



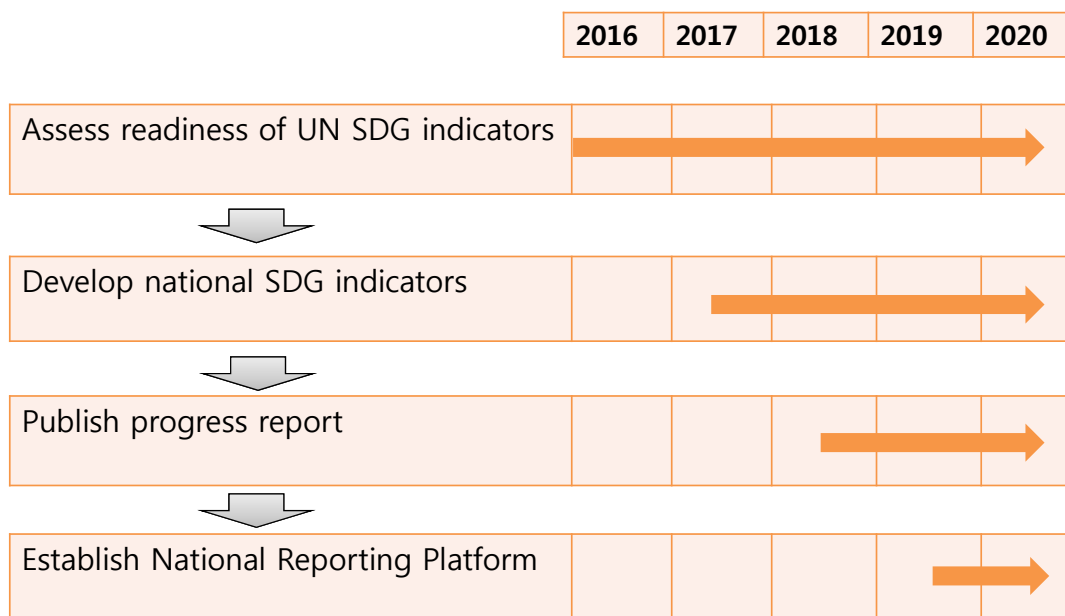
**Statistical Research Institute
Youngshil Park
(youngshil@korea.kr)**



Contents

- Main Activities of the KOSTAT
 - Assess Readiness of UN SDGs indicators
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 - Prepare to Publish SDG progress report
- Status of ROK's SDGs Data
 - Overview of Global Database
 - Data Validation Process

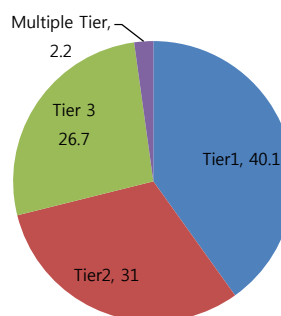
Main Activities of KOSTAT



Assess Readiness of UN SDG Indicators



Total	232
Tier 1	93
Tier 2	72
Tier 3	62
Multiple Tiers	5



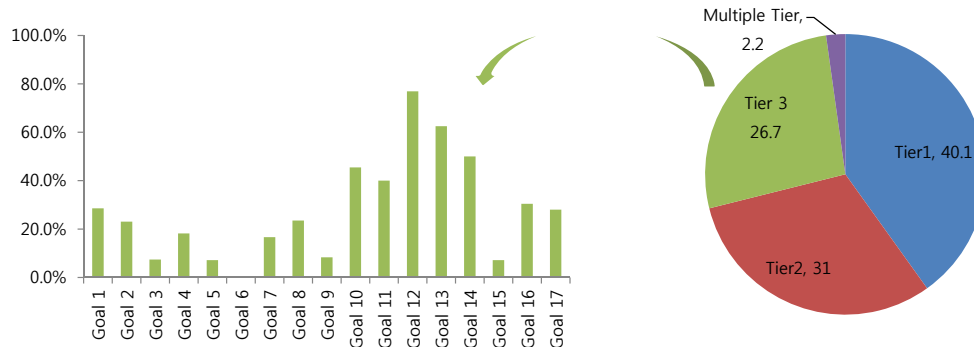
(As of May, 2018)

Tier1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries;

Tier2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries;

Tier3: Indicator for which there is no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

