

ANNOTATED OUTLINE

TITLE: Handbook on Data Disaggregation for the SDGs

INTRODUCTION

Background and Rationale for the Handbook

- “Leaving-no-one-behind” (LNOB) in Agenda 2030
- IAEG-SDGs work on data disaggregation

Purpose of the Handbook

For whom

This Handbook is intended for statisticians and data analysts of national statistical offices, planning and sectoral ministries who are involved in the production, analysis, and communication of data and statistics in support of inclusive sustainable development particularly the monitoring of progress in achieving the SDGs.

For what

This Handbook is intended to provide information on existing statistical sources, methods and tools and current initiatives that address some of the key issues that need to be considered in the production and analysis of data needed for generating disaggregated statistics and indicators and the reporting and communication of such, in order to be able to:

- Better understand the concept of disaggregation as applied to data, statistics and indicators and the role of disaggregation in formulating, monitoring and achieving national development goals, including the SDGs
- Better understand and respond to the policy-data nexus critical to inclusive and “leave-no-one-behind (LNOB)” development as espoused by Agenda 2030
- Produce data needed for estimating SDGs indicators with the specified disaggregation dimensions for indicators for which methods and tools have been developed and demonstrated
- Use data produced to generate disaggregated statistics and SDG indicators and carry-out multi-dimensional data analyses that support policy formulation, analyses and monitoring of the achievement of SDGs
- Effectively present and communicate disaggregated statistics and SDG indicators and the results of multi-dimensional analyses to target audiences
- Strengthen institutional and national statistical system capacity for production, analyses and use of disaggregated SDG indicators in areas where most needed

How

In this Handbook, the term “disaggregated data” refers to data that can be used to generate statistics and indicators for population groups defined by (or disaggregated by or broken down further into) one or more dimensions or characteristics; commonly-- sex, geographic areas, age.¹ The results are referred to as disaggregated statistics or indicators. The entire process is referred to as *data disaggregation*.

In the context of the LNOB principle of the 2030 Agenda, the need for disaggregated data is to be able to identify vulnerable groups or populations that are most likely to be left behind and generating indicators, understanding the factors that keep them in or move them out of that position and monitoring their progress in achieving the development targets and goals.

The Handbook provides information and guidance on applying sources, methods and tools for data disaggregation and the analysis, use, dissemination and reporting of the resulting disaggregated statistics and indicators. The information is gathered from various sources including: methodological briefs, guidance notes and, where available, internationally recommended guidelines; work of the various task teams of the IAEG-SDGs; publications of the ADB; illustrative examples from country work gathered from presentations at regional and international workshops featuring disaggregation for SDGs indicators; tools developed and utilized by international statistical organizations.

The main topics covered are:

- Concepts and definitions relating to the data disaggregation process and their mapping to SDGs-related dimensions and priorities, based on the IAEG-SDG work on data disaggregation
- Integrating policy demands on inclusive and LNOB development with data and illustrative applications of related tools
- Sources of disaggregated data: description, illustrative uses and summary of strengths, potentials and limitations
- LNOB approaches to data analysis: policy-data nexus in leaving-no-one-behind and illustrative applications of multi-dimensional analysis and related tools
- Disseminating and communicating disaggregated statistics and indicators: facilitating access to and utilization of SDG-related data; presentation and communication approaches and tools for enhancing understanding and use of disaggregated data in monitoring progress in achieving progress in LNOB in the SDGs

¹ A related terminology used in the literature is “granular” data which represents the idea of data about smaller chunks or pieces of a larger population.

- Knowledge resources for addressing capacity development needs in producing disaggregated data for generating SDGs indicators

Structure of the Handbook

- Short description of the chapters and their contents

CHAPTER 1: DATA DISAGGREGATION AND THE SDGS INDICATORS

Overview of Chapter

1-1 What is data disaggregation and why is it important?

- Definitions and related concepts

1-2 Disaggregation Dimensions for the SDG Indicators (from IAEG-SDGs current work)

1-2-1 Disaggregation dimensions for SDGs indicators (as defined by the IAEG-SDG)

1-2-2 Disaggregation categories

1-2-3 Overview of existing standards

What's Next

References

CHAPTER 2: INTEGRATING POLICY DEMANDS ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT WITH DATA

Overview of Chapter

2-1 The policy-data nexus for leaving no one behind

- Explaining the relationships between data and evidence-based policy making

2-2 Vulnerable groups in the SDGs and policy priorities

- Initial work of IAEG-SDGs that defines vulnerable groups and associated policy priorities

