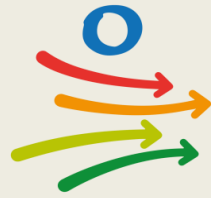




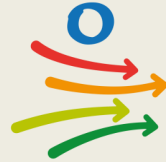
Measuring Disabilities in the SDG Framework

Keiko Osaki-Tomita
UN Statistics Division

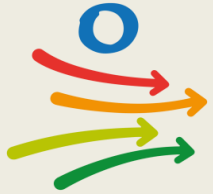


Outline

- Disability in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- SDG Indicator Framework: Challenges and Opportunities
- Global SDG Monitoring Mechanism

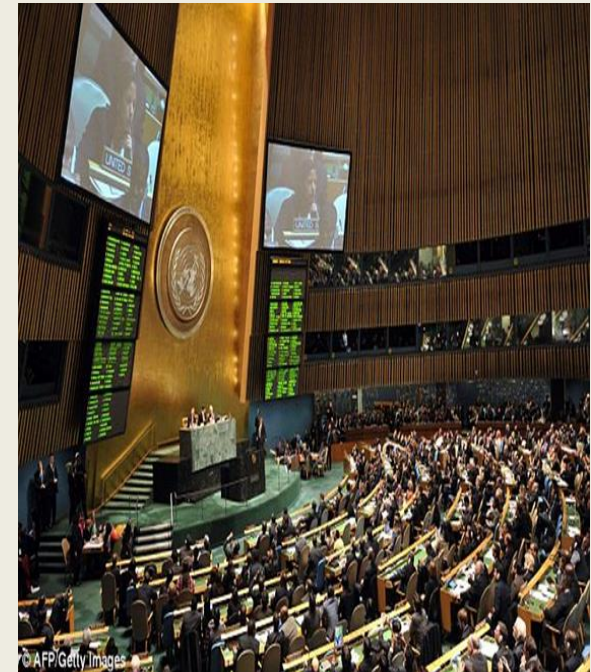


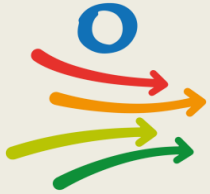
Disability in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

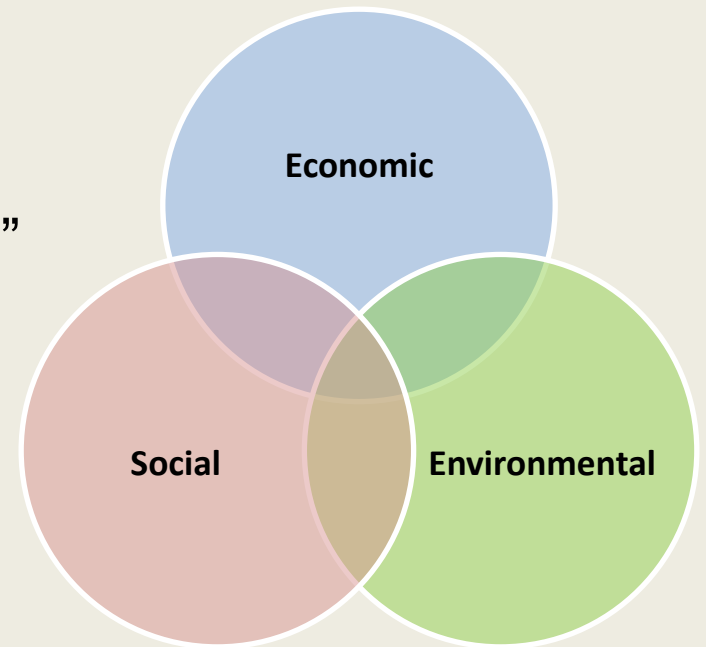
- Adopted in September 2015 at the UN Summit for Sustainable Development, as a new global development framework for the next 15 years (2015-2030)
- The climax of a negotiating process spanned more than two years, involving all Member States, civil society groups, and other stakeholders.
- Built on the Rio+20 Conference outcomes and the experience of achieving the MDGs.
- The plan of action, highlighting poverty eradication as the overarching goal

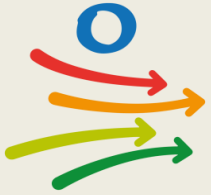




The 2030 Agenda: What are New?

