



Gender Data for Achieving the SDGs: Leaving No One Behind

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What are gender statistics?

- Gender statistics aren't just sex-disaggregated statistics. They capture realities in the lives of women and men.
- Differences between Sex and Gender
 - _____ refers to the biological differences between males and females
 - _____ refers to the role of a male or female in society, it is constructed over time
 - After delivery the doctor will reveal to the mother the _____ of the child
 - In order to understand the differences in enrolment rates between girls and boys, the data must be disaggregated by _____
 - A person's _____ might or might not align with his or her _____ identity

- Differences between Sex and Gender
 - Data is typically disaggregated by binary definitions of _____, but some countries are developing methodologies to capture _____ dimensions and apply these for disaggregation
 - Women and men's _____ roles in society determine how much time they spend doing domestic work
 - _____ statistics include _____ disaggregated statistics and other _____ specific indicators that capture the realities and the differences in the lives of women and men
- Are these gender statistics?
 - Proportion of people living in slums, by sex
 - Maternal mortality ratios, per 100,000 live births
 - Tobacco use rates in China

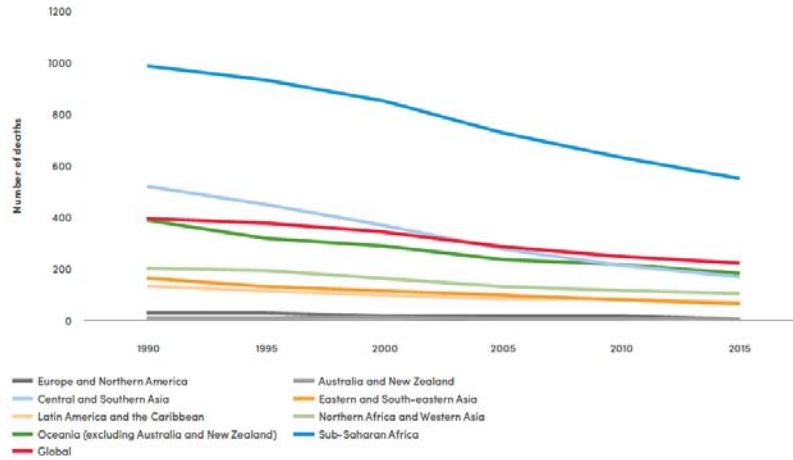
- Gender Equality issues are integrated across all SDGs — even if not explicitly
 - 54 gender-specific indicators
- Agenda 2030 includes the promise to LNOB
 - Achieve sustainable development for women and men
 - Utilize gendered indicators throughout
 - Go beyond national aggregates



- Indicators covering gender-specific issues
- Currently only present in some goals

FIGURE 3.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO, DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY REGION, 1990-2015

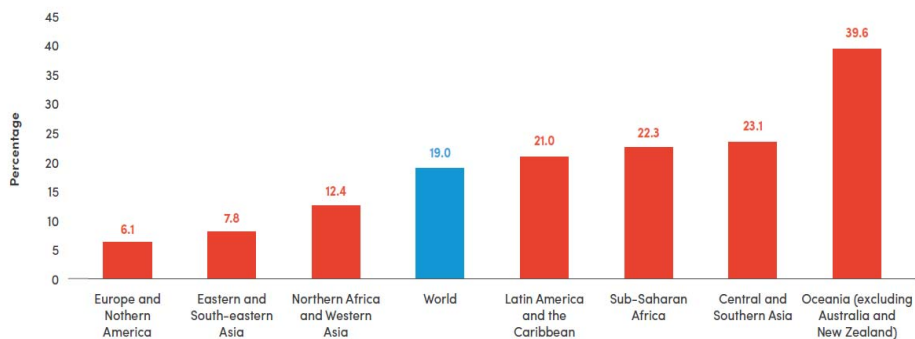


Source: Weighted averages calculated by UN Women using data from UNICEF 2017a.
 Note: Based on data for 183 countries.

- Indicators covering gender-specific issues

FIGURE 3.8

PROPORTION OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15-49 SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY A CURRENT OR FORMER INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY REGION, 2005-2016



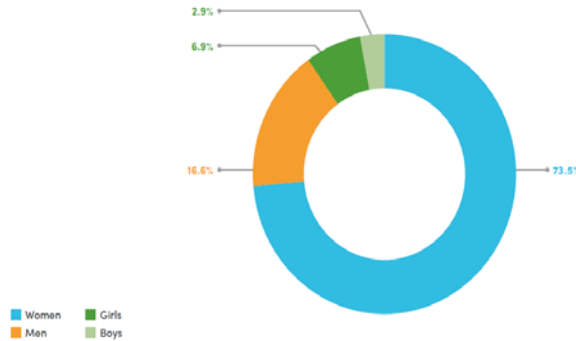
Source: UNSD 2017a.

Note: Data refer to the most recent available from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys for 87 countries during the period specified. Data coverage by region: Europe and Northern America: 29 countries, 50 per cent population coverage; Eastern and South-eastern Asia: 3 countries, 5 per cent population coverage; Northern Africa and Western Asia: 5 countries, 40 per cent population coverage; Latin America and the Caribbean: 10 countries, 24 per cent population coverage; sub-Saharan Africa: 27 countries, 66 per cent population coverage; Central and Southern Asia: 7 countries, 81 per cent population coverage; Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand): 6 countries, 11 per cent population coverage.

- Indicators that are explicitly (or could be) sex-disaggregated
- Across almost all SDGs areas where sex-disaggregation makes sense, women are globally worse-off than men

FIGURE 3.18

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSON USUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER COLLECTION, 2017

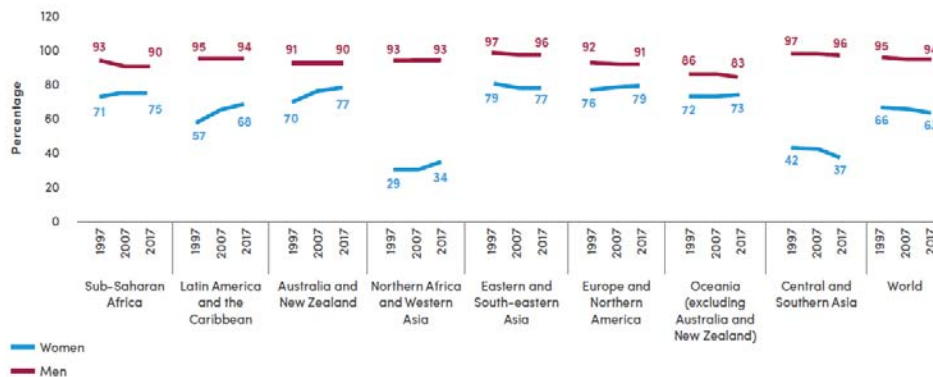


Source: WHO and UNICEF 2017b.
 Note: Data refer to latest available DHS and MICS surveys in 61 countries, weighted by the population with water off premises.

- Indicators that are explicitly (or could be) sex-disaggregated

FIGURE 3.20

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AMONG POPULATION AGED 25-54, BY SEX AND REGION, 1997-2017

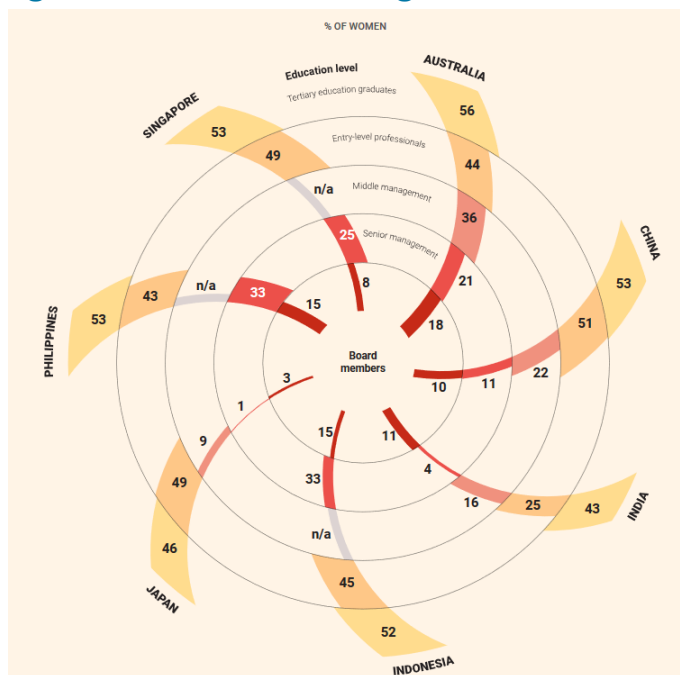


Source: Weighted averages calculated by UN Women using data from ILO 2017b.
 Note: Data refer to latest available in reference period for 193 countries.

- Some SDG indicators call for various forms of disaggregation. Many variables can be used to assess who is lagging behind
- Need to choose based on relevance/context
- Issues to consider:
 - Sex (and gender identity)
 - Age (older/younger population)
 - Disability status (WG)
 - 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)

- Rarely used disaggregation variables: managerial level

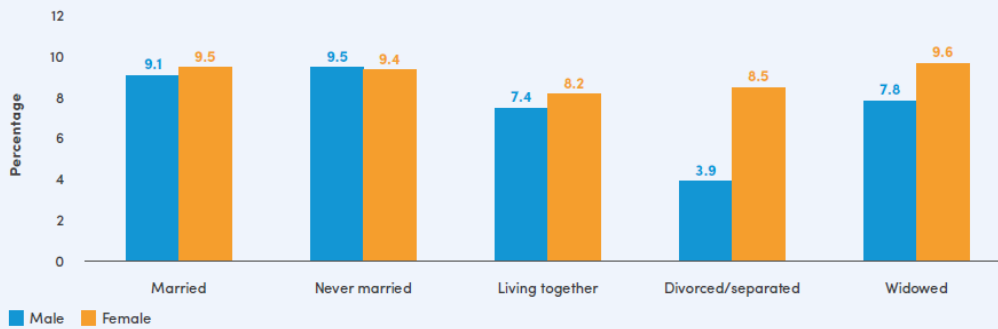
Representation of women in leadership positions



- Rarely used disaggregation variables: marital status

FIGURE 4.2

EXTREME POVERTY RATES AMONG WOMEN AND MEN (AGED 15+), BY MARITAL STATUS, 2009-2013

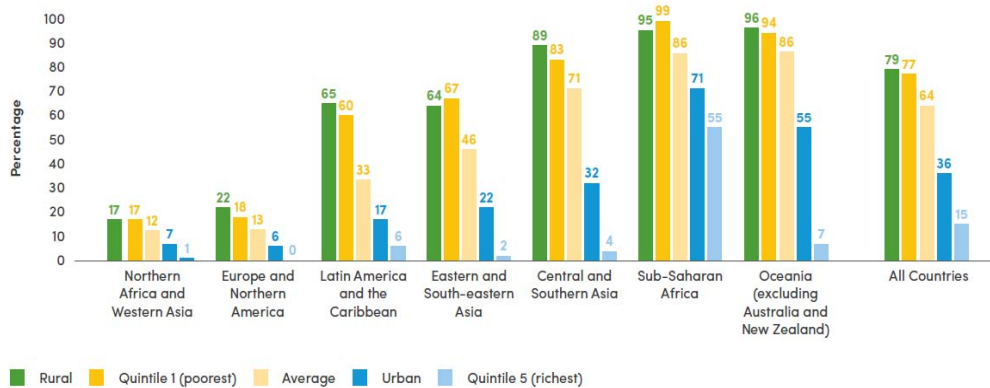


Source: UN Women and World Bank forthcoming.

Notes: Based on data collected in 2009 or later for 89 countries, covering an estimated 84 per cent of the population in the developing world.

FIGURE 3.19

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



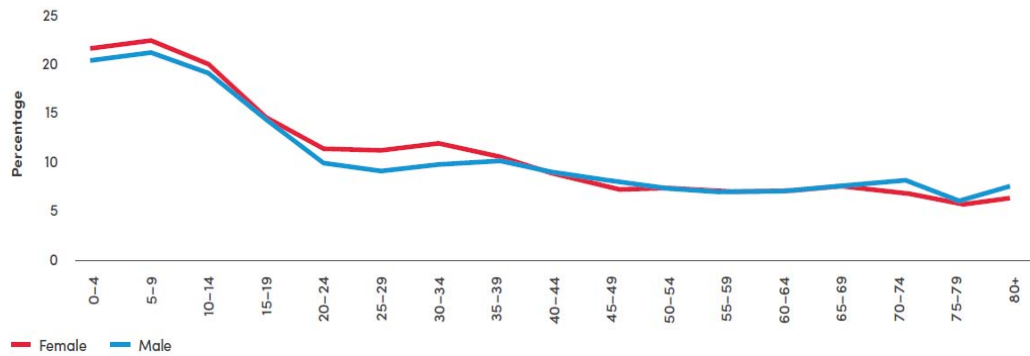
Source: UN Women calculations using data from WHO 2015b and UN Women calculations for countries where post-2013 microdata were available from DHS.

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.

- Multi-level disaggregation reveals specific groups of women lagging further behind

FIGURE 3.2

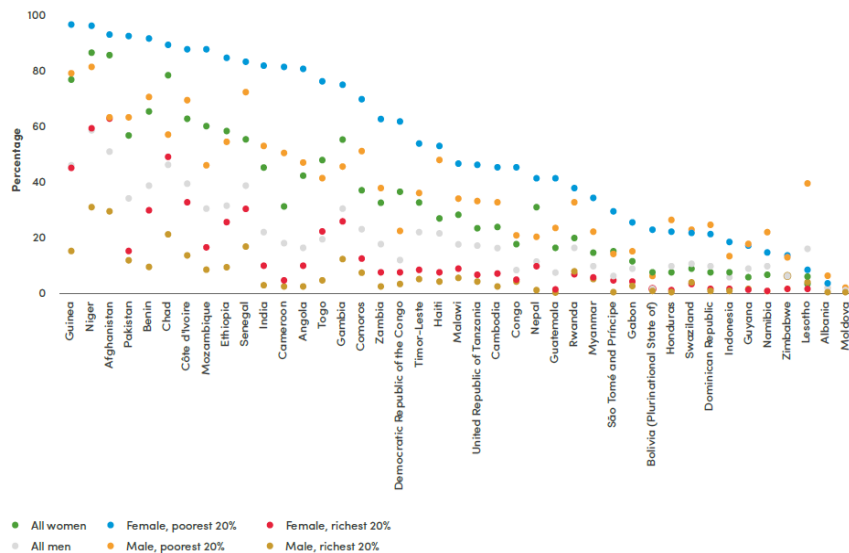
PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY, BY SEX AND AGE, 2009-2013



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.

FIGURE 3.7

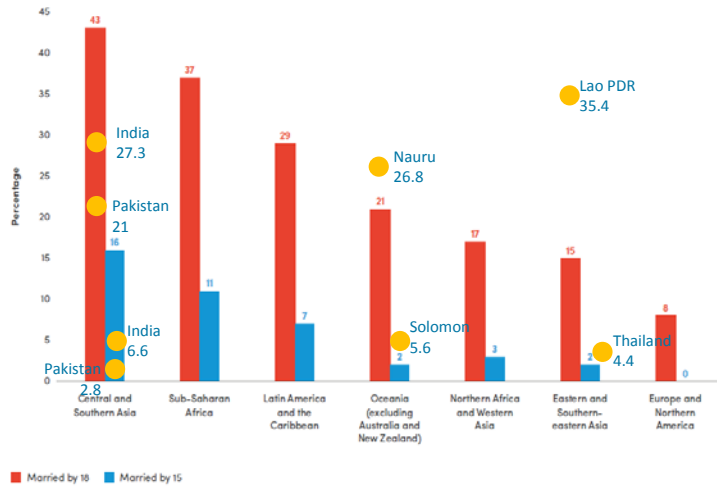
ILLITERACY RATE AMONG POPULATION AGED 15-49, BY SEX AND WEALTH QUINTILES, 2005-2016



Source: UN Women calculations based on USAID 2017.
 Notes: Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 41 countries. In the figure, richest 20% refers to households in the top 20 per cent of the wealth distribution and poorest 20% refers to households in the bottom 20 per cent of the wealth distribution.

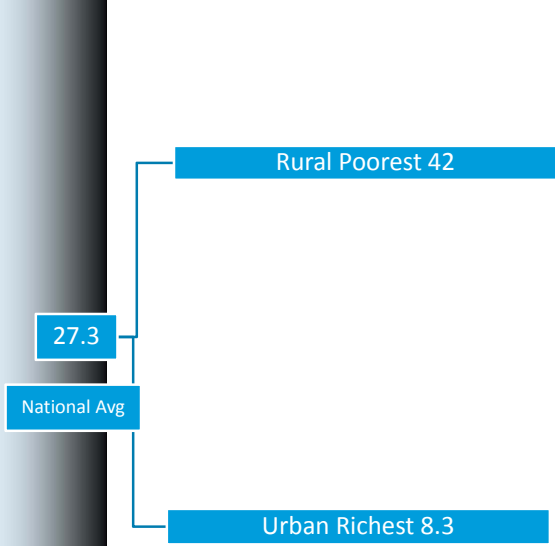
FIGURE 3.10

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 20-24 WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 15 AND 18, BY REGION, 2003-2016



Source: UN Women calculation based on UNSD 2017a.
 Note: Based on a sample of 130 countries. The figures cover around 65 per cent of the global population of women aged 20-24. In the case of Europe and Northern America and of Eastern and South-eastern Asia, data coverage is below 50 per cent of the regional population. The region Australia and New Zealand is excluded due to lack of data.

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



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

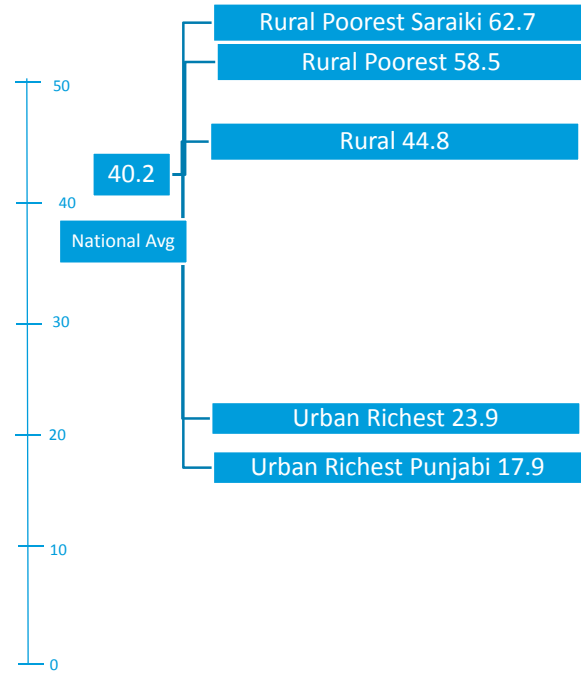
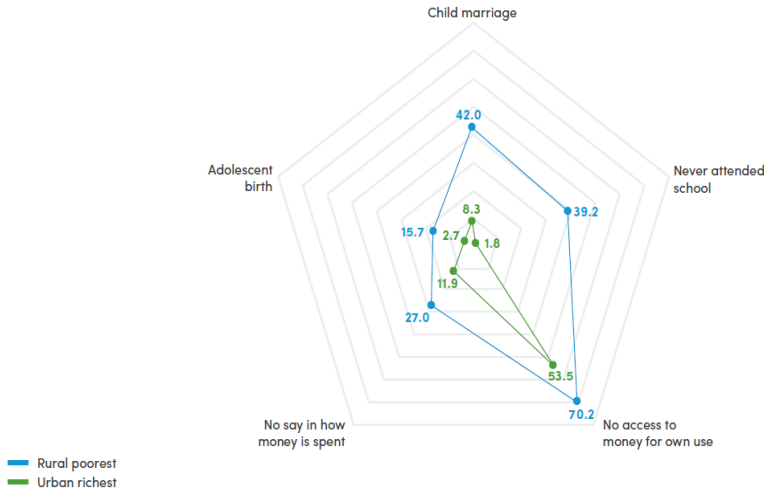


FIGURE 4.4

INEQUALITIES BETWEEN POOREST RURAL AND RICHEST URBAN INDIAN WOMEN, VARIOUS INDICATORS, PERCENTAGE, 2015-2016



Source: UN Women calculations based on microdata from the India National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4/DHS).

