



Disaggregated Data

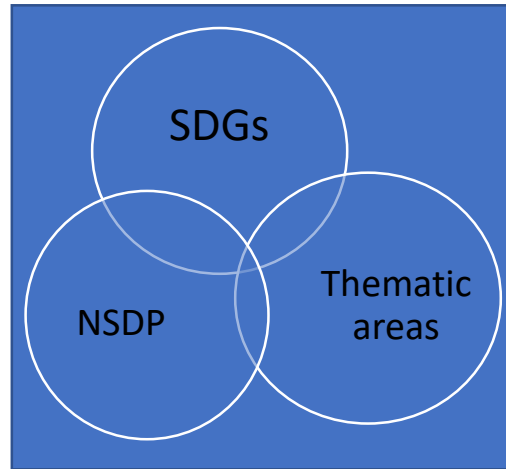
for improved delivery of social services

Raj Mitra
UN Statistics Division

Data are the lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability. Without high-quality data providing the right information on the right things at the right time; designing, monitoring and evaluating effective policies becomes almost impossible.

A World That Counts: Mobilising a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development

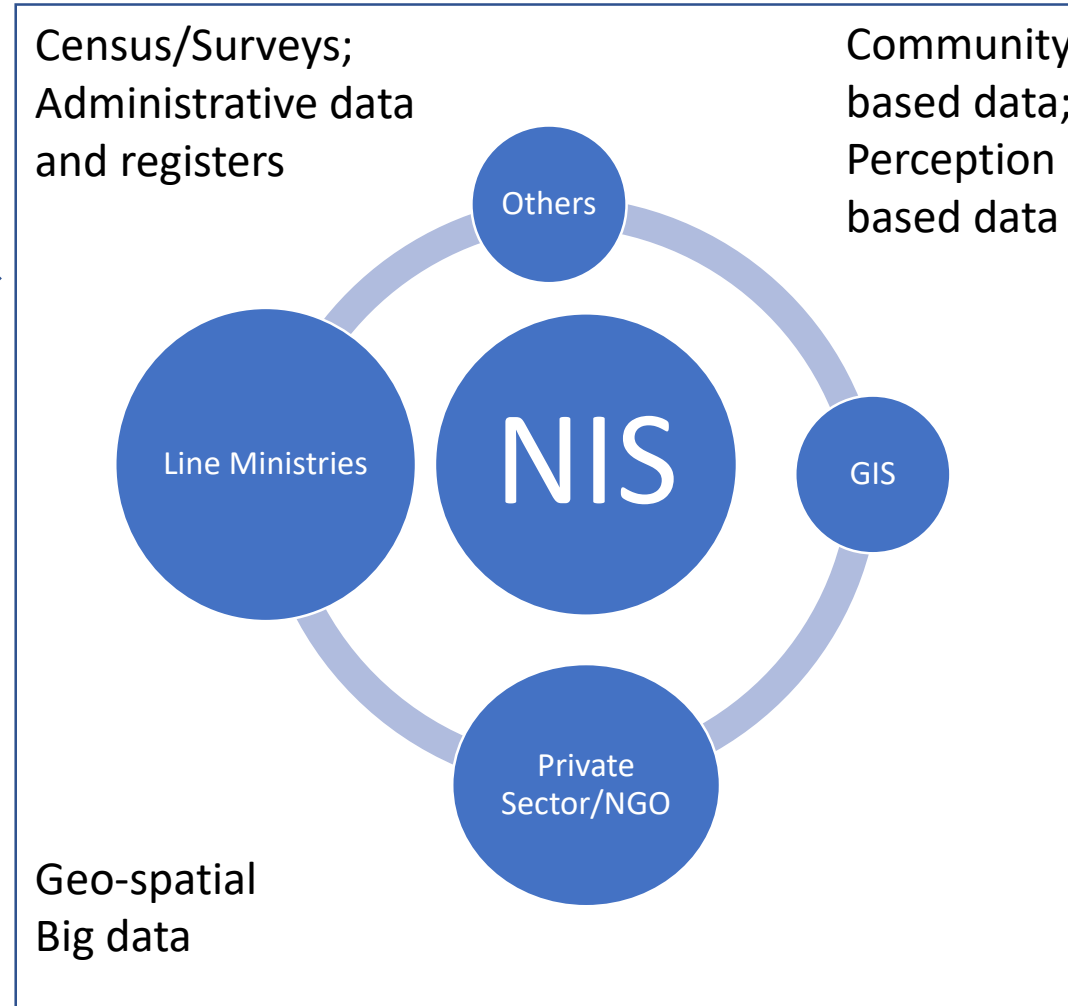
National Data and Statistical Framework



Indicator framework

NSDP and SDG
implementation

Monitoring of
NSDP and SDG



National Data Ecosystem

Timely
Reliable
Open
Disaggregated
Transparent

Some important aspects related to disaggregation of data

Purpose of disaggregation	Formulating policy, Developing programme strategy, Programme planning, Programme implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation
Type of disaggregation	Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Income, Migration status, Geography
Level of disaggregation	National, Province/District/Municipality, Sub-district/Town, Village and Community
Periodicity of disaggregated data	Yearly, Quarterly or monthly, Weekly or daily, Real- time

The nature of indicator and source of data will vary based on various combinations of above aspects

Key sources of disaggregated data

Possible source of disaggregated data	Disaggregation by characteristics	Disaggregation by lowest of geography	Periodicity	Suitable for type of indicator	Amenable to compilation of statistical measures
Census	Yes	Yes	Once 5 or 10 years	Impact, Outcome	Yes
Household Sample Survey	Yes	No, mostly up to one level below national	Periodic, once every 3 to 5 years	Impact, Outcome, Process	Yes
Administrative records (can be a by-product of an administrative system and also include registers maintained for programme delivery)	Yes, depending on characteristics of the household/population recorded in the register	Yes, available in disaggregated form, often aggregated at higher level	Weekly, daily, real-time	Output, Process, Input	Not always, challenge of denominator at lower levels

Disaggregation of data by geography

↑
Accountability
↓

National level

- Statistics for policy, programme strategy and planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Yearly,
- Impact, outcome, output, process and input level indicators
- Census, surveys and aggregated administrative registers and records

Province or district level

- Statistics and Data for policy (sometimes), programme planning, monitoring
- Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly
- Outcome, output, process and input level indicators
- Census, surveys and aggregated administrative registers and records

Sub-district or lower level

- Data for programme implementation, monitoring
- Weekly, Daily, Real-time
- Output, process and input level indicators
- Administrative registers and records

Geographic granularity of data is key to reaching out to the most marginalized

