

SDG indicators and their disaggregation

GEORGIA



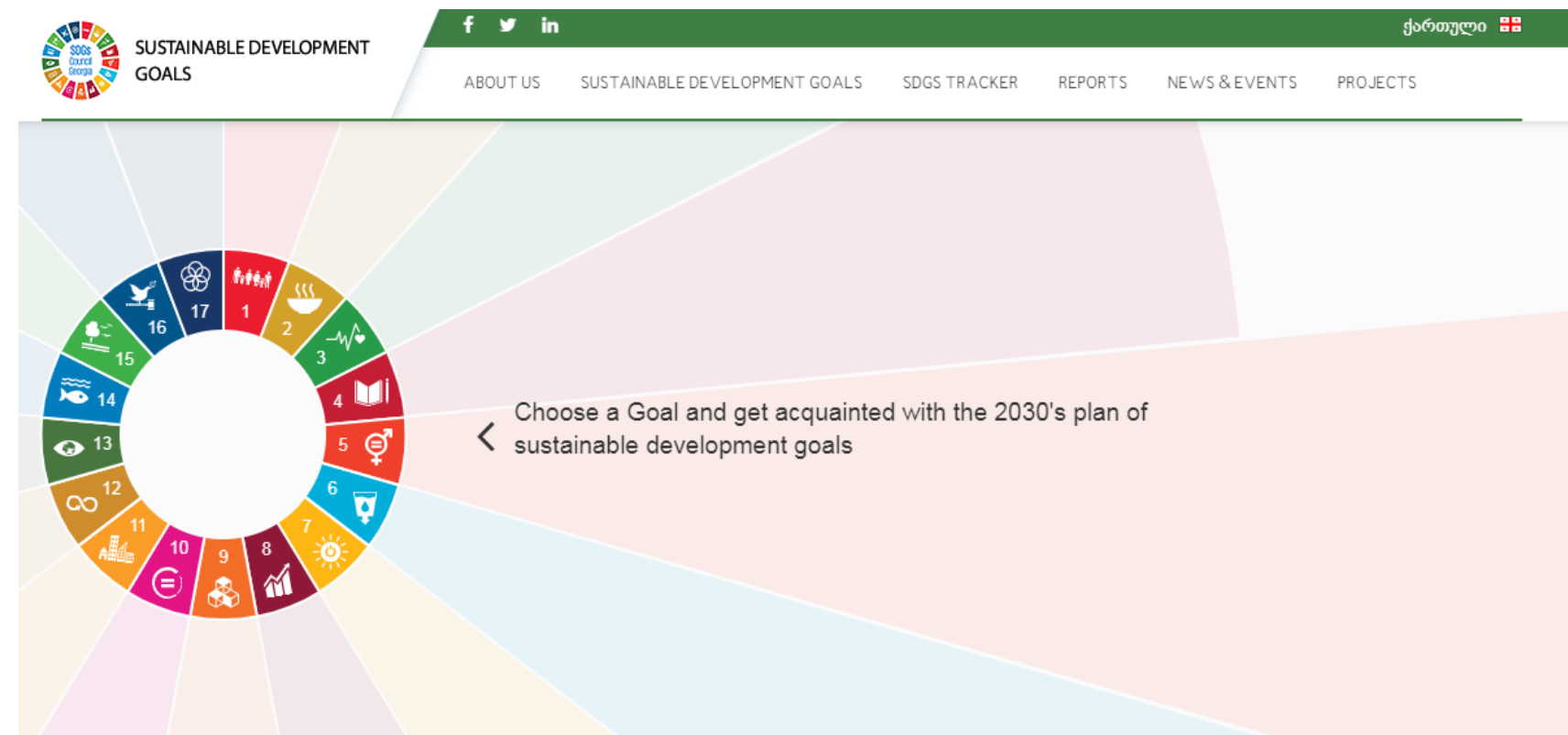
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Availability of gender related SDG indicators



- SDG Nationalization process
 - Coordinated by Administration of the Government
 - Started in 2015
 - Approved in 2019
- Nationalized SDG indicators in Georgia – **201 (81%)**
- All indicators are available on special web platform: sdg.gov.ge (<http://sdg.gov.ge/main>)
 - Different agencies are responsible to upload indicators on the platform
 - National Statistics Office (Geostat) is intermediary in the validation process
- Indicators are disaggregated by different variables:
 - Location
 - Sex
 - Age



Availability of Gender Related SDG Indicators



Geostat has launched special web platform for Gender-relevant SDG indicators - Gender Statistics Portal

<http://gender.geostat.ge/gender/index.php?lang=en#sdg>

- Includes 33 SDG indicators
- Work is ongoing



GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



- **54** gender-specific indicators
- **30** gender-specific indicators is available (56%)

SDGs	All	Available
Goal 1: No Poverty	6	4
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	1	0
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	6	3
Goal 4: Quality Education	8	6
Goal 5: Gender Equality	14	8
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	7	3
Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities	1	1
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	3	0
Goal 13: Climate Action	1	0
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	6	4
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	1	1
Total	54	30



Data Disaggregation Process



Geostat has been implementing project with technical and financial support of UN Women

- Main objectives: Produce more disaggregated gender statistics by exploring innovative approaches towards achieving the full potential of exiting surveys as well as other data sources
- To create national indicators framework on gender equality to serve for national policies and reporting on international commitment (CEDAW, BPfA, etc);
- To update the list of nationalised SDG indicators from the perspective of additional gender relevant indicators;
- To revise the level of disaggregation and to link with specific policies data needs on most vulnerable group of population
- To test simultaneous level of disaggregation to serve for policy needs
- to introduce additional level of disaggregation in the regular data production and dissemination process for selected and relevant indicators for national context

Data Disaggregation Process



- Process includes:
 - Identification of national priority gender equality indicators for disaggregation
 - ✓ Reviewing all relevant national and international documents and creating inventory, including metadata
 - ✓ Identification of focal points in all relevant agencies
 - ✓ Agreement on national priority gender equality indicators through consultations

Data Disaggregation Process



- Development of methodology and generation and revision of disaggregated national priority gender equality indicators
 - Identification of the highest priority gender data gaps, including gaps for multi level disaggregation
 - Assessment of the existing data sources (both surveys and administrative based data) to identify data availability for the national priority gender equality indicators
 - Development of methodologies
 - Generate estimates
 - Validation of methodology and estimates

Data Disaggregation Process



- Establishment of sustainability mechanisms, including developing tools
 - Adoption and agreement of the methodology and regular generation of the estimates
 - Integration in the regular work programme of the GEOSTAT
 - Outreach and advocacy relevant Ministries/agencies on the use of produced gender statistics

Examples of disaggregation for SDGs indicators



1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (%)								
Year	Urban	Rural	Age Group			Sex		Georgia
			0 - 17	18 - 64	65 +	Female	Male	
2015	18.0	26.4	24.2	22.0	16.4	21.3	22.0	21.6
2016	18.0	27.4	26.4	21.9	16.1	21.2	22.9	22.0
2017	18.6	26.6	26.0	21.7	16.5	21.6	22.4	21.9
2018	18.0	23.1	25.5	19.5	14.4	20.2	20.0	20.1
2019	16.4	23.7	24.4	19.2	13.8	19.4	19.6	19.5

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line (%)	
Year	Georgia
2015	3.8

Needs analyze to identify additional disaggregation levels (Location, Age, Sex)

Examples of disaggregation for SDGs indicators



5.b.1 Share of Population Aged 6 and Older who Own Mobile Phone (%)								
	June, 2016		June, 2017		July, 2018		July, 2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
6-14	38	37	44	44	48	45	53	48
15-24	91	90	91	93	91	95	94	95
25-54	90	94	91	95	93	97	95	96
55-74	75	80	78	83	82	86	88	88
75+	34	45	36	50	46	53	48	59

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Examples of disaggregation for SDGs indicators



3.3.1 New Cases of AIDS (persons)							
2015		2016		2017		2018	
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
74	196	75	194	60	197	163	509

4.2.1 Early Child Development Index (%)					
	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning	
Total	25.4	99.1	89.2	98.7	89.6
Women	26.0	98.6	88.4	99.0	88.5
Men	24.8	99.6	89.9	98.3	90.8



Thank you for your attention!

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