Operationalizing the Leave No One Behind Principle using multi-level disaggregation analysis to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective

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Broad gains of the 2030 Agenda

- **Wider definition of sustainable development:** ‘a decent standard of living for everyone today without compromising the needs of future generations’

- **Universal:** applicable to and owned by all countries – high, low and middle-income

- **Transformative:** a paradigm shift from traditional model of development - an agenda for “people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership”

- **Comprehensive:** focus on formal and substantive equality; reflects structural concerns (inequality, sustainability, peace); covers a wide range of social, economic and environmental objectives and issues related to all human rights, including economic, civil, cultural, political, social rights and right to development

- **Inclusive:** ‘leave no-one behind’ – “a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination” between and within countries, including gender equality, by reaffirming the responsibilities of all States to “respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.”
UN Women Resources on LNOB

- **UN Women’s flagship publications:**
  - Progress of the World’s Women Report
  - Turning Promises into Action

- **Snapshot Products in collaboration with UN Agencies**
  - Gender Snapshot 2019
  - Spotlight Papers: Goal 1 (with World Bank), Goal 11, Goal 8 (with ILO)
  - UN Women’s Resource Guide on LNOB analysis from a gender perspective (*forthcoming*)

- **Products from UN Women FPI: Women Count**
  - Curriculum for Gender Statistics Training in the Asia Pacific with modules on gender based LNOB analysis
  - UN Women – UNSD Global Tools on using household surveys
Turning promises into action
Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

GE relevant to all 17 goals
Inequalities hampering the achievement of all SDGs
Identify who lags behind in order to design inclusive policies
Who is being left behind?
Looking beyond the averages

SAME GROUPS CONSISTENTLY LAG BEHIND

Women
Poorest
Rural
Certain ethnicities
LNOB Analysis: who is lagging behind

- LNOB Analysis focuses on disaggregating data
- Data disaggregation by sex and beyond
- Deprivation is more extreme as more forms of discrimination overlap

**Two overlapping forms of discrimination**

- Sex
- Geography

**Three overlapping forms of discrimination**

- Sex
- Geography
- Ethnicity

**Four overlapping forms of discrimination**

- Sex
- Geography
- Religion
- Ethnicity

More deprived

Even more deprived

Most deprived
LNOB Analysis: Example of overlapping forms of deprivation for Poverty Rates

1st Level Analysis
(only one variable)

2nd Level Analysis
(two variables)

Sex

Men, Women

Sex

Age

Younger women, younger men, reproductive age women, reproductive age men, older women, older men
Globally, there are 122 women aged 25–34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group.

Source: World Bank calculations using Global Micro Database 2017, see UN Women and World Bank forthcoming. Note: Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 89 developing countries.
LNOB Analysis: Ex. of overlapping forms of discrimination for education among women in Mongolia

1\textsuperscript{st} Level Analysis
\textit{(only one variable)}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Wealth
  \item Poorest ; Richest
\end{itemize}

2\textsuperscript{nd} Level Analysis
\textit{(two variables)}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Wealth
  \item Location
  \item Poorest Rural ; Richest Urban
\end{itemize}

3\textsuperscript{rd} Level Analysis
\textit{(three variables)}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Wealth
  \item Location
  \item Region
  \item Poorest Rural Khangai; Richest Urban Ulaanbaatar
\end{itemize}

4\textsuperscript{th} Level Analysis
\textit{(four variables)}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Wealth
  \item Location
  \item Ethnicity
  \item Religion
  \item Poorest Rural Kazakh Muslim; Richest Urban Khalkh Buddhist
\end{itemize}
Proportion of women ages 15-49 with Primary or less years of education, by wealth, location, ethnicity and a combination of those, Mongolia, MICS 2013-14

- Richest:
  - Urban: 0%
  - Rural: 29%
  - Khalkh: 7%
  - Kazakh: 0%
  - Compound effect: 52%

- Poorest:
  - Urban: 3%
  - Rural: 19%
  - Khalkh: 19%
  - Kazakh: 19%
  - Compound effect: 52%

Percentage

- Wealth
- Location
- Ethnicity
- Compound effect

National aggregate
Proportion of women and girls with Primary or less years of education in Mongolia

52% National Aggregate

- 52% Poorest Rural Kazakh
- 29% Poorest
- 19% Rural; Khalkh
- 7% Urban
- 3% Urban
- 0% Richest; Richest Urban Khalkh

Poorest Rural Kazakh women and girls are over 50 TIMES as likely as the Richest Urban Khalkh women and girls to be deprived from education.
LNOB: Overlapping inequalities in Nigeria, 2012-2013
LNOB Analysis: How do I do it?
Framework for LNOB Analysis

Get the right raw data
- Microdata
- Large & representative sample size
- Questions about women asked to women

Select disaggregation variables
- Based on previous knowledge of disadvantages
- Based on trial for different indicators
- Content analysis of Policy documents

Conduct analysis
- Calculate SDG indicators (or similar)
- Simultaneously disaggregate data using selected variables

Use the results
- Design universal policies that ensure reach to the most disadvantaged
- Knock-on effect on SDG achievement
- Measure again
2. Select disaggregation variables and priority areas: Using EPIC or other tools

User producer dialogue to identify
- Priority areas (indicators)
- Population groups at risk of lagging behind

- See EPIC here:
  https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/EPIC%20Overview%20%28EPIC_V1.1_Final%29.pdf
2. Select disaggregation variables and priority areas: Using EPIC

- Content analyze existing policy documents (e.g. national development strategies, national gender strategies, etc)
  o Policy makers need to lead the review of policy documents
  o Identify key priority areas, identify target groups
  o Example: *India’s Niti Ayog 3-year Action Agenda (2017)*

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"In order to reduce drop-out rates especially among girls belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities, hostel facilities must be ensured in all areas in which they are currently absent. Moreover, where facilities exist, they need to be upgraded and maintained so that they are usable. State Governments are currently eligible for 100% funding for establishment of all Ashram Schools for girls as well as Ashram Schools for boys in areas that are Naxalite affected"
```

- **Potential disaggregation variables**
  - Sex
  - Caste
  - Region

- **Potential indicators should relate to**
  - School dropout
  - Student lodging

- **Target groups**

- **Key priority issue**
3. Conduct analysis: To calculate the proportion of women and girls who are currently underweight

Part 1: Computing the indicator of interest

Part 2: Disaggregating the indicator by multiple socio-economic factors relevant in the national context

Part 3: Identifying groups lagging behind across multiple indicators

Part 4: Identifying the total population who lags behind consistently across multiple indicators

Test the significance of results
Key Takeaways

- LNOB analysis should begin with examining national policies/strategies to identify:
  - Key priority thematic areas (e.g. development indicators)
  - Key priority population groups (e.g. disaggregation variables)

- Disaggregating data by sex is important to reveal the inequalities between men and women. In addition, disaggregating data by variables such as location, region and ethnicity, helps identify the most deprived population groups.

- Repeating multi-level disaggregated analysis for various indicators often reveals that the same population groups are consistently deprived across most areas (or indicators).

- Household surveys are a good source of microdata for this analysis IF they interview women in the household directly and the sample is representative of the priority population groups.

- To disaggregate data at multiple levels, it is very important to keep an eye on the sample size, weights, appropriate indicators and their operational definition
Thank You