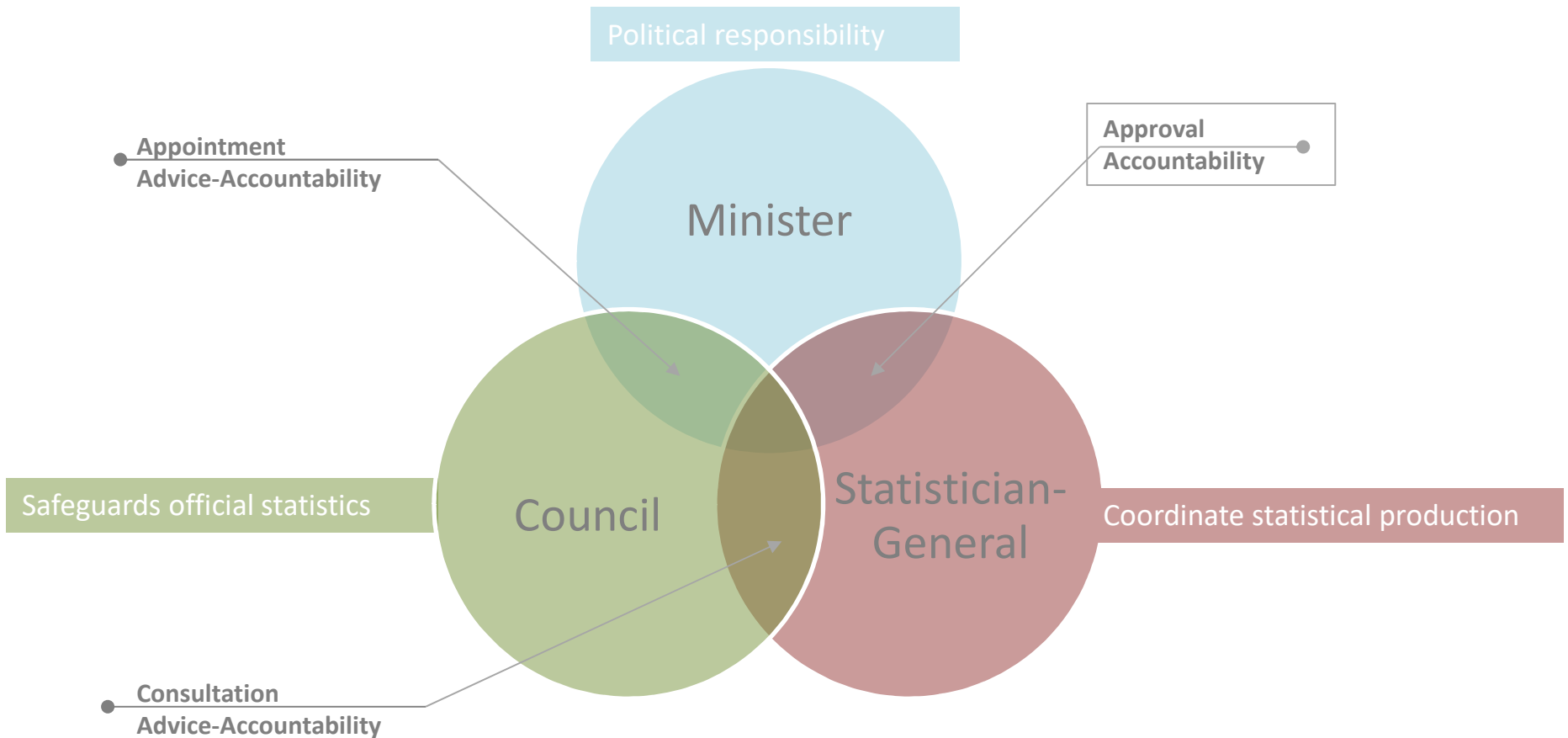# Impact on measuring SDG economic indicators and measurement process.

Outline of the relationship between stakeholders

Stats SA publishes over 230 publications

Economic statistics production is guided amongst others by:

Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS)

United Nations Principles of Official Statistics

South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF)

System of National Accounts 2008 etc.

