

ESA/STAT/AC.320/3

Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation
27-29 June 2016
New York

Leaving no one behind: Data disaggregation

By Linda Hooper



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Leaving no one behind: Data disaggregation

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Global indicators

- **Over 230 indicators, at least one per target**
 - *with a few indicators repeated under different targets*
- **Indicators are at different levels of development**
 - *Tier 1 – metadata are fully developed and data are available*
 - *Tier 2 – metadata are developed but data are very sparse*
 - *Tier 3 – methodological work is needed to develop the indicator*

Data disaggregation

- Member States have pledged to **leave no one behind**
- IAEG-SDGs has included 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).”

- The IAEG-SDGs also ensured that indicators cover specific population groups and other disaggregation elements specified in the targets.

Ongoing work

- Over the coming months IAEG-SDGs will further discuss how to **operationalize data disaggregation** in the implementation of the global indicator set.
 - Through a work stream on data disaggregation
- This **Expert Group Meeting** (UNICEF&DESA) will begin the compiling the building blocks on methodologies for data disaggregation.
- Later this year an **International Seminar on SDGs** will be held in Seoul, November 2016, that will also explore data disaggregation and innovative approaches (DESA&Gov.Rep. Korea).

Importance of data disaggregation

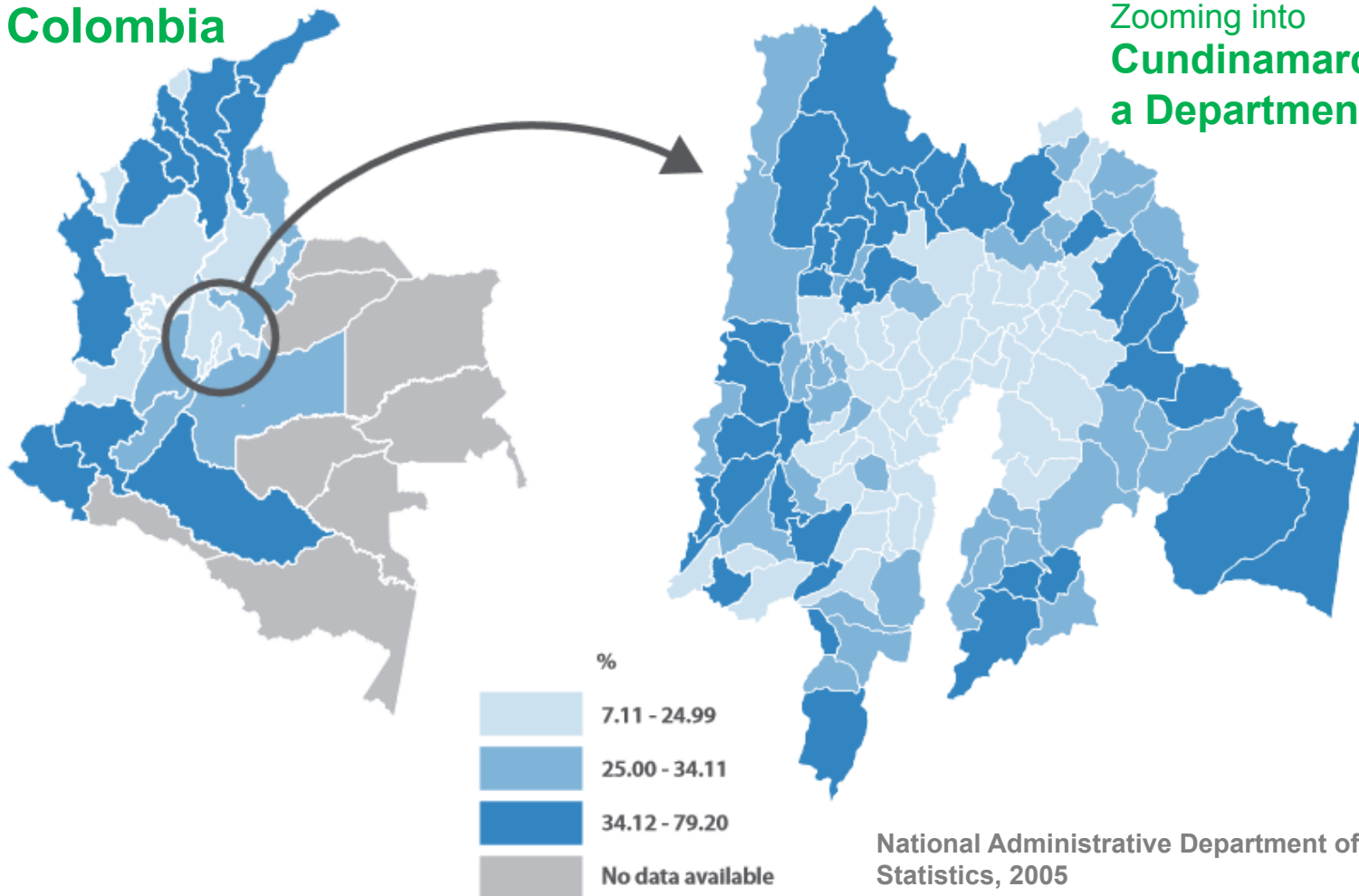
- Aggregates mask what is happening at the individual level.
- In order to measure progress detailed information about the most vulnerable needs to be available.