- The universal agenda, targeting both developing and developed world
- Has at its core the integration of **economic**, **social** and **environmental** dimensions
- The principle of “leave no one behind”
 - Inclusive society
 - Reduction of inequality
- Ambitious 17 Goals + 169 Targets



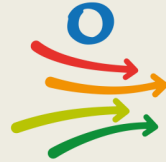


Disability in the 2030 Agenda

- The 2030 Agenda holds a deep promise for persons with disabilities
- Although the word “disability” is not cited directly in the goals, disability is referenced in many parts of the SDGs.
- The principle of “**leave no one behind**” urges Governments to look into the plights of special population groups, such as persons with disabilities.

Disability is reflected in the five Goals





SDG Indicator Framework: Challenges and Opportunities

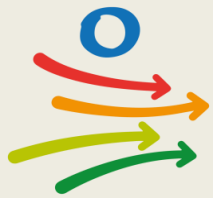


Global Indicator Framework

- SDG Goals and Targets will be followed up and reviewed using a **global indicator framework**

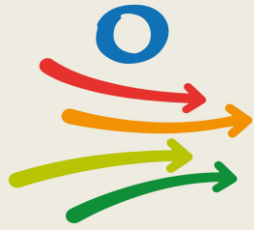
Goals -> Targets -> Indicators

- UN Statistical Commission was tasked in 2015 to work on global indicator framework
 - ✓ Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to produce a set of indicators
 - ✓ Submission to SC in March 2016
- Complemented by **indicators at the regional and national levels**, developed by Member States



Global Set of SDG Indicators

- The 47th Session of the Statistical Commission (March 2016) approved the global indicator framework, produced by the IAEG-SDGs, as a **practical starting point**
- Currently, there are **230** Indicators
- The IAEG-SDGs recognizes that refinements and improvements to several indicators will be needed over the years, as knowledge improves and new tools and data sources become available.

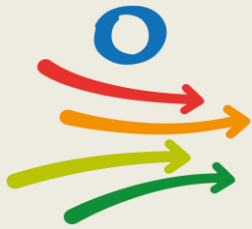


Indicators related to Education and Disability

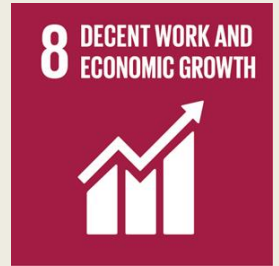


Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including **persons with disabilities**, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situation.

- **Indicator 4.5.1** Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as **disability status**, indigenous people, ...) for all education indicators.

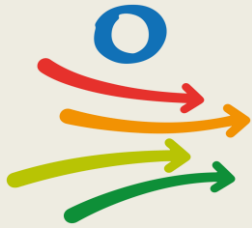


Indicators related to Employment and Disability



Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and **persons with disabilities**, and equal pay for work of equal value.

- **Indicator 8.5.1** Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and **persons with disabilities**
- **Indicator 8.5.2** Unemployment rate, by sex, age and **persons with disabilities**

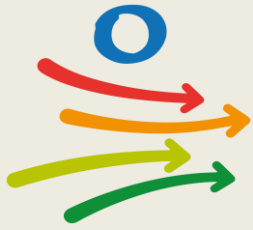


Indicators related to Inequality and Disability



Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, **disability**, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

- **Indicator 10.2.1** Promotion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and **persons with disabilities**



Indicators related to Human Settlement and Disability

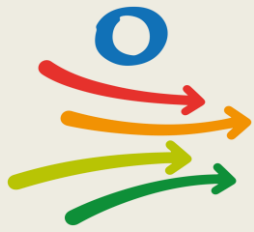


Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport system for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations,, **persons with disabilities** and older persons

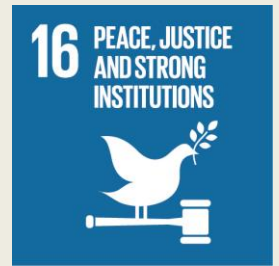
- **Indicator 11. 2.1** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and **persons with disabilities**

Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public space, in particular for women and children, older persons and **persons with disabilities**

- **Indicator 11.7.1** Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex and **persons with disabilities**
- **Indicator 11.7.2** Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, **disability status** and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

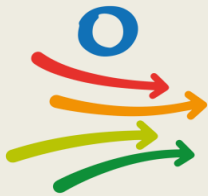


Indicators related to Inclusive Society and Disability



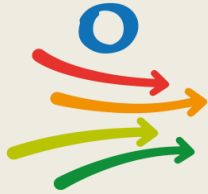
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

- **Indicator 16.7.1** Proportions of positions (by sex, age, **persons with disabilities** and population groups) in public institutions compared to national distributions
- **Indicators 16.7.2** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, **disability** and population group.