UNECA

UNFPA

STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

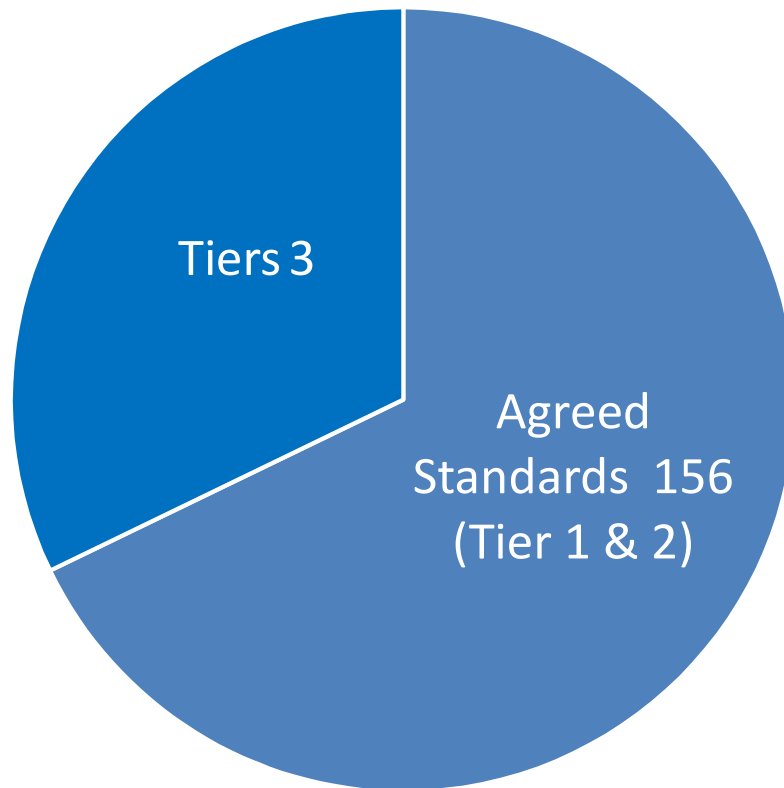# Thus Stats SA plays two key roles

1

The production of official statistics

2

A coordination role within the NSS.

Coverage

Only **156 of the proposed 230** indicators have agreed standards and methods and can thus strictly speaking be measured.

Data availability varies by Goal

The 2016 baseline report, covers only 98 of the 156 indicators (63%), and the rest of the indicators in the report are additional domesticated indicators.

