Data Needs and Availability for Monitoring Disability-related SDG Indicators

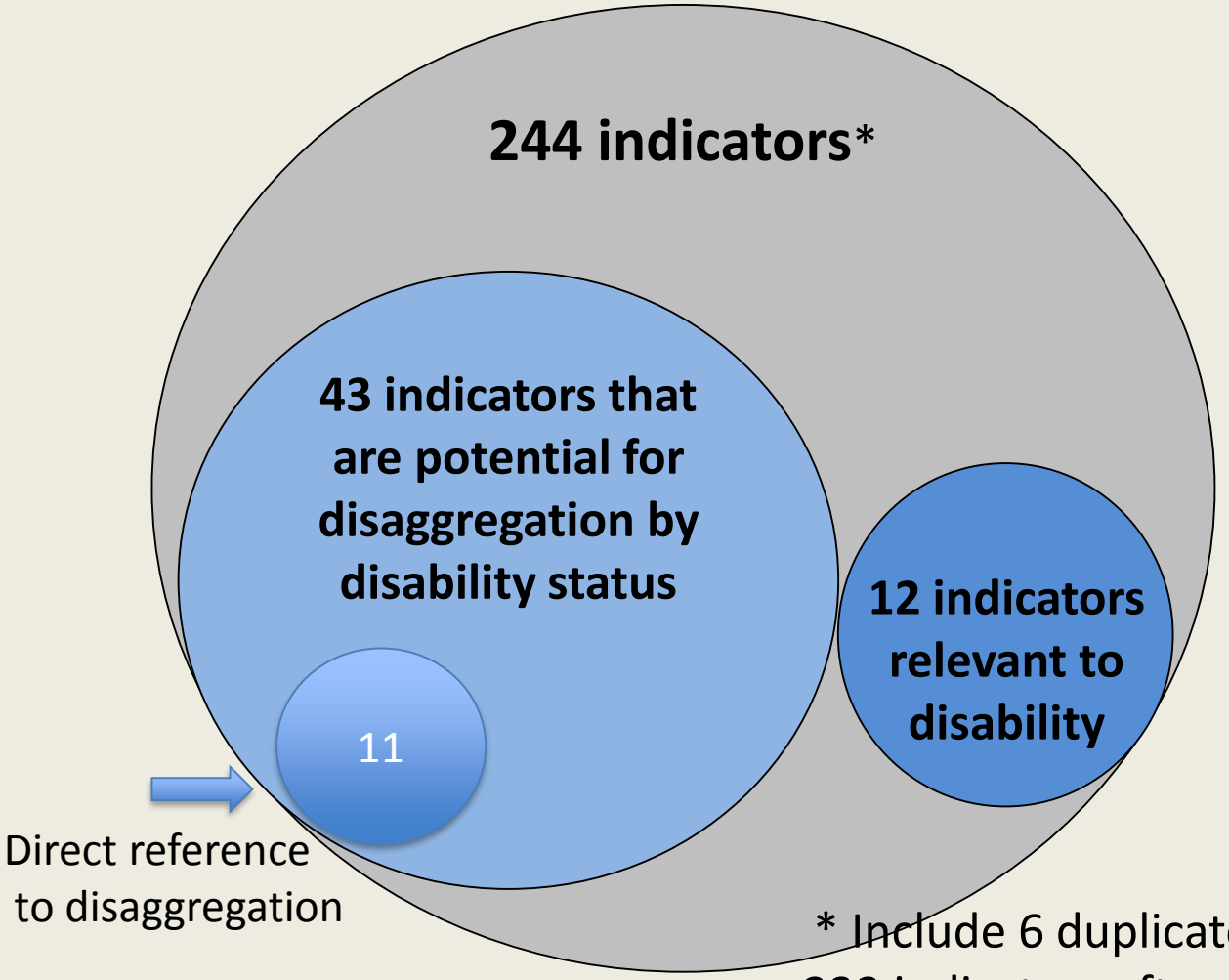
Meryem Demirci
United Nations Statistics Division

