



IAEG-SDG WORK STREAM ON DATA DISAGGREGATION





Outline

- Goal, Reference and Definitions
- What have we achieved so far
- Scope of Data Disaggregation
- Data availability and sources
- Results and further steps



Goal

- **Goal: “Leave no one behind”**
- **Call for disaggregation of all indicators by:**
 - income
 - sex
 - age
 - race
 - ethnicity
 - migration status
 - disability
 - geographical location
 - other characteristics relevant in national context
 - **and additional dimensions mentioned in targets and indicators**



Definition 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.”**

- **Disaggregation dimension:**
 - characteristics by which data is to be disaggregated by (for e.g. sex, age, disability etc.)

- **Disaggregation category:**
 - different characteristics under a certain disaggregation dimension (such as female/ male for the dimension sex)



Terms of reference

- **Decision 47/101 (n) on the 47th STATCOM-session requested the IAEG to “develop the necessary statistical standards and tools, including by establishing **a working group to work on data disaggregation as a subgroup** of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group.”**
- **Members:**
Bahrain, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, the Netherlands,
Co-Chairs: Ghana, Germany.



What we have achieved so far

- **Stocktaking**
 - Analysis of **disaggregation dimensions stated in the target and indicator** name (“minimum disaggregation” -> to start with) as well as additional dimensions
 - Analysis of data availability of disaggregation in the global database
 - **Overview** of existing and possible standards of disaggregation
 - Identifying key challenges on which to focus



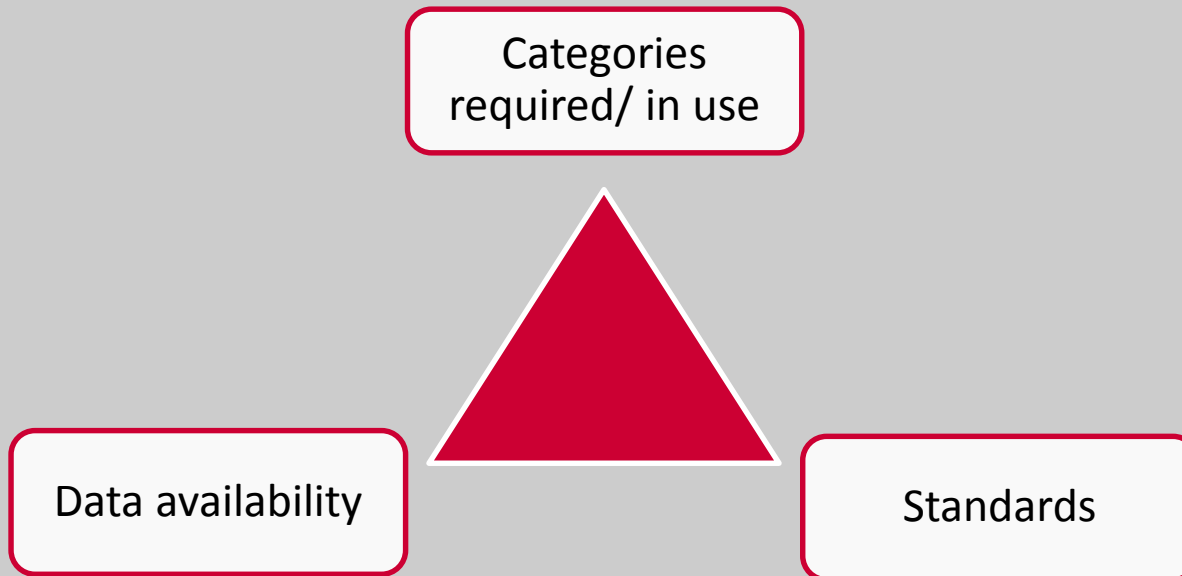
Data availability - in global database

- **Data available in the Global Database for 30 dimensions**
- **But: data not consistently available for all dimensions**
 - Often individual cases
 - Use of different categories
- **Example: age and age groups**
 - Variety of different categories used in the global database
 - E.g. for age
 - >15, 15-24, >25; <15, 15 -49, >15; 15 years old and older; under 1 year old; under 5 years old; 25-64; 15-64; 16-49; 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-...4-year-steps until 49; 20-24; 5-17; 1-14; 18 – 29; >5; <5; children, retirement age



Data availability - Areas of conflict

- **Conflict between data availability, commonly used or required categories and harmonized, internationally comparable standards**





Scope of Data Disaggregation

- Data is to be disaggregated **by 84 dimensions according to the “minimum” disaggregation** (dimensions stated in the targets and the corresponding indicators)
 - The “minimum” disaggregation would require approximately **4000 to 5000 time series**
 - Not included in this number are that beyond the “minimum” disaggregation all indicators should be disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national context
- This would lead to **approximately 25.000 time series**



Scope of Data Disaggregation

- **Problem of cross-disaggregated data**
e.g. 25 year old man, with income x, nationality y, migration background, geographical location z, etc. ...)

→ Obtaining cross-disaggregated data for all indicators and all dimensions and all categories would lead to approximately **700.000** time series or even more



What does it tell us?

- **Exemplary interpretation (fictive figures!):**

Example: 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

At the international level, 23 death that are attributed to disasters are Caucasian women, aged 40-45, with an income of 35.000 to 45.000 US \$, migration background, no disability, living in urban areas per 100.000 population

What is the explanatory power of this detailed disaggregation as one number at the international level?



Data sources and consequences

- **Household surveys**
- **Registers**
- **Certain types of disaggregation **prohibited** in some countries**
- **Requirement of **political decisions** in the countries**
- **(Econometric) Models**
 - New type of data, results depend on the assumptions made for the model
 - Often no sound and established methods available



Recommendations and findings

- Minimum disaggregation” is starting point
- Disaggregation has to happen (in general) on national level
- Decide what disaggregation dimensions and categories are really needed for the time series at global and national level
 - If no global aggregate is required, categories do not necessarily be harmonized across countries



Next steps

- Further work on harmonization
- Establish collaboration/ consultation mechanism
- Exploring the option of (econometric) models, use of new types of data, e.g. as proxies for disaggregation
- Extending the “Minimum disaggregation”



THANK YOU!

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