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Challenge and Solution in Collecting and Processing Data for SDGs

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Source of Data for SDGs (1)

- a. SDGs and 4 agents (Government, University, Private Sectors, Philanthropy)
- b. Role of BPS for managing SDGs according to Presidential Decree, BPS as coordinator for preparing data and indicator of SDGs for National and Regional Levels
- c. From 231 indicator SDGs, there is around 128 indicator can be obtained from Census or Survey which conducted by BPS.
- d. From *Susenas* (Indonesia National Socio-economic Survey), it can be obtained around 58 indicator SDGs

4 Agents for SDGs

1. Pemerintah meliputi Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Daerah (provinsi, kabupaten, kota);
2. Parlemen meliputi DPD, DPR dan DPRD.

**PEMERINTAH
&
PARLEMEN**

**AKADEMISI
&
PAKAR**

1. Akademisi meliputi seluruh pihak yang bergerak dalam bidang pendidikan;
2. Pakar meliputi para ahli dalam bidang yang terkait TPB;

**Implementasi
SDGs**

1. Filantropi adalah pihak yang berbagi dukungan & sumber daya secara sukarela kepada sesama dan bertujuan untuk mengatasi masalah sosial kemanusiaan serta memajukan kepentingan umum dan berkelanjutan;
2. Bisnis mencakup swasta dan pemerintah (BUMN).

**FILANTROPI
&
BISNIS**

**OMS
&
MEDIA**

1. OMS mencakup seluruh organisasi masyarakat sipil, termasuk organisasi profesi dan ikatan ahli yang ada di Indonesia;
2. Media mencakup seluruh media (cetak, elektronik, dll)



Source of Data for SDGs (2)

- Data and indikator for SDGs, can be obtained from some surveys in BPS, such as Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas)
- Susenas conducted twice a year, that is on March (Susenas KOR and Susenas Consumption and Expenditure) and on September (Susenas Consumption and Expenditure and Susenas Module) → total sample is 300 thousands HHs
- There is three modules for Susenas, that is Education and Sosial Welfare Module (2015), Health and Housing Module (2016), and Social Resilience Module (2018) → total sample is 75 thousands HHs
- Other sources of data for SDGs, Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional (Violence against women) 2016, SUPAS 2015, dan Sakernas 2016.



Coordination BPS with the Line Ministry

- For specify needs, before collecting data using Susenas questionnaire, BPS have a meeting with Line Ministry for discussing propose questions from the Line Ministry which need to be incorporated into the Susenas.
- The proposes questions should relate to SDGs indicators which becoming responsibility of the ministry



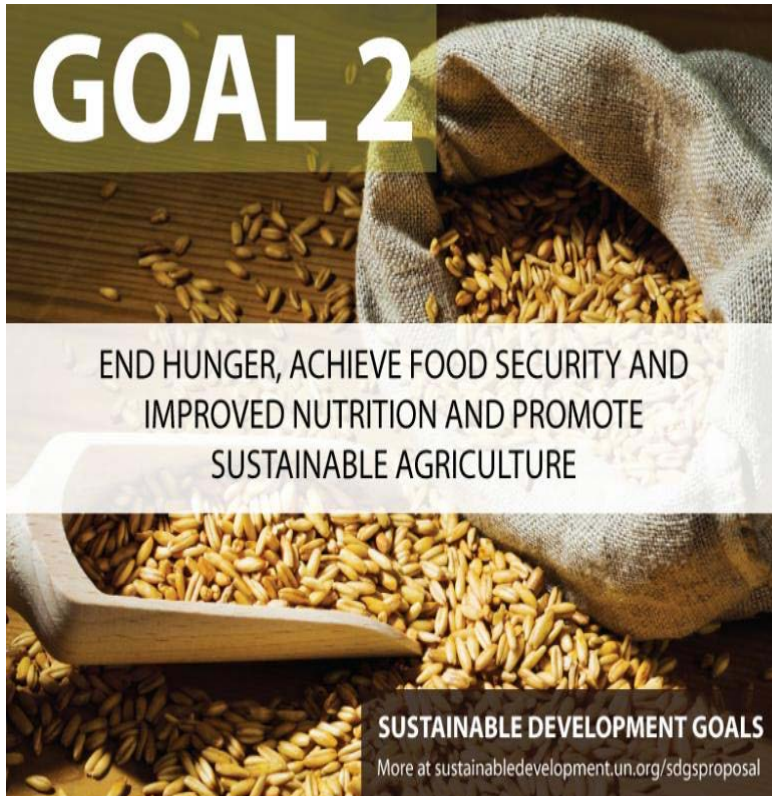
Coordinations BPS with Development Partners (1)

