Why are gender statistics important?

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What is gender data?

- Gender Statistics capture the specific realities in the lives of women and men

- Gender statistics go well beyond sex-disaggregation

- Gender statistics comprise:
    - Sex-disaggregated data
    - Data pertaining specifically to women or to men
    - Data that captures specific gender issues

- Aggregated statistics fail to capture differences in:
    - Use of time
    - Exposure to violence
    - Intra-household inequalities
    - Use of natural resources
    - Specific health concerns
    - Etc.

- Gender data is key to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other commitments

LNOB

- Achieve sustainable development for women and men
- Utilize gendered indicators throughout
- Go beyond national aggregates

85 gender relevant

54 gender specific

Monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective

MAKING
EVERY WOMAN
AND GIRL
COUNT

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME INITIATIVE

UN WOMEN
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

1) Targeted gender-specific indicators

FIGURE 3.11

PROPORTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE FGM BY AGE COHORT (20–24 AND 45-49), 2004-2016
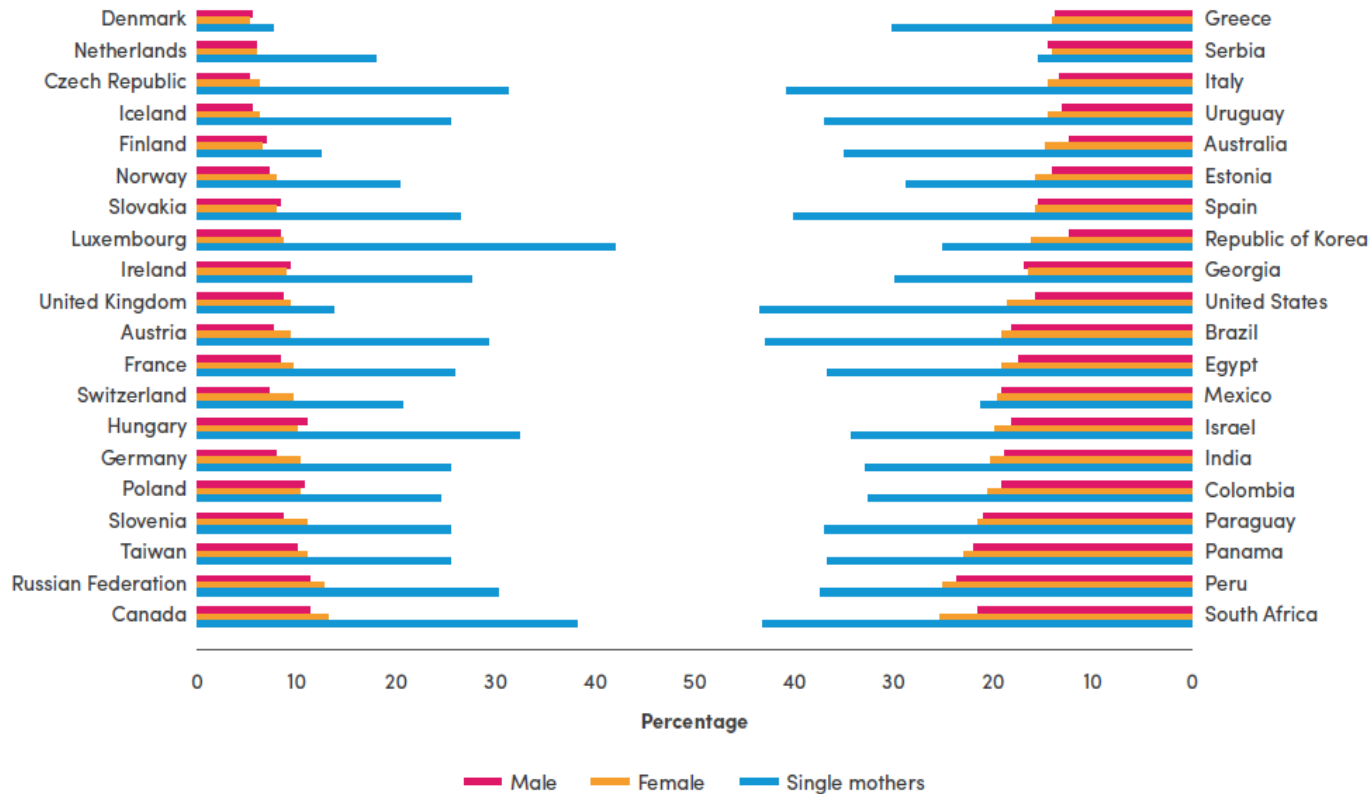

- Ages 20–24
- Ages 45–49
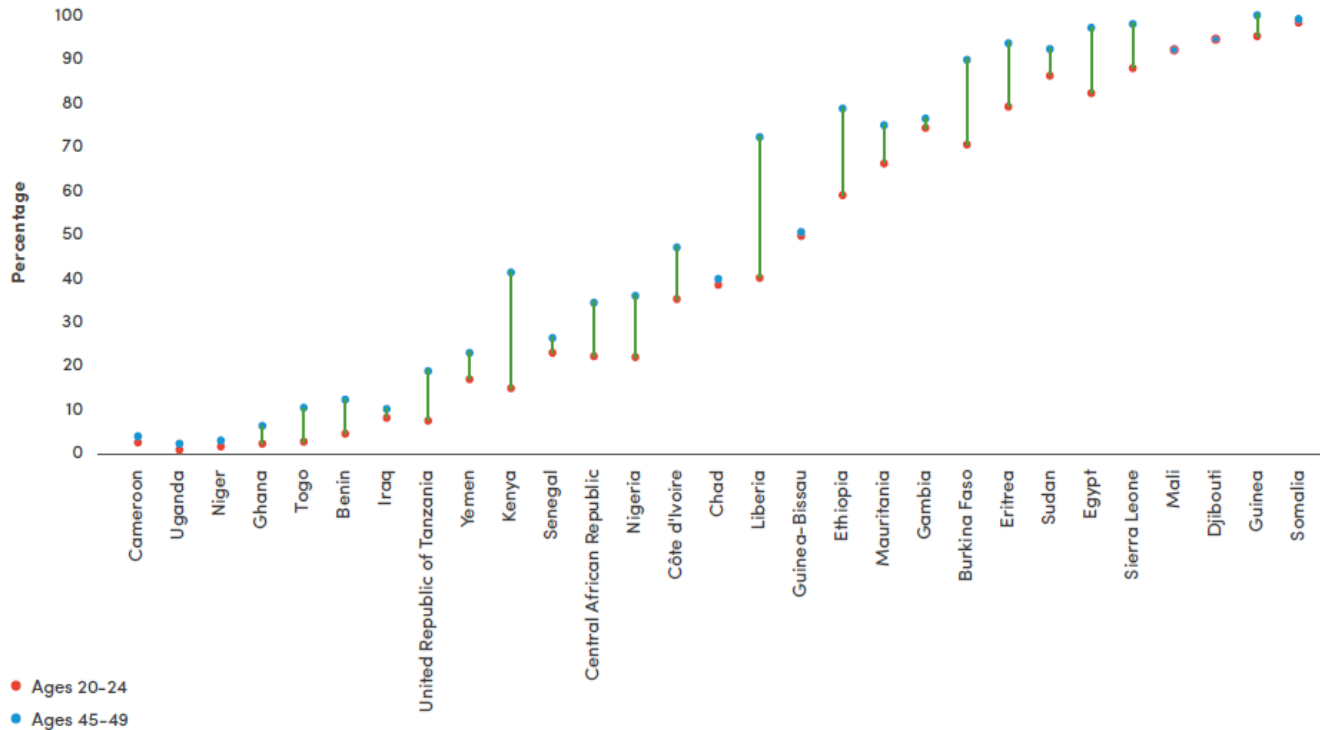
- Have to do with women or men specifically
- Currently only present in some goals
- Many available from surveys