63%

Data Availability

61 - 80%
41 - 60%
21 - 40%
0 - 20%

UNECA

UNFPA

STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA
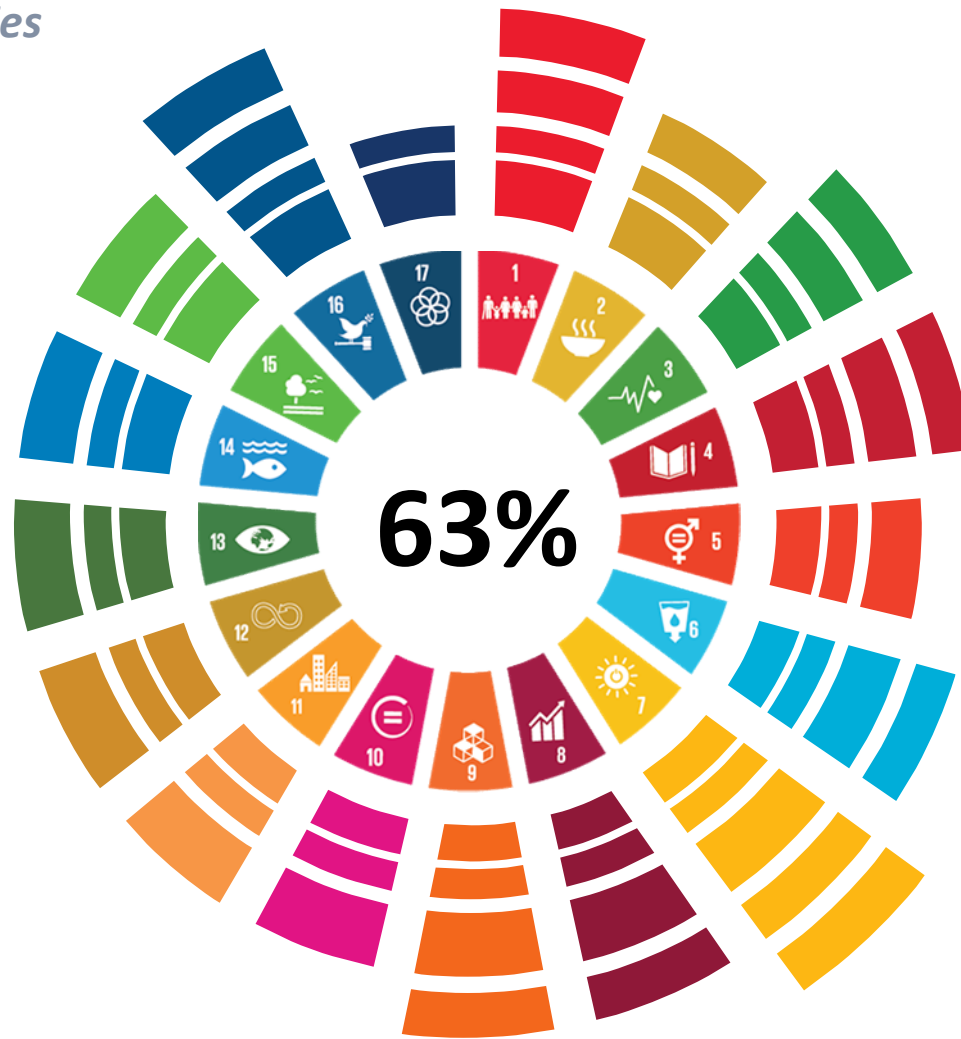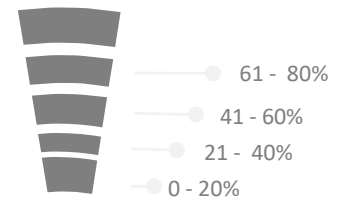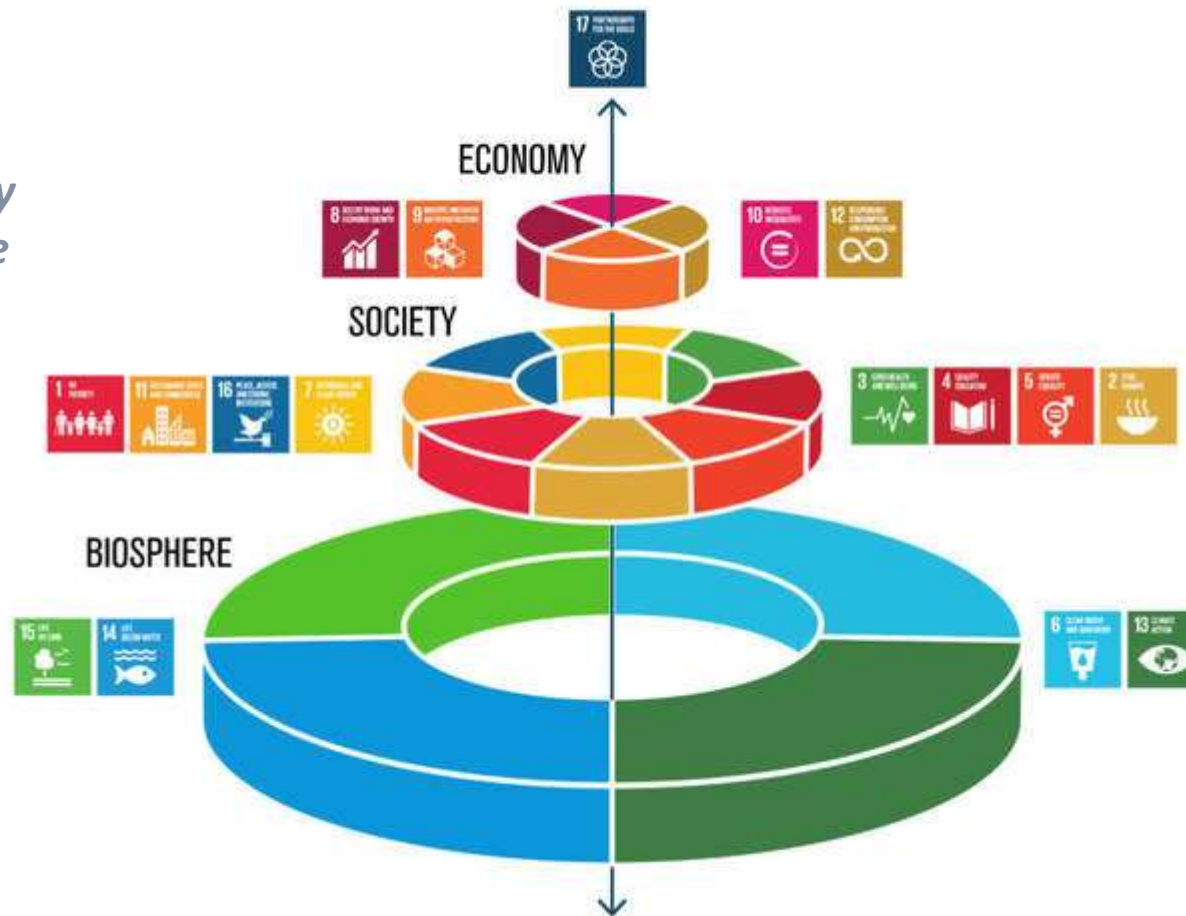
The Sustainable Development Goals

And of the 98 indicators, only 21 of them are economic indicators.