- UNICEF: Give supports related to develop indicator for SDGs through Susenas
- Technical assistance in 2014-2016 National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) based SDGs indicators
 - Water Quality Survey (piggy back with Susenas) in Yogyakarta, to develop SDGs indicator Goals 6
 - Analysis and *launching* a publication related to child marriage in Indonesia, (SDGs indicator Goals 5)
 - Capacity building to make a *template for* publication from the result of Susenas data, there is 4 topics (gender statistics, education statistics, health statistisc and housing statistics). The template is following disesuaikan international standards which related to several goals in SDGs. From this activity, it is also obtained several suggestions for reviewing questions on Susenas
 - Capacity building for calculating and analyzing *child poverty* for SDGs Goals 1
 - Identifying and calculating SDGs indicator which related to the responsibility of Unicef

- **FAO:**
 - *Capacity building* for developing SDGs indicator goals 2.1.1. and 2.12 that is prevalence of undernourishment
 - Suggesting to BPS for enhancing the data collection by adding 8 questions related to FIES Survey Module to the Susenas Kor. It is already accommodated in 2017 Susenas Kor (March 2017)
- **UNDP**
 - Support in coordinating for data processing for Based Years SDGs Data (2015 and 2016)

- UNFPA:
 - Technical assistance in 2015 Inter-censal Population Survey based SDGs indicators
 - Support in calculating and analyzing IMR in Indonesia, using Supas 2015 data
 - Support in calculating Indonesia population projection 2015 - 2025, using Supas 2015 data
 - Identifying and calculating SDGs indicator which related to the responsibility of UNFPA (population and gender)
 - The development of Youth Development Index to complement youth related SDGs indicators

SDG GOAL 2



TARGET GLOBAL SDGs 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

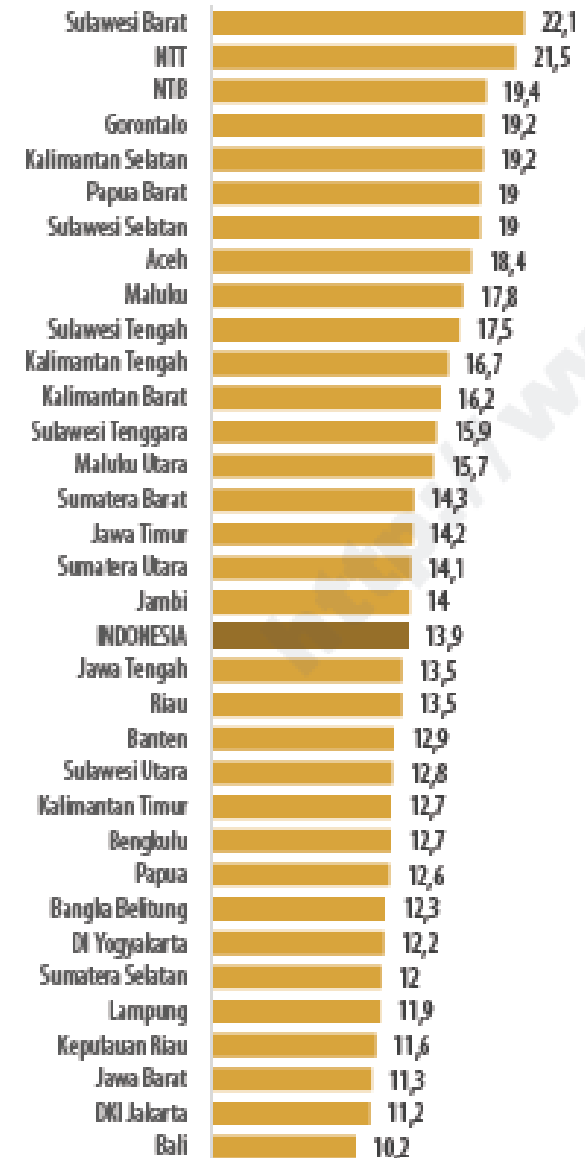
INDICATOR 2.1.1:

