

 Open **SDG** Platform

Data Management/Usability

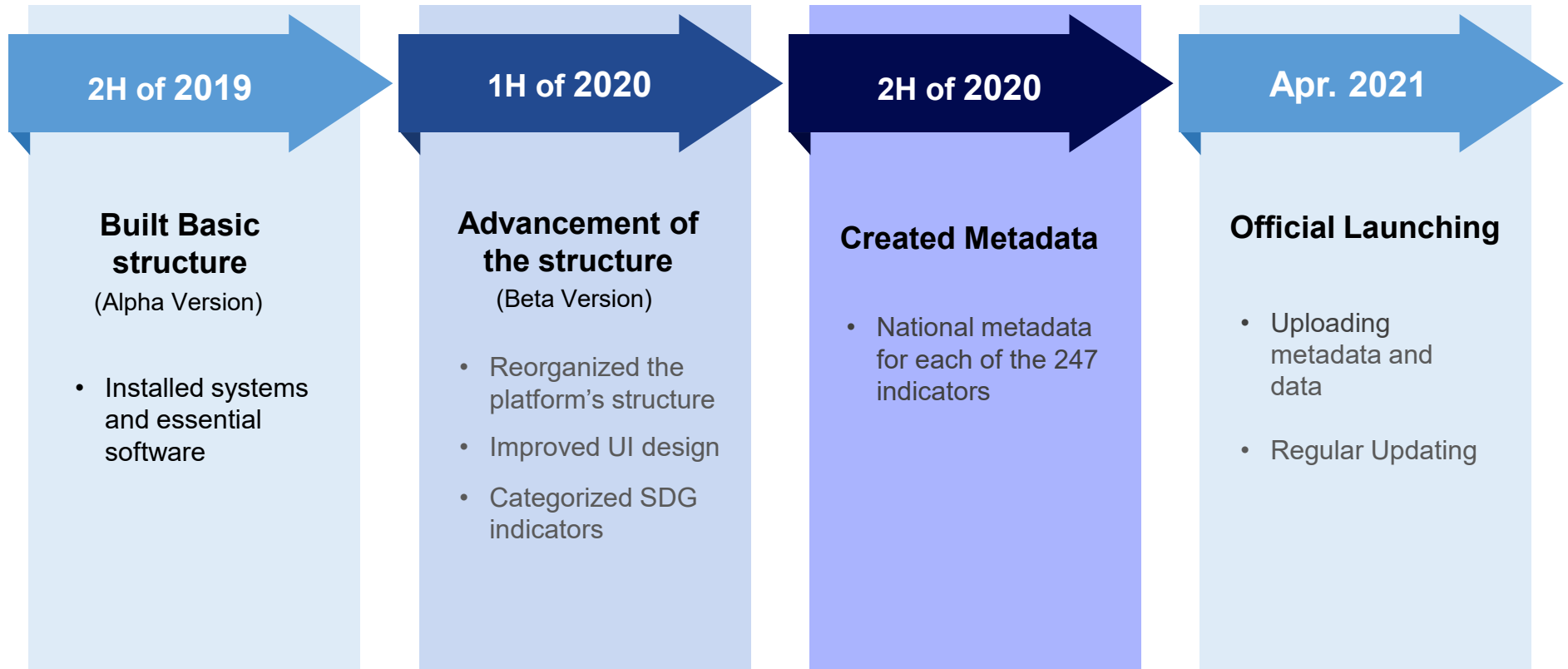
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1. Milestone



2. Improving Usability

About SDGs

- UN-SDGs are introduced in the 'About SDGs' section to help general users understand
- The importance of data involved in SDGs and the role of Statistics Korea in implementing SDGs are also explained

Progress by goal Data selection **About SDGs** English A

Korean Data of UN SDGs

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Progress by goal Data selection About SDGs English A

UN SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) refer to a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative goals that all countries of the world have agreed to achieve by the year 2030. In 2015, at the 70th United Nations (UN) General Assembly, member states unanimously adopted "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which contains 17 goals and 169 targets based on people, the planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

The SDGs are followed up and reviewed at the global, regional and national levels every year, based on data provided by each country. This data should have high-quality and reliability. In order to support the principle of inclusiveness such as "Leaving No One Behind", it is emphasized that all indicators are disaggregated by sex, age, income, disability, migration status, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context.

In accordance with the resolution, the global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), which consists of representatives of national statistical offices. The IAEG-SDGs conduct its work in an open, inclusive and transparent manner through the participation of various stakeholders. The indicator framework was agreed upon at the 48th session of United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017, and adopted thereafter by the General Assembly in July of the same year. According to the work plan, the indicator framework will be refined with minor things annually, and comprehensively reviewed in 2020 and 2025.

The first 'Comprehensive Review' was held by the 51st UN Statistical Commission in March 2020. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 36 indicators to the existing framework in the form of replacements, deletions and additions. 231 indicators were approved through discussions among the Member States. In the future, the implementation of the SDGs will be monitored based on this framework.

Status of the SDGs implementation in the Republic of Korea

The United Nations Statistics Division released the Global SDG Indicators Database. The Database includes country level data as well as regional and global aggregates. Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) is a focal point for the SDG indicators in the Republic of Korea, which is responsible for collecting and providing Korean data to the global community including the UN and international organizations. These data are produced by domestic statistical agencies and managed by the quality assurance system of KOSTAT. KOSTAT also reviews the Korean data estimated or modelled by international organizations. National data may be adjusted for international comparability or where data were missing.

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graph LR; subgraph Providers; direction TB; P1[Other data provider]; P2[Other data provider]; P3[Other data provider]; end; subgraph QA; direction TB; QAM[Quality assurance mechanism]; NRP[National Reporting Platform]; end; subgraph Data; direction TB; EMD[Estimated or modelled data]; DATA[DATA]; end; subgraph Custodian; direction TB; CA1[Custodian agency]; CA2[Custodian agency]; CA3[Custodian agency]; end; subgraph UNSD; direction TB; UNSD[UNSD Global Indicator Database]; end; Providers --> QA; QA --> Data; Data --> Custodian; Custodian --> UNSD;
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2. Improving Usability

Korean Data of UN SDGs

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets	Indicators
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Indicators, Definitions and Metadata are moved from the bottom of the page to the top of the graph.

- Indicator name and description
- Metadata Contains national and global metadata

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Home / Goal 3 / Indicator 3.1.1

Indicator and Definitions **Metadata**

National metadata https://kostat-sdg-eng.github.io/sdg-indicators/public/Metadata-03-01-01_ENG.pdf

Global metadata <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf>

Indicator name: Maternal mortality ratio

Indicator description: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal deaths during a single pregnancy or a single live birth.

Chart Table

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Home / Goal 3 / Indicator 3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio

Sub-categories

Choose categories from the dropdowns below to see different breakdowns of the data. Some will not be available until a higher level is chosen.

Click on the legend to remove individual lines from the chart.

Clear selections

Bounds

Download Chart image Download Chart CSV Download Source CSV

Data and Definitions Metadata

This table provides metadata for the actual indicator available from KOR statistics closest to the corresponding global SDG indicator. Please note that even when the global SDG indicator is fully available from KOR statistics, this table should be consulted for information on national methodology and other KOR-specific metadata information.

Indicator available

Indicator description

Geographical coverage

Unit of measurement: Rate per 100,000 maternities

Definitions

Calculations

Other information

Data last updated: 2019-10-22: see changes on GitHub

Metadata last updated: 2019-12-06: see changes on GitHub

3. Data management

National metadata (each of 247)

- KOSTAT constructed a metadata template based on the SDG-MSD
- Includes:
 - Indicator definition, rationale, strategy
 - Global and national data sources
- * A metadata book (published in Dec 2020)



National metadata

3.1.1 모성사망비	
지표번호 ①	3.1.1
지표명 ②	모성사망비 Maternal mortality ratio
목표명 ③	모든 연령층의 모두를 위한 건강한 삶 보장과 웰빙 증진 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
세부목표명 ④	2030년까지 모성사망비를 출생아 십만 명당 70명 미만으로 감소 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
글로벌 메타 업데이트 ⑤	2020년 2월
지표정의 ⑥	출생아 십만 명당 모성사망자의 수. 모성사망자는 임신출산 중 또는 출산 후 42일 이내에 임신 관련 원인 (ICD-10)으로 사망한 여성을 말함.
지표의의 ⑦	임신과 출산의 사망위험 수준을 나타냄.
지표해설 ⑧	한국의 모성사망자수는 2000년 출생아 십만 명당 17명에서 2010년 15명, 2015년 12명, 2017년 11명으로 꾸준히 감소하고 있음. 하지만 한국의 모성사망비는 경제협력개발기구(OECD) 37개 국가 중 8번째로 높아 국제적으로는 여전히 높은 수준임. 일본과 유럽 대부분의 국가들은 5명 이내에 그침.
지표대응 ⑨	국내에서도 통계청이 매년 모성사망비를 발표하고 있는데, 산출방법의 차이로 인해 글로벌 데이터 수치와는 약간의 차이를 보임.
데이터 ⑩	모성사망비(Maternal mortality ratio)
산식 ⑪	$\frac{15-49세\ 모성사망자수^{1)}}{15-49세\ 여성사망자수^{1)}} \times \frac{15-49세\ 여성사망자수^{2)}}{출생아수^{3)}} \times 100,000$ 1)은 국가별 자료, 2)는 WHO 생명표 자료, 3)은 UN World Population Prospects 자료임
측정단위 ⑫	명/십만 명
글로벌 ⑬ 자료수집방법	MMEIG(Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group)이 각국 사망 자료와 함께 WHO 생명표 자료와 UN World Population Prospects 자료를 활용하여 추정
시계열 ⑭	2000-2017(한국 데이터 전체 수록)
공표주기 ⑮	1년
세분화 ⑯	-
지표소관기구 ⑰	세계보건기구(WHO)
출처 ⑱	https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/maternal-mortality-ratio-(per-100-000-live-births)
데이터 ⑩	모성사망비
산식 ⑪	$\frac{\text{모성사망자수}}{\text{출생아수}} \times 100,000$
측정단위 ⑫	명/십만 명
세분화 ⑯	연령별
출처 ⑱	http://kosis.kr/publication/publicationThema.do
이동통계 ⑲	영아사망·모성사망·출생전후기사망 통계
자료수집방법 ⑬	사구 및 읍면동 인구통계 사망신고 자료, 화장장 영아 및 태아 사망신고 자료, 의료기관 대상 「사망원인보안조사」 자료를 통합하여 집계
공표주기 ⑮	1년
시계열 ⑭	2009-2018
통계생산기관 ⑰	통계청 인구동향과(042-481-2254)

