

**International Workshop on SDG Monitoring
Agenda 4 – Leaving No One Behind and Data Disaggregation**



**PRACTICAL GUIDEBOOK ON DATA
DISAGGREGATION FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

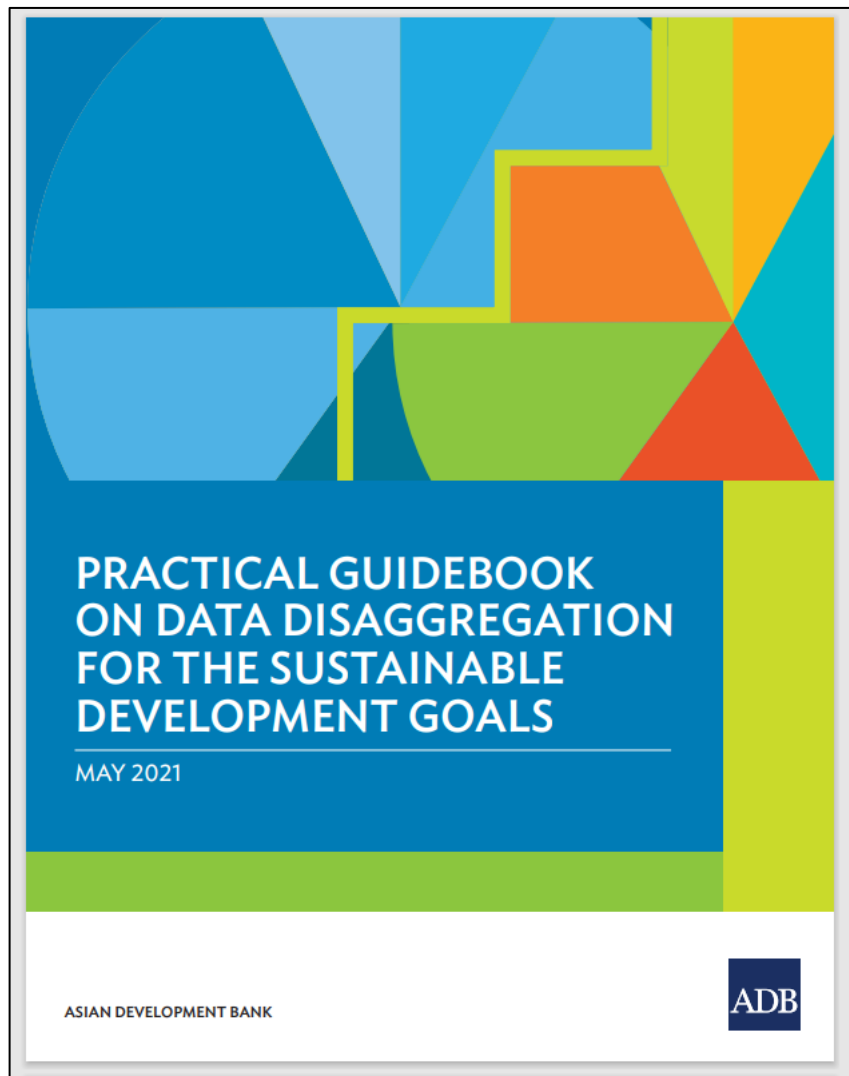
*Margarita Guerrero, Arturo Martinez Jr, Joseph Albert Nino Bulan,
Mildred Addawe and Marymell Martillan*

Why do we need disaggregated data and how can we facilitate data disaggregation?



ADB and UNSD in partnership with other development organizations put together a guidebook on data disaggregation

Practical Guidebook on Data Disaggregation for the Sustainable Development Goals | Asian Development Bank (adb.org)



CHAPTER 1	DATA DISAGGREGATION AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS
CHAPTER 2	INTEGRATING POLICY DEMANDS ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT WITH DATA
CHAPTER 3	SOURCES OF DISAGGREGATED DATA: STRENGTHS, POTENTIALS AND LIMITATIONS
CHAPTER 4	ANALYSIS OF DISAGGREGATED DATA IN AID OF LEAVE-NO-ONE-BEHIND
CHAPTER 5	REPORTING, COMMUNICATING, AND IMPROVING USE OF DISAGGREGATED DATA
CHAPTER 6	PRODUCING AND USING DISAGGREGATED DATA— FROM POTENTIAL TO POSSIBLE

Chapter 1: Data Disaggregation and the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

- The whys - LNOB and the SDG
- The whys-- the statistical concept of data disaggregation
- The hows-- the disaggregation dimensions and categories
- The hows— current standards

Figure 1.1: Inclusive Data Charter Vision and Principles



Principle One - All populations must be included in the data

We can only achieve the “leave no one behind” goal by empowering the furthest behind. This means ensuring their voices are heard and their experiences are represented through data and analytics. We need to acknowledge all people, make them visible in the data to understand their lives, and include them in the development process.