Prevalence of undernourishment

EXISTING DATA

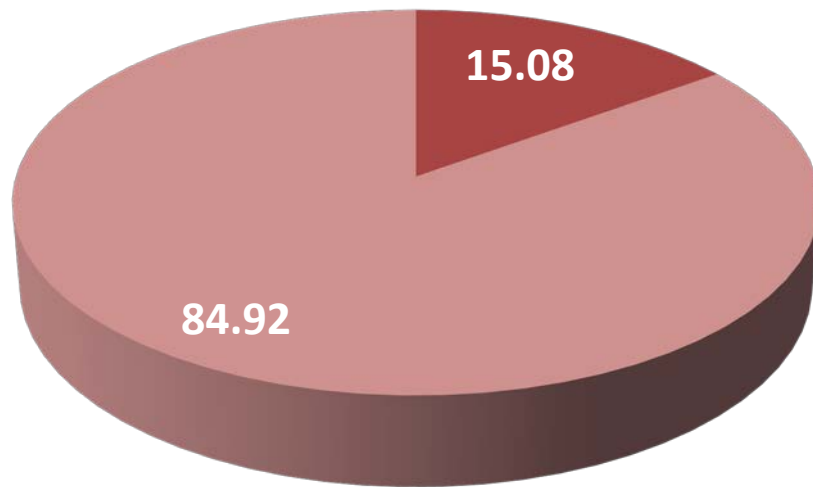
- Prevalence of underweight for children under 5 years
- Available only once in five years
- Source: Ministry of Health

GAMBAR 2.1 PREVALENSI BALITA GIZI KURANG MENURUT PROVINSI DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2013



EXERCISE TO IMPROVE: PoU Method


PathWays Dev → Stata Software



Prevalence of
undernourishment in
March 2015: 15,08%

Notes:

- Problem with measurement of calory per capita?
- Exercise using POU Method FAO → R Software provide different results.



SDG5: Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (1)

Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (Tier 1- **re-classified as Tier II**)

Definition & Rationale: Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union by age 15 and by age 18

- Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement, and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, girls reaching puberty are expected to assume gender roles associated with womanhood. These include entering a union and becoming a mother.
- The issue of child marriage is addressed in a number of international conventions and agreements.
- When disaggregated by relevant social, economic and geographic stratifiers, it helps identified areas and groups that are not being reached with appropriate delivery care.



Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 and before age 18

Concepts: Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator. **Informal unions** are generally defined as those in which a couple lives together for some time, intends to have a lasting relationship, but for which there has been no formal civil, religious or traditional ceremony (i.e., cohabitation).

Limitation of Susenas data

It can not accommodate information related to the informal unions, especially cohabitation



Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Computation method:

- Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15/18 divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100.
- Data generally come through household surveys (DHS, MICS and other national household surveys) or population censuses.
- The indicator is usually disaggregated by age, income, place of residence, geographic location, education, ethnicity (for some countries).

Limitation of the Susenas Data

Number of ever married women aged 20-24 who were first married before age 15/18 divided by the total number of ever married women aged 20-24 multiplied by 100.

The Findings

Child Marriage in Indonesia

Child marriage prevalence in Indonesia remains high : Around 1 in 4 girls are married before 18th years Od

Poverty makes girls more vulnerable to child marriage

Girls from households with the lowest levels of expenditure are more than **twice** as likely to be married than girls from households with the highest levels of expenditure

