

Session 7.

Criteria for the Selection of Indicators and Principles for Operationalizing Target Monitoring

c. Elements of Data Disaggregation

Attila Hancioglu

Data & Analytics Section, UNICEF New York

Expert Group Meeting on the Indicator Framework for the Post-2015 Agenda

25-26 February 2015, New York

Elements of Data Disaggregation

- Key Post-2015 documents have called for better data disaggregation – to make sure that data is generated and progress is monitored for all relevant population groups, and no one is left behind
 - HLP
 - SGs Synthesis Report
 - A World That Counts
- “No target should be met, unless met for all groups” (HLP)
- Choices to be made
 - Include data disaggregation as an integral part of the indicator definition
 - Indicators on inequality – at least one dimension of data disaggregation addressed
 - Strong emphasis on data disaggregation in metadata

Elements of Data Disaggregation

- Thinking on data disaggregation needs to start concurrently with thinking on the indicators
 - One set of disaggregates will not work for all indicators
 - Ensure that the indicator can be disaggregated, and how
 - New ways of data disaggregation may imply new methodological work, new protocols of measurement
 - Make progress in the reporting of breakdowns already in data bases
- Comparability of disaggregates may be as important as comparability of indicators
- Universality means more efforts needed to capture relatively small pockets of disadvantaged populations in data-rich/developed countries
 - Especially for knowledge-based, attitudinal, behavioral indicators

Elements of Data Disaggregation

- Innovative ways of addressing data disaggregation are needed
 - Special data collection efforts or focused reporting on specific populations: Roma, Migrant/IDP/Refugee populations, over-sampling of small sub-populations
 - Design surveys to capture smaller populations with larger confidence intervals
 - Use analytical methods to address – e.g. small area estimation
- “Cost” of data disaggregation
 - Financial
 - Data quality
- Need to think of data disaggregation in the context of frequency of reporting, data collection, nature of indicator, dissemination
 - More targets, more indicators, more frequently, with more disaggregation – deeper and wider