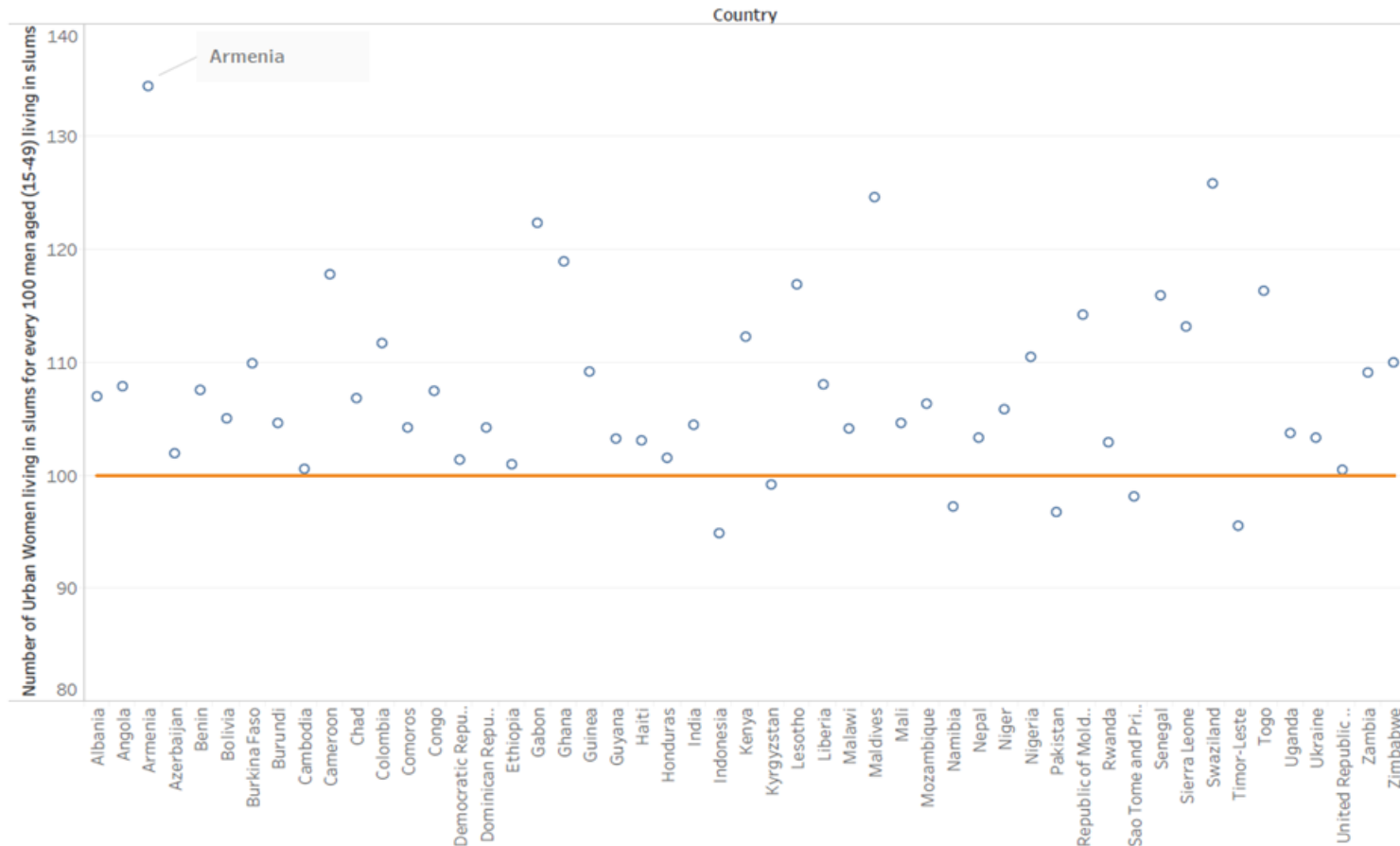## 2) Explicitly sex-disaggregated indicators

FIGURE 3.22

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW 50 PER CENT OF MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, 2007-2013

- Official indicator name explicitly indicates "by sex"
- Currently only present in some goals
- Available from surveys, census, CRVS