Disability in SDG Monitoring Framework

Disability in the 2030 Agenda

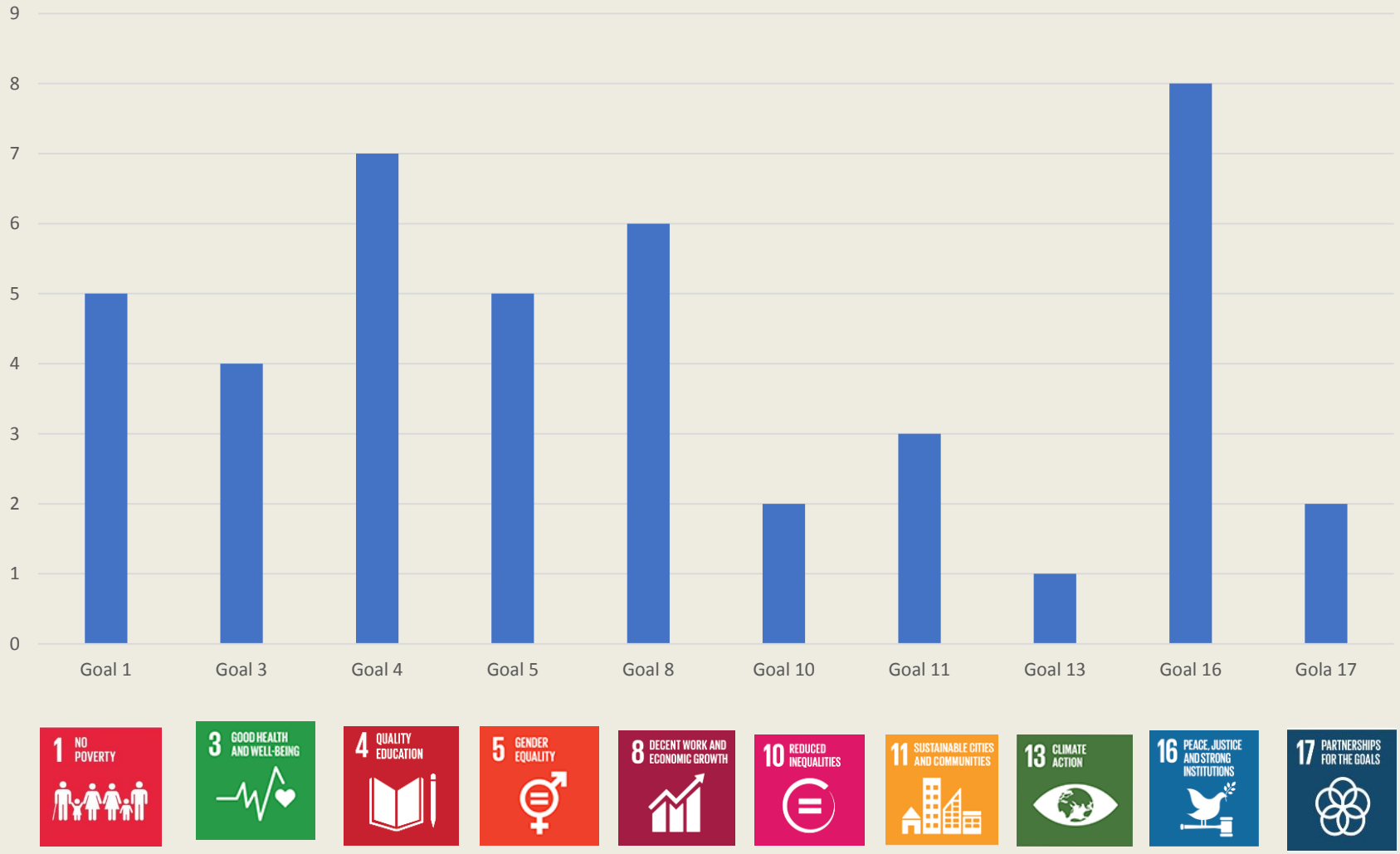
11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to disability

SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring



* Include 6 duplicates and 3 triplicates
232 indicators after excluding duplicates/triplicates

Indicators for Disaggregation



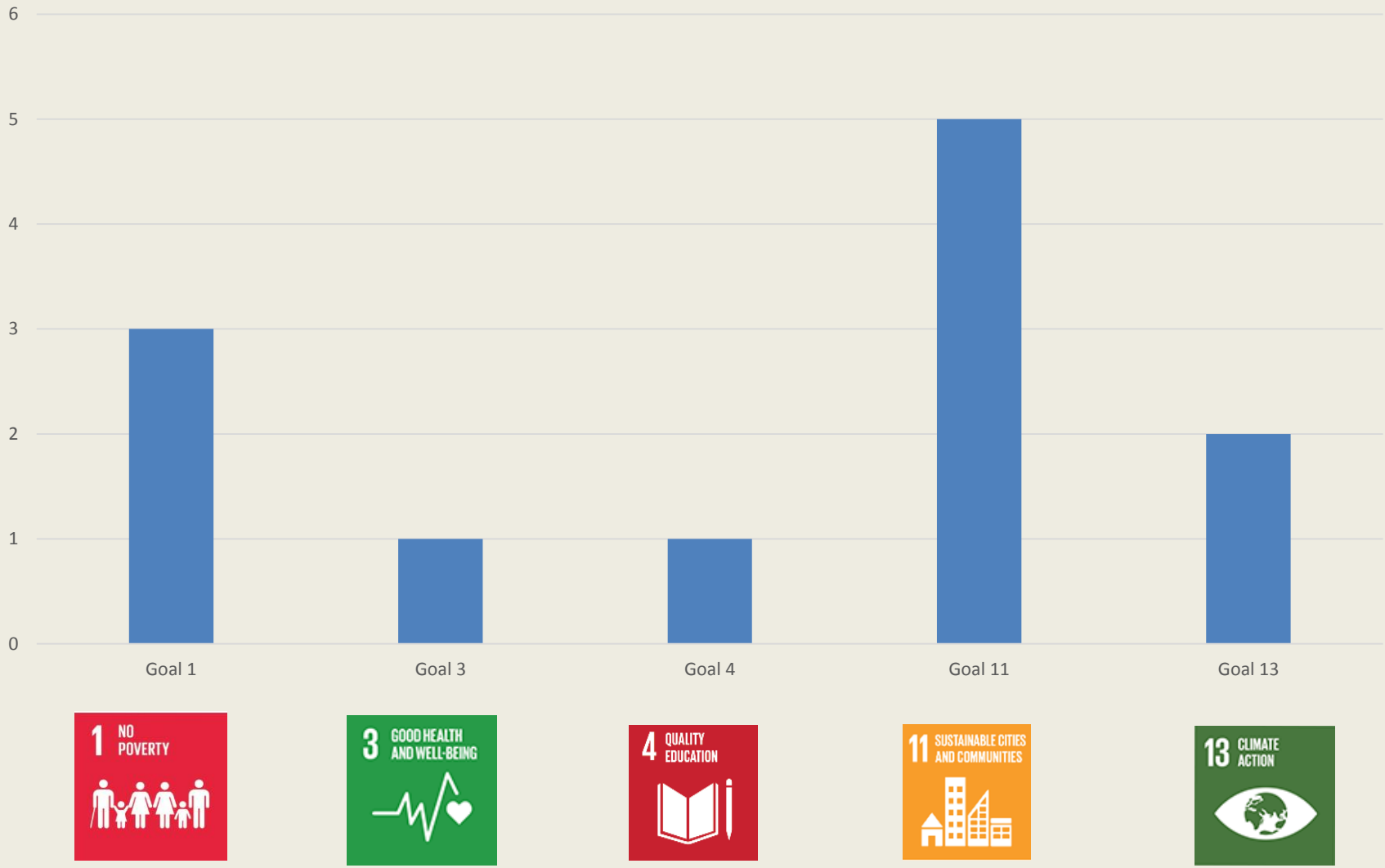
Data needed for disaggregation

Goal 1 Poverty	**Population below the international/national poverty line; *People covered by social protection schemes;* *Population living in households with a*ccess to basic services*
Goal 3 Health	*Household expenditure on health*; *People covered by all vaccines;* *Harmful use of alcohol; *Women in reproductive age who use modern family planning methods*
Goal 4 Education	*Girls/boys with minimum proficiency level in reading/mathematics; **Participation in organized learning (pre-school)*; *Participation in formal/non-formal education and training; *People with *ICT skills*; *Parity indices for all education indicators; **Population with fixed level of proficiency in literacy and numeracy skills*
Goal 5 Gender	*Women subject to sexual or psychological violence by partner and by other than partner); *W*omen in managerial position*; *Women making own decisions (on sexual relations/contraceptive use/reproductive health care); **People who own mobile telephone*

