

Disaggregations

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What are disaggregations and what information do I need to define them?

Disaggregations are a way to break down indicator definitions into meaningful categories so you can report data for those categories. For example, # lawyers trained could be disaggregated by sex, allowing you to report separate totals of males and females.

To create or edit a disaggregation, you will need to know:

1. What you want the disaggregation to be called. This is how it will appear in dropdowns, Pito, etc. Common titles are things like Age, Sex, Gender, Ethnicity, Training Type, etc.
2. The **categories** for the disaggregation. For an age disaggregation, the categories might be "under 18", "18-65", and "over 65".

DevResults requires all data to have a geographic disaggregation in the form of assigned locations or administrative levels. You do not need to create separate geographic disaggregations on the site. To find out more, please see [Geographies](#).

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How do I administer disaggregations?

Disaggregations can be created, edited, and deleted by going to **Administration > Disaggregations** (under the Performance section).

For individual indicators, you can add, remove, and reorder disaggregations in the

Disaggregations section of the **Indicator Definition** tab.

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What are "cross-disaggregation" and "parallel disaggregation"?

When you assign more than one disaggregation to an indicator, you will have to decide if you want these disaggregations to be cross-disaggregated or parallel disaggregated. This tells the system whether it should *combine* the disaggregation categories in data entry and display (cross), or whether it should treat them as completely independent and separate categories (parallel):

- For parallel-disaggregation, the total result is reported for each disaggregation, split by its disaggregation categories. The example below shows a result reported for males, females, minors, and adults.
- For cross-disaggregated data, the disaggregation categories are combined to make unique definitions. The example shows a result reported for male minors, male adults, female minors, and female adults.

Parallel-Disaggregation				Cross-Disaggregation			
Male	Female	<18	18+	Male, <18	Male, 18+	Female, <18	Female, 18+
150	200	100	250	40	110	60	140

These two groups each represent the total result (350), disaggregated by sex or age

Cross-disaggregated categories together represent the total result (350)

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Parallel disaggregation: What is a primary disaggregation?

When you have more than one disaggregation assigned to an indicator and you have chosen to **parallel** rather than cross-disaggregate, the system has to pick one disaggregation as the "default" for providing summary data for the indicator. We don't want to add the separate disaggregations together, because that very well might double or triple count things. And we don't like to pick the highest total by default, since this might vary between activities and/or reporting periods. So we use the **first** listed disaggregation as the primary disaggregation. To change your primary disaggregation, you can drag your preferred disaggregation to the top of the list.

Disaggregation

Disaggregations		Disaggregation	Categories	Disable
	↑↓	Classification	Consultant, M&E, Other, Program Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
	↑↓	Gender	Female, Male, Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="button" value="+ Add a disaggregation"/>		<input type="button" value="Master list of disaggregations"/>

Results are cross-disaggregated
 Results are parallel disaggregated

As a best practice, if you ever have parallel disaggregations in which one disaggregation is *always* reported and the other is only sometimes reported, put the most important or reliable disaggregation first. This guarantees that we'll use it as the primary disaggregation for all summary information.

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What is impacted by the primary disaggregation?

For **parallel** disaggregated indicators, you will only see the primary disaggregation totals in these situations:

- Pito default totals for the indicator (e.g. when no disaggregations are explicitly selected)
- The indicator's Actuals vs. Targets graph
- The indicator's Reports tab graphs

In both situations, you will only see totals displayed when data has been entered for the primary disaggregation. For indicators where you only have data for the secondary disaggregation(s), you won't see any data for this indicator in the Actuals vs. Targets graph, the Reports tab graphs, or the default view in Pito. (In Pito, you can see those totals if you check the box for the secondary disagg).

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What if the primary disaggregation selected isn't the one I want?

In the Disaggregation grid, hover your mouse over the up/down arrow to the left of the disaggregations. Your mouse will turn into arrows and you can click and drag to reorder this list:

Dashboard Activities **Results** Calendar Documents Photos Administration

Home > Results > Indicators > # of new users trained

1.2a # of new users trained

Definition **Targets & Data** Reports Forms Documents

Data Source

Data Source

- Enter indicator results directly
- Populate from a data table
- Calculate from a formula

Characteristics

Indicator Type

- Sum
- Average
- Yes/No

Number format

- Whole number
- Decimal
- Percentage
- Rate per

Decimal places

Default Reporting Cycle [Edit reporting cycles](#)

Unit [Edit standard units](#)

Periods

Results are:

- Incremental (since last result)

Targets are:

- Incremental (since last target)
- Cumulative (over the life of the project)

Baselines Indicator has baseline values [?](#)

Disaggregation

Disaggregations

	Disaggregation	Categories	Disable
↕	Gender	Female, Male, Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
↕	Classification	Consultant, M&E, Other, Program Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>

[+ Add a disaggregation...](#) [Master list of disaggregations](#)

- Results are cross-disaggregated
- Results are parallel disaggregated

Reporting Level Results are reported by:

- Location
- Commune
- Canton
- Entity
- Bosnia and Herzegovina

Once you've reordered the disaggregations, the top one listed will become the primary disaggregation and will be used in all summary screens.

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What happens when I disable a disaggregation for an indicator that's already reported data?

This depends on whether the indicator is cross-disaggregated or parallel-disaggregated

For **parallel-disaggregated indicators**, marking a disaggregation as disabled only does two things:

- It removes the disaggregation as an option in Single Indicator Pito so that you cannot display it any more as a row or column--it basically appears as if the disaggregation never existed.
- In Pito, by default it will be hidden. However, if you click the indicator tags button in the lower left corner of Pito, you can choose to stop hiding disabled disaggregations, and you can still see it there.
- If this is a direct entry indicator, it will remove this disaggregation and its categories from all reporting period entry grids and templates.

Note that for parallel-disaggregated indicators, *no data deletion occurs* when you disable a disaggregation. If you re-enable the disaggregation, all data previously reported against that disaggregation will reappear in Pito, etc.

For **cross-disaggregated indicators**, marking a disaggregation as disabled *will delete all data previously reported for that indicator*. It forms a fundamental change to the entry grids, etc., and--like other fundamental definition changes--we will give you a warning that you are about to delete all your data.

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