Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2025 Comprehensive Review – metadata template for additional or replacement[1] indicator proposals

The purpose of this template is to submit reference metadata for SDG indicator proposals. It uses the standard format for SDG indicator metadata to monitor the Goals and targets in a consistent manner. In order to ensure the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) thoroughly review the proposal, information is requested using this standard template. For reference, metadata for existing indicators can be found at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/.

Please replace the instruction text shaded in yellow with the appropriate text describing the metadata concepts (i.e. definition and concepts, rationale, etc.). All fields must be filled. If the field is not applicable or still to be determined, please enter "not applicable" or "TBD".

Please try to make your responses as concise as possible while making sure to include all relevant information. For more detailed methodological information, a link can be included in the reference section (7. References and Documentation).

Use only the metadata concepts/fields provided. Do not add additional fields. Use the detailed metadata concepts (preceded by a number and a letter e.g. "0.a") where available and as feasible; otherwise use the main concepts (preceded by a number e.g. "0"). Descriptions of the fields are provided on page 7.

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[1] For indicator revision/adjustment proposals, please make the revisions/adjustments in track change to the current indicator's metadata file located at the metadata repository, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/.

SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.1)

0. Indicator information (SDG_INDICATOR_INFO)

0.a. Goal (SDG_GOAL)

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

0.b. Target (SDG_TARGET)

By 2030, end homelessness including people living on the street and in shelters

0.c. Indicator (SDG_INDICATOR)

Proportion of population experiencing homelessness, living on the street or shelters

0.d. Series (SDG_SERIES_DESCR)

N/A

0.e. Metadata update (META_LAST_UPDATE)

N/A

0.f. Related indicators (SDG_RELATED_INDICATORS)

1.1.1 Poverty rate; 1.1.2 Poverty rate, national; 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring (SDG_CUSTODIAN_AGENCIES)

Global Homeless Data Initiative, jointly convened by UN-Habitat and the Institute of Global Homelessness

1. Data reporter (CONTACT)

1.a. Organisation (CONTACT_ORGANISATION)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Institute of Global Homelessness

1.b. Contact person(s) (CONTACT_NAME)

1.c. Contact organisation unit (ORGANISATION_UNIT)

N/A

1.d. Contact person function (CONTACT_FUNCT)

Program Director

1.e. Contact phone (CONTACT_PHONE)

1.f. Contact mail (CONTACT_MAIL)

1 East Jackson, Chicago IL USA 60604

1.g. Contact emails (CONTACT_EMAIL)

2. Definition, concepts, and classifications (IND_DEF_CON_CLASS)
2.a. Definition and concepts (STAT_CONC_DEF)

The UN General Assembly adopted resolution 76/133 on "Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness, including in the aftermath of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)", noting that homelessness is not merely a lack of physical housing, but is often a disaffiliation process interrelated with poverty, lack of full and productive employment, decent work and access to infrastructure, as well as other socioeconomic issues that may constitute a loss of family, community and a sense of belonging, and, depending on national context, can be described as a condition where a person or household lacks safe habitable space, which may compromise their ability to enjoy social relations, and (1) includes people living on the streets, in other open spaces or in buildings not intended for human habitation, (2) people living in temporary accommodation or shelters for people experiencing homelessness, and, in accordance with national legislation, may include, among others, (3)people living in severely inadequate accommodation without security of tenure and access to basic services. Due to the fact, that category 3 is measured under indicator 11, this homelessness indicator will include categories 1 and 2.

In 2014, IGH developed a global framework for homelessness with key researchers.[1] The development of the framework drew from any sources including the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS) by European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA) and the European Observatory on Homelessness, as well as comparative studies on homelessness in the developing world. Despite the challenges of understanding global homelessness, the researchers found conceptual continuity across diverse regions. The core concept of lacking access to minimally adequate housing emerged from this literature, echoing the notion of "severe housing deprivation" prevalent in poverty concepts. Homelessness is thus defined as living in severely inadequate housing due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing, reflecting a standard significantly below adequacy thresholds in one or more domains.

This proposed definition underscores three essential domains of home evaluation: security, physical, and social. The security domain encompasses legal and practical aspects of tenure, including affordability, recognizing the role of financial constraints in housing insecurity. The physical domain concerns the quality and quantity of accommodation, emphasizing factors such as durability, safety, and freedom from overcrowding. The social domain addresses the cultural appropriateness of social relations within the home, privacy, and safety from internal threats, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of homelessness beyond mere housing inadequacy.