3) Gender-relevant indicators

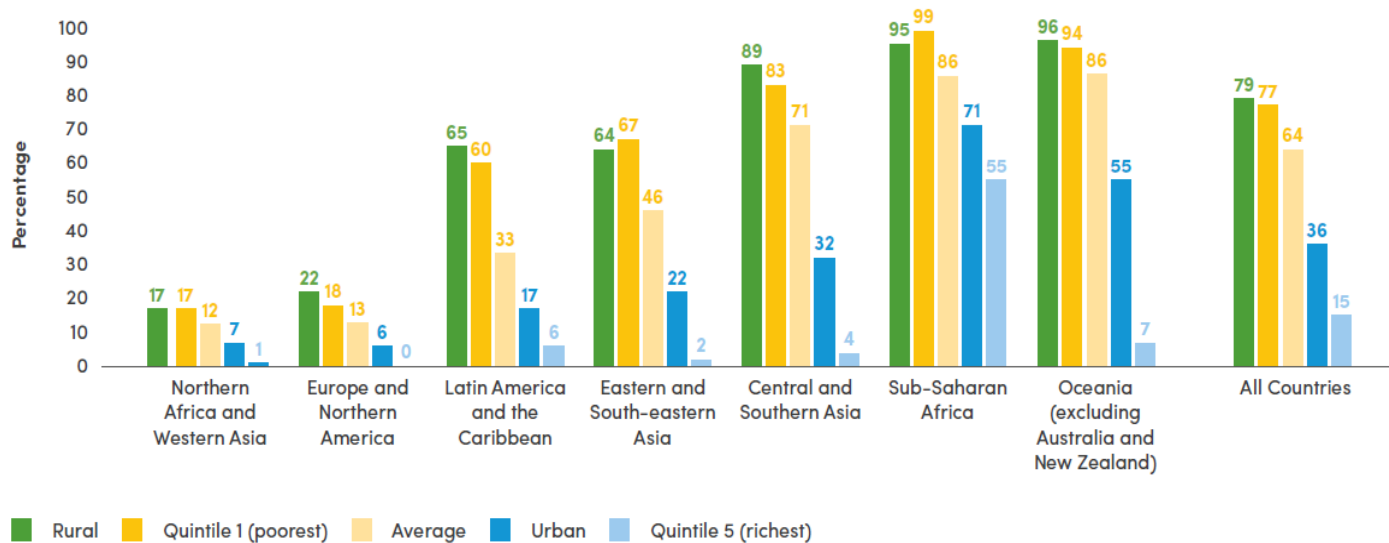Urban Women Living in Slums for 100 men living in slums

- Official indicator name does not make explicit mention of sex BUT sex disaggregation is possible
- Could be found across many goals
- Many available from surveys

4) Additional indicators that capture a gender angle

FIGURE 3.19

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH PRIMARY RELIANCE ON SOLID FUELS, BY REGION, LOCATION AND WEALTH QUINTILE, 2013-2016

Legend: Rural | Quintile 1 (poorest) | Average | Urban | Quintile 5 (richest)

Source: UN Women calculations using data from WHO 2015b and UN Women calculations for countries where post-2013 microdata were available from DHS.

Note: Data refer to latest available in reference period for 92 countries. Regional aggregates are weighted based on the respective country population. Quintiles refers to wealth quintiles, where poorest are the bottom 20 per cent of households in the wealth distribution and richest are the top 20 per cent of households in the wealth distribution.
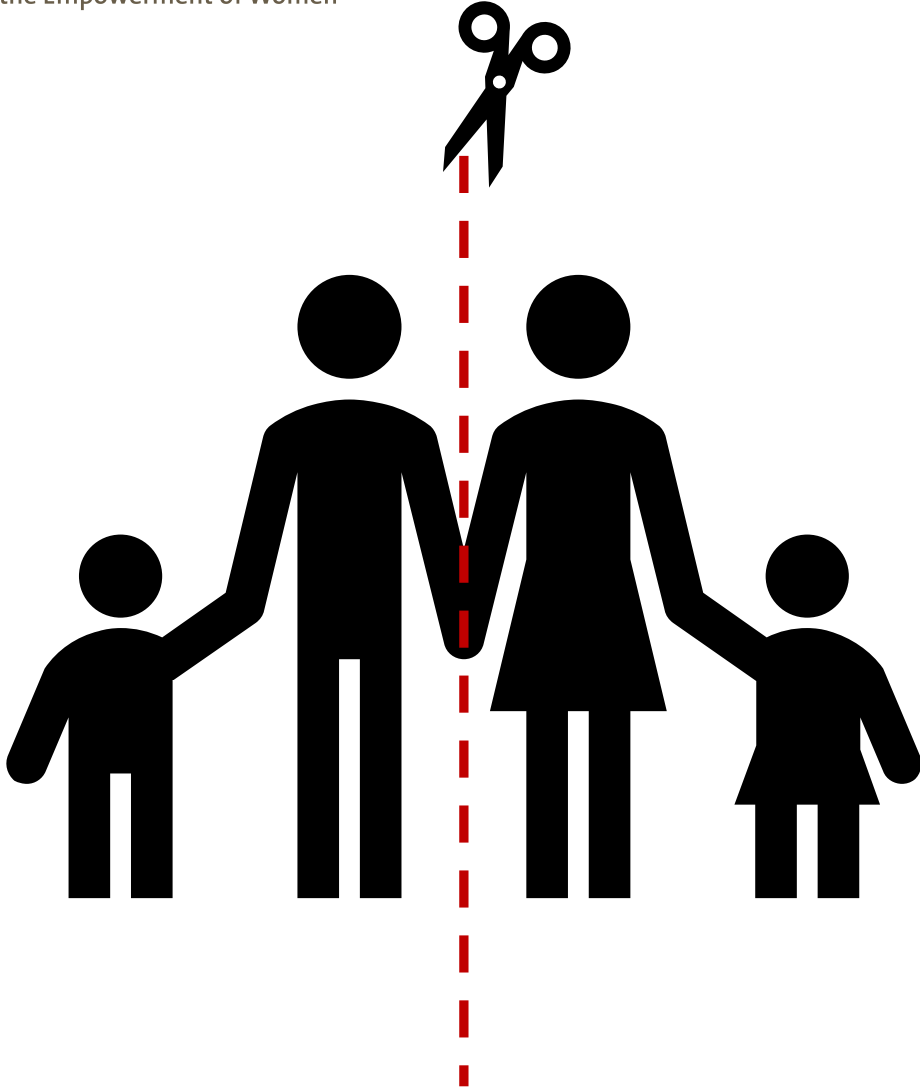
- Official indicator name does not make explicit mention, but the issue is relevant to women/men specifically
- Could be found across many goals
- Many available from surveys

Without gender data we are missing out on half of the world's population

# Why is gender data important?

Policy making

Accountability

Advocacy

Analysis/Academic research

It might be necessary to further disaggregate gender data to LNOB

- Need to chose based on relevance/context

  - Sex (and gender identity)

  - Age (older/younger population)

  - Location (beyond urban/rural)

  - Migratory status (how recent, proxy variables)

  - Ethnicity (group's sample size)

  - Wealth Quintile (income or wealth index?)

