**Overview of standards for data disaggregation**

# Read me first:

This document gives an overview of possible and existing standards, thoughts and ideas on data disaggregation, as well as questions arising during the work on this document, in order to facilitate the discussion in the work stream. Please note, that this document only refers to the disaggregation dimensions stated in §74 (g) of the Resolution 70/1, as the further disaggregation dimensions are mainly demanded in just one or two indicators/ targets and thus need no common treatment at this moment.

The first chart is a collection of standards already in use for presenting disaggregated data (this document only contains the European perspective, probably you and your colleagues could complete the list).

The other table includes some thoughts, ideas and questions on how to proceed with the data disaggregation for the SDG‐Indicators.

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| **Dimensions** | **Different categories already in use** | **Information/ Evaluation** | **Categories used in the Global Indicator****Framework** | **Existing global standards** | **Existing regional standards** | **Comments** |
| **Income/econom ic status/ poor and vulnerable** | Income per capitaIncome quintiles | No single standard measure available; measured in income, economic status, poverty or wealth and in relative aswell as absolute numbers | Wealth:Low to high socio-economic parity status index | Rio Group on Poverty Statistics, last meeting in 2006, no standard developed | EU-Standard: Income:income quantiles (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th)Poverty:3 dimensions in Europe 2020 strategy target on the risk of poverty and social exclusion* Monetary poverty
* Severe material deprivation
* Very low work intensity

EU-SILC:* Net equivalent income (median)
* At-risk of poverty rate
 |  |
|  | DHS Wealth Index (wealth |  |  | Canberra Group on Household |
|  | quintiles) | Usage of small area estimates in | Income: | Income Statistics: no definitive |
|  |  | poverty/ income mapping (e.g. | Growth rate of income | set of standards, presentation of |
|  | Multidimensional Poverty | methodology used in the Poverty Atlas | for bottom 40% and total | all relevant issues |
|  | Index | by the World Bank) combines |  |  |
|  |  | disaggregation of income/ poverty and |  | Poverty Mapping (Poverty |
|  | Unsatisfied Basic Needs - | geographical location |  | mapping group of the World |
|  | Deprivation |  |  | Bank) |
|  |  |  |  | UNDP: Multidimensional |
|  |  |  |  | Poverty Index |
|  |  |  |  | UN Handbook on Poverty |
|  |  |  |  | Statistics |
|  |  |  |  | *Headcount measure* |
|  |  |  |  | *Poverty gap* |
|  |  |  |  | *Watts index* |
|  |  |  |  | *Squared poverty gap* |
| **Sex** | Gender and Agriculture Research Network (CGIAR): Standards for Collecting Sex Disaggregated DataDemographic and Health Survey (DHS): woman’s/ male questionnaire in households | CGIAR provides intern guide with must haves for sex/ gender analysis; might be too comprehensive for the inclusion in household surveys with regard to the SDGs monitoringDHS provides sex disaggregated datamainly for 15-49 year-olds; could be limited by small sample sizes | Female, male, both gender parity indice | Female, male | EU-Standard: Female, male |  |
| **Age** | Date of Birth | Use of different age groups in national and international data | Differing age groups: | UN definition of age groups: Infants: 0-5 years | EU-Standard: differing age groups | Canada:Suggest age grouping rather than |
|  | Age groups |  | Commonly used | Children: 0-15 years |  | single year age groups whenever |
|  |  | Differing age groups demanded in | categories | Youth: 5-24 years, (UN Youth) | Often 10 year intervals are used | possible. We suggest that 5 year |
|  | 1-year-age-groups | indicator or target | 15-49, | Adults 15 years and older; | e.g. in the EU SDI database | intervals is the lowest level of |
|  |  |  | <15, 15-49, >15 | Older Persons: 60 years and |  | disaggregation for age. |
|  |  |  | 15-65 | older (DSPD: Focal Point for |  |  |
|  |  |  | <5 | Ageing) |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  | UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System (Rev.3): Infants: <1 yearPre-school age: 1-4 years School age: 5-14 years Childbearing age: 15-49 years Working ages:15-64 yearsElderly persons: 65 years and older |  |  |
| **Race** | * Colour
 | Caution: different connotation of raceDisaggregation categories could offend certain population groups | Data is not disaggregated by race |  | EU-Standard:SDG data is not disaggregated by race | Canada:Not available in Canada and other countries may not allow the collection of data based upon race. |
| **Ethnicity** | * Ethnic ancestry or origin
* Ethnic identity
* Cultural origins
* Race
* Minority status
* Tribe
* Language
* Religion
* Ethnic Self-identification
* Recognised (national) minorities
 | UN Concepts and definitions:“[…] By the nature of this topic, these | Data is not disaggregated by ethnicity | No international standard possible due to varying national | EU-Standard:SDG data is not disaggregated by |  |
|  | categories and their definitions will |  | circumstances | ethnicity |
|  | vary widely from country to country; |  |  |  |
|  | therefore, no internationally accepted |  |  | Country/type of citizenship |
|  | criteria are possible.“ |  |  |  |
|  | UN Standards and Methods: |  |  |  |
|  | „Ethnicity is multidimensional and is |  |  |  |
|  | more a process than a static concept, |  |  |  |
|  | and so ethnic classification should be |  |  |  |
|  | treated with movable boundaries“ |  |  |  |
|  | Caution: different connotation of |  |  |  |
|  | origin and tribe |  |  |  |
|  | Disaggregation categories could offend |  |  |  |
|  | certain population groups |  |  |  |
| **Migration status** | Country of BirthCountry of Citizenship | UN recommendation:Country of Birth (native or foreign- born), | Data is not disaggregated by migration status | SDG data is not disaggregated by migration status | EU-Standard:SDG data is not disaggregated by migration statusImmigrant measurement by* Country of citizenship
* Country of birth
 |  |
|  |  | Country of Citizenship( foreign |  | Migration: |
|  | (Legal Status?) | citizen), |  | Country of Birth |
|  |  | Year of arrival in country of |  | Country of Citizenship |
|  |  | enumeration (to measure length of |  | Year of arrival in country of |
|  |  | stay), also relevant if national |  | enumeration |