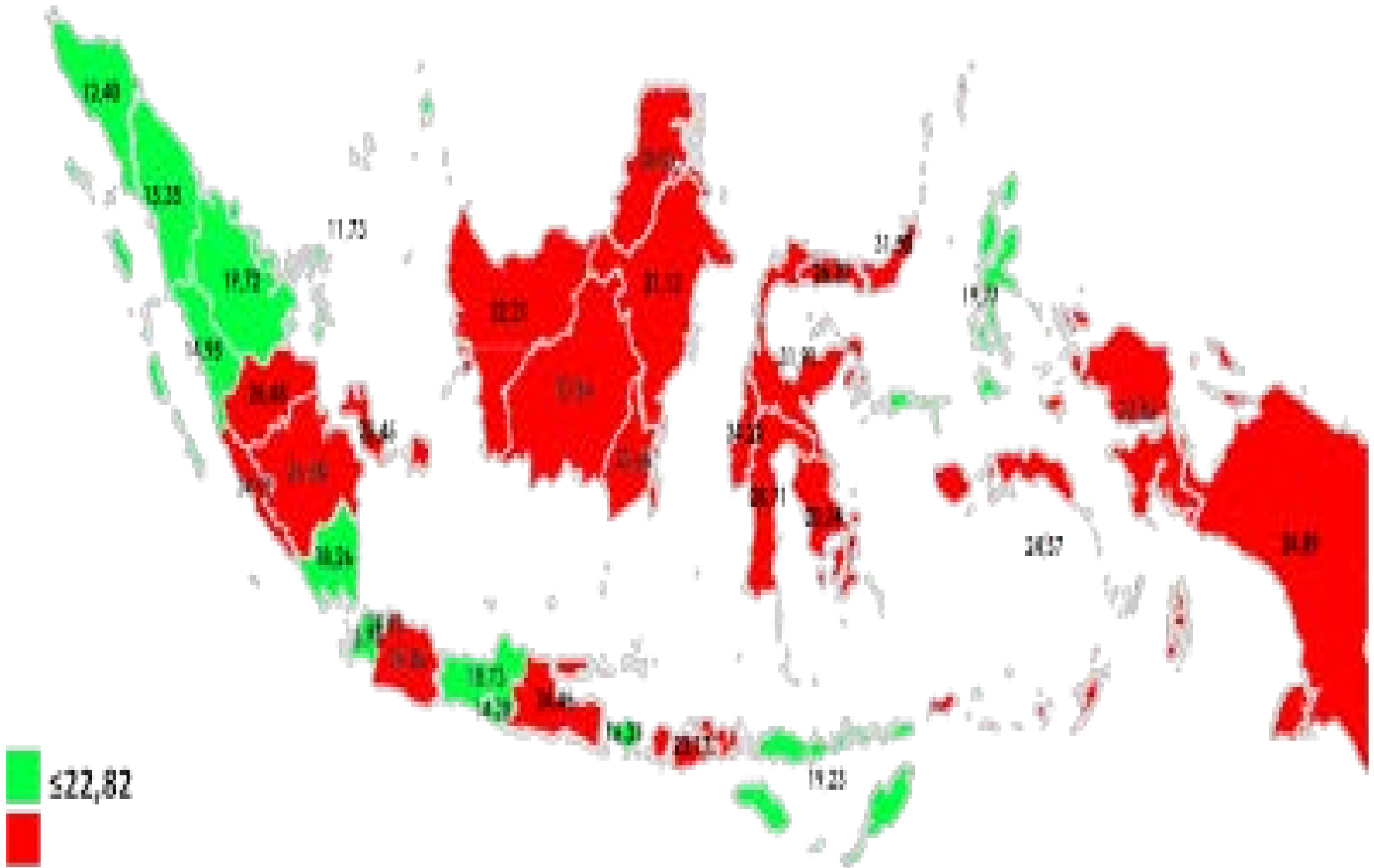
RURAL AREAS

Child Marriage is more than **1.5 times higher** in rural compares to urban areas

POOR HOUSING CONDITION

Child marriage rates **increase** as housing conditions **deteriorate** from adequate (21.9 per cent) to inadequate (31.0 per cent)

Prevalence of Child Marriage by Province in Indonesia, 2015



LESSONS LEARNED

- The implementation and monitoring of SDGs agenda will heavily depend upon the availability and good quality data
- Operational definition of each SDG indicator needs to be clearly formulated
- Different methodology will produce different results – need standards?
- Enhancing NSO's capacity with continuing support from international agencies (development partners) is the key for the success in responding to global challenges.



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