NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Using the potential of various data sources for SDG monitoring: experience of the Republic of Belarus

May 21-23, 2024, Bishkek
Meeting of specialists of statistical offices of the CIS countries "The CIS region on the way to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals"

Inna Konoshonok
Head of the Department of Living Standards Statistics and Household Surveys of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus

DATA SOURCES FOR SDG MONITORING IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

1. Census
2. State statistical surveys, including sample surveys of households and individuals
3. Administrative data
4. Geospatial and satellite data

CENSUS

The population census
is the basis for national ecosystems of data collection and processing, including for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals indicators

- ✓ Demographic factors for tracking SDG indicators
- ✓ More than 100 SDG indicators require demographic data for their calculation
- ✓ The data can be used to calculate indicators for 10 of the 17 SDGs

CENSUS

SDG 4.6.1. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

↓

SDG 4.6.1.1. Literacy rate of people of 15 years and over

SDG 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
(from 2015 – Sample Household Survey to Study Employment Problems)

SDG 11.1.1. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

SDG 17.19.2. Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

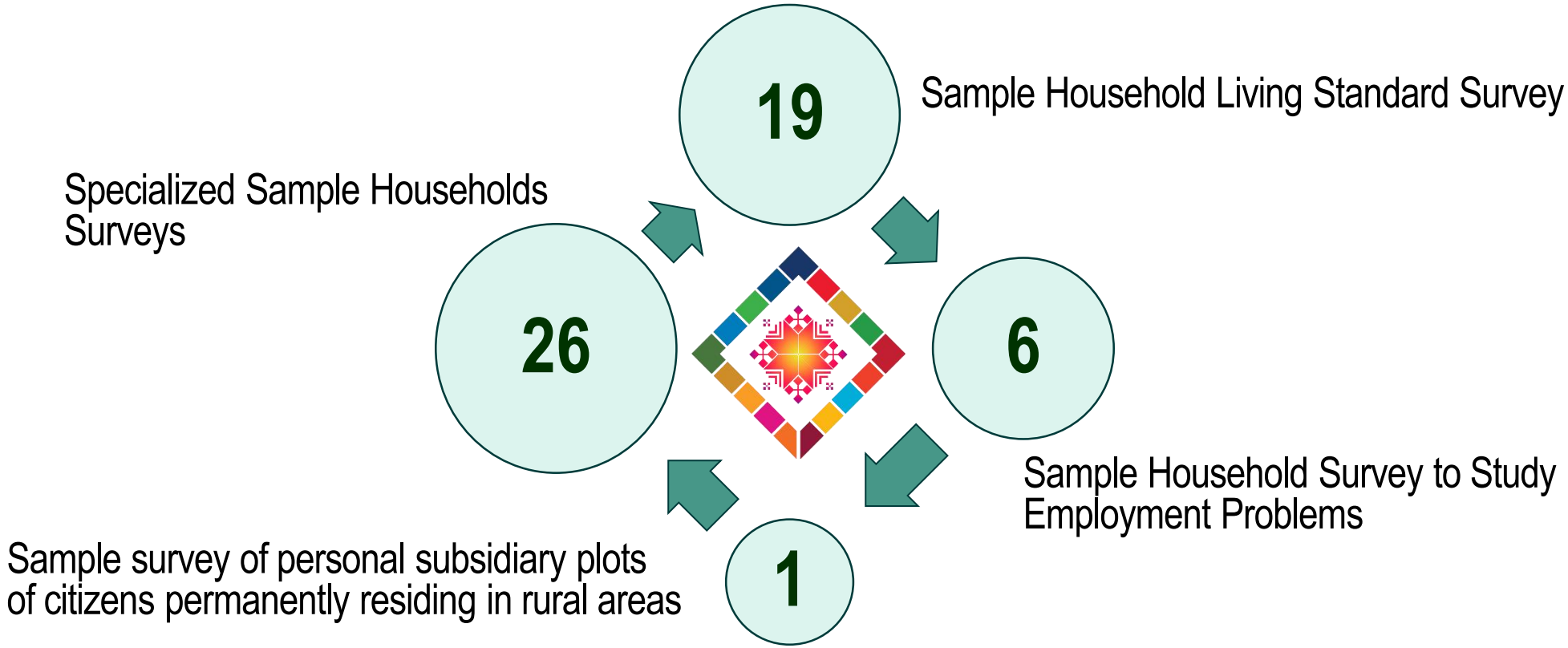
SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Sample household surveys cover a wide range of socio-economic parameters directly related to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

- ✓ Data for about one third of the SDG indicators can be obtained from sample surveys *(review of the Intersecretariat Working Group)*
- ✓ In a number of areas for monitoring progress towards achieving the SDGs, sample surveys are the only possible way to obtain information
- ✓ 52 out of 246 indicators of the national list of SDGs are data from sample household surveys

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

SDG indicators based on sample survey data



ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Administrative data
allow obtaining the necessary information for monitoring the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals while reducing the burden on respondents and reducing financial resources

- ✓ SDG indicator data producers – 25 government agencies and organizations
- ✓ More than 40% of the indicators of the national list of SDGs are calculated based on administrative data
- ✓ Quality control of administrative data is carried out by Belstat within the framework of the quality system of statistical production

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Subsystem for assessing the quality of administrative data

- ✓ methodological approaches to assessing the quality of administrative data
- ✓ policy for the use of administrative data by state statistical offices (SSOs)
- ✓ initial data source assessment questionnaire
- ✓ questionnaire for assessing the quality of administrative data of the SSOs
- ✓ self-assessment questionnaire of data quality

Criteria for assessing the quality of administrative data

- ✓ reliability and clarity
- ✓ confidentiality
- ✓ relevance
- ✓ accuracy
- ✓ timeliness and punctuality
- ✓ consistency and comparability

GEOSPATIAL DATA

Space technologies and geographic information systems (GIS) – innovative data collection tool for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals indicators

- ✓ Geoinformation technologies allow integrating various sources of information when calculating SDG indicators
- ✓ Geospatial data sources:
  – geospatial based population census;
  – physical mapping of land objects and territorial boundaries;
  – satellite images
- ✓ 10 out of 246 indicators of the national list of SDGs are calculated using GIS technologies

GEOSPATIAL DATA

SDG 6.5.2. Share of the area of transboundary water basins subject to the mechanism of transboundary cooperation

SDG 6.6.1. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

SDG 9.1.1. Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

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

SDG 11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport

SDG 11.3.1. Ratio of building and population growth rates

SDG 11.7.1. Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all

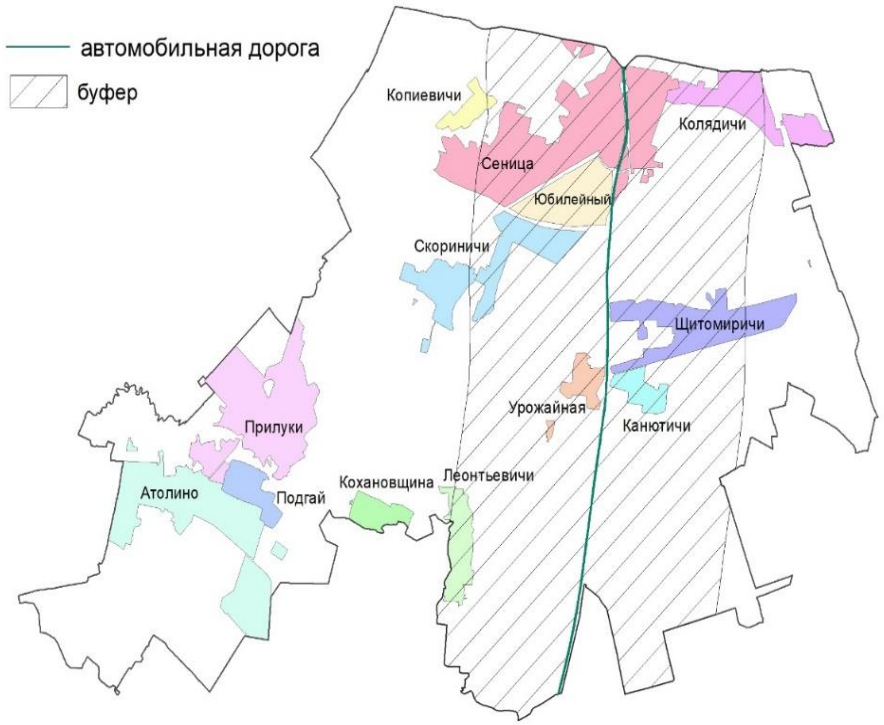
SDG 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area

