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# The data gap in the Caribbean

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Workshop to accelerate SDG implementation in the Caribbean  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago , 18 May 2017

# Data as a necessary input

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- ▶ **Planning**
  - ▶ National development plans
  - ▶ SDGs mainstreaming
  - ▶ Budgeting
- ▶ **Implementation**
  - ▶ Inform strategies/action plans
  - ▶ Guide progress
- ▶ **Monitoring and evaluation**
  - ▶ Goals and targets
  - ▶ Economic/financial evaluation



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# Planning

## National Development Plans

# National Vision

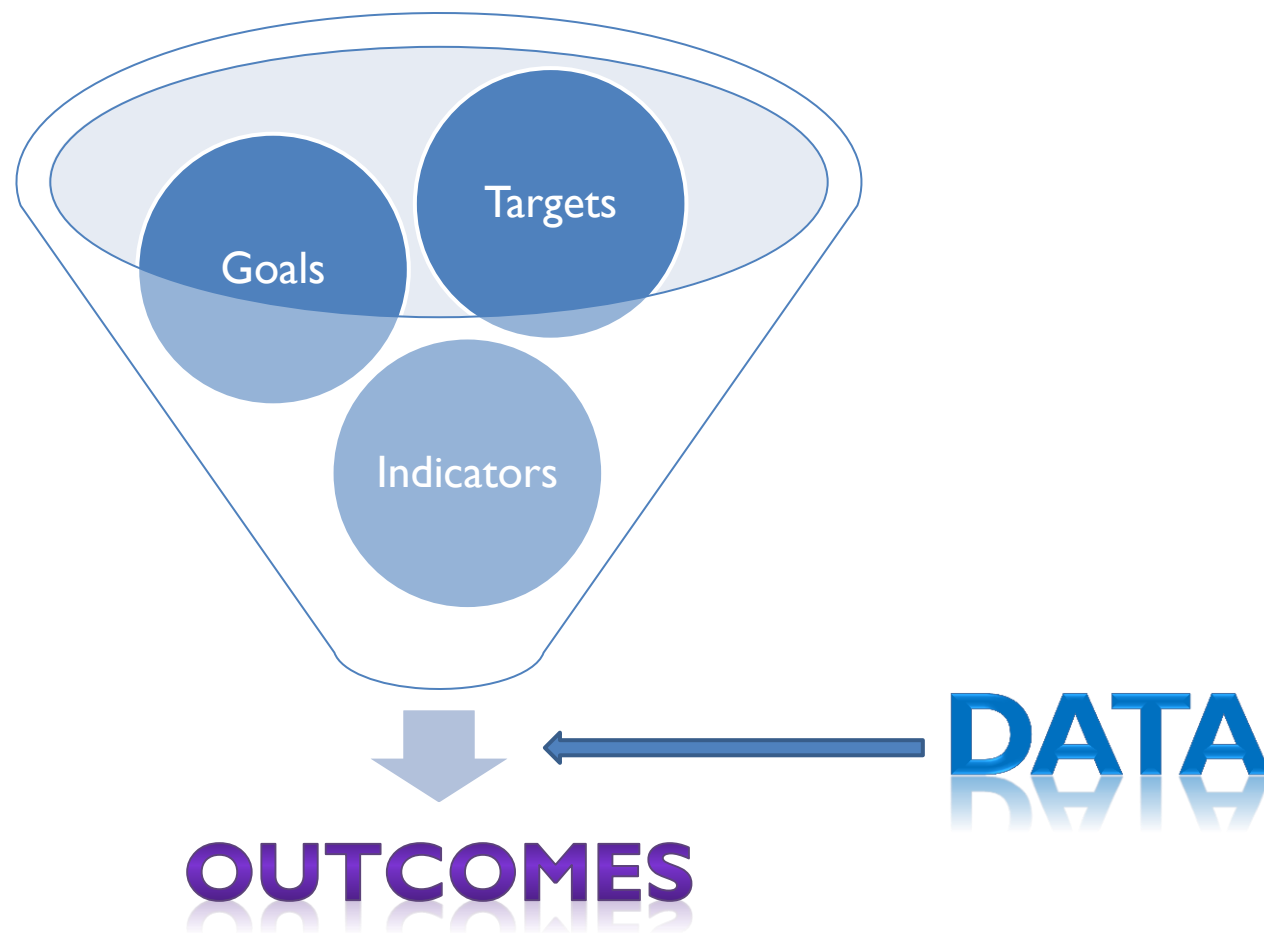
**Thematic  
Goals**

**Targets**

**Indicators**

# The role of data

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# Gaps in National Development Plans

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- ▶ **Targets**
  - ▶ Not unambiguous
  - ▶ No associated indicators
  - ▶ Not measurable
- ▶ **Indicators**
  - ▶ No reference point
  - ▶ No baseline

## Illustration

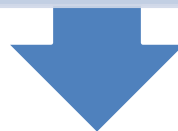
Goal

Improve the economy through job creation



Target

Reduce youth unemployment



Indicator

Number of employed youth

## A do over

Goal

Improve the economy through job creation



Target

Reduce youth unemployment by half by 2030



Indicator

Youth unemployment rate



Baseline

Youth unemployment rate in 2017 is ??%



# Gaps in official statistics

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- ▶ Surveys
  - ▶ Infrequent
  - ▶ Limited coverage
- ▶ Administrative records
  - ▶ Not utilized enough
  - ▶ Not managed in an integrated manner
- ▶ Dissemination
  - ▶ Results of census and surveys are not always timely
  - ▶ Disaggregation is crucial

# SDG Mainstreaming

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- ▶ Alignment with National Development Plan
  - ▶ How do the SDGs correspond with national goals and priorities?
  - ▶ Which of the SDG targets are already reflected in national targets?
  - ▶ Can the country report on global indicators by producing data for national development plan indicators?

