SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

The 17 SDGs are integrated - that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Through the pledge to Leave No One Behind, countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind first. That is why the SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing 'zeros', including zero poverty, hunger, AIDS and discrimination against women and girls.

Everyone is needed to reach these ambitious targets. The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

What is Statistics Department Montserrat's (SDM) role?

SDM recognizes the importance of collecting and reporting data against the SDG indicators. SDM have held and will continue meeting with the relevant and appropriate sources that could support the SDG indicators. As the National Statistics Office, SDM collects relevant, timely and usable data, which aids in implementing the Goals and the existing national plan – Sustainable Development plan SDP (2008-2020). See https://www.gov.ms/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Montserrat-SDP-2008-to-2020.pdf for additional information.

The requisite data received thus far provides us with a valuable experience to ensure we all reach the targets set out in the SDGs by 2030. However, we cannot do this alone.

Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of the public sector, private sector and citizens alike to make sure we leave a better planet for future generations.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

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Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

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Computation Method:

Health worker densities by occupation

- ✓ Density of medical doctors: total of medical doctors divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.
- ✓ Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: total of nursing and midwifery professionals and nursing and midwifery associate professionals divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.

Other Health Professionals

- ✓ Density of dentists: number of dentists divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.
- ✓ Density of pharmacists: number of pharmacists divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.

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- ✓ In **2018**, the density of medical doctors was **10.95** per 100,000 population.
- ✓ In **2018**, the density of nursing and midwifery personnel was **81.03** per 100,000 population.
- ✓ In **2018**, the density of dentists was **4.38** per 100,000 population.
- ✓ In **2018**, the density of pharmacists was **4.38** per 100,000 population.

Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

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Indicator 5.5.1 (a): Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliaments.

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Computation Method:

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.

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✓ In **2019**, the proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament was **25%.**

Source: The Constitution and Commissions Secretariat

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

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Indicator 5.5.1 (b): Proportion of seats held by women in local governments.

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Computation Method:

$$Indicator\ 5.5.1(b) = \frac{(Number\ of\ seats\ held\ by\ women) \times 100}{Total\ number\ of\ seats\ held\ by\ women\ and\ men}$$

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✓ In **2019**, the proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament was **25%.**

Source: The Constitution and Commissions Secretariat

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

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Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.

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Computation Method:

- Using ISCO-08:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14})} \times 100$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories } 11 + 12 + 13)}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories } 11 + 12 + 13)} \times 100$$

And

$$\text{Proportion of women in management} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1}} \times 100$$

- Using ISCO-08:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management:} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1} - \text{Women employed in ISCO 88 category 13})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1} - \text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 13})} \times 100$$

Which can also be expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management:} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 categories } 11 + 12)}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 categories } 11 + 12)} \times 100$$

And

$$\text{Proportion of women in managerial positions:} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1}} \times 100$$

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✓ In **2018**, the proportion of women in managerial positions was **51.76%.**

Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Target 6.1 By 2020, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

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Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safety managed drinking water services.

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Computation Method:

Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. The denominator consists of the total population: Proportion = 100 x Total Population in HH's with improved source of drinking water/total population.

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- ✓ In **2018**, the proportion of population using safety managed drinking water services was **99.6%.**

Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Target 7.1 By 2020, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

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Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity.

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Computation Method:

In order to gain a clear picture, access rates are only considered if the primary source of lighting is the local electricity provider, solar systems, mini-grids and stand-alone systems. Sources such as generators, candles, batteries, etc., are not considered due to their limited working capacities and since they are usually kept as backup sources for lighting. Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

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✓ In **2018**, the proportion of population with access to electricity was **98.4%.**

Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

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Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

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Computation Method:

Children aged 5-17: Number of children (box sex) aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.

Children aged 5-17: Number of children (males) aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children males aged 5-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.

Children aged 15-17: Number of females aged 15-17 reported child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children (females) aged 15-17 in the population, multiplied by 100.

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- ✓ In **2018**, the proportion of children (both sex) aged 15-17 years engaged in child labour was **3%**.
- ✓ In **2018**, the proportion of males aged 15-17 years engaged in child labour was **4%.**
- ✓ In **2018**,the proportion of females aged 15-17 years engaged in child labour was**3%.**

Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2020, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

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Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

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Computation Method:

$$\frac{\textbf{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\textbf{Total employment in all economic activities}} * \textbf{100}$$

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- ✓ In **2018**, manufacturing employment (both sex) as a proportion of total employment was **1.66%.**
- ✓ In **2018**, manufacturing employment (males) as a proportion of total employment was **1.84%**.
- ✓ In **2018**, manufacturing employment (both sex) as a proportion of total employment was **1.49%.**
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Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Target 9.5: Enhanced scientific research; upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, including, by 2020, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

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Indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

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Computation Method:

Operationally, the proxy indicator being proposed here measures the number of people who are professionals and working at establishments that conduct scientific research and development activities and /or higher education, as a proportion of the total population. In terms of occupation, they should belong to one of the following ISCO-08 categories 1223 Research and Development Managers; 2111 Physicists and Astronomers; 2112 Meteorologists; 2113 Chemists; 2114 Geologists and Geophysicists; 2120 Mathematicians, Actuaries and Statisticians; 213 Life Science Professionals; 2141 Industrial and Production Engineers; 2142 Civil Engineers; 2144 Mechanical Engineers; 2145 Chemical Engineers; 2146 Mining Engineers, Metallurgists and related Professionals; 2151 Electrical Engineers; 2152 Electronics Engineers, 2153 Telecommunications Engineers; 2161 Building Architects; 2162 Landscape Architects, 2164 Town and Traffic Planners, 2165 Cartographers and Surveyors; 2212 Special Medical Practitioners; 2221 Nursing Professionals; 2222 Midwifery Professionals; 2230 Traditional and Complementary Health Professionals; 2262 Pharmacists; 2264 Physiotherapists; 2265 Dieticians and Nutritionist; 2310 University and Higher Education Teachers;2351 Education Methods Specialist, 2352 Special Needs Teachers; 2353 Other Language Teachers; 2421 Management and Organizational Analysts; 2422 Public Administration Professionals; 2512 Software Developers; 2631 Economists; 2632 Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Professionals; 2633 Philosophers, Historians and Political Scientists, 2634 Psychologists; 2635 Social Work and Counseling Professionals; 2643 Translators, Interpreters and Other Linguists.

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✓ In **2018**, the researchers was **4.04%** per million inhabitants

Source: Intercensal Count and Labour Force Survey 2018