



**United Nations**

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

# Addressing the needs of vulnerable populations through data to achieve the SDGs

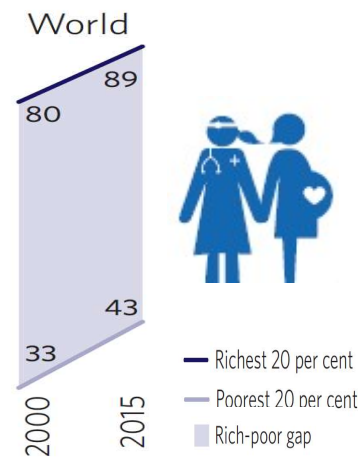
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## Leaving no one behind and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Due to age, socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity and geography, vulnerable groups tend to be excluded from access to good education, health care, electricity, safe water and other critical services
- With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Member States have pledged to **leave no one behind** and to **reach the furthest behind first**
- Those who are the furthest behind are often **uncounted**

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)



Fewer than 1/3 of management positions are held by women



Youth were **three times more likely** to be unemployed than adults in 2017



## Count the uncounted

- The lack of sound disaggregated data for many of these vulnerable groups **exacerbates vulnerabilities** by masking the extent of deprivation and disparities. As a result, planning and budgeting for necessary services along with effective policymaking have suffered.
- Exclusion by design leads to absence of relevant disaggregation:
  - Incomplete coverage (hard to reach populations, ethnic groups) due to sample size and cost
  - Household surveys will not include institutional populations
  - Survey data are mostly collected at the household level, and risk ignoring intra-household disparities
  - School-based surveys will be confined to children attending school
  - Administrative data may cover only those enjoying services
  - Collection of data on some characteristic (such as religion/ethnicity) may be legally precluded in some countries

## Step 1: Identify vulnerable population groups

- The poor
- Women and girls
- Children
- Youth
- Older persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Migrants
- Forcibly displacement persons (refugees and internally displaced people)
- Rural populations
- People living in remote areas
- People living with HIV
- Other vulnerable populations in a national context

## Step 2: Identify policy priorities of vulnerable groups

### Example 1:

#### Policy priorities for women and girls:

- Poverty eradication
- Food insecurity and health
- Education
- Access to economic resources and decent work for all
- Gendered impacts of climate change.



## Step 2: Identify policy priorities of vulnerable groups

### Example 2:

#### Policy priorities for older persons:

- Health
- Income security
- Violence, abuse and safety
- Empowerment and participation as full members of society



# Common policy priorities across many groups

Reduce poverty



Access to protection



Access to health services



Inclusive education



Access to employment



Access to Housing



Fight against violence



Access to justice



## Intersectionality of inequalities

Proportion of women aged 15-49 in Kenya with no access to improved water at home, by location, wealth and ethnicity, 2014





## Step 3: Link policy priorities to national SDG indicators

Policy areas for persons with disabilities	Priority indicators
Poverty eradication for persons with disabilities	Indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 10.2.1
Education for persons with disabilities	Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.a.1
Employment for persons with disabilities	Indicators 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 10.3.1, 16.7.1
Health for persons with disabilities	Indicators 3.3.1, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 5.6.1
Accessibility for persons with disabilities	Indicators 11.2.1, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 16.1.4, 16.7.2, 17.8.1

IAEG-SDG: [Data Disaggregation and SDG Indicators: Policy Priorities and Current and Future Disaggregation Plans](#)

## Step 3: Link policy priorities to national SDG indicators

Data disaggregation requirements for the SDGs must ultimately be identified in a process of policy-data integration. Various tools have been developed to review the data needs for monitoring national policies and SDG indicators:

- Every Policy Is Connected ([EPIC](#)) by UN ESCAP
- Advanced Data Planning Tool ([ADAPT](#)) by PARIS21
- [StaTact](#) by UNITAR and UN Statistics Division
- [Data4SDGs](#) Toolbox by GPSDD

## Step 4: Map data sources and analyze data availability

### Traditional data sources:

- Population Census
- Civil registration and vital statistics
- Administrative records (Registers)
- Household Surveys

### New sources and technologies:

- Integration of geospatial Information with statistics and other data
- Mobile devices
- Earth observations
- Other sensors and social media
- Citizen-generated data
- Small area estimations

**== > Integration of different data sources to fill in data gaps**

## Step 4: Map data sources and analyze data availability

Current available and future planned data disaggregation in the global indicators

Dimension	Current Available	Future Available
<b>Disability Status</b>	1.3.1 (Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems), 8.5.2 (Unemployment rate)	1.5.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 8.5.1, 10.2.1, 11.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.5.1, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 13.1.1, 16.6.2, 16.7.1, 16.7.2, 17.19.2

# Step 5: Production of disaggregated data and inclusion in VNRs

Countries' experiences in the production of disaggregated data are important to highlight in the VNR.

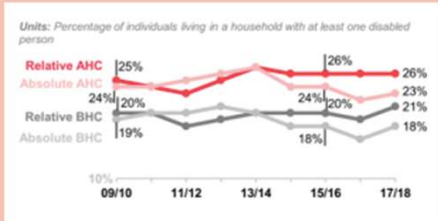
## United Kingdom

**The Data Picture: Disability poverty**

Coverage: UK

Absolute poverty measures for families with a disabled member have fallen since 2013/14. Relative measures have remained more stable over the same time period.

**Percentage of individuals in households where someone is disabled in poverty: 2009/10 to 2017/18**

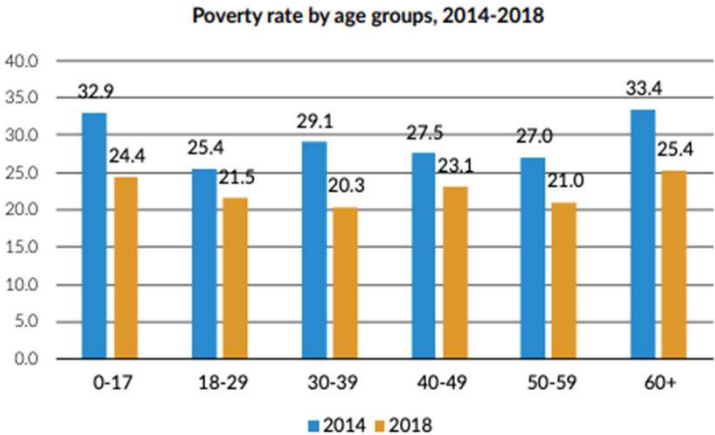


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, HBAI 2017/18

## Republic of Moldova

**Children and the elderly are more affected by poverty.**

**Figure: 09** POVERTY RATE AND LEVEL OF SELF-APPRECIATION OF POVERTY BY AGE GROUPS AND SEXES, 2014-2018



## Step 6: Use of disaggregated data to identify needs to design better policies

Disaggregated data is an essential aspect for developing policy and assisting in decision-making.



- **Uganda:** review of Gender Policy and development of new policy informed by reprocessed gender equality indicators
- **Republic of Moldova:** Urban Mobility Plan development and re-use of urban data for analysis of urban transport demand, connectivity and mobility





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**Thank you.**