



Ensuring that no one will be left behind

Opportunities and challenges: Data disaggregation to address inequalities

Geneva – November 2016



Inequality: A Central Lens of the SDGs

SDG 17.18.

By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

***Indicator 17.18.1.** Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.*

(Tier II)

Disaggregation

National and regional averages hide inequalities within and between countries.

To achieve sustainable development, multiple levels of disaggregation are needed.

Data sources & The SDGs



A. Administrative records

B. Specialized surveys

C. National population and Household censuses

D. Geographic information systems

E. Others

Disaggregation



Disaggregation level and examples

1. Some indicators propose specific disaggregations:
 - a) 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
 - b) 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

2. But all indicators need to consider the list in 17.18, e.g.:
 - c) Geographical distribution (urban/rural, subnational administrative unit), income quintiles, sex, educational level, disability, migration status, ethnicity/race and others.

Metadata status: March 2016

1. Definition and computation

- ✦ The ability to report by the National Statistics Offices and other agencies within countries at the level needed by the SDG Agenda is itself a measure of capacity, particularly when we think about the complexity of the indicator framework and the points of disaggregation.
- ✦ Currently, several of the indicators included in the 2030 Agenda are calculated or modeled globally; the purpose of the indicator is to measure the shift in that calculation process to the national level.
- ✦ The disaggregation will be assessed on the basis of the language of target 17.18 as well as the metadata and agreements on disaggregation for each indicator in itself.
- ✦ The baseline and target for this indicator will be determined using trend data on MDG reports and independent evaluations of the current capacity of countries to generate reports to the framework of final results and indicators of the SDGs.

Thank you!!

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