1. Indicator number
2. Indicator name
3. Goal name
4. Target number
5. Metadata update
6. Indicator definition
7. Indicator rationale
8. Indicator commentary
9. Indicator strategy

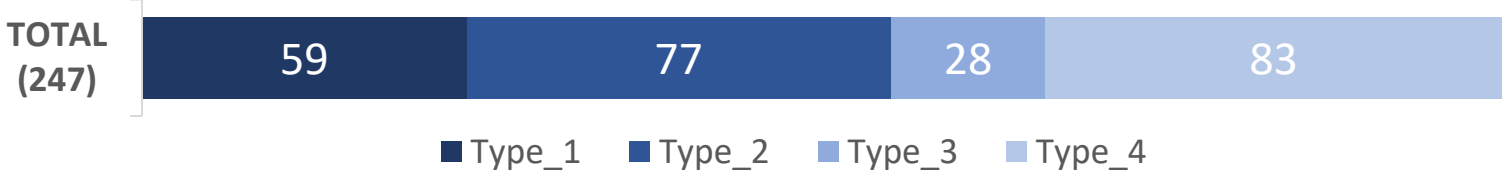
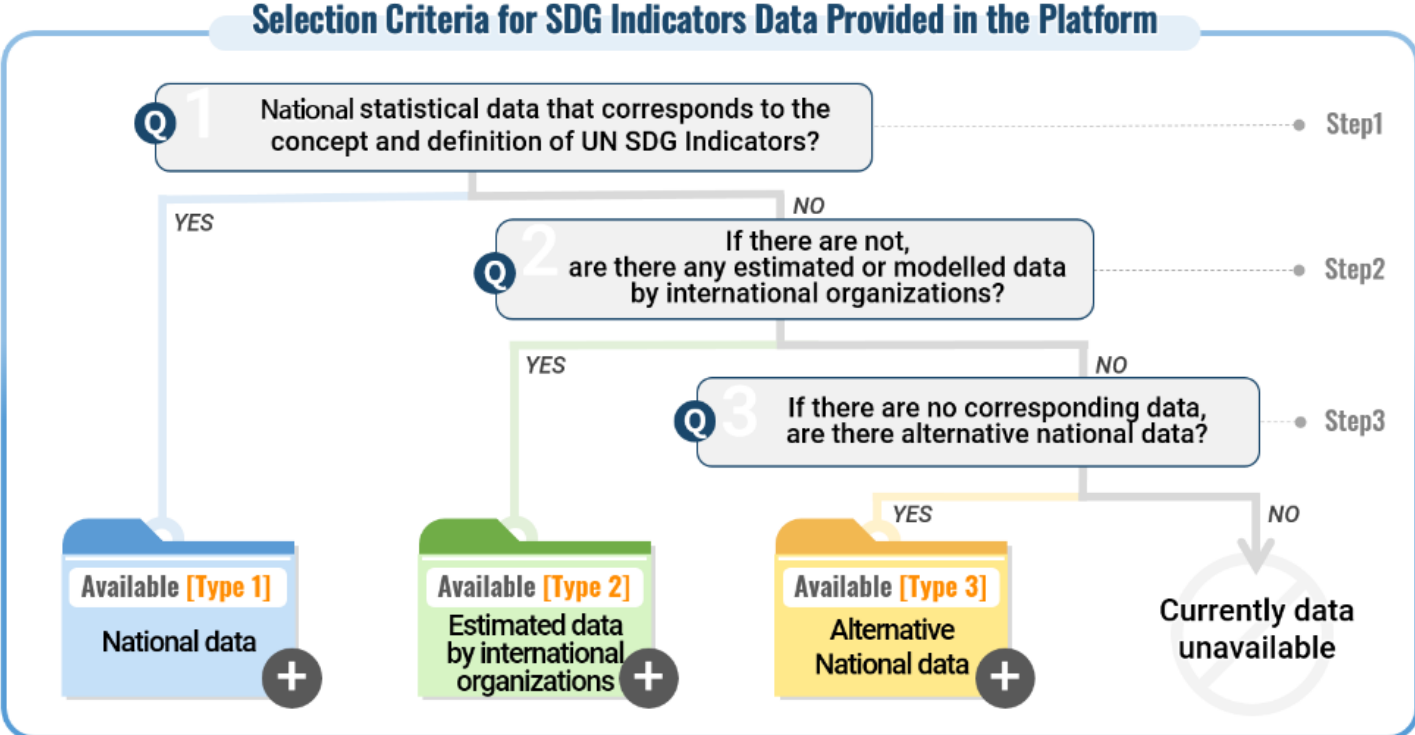
(Global & National Data source)

