Annual statistical review with a focus on LNOB

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Background

• NOT a study to look at impact of the covid-19 pandemic
• NOT a comprehensive study based on the indicator list

• Previous results indicated inequalities between groups
• The regular reviews had not captured LNOB principle adequately
Statistical review 2019
Goal
Target
Indicator
Disaggregation

Goal
Target
Indicator
Disaggregation

Goal
Target
Indicator
Disaggregation

Statistical review 2020
Area 1 *(eg health)*
Population group
Indicator
Disaggregation

Area 2 *(eg violence)*
Population group
Indicator
Disaggregation

Area 3 *(eg education)*
Population group
Indicator
Disaggregation

Statistical review 2021
Goal
Target
Indicator
Disaggregation

Goal
Target
Indicator
Disaggregation

Goal
Target
Indicator
Disaggregation

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Use what we have

- Draft chapter on LNOB for 2nd edition of roadmap
- Adapt to national context
- Existing reports, published statistics and statistical analyses
Use what we know

- Conceptual framework as a **tool**
- Known population groups at risk
- Indicators from national list
- Information from published studies and statistics
Investigated areas, chapters

1. Equal health
2. Freedom from violence
3. Equal education
4. Decent work conditions
5. Increased economic equality
6. Decrease and counteract segregation
7. Sustainable environment for all
8. Participation in decision making
9. Effects of covid-19-pandemic
Circumstances/variables

- Gender
- Age
- Education background
- Income
- Employment status
- National background
- Geography

- Household type
- Functional ability
- Homeless
- National minorities
- Labour migrants
- Sexual identity
- (Undocumented immigrants)
Results

- The same groups reoccur in all the areas and for most of the circumstances investigated.
- Circumstances that mean a greater vulnerability intersect.
- The study of intersecting vulnerabilities makes gender inequality more visible.
Vulnerable groups

- On a general level
  - Persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities
  - Children of persons in vulnerable situations
  - Foreign born persons from some parts of the world or who have not been in Sweden for very long
- Women and girls are to a greater extent exposed, especially when different kinds of exposure and vulnerability intersect
Challenges in the statistical follow-up

- Some groups are difficult to survey
- Gaps in:
  - Statistics on persons with disability
  - Statistics on children
  - Statistics on gender based violence and sexual violence
- Very little statistics on honour related violence and oppression, on national minorities or on undocumented immigrants
Effects of the Covid-19 pandemic?

- Age and underlying medical conditions.
- Some few *indications* that the indirect impacts of the pandemic affects groups unequally.
  
  - *At the time of the review:* NO provable effects on mental illness.
  - *A couple of studies* indicate effects on persons with disabilities (schooling, health care, access to medicine).
  - *Cases of violence/abuse* fell and then increased. Abuse where the offender was someone close to the victim increased in particular violence against women and girls.
  - *Increase in reported* sexual offences against children.
A year later…
A year later…

- Age
- Income
- Country of birth
- Housing
- Education
Conclusions

- The comprehensiveness of the agenda adds overview and another layer of analyses
- Intersecting vulnerabilities become more visible
- The gaps in statistics are found for the most vulnerable groups
The 2030 Agenda, and in particular the principle of leaving no one behind, provides an **excellent framework** for analysing vulnerability **also** in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic.