Russian practice in data flows and global data reporting

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Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

Seminar "SDG Indicators – The Asia and Pacific Experience with data flows and global reporting"

Bangkok, Thailand, 18 October 2018

Data collection mechanism

Rosstat – SDG focal point in the Russian Federation

- Rosstat **is authorized to coordinate the activities** of the government bodies on the collection and submission of official statistical information on SDG indicators of the Russian Federation to the international organizations in accordance with the international standards

Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office (IWG)

- IWG includes 30 federal authorities and initiate quarterly meetings on SDG progress in Russia

Decentralized data flows system

- Majority of federal authorities work with their custodian agencies **independently**

Federal Plan of Statistical Works *(was adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation, 2008)* and contains **Section 2.8 "SDGs indicators in the Russian Federation".**

Data collection mechanism

2017 **Section 2.8 "SDGs indicators in the Russian Federation"** of the Federal Plan of Statistical Works consists of

90 SDG indicators
54 indicators (60%) – Rosstat
36 indicators (40%) – 18 Federal Authorities
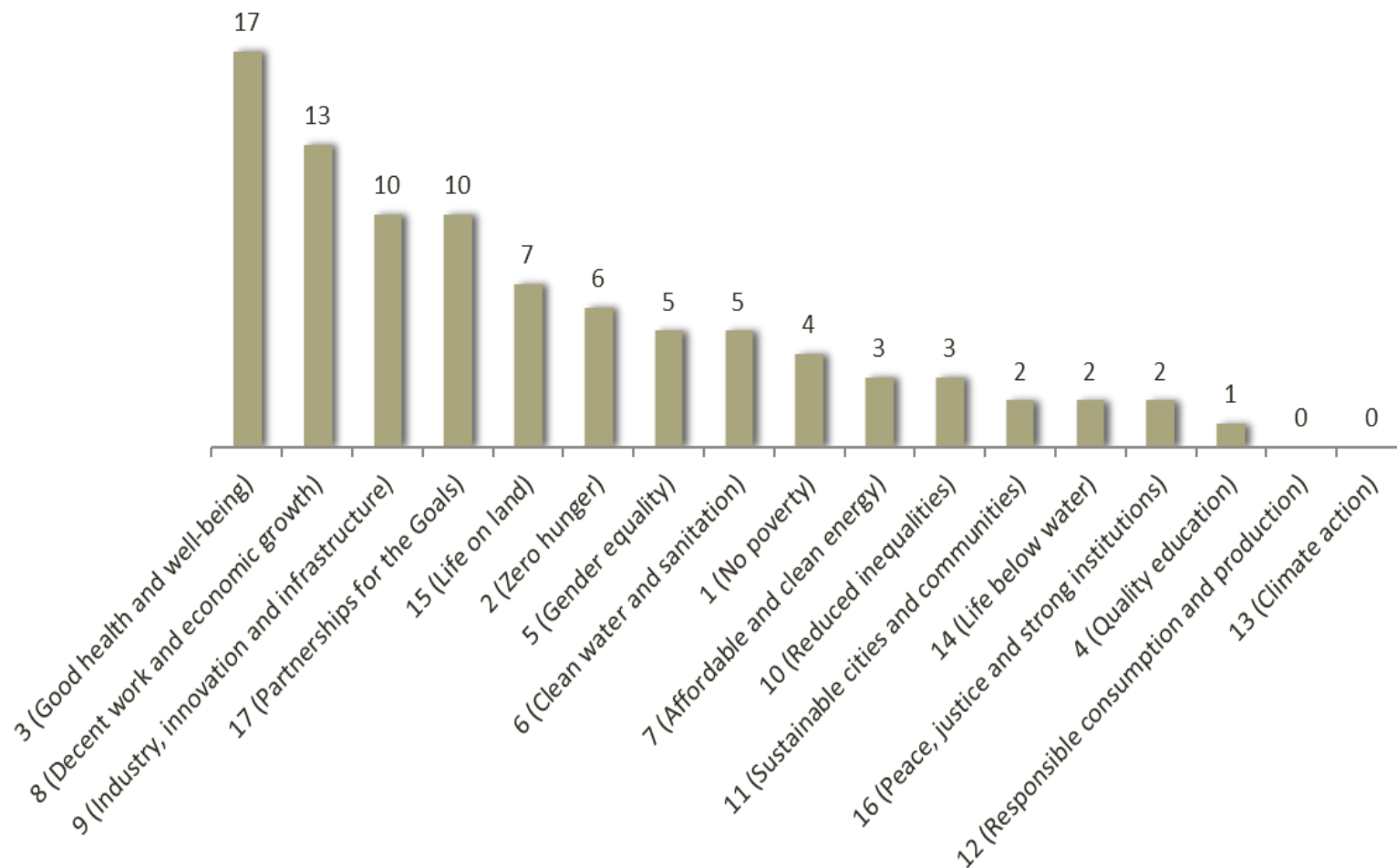
Tier I – 67 indicators
Tier II – 23 indicators

2018 **Section 2.8 "SDGs indicators in the Russian Federation"** The process of revision is launched

25-30 indicators are expected to be included by the end 2018

Distribution of indicators, included in the Federal Plan of Statistical Works , by goals
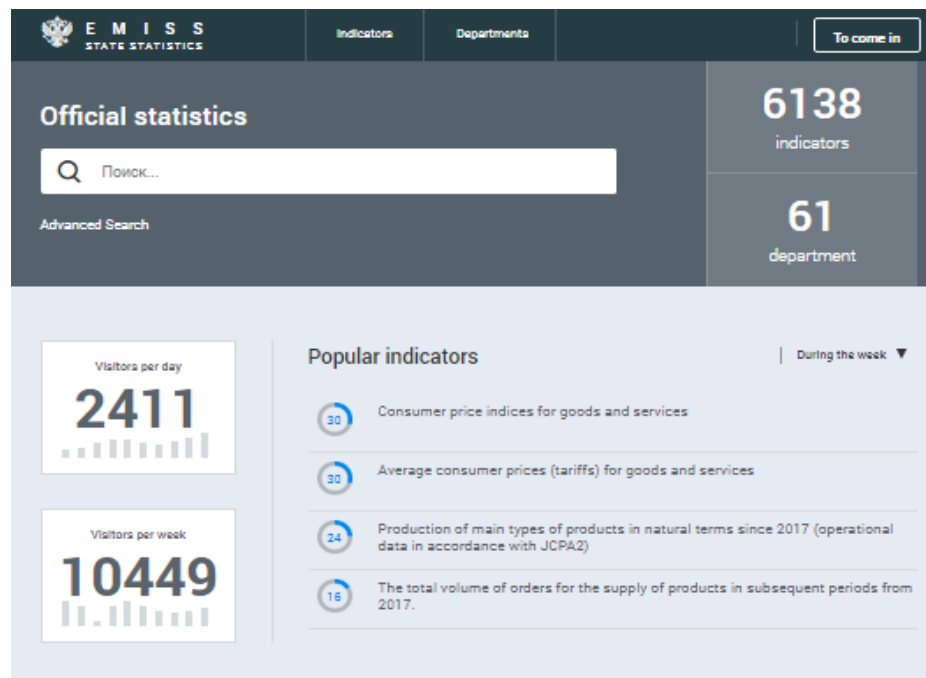
Data validation mechanism

Data validation

- Data validation period – at least **1 month**
- Federal authorities **validate the data**, when the request is received, confirm or actualize the data and **provide the reports** on their SDG progress

If requests from custodian agencies are received by focal point (Rosstat), they are **coordinated and forwarded** to the competent authority

Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office (IWG)

- IWG includes 30 federal authorities and initiate quarterly meetings on SDG progress in Russia

Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System UniSIS)

- **UniSIS contains official statistics** under the Federal Plan of Statistical works
- United Data platform for **61** Russian federal authorities
- Special chapter (#2.8) is created for **SDG indicators data**
- All authorities provide information within the determined **timeline**
- Data are accompanied by the indicator **passport and contact information** on each indicator
- Downloaded on https://fedstat.ru/ (currently, only in Russian)

Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System (UniSIS)

