society)?
- • Do you know of examples of where research has been used to promote evidence- based policy making?
- • Have there been examples where research has yielded data that are hard to believe or that contradict other data?
- How was this problem solved?

# ESTIMATION



## OBJECTIVES

- Understand the major types of quantitative indicators, and how they are formulated
- Understand the role that a measure of variation plays in using and interpreting indicators

# FORMULATION OF MDG INDICATORS



- Total
- Proportion & Percentage & Share
- Ratio
- Rate
- Quantile
- Gini coefficient

# TOTAL



## Reference populations

- Total population
  - Urban/rural
  - Male/female
- Number of children
  - Aged 0 – 59 months
  - Of primary school age
- Total live births
- Number of households

# TOTAL contd...



## Specific populations

- Total enrolled [F/M]
- Number of literate persons aged 15-24 years [Female/male]
- Number of newly registered cases of people infected with tuberculosis
- Number of households with access to improved water source

# PROPORTIONS



- Denominator = ‘whole quantity’ or ‘total population’
- Numerator = ‘part of quantity’ or ‘part of population’
- Percentage = proportion x 100

## SOME MDG INDICATORS WITH SPECIFIC TARGETS



- Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
- Prevalence of underweight under-5 children
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Population without sustainable access to improved water sources

# SOME MDG INDICATORS WITHOUT SPECIFIC TARGETS



- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach ...
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
- Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Prevalence rates (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV)
- Proportion of population using solid fuels

# DISCUSSION



- Why are some indicators being referred to as those without specific targets?
- For the indicators with specific indicators, and referring to your list of MDG indicators, specify the MDG target
- Can you identify more indicators with specific targets

# RATIO



- Division of two numbers which are both measured in the same units
- Used to compare similar quantities
- Most common
  - Gender ratios

# MDG INDICATORS THAT ARE RATIOS



- Ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old
- Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
- *Any others?*

# RATES



- When the numerator and denominator of a quotient do not have the same units, but are related in some other way, the result is a *rate*.
- Expressed in terms of numerator units per denominator units
- For rare 'events' we usually multiply this quotient by 100 or 1000 and express rates as 'per 100' or 'per 1000' or 'per 100,000'

# MDG INDICATORS THAT ARE RATES



- Maternal mortality ratio - Number of live births
- Under-5 mortality rate - Number of live births
- Infant mortality rate - Number of live births
- Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per GDP (\$PPP) - \$1 GDP
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita - Total population
- Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population – Total population

# COMPUTATION OF THE INDICATORS



Let us look at how some of the MDG indicators are computed

# MONITORING THE USE AND IMPACT OF MDG STATISTICS



- **Use of Indicators**

- Where are we today?
- How far away from the target are we?
- What progress is being made?

# LEVELS OF INDICATORS



- Global- defined globally at the national level, but for comparisons amongst any 2 or more countries
- Regional- global indicators are sometimes aggregated to make comparisons at regional level, between geographical, political or economic regions
- National- defined nationally at the national level and used for national policy or advocacy purposes
- Sub-national- national indicators disaggregated to sub-national levels

# GLOBAL MDG INDICATORS



- Changes over time
- Position relative to region and world
- Internationally agreed basis for interventions
- May be used in place of national estimates, or where none is available
- May not be directly applicable to national policies

# NATIONAL MDG INDICATORS



- Relate to national and sub-national issues
  - Developing and monitoring poverty reduction strategies
  - Assessing the effectiveness of policies for the empowerment of women
  - Monitoring the environmental impact of industrial development
- Show national changes over time
- Extra indicators can be used

# SUB-NATIONAL INDICATORS



- Based on a common national definition
- Allows for disaggregation of indicators
- Relevance– some goals and targets more important
  - Urban and rural
  - Across regions/provinces/districts
  - Gender
  - Other subpopulations (ethnic groups, mountain areas,etc)

# MDG LOCALISATION



## DISCUSSION OF THE CASE IN UGANDA

# WORK OUT SESSION



- Study the SLIHS questionnaire and identify the MDG indicators which can be generated from the data collect; clearly stating the variables which can be used and how

# EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION OF INDICATORS



## Text

- Because many people
  - Prefer plain language to tables
  - Need assistance in understanding tables and diagrams
- Balance statistical, economic, other specialized ‘language’ and layperson’s ‘language’.
- Find and use your personal style.

## EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION Contd...



- One important use of text is as a “verbal summary” of the findings shown in a table or diagram
  - These are meant to interpret, in a simple way, the numerical or graphical presentation
  - They are most useful for those who have difficulty understanding other types of data summaries.

## EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION Contd...



- Keep the summary short.
  - Link it with the data display.
  - “Emotional” language may be useful, but ...
  - Know your audience– how technical can you be?



**END**

**THANK YOU**