Principle Two - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations

We recognize that data should be disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location, and disability status and, where possible, by income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



Principle Three - Data should be drawn from all available sources

We recognize the need to make high-quality, timely data from official and non-official sources accessible, and that these should include new data sources, where consistent with internationally accepted statistical standards.



Principle Four - Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable

We will balance the principles of transparency - maximizing the availability of disaggregated data - confidentiality, and privacy to ensure personal data is not abused, misused, or putting anyone at risk of identification or discrimination, in accordance with national laws and the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.



Principle Five - Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing

We recognize that collecting and analyzing disaggregated data needs specific skills and these must be built. We recognize the need to finance data collection, analysis, and use appropriately and sustainably so that high-quality data can be collected and used by governments as well as by businesses, civil society, and citizens.

Source: Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. Inclusive Data Charter vision and principles. https://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/2018-08/IDC_onepager_Final.pdf.

Chapter 2: Integrating Policy Demands on Inclusive Development with Data

Guiding principles

- Policy-Data and Data-Policy Nexus
- HRBA to Data

Policy priorities for vulnerable populations

Population Group	Policy Priorities
Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive and pro-poor growth • Social protection systems and floors • Effective governance, including participation and use of available resources
Women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty eradication • Food insecurity and health • Education • Access to economic resources and decent work for all • Gendered impacts of climate change