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| **Dimensions** | **Different categories already in use** | **Information/ Evaluation** | **Categories used in the Global Indicator****Framework** | **Existing global standards** | **Existing regional standards** | **Comments** |
|  |  | boundaries change over timeProposed coding of country of birth: Numerical coding system of Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use |  | Refugees: UNHCRR standard* Refugees (incl. refugee- like situations)
* Asylum-seekers (pending cases)
* Returned refugees
* Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
* Returned IDPs
* Stateless persons
* Others of concern

**The Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics** is developing a set of international recommendations for refugee statistics and a refugee statistics compiler manual with operational instructions.Guidelines on refugee statistics will be presented at the 49th UNSC session in 2018 | * Country of previous residence

Emigrant measurement by* Country of citizenship
* Country of birth
* Country of next residence
 |  |
| **Disability** | Washington Group (WG) short set of questions on disabilityUNICEF/Washington Group module on Child FunctioningInternational Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)International Classification of Diseases (ICD) | Washington Group’s sets of questions are proposed as standard for the monitoring of the SDGs by the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Disability Data and Statistics, Monitoring and EvaluationICF and ICD are rather classifications than standards | Disability:Severe disabilities collecting disability social protection benefits | International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, (ICF) Custodian: WHOWashington Group on Disability Statistics | EU-Standard: In SDG data:Type of disability measured by level of activity limitation* None
* Some or severe

EU Labour Force Survey: Type of disability:* Difficulty in basic activity
* No difficulty in basic activity
* Limitation in work caused by a health condition or difficulty in basic activity
* No limitation in work caused by a health
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| **Dimensions** | **Different categories already in use** | **Information/ Evaluation** | **Categories used in the Global Indicator****Framework** | **Existing global standards** | **Existing regional standards** | **Comments** |
|  |  |  |  |  | condition or difficulty in basic activity |  |
| **Geographical Location** | Urban/ RuralCIESINWorldPop | There is no harmonised definition of the widely used concept of rural and urban. The ILO has published preliminary overviews of national definitions of urban/ rural and best practices of international organisations. <http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-> and-databases/statistics-overview-and- topics/rural-labour/lang--en/index.htmCIESIN and WorldPop are rather data sources than standards and must be complemented by other data sources,e.g. census dataThere are already sound experiences in the use of CIESIN for the MDGs and in the publishing of the poverty atlas, jointly with the World BankDisaggregation by geographical location is a condition for poverty mapping with small area estimationUncertainties of the meaning of some disaggregation dimensions in the indicator/target names, e.g.: “place of occurrence”: does it refer to geographical places? Or general locations? | Urban/ ruralRural to urban parity index | World Bank: Poverty mappingUNSD: “Because of national differences, the distinction between urban and rural areas is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to allcountries. Where there are no regional recommendations on the matter, countries must establish their own definitions in accordance with their own needs.” | EU-Standard:Urban / Rural (DEGURBA)* Cities
* Towns and suburbs
* Rural areas Region: Nuts 2
 |  |