Problems

Lack of data to compile Economic indicators, was a challenge, with South Africa being unable to provide data on 49% of the SDG indicators from goal 8, 9 and 17.
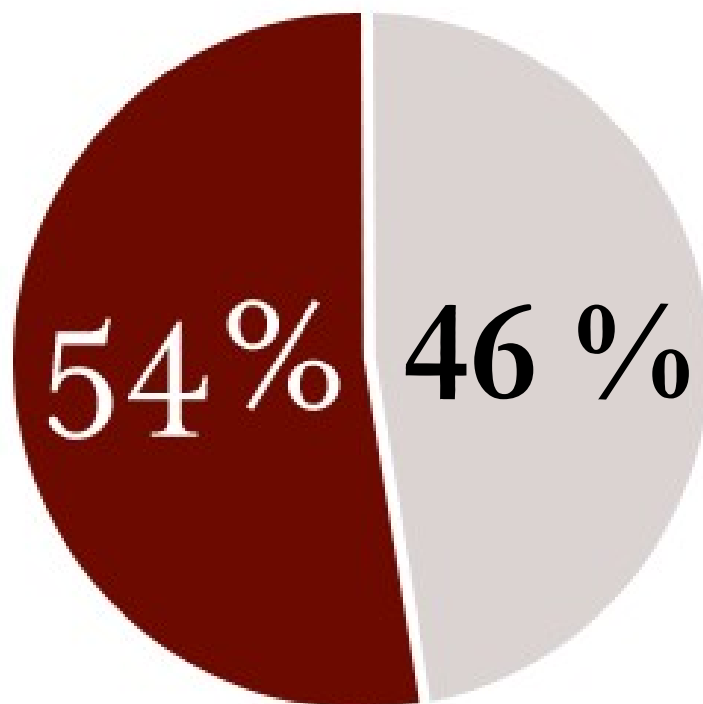
Reasons

The objective of a functioning SANSS is to address the

Information gap

Quality gap

Capacity gap

Reasons

Difference in definitions, method of computation and incoherent (measurement/ monitoring) systems within the country.

Lack of clarity in terms of what is required.

The SDG economic indicators

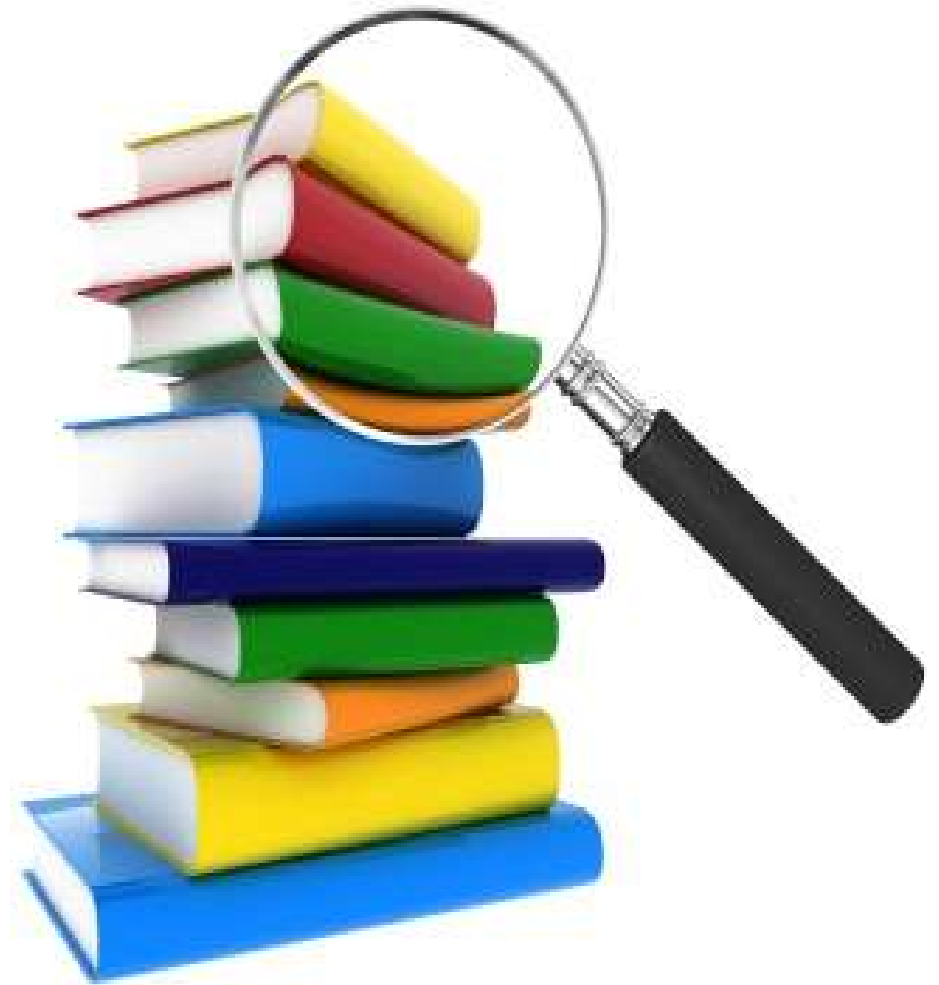| Indicator	Type
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	SDG
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	SDG
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged **5 – 17 years** engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Domesticated
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	SDG
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	SDG
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	SDG

