

# DATA DISAGGREGATION AND THE SDGS

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# Data disaggregation and SDGs





# Leaving no one behind and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Member States have pledged to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first
- Those who are the furthest behind are often uncaptured.
- The identification of people suffering from deprivation therefore requires sufficiently detailed data across multiple dimensions





# Specific groups mentioned in the SDG 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**

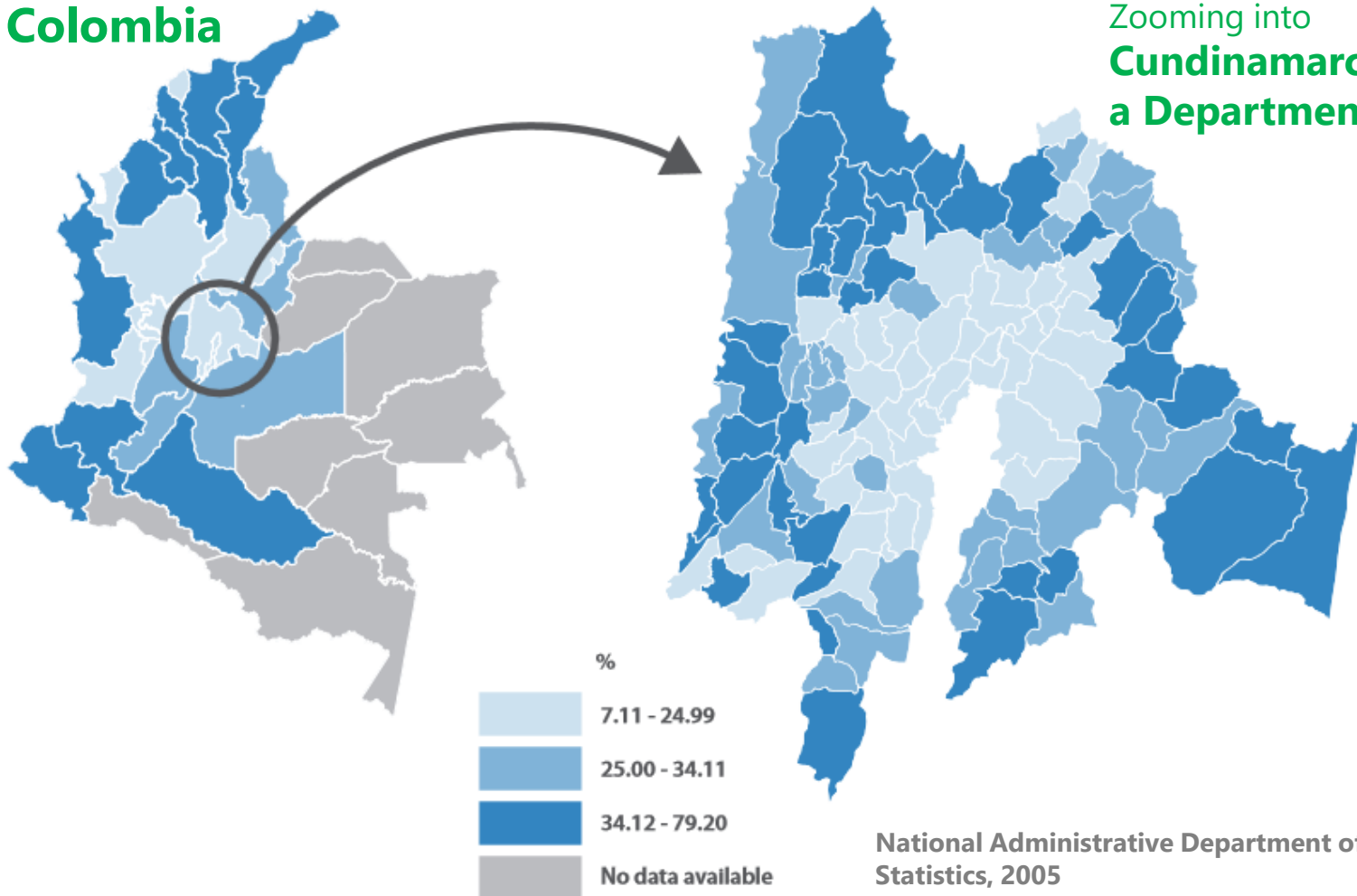
Target 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including **migrant workers, particularly women migrants**, and those in precarious employment

# Example: Data disaggregation

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

Colombia

Zooming into  
Cundinamarca  
a Department



# Counting the uncounted (1)

- The lack of sound disaggregated data for many of these vulnerable groups—including children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees and those internally displaced—exacerbates vulnerabilities by masking the extent of deprivation and disparities.
- It has long compromised the ability of governments and the international community to accurately document the discrimination faced by various groups.
- As a result, planning and budgeting for necessary services along with effective policymaking have suffered.