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

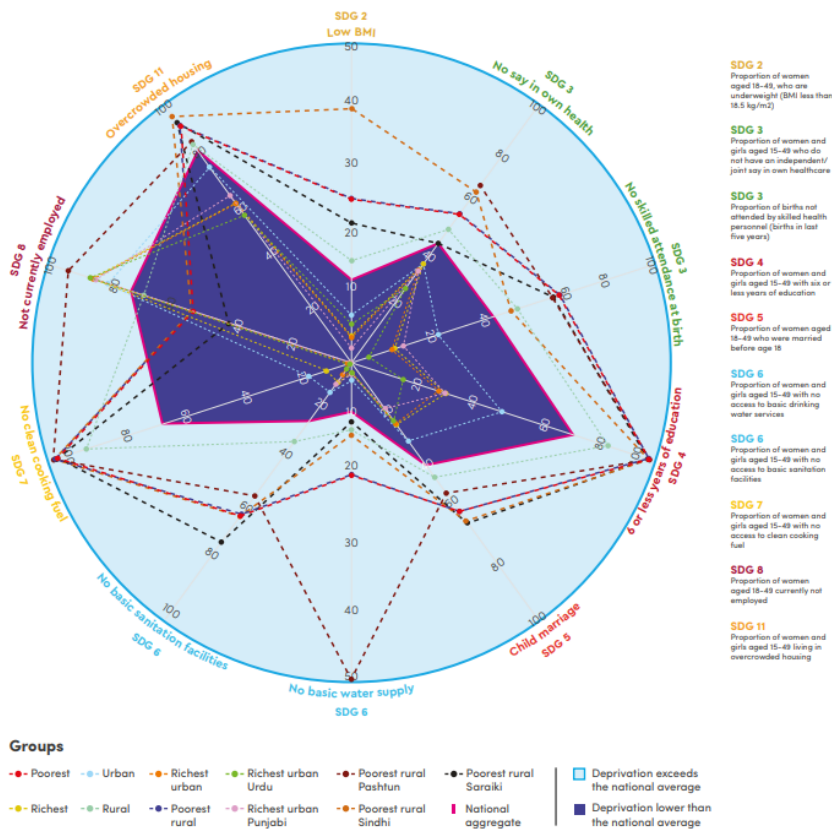
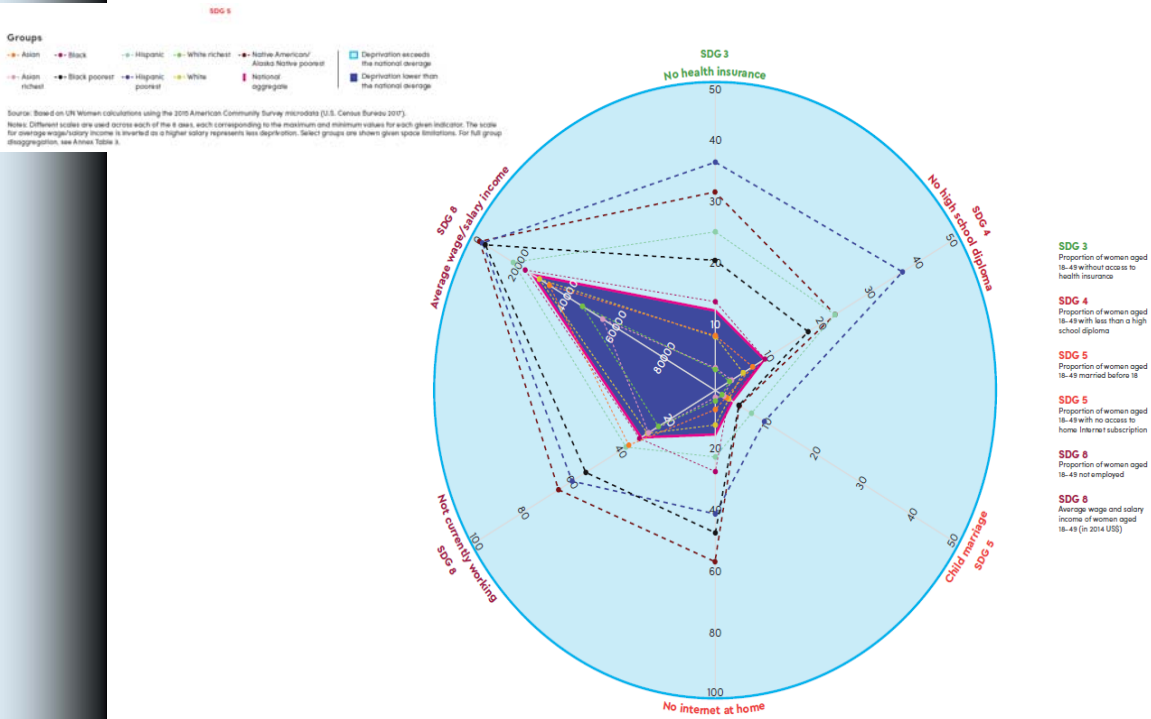


FIGURE 4.24

INEQUALITIES IN SDG-RELATED OUTCOMES BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN, UNITED STATES, 2015



LNOB: how to run multi-level analysis?

- Set out research questions based on national priorities, qualitative research and other evidence
- What are the SDG indicators we want to measure
 - Monitor national strategies
 - Analyze a specific issue
 - Report data to international statistical system
- What data sources?
 - Can all these indicators be extracted from the same source?
 - Do we have to integrate several sources?