Source: Adapted from

<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>

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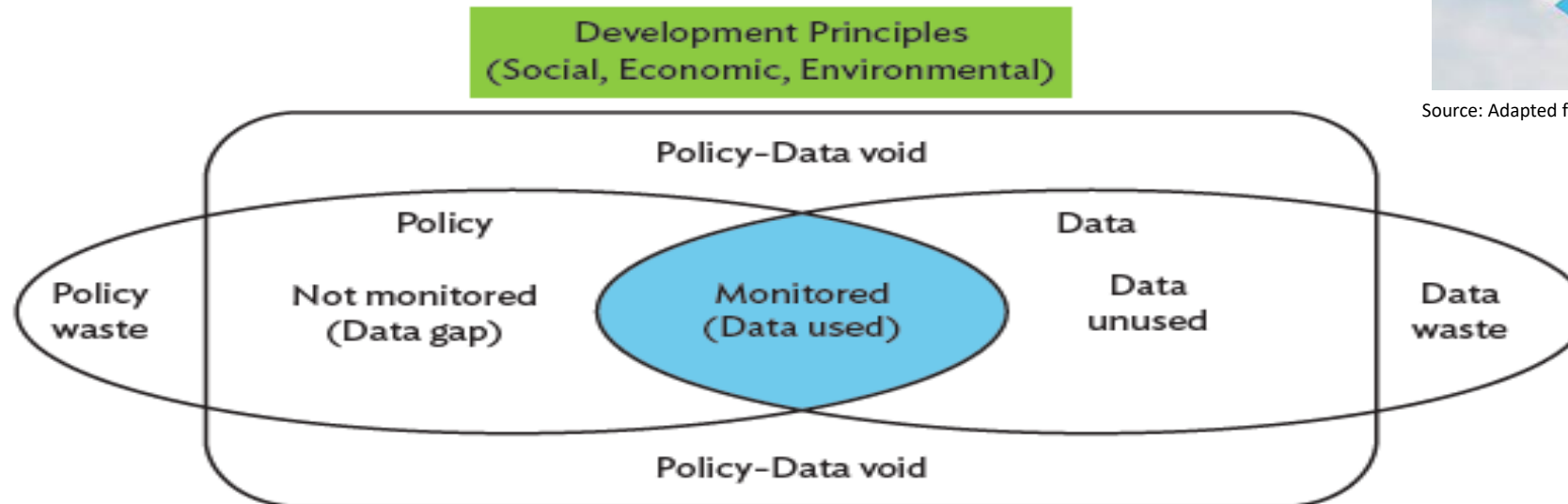
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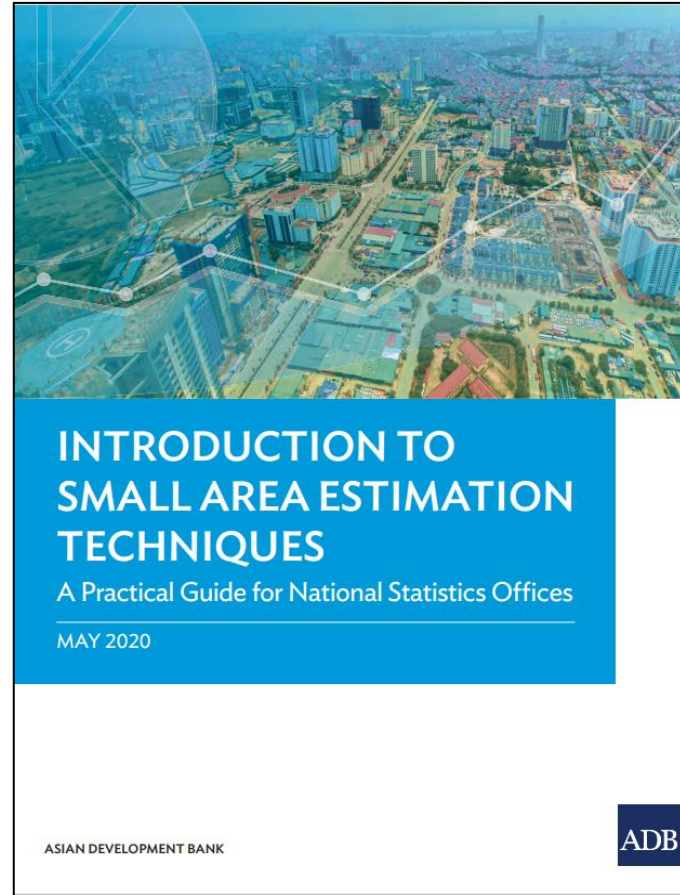
Source: Adapted from <https://statact.unitar.org/en/about-statact>



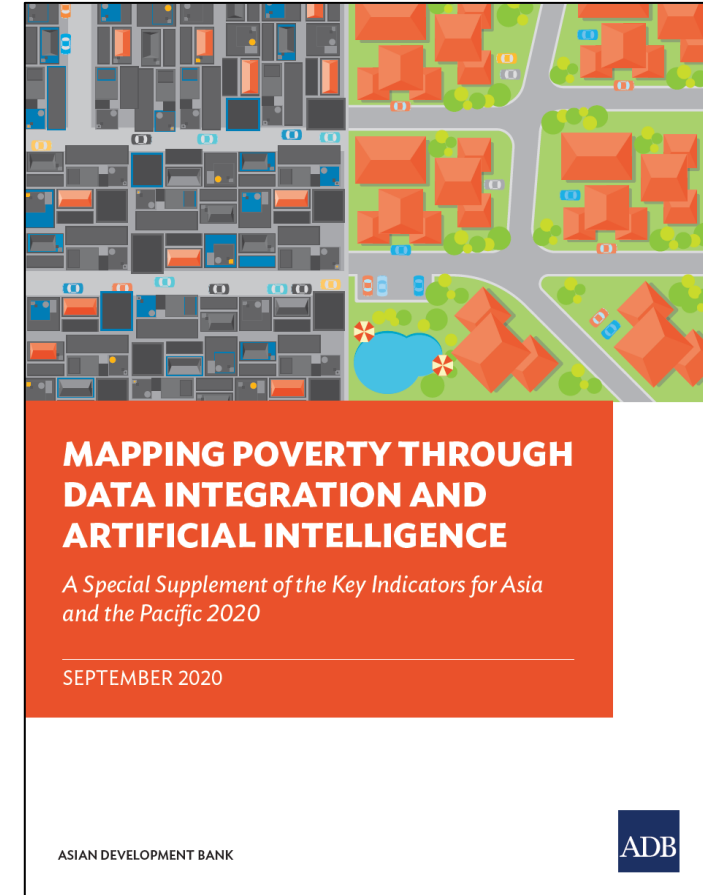
Tools:
EPIC, ADAPT,
StaTact

Chapter 3: Sources of Disaggregated Data: Strengths, Potentials, and Limitations

- Census data
- Survey data
- Administrative reporting systems
- Small-area estimation
- Big data, geospatial data
- Data integration