Assess Readiness of UN SDG Indicators

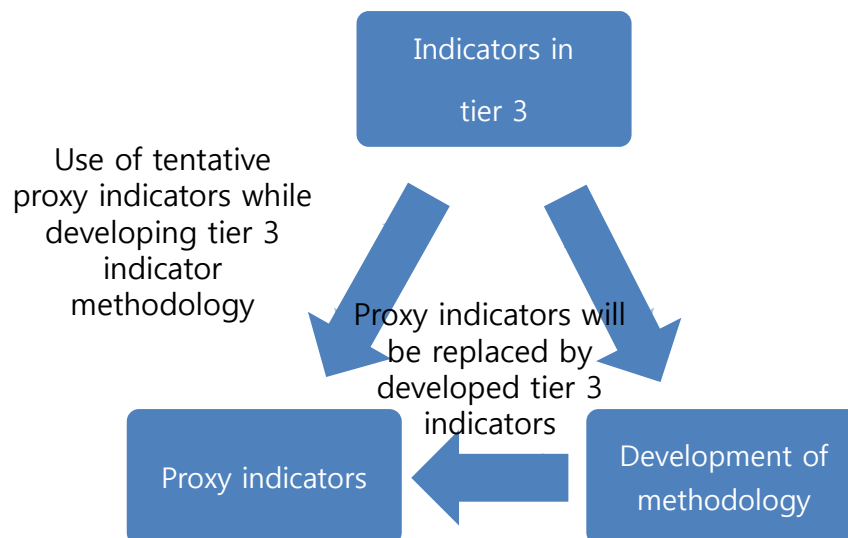


1. Cause the imbalance of the monitoring of progress among the goals and targets of SDGs
2. May be interpreted Unintentionally skewed
3. Hide risk by delaying monitoring despite the urgency of environmental issues

Assess Readiness of UN SDG Indicators



- A Suggestion by KOSTAT at the UNSC in 2018



Assess Readiness of UN SDG Indicators



- A new classification system by KOSTAT and the results

A	Data regularly produced and provided to international agency	77	Tier 1 or Tier 2
A1	Fully matched with SDG standards	54	
A2	Partially matched with SDG standards	12	
A3	Fully matched with SDG standards, but limited to the data disaggregation	11	
B	Data regularly produced but there is no agreed methodology for producing indicator in ROK	20	
C	Data not produced and new statistics need to be developed	91	Tier1, Tier2 or Tier3
D	Qualitative indicators (ex, yes/no questions)	44	

Develop National Indicators



- Establish K-SDGs governance
 - The Committee of Sustainable Development (CSD) was established in 2000 and Currently CSD is under the Ministry of Environment (MoE)
 - The CSD established SDGs of ROK (K-SDGs) as a result of the inter-ministrial consultation this year
 - Under K-SDGs, 14 working groups consisting of relevant ministry, academia and civil society are operating
 - Each group focuses on different goal(s) of the SDGs aiming to devise SDGs implementation mechanism suitable to ROK



Develop National Indicators

- KOSTAT has the role of secretary in K-SDGs governance
 - Consults and provides background materials related with indicators
- Selection criteria of indicators
 - Relevance with policy
 - Data availability (official statistics)
 - Comparability
 - Data disaggregation
 - Outcome indicator



Develop National Indicators

- K-SDG framework (draft)
 - Goals 17, Targets 147, and Indicators 265
 - Comparing with UN SDGs
 - New : targets 23, Indicators 92
 - Delete : targets 45, Indicators 59

SDGs	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Targets (New)	147 (23)	6 (2)	9 (3)	9 (2)	8 (-)	9 (1)	5 (3)	6 (3)	12 (-)	6 (3)	4 (-)	9 (2)	11 (2)	5 (-)	7 (2)	12 (-)	13 (-)	16 (-)
Indicators (New)	265 (92)	12 (4)	13 (7)	22 (7)	16 (3)	25 (6)	10 (6)	8 (4)	12 (-)	8 (6)	4 (-)	17 (5)	13 (2)	10 (-)	10 (3)	25 (-)	39 (3)	21 (-)



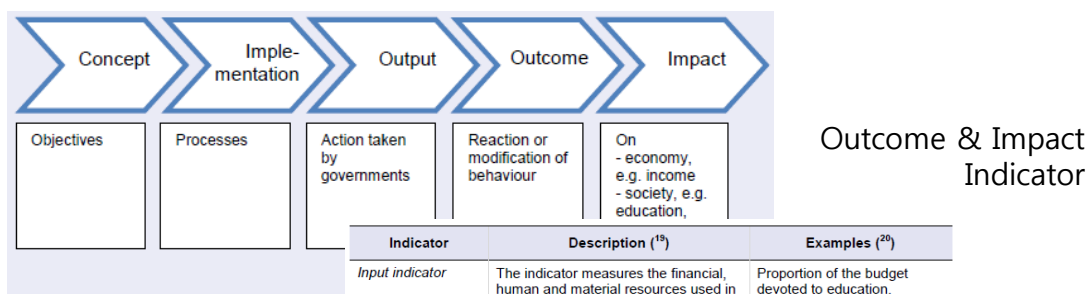
Develop National Indicators

- Practical challenges
 - Coordination among working groups
 - A different level of quality or number of indicators
 - Tension between relevant ministries and CSOs
 - CSOs suggest adding more challenging indicators
 - Tension between input indicators and outcome indicators
 - How to measure the efforts to implement