  - Religion (only relevant for some indicators and countries)

  - Marital status (combined with having children)

  - Managerial level (beyond senior/not)

  - Others
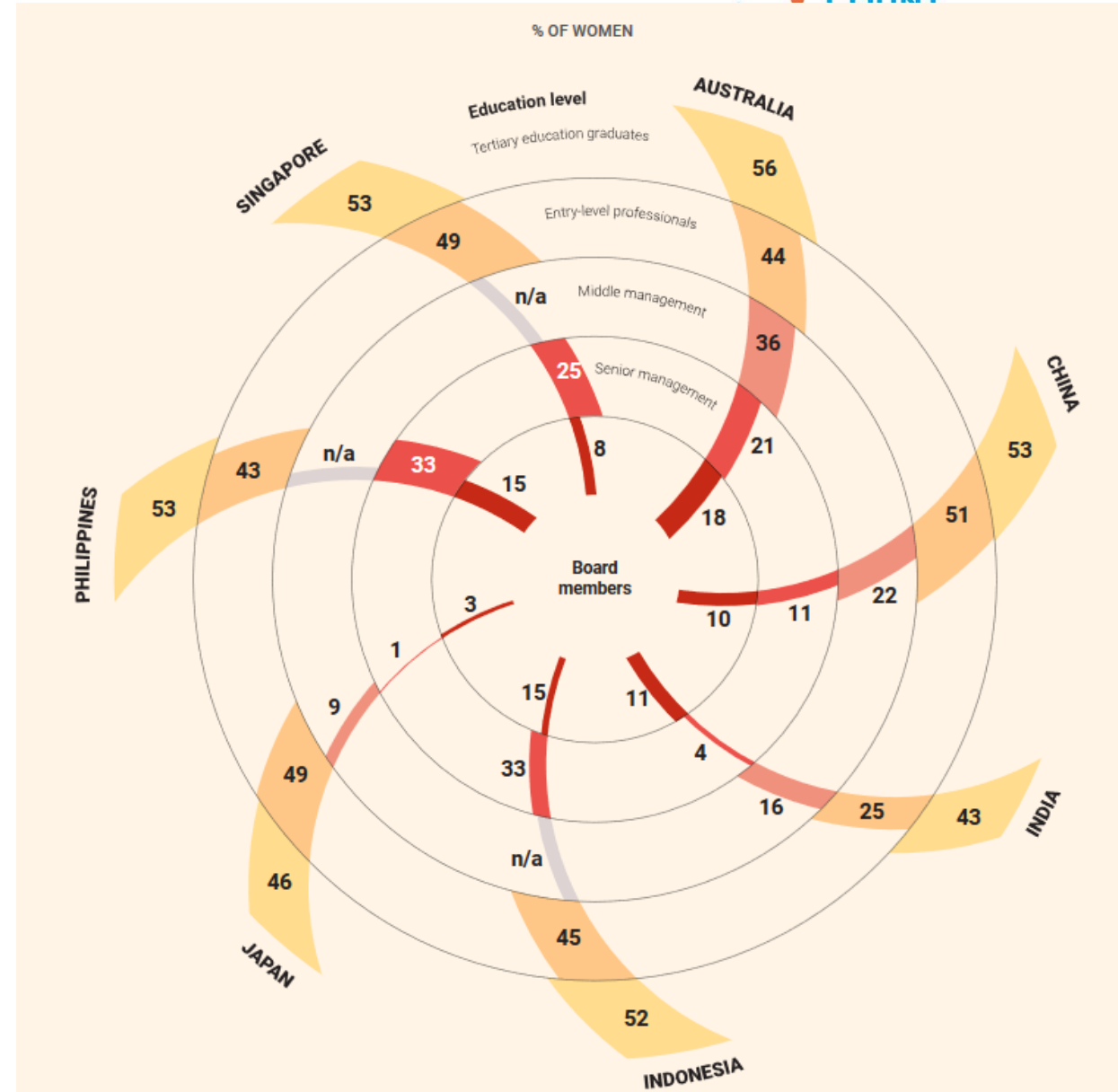
Disaggregating by more than one dimension

FIGURE 3.2

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY, BY SEX AND AGE, 2009-2013
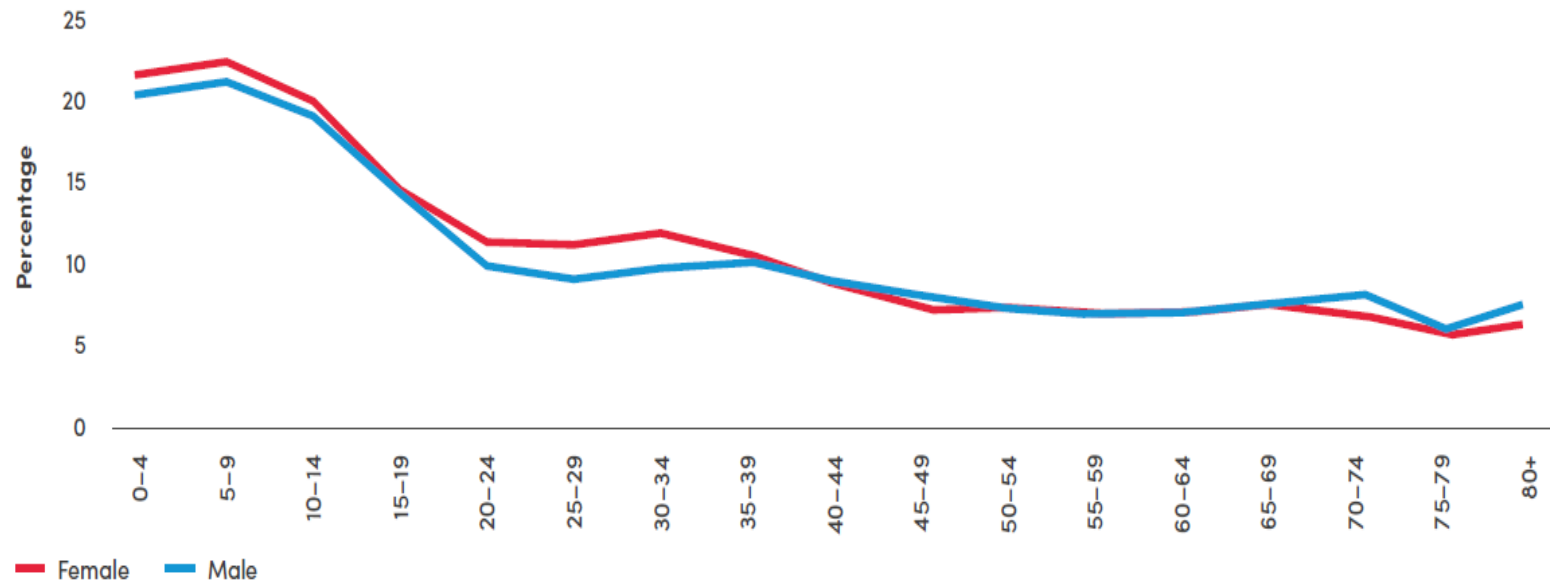
Source: World Bank calculations using Global Micro Database 2017, see UN Women and World Bank forthcoming.