[A Guidebook on Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence \(adb.org\)](#)

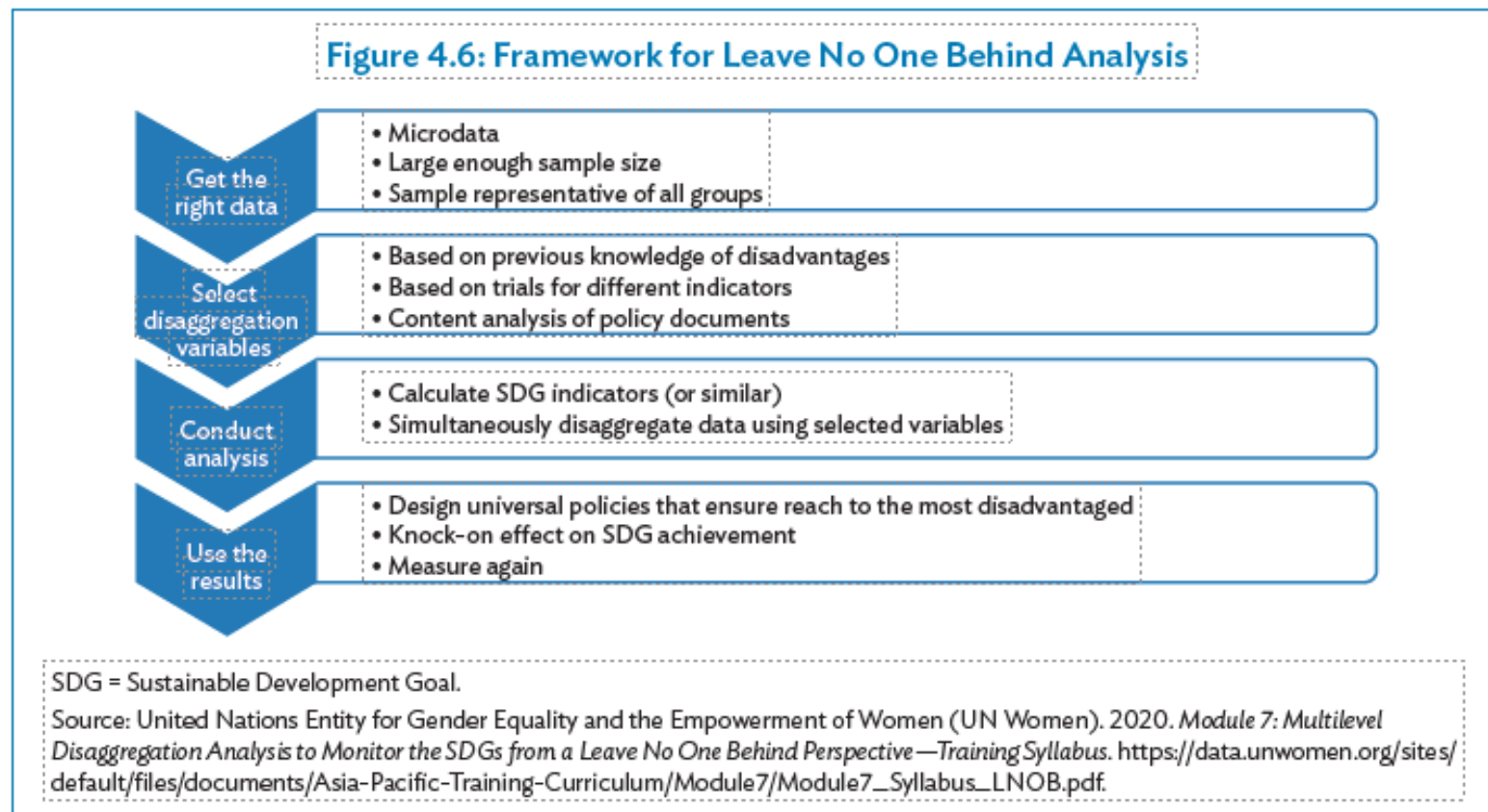


[Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific \(adb.org\)](#)