Data needed for disaggregation

Goal 8 Economic growth	*Informal employment in non-agricultural sectors; *Average hourly earnings of employees; *Unemployment rate;* *Youth not in education, employment or training; **Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institutions;* *Children engaged in child labor
Goal 10 Inequality	*People living below 50 percent of median income; *Population having personally felt discrimination/harassment;
Goal 11 Inclusive settlements	*Population having convenient access to public transport; *Deaths, missing persons and directly affected due to disasters; *Persons victim of physical or sexual harassment
Goal 16 Peaceful societies	*Children experienced any physical punishment/psychological aggression; **Young people experienced violence by age 18;* Population satisfied with last public services; *Positions with disabilities in public institutions; *Population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive; *Children whose

Indicators relevant to disability



Data needed for the indicators relevant to disability

Goal 1 Poverty	*Countries and local governments that adopt and implement National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies; **Government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups*
Goal 3 Health	Coverage of essential heath services;
Goal 4 Education	*Schools with access to electricity, computers, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;
Goal 11 Inclusive cities	*Urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing; **Cities with a direct participation structure of civil society; **Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use including people with disabilities;
Goal 13 Climate	*Countries and local governments that adopt and implement National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies;

Data Gaps and Challenges In Measuring Disability

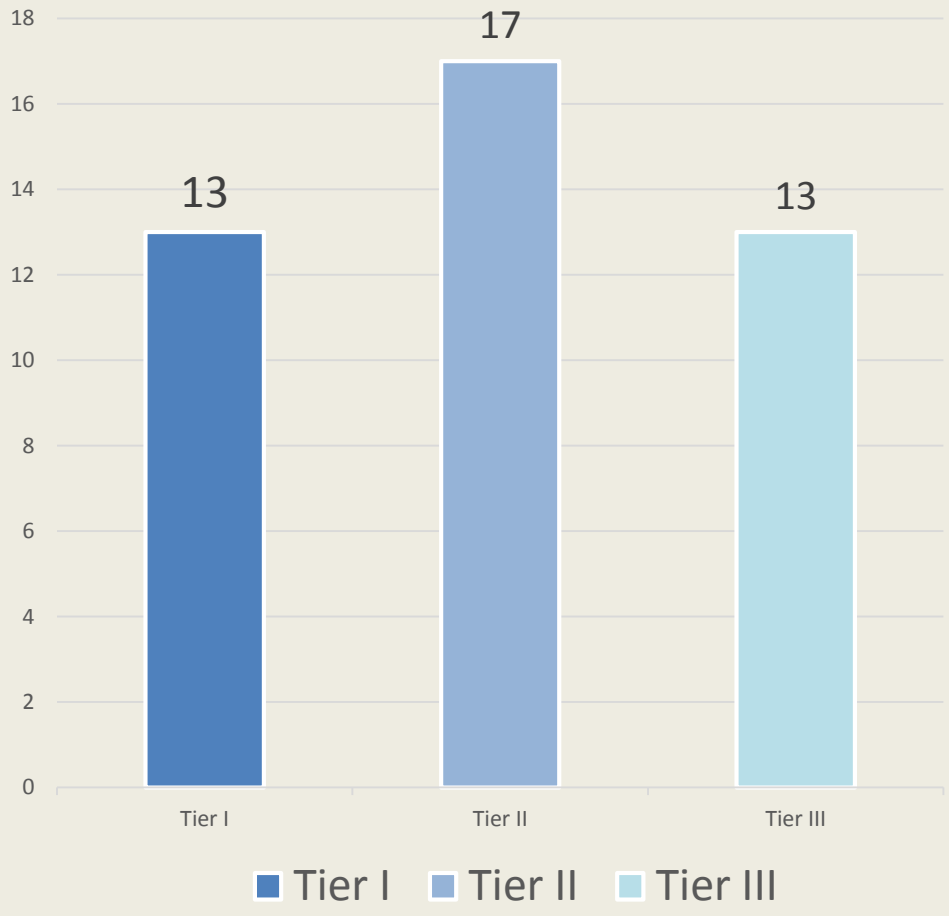
Data Availability of Indicators on Disability

Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators made an assessment for the availability of data. The SDG indicators are classified into three tiers:

Tier I	**Indictors conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available, and data regularly produced by countries**
Tier II	Indicators conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available, but data are not regularly produced by countries
Tier III	Indicators for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed

Note: The classification of indicators is subject to change after periodic review by IAEG-SDGs.