Note: Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 89 developing countries.

- E.g. by sex and age, (official indicator indicates many disaggregation variables but not necessarily simultaneous)
- Disaggregation at multiple levels show groups that are lagging behind

FIGURE 3.7

ILLITERACY RATE AMONG POPULATION AGED 15-49, BY SEX AND WEALTH QUINTILES, 2005-2016
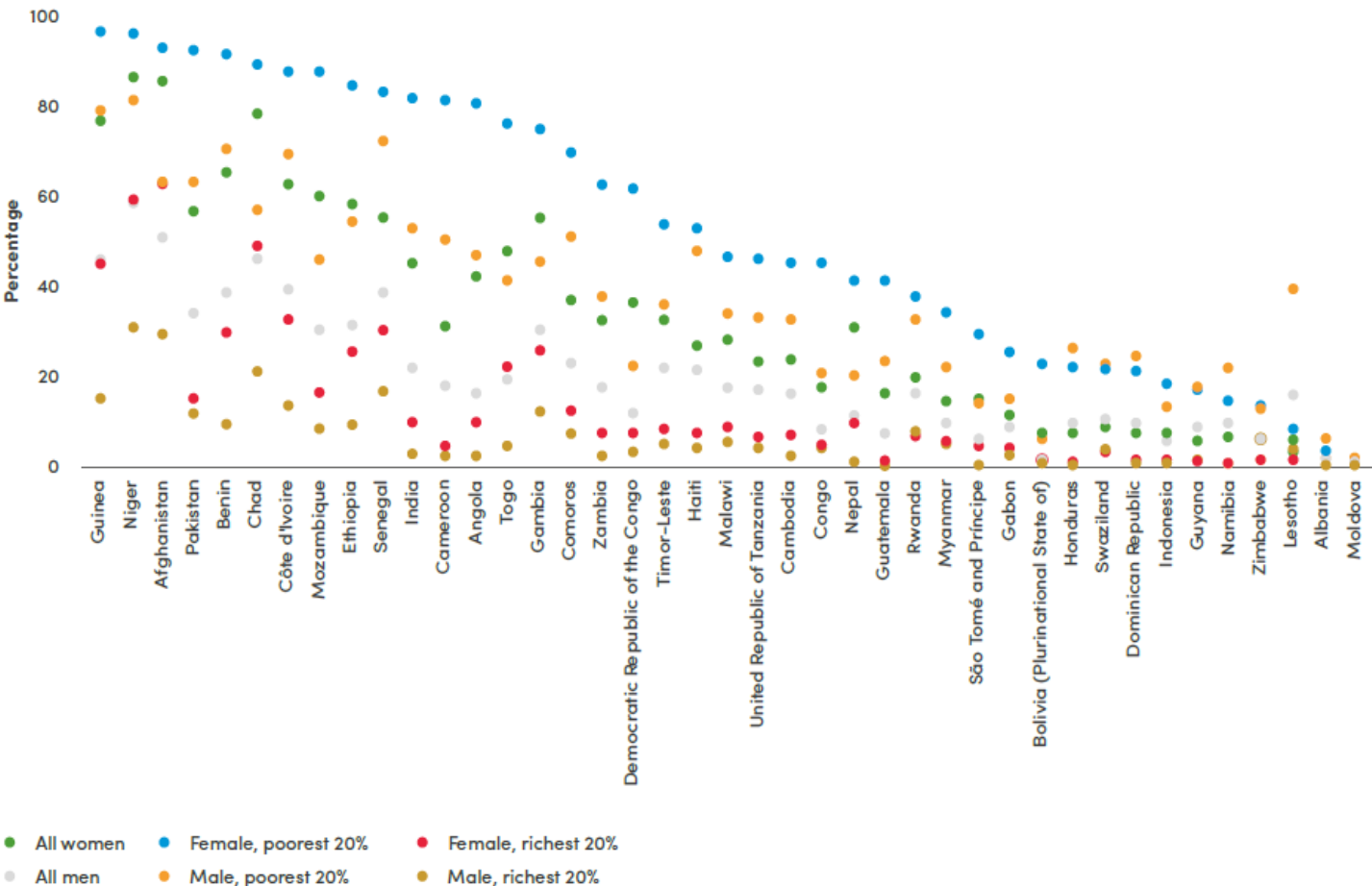
To LNOB we need to look at specific groups of women

