

Annual statistical review with a focus on LNOB

4 November 2020

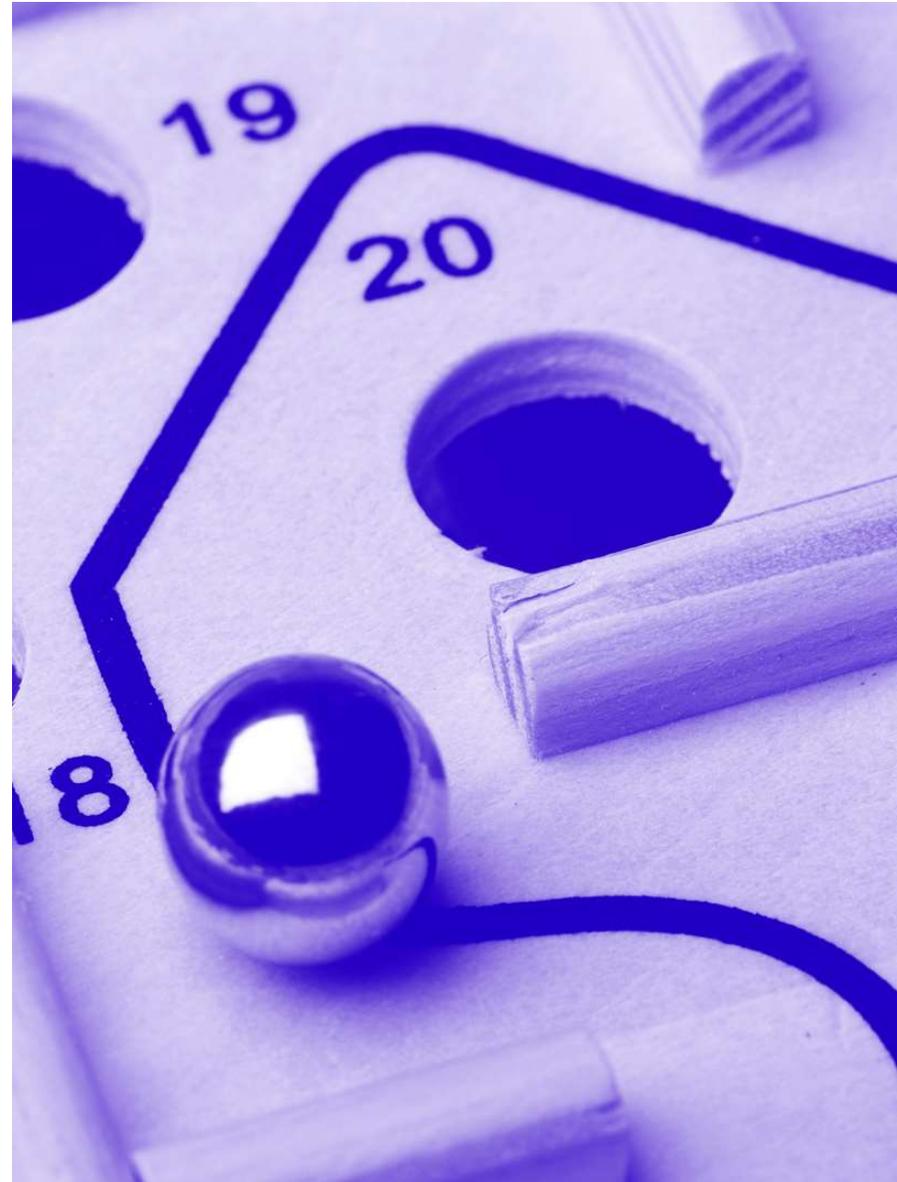
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THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

Aim is twofold

- Present a comprehensive overview of the situation for those who are furthest left behind in Swedish society
- Identify sources, break downs and specific indicators that can then be incorporated in the regular statistical reviews in the future



Pragmatic approach

- Use what we have
- Use what we know
- Learn and develop

SCB



**LEAVE NO ONE
BEHIND**

Use what we have

- Adapted UNECE chapter on LNOB in 2nd edition of roadmap to national context
- Data Sources: Existing reports, published statistics and statistical analyses



DRAFT

IX. LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

A. Introduction

250. The declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁸ states: *As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society.*

251. The SDGs aim to be inclusive: they are to be realised for all people, regardless of location, age, income, gender, ethnicity, religion, ability. The complexity of practically implementing the pledge to leave no one behind (LNOB) is often insufficiently acknowledged. This is also true of compiling the corresponding statistics in order to measure this.

252. This chapter explores the different aspects of measuring LNOB groups – data sources, data disaggregation, collaboration with civil society and organisations outside NSOs. It also looks at the challenges involved in measuring the SDG indicators concerned. A number of practical examples are included in the section on best practices and case studies. The chapter ends with a number of recommendations for NSOs.