By synthesizing insights from various scholarly works and conceptual frameworks, this approach provides a nuanced understanding of homelessness as a multifaceted issue extending beyond mere shelter inadequacy. It offers a foundation for evaluating and addressing homelessness globally, acknowledging the diverse contexts and challenges faced by individuals and communities worldwide.

A conceptual model was operationalised into the Global Homelessness Framework containing three broad categories of people who may be considered homeless (see Table 1 below).

	Category		Subcategory
1	People without accommodation	1 (a)	People sleeping in the streets or in other open spaces (such as parks, railway embankments, under bridges, on pavement, on river banks, in forests, etc.)
		1 (b)	People sleeping in public roofed spaces or buildings not intended for human habitation (such as bus and railway stations, taxi ranks, derelict buildings, public buildings, etc.)
		1 (c)	People sleeping in their cars, rickshaws, open fishing boats and other forms of transport
		1 (d)	'Pavement dwellers' – individuals or households who live on the street in a regular spot, usually with some form of makeshift cover
2	People living in temporary or crisis accommodation	2 (a)	People staying in night shelters (where occupants have to renegotiate their accommodation nightly)
		2 (b)	People living in homeless hostels and other types of temporary accommodation for homeless people (where occupants have a designated bed or room)
		2 (c)	Women and children living in refuges for those fleeing domestic violence
		2 (d)	People living in camps provided for 'internally displaced people' i.e. those who have fled their homes as a result of armed conflict, natural or human-made disasters, human rights violations, development projects, etc. but have not crossed international borders
		2 (e)	People living in camps or reception centres/temporary accommodation for asylum seekers, refugees and other immigrants
3	People living in severely inadequate and/or insecure accommodation	3 (a)	People sharing with friends and relatives on a temporary basis
		3 (b)	People living under threat of violence
		3 (c)	People living in cheap hotels, bed and breakfasts and similar
		3 (d)	People squatting in conventional housing
		3 (e)	People living in conventional housing that is unfit for human habitation
		3 (f)	People living in trailers, caravans and tents
		3 (g)	People living in extremely overcrowded conditions
		3 (h)	People living in non-conventional buildings and temporary structures, including those living in slums/informal settlements

The category of 'People without accommodation' encompasses individuals who reside in spaces not designated for human habitation, such as streets, public areas, or various modes of transportation. Referred to as 'roofless', 'living rough', or 'unsheltered', they lack legal occupancy of adequate housing and thus face challenges in maintaining security, health, social interactions and privacy. In the Global South, a notable subset within this category includes 'pavement dwellers', who establish regular spots on the street often with makeshift covers, albeit lacking the security of formal tenure or the ability to consolidate and improve their living conditions.

In contrast, Category 2 pertains to individuals residing in temporary or crisis accommodation provided by public or charitable entities, including night shelters, homeless hostels, and refugee camps. While the physical conditions in these facilities may vary, occupants generally experience limitations in security and social domains, enduring prolonged stays with little opportunity for normal social interactions or privacy. Category 3 includes individuals living in severely substandard or insecure housing, whose classification as homeless depends on the extent of deficiencies across the domains of home and whether their circumstances result from a lack of access to minimally adequate housing rather than personal choice.

A Harmonised Definition of Homelessness for Statistical Purposes
Sometimes referred to as [ETHOS 'Light'](), this is a version of the ETHOS typology developed in the context of a 2007 European Commission study: Measurement of Homelessness at European Union Level. It is a harmonised definition of homelessness for statistical purposes. It is a pragmatic tool for the development of homelessness data collection, rather than a conceptual and operational definition to be used for a range of policy and practice purposes.

2.b. Unit of measure (UNIT_MEASURE)

Proportion (percentage)

2.c. Classifications (CLASS_SYSTEM)

Not applicable

3. Data source type and data collection method
(SRC_TYPE_COLL_METHOD)
3.a. Data sources (SOURCE_TYPE)

For primary reporting, national data providers (especially the Statistical agencies) will play an important role generating the primary data through census and surveys. Regional and global estimates will be derived from national figures with appropriate disaggregation. Specialized tools will be developed and agreed upon with local and international stakeholders. Quality assurance on the use of the tools, analysis and reporting will be deployed regionally and globally, to ensure that standards are uniform and that definitions are universally applied.