It is crucial to know 'where' they live

It is important to know 'how many' and in some cases can even extend to identifying the 'who'

Data generated at the local level need to be used locally for programme monitoring and interventions - this have to be available at real time for quick response

Data coming from Censuses and Surveys cannot foot the bill

Data from administrative sources need to be innovatively used and new data systems if required be developed for implementing programmes at local level

Programme - Improving enrolment of girls in secondary education

Level	Indicator	Sources	Remark
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross enrollment ratio (or attendance rate) by each district 	Census, Surveys, EMIS	EMIS – issues of coverage and quality
Province/District/Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of girls in secondary school going age enrolled in secondary classes (or attending) by each sub-province/sub-district/sub-city area Percentage of schools that have separate functional toilets for girls 	EMIS	Compiled on half- yearly basis
Sub-district/Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average daily number of girls attending secondary classes out of the total girls enrolled in secondary classes for each school every month Number of schools where separate toilets for girls were functional Teachers absenteeism 	EMIS	Compiled on a monthly basis
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily number of girls attending secondary classes out of the girls enrolled in the secondary classes in each school Which girls have dropped out and why Which teacher is a chronically absent for last month Was the separate toilet for girls fully functional all days 	School record	Local school committee reviewing data every week

Anthony Banbury, Chief of UN Mission for Ebola Emergency

Response* UNMEER

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2014/>

The challenge is good information, because information helps tell us where the disease is, how it's spreading and where we need to target our resources

And unfortunately, we don't have good data from a lot of areas. We don't know exactly what is happening

The system of collection of data on cause of death under the CRVS system has to be strengthened

A morbidity surveillance system need to be developed

By very nature these are systems that have the potential to provide real-time and geographically granular data

What needs to be done improve use of local data for development

Conceptualize and develop a data ecosystem for each sector engaged in delivery of services

Link indicator framework with accountability - different indicators or shades of same indicator for different levels of accountability

Fix CRVS system - get the denominators right

Use ICT tools for real time monitoring and feedback based on data generated at local level

Build capacities at local levels in use of ICT tools for analysis of local data and follow up action