Data disaggregation

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

Colombia

Zooming into
Cundinamarca
a Department



Examples of SDG Targets

Opportunities in the SDGs

specific groups mentioned in the targets

Target 2.3	by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers , 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
Target 5.4	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 peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
Target 8.8	protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants , and those in precarious employment

Issues of
disaggregation

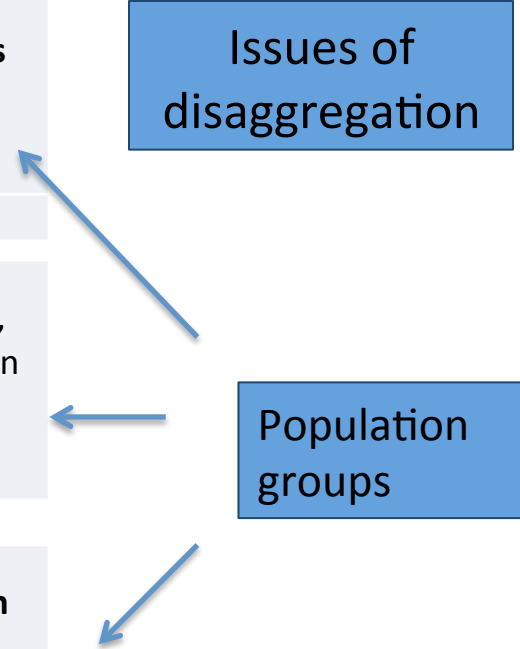
Population
groups

Opportunities in the SDGs

specific groups mentioned in the targets

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
Target 11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Target 11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Issues of
disaggregation

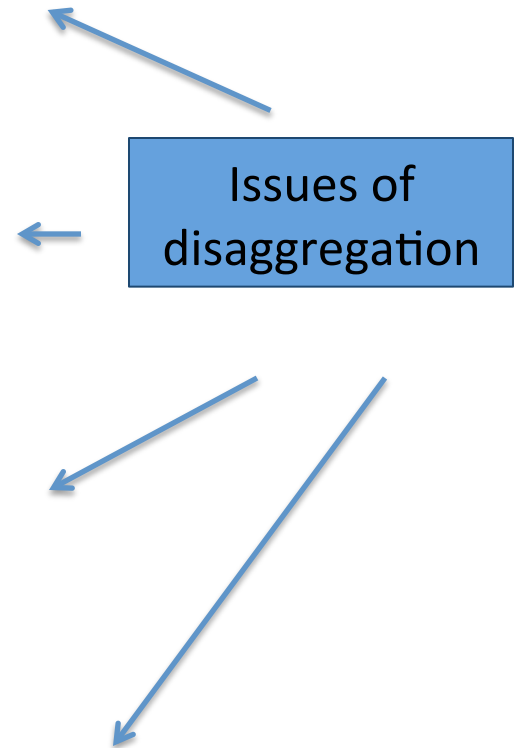


Population
groups

Opportunities in the SDGs

Specific characteristics are **not** mentioned in the target

Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
Target 1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
Target 1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
Target 1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
Target 1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.