Chapter 4: Analysis of Disaggregated Data in Aid of Leave No One Behind

The whys and hows

- Multi-level disaggregation analysis of SDG indicators
- Equity assessments
- Telling stories through data visualization

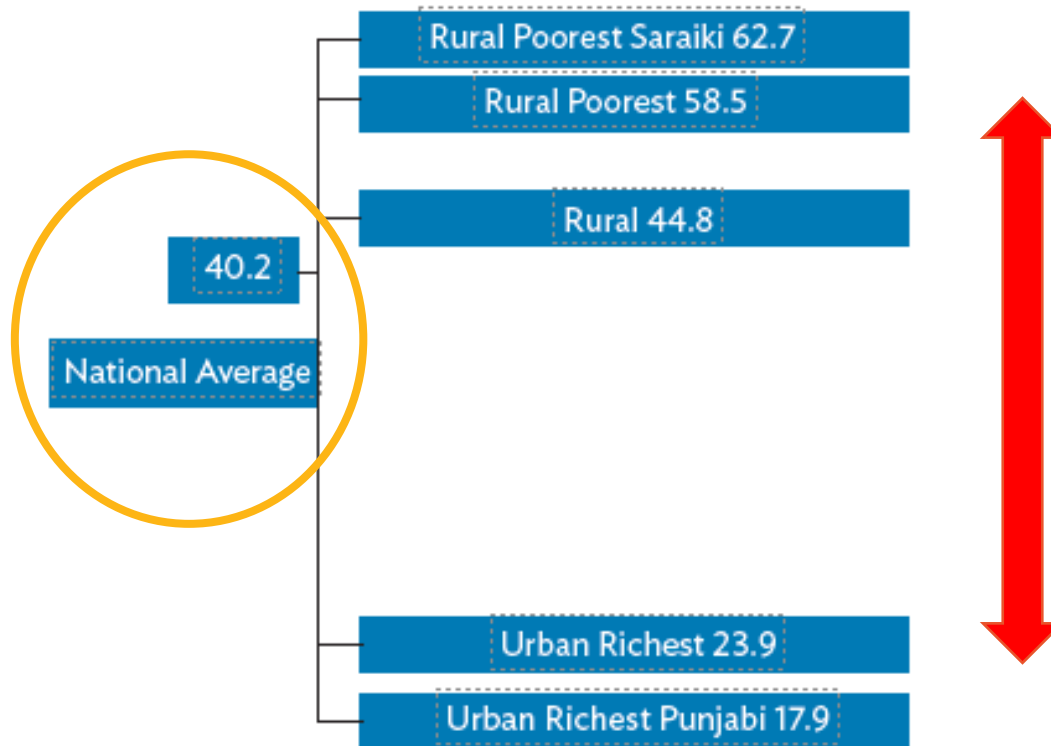


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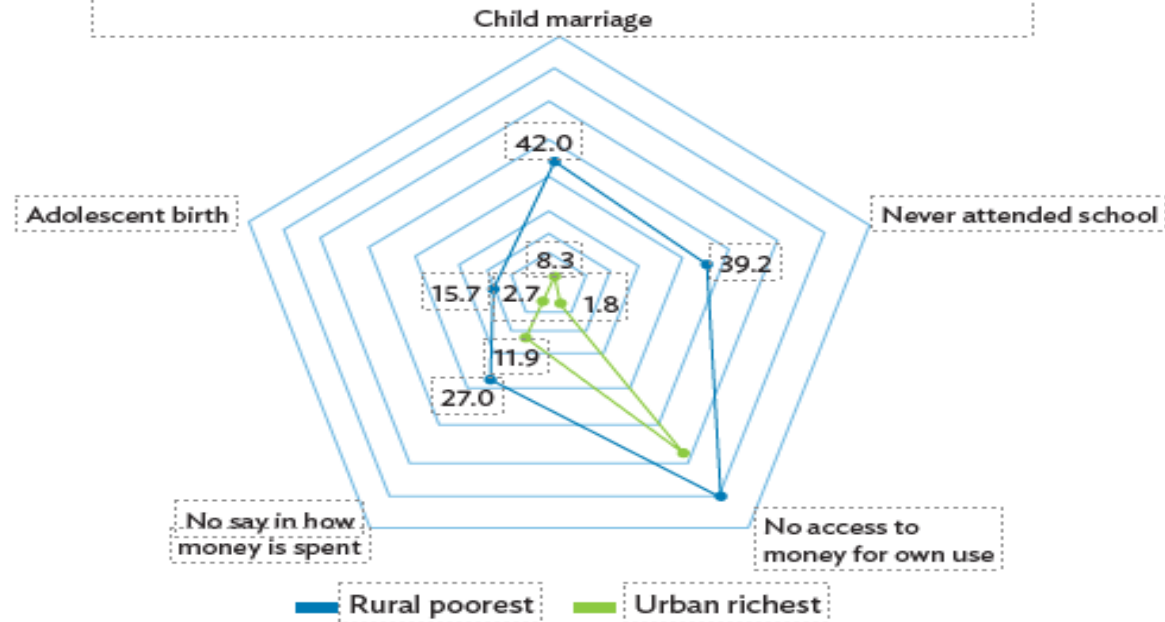
Figure 4.4: Proportion of Women Aged 18–49 Who Were Married or in a Union before Age 18 in Pakistan, 2012–2013