The SDG economic indicators

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

1. Data Accuracy

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
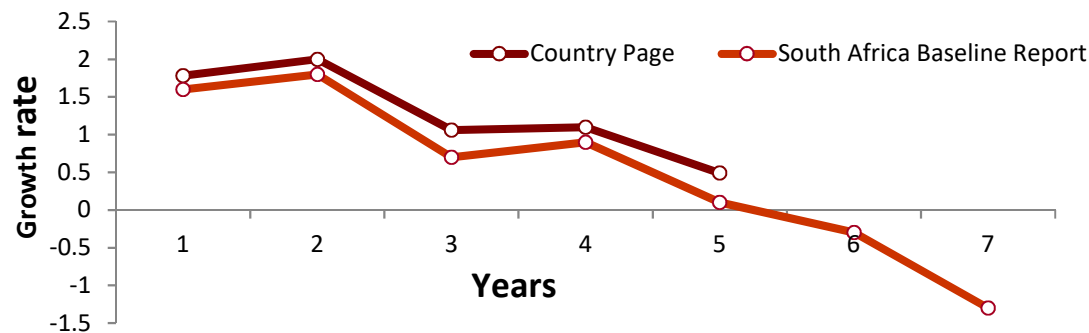
Based on the time series, the data on the country page does to a certain extent output accurately as the official data, based on the common trend. But accuracy could be interpreted differently when taking into consideration one data point at a specific time interval.

2. Availability

Two data sources were used to compute this indicator, namely gross domestic product (GDP) and the mid-year population estimates (MYPE). The NSO provided these sources.

The SDG economic indicators

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

1. Data Accuracy

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
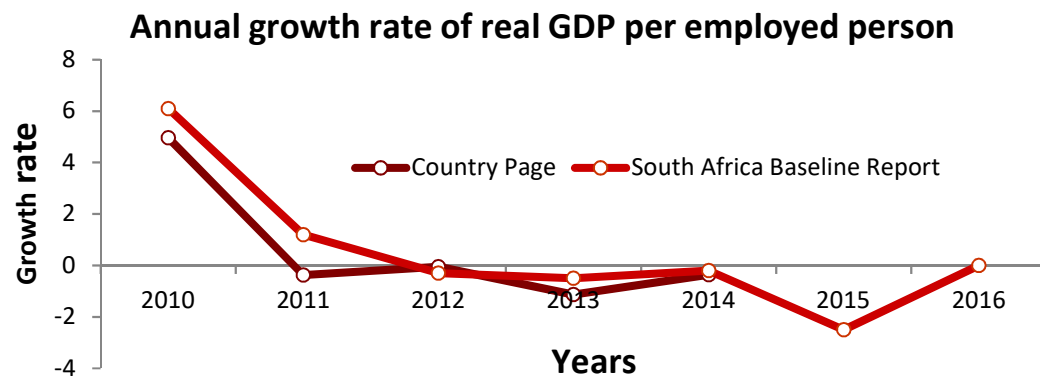
The country page data seems not to be accurately matching the official data, with 2011 and 2013 points out of range when compared to those of official data.

2. Availability

Two data sources were used to compute this indicator, namely gross domestic product (GDP) and the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). The NSO provided the data for both estimates.

