5. **N t mm t t f t t t t f t**
t b t t .

Household surveys will provide essential information for assessing progress toward the SDGs, including data disaggregated by key characteristics of individuals. Survey programmes should be integrated within national statistical systems to promote synergies with other data sources, and should adhere to international guidelines for the collection, documentation and dissemination of the data.

6. **D t f m t f t t b t m**
b b .

At a minimum, demographic statistics should be classified by sex and single years of age, as well as by income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

7. **O t t f t t f m b .**

Data producers should adopt open-data policies allowing for the dissemination of micro-data from censuses, surveys and other sources, with adequate safeguards to ensure confidentiality and protect privacy. The expanded availability of micro-data will facilitate the production of disaggregated estimates and the assessment of progress being made toward the SDGs.

8. **G m t f t f b t ,.**

The quantity of data being produced in various contexts, often for commercial purposes, continues to increase. Big data can provide useful supplementary information on key aspects of sustainable development. The use of such data, however, requires policies to permit integration with traditional data, to protect personal privacy, to meet analytical challenges, and to help bridge the digital divide.

9. **G m t t t m t f f**
t , t m m m b t t t ft t f .

Geo-referencing of data records is increasingly common and will contribute to the review of progress toward the SDGs by facilitating disaggregation by location as well as integration of data from diverse sources.

10. **P t t t N t t m t t t tt t**
m t t f t f t DG .

These partnerships will improve the consistency of methods and estimates, promote a wider dissem