Leaving no one behind”

*How Human Rights Guidance Can Help Solve the SDG Data Disaggregation Puzzle*

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Presented by Juan Enrique Lopez
“Leaving no one behind”
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Mexico’s notes

Enrique Ordaz
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Ban Ki-Moon declares…

• “The Agenda’s promise to leave no-one behind means dismantling the structural injustice that holds back women, minorities, indigenous people, and so many millions of others… The solutions for these people, embodied in the 2030 Agenda, lie in rights-based approaches.”
Human Rights-Based Approach to Data

- Participation
- Data disaggregation and collection by population group
- Self-identification
- Transparency
- Privacy
- Accountability
• SDG indicators should be disaggregated where relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
Human Rights-Based Approach to Data

• **Participation**
  – In the design of censuses and surveys consultations are made with the concerned stakeholders.

• **Data disaggregation**
  – The INEGI presents data with several breakdowns: sex, geographic location, age, income level, marital status, religion, ethnicity. Additional efforts should be made to generate statistics with other breakdowns: migration. We strive for statistical visibility.

• **Self-identification**
  – The principle of self-identification is applied in the collection of data from various minority and/or marginalized populations; religious affinity, ethnicity, disability.
Human Rights-Based Approach to Data

• **Transparency**
  – From the legal point. Practice: the statistical data, metadata and methodologies are simultaneously disseminated to all interested parties in a timely fashion, according to a public release calendar.

• **Privacy**
  – Respondents’ data provided for statistical purposes, as well as data from administrative records, will be handled observing the principles of confidentiality and discretion. It may not be disclosed in any case, in registered form or individually, and will not be used as evidence by any judicial or administrative authority, including the prosecutor, in court or out of it.
Human Rights-Based Approach to Data

• **Accountability**
  – The constitutional autonomy and the laws governing INEGI’s operation ensure data production and dissemination in an independent fashion, free of political interference. By institutional policy, databases are made public; users are trained in the use of information.
Merida Declaration

• The 2030 Agenda is firmly grounded in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
• The 169 targets directly or indirectly reflect the human rights standards an integrate principles such as participation, accountability and non-discrimination.
• These principles are strengthened in Goals 10, 5, explicit references to indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, children, migrants, Afro-descendants communities in the Americas.
• Participation of civil society, business, partnerships.
• Target 17.8 aims at significantly increasing the availability of disaggregated data.
2015 census survey

• **119.5 inhabitants** in Mexico:
• 25.7 million people identified themselves as of indigenous origin, 21.5% of the total population.
• 7.4 million declared they speak a native language, 6.5%.
• 1.4 million people identified themselves to be of Afro-Mexican ethnicity, 1.2%. 
Etnicidad

¿Cuál es el promedio de escolaridad de la población hablante de lengua indígena?

Promedio de escolaridad

5.7 años

Promedio de escolaridad

9.1 años
¿Cuál es el promedio de escolaridad de la población que se autorreconoce afrodescendiente?

Promedio de escolaridad

- Hombres: 9.2 años
- Mujeres: 8.7 años
- Promedio total: 8.9 años

Promedio de escolaridad

- Hombres: 9.3 años
- Mujeres: 9.0 años
- Promedio total: 9.1 años
Etnicidad

Tecnologías de la información y de la comunicación en viviendas de hablantes de lengua indígena comparada con la del país

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tecnología</th>
<th>Nacional</th>
<th>Hablantes de lengua indígena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Televisor</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>72.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refrigerador</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teléfono celular</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>52.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lavadora</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>31.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Servicio de televisión de paga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Televisor de pantalla plana</td>
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<td>20.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Automóvil o camioneta</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horno de microondas</td>
<td>46.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Línea telefónica fija</td>
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<td>12.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computadora</td>
<td>32.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
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</table>
Etnicidad

Tecnologías de la información y de la comunicación en viviendas de población afrodescendiente comparada con el país
2010: Population resident in selected collective accommodations, refuges and people living in the street (year 2010: 109,034)…
2010: Population adolescent 12 - 18 years old, not attending school by sex and residence with parents… (13.1 M adolescents)
• 4,701 units nationwide.
Elderly people living in social welfare accommodation

Grupos de edad

- Menos de 30: 39%
- 30-34: 61%

Menores de 30: 39%
30-34: 61%

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Grupo de edad</th>
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<td>90 y más</td>
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<td>85-89</td>
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<td>80-84</td>
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<tr>
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Minors living in social assistance houses

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Grupos de edad</th>
<th>% Hombres</th>
<th>% Mujeres</th>
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<tr>
<td>25 y más</td>
<td>46.9</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>18.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
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Drug addict users of rehabilitation centers

Grupos de edad

- Menos de 10
- 10-14
- 15-19
- 20-24
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 35-39
- 40-44
- 45-49
- 50-54
- 55-59
- 60-64
- 65 y más

Mujeres: 8.8%
Hombres: 91.2%
Next steps

• Refine disaggregation.
• Refine self-identification.
• Extend participation.
• Evaluate resource requirements.
• Explore new forms of data collection.
• Explore new data sources.
Thank you