The SDG economic indicators

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

1. Data Accuracy

Unemployment rate by sex (15+ years)
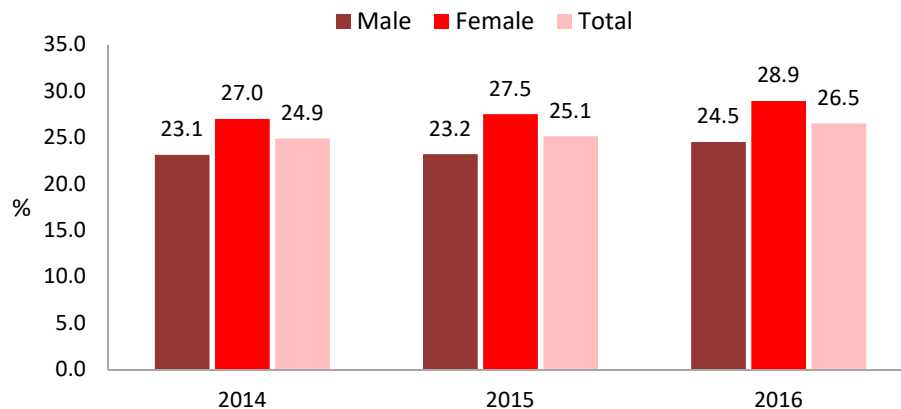
■ Male ■ Female ■ Total

Year	Male	Female	Total
2014	23.1	27.0	24.9
2015	23.2	27.5	25.1
2016	24.5	28.9	26.5

No data was supplied on the country page; hence, no comparisons.

2. Availability

The data source for this indicator is the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) published by the NSO.

The SDG economic indicators

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

1. Data Accuracy
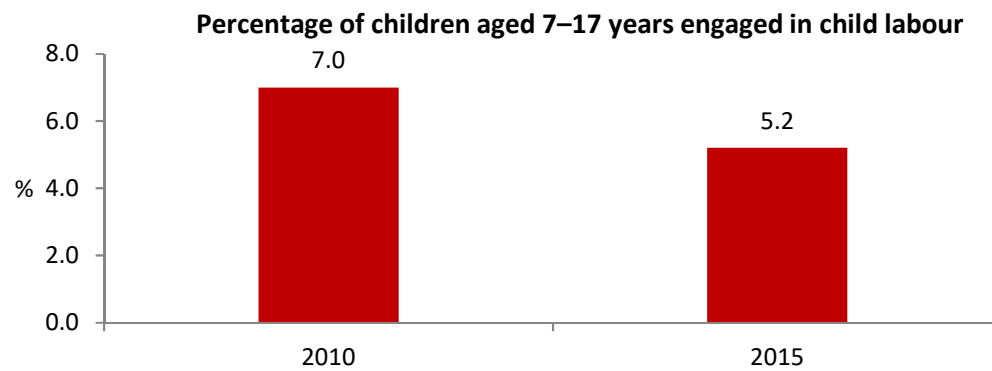
Percentage of children aged 7–17 years engaged in child labour

No data was supplied on the country page; hence, no comparisons.

2. Availability

The data source for this indicator is the Survey of Activities of Young People, published by the NSO.

The SDG economic indicators

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

1. Data Accuracy

Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries of non-migrants by sex (per million)

	2014	2015	2016
Male	8 049	7 806	7 696
Female	638	666	629
Total	8 687	8 472	8 325

No data was supplied on the country page; hence, no comparisons.
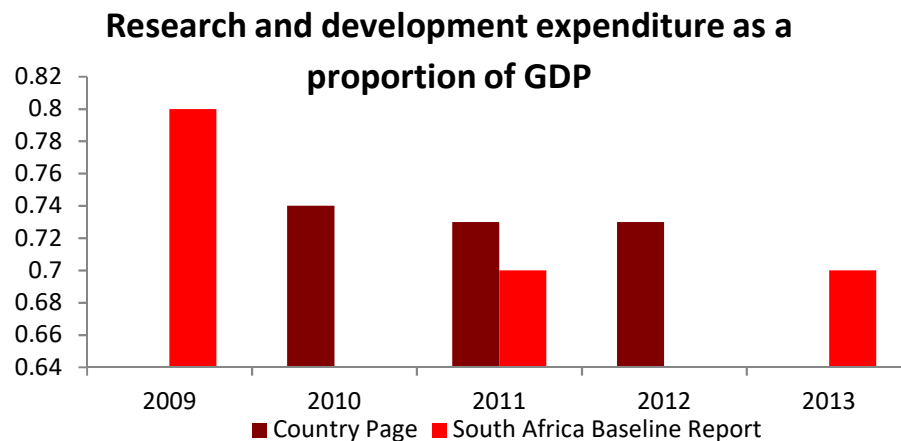
2. Availability

The data source for this indicator is the Umehluko database from the Department of Labour.

