



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Monday, 10 July – Wednesday, 19 July 2017

Session 4

Panel discussion on “Review of Implementation: SDG 1”

11 July 2017

9:00 to 11:00

Conference Room 4

UN Headquarters in New York

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FIGURE 1
Poverty Rates
2010-2013
Non-Elderly Households

Disposable Household Income (DHI) = market income + transfers minus direct taxes paid

“Near poverty” = 60% of national median DHI

“Poverty” = 50% of national median DHI

“Deep poverty” = 40% of national median DHI

Income adjusted for household size

Data source: LIS Database

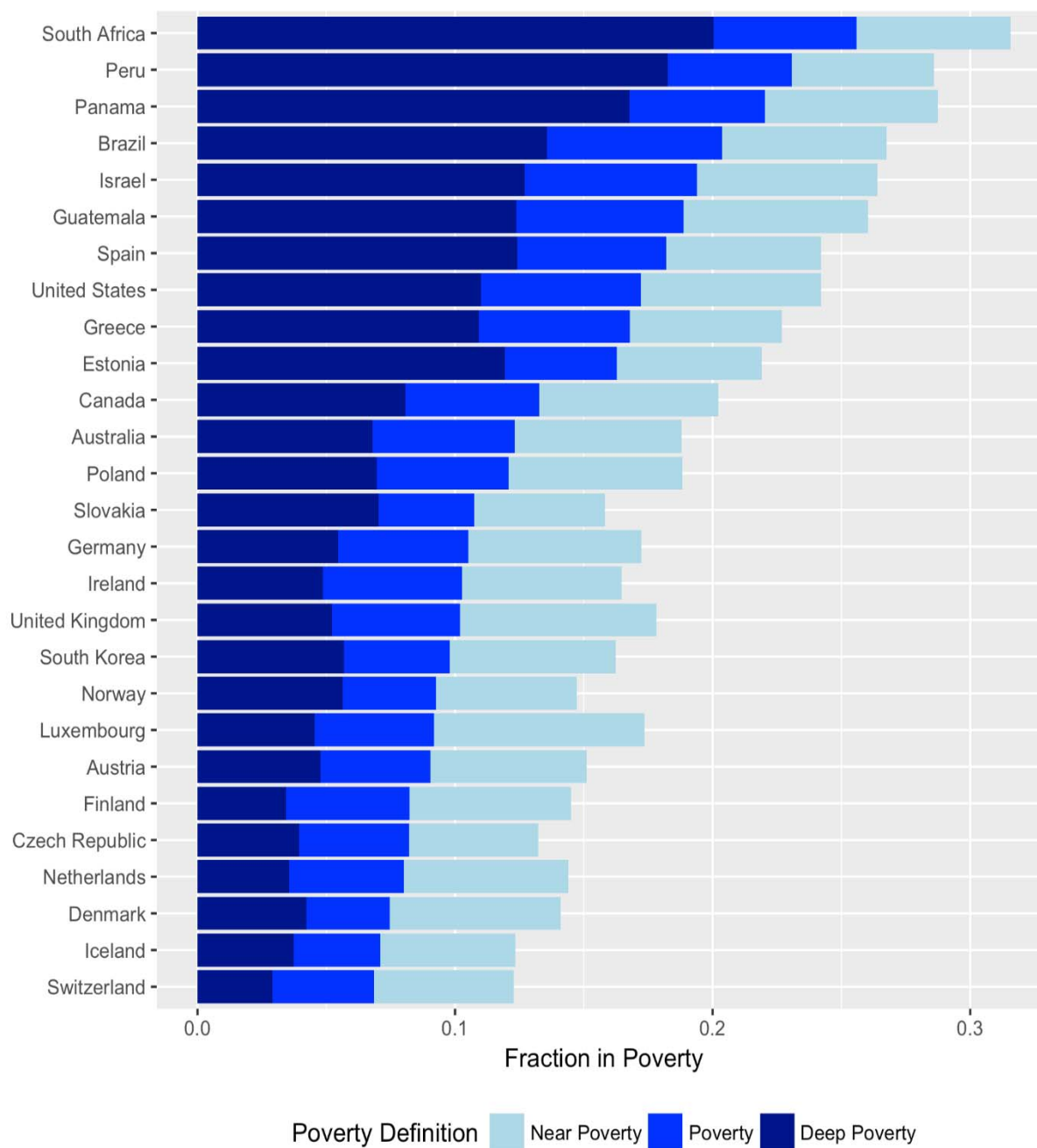


FIGURE 2
Poverty Rates
2010-2013
Non-Elderly Households

Dark blue portion of bar is poverty based on Disposable Household Income (DHI) = market income + transfers minus direct taxes paid (poverty line is 50% of national median DHI)

