



Agenda Item 8: SDG Implementation and monitoring - data disaggregation case studies and best practices

Eighth Session of IAEG-SDGs, Stockholm

Presented by

Vladimir Cuk
Focal Point of Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities
and
Executive Director, International Disability Alliance

Status of disability statistics and data collection in 2018

- Disability data overall is *not* being collected by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) for SDG monitoring
- Consequently, there is a lack of information on persons with disabilities

How is this being addressed?

- The Washington Group Short Set of Questions (WG-SS)
- Consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations

Best Practice: Washington Group on Disability Statistics

The Washington Group has made considerable progress in improving disability measurement and statistics.

The Washington Group short set has been proven and widely tested as sustainable and suitable for SDG data disaggregation by disability.

How?

- Reviewed data on SDG indicators that can be disaggregated by disability status
- Outcome: Countries can, with available data, disaggregate a number of SDG indicators by disability status

Best Practice (Regional): ESCWA Workshop

Disability statistics exist in most Arab countries, but disseminated data are not harmonized or comparable.

- In 2016 the Social Development and the Statistics Divisions of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) embarked on a project with Arab countries to compile, verify, and harmonize national data.
- The outcome of this work was presented at the first joint meeting between statisticians, policymakers, and organizations of persons with disabilities from Arab countries to discuss refining the collection of data on persons with disabilities in Cairo from 18-20 September this year.
- **It was the very first time a meeting such as this has ever been held globally.**

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Meeting objectives:

1. Present the first draft of a Framework of Disability Indicators for the Arab Region (100 indicators linked to SDGs & CRPD)
2. Present a related handbook on disability statistics for future methodological reference

Participants:

- Government officials from the Arab region
- International experts
- Representatives of UN agencies
- Members of civil society
- Organizations of persons with disabilities (DPOs)

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What happened at this meeting?

- Reviewed best practices for collecting data in accordance with standardized UN methodologies and tools developed by the Washington Group
- Explored the use of other data sources to supplement survey and census data collected by NSOs
- Discussed needs and gaps faced by policymakers in using disability data
- Discussed the tendency of policymakers to rely on administrative registers

The ESCWA meeting is an excellent example that we, as DPOs, strongly recommend is replicated in different regions around the world. We call on UN regional commissions to take leadership to organize such events bringing together statisticians, policymakers, and DPOs.

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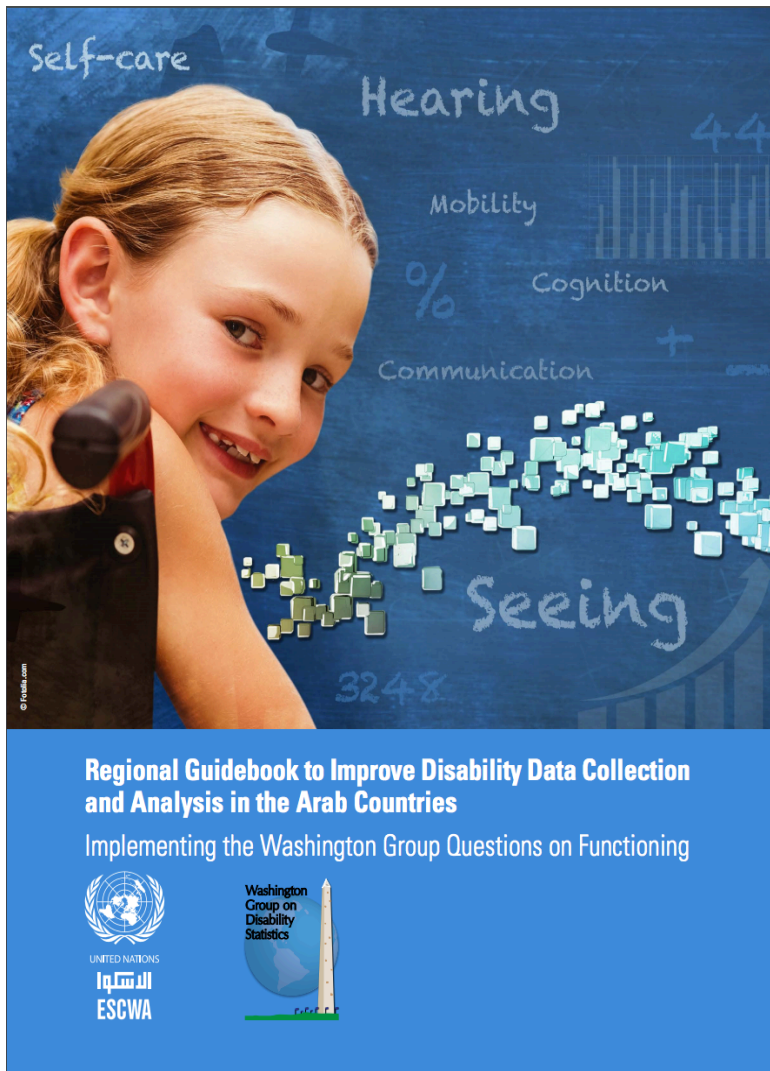
Outcomes

- ESCWA will act as an intermediary between statisticians and policymakers
- ESCWA will continue to assess the availability of data and will develop a regional plan to monitor the availability of indicators
- Countries were requested to localize the Arab SDG framework on disability indicators
- Main priorities for identifying indicators on accessibility and health were defined
- Statistics do not provide information about the *quality* of services, which is critical for policymakers

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Recommendations

- Adopt the Regional Guidebook on Improving Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries
- States should produce disaggregated sustainable development indicators
- Produce a checklist to identify a standardized method of assessing and rating each building to measure accessibility



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Recommendations

- Include another possible indicator on the percentage of the population of persons with disabilities receiving free health services
- Statistical offices should raise statistical awareness and encourage communication with NGOs and DPOs
- Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations should be involved in design and monitoring efforts
- DPOs should participate in training of enumerators for censuses and surveys

Annex:

Table of countries providing disaggregated SDG data (Washington Group)

TABLE 1: Overview of table requests and number of countries providing data

		Number of countries providing data
Disability Prevalence	Disability status by Domain of difficulty, age and sex for population 5 years and over	31
SDG 1.2.1	Poverty status disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 15 years and older	11
SDG 2.2.1	Prevalence of Stunting disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 2-4 years of age	1
SDG 2.2.2	Malnutrition/wasting disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 2-4 years of age	1
SDG 3.1.2	Births attended by skilled health personnel disaggregated by Disability status of mother and Age for Female population 15-49 years	3
SDG 3.7.1	Family Planning Coverage disaggregated by Disability status & Age for Female population 15-49 years	1
SDG 3.a.1	Tobacco Use disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 15 years and older	8
SDG 3.8.1	Health Insurance Coverage disaggregated by Disability status & sex for population years and older	10
SDG 4.1.x	School completion rates disaggregated by Disability status and sex for relevantly aged population	20
SDG 4.5.x	University completion rates disaggregated by Disability status & sex for relevantly aged population	12
SDG 5.b.1	Access to ICT disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 15 years and older	6
SDG 6.1.1	Access to safe drinking water disaggregated by Disability status & Sex for population 15 years & older	9
SDG 7.1.1	Access to electricity disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 15 years and older	10
SDG 8.5.2	Employment status disaggregated by Disability status and Sex for population 15-64 years	23