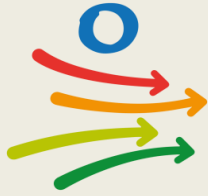
Data Disaggregation

- The 2030 Agenda has pledged to **leave no one behind**
- The 2030 Agenda underscores 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).”*
- Over the coming months IAEG-SDGs will further discuss how to **operationalize data disaggregation** in the implementation of the global indicator set.



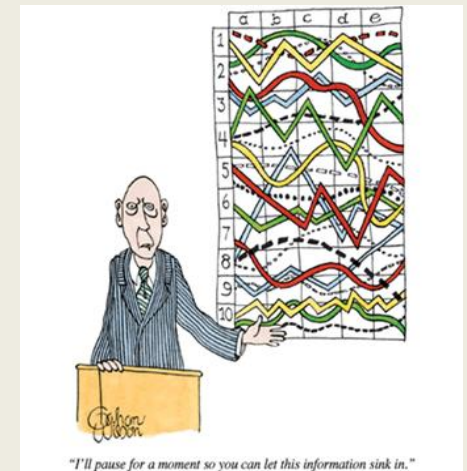
Challenges, yet Opportunities ?

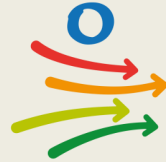
- The framework contains **230 indicators**, with demands for data disaggregation by various population characteristics, including **disability status**
- Enormous challenges for national statistical systems:
 - ✓ to produce voluminous amount of data
 - ✓ to produce high-quality, timely, reliable data
 - ✓ how to coordinate the statistical activities among various Ministries/Agencies
 - ✓ how to explore new data sources (big data?)



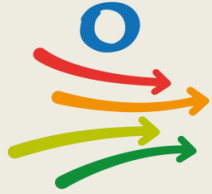
Challenges, yet Opportunities ?

- Urgent needs to enhance national statistical capacities especially in developing countries
- The experiences of MDGs monitoring show that the efforts to monitor the global development agenda can empower national statistics offices, contributing to the improved availability of internationally comparable statistics



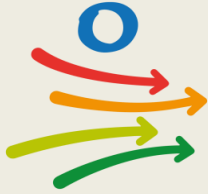


Global SDG Monitoring Mechanism



Global SDG Monitoring

- Secretary-General's mandate:
 - ✓ Annual review at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF)/ECOSOC
 - 1st HLPF, 11-20 July 2016
 - 2 SDG progress reports
 - ✓ Review at the GA every 4 years



Global SDG Monitoring

- Mechanism for the global SDG monitoring
 - ✓ Country data are compiled and analysed by custodian UN offices and specialized agencies (ex. WB, UNESCO, ILO, UNSD, etc.)
 - ✓ No mechanism exists to collect disability statistics for global monitoring
 - ✓ Need to establish IAEG-DS for better-coordination of disability data collection and compilation?

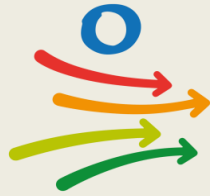


Thank you !



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

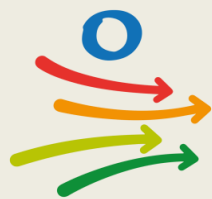
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



The Way Forward

IAEG-SDGs will:

- Continue to review data availability for Tier I and Tier II indicators
- Have a work plan for further development of Tier III indicators
- Additional work on data disaggregation
- Continued discussion of interlinkages across targets and goals, and use of multi-purpose indicators



For further refinement of SDG indicators

The first important step will be the assessment of the indicators proposed. The indicators will be classified into three tiers:

Tier I	an established methodology exists and data are already widely available	8.8.1 occupational injury 8.8.2 compliance of labour rights
Tier II	a methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available	16.2.2 number of victims of human trafficking (10.c.1 remittance cost)
Tier III	an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed	10.7.1 recruitment cost borne by employer 10.7.1 well-managed migration polies

Note: The above classification is still provisional.