How do we measure it?

National statistical systems

National
Statistical
Office

Censuses and surveys

Administrative data

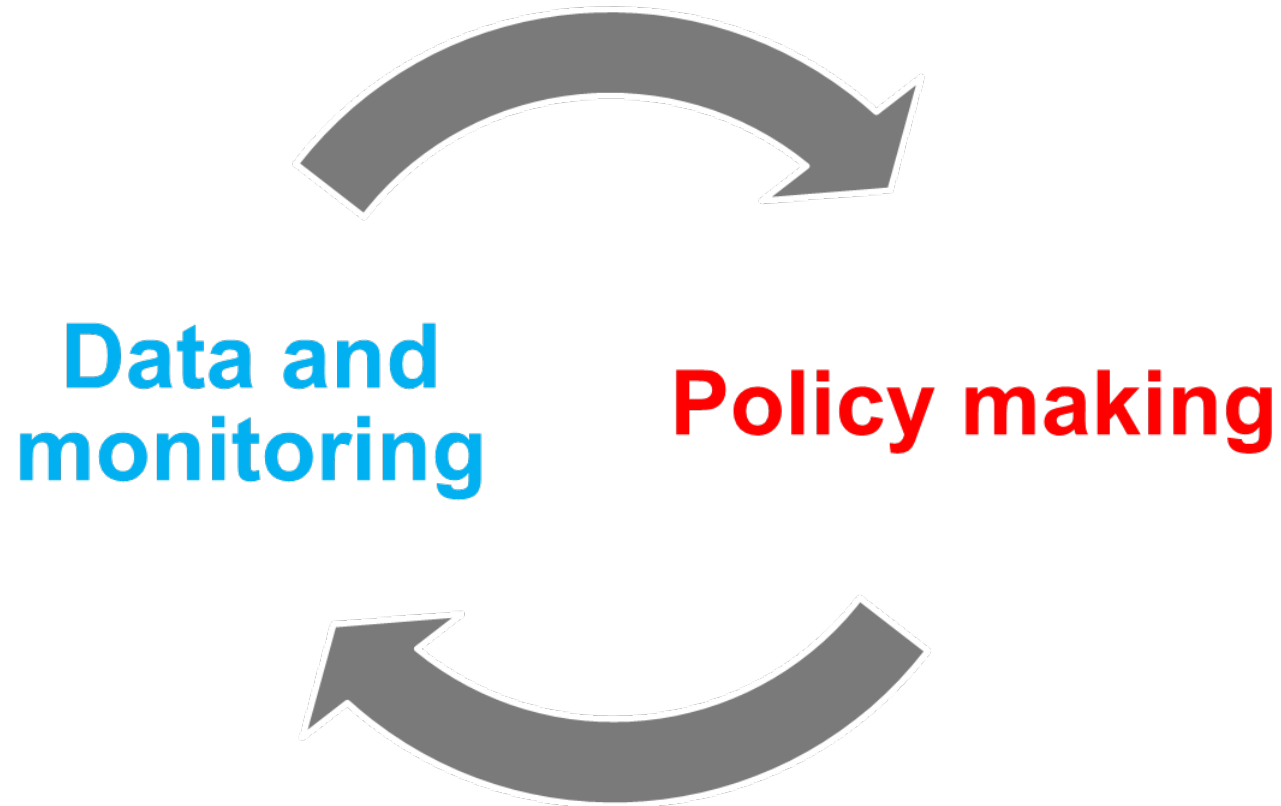
New
sources of
data

Line ministries and
agencies

Local
governments

New
partnerships

Evidence-based Policy Making



Concerns about disaggregation

- How to ensure that the disaggregation is not pushed to the national level only--need to reflect this at the global level.
- How do we include consistent listing of marginalized groups and disaggregation
 - Do we have to? What role does national context play?
- Feasibility of producing disaggregated data all levels
 - Cost implications

Other processes

- A few examples ...
 - Convention persons living with disabilities
 - Indigenous Forum
 - Older persons community