# Classification of Global SDG Indicators

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**Tier I**

• 82 Indicators

**Tier II**

• 61 Indicators

**Tier III**

• 84 Indicators

**+5 indicators in multiple tiers**



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

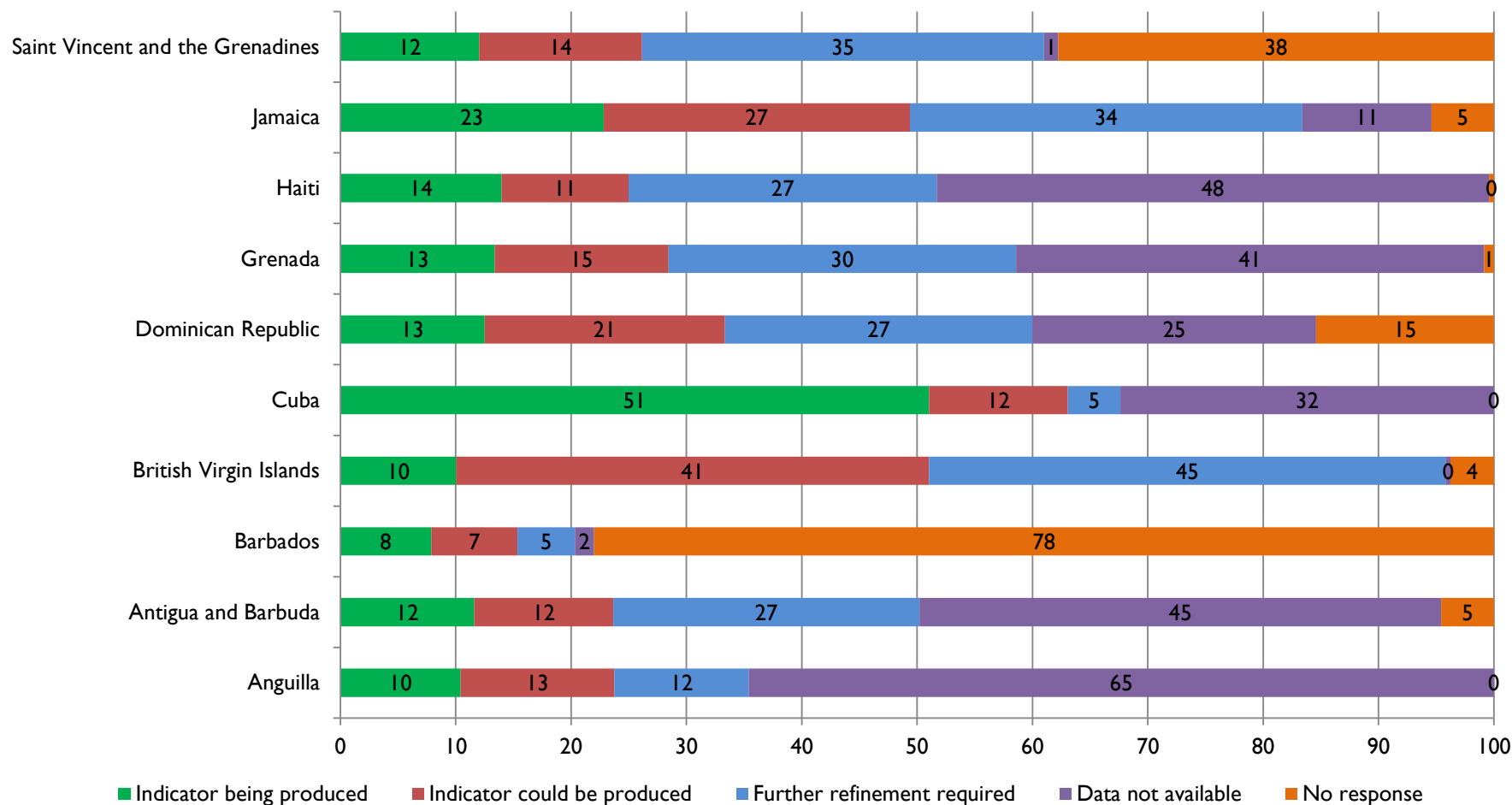




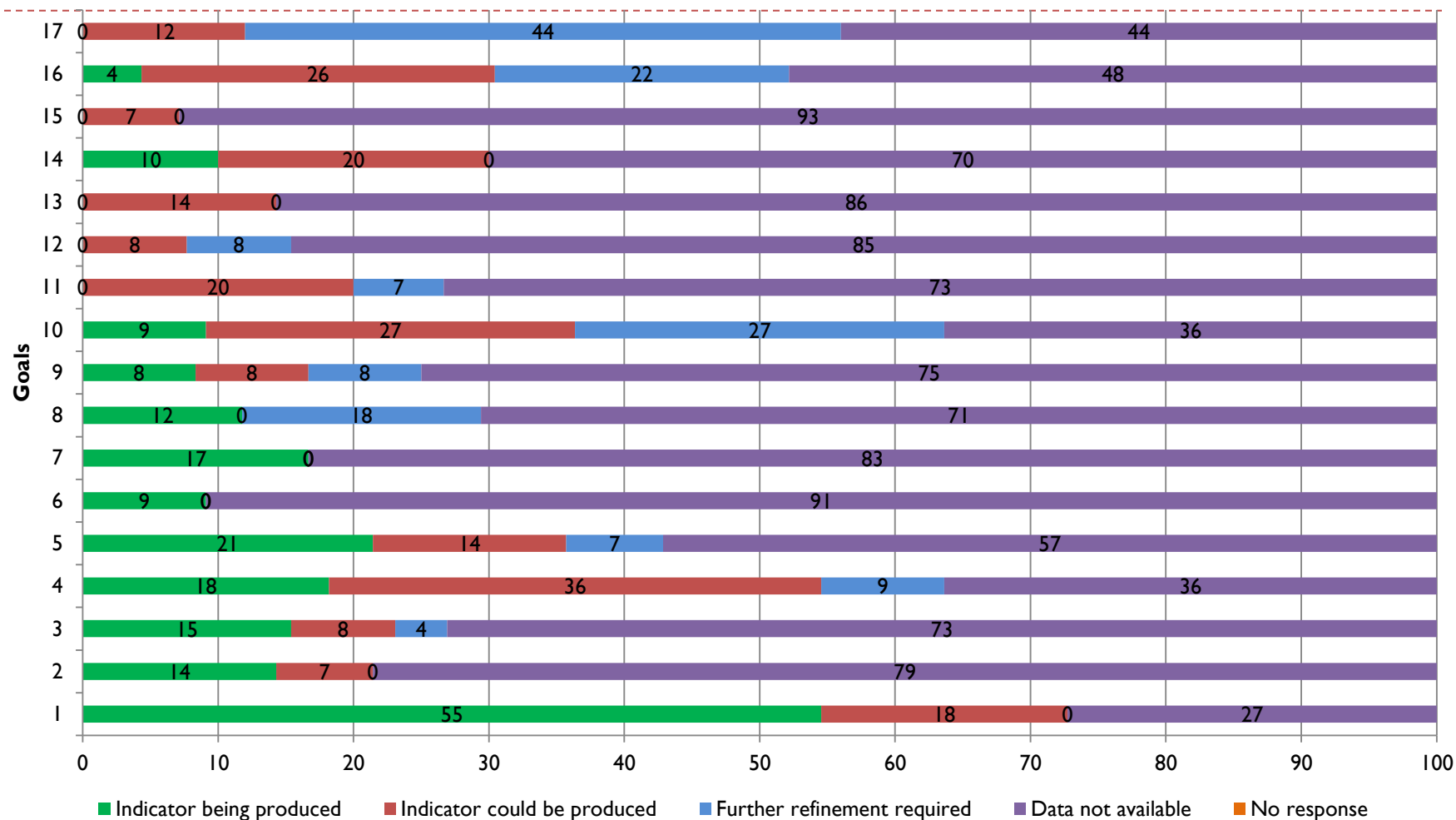
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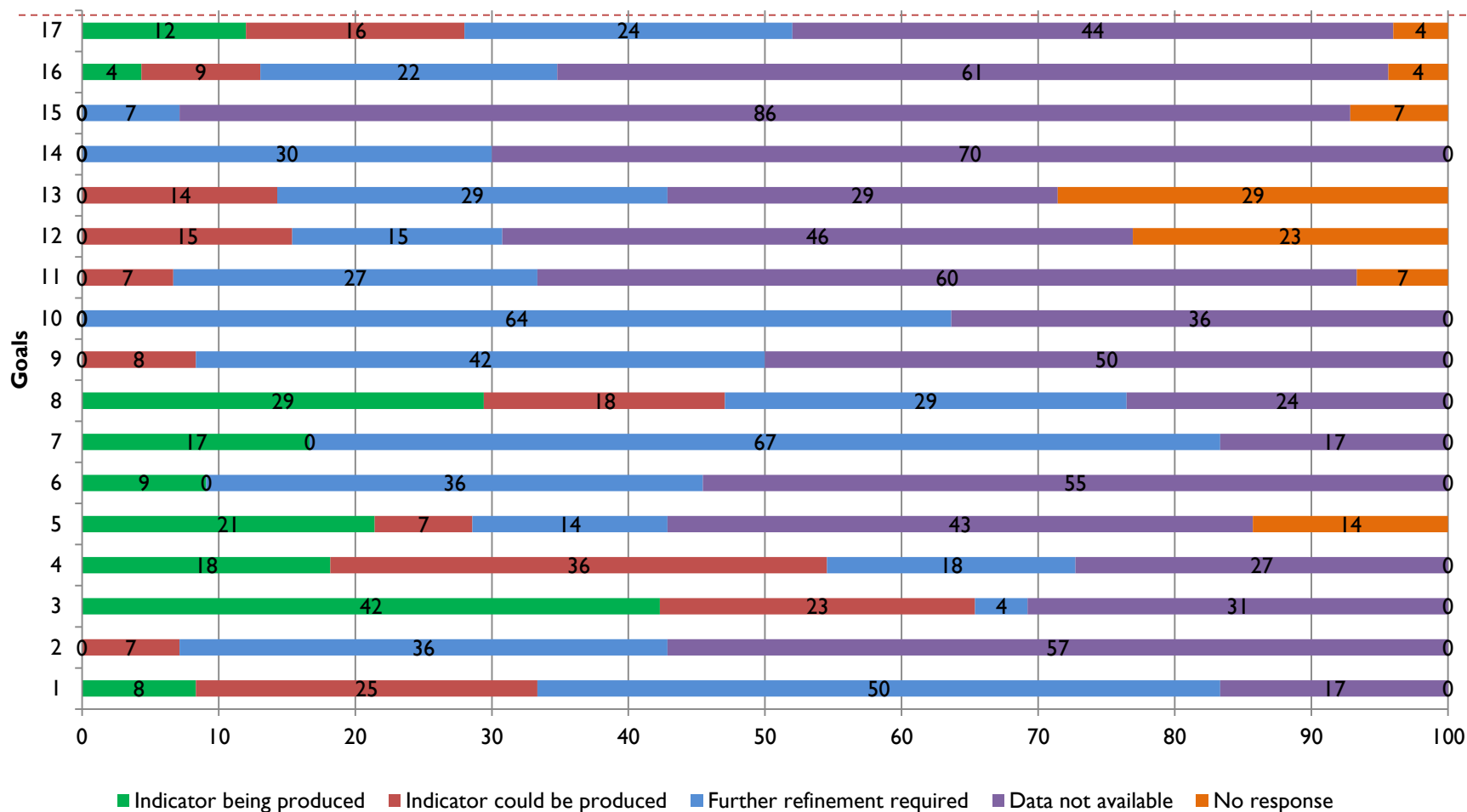
# SDG data gap in the Caribbean (Percentage)



