DATA DISAGGREGATION AND THE SDGS

Yongyi Min

United Nations Statistics Division
Data disaggregation and SDGs
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.

The identification of people suffering from deprivation therefore requires sufficiently detailed data across multiple dimensions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Specific groups and goals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 2.3</td>
<td>by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly <strong>women</strong>, <strong>indigenous peoples</strong>, <strong>family farmers</strong>, <strong>pastoralists</strong> and <strong>fishers</strong>, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 5.4</td>
<td>by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including <strong>persons with disabilities</strong>, <strong>indigenous peoples</strong>, and <strong>children in vulnerable situations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 8.8</td>
<td>protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including <strong>migrant workers</strong>, <strong>particularly women migrants</strong>, and those in precarious employment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Example: Data disaggregation

Share of households per «Basic Unmet Needs» index, Colombia

Colombia

Zooming into Cundinamarca Department

National Administrative Department of Statistics, 2005
Counting the uncounted (1)

- The lack of sound disaggregated data for many of these vulnerable groups—including children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees and those internally displaced—exacerbates vulnerabilities by masking the extent of deprivation and disparities.

- It has long compromised the ability of governments and the international community to accurately document the discrimination faced by various groups.

- As a result, planning and budgeting for necessary services along with effective policymaking have suffered.
Counting the uncounted (2)

Exclusion by design leads to absence of relevant disaggregation:

- Incomplete coverage (hard to reach populations, ethnic groups)
- Household surveys will not include institutional populations
- School based surveys will be confined to children attending school
- Administrative data may cover only those enjoying services
Data disaggregation and the SDGs: Challenges

More emphasis on disaggregation will lead to challenges in:

- Cost to collect and analyze
- Quality
- Pressure to collect more information – stretching the boundaries
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality
- Politics of data, transparency
- Demand for multi-dimensional disaggregation will increase
- ……… and more
Proportion of women aged 15-49 in Kenya with no access to improved water at home, by location, wealth and ethnicity, 2014

**LOCATION**
- Urban: 8.8%
- Rural: 40.6%

**WEALTH**
- Poorest: 58.6%
- Richest: 2.1%

**ETHNICITY**
- Kikuyu: 15.7%
- Luhyia: 17.5%
- Luo: 31.3%
- Kalenjin: 46.2%

**COMPounded EFFECT**
- Urban Richest Kikuyu: 0.8%
- Rural Poorest Kalenjin: 73.3%
Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators Work on Data Disaggregation
SDG indicators and data disaggregation

- The global SDG indicator framework has an overarching principle of data disaggregation:

“Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, *where relevant*, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).”
IAEG-SDGs work on data disaggregation

In 2016, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) established a work stream on data disaggregation

Definitions of Disaggregation:

“Disaggregation is the breakdown of observations within a common branch of a hierarchy to a more detailed level to that at which detailed observations are taken. With standard hierarchical classifications [...] categories can be split (disaggregated) when finer details are required and made possible by the codes given to the primary observations.”

**Disaggregation dimensions** – the characteristics by which data is to be disaggregated (by sex, age, disability, etc.)

**Disaggregation categories** – the different characteristics under a certain disaggregation dimension (female/male, etc.)
IAEG-SDGs data disaggregation work stream

What has been achieved so far:

• Detailed overview of dimensions asked by target and indicator name/metadata
• Report on some existing standards and classifications for disaggregation as guideline for future work
• Agreed on a “minimum” disaggregation as basis for further work
• Link policy priorities of different population groups with targets/indicators
“Minimum” disaggregation matrix

Example:

- Indicators 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

  - Minimum dimensions: sex, age, employment status, geographic location
  - Available: only for employed population, disaggregated by age (youth and adult) and sex (male/female).
  - Plan: 2019-2020
  - Future work: Education level
Priorities for different vulnerable groups

• To understand the priority areas for different vulnerable population groups and to provide advice on the dimensions and categories necessary for disaggregation of these priorities,

• The IAEG-SDG requested major groups and international agencies to identify a minimum set of policy priorities and link them to targets and indicators:

• Policy priority are identified for 8 groups: The poor, women and girls, children, older persons, Internal migrants, forcibly displacement persons (refugees and internally displaced persons), persons with disabilities, rural and urban
Women and Girls

Policy priorities:

• Poverty eradication;

• Food insecurity and health;

• Education;

• Access to economic resources and decent work for all; and

• Gendered impacts of climate change.
Persons with Disability

Policy priorities:

• Poverty eradication
• Education
• Employment
• Health
• Accessibility
Persons with Disability

Policy priorities:

- Poverty eradication  -- Indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 10.2.1
- Education
  -- Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.a.1
- Employment  -- Indicators 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 10.3.1, 16.7.1
- Health  -- Indicators 3.3.1, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 5.6.1
- Accessibility
  -- Indicators 11.2.1, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 16.1.4, 16.7.2, 17.8.1.
Common policy priorities across all groups

- Reduce poverty
- Access to protection
- Access to health services
- Inclusive education
- Access to employment
- Access to housing
- Fight against violence
- Access to justice
Policy areas specific for some groups

for example, older persons and persons with disabilities

Access to public transportation

Access to green space
IAEG-SDGs future work on data disaggregation

• Data disaggregation is one of the main focus of the IAEG-SDGs in the next few years

• Possible future work:
  • Revise and update the background document
  • Taking stock of existing methodologies, guidelines, best practices for data disaggregation
  • Working with existing mechanisms on additional methodology, guideline, best practices for data disaggregation, for example:
    • Small Area Estimation: joint with ISWGHS
    • Using administrative data
    • Using non-official data
    • On geospatial disaggregation: joint with WGGI
Thank you for your attention!