**Ideas and Questions for Discussion on Data Disaggregation**

**Dimensions Ideas Questions for Discussion**

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| **General remarks and questions** | **In general there are two possibilities for data collection*** **Combination of different survey and register data**

In order to improve data disaggregation and to allow for cross-analysis of different disaggregation dimensions, register-based data is necessary.Identifying a person who is for example female, poor, with migration status and in a certain geographical location would require using a unique identifier across the registers and possibly surveys. This is not always available and the access to registers might imply legal problems and obstacles.* **Household surveys**

Current discussions on standards for data disaggregation include the idea to implement question sets for specific disaggregation dimensions, e.g. the Washington Group’s question set on disability. The question set would have to be implemented in the national data collection process This could result in a large amount of question sets resulting in a duplication of work among the processes of data collection and analysis. | * Q1: How should we deal with register data?
* Q2: How to deal with specific question sets for disaggregation dimensions?

Should there be several individual question sets for disaggregation dimensions?* Q3: These are questions concerning the technical implementation of the data disaggregation, referring to Workflow C of the Data Disaggregation Plan. It could be a good idea to set up a taskforce to deal with technical and methodological questions. Who is interested in initiating and/ or participating in this task force?
 |
| Comments… |  | CommentsSweden**:**Q1: the disaggregations will need to be done differently in different regions and for different indicators as the possibilities for accessing disaggregateddata are vastly different. Research studies that make analyses of particular questions are probably necessary before pilot statistics can be set up. |
| **Income/economic status/ poor and vulnerable** |  | The concept of purchasing power parity could be one option to disaggregate by income. However, the question remains how income should be measured in detail.A further idea is to disaggregate by the poor and vulnerable by means of |  | Q4: Should income be measured in absolute values, in quintiles, in steps monetary units etc.? |
|  |  | income measurement. The poverty line could be determined by regional/ |  |
|  |  | national standards or national poverty lines. A further option is the use of the |  |
|  |  | World Bank’s international poverty line (1.90 US $ per day). In the next step, |  |
|  |  | the persons identified as poor according to income measurement could be |  |
|  |  | further disaggregated by relevant dimensions relating to vulnerability. |  |
|  |  | CommentsCanada:For global - It seems better to examine income in quintiles within the country. It would provide a relative sense of vulnerable | Comments… |
| **Sex** |  | We propose to focus on the dimension sex. Consequently gender would not | / |
|  |  | be considered in the disaggregation. |  |
|  |  | We suggest the use of the categories female and male for the dimension |  |
|  |  | „sex“. |  |
|  |  | It could be considered that indicators and targets that specifically refer to |  |
|  |  | women only (e.g. 5.1 -5.5) are partly collected for men as well, to enable |  |
|  |  | comparisons by sex. (e.g. 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | positions) |
| Comments* Canada:

Agree that at this time it is not possible to disaggregate beyond the sex dimension.* Sweden:

To start with, a division into sex is a good first step, and to also collect data for men for some of the inequality indicators is also in line with good statistical practice. Some issues concern the LGBT community that often is a group that is among those ‘left behind’ and so merit some representation in the follow up. Possibly this follow up can be largely focussed on policy or legal systems and thus avoiding registration of a vulnerable group. Other special studies might be possible outside of the indicator system conducted byNGOs or by statistics from the health care system.… | Comments… |
| **Age** | * As the SDGs indicators and targets refer to specific and context based different age groups, like e.g. newborns, children or older people, different classifications of age groups are required.
* If available, data disaggregation by age could be implemented in subject related contexts. For certain aspects (e.g. elections, tobacco or alcohol consume) age groups could be determined on national level.
* It is recommended not to truncate age reporting over a certain age (e.g. 55 or 65 years), due to increasing longevity and heterogeneity among elderly

population. | / |
| Comments* Canada:
* While different classifications of age may be required across the framework as noted – whenever possible standardized age classifications should be used and single year ages should be avoided whenever possible. Agree that age should not be truncated (i.e. – under 65), except in obvious cases.
 | Comments… |
| **Race** | * With regard to the fact that the dimension race is characterised by similar problems as the dimension ethnicity, we also suggest that there should not be one international standard on data disaggregation by race.
* The decision, whether data is disaggregated by race should also be made at individual country level.
* With regard to disaggregation by ethnicity and race, the principle of self- identification could be applied in the process of data collection. Furthermore data privacy and the principles of confidentiality and discretion need to be fulfilled.
 | / |
| Comments | Comments |