The SDG economic indicators

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP

1. Data Accuracy

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

The country page data seems not to be accurately matching the Baseline Report , with 2010 to 2013 points extremely out of range when compared to those of official data.

2. Availability

The data source for this indicator is the Research and Development Survey (R&D Survey) published biannually by the Department of Science and Technology (DST).

The SDG economic indicators

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

1. Data Accuracy

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Fiscal year	Domestic budget (R' million)	Domestic taxes (R' million)	Total domestic tax /domestic budget
2013/14	1 048 794	900 015	0,86
2014/15	1 133 304	986 295	0,87
2015/16	1 245 969	1 069 983	0,86

No data was supplied on the country page; hence, no comparisons.

2. Availability

The data source for this indicator is the Budget Review from National Treasury, which is published annually.

The SDG ICT indicators

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Addressing the problem

1. Alignment

2. Priority setting

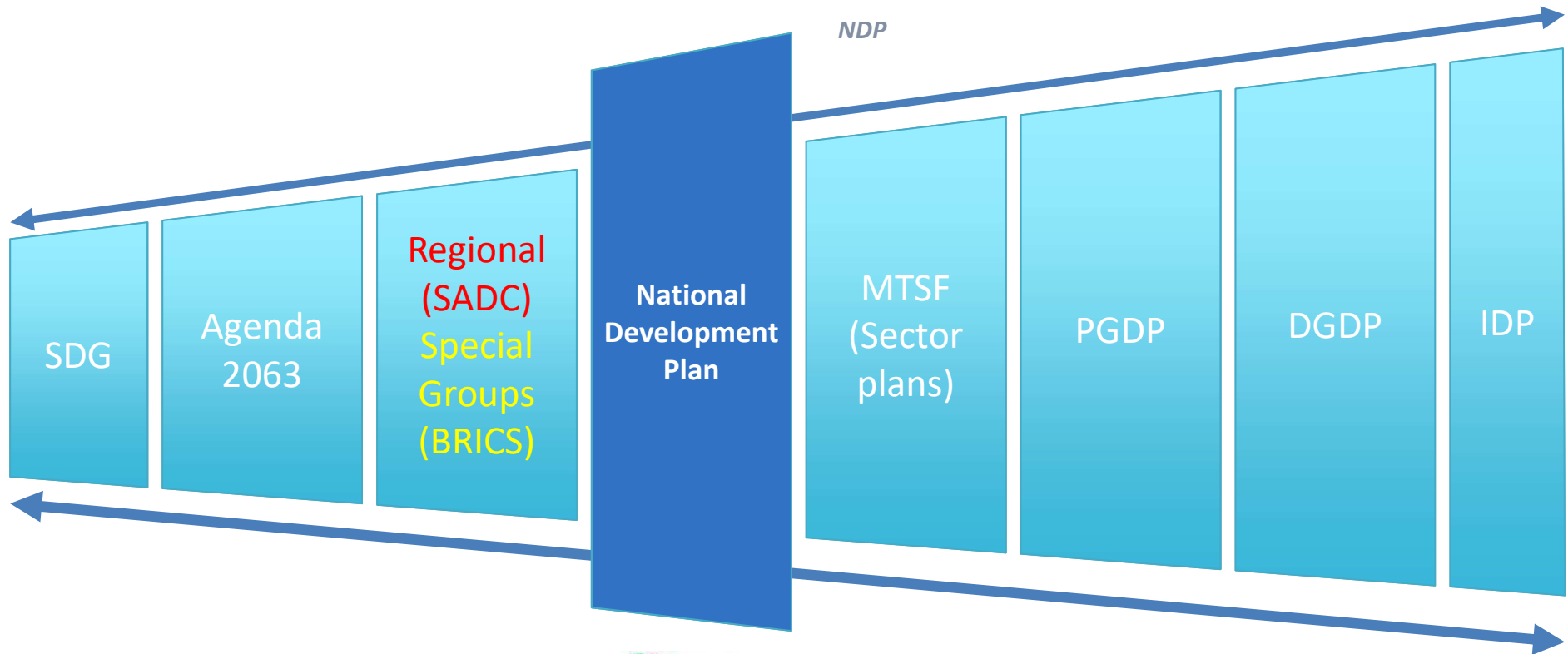## 3. Addressing the gaps

4. More use of admin data

Addressing the problem

1. *Alignment*

2. *Priority setting*

3. *Addressing the gaps*

4. *More use of admin data*

Alignment

The SDGs have been aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) and an integrated indicator framework has been developed that aligns indicators of the African Agenda 2063 and SDGs to the NDP