SDG 15.2.1.1. Forest coverage

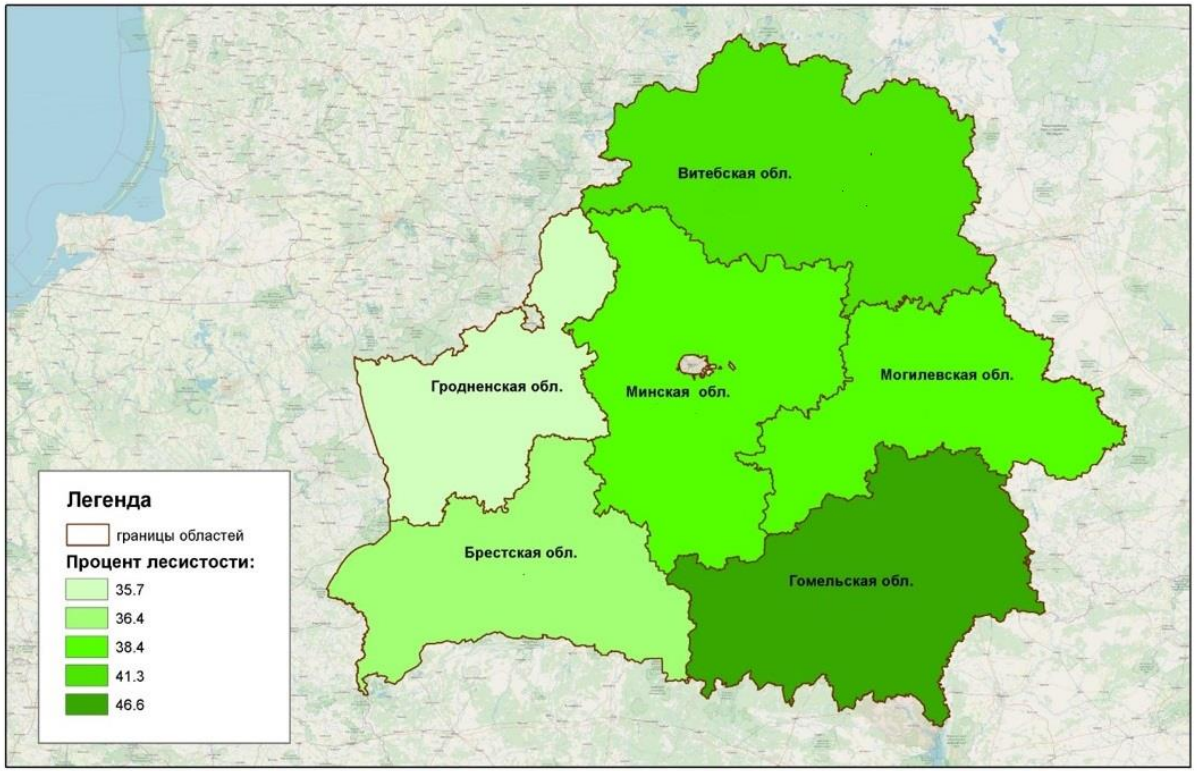
SDG 15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