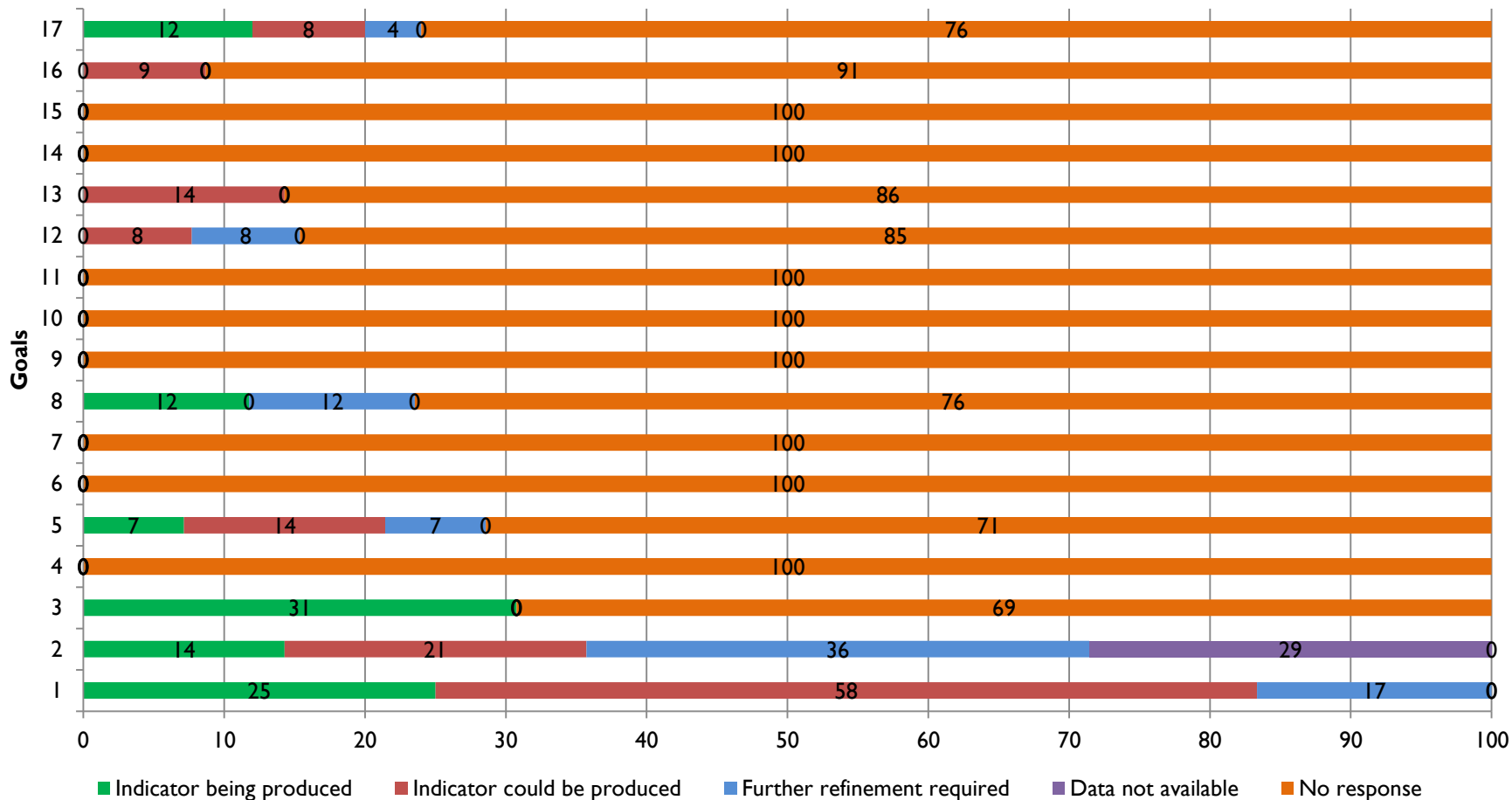
# Status of SDG data production in Anguilla (Percentage)



# Status of SDG data production in Antigua and Barbuda (Percentage)

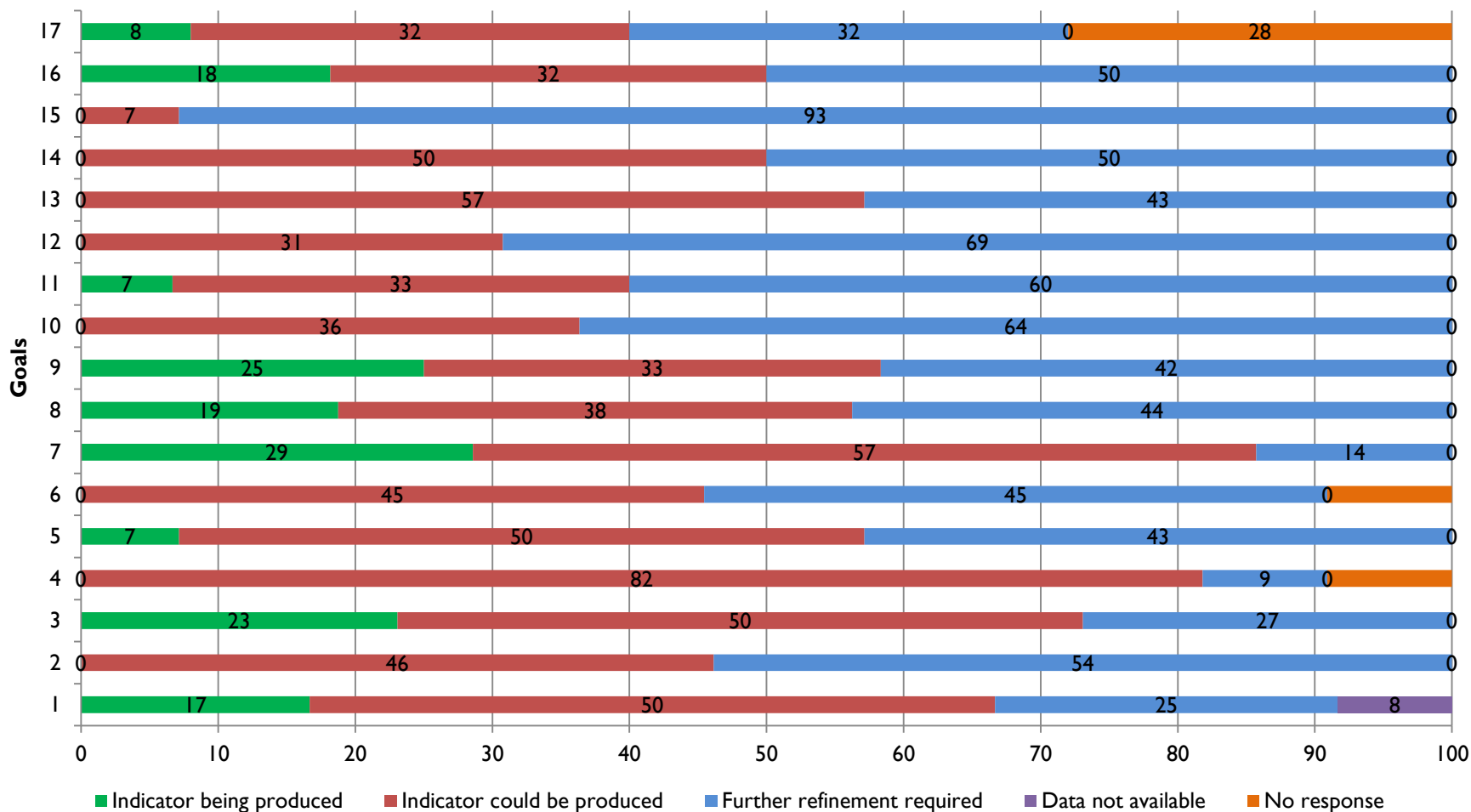


# Status of SDG data production in Barbados (Percentage)

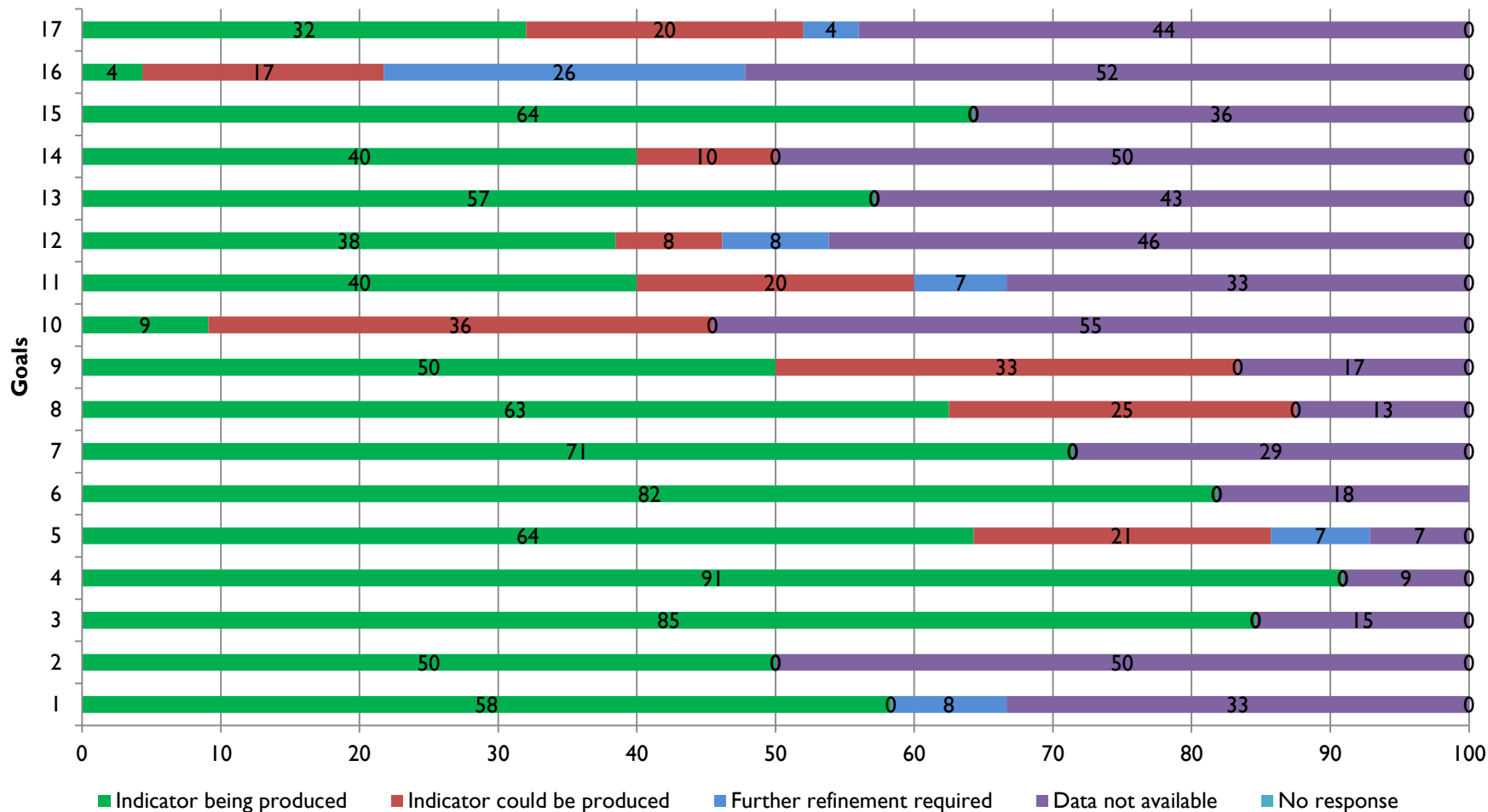