I. Target population groups

253. When we talk about *leaving no one behind*, which groups of people do we mean? The 2015 SDG Resolution⁵⁹ defined the following groups:

- Children and youth;
- Persons with disabilities;
- People living with HIV;
- Older persons;
- Indigenous communities;
- Refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants;
- People living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

254. In addition to the groups defined in the 2015 Resolution, the following groups may be considered:

- The poor and people living in deprived regions (the Agenda talks about “the poor and vulnerable”);
- All people who feel marginalised by virtue of their circumstances (e.g. LGBT, religion, prisoners, etc.);

255. IAEG-SDG has presented a list identifying eight groups. In addition to those listed above, these include:

- women and girls;
- rural and urban populations.

256. The target groups are related to the disaggregation categories that are required during preparation of the SDG indicators. The most common types of disaggregation are:

- income
- gender
- age
- race, ethnicity

⁵⁸ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/2015-09-25/2015-09-25-resolutions-agenda-2030>

⁵⁹ [id. ibid.](#)



Use what we know

- Known population groups at risk
- Indicators from national list
- Information from published studies and statistics
- Inspired by conceptual framework for dimensions of poverty from SIDA: human security, lack of resources, power and voice, opportunities and choice.



Swedish development cooperation considers poverty to be multidimensional and describes poverty in terms of lack of resources, power and voice, opportunities and choice, and human security. According to Sida, a person living in multidimensional poverty is resource poor and poor in one or several other dimensions.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) has updated its definition of poverty in line with political guidance and Agenda 2030. The overall objective of Swedish development cooperation is "to create preconditions for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression." To benefit people living in poverty, requires understanding of who is living in poverty, how poverty is experienced and what are the underlying causes that keep people in poverty.

Swedish development cooperation is characterized by poor people's perspective on development and the rights-based approach that encompass all thematic areas and modes of cooperation. In addition to these two overarching perspectives, Sida applies three thematic perspectives – conflict, gender, and the environment and climate perspectives – as cross-cutting themes that form the basis for Sida's understanding of poverty.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets ambitious goals for development. The first of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" and thus acknowledges that poverty is multidimensional. The 2030 Agenda also pledges to "leave no one behind" and that "we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first." Sida's approach to multidimensional poverty is a response to the 2030 Agenda as it applies to the Swedish development cooperation.

WHO IS POOR AND IN WHAT WAY?

Sida's framework for defining and analysing multidimensional poverty captured in Dimensions of Poverty [Sida 2017] [see figure] emphasizes that 'who is poor' should be at the center of the analysis. It means that the poor women, girls, men and boys are the starting point for our understanding of poverty in a given context. Asking who lacks resources, opportunities, or power; who is insecure; and capturing inequalities between groups opens for understanding how poverty impacts different groups in these dimensions.

FOUR DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

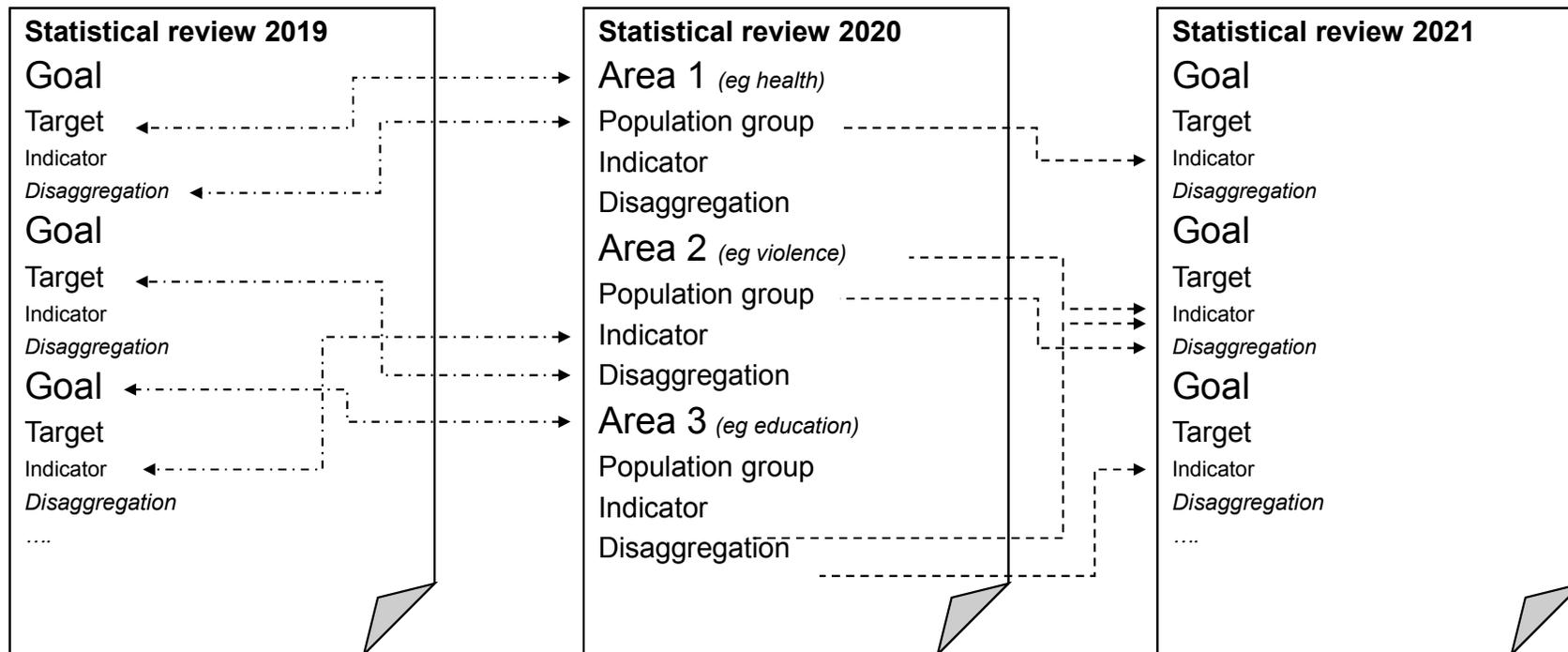
Poverty is complex. Knowledge about this complexity and how it is manifested for different groups is fundamental to defining effective policy measures and approaches to reduce poverty.