2-3 Disaggregated data—the human-rights based lens

- Based on OHCHR Guidance Note to data collection and disaggregation

2-4 Tools for policy-data integration

2-4-1 Every Policy is Connected (EPIC)

2-4-2 Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)

2-4-3 StaTact

What's Next

References

CHAPTER 3: SOURCES OF DISAGGREGATED DATA: STRENGTHS, POTENTIALS AND LIMITATIONS

Overview of Chapter

3-1 Sources of Disaggregated Data: Censuses

- Strengths (in the context of SDGs indicators): what censuses currently are able to provide
- Potentials (in the context of SDGs indicators): what else can be compiled from censuses and how (e.g., additions in data items; further processing; digitisation and maps)
- Limitations of censuses as source of disaggregated data

3-2 Sources of Disaggregated Data: Household sample surveys

- Strengths (in the context of SDGs indicators): what sample surveys currently are able to provide (examples— LFS, HIES, DHS, MICS, LSMS)
- Potentials (in the context of SDGs indicators): what else can be compiled from sample surveys and how (e.g., data integration; review of and additions in data items; further processing; digitisation and maps)
- Limitations of household sample surveys as sources of disaggregated data

3-3 Sources of Disaggregated Data: Administrative reporting systems

- Strengths (in the context of SDGs indicators): what data generated from administrative data systems currently are able to provide (examples— Civil registration system; population registers; health system; education system; labor)
- Potentials (in the context of SDGs indicators): what else can be compiled from administrative data systems and how
- Limitations of administrative data systems as sources of disaggregated data

3-4 Sources of Disaggregated Data: Small-area estimation (SAE)

- Strengths (in the context of SDGs indicators): what data generated from applying small-area estimation techniques currently are able to provide (examples— to be drawn from ADB work in this area)
- Potentials (in the context of SDGs indicators)
- Limitations in applying SAE methods to produce disaggregated data

3-5 Sources of Disaggregated Data: “Big Data”, Geo-Spatial Data and related others

- Illustrative (examples) rather than comprehensive relating specifically to SDGs data-disaggregation needs

3-6 Sources of Disaggregated Data: Data Integration

- Examples of data integration methods applied to generating SDGs indicators (to be drawn from UNSD SDG-indicators related work)

What's Next

References

CHAPTER 4: USING DISAGGREGATED DATA IN AID OF LNOB

Overview of Chapter

4-1 Basics

4-1-1 Examining equity issues with disaggregated data

4-1-2 Analysis objectives and plan

- Preparing analysis plan
 - *Whether descriptive (trends) or inferential (research hypotheses; model specification)*
 - *Data and microdata requirements*
 - *Tabulations; charts; graphs*
 - *Statistical tests and models*

4-2 Producing SDG indicators according to dimensions of disaggregation

- To be based on illustrative examples from countries or international organizations as presented at workshops. And SDGs reports (Global and regional)

4-3 Examining Multi-level Disaggregation

- Illustration 1: Poverty—using SAE. Drawn from ADB Publication on SAE.
- Illustration 2. Gender and intersectionality. From UN Women publications.

4-4 Tools for equity assessments and disparity analysis

4-4-1 HEAT [Illustration: Health—equity analysis (Using HEAT)]

4-4-2 Data visualization

What's Next

References

CHAPTER 5: REPORTING, COMMUNICATING AND IMPROVING USE OF DISAGGREGATED STATISTICS AND ANALYSES

Overview of Chapter

5-1 Reporting on SDG Indicators

5-1-1 Global and regional reporting

- *Data flows: national SDG data to custodian agencies/UNSD*
- *Voluntary National Reviews*
- *Dashboards*

5-1-2 In-country

5-2 Communicating Data and Statistics on SDGs

5-2-1 Data visualizations and Dashboards for effectively illustrating inequities

5-2-2 Highlighting country practices

5-3 Improving use of results of multi-level analysis

5-3-1 How effective dissemination and communication leads to policy uses of disaggregated statistics: A case study

5-3-2 Open data principles increase access and, hence use of disaggregated data

CHAPTER 6: PRODUCING AND USING DISAGGREGATED DATA: FROM POTENTIAL TO POSSIBLE

Overview of Chapter

6-1 Barriers to producing and using disaggregated data

- Examples of SDG indicators for which disaggregation dimensions are not being produced and why (e.g., no data collection; with data but lack of access; with data but not being compiled)
- Data quality
- Comparability

6-2 Areas where capacity development are needed

- Country case studies

6-3 Investing in disaggregated data

- CTGAP

- Systematic planning for statistics development and the SDG—the NSDS
- CD programmes and resources

What's Next

References

ANNEXES/ENDNOTES