- What disaggregation variables
 - Known discrimination factors and deprived groups
 - Availability in the data source (disabled, migrant might require specific sources)
 - How many levels of disaggregation can we go down (keep sample size in mind)
 - Identify specific groups that stand out in many indicators, and apply them to other indicators (examine multiple deprivation)
 - Think about purpose of the study: inform policy making for all vs. specific purpose/group

- Similar analysis is not possible across all countries & sources because of limited gender data availability
- Censuses and surveys can be very useful to capture multiple deprivation
 - Individual level records
- Sample Size (~100 observations)
 - Might need to cluster groups (e.g. ethnicities)
 - Might need to adjust indicators (e.g. age groups)
- Sex disaggregation and analysis focused in just one sex can both be interesting

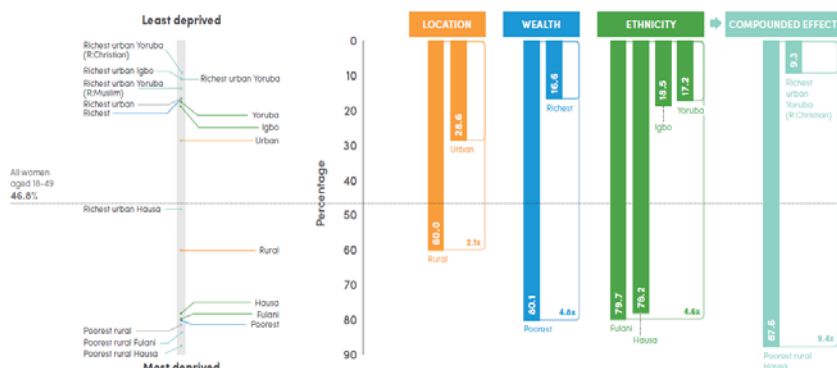
- Calculating progress towards the achievement of the SDGs for specific population groups:
 - Is the data for the internationally comparable indicator available in my dataset?
 - If official SDG indicator data is not available, others might be relevant (e.g. health insurance, no say in own health, low BMI)
- More often than not, the data is actually available!
 - E.g. Child marriage rates
 - Official definition:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=marriage&Goal=&Target=>

- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- Possible sources: census, DHS, MICS, other HH surveys
 - “in a union” excludes civil registries as a data source in most countries
- Question: Age at first cohabitation
- Disaggregate by ethnicity, migratory status, wealth, urban/rural, etc.
- Potential issue: sample size for those 20-24 among certain population groups
- Potential solution: expand age group, cluster population groups

- Multi-level disaggregation applying this methodology

FIGURE 4.17

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 18–49 IN NIGERIA MARRIED BEFORE AGE 18, BY LOCATION, WEALTH AND ETHNICITY, 2013



Source: UN Women calculations based on microdata from NPC, Federal Republic of Nigeria and ICF International 2014.
 Note: In the left-hand graph, all groups are shown and ranked from most to least deprived, only groups with insufficient sample size are not shown (n<100). The bar charts to the right present results for a selection of these. For full group disaggregation, see Annex Table 3. Yoruba is the only ethnicity where population samples are large enough across different religions, and thus disaggregation by religion for the urban richest category is shown.

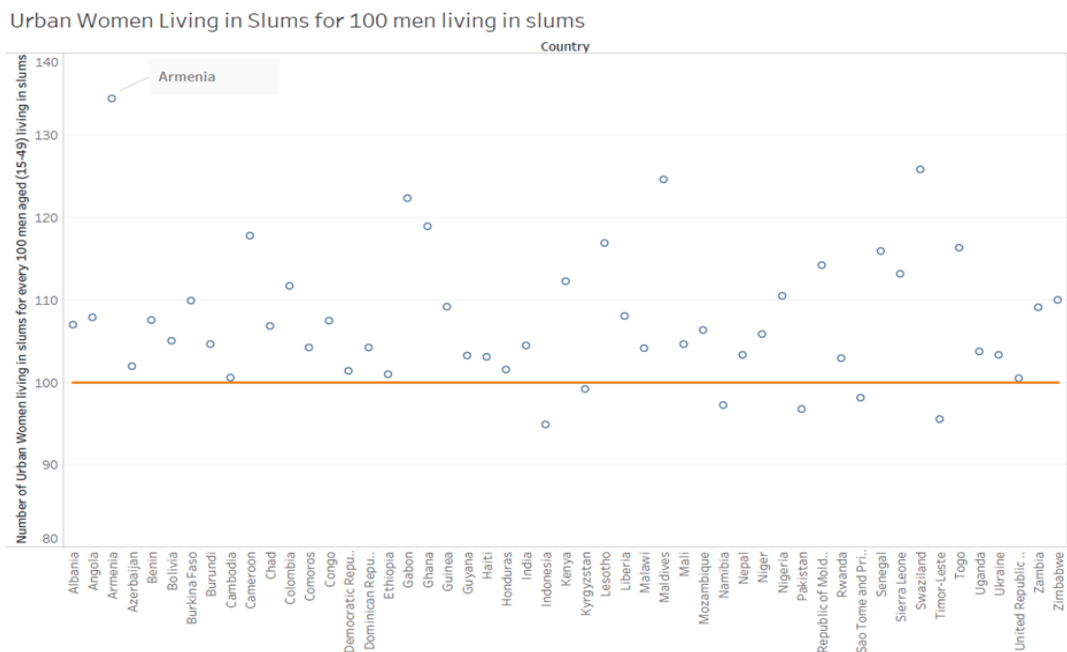
- E.g. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- Can be sex-disaggregated though most housing information is at the household level (e.g. DHS or other individual level survey – match individual module with hh module)
- Can also be disaggregated at multiple levels
- The agreed definition: a ‘slum household’ as one where inhabitants suffer one or more of the following ‘deprivations’:
 - Lack of improved water source,
 - Lack of improved sanitation facilities,
 - Lack of sufficient living area,
 - Lack of housing durability and,
 - Lack of security of tenure.