Develop National Indicators

- Cycle of policy making, implementation and evaluation



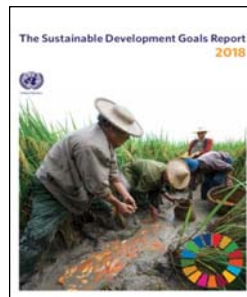
Input & Output Indicator

Indicator	Description ^(1b)	Examples ^(2b)
<i>Input indicator</i>	The indicator measures the financial, human and material resources used in a given policy, programme or project.	Proportion of the budget devoted to education.
<i>Output indicator</i>	The indicator measures the products, capital goods or services that result from a given policy, programme or project.	Number of schools built, number of teachers trained.
<i>Outcome indicator</i>	The indicator measures the output's effects, in the short or medium term, on the target group, for instance, in the form of behavioural change.	School enrolment rates, fall in dropout rates.
<i>Impact indicator</i>	The indicator measures the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced, whether directly or indirectly and whether intended or unintended.	Literacy rates.

SOURCE: Eurostat(2014)



Prepare Progress Report

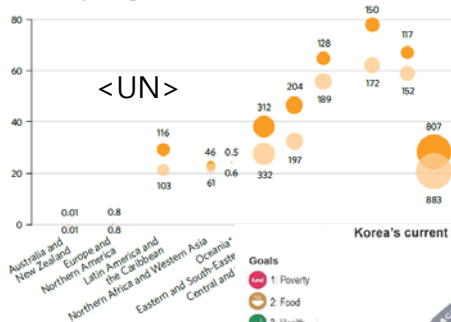


	UN	SDSN	OECD
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G20→193 Countries Goal and Indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD Target, 5P, Goal
Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globe and Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region and Country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country
Number of Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88 (111) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37(131)
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregated Data by Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compute Index and ranking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compute Index



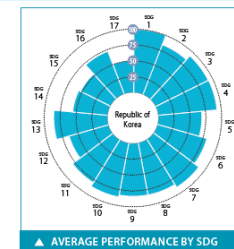
Prepare Progress Report

Number and proportion of the urban population living in slums, 2000 and 2014 (millions and percentage)



KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
OECD countries

<SDSN>



Korea's current distance from achieving SDGs' 2030 targets

- Goals
- 1. Poverty
 - 2. Food
 - 3. Health
 - 4. Education
 - 5. Gender Equality
 - 6. Water
 - 7. Energy
 - 8. Economy
 - 9. Infrastructure
 - 10. Inequality
 - 11. Cities
 - 12. Sustainable Production
 - 13. Climate
 - 14. Oceans
 - 15. Biodiversity
 - 16. Institutions
 - 17. Implementation
- Levels of achievement to be attained by 2030





Prepare Progress Report

- What is an effective communication method?

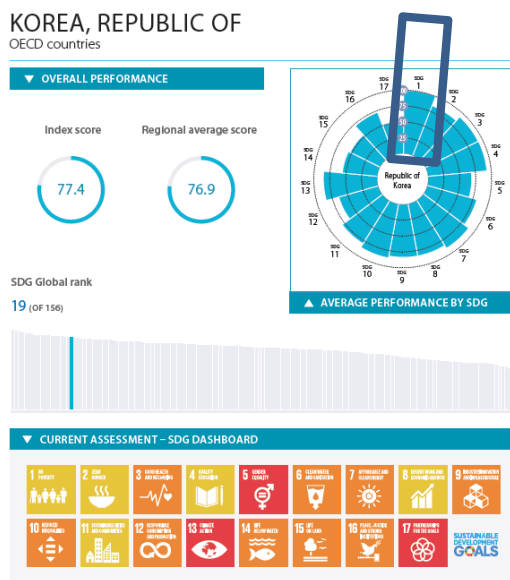
			Pros.	Cons.
Indicator sets	Dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present all indicators independently • Not necessarily have an evaluation function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant dimensions are presented in a transparent way • Able to transmit information both on its own and being part of the set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilutes the overall messages of the whole indicator set
	Scoreboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concise lists of key performance indicators which are assessed against specific targets 		
Index	Composite indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created when individual indicators with different measurement units are combined into a single measure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenient for ranking • Convenient for communication purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not widely accepted weighting systems
	Synthetic indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate indicators defined in the same unit of measurement and from a same source 		

SOURCE: Eurostat(2017)