Federal authorities: 61   FPSR ⬤

+ 1. The Federal Service of State Statistics	2890
− 2. Rosstat and other subjects of official statistical accounting	419
+ 2.1. Indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation	128
+ 2.2. Indicators for assessing the effectiveness of local self-government bodies in urban districts and municipal districts	14
+ 2.3. Indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the activity of heads of federal executive bodies in creating favorable conditions for doing business	62
+ 2.4. Indicators for assessing the performance of senior officials (heads of higher executive bodies of state power) of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in creating favorable conditions for doing business	33
+ 2.5. Indicators of socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security	20
+ 2.6. Indicators of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, as defined by the decrees of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 596 - 606	81
+ 2.7. Indicators of socio-economic development of single-profile municipal entities of the Russian Federation (mono-cities)	20
+ 2.8. Indicators of achievement of sustainable development goals of the Russian Federation	63

SDG on the Rosstat web-site

Data of the Russian Federation for Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Click on each goal to view statistics for Sustainable Development Goal global indicators.

UN website | Sustainable Development Goal UN website | Statistics Division UN | Metadata repository UN website |
List of global SDG indicators | The Russian Federation in the UN Global Database on Sustainable Development

http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/m-sotrudn/cur-eng/cur_about.htm

SDG on the Rosstat web-site

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3.1.1. Being developed	3.1.2. Being developed	3.2.1. Being developed	3.2.2. Being developed
Maternal mortality ratio	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Under-five mortality rate	Neonatal mortality rate
Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata

3.3.1. Being developed (proxy)	3.3.2. Being developed	3.3.3. Being developed	3.3.4. Being developed
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata

3.3.5. Exploring data sources	3.4.1. Being developed	3.4.2. Being developed	3.5.1. Exploring data sources
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Suicide mortality rate	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata

3.5.2. Exploring data sources	3.6.1. Being developed	3.7.1. Being developed	3.7.2. Being developed (proxy)
Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata

3.8.1. Exploring data sources	3.8.2. Exploring data sources	3.9.1. Exploring data sources	3.9.2. Exploring data sources
Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata	Data — Metadata

SDG Reporting Status

Overall Reporting Status 244 indicators

19 – Statistics in progress (8%) 156 – Exploring data sources (64%) 69 – Data available (28%)

14 indicators

2 – Statistics in progress (14%) 10 – Exploring data sources (71%) 2 – Data available (14%)

13 indicators

4 – Statistics in progress (31%) 7 – Exploring data sources (54%) 2 – Data available (15%)

27 indicators

1 – Statistics in progress (4%) 10 – Exploring data sources (37%) 16 – Data available (59%)

11 indicators

10 – Exploring data sources (91%) 1 – Data available (9%)

14 indicators

1 – Statistics in progress (7%) 9 – Exploring data sources (64%) 4 – Data available (29%)
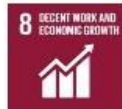
11 indicators

4 – Statistics in progress (36%) 6 – Exploring data sources (55%) 1 – Data available (9%)

6 indicators

1 – Statistics in progress (17%) 3 – Exploring data sources (50%) 2 – Data available (33%)

17 indicators

1 – Statistics in progress (6%) 5 – Exploring data sources (29%) 11 – Data available (65%)

12 indicators

3 – Exploring data sources (25%) 9 – Data available (75%)

11 indicators

1 – Statistics in progress (9%) 8 – Exploring data sources (73%) 2 – Data available (18%)

15 indicators

13 – Exploring data sources (87%) 2 – Data available (13%)

13 indicators

13 – Exploring data sources (100%)

8 indicators

8 – Exploring data sources (100%)

10 indicators

1 – Statistics in progress (10%) 8– Exploring data sources (80%) 1 – Data available (10%)

14 indicators

3 – Statistics in progress (21%) 7 – Exploring data sources (50%) 6 – Data available (29%)

23 indicators

21 – Exploring data sources (91%) 2 – Data available (9%)

25 indicators

15 – Exploring data sources (60%) 10 – Data available (40%)

SDMX and data flows

Roadmap for the implementation of SDMX in the Russian Federation (2018-2020) was developed jointly with several Russian ministries and approved by the Government of the Russian Federation

