



# Workshop

on Preparing Evidence-based Voluntary National Reviews for 2021 HLPF

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## Session 4: Data Disaggregation and Leaving No One Behind

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# Lao Statistics Bureau Mandate

- Production, and coordination of official statistics in Lao PDR, supports the monitoring and evaluation of national and international commitments (e.g. the National Socio-Economic Development Plan, SDGs, LDC indicators), and provides official statistics to a wide range of users
- Lead national agency for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. LSB led a gap analysis on SDG indicators, preparing the Voluntary National Review report indicators and member of National Steering Committee for SDG implementation chaired by the Prime Minister



# Data Sources

- Administrative Data

1. Line Ministry and regional/provincial office
2. Others new data sources

- Census/survey

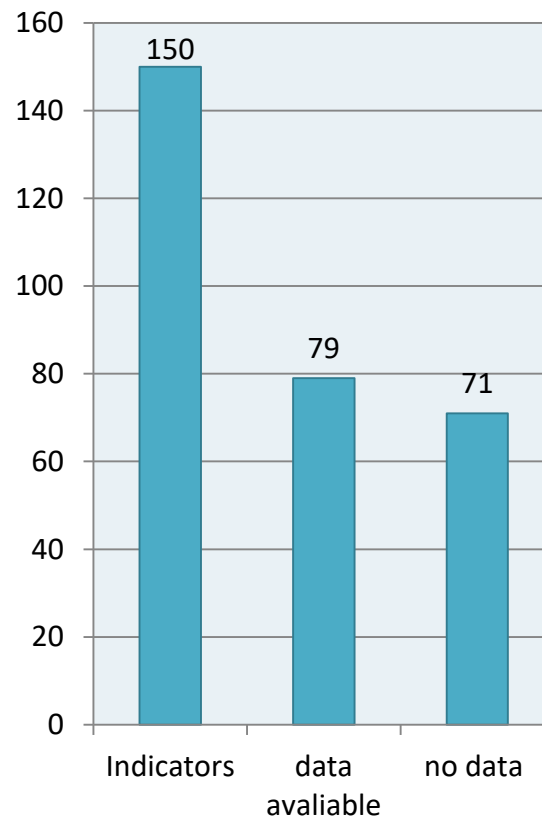
1. Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS) 2018/2019, **22 Indicators**
2. Agriculture Census 2019/2020, **26 Indicators**
3. Economic Census (EC)2019, **13 Indicators**
4. Lao Social Indicator Survey 2017 (LSIS), **30 Indicators**
5. Labor Force Survey 2017 (LFS), **15 Indicators**
6. Others



# Review the National SDGs Data For VNR II:

## Data availability

- Total 150 indicator (Tear I: 84, Tear II: 47 and Tear III: 19)
- Data availability in working progress 79 Indicators (administrative and survey/census: LECS, LSIS, LFS, etc., )



# Current Data Disaggregation Review: (Review and its challenging)

- Surveys and censuses breakdown to:
  - location: Urban rural, Provinces or regions,
  - Sex, age groups, but **lacking on age groups for children (below 15 or below 18 also depending on survey)**
  - Wealth/income/ consumption,
  - disability status
- Some disaggregated data also available, **but statistical standards and guidelines currently lacking**
- SDG indicators on domestic material consumption have been developed with data disaggregation by materials, **but limited by sectors**
- Ministries data producing disaggregated data, **still largely limited to location based exiting data.**



# The way forwards

- Revision of the SDG Data Collection based on comments/suggestions received from line ministries
- Extending new data/disaggregate into future census/survey base on international standard namely: data collection, classification, and compilation,
- Data quality: coverage, completeness, consistency, etc.
- Develop Metadata Guidebook based on SDG Template of UN support by UNSD-FCDO Project (8 element); in Lao and English language Focus on 84 indicator in Tier I from 150 indicators in VNR II
- Dissemination by adapt/develop Opened SDG platform





# ຂອບໃຈຫຼາຍໆ

Thank you very much

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**1 NO POVERTY**

**END POVERTY**  
IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

TARGET 1-1

**ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY**

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day.

IN LAOS

The proportion of the population living below the international poverty line has been on a decline.



**7.0**  
PERCENTAGE  
POINT  
DECLINE  
IN 5 YEARS

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



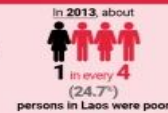
TARGET 1-2

**REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%**

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.

IN LAOS

The share of population living below the national poverty line has been declining.



SEX

The proportion of both male and female population who are poor is declining.



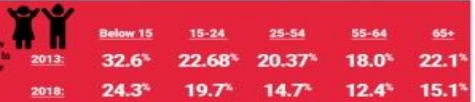
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Poverty in Laos is more prevalent in rural compared to urban areas.



AGE GROUP (in years)

Younger persons (below 15 y/o) are more likely to be poor than their older counterparts.



The proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions is also declining.



**11.1**  
PERCENTAGE  
POINT  
DECLINE  
IN 5 YEARS

SEX

The gap between male and female in terms of multidimensional poverty is insignificant.



GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Multidimensional poverty is more pronounced in rural compared to urban areas.



AGE GROUP (in years)

Younger persons (below 15 y/o) are more likely to be in multidimensional poverty.