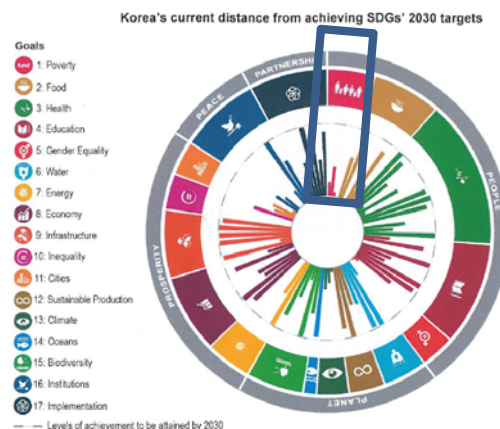


Prepare Progress Report

- UN SDSN, 2018



- OECD, 2017





Prepare Progress Report

지표번호	UN SDGs	SDSN Report 2018	OECD indicator
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day	Absolute poverty rate USD 1.90
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age		Relative income poverty rate
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions		
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing		Share of the population living below the poverty threshold receiving
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized		
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per		
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product		
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in		National and local disaster risk reduction strategies
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction		
1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty		
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social		Proportion of total government spending on education, health and
1.a.3	Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction		
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately		
		Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/ day in 2030	Absolute poverty rate USD 10.00
		Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	Social assistance adequacy
			Pension adequacy



Prepare Progress Report

- Focus of report
 - Based on global indicators
 - Use the data value displayed on the global database
 - Present all indicators which data is available
- Expected Contents
 - ROK's SDG progress by 17 goals
 - A Strategy to reduce data gap in KOSTAT
 - Statistical annex
- Publish (forthcoming)




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https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/

United Nations > Department of Economic and Social Affairs > Statistics Division



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IAEG-SDGs

Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators

[IAEG-SDG Members Login](#)

Mandate and Membership

On 6 March 2015, at its forty-sixth session, the United Nations Statistical Commission created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and included regional and international agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs was tasked to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The global indicator framework was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon, including refinements on several indicators, at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017.

The global indicator framework was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the **Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313)**.

The group's current terms of reference are below, as found in E/CN.3/2017/2, Annex I.

- [Terms of reference](#)


In establishing the IAEG-SDGs, the United Nations Statistical Commission requested the use of existing regional mechanisms in order to ensure equitable regional representation and technical expertise. The Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission is an ex-officio member of the IAEG-SDGs. In accordance with its terms of reference, the IAEG-SDGs updated its membership in May 2017 (see list of IAEG-SDG Members at the link below).

- [List of IAEG-SDG Members](#)

- Official list of SDG indicators
- Global Database**
- SDG API
- Metadata Repository
- E-Handbook on SDG Indicators
- Data collection & Focal points
- Tier Classification
- Tier III Work Plans
- Regional Groupings

SG's progress report 2018 **NEW**
[\[Arabic\]](#) [\[Chinese\]](#) [\[English\]](#)
[\[French\]](#) [\[Russian\]](#) [\[Spanish\]](#)

Statistical Annex 2018 **NEW**



Welcome to the dissemination platform of the Global SDG Indicators Database. This platform provides access to data compiled through the UN System in preparation for the 5 report on "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals"

Please read our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) if you need help using this site. The development of this global SDG database dissemination platform is an ongoing process. Please suggestions for improvements to statistics@un.org

Explore the [Metadata repository](#)

This interface works best with Google Chrome and Firefox and may not properly work under other browsers.

Last updated on Friday, September 28, 2018 (see history)

Show table

Data Series (selected 3 of 355) Geographic Areas (selected 209 of 209) Years 2000 to 2017

- Select from all series
- Search and select indicators [Search](#)

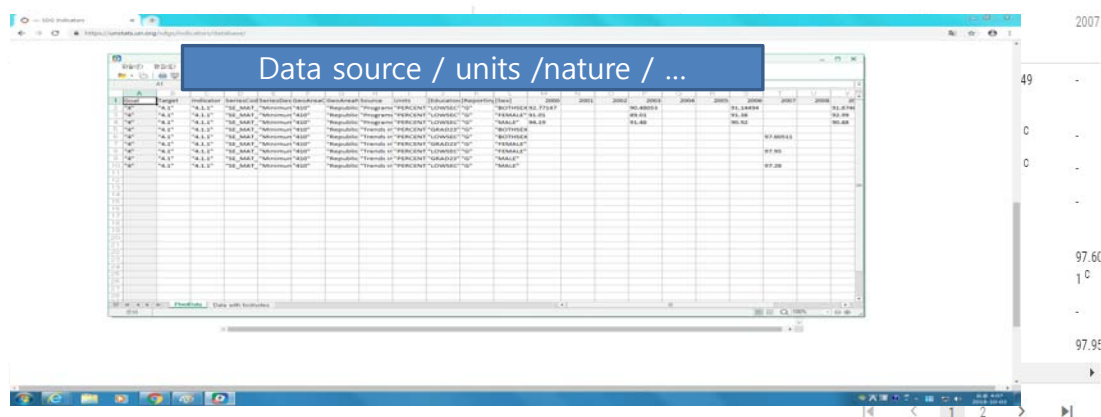
All

- TARGET 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant learning outcomes
- INDICATOR 4.1.1** Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education, achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%)
 - Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%) **SE_MAT_PROF**
 - Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%) **SE_REA_PROF**
- TARGET 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education
- INDICATOR 4.2.1** Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being
- INDICATOR 4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
 - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%) **SE_PRE_PARTN**