3.b. Data collection method (COLL_METHOD)

Homelessness data is collected with a mix of methodologies. The data collection methodology for homeless enumeration is a consultative process including meetings with key stakeholders

including other government ministries/agencies, civil society, health agencies, people with the lived experience of homelessness, police/law enforcement, and community leaders. Countries use a combination of the methodologies shared below. Ministries/Organizations leading enumeration will share detailed description of all methods used in enumeration in public reporting. The six approaches to collecting homeless data are below:
• Street counts: an estimate of the number of people sleeping rough at a point-in-time;
• Service-based methods: information obtained from a broad range of service providers that support people experiencing homelessness;
• Population censuses and Household surveys: a count or a sample of a given population at a point in time (e.g. Population Census; special module on homelessness in household survey);
• Administrative data: records collected by different institutions/organisations (e.g., health data, criminal justice records, social services data, etc.) and used to extrapolate the number of people experiencing homelessness;
• Advanced sampling methods: a statistical method, such as "capture-recapture," comparing independent samples from two or more sources of data to estimate the total number of people experiencing homelessness;
• By-name lists and Information management systems on homeless individuals: the collection of comprehensive demographic and identifying information on people experiencing homelessness, which may be collected via registry weeks.

3.c. Data collection calendar (FREQ_COLL)

The monitoring of this indicator will be repeated at regular intervals of 3-5 years. We will develop a reporting template to facilitate countries reporting on data.

3.d. Data release calendar (REL_CAL_POLICY)

While continuous follow-up is done with countries and compilation of data sources occur on an annual basis, changes in trends within individual countries are likely to happen in spans of about 3-5 years, so a three-year window will be applied for comprehensive review of all data, with updates made based on availability of new data.

3.e. Data providers (DATA_SOURCE)

This indicator has collected by many countries in census data, surveys, and administrative data. There are many experts who have also contributed to the development of the definitional framework, concepts rationale and will also support measurement, reporting and policy dialogue at the country level, based on the indicators. The technical support of the Global Homeless Data Initiative include UN-Habitat, Institute of Global Homelessness and several multilateral organizations including OECD, FEANTSA, CISCAL, as well as national statistics offices (including from the UK, Canada and South Africa).

National Statistical Offices will play an important role in the monitoring and reporting process through census and surveys. Final Compilation & reporting at the global level will be lead and guided by the UN-Habitat and Institute of Global Homelessness with support from selected partners, such as the Global Homeless Data Initiative stakeholder group.

3.f. Data compilers (COMPILING_ORG)

Institute of Global Homelessness, UN-Habitat

3.g. Institutional mandate (INST_MANDATE)

As the agency within the United Nations system mandated to promote socially and environmentally sustainable cities for all, UN-Habitat considers tackling homelessness as a precondition for the full realisation of human rights, as well as our ability to meet Agenda 2030. UN-Habitat, in cooperation with partners (eg. Institute of Global Homelessness, Member States, UN DESA) is working to create consensus around the need for a definition and standardized global homeless indicators and data collection methodologies, as well as raising awareness about homelessness as a society's failure to protect and fulfil many fundamental rights including the right to housing and to social protection.

4. Other methodological considerations (OTHER_METHOD)
4.a. Rationale (RATIONALE)

Homelessness represents a violation of fundamental human rights, including the right to adequate housing, health, education, and dignity. By addressing homelessness within the framework of the SDGs, there is an opportunity to emphasize the importance of upholding these rights for all individuals. It imposes significant social and economic costs on societies, including increased healthcare expenditures, strains on social services, lost productivity, and perpetuation of cycles of poverty and exclusion. An SDG indicator on homelessness highlights the importance of investing in preventive measures and supportive services to mitigate these costs. Homelessness intersects with various other SDGs, including those related to poverty eradication, health and well-being, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities, and reduced inequalities. Without concerted global action on homelessness, numbers will continue to increase. Addressing homelessness specifically can contribute to progress across multiple goals and promote holistic and integrated approaches to development.
Establishing an SDG indicator on homelessness will enhance data collection, monitoring, and accountability efforts at the national and global levels and respond to the Member States and Secretary-General's call for better data collection and harmonization in 76/133. An SDG indicator on homelessness will encourage countries to collect reliable data on homelessness, track progress over time, and adopt evidence-based policies and interventions to address root causes and provide adequate support to homeless individuals and families. Including homelessness as a specific SDG indicator signals global recognition of its importance as a development issue and demonstrates a commitment to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations. It can mobilize resources, partnerships, and political will to support comprehensive strategies to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