Proportion of women (20-24) who were married or in a union before 18, India

Rural Poorest 42

27.3

National Avg

Urban Richest 8.3

Rural Poorest Saraiki 62.7

Rural Poorest 58.5

Rural 44.8

40.2

National Avg

Urban Richest 23.9

Urban Richest Punjabi 17.9
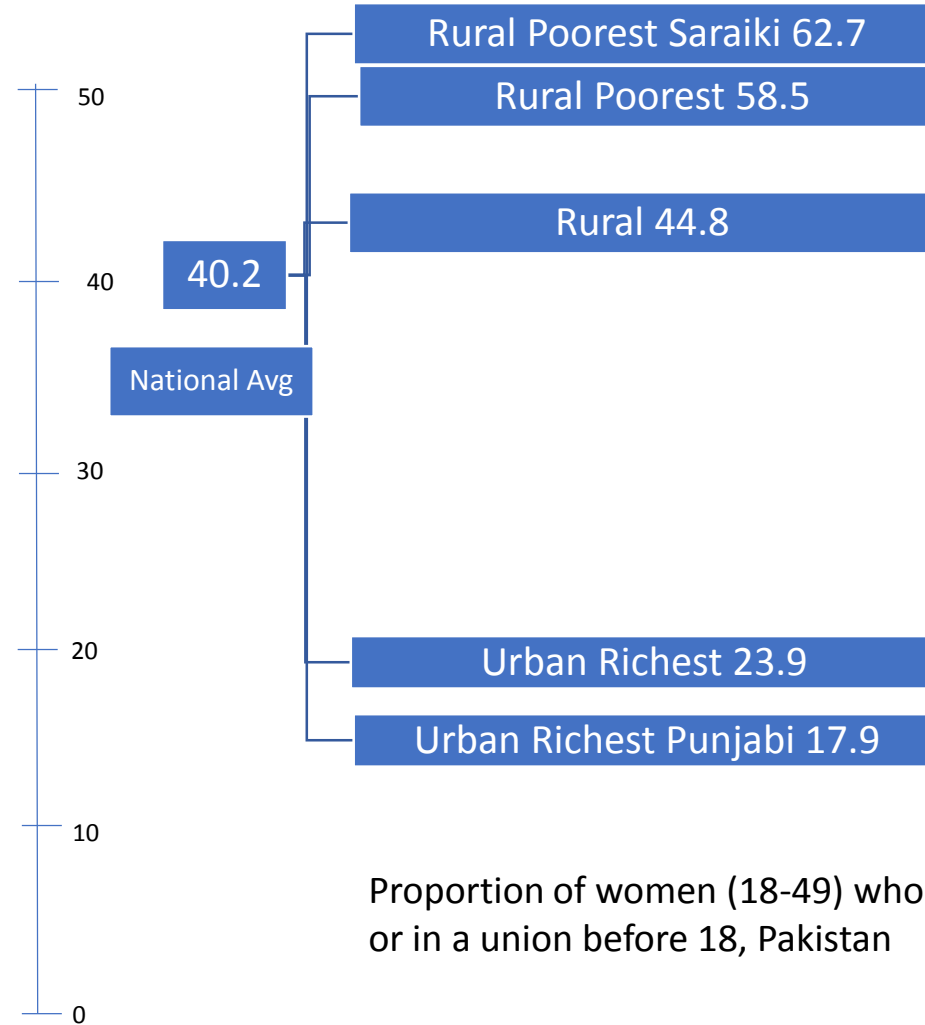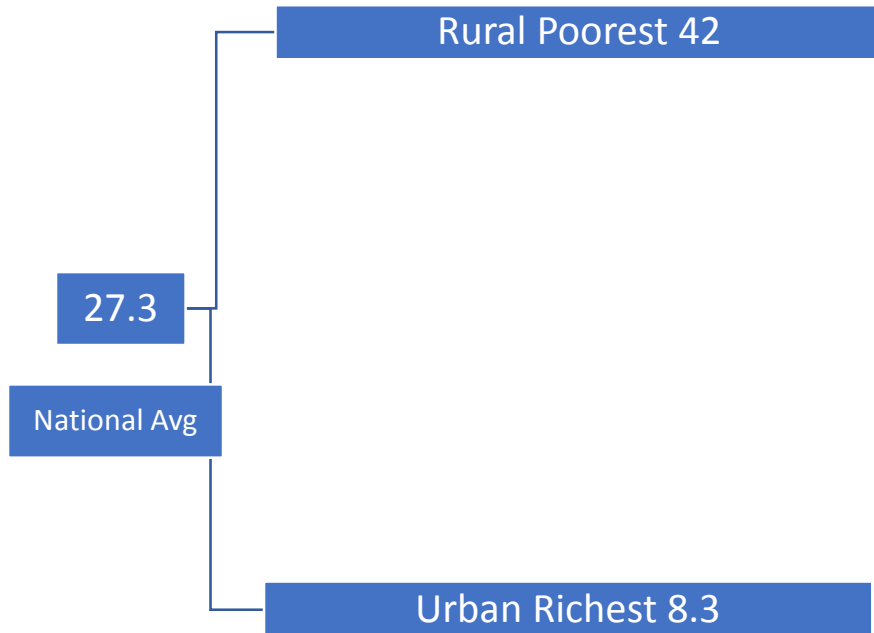
Proportion of women (18-49) who were married or in a union before 18, Pakistan

INEQUALITIES IN SDG-RELATED OUTCOMES BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, PAKISTAN, 2012-2013

SDG 2
Proportion of women aged 18–49, who are underweight (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m2)

SDG 3
Proportion of women and girls aged 15–49 who do not have an independent/joint say in own healthcare

SDG 3
Proportion of births not attended by skilled health personnel (births in last five years)

SDG 4
Proportion of women and girls aged 15–49 with six or less years of education