Observations

Scroll down and click on series title to see respective observations

Indicator 4.1.1, Series: Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%) **SE_MAT_PROF**



Target	Indicator	Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
4.1	4.1.1	BD	96.88	96.88	96.88	96.88	96.88	96.88	96.88	96.88
4.1	4.1.1	BE	97.60	97.60	97.60	97.60	97.60	97.60	97.60	97.60
4.1	4.1.1	BF	97.94	97.94	97.94	97.94	97.94	97.94	97.94	97.94

(fn) Footnotes (C) Country data (CA) Country adjusted data (E) Estimated data (G) Global monitoring data (M) Modeled data (N) Non-relevant (NA) Data nature not available

30 observation [Download Excel](#)

Indicator 4.1.1, Series: Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%) **SE_REA_PROF**

Indicator 4.2.2, Series: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%) **SE_PRE_PARTN**

Nature of Data		Description
Symbol	Meaning	
C	Country Data	The figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted BY THE COUNTRY to meet international standards)
CA	Country Adjusted	The figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability—that is to comply with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age group, ISCED, etc)
E	Estimated	The figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated.
M	Modeled	The figure is by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates—other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon (example: maternal mortality or slums, to a certain extent)
G	Global monitoring data	The figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for the global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level, because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (example: population below 1\$ a day)
N	Non-relevant	The figure is not available because the indicator—as defined for the global monitoring—does not apply to the circumstances of the specific country, and therefore is not reported
NA	Not Available	A figure was not provided, or the method by which the figure was calculated is unknown

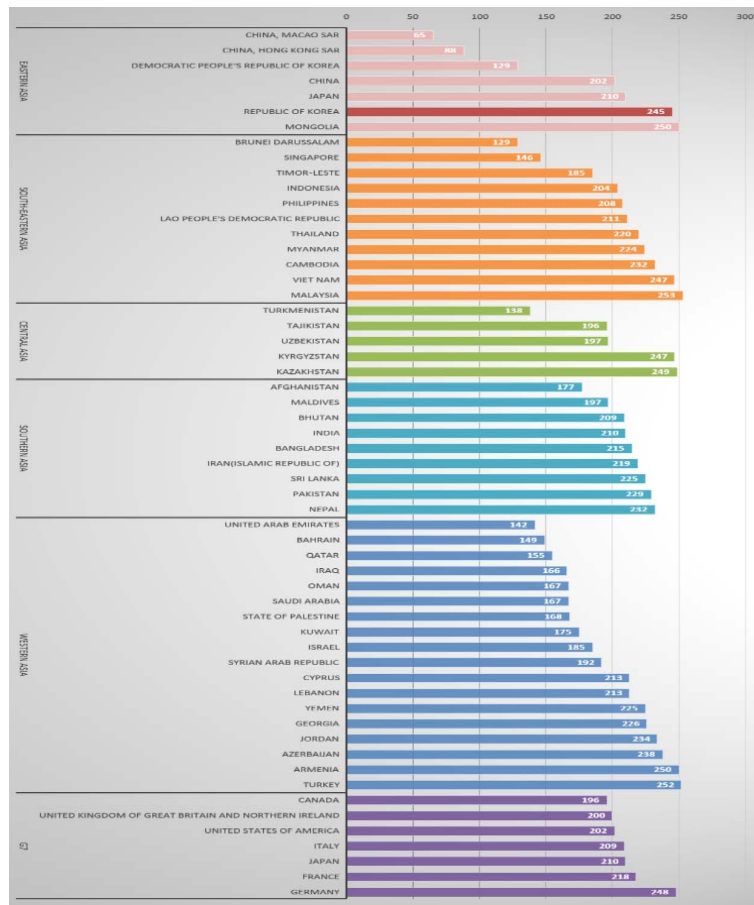
Status of ROK's SDGs Data



- Data of ROK
 - Period: Updated 2000 to 2017
 - Data series : **245/359**
 - Observations: **5,558/10,723,258**
 - Data type
 - Country data : 91
 - Country adjusted : 12
 - Modeled : 6
 - Estimated : 48
 - Global monitoring :12
 - NA: 39

Is ROK
left behind
in the field
of SDG data?