# Counting the uncounted (2)

Exclusion by design leads to absence of relevant disaggregation:

- Incomplete coverage (hard to reach populations, ethnic groups)
- Household surveys will not include institutional populations
- School based surveys will be confined to children attending school
- Administrative data may cover only those enjoying services

# Data disaggregation and the SDGs: Challenges

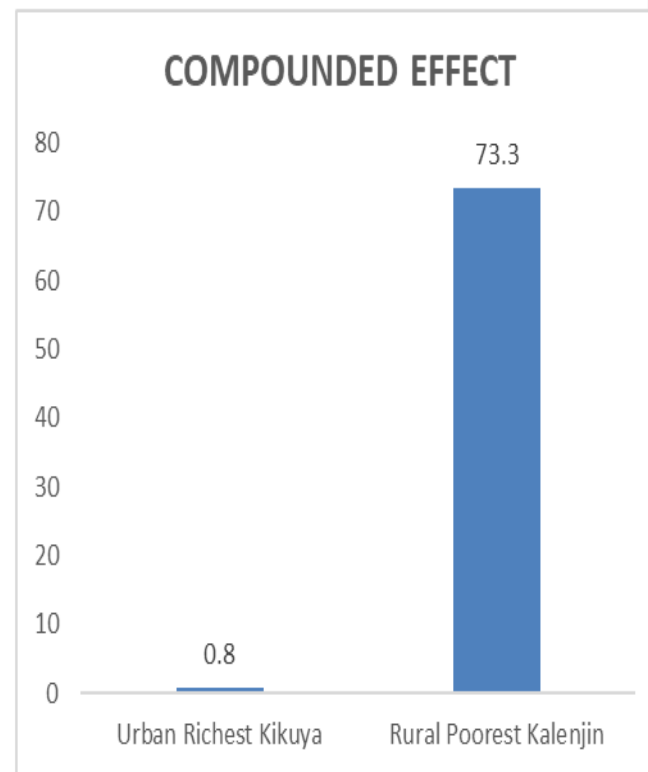
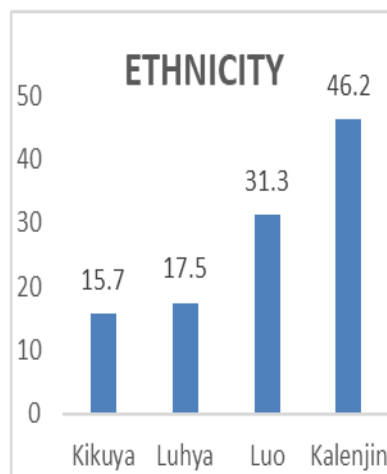
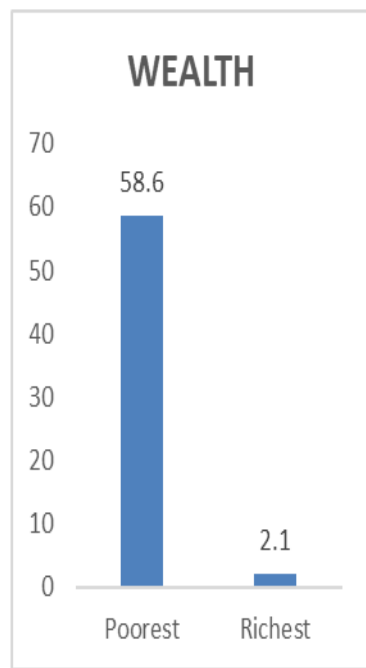
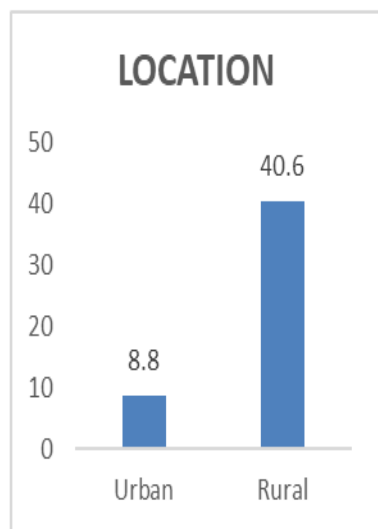
More emphasis on disaggregation will lead to challenges in:

- Cost to collect and analyze
- Quality
- Pressure to collect more information – stretching the boundaries
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality
- Politics of data, transparency
- Demand for multi-dimensional disaggregation will increase
- ..... and more





# Proportion of women aged 15-49 in Kenya with no access to improved water at home, by location, wealth and ethnicity, 2014





# Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators Work on Data Disaggregation



# SDG indicators and data disaggregation

- The global SDG indicator framework has 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).”*

# IAEG-SDGs work on data disaggregation

In 2016, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) established a ***work stream on data disaggregation***

## Definitions of Disaggregation:

*“Disaggregation is the breakdown of observations within a common branch of a hierarchy to a more detailed level to that at which detailed observations are taken. With standard hierarchical classifications [...] categories can be split (disaggregated) when finer details are required and made possible by the codes given to the primary observations.”*

***Disaggregation dimensions*** – the characteristics by which data is to be disaggregated (by sex, age, disability, etc.)

***Disaggregation categories*** – the different characteristics under a certain disaggregation dimension (female/male, etc.)



# IAEG-SDGs data disaggregation work stream

## What has been achieved so far:

- Detailed overview of dimensions asked by target and indicator name/metadata
- Report on some existing standards and classifications for disaggregation as guideline for future work
- Agreed on a “minimum” disaggregation as basis for further work
- Link policy priorities of different population groups with targets/indicators

# “Minimum” disaggregation matrix

## Example:

- Indicators 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
  - Minimum dimensions: sex, age, employment status, geographic location
  - Available: only for employed population, disaggregated by age (youth and adult) and sex (male/female).
  - Plan: 2019-2020
  - Future work: Education level

# Priorities for different vulnerable groups

- To understand the priority areas for different vulnerable population groups and to provide advice on the dimensions and categories necessary for disaggregation of these priorities,
- The IAEG-SDG requested major groups and international agencies to identify a minimum set of policy priorities and link them to targets and indicators:
- Policy priority are identified for 8 groups: **The poor, women and girls, children, older persons, Internal migrants, forcibly displacement persons (refugees and internally displaced persons), persons with disabilities, rural and urban**



# Women and Girls

## Policy priorities:

- Poverty eradication;
- Food insecurity and health;
- Education;
- Access to economic resources and decent work for all; and
- Gendered impacts of climate change.



# Persons with Disability

## Policy priorities:

- Poverty eradication
- Education
- Employment
- Health
- Accessibility



# Persons with Disability

## Policy priorities:

- Poverty eradication -- Indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 10.2.1
- Education
  - Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.a.1
- Employment -- Indicators 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 10.3.1, 16.7.1
- Health -- Indicators 3.3.1, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 5.6.1
- Accessibility
  - Indicators 11.2.1, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 16.1.4, 16.7.2, 17.8.1 .



# Common policy priorities across all groups

Reduce poverty



Access to protection



Access to health services



Inclusive education



Access to employment



Access to housing



Fight against violence



Access to justice



# Policy areas specific for some groups

for example, older persons and persons with disabilities

Access to public transportation



Access to green space



# IAEG-SDGs future work on data disaggregation

- Data disaggregation is one of the main focus of the IAEG-SDGs in the next few years
- Possible future work:
  - Revise and update the background document
  - Taking stock of existing methodologies, guidelines, best practices for data disaggregation
  - Working with existing mechanisms on additional methodology, guideline, best practices for data disaggregation, for example:
    - Small Area Estimation: joint with ISWGHS
    - Using administrative data
    - Using non-official data
    - On geospatial disaggregation: joint with WGGI



**Thank you for your attention!**