- **1. Improved water source:**
 - sufficient amount of water (20 litres/person/day),
 - at an affordable price (less than 10% of the total household income)
 - available within an hour a day for the minimum sufficient quantity
 - Safe source: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/stand pipe serving no more than 5 households; protected spring; rainwater collection; bottled water (if secondary source is also improved); bore hole/tube well; and, protected dug well.
- Variables needed: household members (HHS), type of water source (HHS), distance to source (HHS), price of water (from public records)
- **2. Improved sanitation:**
 - Excreta disposal system is available either in the form of a private toilet or a public toilet shared with a reasonable number of people
 - Improved facility: flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank or pit; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab or platform, which covers the pit entirely; and, composting toilets/latrines.
- Variables needed: type of toilet/sanitation facility (HHS), number of households using it (HHS)

- **3. Sufficient living area:**
 - Not more than three people share the same habitable room
- Variables needed: Total number of rooms in household (excluding kitchen, bigger than 4sq mt) (HHS), total number of hh members (HHS).
- **4. Household durability**
 - Walls made out of durable/permanent material
 - Dwelling not dilapidated
 - Dwelling in a safe area (non toxic, not prone to floods)
 - Dwelling not in dangerous right of way (rail, highway, airport, power lines)
- Variables needed: Wall material (HHS), state of building (HHS, enumerator observation), location area (enumerator or GIS/satellite).
- **5. Security of tenure**
 - Evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of protection from forced evictions
- Variables needed: documentation of hh ownership/rental (enumerator could ask. Rarely used)

- When specific variables are unavailable (secure tenure, dangerous right of way, etc), note in the metadata, but continue!
- Slums can be calculated for each person that lives in a hh that meets at least 1 of the 5 deprivations
- Further analysis can assess level of deprivation by those who meet 4 or all 5 of the deprivations
- By using individual level hhs, disaggregation can be carried out by sex, age, ethnicity, wealth, and any other individual characteristics captured in the survey
 - Keeping in mind sample sizes for slum population in each group
 - Only covers urban population; sample size automatically smaller

- Sex disaggregation – applying this methodology

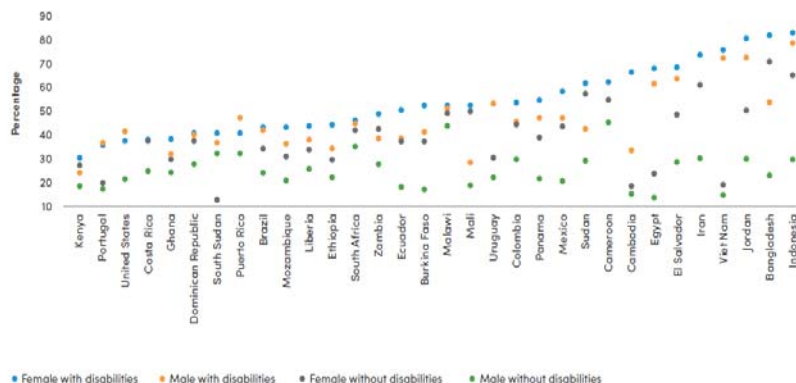


- E.g. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
- Variables needed:
 - Population by age (source: census, surveys, registry)
 - Number of people engaged in education (use ISCED definitions) – is person attending school, education centers, informal training, short courses, seminars, etc. (source: census, surveys, registry)
 - Includes informal training information if available
 - Number of people that performed work in exchange for pay or profit during a short reference period – one week, one day (source: surveys, census)
 - Excludes unpaid work

- Multi-level disaggregation applying this methodology to census data

FIGURE 4.29

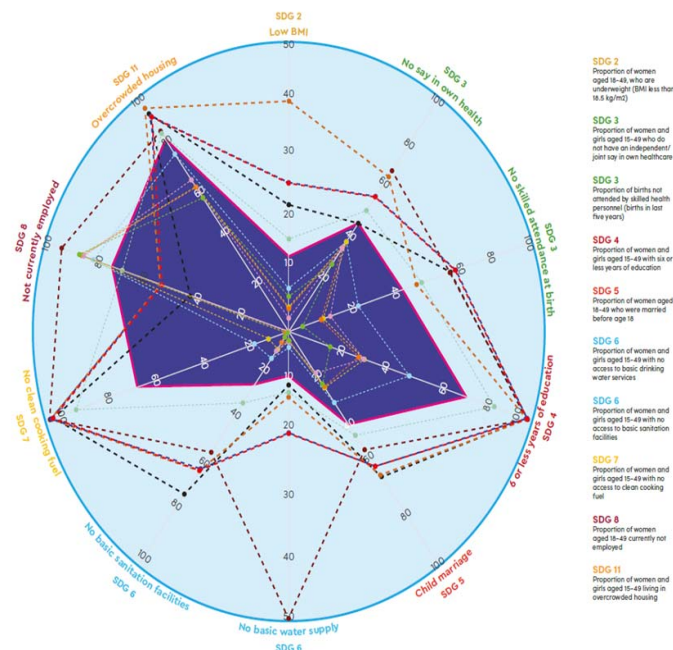
PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 15–24 NOT IN EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT, 2005–2015



Source: UN Women calculations based on census data from IPUMS 2017.
 Note: Latest available data was used for each of the countries where available censuses dated from 2005 or later. In the case of India, the 2004 Census is used. Most country samples explicitly state that only permanent conditions were considered disabilities. When multiple possible disabling conditions were reported, these were aggregated into a single summary variable indicating whether the person was disabled or not. Where samples provide several degrees of difficulty, disability status was assigned to those marked as 'significant' or 'severe' difficulty.

