

ESA/STAT/AC.320/18

Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation
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New York

Data disaggregated by age

By Shane Khan



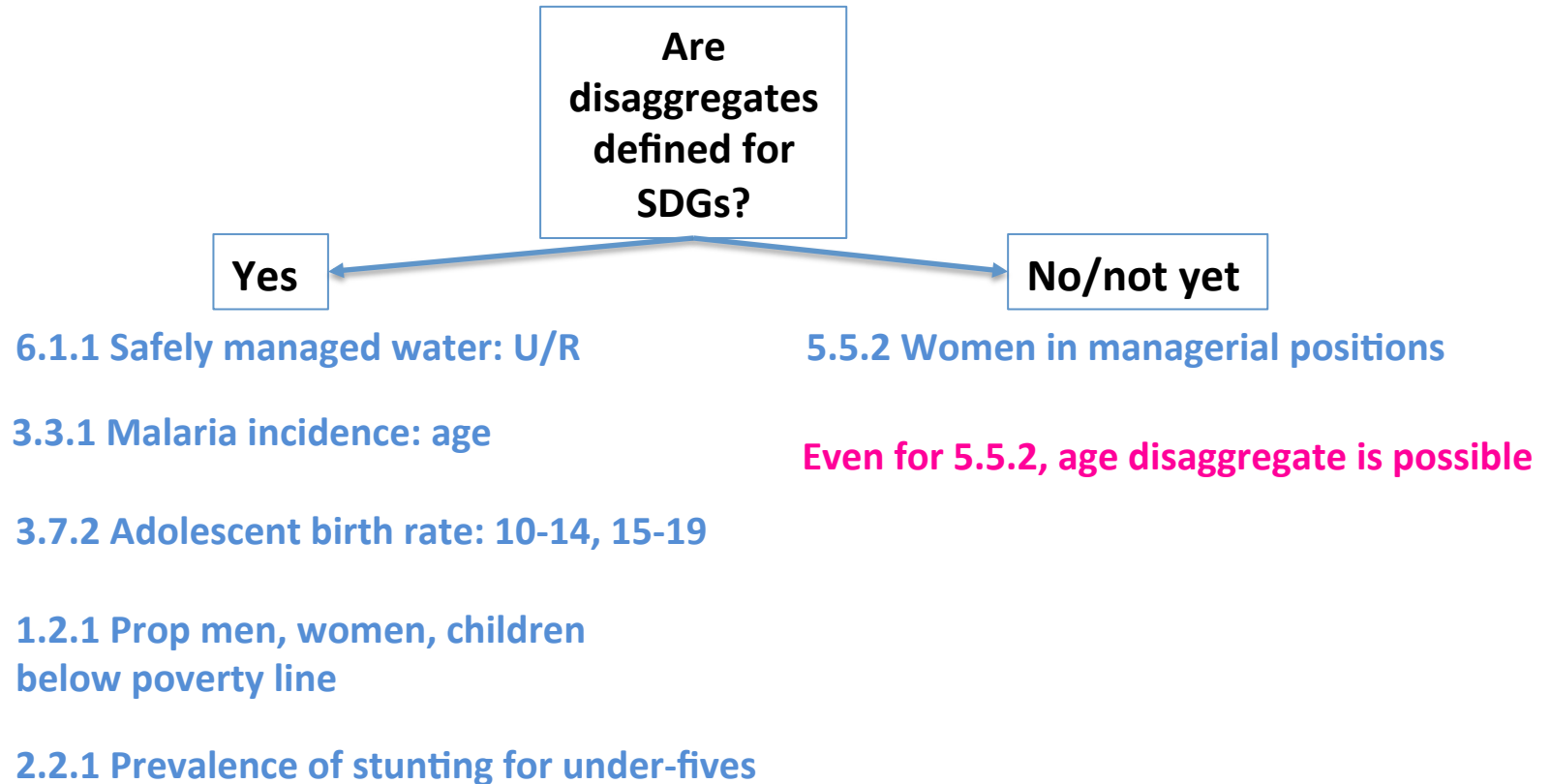
Data disaggregated by age

Issues and proposals for
children and adolescents

unite for
children

unicef 

Disaggregation & SDG indicators



Data sources & Methodologies

- Household surveys-
 - UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
 - USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
 - Other household surveys
- Censuses
- Administrative systems