Indicators for Disaggregation by Tier



<u>Tier I</u>

Poverty line,

Participation in organized learning,

Women in managerial positions, *Persons who own a mobile phone,*

Unemployment rate

Youth not in education, employment or training

Adults with a bank account

Children under 5 years of age whose births were registered

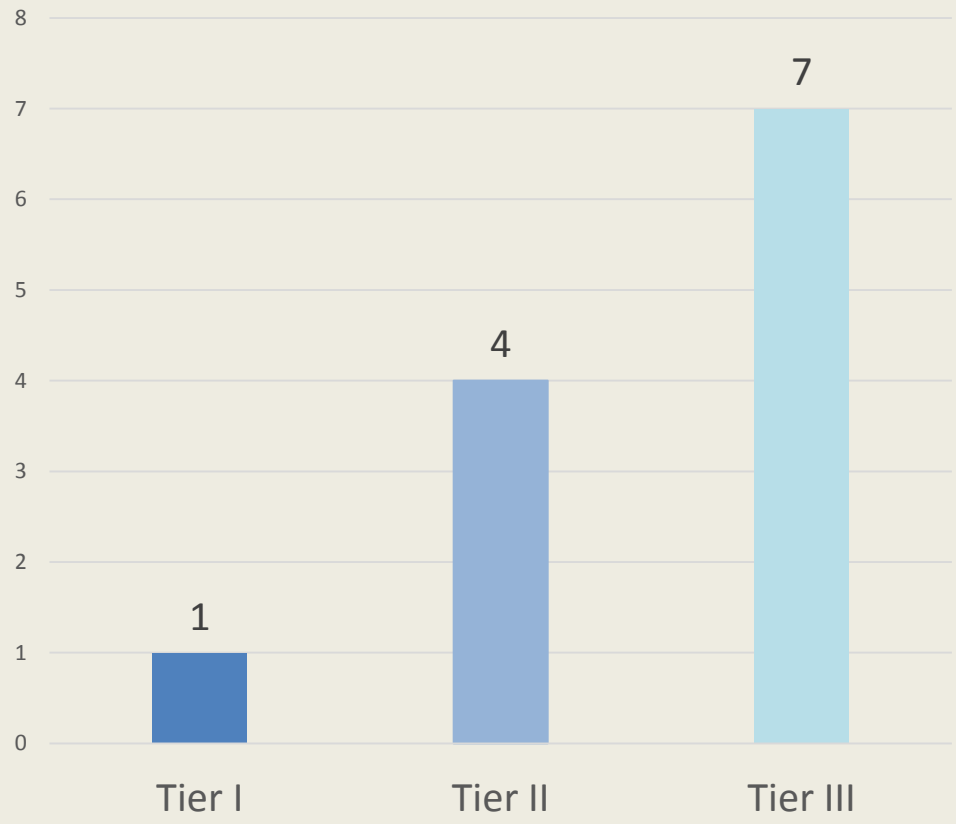
Persons using the Internet

Harmful use of alcohol

Women use modern methods for family planning

Children engaged in child labor

Indicators Relevant to Disability By Tier



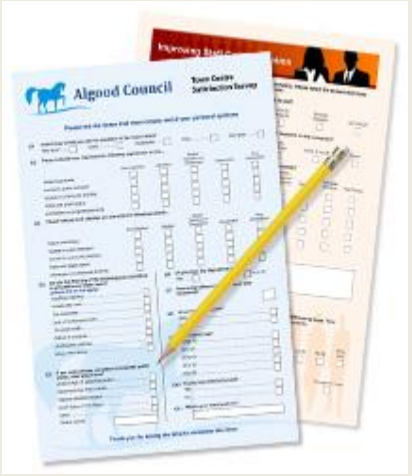
Tier I

Urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Where Do We Obtain Data?

Data sources/methods:

- ❑ Censuses- usually ten-year interval
- ❑ Disability survey-not common and periodical
- ❑ Surveys with Disability model –incorporating a series of questions into existing HH surveys
- ❑ Data integration-especially censuses and surveys
- ❑ Administrative data –such as registers on special training/education, social protection, social security, occupational injuries, rehabilitation programme, people living in institutions providing services
- ❑ Exploring non-traditional sources-such as geospatial information especially monitoring indicators on environment
  - Integration of geospatial data with traditional data sources