As of 10, Sep., 2018



Is ROK
left behind
in the field
of SDG
data?

As of 10, Sep., 2018

목표 1	목표 2	목표 3	목표 4	목표 5	목표 6	목표 8	목표 9	목표 10	목표 11	목표 12	목표 13	목표 14	목표 16
Armen	Armen	Cambd	France	Thailan	Malays	Mongqd	Malays	Turkey	Mongqd	Germa	Germa	Thailan	Cambd
Kazakh	Afghar	Yemen	Georgia	Turkey	Japan	Armen	Philipp	Philipp	Armen	Kuwait	Thailan	Azerbai	Armen
Mongqd	Kazakh	Azerbai	ROK	Kyrgyz	Leban	Kyrgyz	Turkey	Thailan	Nepal	ROK	France	Georgia	India
Viet Na	Viet Na	Pakista	Italy	Italy	Banqla	Malays	India	Kazakh	Yemen	Thailan	India	Nepal	India
Kyrgyz	Jordan	Banqla	United	Qatar	Kyrgyz	Cambd	Sri Lan	Sri Lan	Syrian	France	Turkey	Kyrgyz	Kyrgyz
Malays	Myann	Georgi	Malays	Kazakh	Cambd	Pakista	Georgi	Georgi	Turkey	India	Italy	Tajikista	Tajikista
Turkey	Cambd	Nepal	Qatar	Iran/Is	Pakista	Nepal	Indone	Indone	Sri Lan	Japan	Yemen	Mongqd	Mongqd
Bhutan	Tajikist	Philipp	Azerbai	Mongqd	Azerbai	Myann	Pakista	Pakista	Pakista	Canada	Philipp	Armen	Armen
Sri Lan	Japan	Armen	Israel	Armen	Bhutan	Viet Na	Nepal	Viet Na	Viet Na	Turkey	Indone	Afghar	Afghar
ROK	Yemen	Afghar	Germa	Cambd	Nepal	Thailan	Myann	Jordan	Jordan	Italy	Georgi	Philipp	Philipp
Yemen	Germa	Kazakh	China	Pakista	Tajikist	Jordan	Viet Na	Mongqd	Germa	Yemen	United	Myann	Myann
Germa	United	Viet Na	China	France	Georgi	Philipp	Thailan	Germa	Yemen	United	China	Banqla	Banqla
Azerbai	Mongqd	Sri Lan	Thailan	Malays	India	Germa	Jordan	Italy	Bhutan	Sri Lan	Malays	Leban	Leban
Jordan	Azerbai	Thailan	Viet Na	Germa	Mongqd	Italy	Israel	United	Cambd	Viet Na	Nepal	Jordan	Jordan
Myann	Pakista	Kyrgyz	Turkey	United	Myann	France	Mongqd	United	Leban	Cambd	Kyrgyz	Timor-L	Timor-L
Timor-L	Banqla	Turkey	Jordan	Lao Pe	Viet Na	United	Cambd	Banqla	Kuwait	Leban	Bhutan	Germa	Germa
Pakista	India	Indone	Kazakh	Bhutan	Afghar	United	Germa	Azerbai	Maldiv	Maldiv	Uzbeki	India	India
Cambd	Georgi	Lao Pe	India	Iraq	Uzbeki	Banqla	Italy	Tajikist	Kazakh	Kazakh	Tajikist	Turkey	Turkey
Nepal	Canada	Myann	Iran/Is	Indone	Kazakh	Kazakh	United	Armen	Kyrgyz	Iran/Is	Viet Na	France	France
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Lao Pe	Israel	Mongqd	Singap	Oman	ROK	Sri Lan	Banqla	Cyprus	Malays	United	Iran/Is	Yemen	Yemen
State d	Kyrgyz	Malays	State d	Jordan	Azerbai	Azerbai	Lao Pe	Iran/Is	Saudi	Saudi	Indone	Indone	Indone
Syrian	Malays	China	Japan	Philipp	Philipp	Bhutan	ROK	Malays	ROK	Georgi	Democ	United	United