10. Data name
11. Calculation method
12. Unit of measure
13. Collection method
14. Data availability
15. Data release calendar
16. Disaggregation
17. Organization (department)
18. Data Source (URL)
19. Statistics name



3. Data management

Indicators are divided into four types for data management



3. Data management

Platform metadata

- Organized by selecting main items by type from the National metadata
- Type 1 & 3

I. Definition, Calculation Method, Unit

II. Data Source and Collection, Periodicity and Release Date, Organization, Global Reporting

III. Comparison with UN SDG Indicators

- Type 2

I. Global Indicator Name and Definition




II. Calculation Method, Data Collection, Data Availability, Organization

Platform metadata (eg Type1 & 3)

U		Goal	3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
T		Target	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births		
N		Indicator	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio		
I. Definition of National Indicator					
Indicator	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)				
Definition	The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period. Definitions (or classification) to maternal death follows the 7 th Revision of the Korean Standard Classification of Disease (KCD-7).				
Calculation method	$(\text{number of maternal deaths} / \text{number of live births}) \times 100,000$				
Unit	per 100,000 live births				
II. Source of National Indicator					
Data Sources and collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources: Cause of Death Statistics collection: Data is collected through the death report and the supplementary survey on causes of death (infant cremation report data, neonatal death data, etc.) 				
Periodicity and Release Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodicity: annual Release Date: every September 				
Organization	Statistics Korea Vital Statistics Division (+82-42-481-2252)				
Global Reporting	Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group(MMEIG) * WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNPD.				
III. Comparison with UN SDG Indicators					
① Name of indicator		② Definition		③ Data	
Similar	Different	Similar	Different	Similar	Different
Discrepancies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MMEIG calculates the maternal mortality ratio by revising the national data as follows. $\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{number of maternal deaths 15-49}^{1)}}{\text{All female deaths at ages 15-49}^{1)}} \times \frac{\text{All female deaths at ages 15-49}^{2)}}{\text{number of live births}^{3)}} \times 100,000$ <p>1) National data, 2) life table value of the WHO, 3) the UN World Population Prospects 2015 revision data</p>			
Links		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicator/database 			





4. Future steps

-  Announcing this platform to the public through press releases and performance presentations in April
-  Writing metadata for all indicators in English (language support)
-  Studies on indicator production to improve data availability
 - (2020) A study to verify Korean data of UN-CTS,
A study on the production SDG indicators using GIS
: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth
 - (2021) A study on the production SDG indicators using GIS (tentatively 9.1.1)
A review of the availability of national data for monitoring migration indicators



5. Challenges

-  All metadata for each indicator was created by statistics Korea. Various efforts are needed to elicit the participation and cooperation of the data authorities in relation to metadata creation, review and data production.
-  Same or similar indicators are being provided by several indicator frameworks. But these data are updated at different levels. Thus, it is necessary to consider how to minimize user's confusion.

<e.g.> 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities

<u>Indicator frameworks</u>	<u>Last updated date</u>	<u>Data availability</u>
- Quality of life	9. Mar. 2021.	~ 2019
- National progress indicator	11. Nov. 2020.	~ 2019
- National policy monitoring indicator	23. Jul. 2020.	~ 2017
- SDGs platform	17. Mar. 2021.	~ 2019



Thank You !