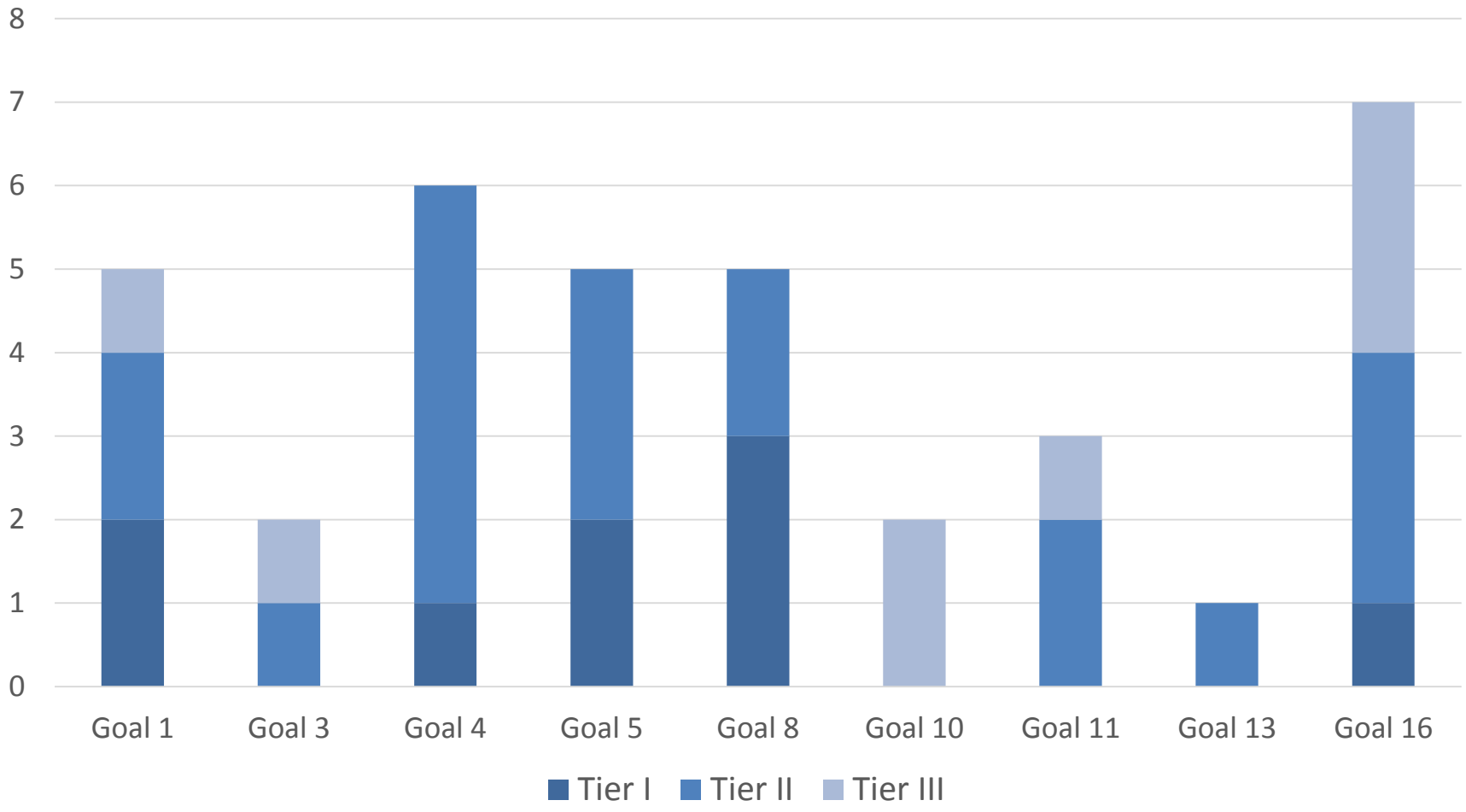
Challenges in monitoring disability related indicators