Chapter 5: Reporting, Communicating, and Improving Use of Disaggregated Data

Figure 5.1: Spider Chart Visualization of Multidimensional Inequalities

Inequalities between poorest rural and richest urban Indian women, various indicators, percentage, 2015-2016



The whys and hows

- Data flows in sharing and reporting SDG progress
- Dissemination tools
- Improving communication
- Use cases

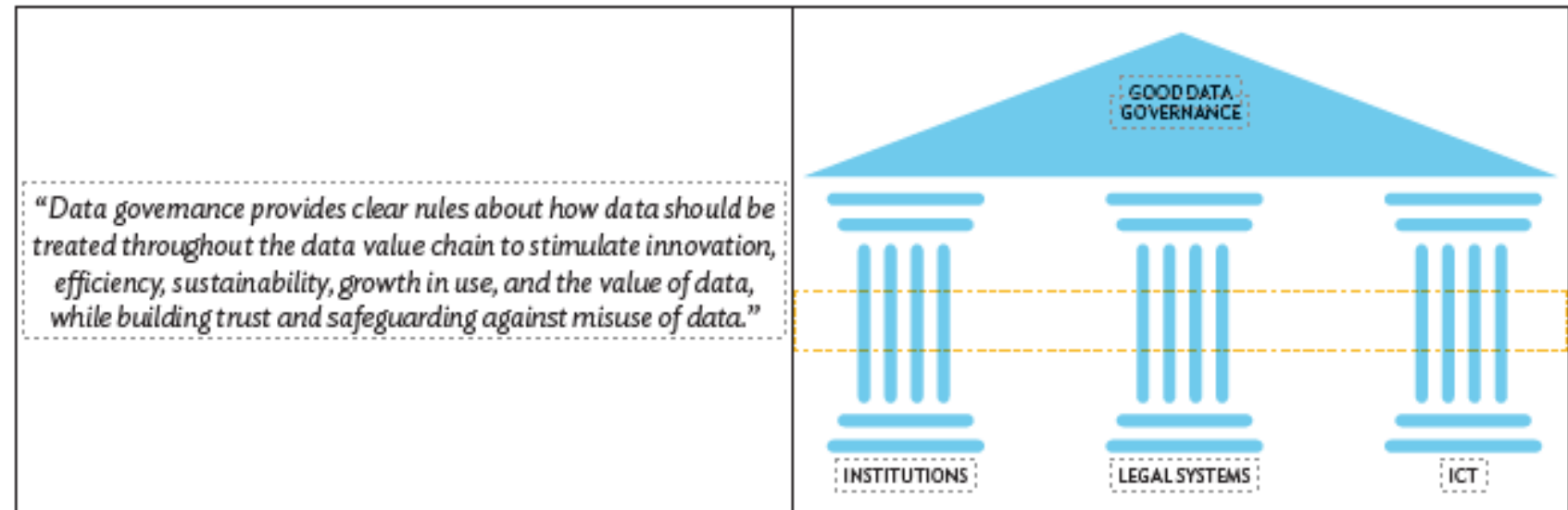
Understanding Usability of SDG National Reporting Platforms