Sida's model for multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA) identifies four dimensions of poverty:

- ii) Resources, iii) Opportunities and choice, iiiii) Power and voice, and iv) Human security.



Figure: Sida's framework for multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA)



Investigated areas, chapters

1. Equal health
2. Freedom from violence
3. Equal education
4. Decent working conditions
5. Increased economic equality
6. Decrease and counteract segregation
7. Sustainable environment for all
8. Participation in decision making
9. Effects of covid-19-pandemic



Investigated circumstances

- Gender
- Age
- Education
- Income
- Employment
- Foreign/native born
- Residential area
- Household type
- Functional ability
- Homeless
- National minorities
- Labor migrants
- Sexual identity
- (Paperless)



Vulnerable groups health –point estimates from separate studies

As many as 15 per cent of **children placed in foster care** did not have any of the vaccinations in the national vaccination program at the start of school, compared with about 2–3 per cent among all children at the age of two.

People **not having a heterosexual disposition** appear to have higher mortality in suicide, poorer mental well-being and to a greater extent refrain from seeking care for financial reasons.

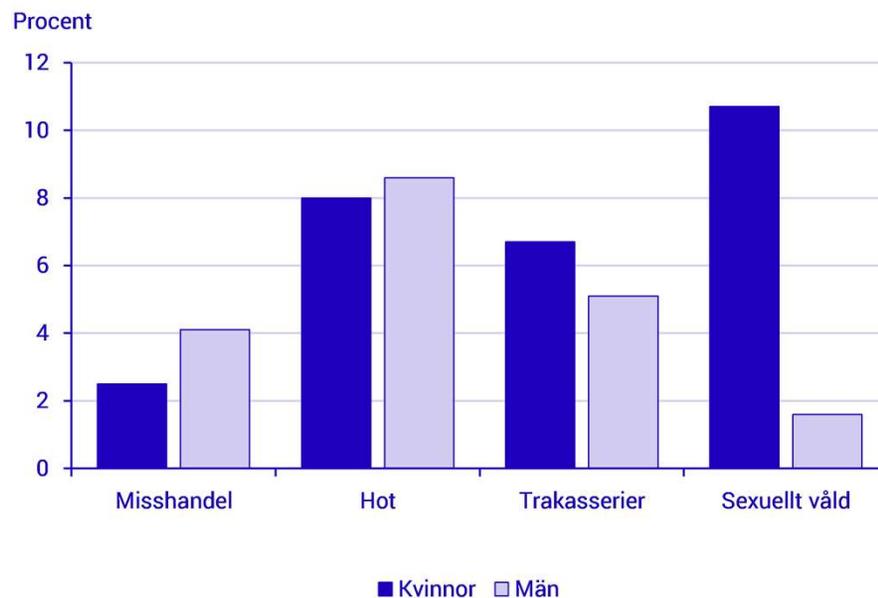
Foreign-born young women have an increased risk of forced marriage, sexual exploitation, sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies.

The Roma group seems to be most vulnerable but is also the most difficult to study. The Roma group of women has slightly worse health than women in general, but not for all types of ill health and discomfort.



Exposure to violence

Proportion of population exposed to abuse, threats, harassment or sexual violence (previous calendar year) 2016-2017, women (dark blue), men (light blue).



Source: Brå, Swedish Crime Survey 2017 and 2018. Annual survey of the attitudes and experiences of the general population on victimization, fear of crime and public confidence in the justice system.

School surveys on stress and violations

- More children report on experiencing bullying than before. Younger children more than older children.
- Stress in schools have increased in many groups the last years.
- 3-7 percent of pupils had experienced cyberbullying in ages 11, 13 and 15 years. (No significant differences between girls and boys or age classes.)



Identifying gaps in official statistics

- Good collaboration with the 30 public agencies that are part of providing the data for the follow up of the Agenda 2030.
- Hope to establish new classifications in the health registers and to work together to see how to find data to close the gaps.

Next steps

- Report is available in Swedish (found on the site below) but will be translated to English hopefully before end of the year.
- www.scb.se/Agenda2030
- Hopefully the report will be a starting point for more analyses and further work to strengthen the follow up of vulnerable groups in the Agenda 2030