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

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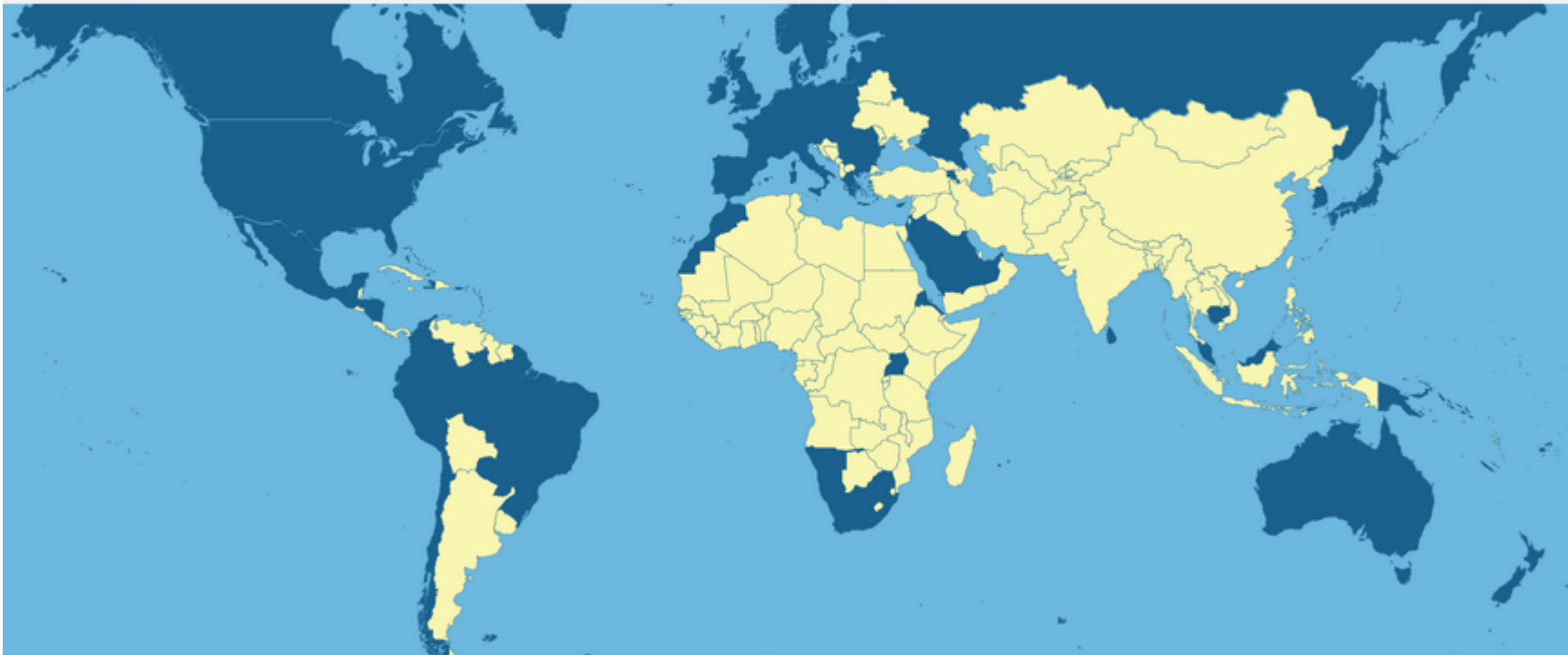
Years