Chapter 6: Producing and Using Disaggregated Data – From Potential to Possible

- Why required disaggregated data are often not available
- Ongoing capacity development initiatives that may help NSSs to address these issues

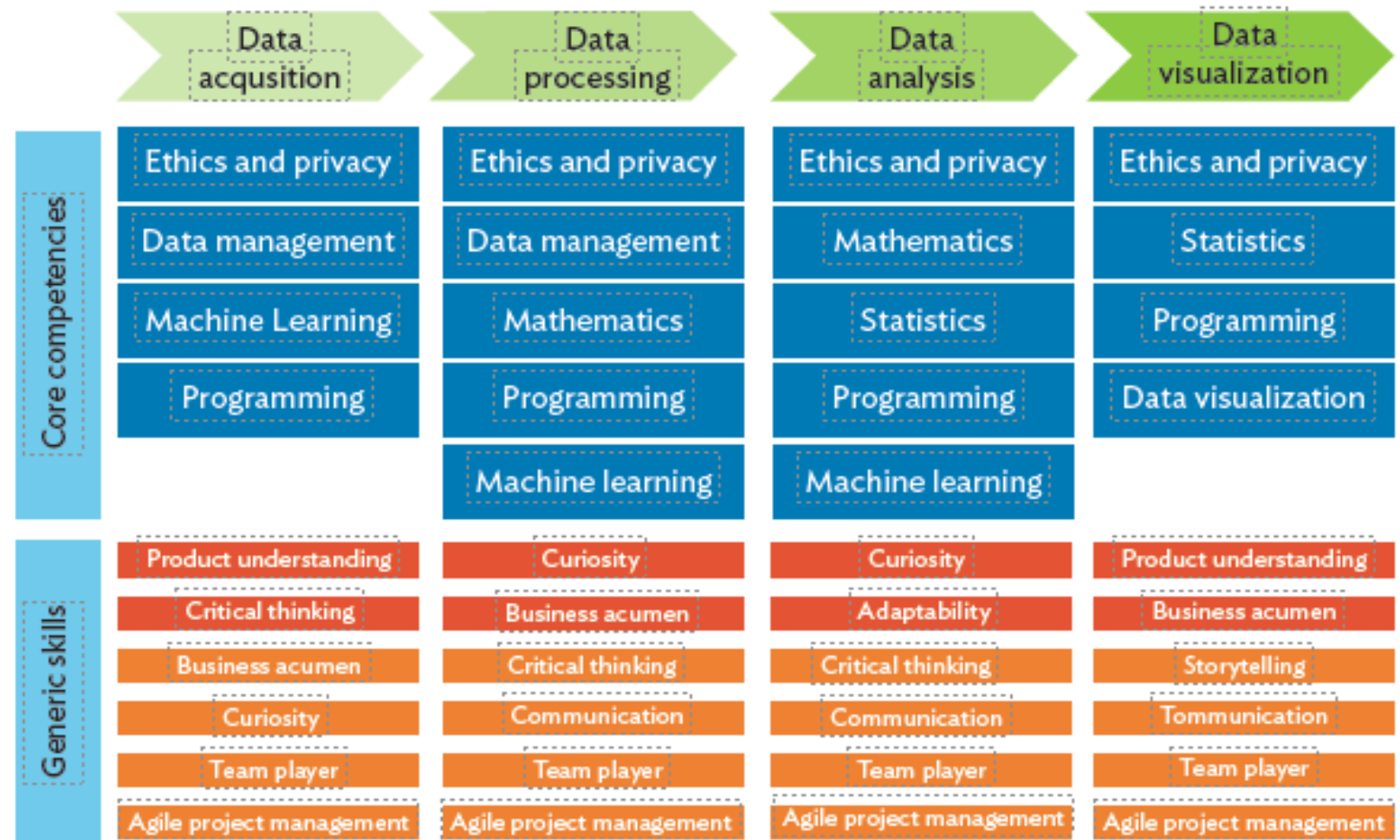
Figure 6.2: Definition of Data Governance



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Figure 6.3: Big Data-Related Competencies



Acknowledgment



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IAEG-SDGs

UN Women

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WHO

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