Iran/Is	Turkey	Timor-L	Canada	Nepal	Maldiv	Georgi	Japan	Iran/Is	Uzbeki	United	Banqla	Malays	Malays
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India	United	Leban	Saudi	India	Oman	Cyprus	Kuwait	Cambd	Iraq	Oman	Leban	Cyprus	Cyprus
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Indone	Bhutan	Oman	Kuwait	Canada	Armen	Japan	Kyrgyz	Japan	Georgi	Azerbai	Cyprus	United	United
Thailan	Maldiv	Iraq	Banqla	Cyprus	Iraq	Leban	Iraq	Canada	Italy	Malays	Turkm	State of	State of
Tajikist	Lao Pe	Democ	Leban	Banqla	Turkm	Tajikist	Cyprus	Uzbeki	France	Banqla	Mongqd	ROK	ROK
United	Uzbeki	Qatar	Yemen	Yemen	Turkey	Iran/Is	Canada	Saudi	United	Israel	Armen	Lao Pe	Lao Pe
France	Oman	United	Armen	Sri Lan	Italy	Singap	Qatar	Yemen	United	Myann	Lao Pe	United	United
Canada	Saudi	Italy	Sri Lan	Timor-L	France	Canada	Brunei	Leban	Banqla	Turkm	Afghar	Maldiv	Maldiv
Iraq	ROK	Syrian	Lao Pe	Viet Na	United	Maldiv	Uzbeki	Syrian	China	Brunei	Canada	Qatar	Qatar
United	Syrian	Turkm	Syrian	China	State d	Turkm	Saudi	Afghar	India	Timor-L	United	China	China
Afghar	Iran/Is	Japan	Philipp	Leban	United	Syrian	United	State d	Japan	United	Brunei	Bhutan	Bhutan
Japan	Iraq	Canada	Uzbeki	Syrian	Cyprus	Qatar	Oman	Timor-L	Canada	Jordan	United	Uzbeki	Uzbeki
Italy	Democ	France	Nepal	Brunei	Syrian	Brunei	Yemen	Israel	Afghar	China	Azerbai	Iran/Is	Iran/Is
Israel	Turkm	Cyprus	Bhutan	Afghar	Israel	China	Leban	Bahrai	Qatar	Iraq	Jordan	Syrian	Syrian
Bahrai	Cyprus	Bahrai	Cambd	Israel	Singap	Uzbeki	China	Kuwait	Qatar	China	Iraq	Iraq	Iraq
Qatar	Bahrai	United	Maldiv	Singap	Bahrai	State d	Syrian	Qatar	Tajikist	Mongqd	State d	Oman	Oman
China	Kuwait	Israel	Iraq	United	Saudi	Saudi	Lao Pe	United	Israel	Armen	Oman	Singap	Singap
Oman	State d	United	Myann	Bahrai	Kuwait	Timor-L	Afghar	Oman	Bahrai	Nepal	Timor-L	Bahrai	Bahrai
Brunei	Timor-L	Kuwait	Tajikist	Saudi	Qatar	Bahrai	Democ	Democ	United	Lao Pe	Maldiv	Democ	Democ
China	Brunei	Germa	Brunei	Uzbeki	Canada	Kuwait	Bhutan	Turkm	Oman	Kyrgyz	Singap	Brunei	Brunei
Democ	Singap	Singap	Pakista	Turkm	Brunei	United	Turkm	Maldiv	Democ	Afghar	Bahrai	Kuwait	Kuwait
Singap	United	Brunei	Timor-L	China	United	Oman	Maldiv	Singap	Turkm	Bhutan	Kuwait	China	China
Turkm	Qatar	State d	Democ	Kuwait	Democ	Democ	State d	Brunei	Uzbeki	Qatar	Saudi	A	A
Saudi	China	China	Turkm	Democ	China	China	China	China	China	Tajikist	China	Turkme	Turkme