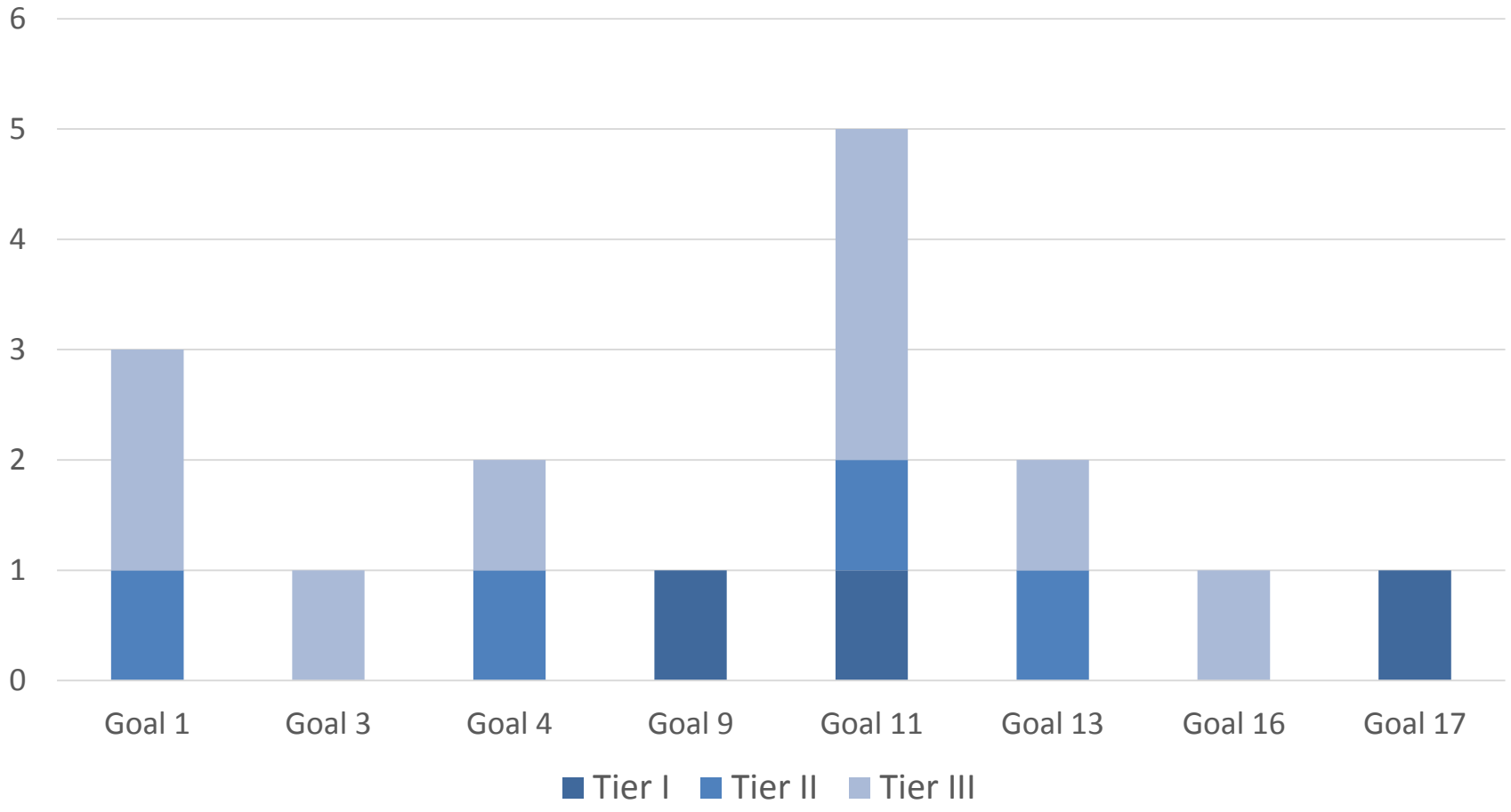
- Data on a wide range of topics is needed
- Limited data available for SDG indicators relevant to disability disaggregation
- Challenges inherent in data sources
  - Periodicity, Coverage, Costs, Sampling errors, Non-sampling error, Administration
- Lack of clear definitions of concepts of some indicators
  - Requiring refinement before data disaggregation

Some remarks

- Developing national statistical programme for generating disability-related indicators
  - Identifying main partners, their roles, setting national priorities, short/long-term programme,
  - Defining roles of each data sources in measuring disability indicators
  - Maintaining an effective coordination mechanisms for relevant stakeholders
- Improving coherence between census, disability survey, and disability modules in connection with other household surveys –periodicity, topics covered, definitions/concepts
- Improving use of administrative registers
- improving data availability through data linkage
  - Integrating geospatial information with statistical data
- Benefiting from electronic data collection for improving the quality of data on disability
- Quality assessment for each source is necessary to improve data quality

Thank you !


8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Goal 1
Goal 3
Goal 4
Goal 5
Goal 8
Goal 10
Goal 11
Goal 13
Goal 16
Tier I
Tier II
Tier III


6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Goal 1
Goal 3
Goal 4
Goal 9
Goal 11
Goal 13
Goal 16
Goal 17
Tier I
Tier II
Tier III