Total length of bar is poverty based on Market Income (MI) = income from labor + income from capital (poverty line is 50% of national median DHI)

Income adjusted for household size

Data source: LIS Database

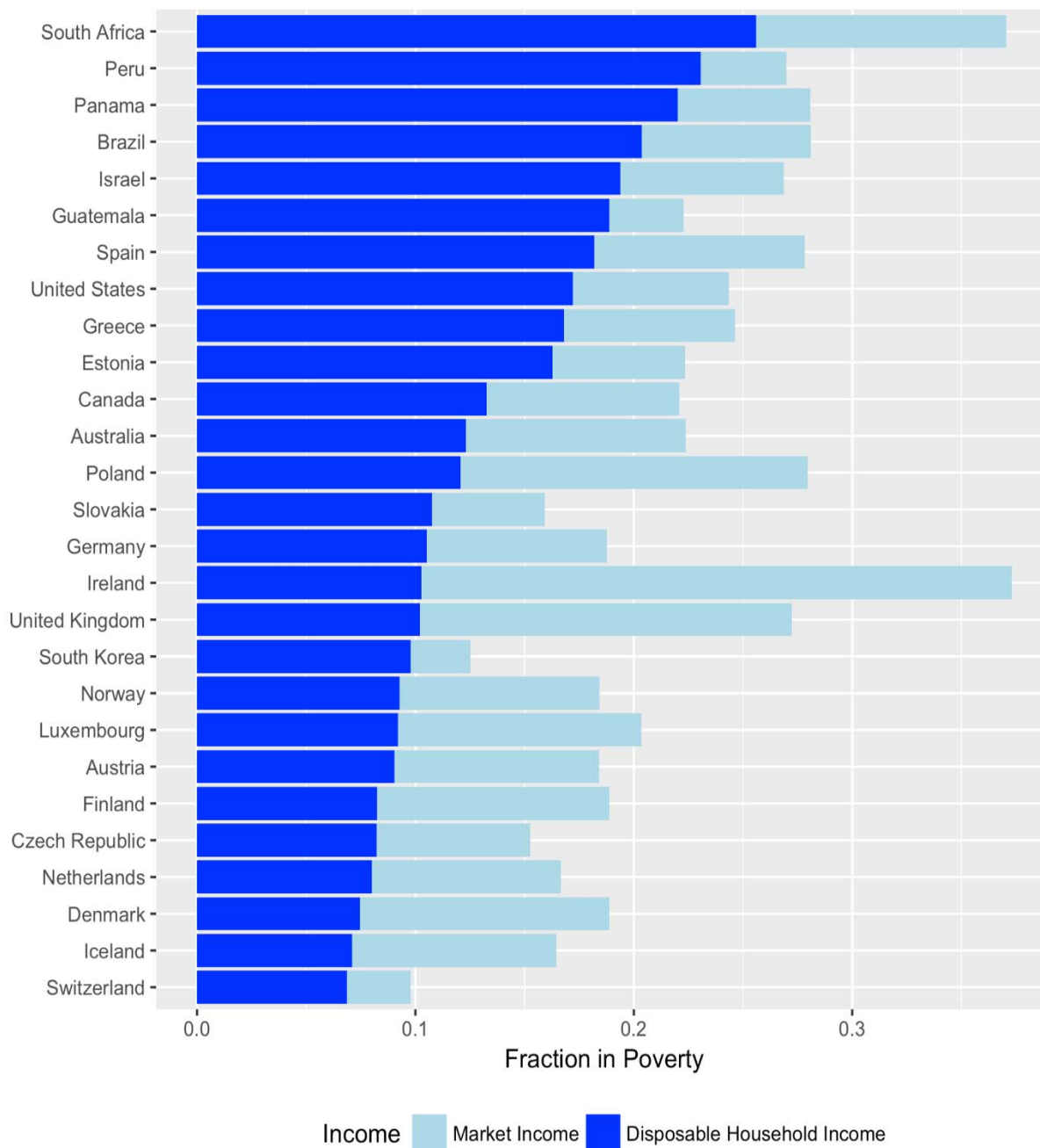


FIGURE 3
Poverty Rates
2010-2013
Non-Elderly Households

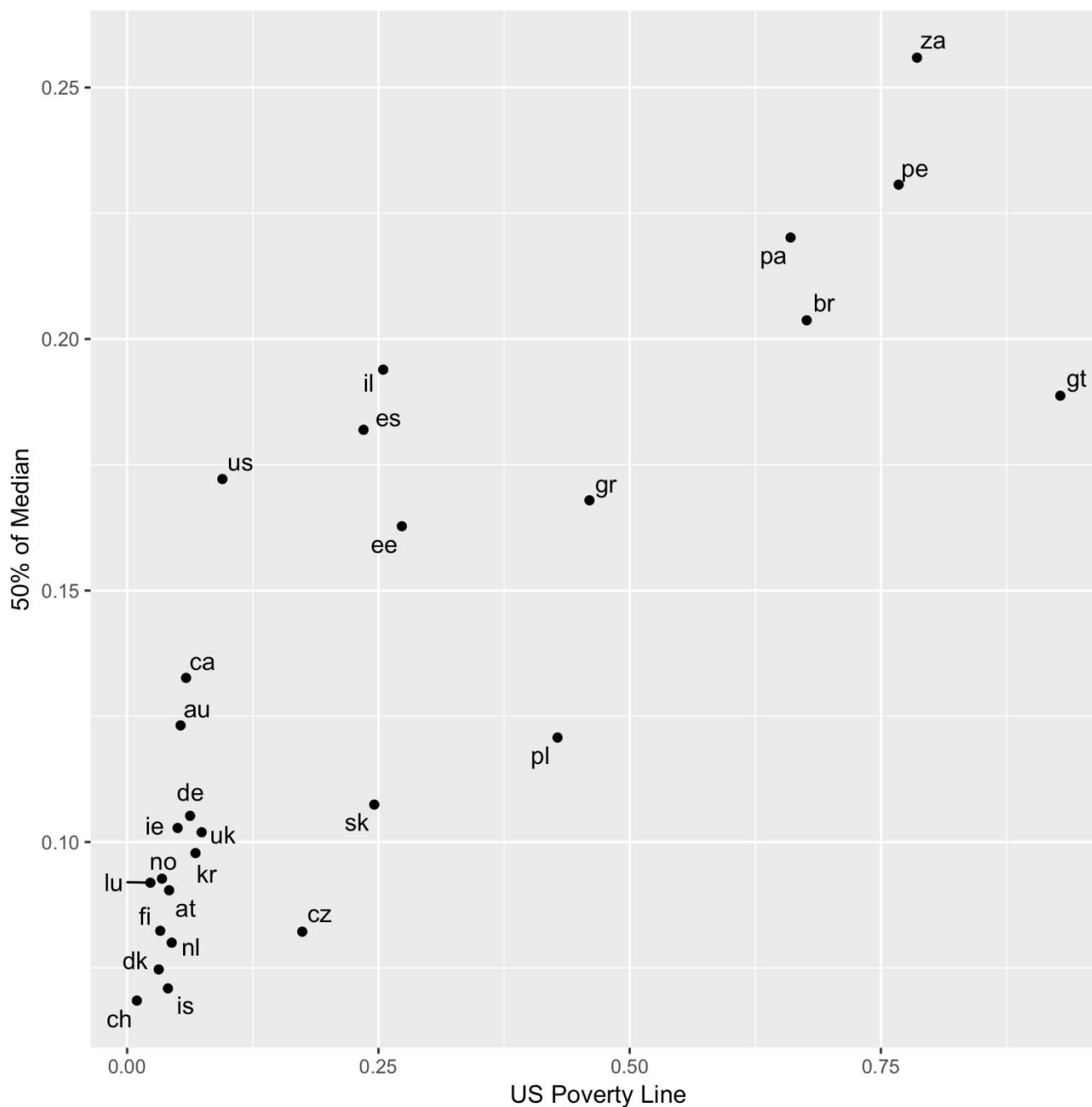
Disposable Household Income (DHI) = market income + transfers minus direct taxes paid

Vertical axis = Relative Poverty Rates (poverty line is 50% of national median DHI)

Horizontal axis = Absolute Poverty Rates (poverty line is US poverty line converted using PPPs)

Income adjusted for household size

Data source: LIS Database



SDG monitoring requires extensive, high-quality data

- a) Effective SDG monitoring requires comparable data over time and across space; it also calls for disaggregation (e.g., by age, gender, disability status, class, caste, region) and disaggregation requires *microdata*;
- b) Income (e.g., results presented here) is but one measure of wellbeing; microdata with multiple dimensions/outcomes (e.g., income, consumption, assets, inclusion, health) are needed – especially in middle- and low-income countries;
- c) Supranational and national investments (financial and technical) in high-quality microdata are crucial; equally important are efforts aimed at making comparable microdata widely available for research and analysis;
- d) Complementing high-quality microdata with national and subnational macrodata on corresponding policies and institutions is needed for effective policy analysis.