Data Validation Process

- Reclassification of 232 indicators into several thematic areas
- Constructed experts group on thematic area in the perspective of statistics
 - ministries, academy, regional branch of international agencies, and civil partners



Statistical Thematic Group : **Education**



Statistical Thematic Group : **Water**



Statistical Thematic Group : **Work**



Data Validation Process

- Verified sources of data provided in the UN SDGs global database ('global data') and identified discrepancies between global data and national data

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of web portals. On the left is the 'SDG Indicators' portal, which includes a search bar for indicators and a list of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. On the right is the 'KOSIS Statistical Database' portal, which displays a list of various statistical categories such as 'Population/Household', 'Employment/Labor/Wage', and 'Price/Household Income and Expenditure'. A large red '≠' symbol is placed between the two screenshots to highlight the discrepancies between the global data in the UN SDG database and the national data in the KOSIS database.

Key Findings from Data Validation



We faced the following challenges

- The discrepancies of data between the UN database and national (official) statistics
 - ✓ Different methodology
 - ✓ Different base data
 - ✓ Different cycles for updating
- The uses of private-sector data in global comparison
- Unclear data source

Key Findings from Data Validation

1) Issue of data inconsistency

CASE1: Different methodologies used

- Country adjusted data
- Estimated data
- Modeled data

CASE2: Different base data used e.g. PPP vs. GDP

- (3.4.2) Suicide mortality rate
- (7.3.1) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
- (14.5.1) Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- (15.1.1) Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Key Findings from Data Validation

CASE3: Others

- Difference between international classification and domestic classification (ex. (5.4.1) (ICATUS 2016), (5.5.2.) (ISCO 08))
- Updated period (ex. 5.5.2)
- Definition difference among International Agency
 - (3.a.1) Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use
 - (3.5.2) Harmful use of alcohol
- Data value difference between UN and International Agency
 - (4.2.2) (ROK data = UESCO-UIS) not equal UN DATA

Key Findings from Data Validation

2) The use of non-official data

- Provided by statistical agency, but not certificated by KOSTAT
- Collected international data by statistical agency
 - PISA (OECD), TIMSS(IEA), PIACC(OECD)
- Collected data through private research organisation by international agency

Key Findings from Data Validation

3) Unclear data source

- (15.1.2) Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected area, by ecosystem type
- (3.9.1) Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- (8.4.1) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

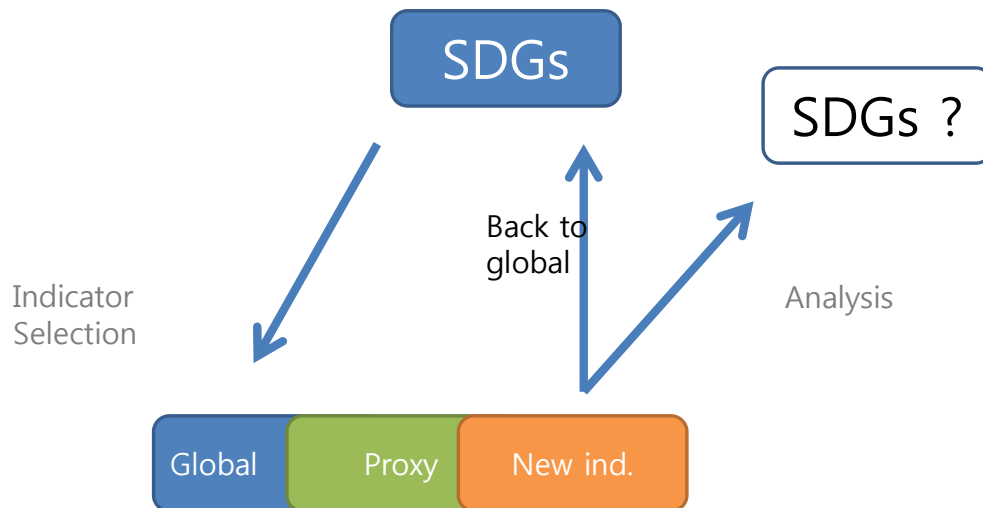
National Statistical Strategies

- Develop and improve statistics
 - Identify new areas needed for developing statistics
 - Improve existing statistics to meet international standards
- Manage the quality of statistics
 - Develop mechanisms of quality control for the non-official data



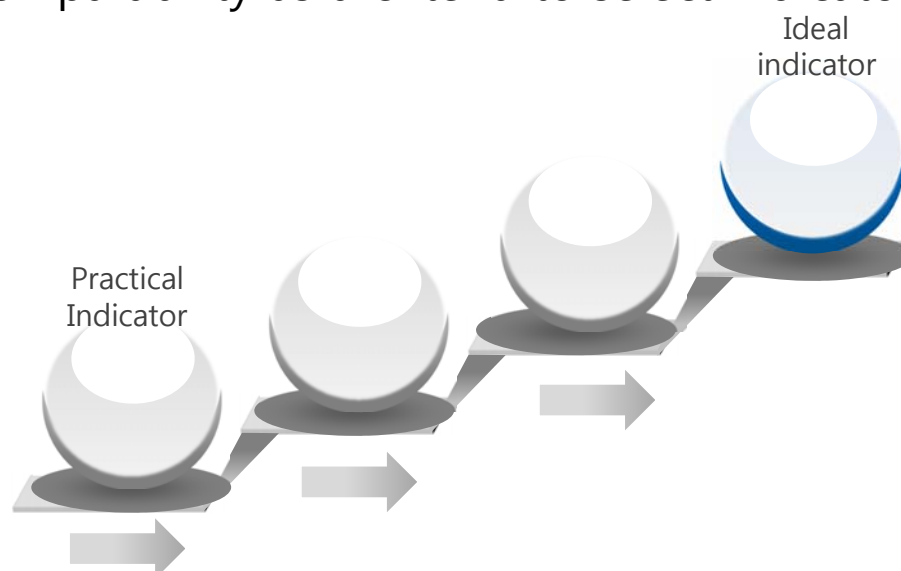
Question

- Are we going the right way?



Question

- How important is the international comparability as a criteria to select indicators?





Thank You !

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