SDG 5
Proportion of women aged 18–49 who were married before age 18

SDG 6
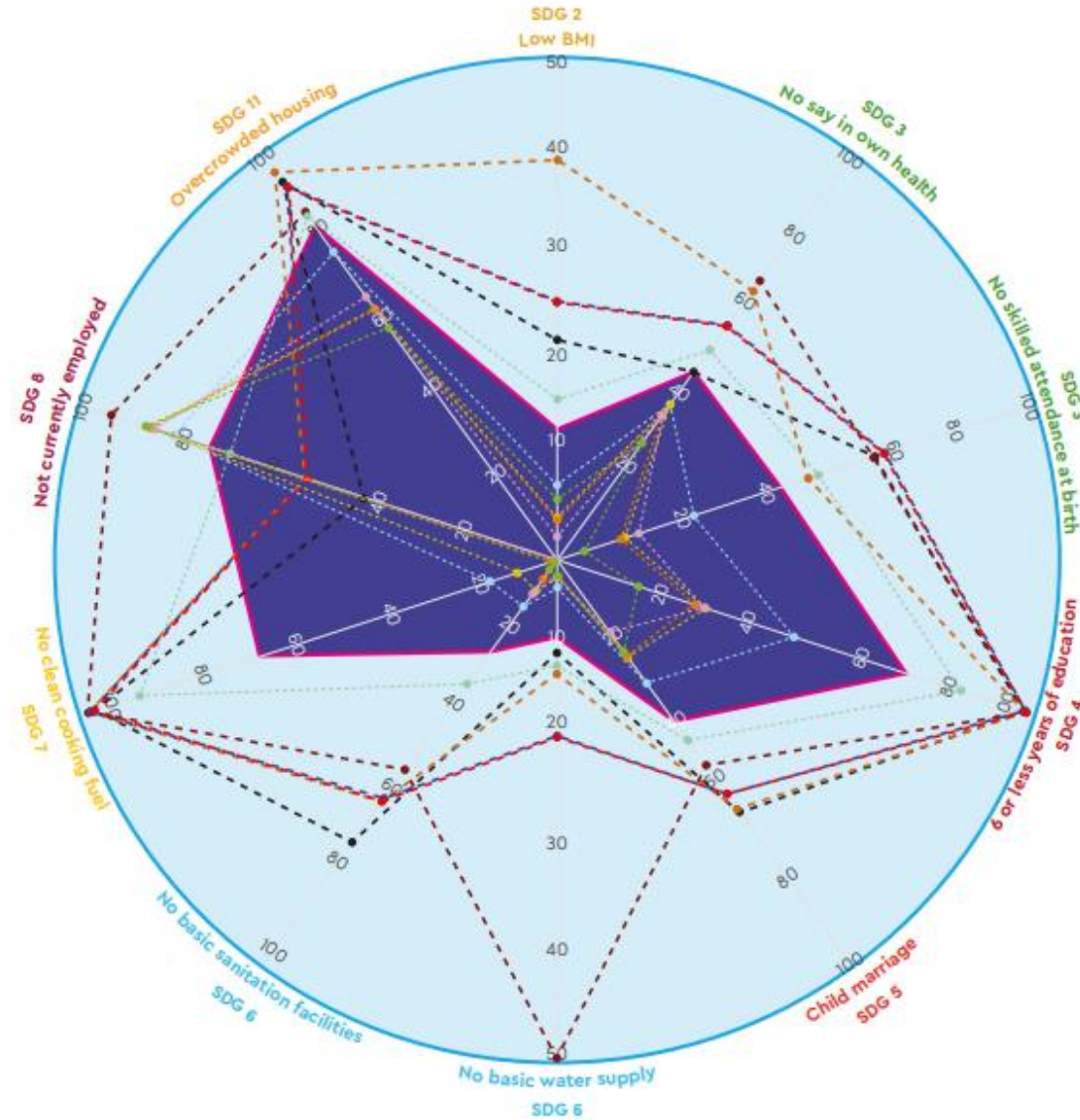Proportion of women and girls aged 15–49 with no access to basic drinking water services

SDG 6
Proportion of women and girls aged 15–49 with no access to basic sanitation facilities

SDG 7
Proportion of women and girls aged 15–49 with no access to clean cooking fuel

SDG 8
Proportion of women aged 18–49 currently not employed

SDG 11
Proportion of women and girls aged 15–49 living in overcrowded housing

Groups

- Poorest
- Urban
- Richest urban
- Richest urban Urdu
- Poorest rural Pashtun
- Poorest rural Saraiki
- Richest
- Rural
- Poorest rural
- Richest urban Punjabi
- Poorest rural Sindhi
- National aggregate

☐ Deprivation exceeds the national average
■ Deprivation lower than the national average

FIGURE 4.24

INEQUALITIES IN SDG-RELATED OUTCOMES BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN, UNITED STATES, 2015
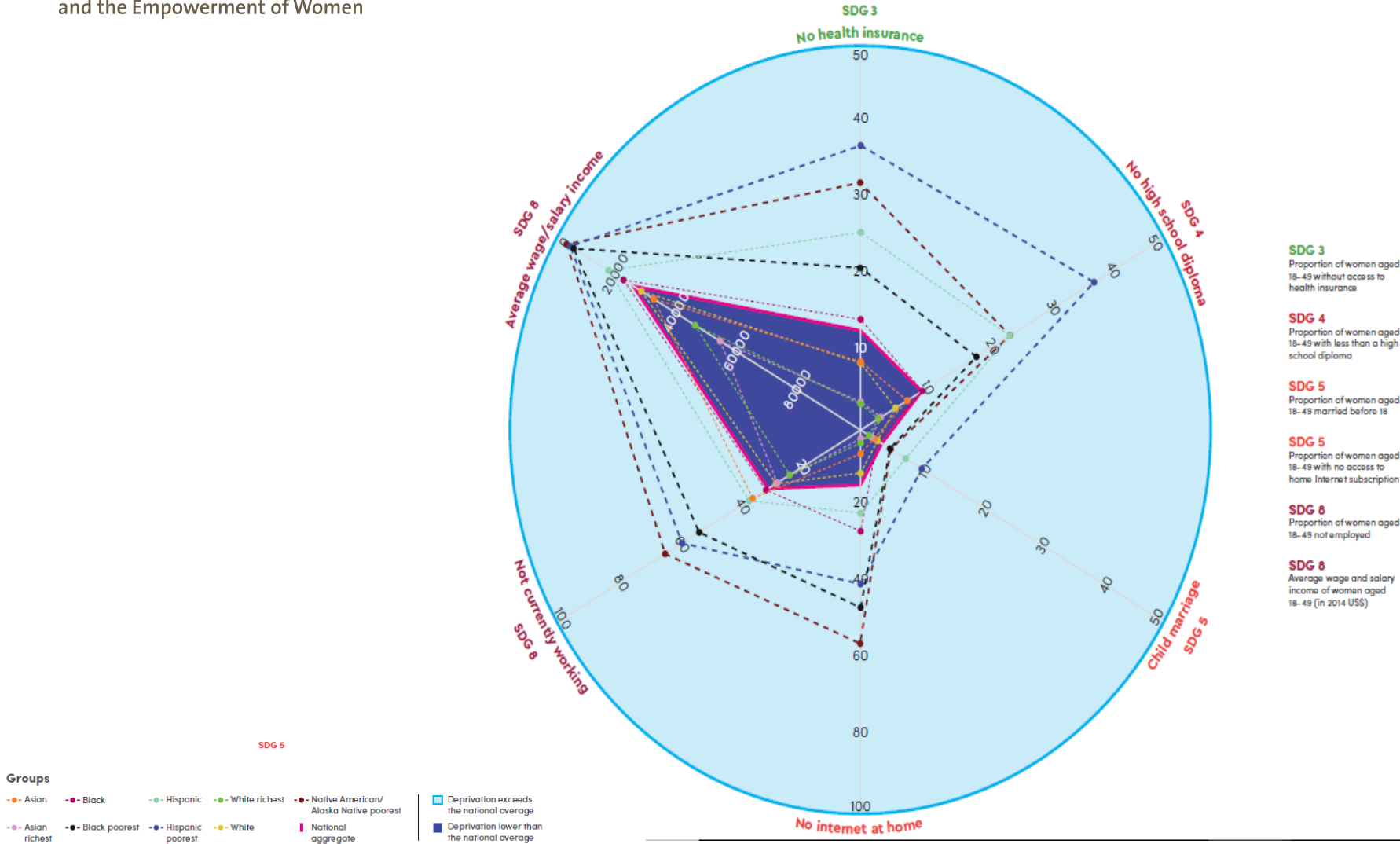
SDG 3
Proportion of women aged 18-49 without access to health insurance