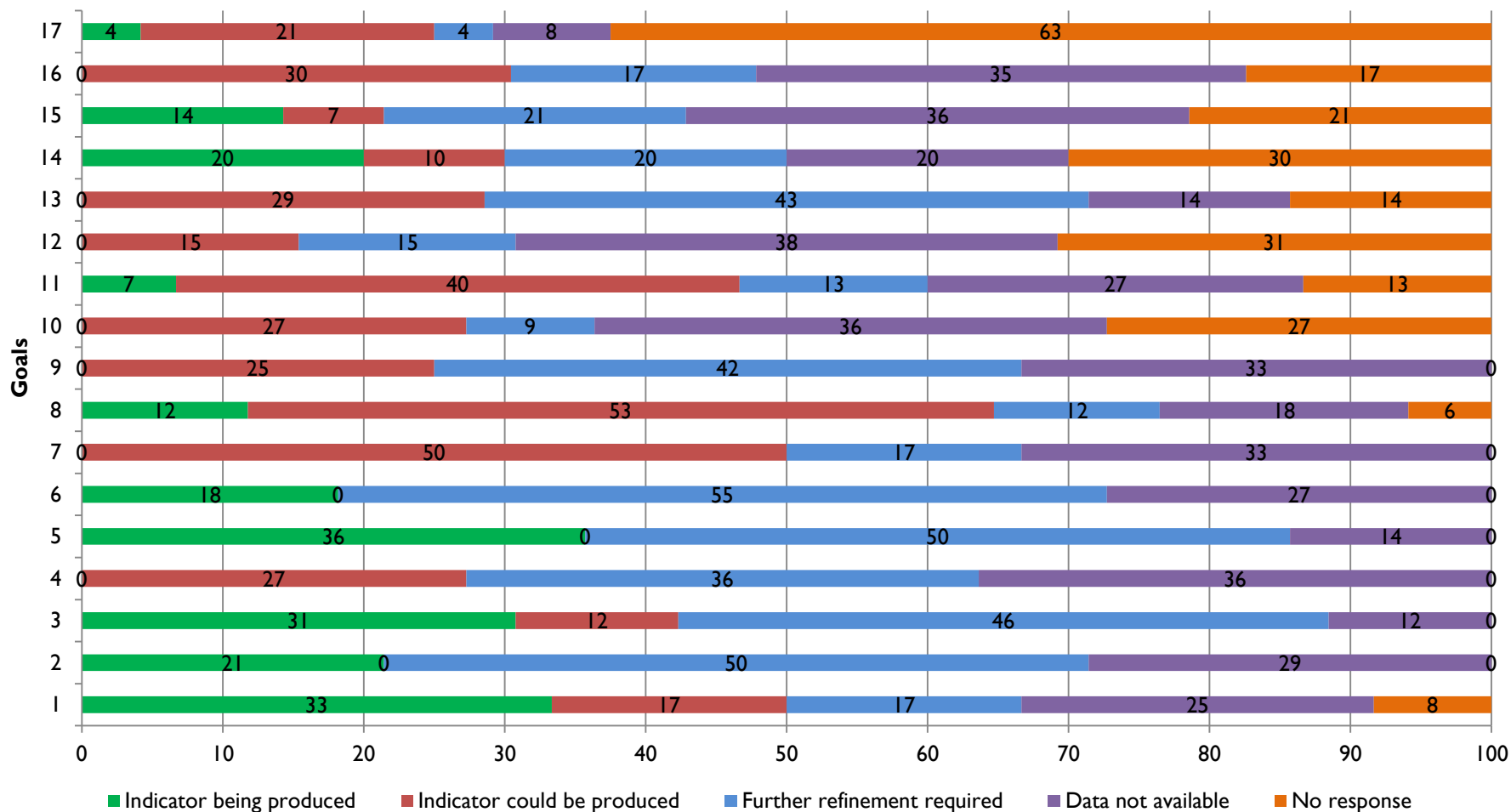
# Status of SDG data production in British Virgin Islands (Percentage)



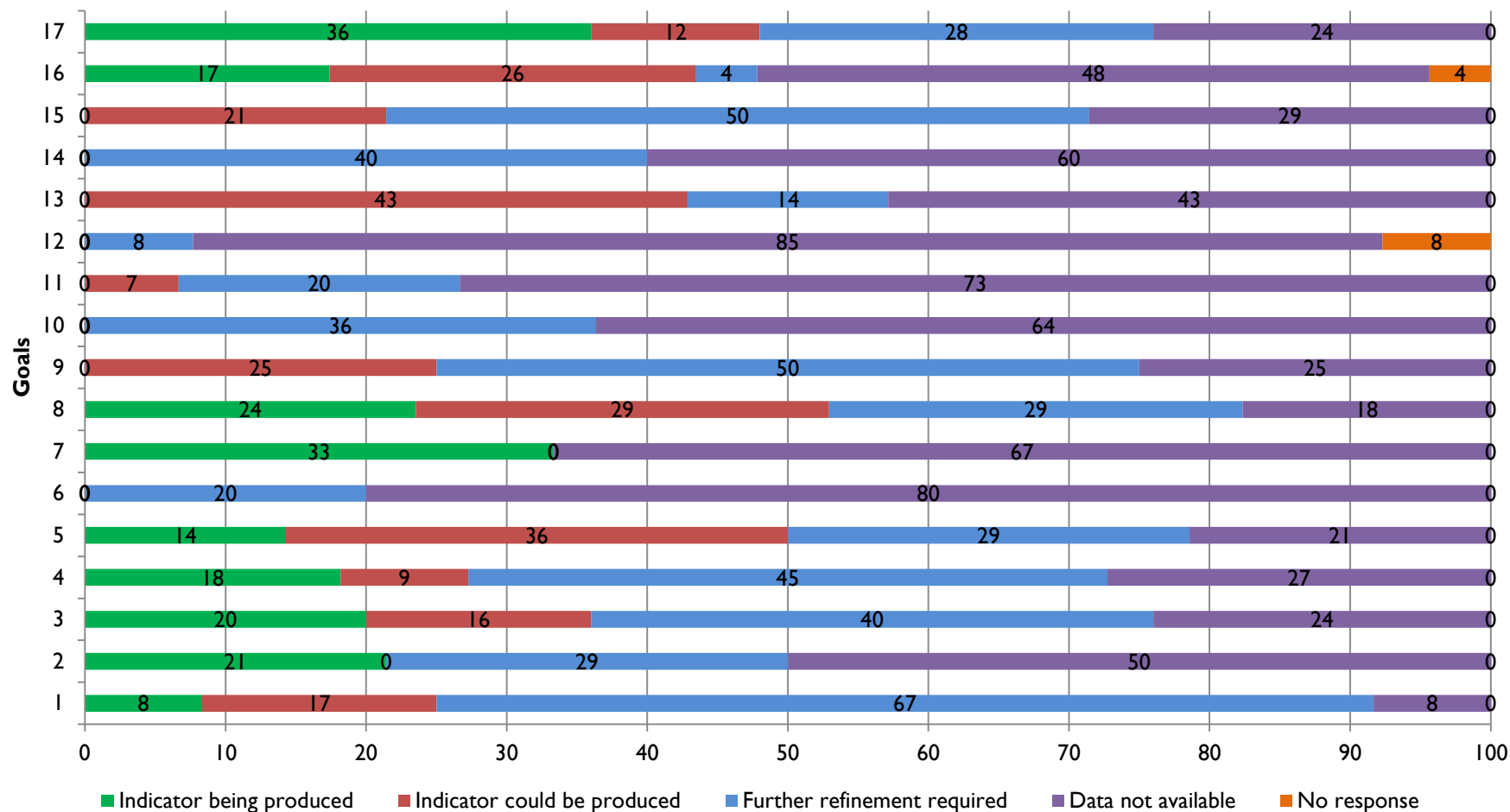
# Status of SDG data production in Cuba (Percentage)