APPLICATION OF GIS FOR CALCULATION AND VISUALIZATION OF SDGs

SDG 11.2.1. Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road



SDG 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area

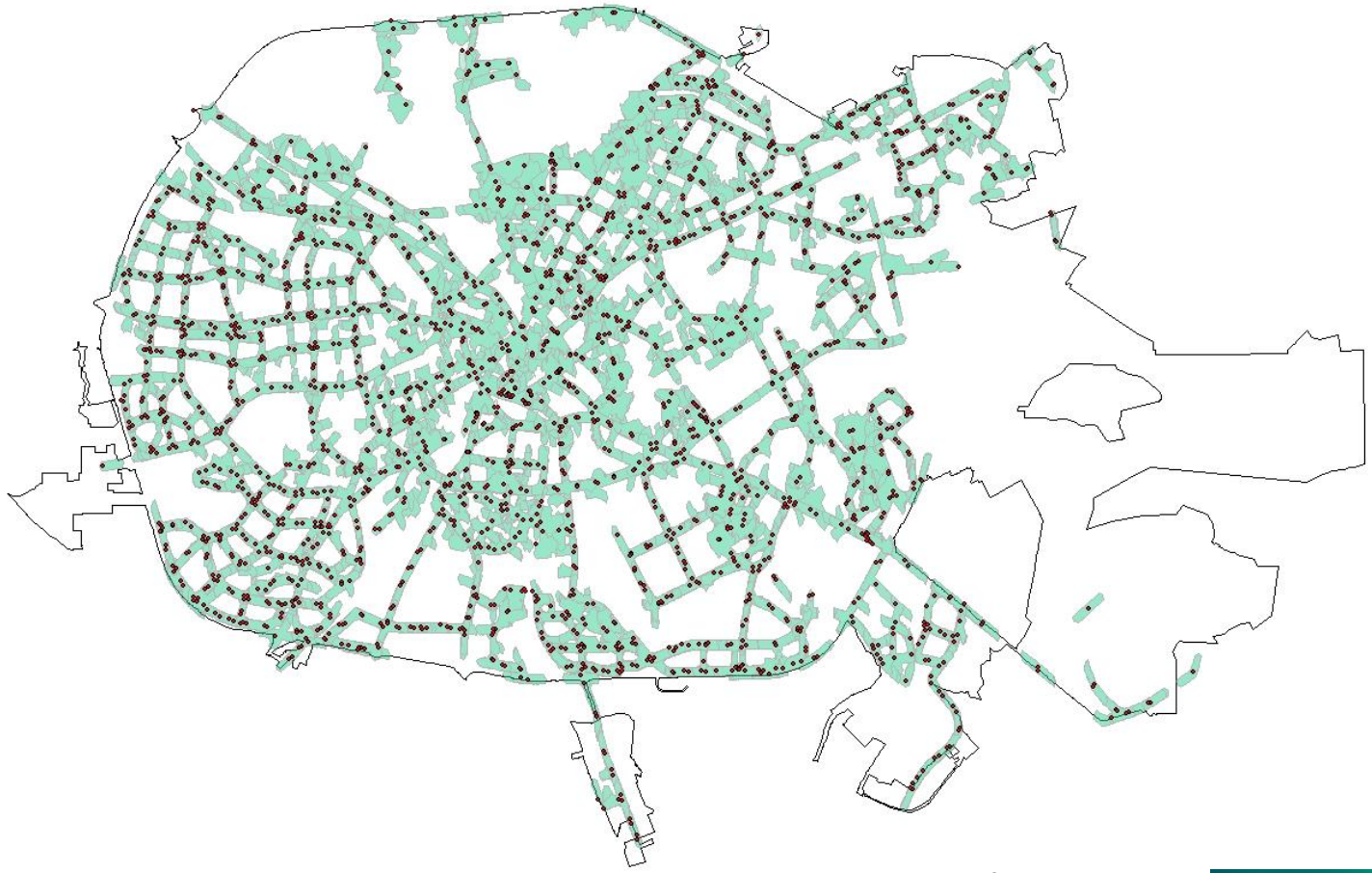


APPLICATION OF GIS FOR CALCULATION AND VISUALIZATION OF SDGs

Calculation process of **SDG 11.2.1.** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport

- ✓ selection of cities
- ✓ geocoding of population data
- ✓ terrain mapping (public transport stop data)
- ✓ delineation of urban agglomerations
- ✓ making service areas
- ✓ calculation of the share of population in service areas

Cartographic representation of **SDG 11.2.1.** for Minsk city



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

https://www.belstat.gov.by/
belstat@belstat.gov.by