4.b. Comment and limitations (REC_USE_LIM)

As with all indicators, there are some potential challenges and limitations:
- Difficulties to agree universally on some definitions and characteristics when referring to dimensions of homelessness including due to political/economic reasons
- Lack of resources to adequately deploy homelessness surveys leading to undercounts.
- Many countries still have limited capacities for data collection, management and analysis, their update and monitoring. These are key to ensure national and global data consistency.

4.c. Method of computation (DATA_COMP)

The indicator considers two components to be computed as follows:

    a) Percentage of people without accommodation: living on the streets, in other open spaces or in buildings not intended for human habitation (PWA)

$$= 100 \left[\frac{Number\ of\ people\ living\ in\ PWA}{Urban/City\ population} \right]$$

    b) Percentage of people living in **crisis/emergency accommodation** such as temporary/transition housing or shelters for people experiencing homelessness (PLC)

$$= 100 \left[\frac{Number\ of\ people\ living\ in\ PLC}{Urban/City\ population} \right]$$

The unit of measurements for all these indicators will be %. Currently, the data for this indicator is already being reported in ## countries.

4.d. Validation (DATA_VALIDATION)

As part of the validation process, the GHDI under guidance of UN-Habitat and IGH will develop a template to compile data generated by countries through the National Statistics Offices as well as other government agencies responsible for official statistics (https://data.unhabitat.org/pages/guidance). Data compiled is then checked against several criteria including the data sources used, the application of internationally agreed definitions, classification and methodologies to the data from that source, etc. Once reviewed, appropriate feedback is then provided to individual countries for further discussion.

4.e. Adjustments (ADJUSTMENT)

Any adjustment to the data is jointly agreed after consultations with the relevant national agencies that share the data points for reporting.

4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level (IMPUTATION)

All countries are expected to fully report on this indicator more consistently with few challenges where missing values will be reported at the national/global level. For countries that are missing disaggregation or data for specific definitional categories, estimates can be done using population data and will be noted as it affects global estimates.

As national agencies are responsible for data collection, no differences between country produced data and international estimated data on the indicator are expected to arise if standard methodologies and procedures are followed at all stages of the reporting process. Missing data and other local variables and frequency of data collection usually affects the figures reported at the global and national level. For this indicator, national data will be used to derive global figures.

In instances where global values differ from national figures, efforts will be made for harmonization.

4.g. Regional aggregations (REG_AGG)

Regional and global estimates will be derived from national figures using weighed averages. Weighting is done using population sizes from the World Urbanization Prospects. Global monitoring will be led by the Global Homeless Data Initiative in collaboration with UN-Habitat, IGH with the support of other partners and regional commissions.

4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level (DOC_METHOD)

The European Platform on Combatting Homelessness was established as a monitoring framework for tracking homelessness, utilizing various data sources and initiatives. These include the Pilot Project on European Homeless Count, set up by the European Parliament, which encouraged local counts with community involvement. Additionally, current initiatives like the EU-SILC module and national surveys contribute to regular data collection efforts. The overarching goal is to consolidate diverse data sets to identify patterns, trends, and areas needing attention for policy-making purposes. To achieve this, standardization of definitions and methodologies across regions is crucial, necessitating collaboration among policymakers, service providers, researchers, and volunteers at national, regional, and local levels.

The OECD Monitoring Framework summarises the key characteristics of each data collection approach, including, inter alia, a general description of the approach; the type of count generated (point-in-time or flow); the source(s) of information (e.g. data from service providers; direct observation through a street count); the ETHOS Light groups typically covered; the strengths and limitations of the approach; the scope and depth of information collected; and common implementation challenges.

