LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: FROM A STATISTICAL PERSPECTIVE

International Seminar on Data Disaggregation

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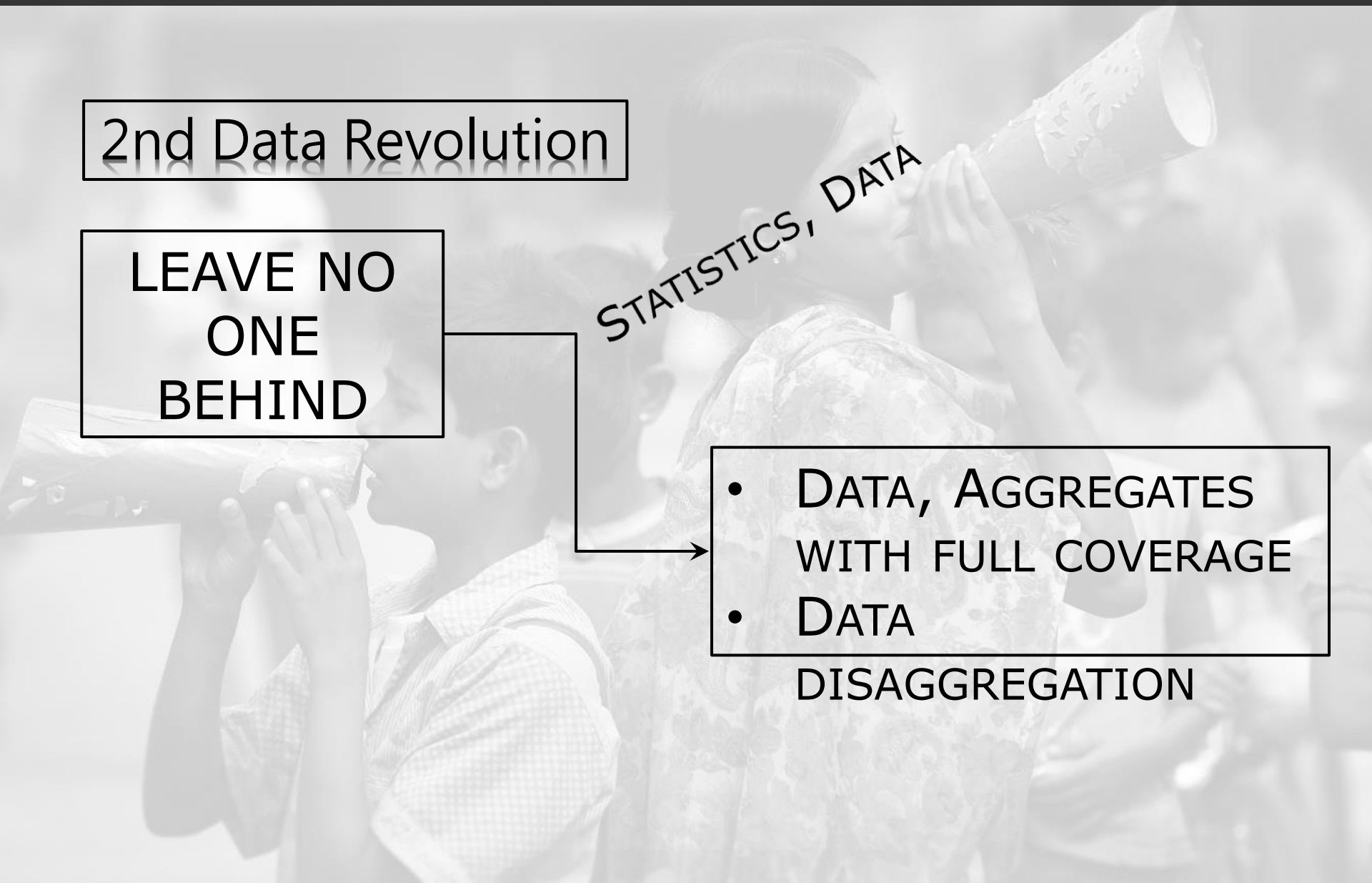
Attila Hancioglu
Data & Analytics Section
UNICEF

unicef

The concept



2nd Data Revolution

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

STATISTICS, DATA

- DATA, AGGREGATES WITH FULL COVERAGE
- DATA DISAGGREGATION

Covered in this presentation

- The challenge
- SDGs and data disaggregation
- Issues to consider
  - Inclusive aggregates
  - Inclusive designs
  - Methodological work
  - Comparability
  - Sustainable systems and innovation
  - Expressing vulnerability

Leaving no one (or group) behind – with statistics

Data sources designed for capturing

- Every unit
- All relevant groups, with appropriate resolution

Identify the most vulnerable (groups) for better targeting

The Challenge: Data Disaggregation And …

The call → high quality
timely, frequent
sustainable
disaggregated, high resolution data
….. for a very broad agenda

More targets, more indicators, more frequently, with more disaggregation
….. faster, better, deeper and wider

The Challenge: Data Disaggregation And …

The call → high quality
timely, frequent
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disaggregated, high resolution data
….. for a very broad agenda

… and multi-dimensional disaggregation

- Disaggregate within specific disaggregates
- Disaggregate along multiple dimensions – "child labor among girls in the poorest quintile in urban areas"

The Challenge: Data Disaggregation And …

- Increasing costs to collect and analyze
- Potential loss of quality
- Pressure to collect more information
- Confidentiality
- Politics of/over data
- Transparency

…….. and more

SDG Indicators and Disaggregation

Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1)

Annex IV

Final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators

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).