# Status of SDG data production in the Dominican Republic (Percentage)



# Status of SDG data production in Grenada (Percentage)

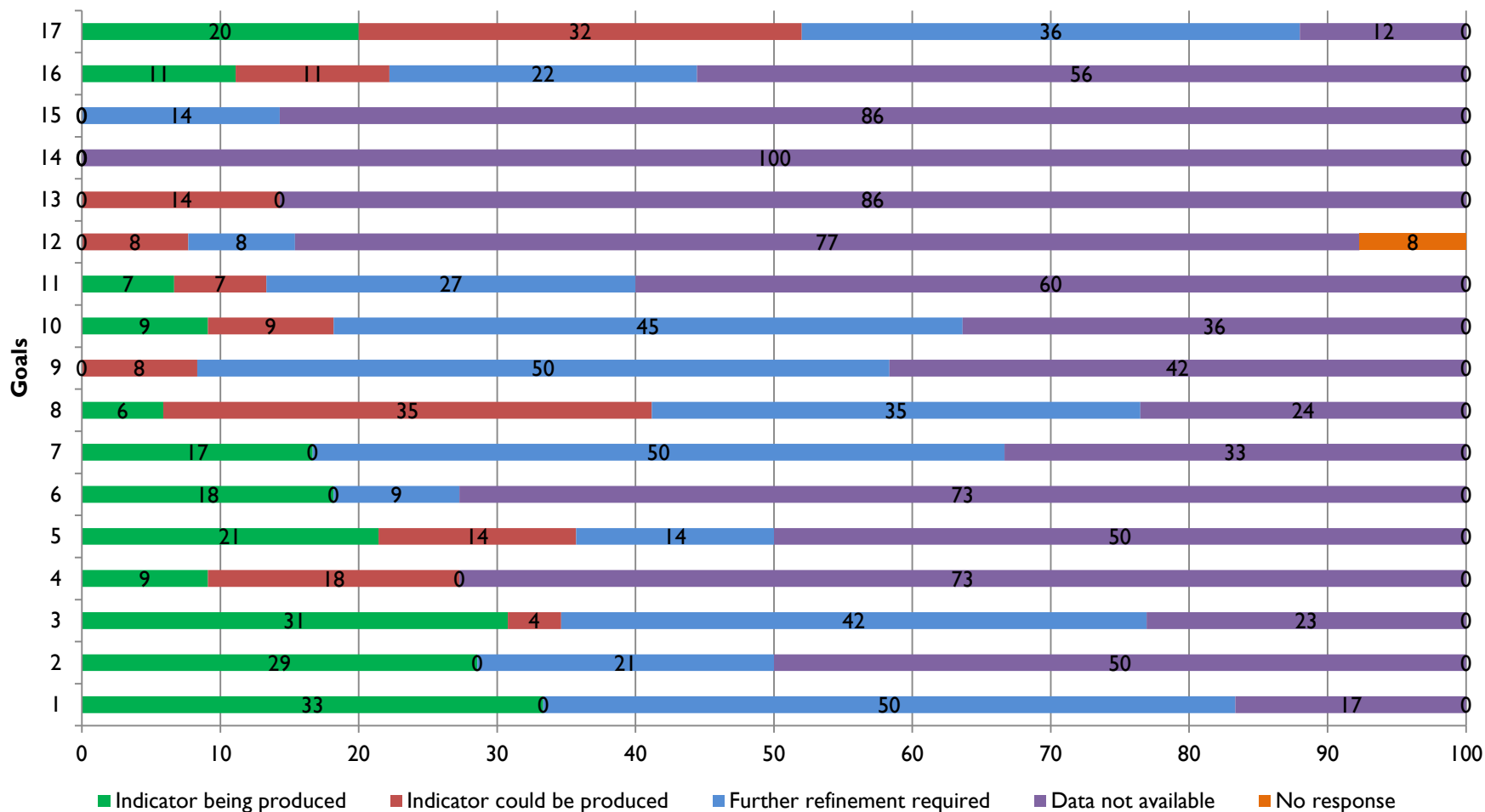




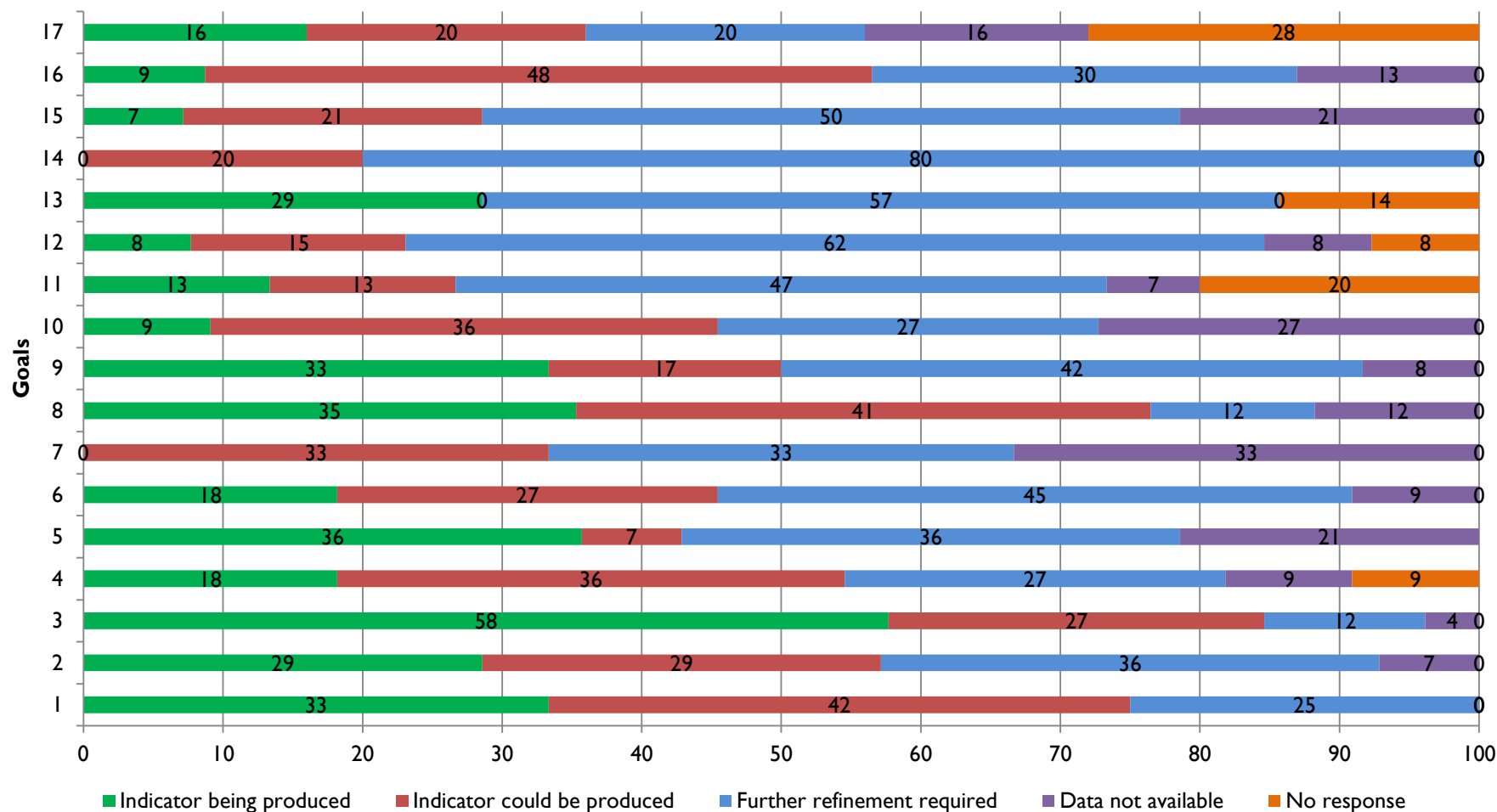
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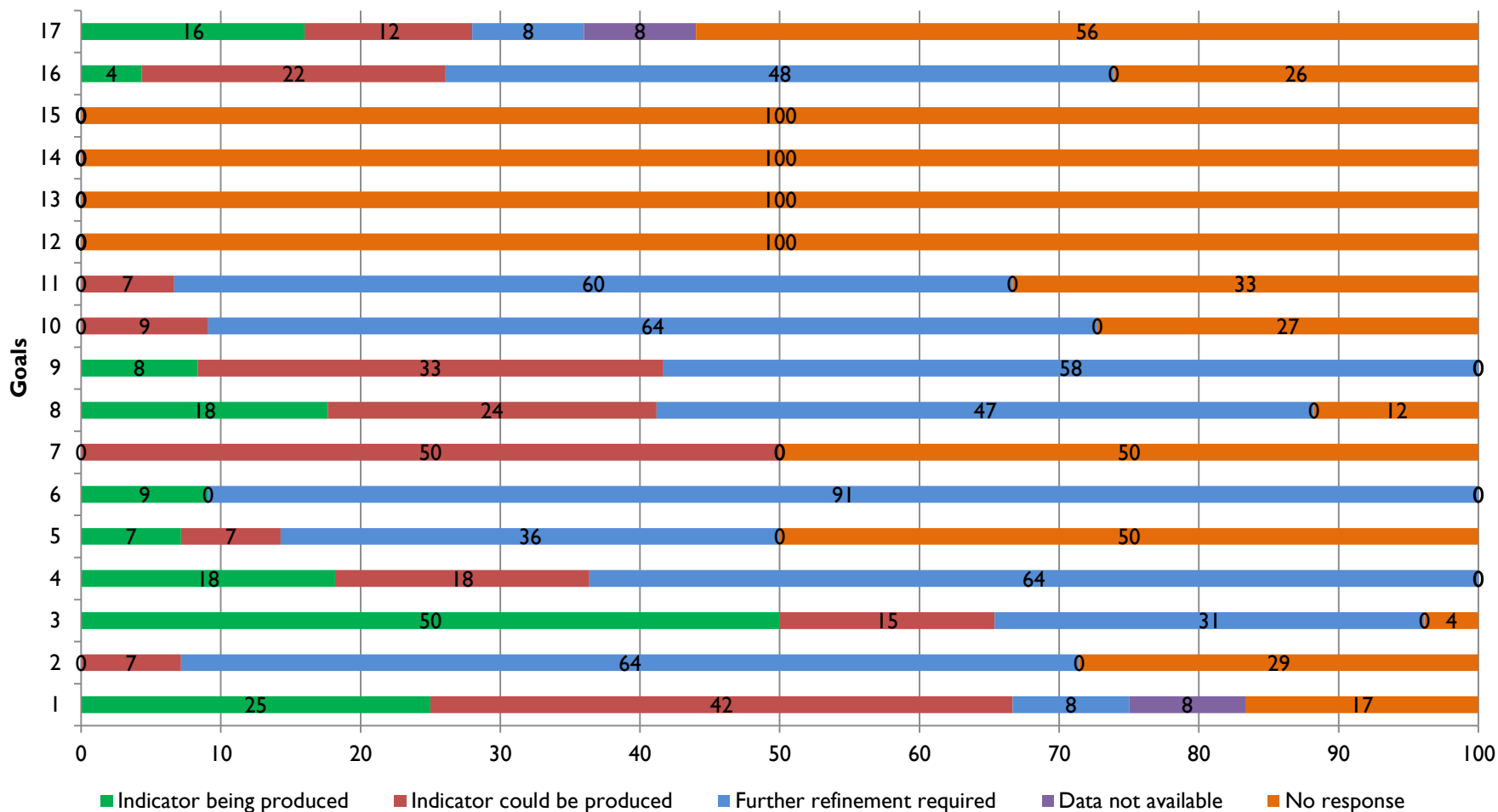
# Status of SDG data production in Haiti (Percentage)