IGH conducts research to understand the scope and nature of homelessness globally. This research informs the development of tools and methodologies for data collection that are tailored to different contexts and regions. IGH collaborates with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions, and other stakeholders to collect data on homelessness. These partnerships often involve sharing expertise, resources, and best practices in data collection. IGH provides training and capacity-building support to organizations and individuals involved in data collection efforts. This may include training on survey methods, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations in data collection. IGH works to standardize definitions and methodologies for measuring homelessness, ensuring consistency and comparability of data across different regions and countries. It also provides guidance and resources to organizations conducting data collection activities. By highlighting the importance of data in understanding and addressing homelessness, the IGH advocates for increased investment in data collection efforts. This includes raising awareness among policymakers, funders, and the general public about the need for reliable and comprehensive data on homelessness.

4.i. Quality management (QUALITY_MGMNT)

Data Quality Management policies and procedures will be in place including quality/validation procedures to address common quality issues including duplication, etc. Data can be cross-referenced with administrative data to assess accuracy. Data governance frameworks and quality procedures will be available for countries to adopt and capacity trainings for national statistics offices.

4.j Quality assurance (QUALITY_ASSURE)

UN-Habitat maintains the global urban indicators database that is used for monitoring of the urban metrics drawn from SDGs, NUA, flagship reports (e.g. World Cities Report) and other official reporting. In general, for all new data, a thorough review is done to check for consistency and overall data quality by technical staff in the Data and Analytics unit before publication in the urban indicators database. This ensures that only the most accurate and reliable information are included in the database. Key elements considered in the review include: proper documentation of data sources; representativeness of data at national level, use of appropriate methodology for data collection and analysis (e.g. appropriate sampling process, values based on valid sample sizes), use of appropriate concepts and definitions, consistency of data trends with previously published/reported estimates for the indicator.

4.k Quality assessment (QUALITY_ASSMNT)

We will assess the quality of data from member states by confirming the accuracy and methodology used for the data sources, comparing the data to previously reported data, and against the GHDI checklist for homelessness data standards.

5. Data availability and disaggregation (COVERAGE)

Disaggregation:
Potential Disaggregation:
- Disaggregation by location
- Disaggregation by income group
- Disaggregation by sex, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status
- Disaggregation by age
- Disaggregation by health and disability status
- Disaggregation by type and size of household
- Disaggregation by length of time person has experienced

6. Comparability / deviation from international standards (COMPARABILITY)

Many countries report on data within the definitional framework, and enumeration frameworks are available to support countries in measuring homelessness using the definitional framework.

As some countries differ in definitions they use, this SDG will standardize and promote comparability which is currently lacking in country-level data on homelessness.

7. References and Documentation (OTHER_DOC)

(1) Busch-Geertsema, V., Culhane, D., & Fitzpatrick, S. (2016). Developing a global framework for conceptualising and measuring homelessness. Habitat International, 55, 124-132. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2016.03.004

(2) United Nations. (2020). Economic and Social Council resolution 2020/7 on "Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness," including a description of homelessness.

(3) United Nations. (2021). UN General Assembly resolution 76/133 on "Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness, including in the aftermath of the coronavirus disease 2019."

(4) United Nations. (2023). "Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness: Report of the Secretary-General."

(5) OECD. (2024). Affordable Housing Database. Social Policy Division, Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/els/family/HC3-1-Population-experiencing-homelessness.pdf

(6) OECD Country Data: https://www.oecd.org/social/homelessness-country-notes.htm

(7) Fitzpatrick, S., Busch-Geertsema, V., Watts, B., Wood, J., Haj Ahmad, M.-T., & McIntyre, J. (Year of publication). Ending Street Homelessness in Vanguard Cities Across the Globe: An International Comparative Study. Final Report. I-SPHERE (Heriot-Watt University) & GISS (Bremen).

Definitions of Metadata Concepts

0.a. Goal: SDG Goal number and name.

0.b. Target: SDG Target number and name.

0.c. Indicator: SDG Indicator number and name.

0.d. Series: Codes and descriptions of all series to which the metadata set applies.

0.e. Metadata update: The date when this metadata report was last updated.

0.f. Related indicators: Linkages with any other Goals and Targets.

0.g. International organisation(s) responsible for global monitoring: *(also known as custodian agency(ies))* Global reporting: International organizations (departments/offices) responsible for monitoring this indicator at the global level. Country reporting: This concept has no national counterpart.

1.a. Organisation: Organisation unit information of the contact points for the data or metadata.

1.d. Contact person function: Functional title(s) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

1.e. Contact phone: Phone number(s) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

1.f. Contact mail: Mailing address(es) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

1.g. Contact emails: E-mail address(es) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

2.a. Definition and concepts: Precise definition of the indicator preferably relying on internationally agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and be expressed in universally applicable terms. Precise definition of all different concepts and terms associated with the indicator, also including reference to any associated classifications.