SDG 4
Proportion of women aged 18-49 with less than a high school diploma

SDG 5
Proportion of women aged 18-49 married before 18

SDG 5
Proportion of women aged 18-49 with no access to home Internet subscription

SDG 8
Proportion of women aged 18-49 not employed

SDG 8
Average wage and salary income of women aged 18-49 (in 2014 US$)

Groups

- Asian
- Asian richest
- Black
- Black poorest
- Hispanic
- Hispanic poorest
- White richest
- White
- Native American/ Alaska Native poorest
- National aggregate

Deprivation exceeds the national average

Deprivation lower than the national average

Gender data availability for SDG indicators

Proportion of gender-specific indicators with data available since 2000

Region	Any data available (since 2000)	Recent data available (at least 1 data point since 2010)	Trend data (at least 2 data points since 2000 onward)	Trend data (at least 3 data points since 2000 onward)
Australia and New Zealand	23.2	20.7	17.7	12.6
Central and Southern Asia	23.8	21.1	16.0	14.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25.0	23.2	18.1	15.9
Europe and Northern America	30.0	28.1	19.2	13.5
Latin America and the Carribbean	29.7	27.1	19.0	16.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	26.9	23.5	18.2	14.3
Oceania	12.7	8.6	6.5	5.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	23.4	14.6	11.9
World	26.4	24.1	16.8	13.5

Legend:
- Any data available (since 2000)
- Recent data available (at least 1 data point since 2010)
- Trend data (at least 2 data points since 2000 onward)
- Trend data (at least 3 data points since 2000 onward)

Gender data availability in Asia-Pacific

Key gaps:

- Pacific lags behind

- Hard to reach population groups (multilevel disaggregation, refugees, migrants)

- New/emerging areas (environment, governance, from a gender perspective)

- Emergency/disasters (from a gender perspective)

- Methodologically challenging areas, sensitive topics or financially demanding (individual level poverty, violence, reproductive health, time use)

Proportion of gender related indicators (85 relevant) by data availability level in Asia-Pacific, 2018

- Widely available
- Moderately available
- Somewhat available
- No data

26%
21%
12%
41%
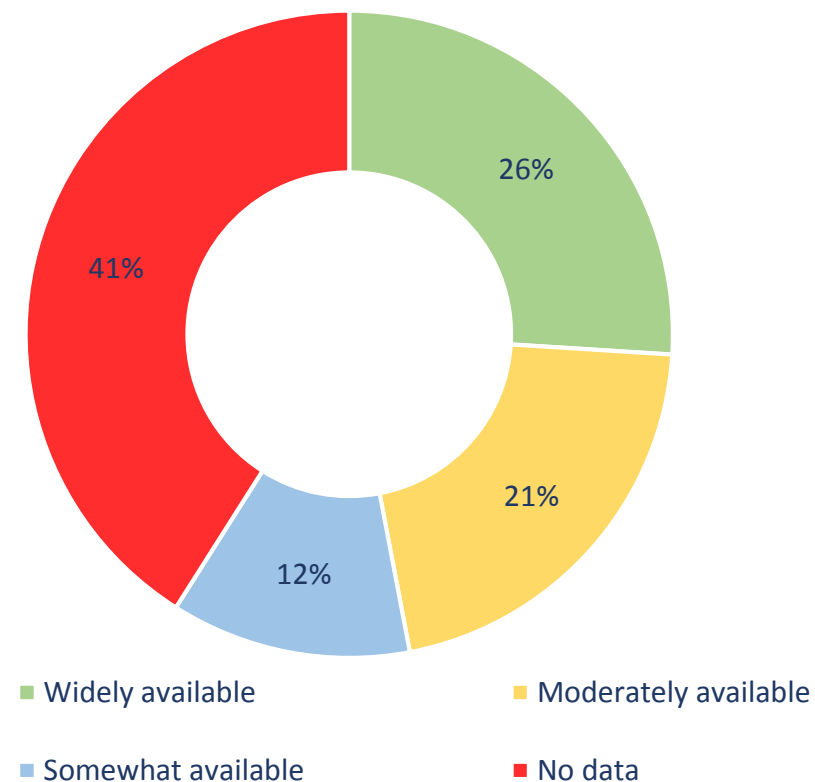
Widely (at least 2/3 of the region), Moderately (at least 1/3) and Somewhat (Less than 1/3)

CHALLENGES TO GENDER DATA PRODUCTION/USE

Weak policy space
- Lack of political will
- Inadequate resources

Technical challenges
- Limited coordination among NSS actors
- Limited technical capacity in key areas

Lack of access to data
- Limited awareness
- Insufficient dissemination
- User-producer disconnect

OUR SOLUTION: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

Enabling environment
- Strategies/Laws prioritize gender data
- Localization support
- Intergovernmental work

Gender data production
- TUS, Violence surveys, CRVS
- Reprocessing existing data

Data dissemination & use
- Communicating data
- SDMX
- User-producer dialogues