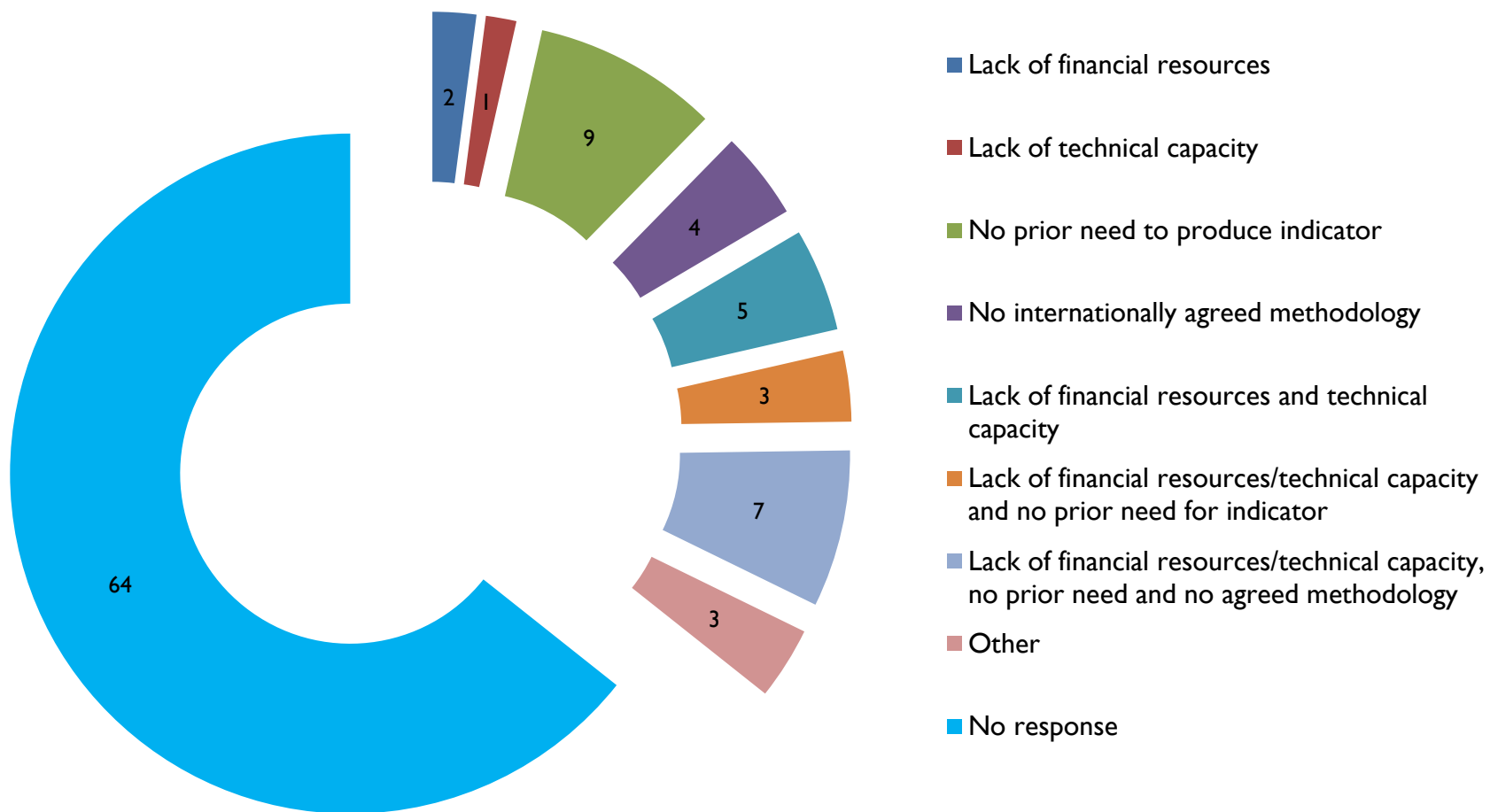
# Status of SDG data production in Jamaica (Percentage)