2.b. Unit of measure: Description of the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.)

2.c. Classifications: Describe references to both national and international standards and classification being used. [Information to be provided where applicable.]

3.a. Data sources: Description of all actual and recommended sources of data. This description should include, when applicable, any changes of the data source over time, details of denominator (if from a different source) and any other relevant information related to the origin of the source or indicator. Similar details should be given for administrative sources.

3.b. Data collection method: Description of all methods used for data collection. This description should include, when applicable, the sample frame used, the questions used to

collect the data, the type of interview, the dates/duration of fieldwork, the sample size and the response rate. Some additional information on questionnaire design and testing, interviewer training, methods used to monitor non-response etc. should be provided here. Questionnaires used should be annexed (if very long: via hyperlink).

3.c. Data collection calendar: Dates when source collection is next planned.

3.d. Data release calendar: Expected dates of release of new data for this indicator, including the year (or, ideally, the quarter/month when the next data point associated with the indicator will become available).

3.e. Data providers: Identification of national and/or international data provider(s), specifying the organization(s) responsible for producing the data.

3.f. Data compilers: Organization(s) responsible for compilation of this indicator either at national or global level.

3.g. Institutional mandate: Description of the set of rules or other formal set of instructions assigning responsibility as well as the authority to an organisation for the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics for this indicator.

4.a. Rationale: Description of the purpose and rationale behind the indicator, as well as examples and guidance on its correct interpretation and meaning.

4.b. Comment and limitations: Comments on the feasibility, suitability, relevance and limitations of the indicator. Also includes data comparability issues, presence of wide confidence intervals (such as for maternal mortality ratios); provides further details on additional non-official indicators commonly used together with the indicator.

4.c. Method of computation: Explanation of how the indicator is calculated, including mathematical formulas and descriptive information of computations made on the source data to produce the indicator (including adjustments and weighting). This explanation should also highlight cases in which mixed sources are used or where the calculation has changed over time (i.e., discontinuities in the series).

4.d. Validation: Description of process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results, including consultation process with countries on the national data submitted to the SDGs Indicators Database. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided.

4.e. Adjustments: Global reporting: Description of any adjustments with respect to use of standard classifications and harmonization of breakdowns for age group and other dimensions, or adjustments made for compliance with specific international or national definitions. National reporting: This concept is typically not applicable for national reporting.

4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level: Global reporting: (National level) Description of the methodology employed for producing estimates for the indicator when country data are not available, including any mathematical formulas and description of additional variables used as input into the estimation process. (Regional level) Description of how missing values for individual countries or areas are imputed or otherwise

estimated by international agencies to derive regional or global aggregates of the indicator. National reporting: This concept is not applicable for national reporting.

4.g. Regional aggregations: Global reporting: Description of the methodology, including any mathematical formulas, used for the calculation of the regional/global aggregates from the country values. Description of the weighting structure used for aggregating country indicator values to regional and global levels. Additional methodological details on how the data from countries or areas is assembled by custodian international agencies to provide regional and global aggregates. This is distinct from the method of computation, which looks at how the indicator is compiled at a national level. National reporting: This concept is not applicable for national reporting.

4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level: Global reporting: Description of methodology used by countries for the compilation of data at national level and the relevant international recommendations and guidelines available to countries. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided. National reporting: For national reporting a country may refer to the globally available metadata and explain how it is being used.

4.i. Quality management: Description of systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes.

4.j Quality assurance: Description of practices and guidelines focusing on quality in general and dealing with quality of statistical programmes at your agency, including measures for ensuring the efficient use of resources.

4.k Quality assessment: Description of overall evaluation of fulfilling quality requirements, based on standard quality criteria.

5. Data availability and disaggregation: Global reporting: Indicate for how many countries the data for this indicator are already currently available on a regular basis. Data availability by regional breakdowns and time periods can also be described here. Describe the specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.). National reporting: Data availability by sub-national breakdowns and time periods can be described here. Describe the specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.).

6. Comparability / Deviation from international standards: Explanation on the differences between country produced and internationally estimated data on this indicator, highlighting and summarising the main sources of differences.

7. References and Documentation: Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials related to this indicator.