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| … | … |
| **Ethnicity** |  | In some countries data disaggregation by ethnicity, race or colour is a common procedure, while in other countries it is prohibited by national law |  | Q5: How to deal with small sample sizes? |
|  |  | and/or data provision is not possible due to questions of confidentiality. |  |  |
|  |  | These aspects show that there is not a one-size-fits-all solution which is why |  |  |
|  |  | we recommend that there should not be one international standard on |  |  |
|  |  | disaggregation by ethnicity. |  |  |
|  |  | The aggregation of data at international level, which is disaggregated by |  |  |
|  |  | ethnicity in a national context, could be associated with conceptual problems. |  |  |
|  |  | Discriminated minorities in one country can be as well majorities in a further |  |  |
|  |  | country. |  |  |
|  |  | In conclusion we suggest that countries should be free to decide at country |  |  |
|  |  | level, whether data is disaggregated by ethnicity or not. |  |  |
|  |  | If data is disaggregated by ethnicity, the respective countries should document |  |  |
|  |  | and publish their definitions and criteria for disaggregation, so that they are |  |  |
|  |  | readily available. |  |  |
|  |  | With regard to disaggregation by ethnicity and race, the principle of self- |  |  |
|  |  | identification could be applied in the process of data collection. Furthermore |  |  |
|  |  | data privacy and the principles of confidentiality and discretion need to be |  |  |
|  |  | fulfilled. |  |  |
|  | Comments* Canada:

Small sample sizes will continue to be an issue particularly for the most vulnerable groups. I believe this is something that statistical offices need to better explain to civil society etc. We cannot compromise quality or risk respondent disclosure. While working towards being able to release more, it is important to explain that we often are not able to release at the desirablelevel because of sample constraints. | Comments… |
| **Migration status** |  | Due to the existence of numerous different definitions of „migrant“ and |  | Q6: Should data be disaggregated by migration status or migration |
|  |  | „migration status“ between countries, a harmonised definition of migration |  | background? |
|  |  | status is required to enable comparability. |  |  |
|  |  | As a first step we suggest the use of the UN concept of country of birth |  |  |
|  |  | (native or foreign-born) and country of citizenship (native or foreign citizen) |  |  |
|  |  | In the further course, data disaggregation by migration status could be |  |  |
|  |  | extended to further population groups mentioned in the Agenda 2030. |  |  |
|  | Comments* Canada:

Note that by examining country of birth it does not come close to representing migration status. Would it not be better to examine immigrant status (i.e.recent immigrants, or through the examination of the type of immigrant – i.e. refugee etc.? | Comments… |

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| **Disability** |  | The Washington Group set of questions on disability seems like a solid and |  | Similar to Q2 |
|  |  | widely accepted standard that is proposed as standard for the monitoring of |  |  |
|  |  | the SDGs by the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Disability Data |  |  |
|  |  | and Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation. |  |  |
|  |  | Possible limitations could arise due to small sample sizes. |  |  |
|  | Comments* Canada:

There may be significant sample size issues as noted. Countries should disaggregate by disability status when suitable sample size exists. | Comments… |
| **Geographical** |  | There are numerous different definitions of urban and rural. Therefore a | * Q7: The Working Group on Geospatial Information is working on a harmonised approach of geographical location. The identification of suitable data sources and calculations, as well as work on harmonising the definition of urban and rural is in progress. It could be one option to cooperate with the

the Working Group on Geospatial Information regarding the disaggregatoin by geographical location. |
| **location** |  | harmonisation of the definition of urban and rural, respective non-urban andnon-rural is necessary for the comparability of data. |
|  |  | Specifically differences between rural areas and suburbs as well as cities, |
|  |  | towns and mega cities should be defined clearly, with regard to varying |
|  |  | meanings in different countries. |
|  | Comments… | Comments* Sweden:

Cooperation is good. The urban and rural definition is known to vary between countries and be hard to use even for regions of the world, so global definitions will not be easy to settle. It will most likely be a learningexperience to try and identify some central indicators and choose definitions that are suited to the questions at hand. |