# Status of SDG data production in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Percentage)

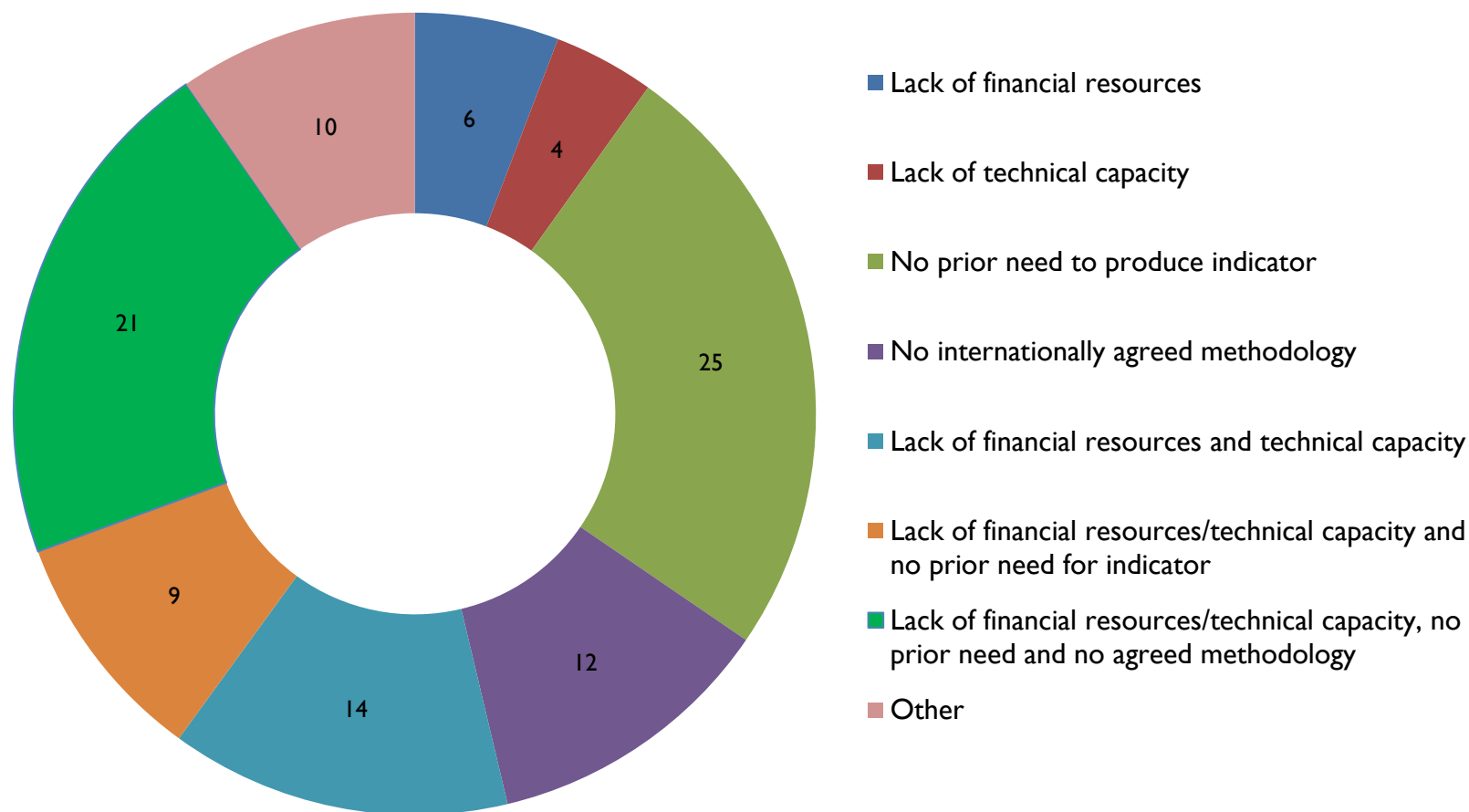


# Reasons for non-production of data by Caribbean countries (Percentage)

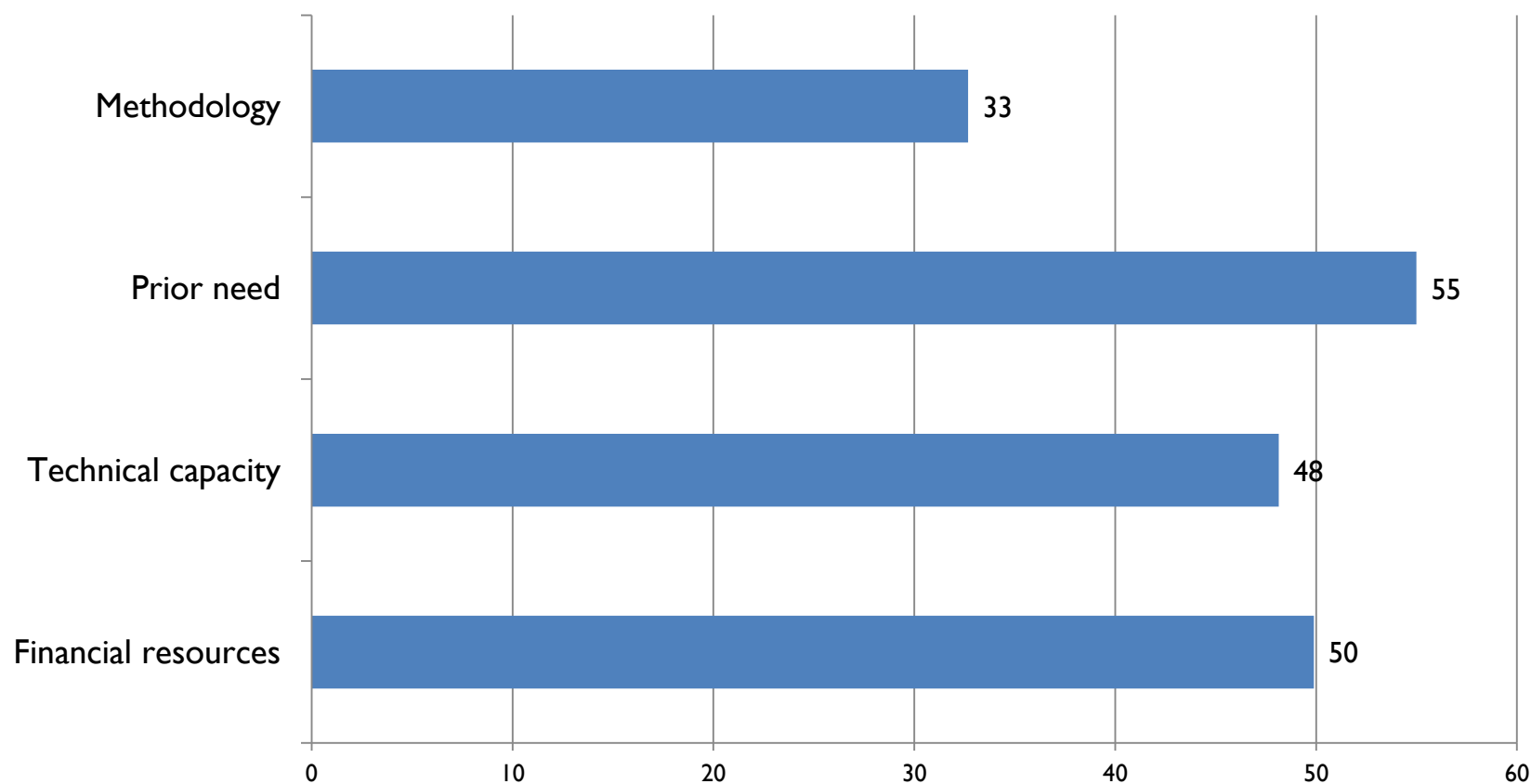




# Reasons for non-production of data by Caribbean countries (Percentage)



# Reasons for non-production of data by Caribbean countries (Percentage)



## Conclusions

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- ▶ More than half of the time, lack of prior need for indicator was responsible for non-production of data
- ▶ The likelihood that indicators without data will be already reflected in national development plans is low
- ▶ Efforts need to be dedicated to those indicators that could be produced with the refinement of available data to close data gap
  - ▶ Financial resources need to be dedicated to efforts
  - ▶ Technical capacity will need to be enhanced