- (Targets and) Indicators defined with specific groups for disaggregation
- Indicators with no specific disaggregation defined (yet)
    - Many indicators based on disaggregates ("Adolescent birth rate")

To consider: Full coverage

Leaving no one behind, disaggregation, exclusion are all closely related

- Full coverage of the intended population of interest is a prerequisite for disaggregation
- Excluded populations = the most vulnerable (e.g. hard to reach populations, ethnic groups)

To consider: *Inclusive designs*

Not all data sources are all fit for all disaggregation purposes:

- Institutional populations in household surveys
- School based surveys will be confined to children attending school
- Administrative data may cover only those enjoying services

Some design limitations are less obvious

Children Not Living With Mothers

	Age			
Country	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
Lesotho	26.0	41.4	47.1	54.1
Swaziland	23.5	42.3	46.4	48.0
Zimbabwe	14.0	30.9	37.6	45.7
Uganda	10.9	24.4	33.5	37.5
Tanzania	8.1	22.5	29.4	38.2
Kenya	7.2	16.6	21.2	25.9
Zambia	6.5	19.5	31.0	36.0
Rwanda	5.6	12.9	19.3	26.2
Ethiopia	4.4	12.8	18.1	27.6
Burundi	3.1	11.2	19.7	25.6

To consider: Methodological Work

Methodological work for data disaggregation not to be underestimated

- New and/or difficult disaggregates
    - Need methodological work to develop standards, measurement tools and protocols

- Improve on "*old disaggregates*" - methodological work still needed to
    - Improve quality of data ("age")
    - Set better standards ("residence")

To consider: Comparability

- Comparability of disaggregates may be more challenging than indicators
- Comparability over time and within & across countries - important if progress will be measured by reduction of disparities
  - Some disaggregates are more comparable than others (sex, age)
  - Some are problematic although they do not seem to be (urban)
  - Others are “new”

To consider: Sustainable systems and innovation

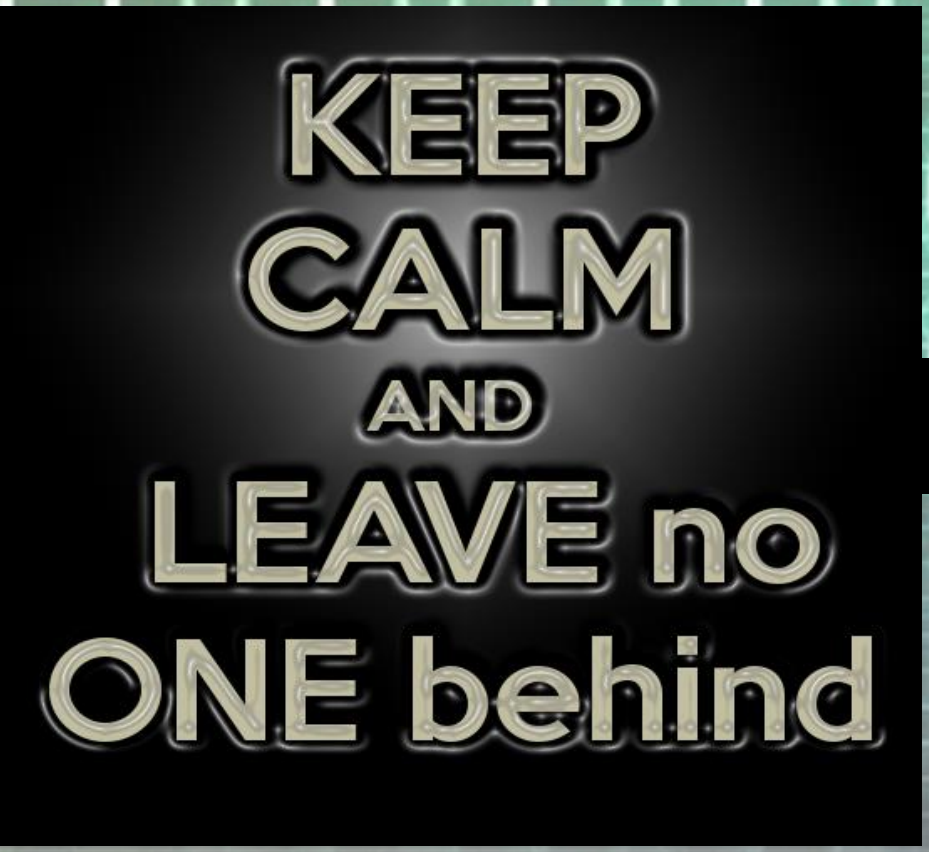
- Sustainable, coherent systems and innovative methods need to be developed and mainstreamed to maximize the effectiveness of data sources
- Multiple data sources can lead to better disaggregation, higher resolution
  - Cross-walks
  - Data fusion
  - Inter-operability
  - Complementarity
  - Consistency

To consider: Sustainable systems and innovation

- Much of this is dependent on innovative methods
  - High resolution estimates based on censuses, surveys, geospatial data, satellite imagery
- Or simple data mergers
  - Census data merged with population registers
  - Household surveys with facility data

To consider: Expressing vulnerability

- We tend to think mostly of percentages, rates, ratios – basic stats
- For more effective targeting, we may need to think of absolute numbers:
  - Vulnerable populations may be the hard-to-reach minorities, but
  - Cost-effective interventions may be delivered to large sized vulnerable populations that may not be that difficult to reach



Thank you!