SDG | Agenda 2063 | Regional (SADC) Special Groups (BRICS) | **National Development Plan** | MTSF (Sector plans) | PGDP | DGDP | IDP

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2030

UNECA   UNFPA   STATS SA STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

Priority setting

1. **The measurement process is primarily focused on the production of statistics for the National Development Plan (NDP).**

2. **Secondary focus will be data for other development agenda such as SADC, AU 2063, SDG etc.**
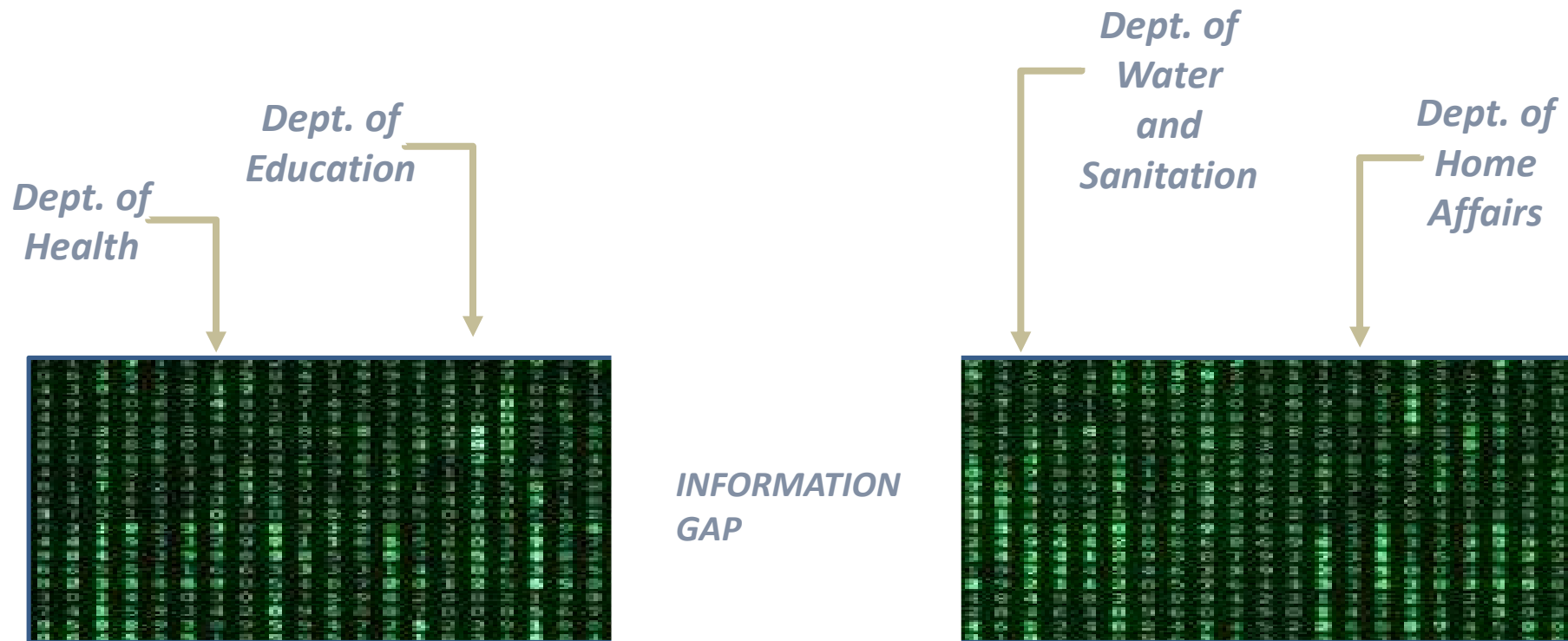
Addressing the gaps : Data quality gap

To address the quality gap you need to measure the existing level of quality

SASQAF is the tool used in Stats SA to measure this.

Addressing the gaps : Information gap

Dept. of Health

Dept. of Education

Dept. of Water and Sanitation

Dept. of Home Affairs

INFORMATION GAP

The Integrated Indicator Framework is used to address the information gap.

Encourage greater use of administrative data

Challenges In Leaving No One Behind

Data disaggregation

Use of Admin data

Way forward

1. Improve institutions that collect data to go down to he lowest geographically levels.

2. Strengthening our data coordination capability through legislative reform.
   Sector statistical plans to disaggregate data to much finer lower levels

3. Improve admin data so that the use of admin data increases.