Interdepartmental working group on implementation of SDMX in Russia, led by Rosstat

Digital analytical platform for providing statistical, administrative data and reference data (Program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation", 2018-2024), led by Rosstat

sdmx
Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange

Validation of Data on SDG indicators

The UN database contains **90 indicators** for Russia with various breakdowns

The third part of the indicators is global, data on these indicators are not provided at the country level

More than 90% of the indicators did not coincide with the data loaded in the UniSIS in July 2018 data

14 federal authorities participated in the UN data validation in August - September 2018

UN database was updated by September 2018

International Pilot projects on data flows

2017 year *(June-September)*

UNECE Data Flow Pilot Study:
- ✓ 11 indicators
- ✓ 5 international organizations (FAO, IMF, OECD, UN Environment, UNODC)
- ✓ 5 countries (France, **Russia**, Turkey, United States, United Kingdom)

Russian Federal Authorities participated:
- ▪ **Rosstat**
- ▪ *Ministry of Health*
- ▪ *Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography*
- ▪ *Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment*
- ▪ *Federal Treasury*
- ▪ *Prosecutor General's Office*

2017 year *(June-September)*

The purpose is to consider different ways to transfer data on SDGs indicators from the national to the regional/global level.

Participants - international organizations (custodian agencies) in consultation with countries.

IAEG-SDGs Case Studies on Data Flows:
- ✓ 7 indicators
- ✓ 7 international organizations
- ✓ 16 countries

Russian Federal Authorities participated:
- ▪ **Rosstat**

2018 year *(June-December)*

- • SDG-SDMX Working Group Pilot SDG Data Exchange (IAEG-SDGs)
- • UNECE Data Flow Pilot

UNECE CES Second Data Flow Pilot 2018

Goal - to focus on SDG indicators that are difficult for countries to verify given the nature and/or source of the underlying data.

Participants –international organizations (custodian agencies), several UN agencies in consultation with countries.

10 indicators, 40 participating countries (66% of UNECE CES countries)

Russian Federal Authorities participated:

❖ Rosstat;
❖ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;
❖ Ministry of Finance;
❖ Bank of Russia;
❖ Federal Service for State Registration, Cadaster and Cartography;
❖ Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring;
❖ Federal Agency for Air transport and Federal Agency for Water Resources.
❖ The High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation;

UNECE CES Second Data Flow Pilot 2018 Recommendations

a) A communication disconnect remains

- Country focal points are not known to agencies. The precise contact in the agencies is also sometimes not known to countries.

- Some data flows are well-established with country focal points nominated by the government. But some NSOs organized their focal points for SDGs without being aware of existing data flows.

- Agencies' data collection calendars are incomplete and difficult to find

- A secure dashboard of contacts could help

- Need precise contact details and a link to the calendar of requests

- The country SDG focal point should be informed of previously established data flows. Custodian agencies should copy country SDGs focal points when they request national data (even if request is broader than SDGs)

UNECE CES Second Data Flow Pilot 2018 Recommendations

b) Some Tier 1 and 2 indicator metadata are insufficient

- Some metadata are incomplete or misclassified (17.3.1), lacking (3.3.4), difficult to understand, or have open questions and inconsistencies (6.4.2)

- Countries sometimes disagree with metadata, which impose a data source or a method of estimation done by agencies

- Metadata for Tier 1 are not currently within the purview of IAEG-SDGs

IAEG-SDGs should review tier classifications

- Metadata for Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators should be systematically reviewed to ensure that they conform to the quality and the format recommended by the IAEG-SDGs

- Priority of review given to indicators subject to country signature

UNECE CES Second Data Flow Pilot 2018 Recommendations

c) Validation processes are not transparent

- Sometimes NSOs are not asked to validate of some data associated with their country published in the UN global data base. In some cases, NSOs disagree with the data published and have detected obvious errors.

- Data validation by country is sometimes complex and requires sufficient time for countries and agencies to conduct their tasks professionally

• Promote a validation process that allows maturation

- Country focal points should be invited to validate, even if a courtesy

- Promote a documentation process noting the source of data in the global database and the status of validation (validated by country, can't be validated (missing data), pending review, not validated by country)

Thank you for your attention!

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