109

Countries

284

Surveys



Notes: Countries with at least one MICS survey
Including sub-national surveys

MICS Features

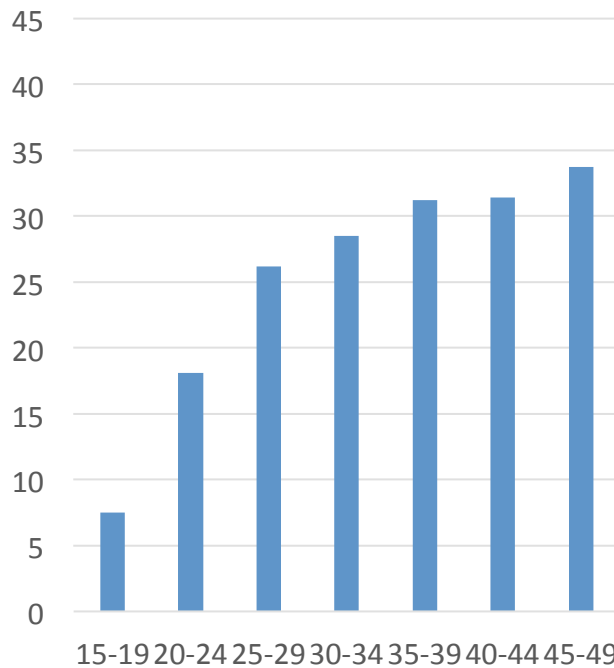
- Multi-topic: demography, education, health, child development, child protection, subjective well-being, child learning, social protection, water quality etc.
- Many disaggregates: wealth index, ethnicity, religion, language, place of residence, region, education, age etc.
- Collect age data for all household members
 - Month and Year
 - Also Day for under-fives
- Provides age disaggregates for indicators in reports
 - Usually categories

MICS Features

- Child-specific indicators & questionnaires
 - Under-fives, disaggregated by age group/cohort/single years
 - Indicator 2.2.1: Stunting prevalence
- Adolescent-specific indicators
 - 10-24 year olds, disaggregated by age group/cohort/single years
 - Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate
- Child and Adolescent indicators combined
 - Indicator 8.7.1: Child labour: 5-17
- Women and men
 - Specific questionnaires for age 15-49
- Women and men 50+
 - Education, water and sanitation, handwashing, pensions and social transfers (coming soon)

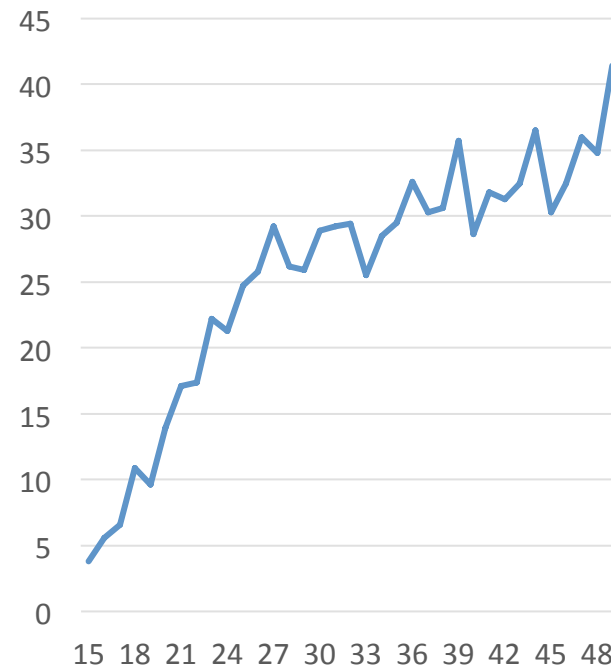
Example of age disaggregate

Married before age 15,
Bangladesh 2011



Categories can represent 'cohorts'

Married before age 15,
Bangladesh 2011



Age in single years
Limited variation (at times)
Sample size constraints

Methodological challenges & guidance from MICS

Challenges	Guidance
Small sample sizes for under-fives (usually in low-fertility settings)	Oversampling of households with children (pioneered in MICS); expert guidance available
Cross-analysis of disaggregates e.g. children in poor, rural households	Larger samples (?) Sub-national and targeted surveys
Data and analysis rich but dissemination?	Child-friendly report templates for MICS Development of adolescent indicator analysis and reporting templates
Quality of age data (heaping, transfers, etc.)	Improve field work practices (supervision, electronic data capture and immediate checking); MICS manuals

Priority issues

- Disaggregate depends on good quality age data
 - Mechanisms such as improved registration systems can help
- Define disaggregates explicitly on a case-by-case basis:
 - Use where sensible
 - Single months/years, categories of months/years?
 - Consequences to data collection (cost, sample sizes, etc.)
 - Larger age categories may permit better cross-dimensional analysis
 - Note: Indicators defined for certain age groups will by definition lead to exclusions of the remaining population
- Link data sources to indicators to ensure reasonable fit between data needs and data gathering

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