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.
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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Current Available</th>
<th>Future Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disability Status</td>
<td>1.3.1 (Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems), 8.5.2 (Unemployment rate)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, HBAl 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*

Poverty rate by age groups, 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
Thank you.