- Showing results for multilevel disaggregation: consider different possibilities to best convey a message
 - All variables and all groups to show multiple deprivation
 - Select variables and select groups to focus in on an issue
 - Population affected by various forms of deprivation (makes the issue more tangible for policy makers)
 - Simple graphs for non-expert audiences

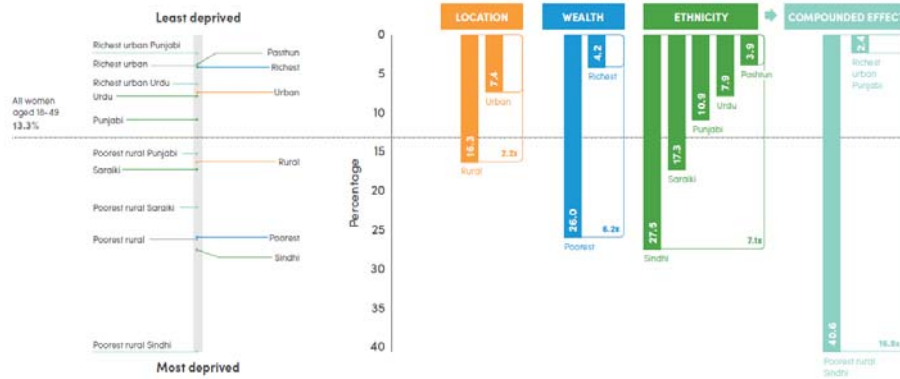
- All variables and all groups to show multiple deprivation



- Select variables and select groups to focus-in on an issue

FIGURE 4.11

LOW BMI AMONG WOMEN AGED 18–49 IN PAKISTAN, BY LOCATION, WEALTH AND ETHNICITY, 2012–2013



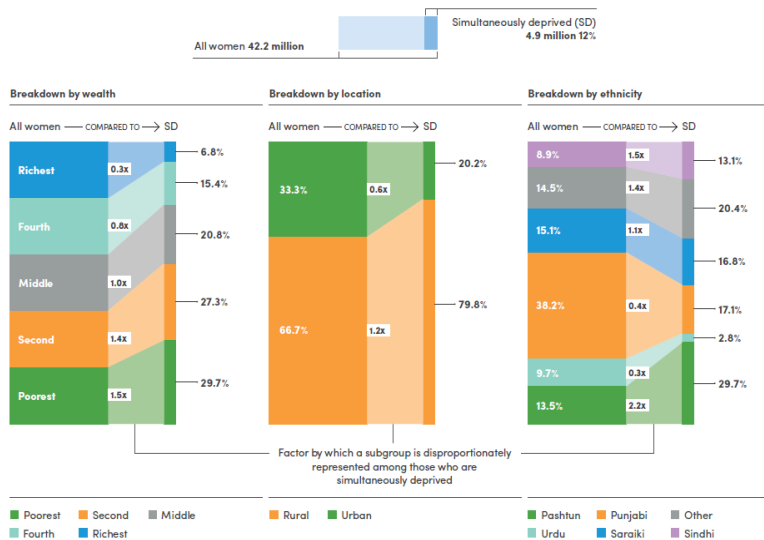
Source: UN Women calculations based on microdata from NIPS and ICF International 2013.

Notes: Women who are pregnant and those who are less than three months postpartum are not included in the above calculation of low BMI, see Approach section for further details. In the left-hand graph, all groups are shown and ranked from most to least deprived, only groups with insufficient sample size are not shown (n<100). The bar charts to the right present results for a selection of these. For full group disaggregation, see Annex Table 3. Urdu is used as shorthand for Urdu-speaking, see Characteristics.

- Population affected by various deprivations

FIGURE 4.14

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 18–49 IN PAKISTAN SIMULTANEOUSLY DEPRIVED IN FOUR SDG-RELATED DIMENSIONS, 2012–2013

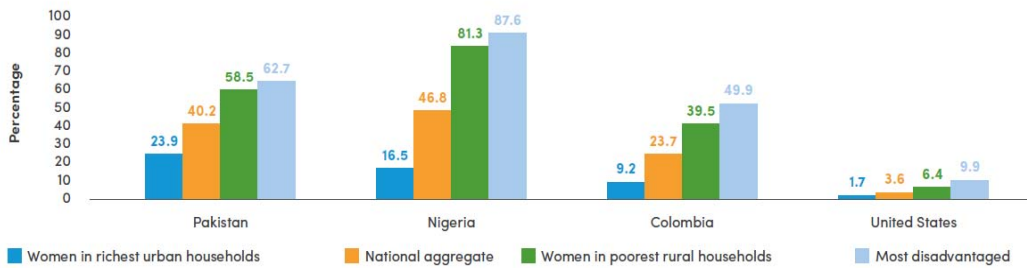


Source: UN Women calculations based on microdata from NIPS and ICF International 2013.

- Simple graphs for non-expert audiences

FIGURE 4.5

CHILD MARRIAGE BY SUBGROUP: NATIONAL AGGREGATE, RURAL POOREST, URBAN RICHEST AND MOST DISADVANTAGED GROUP, 2012-2015

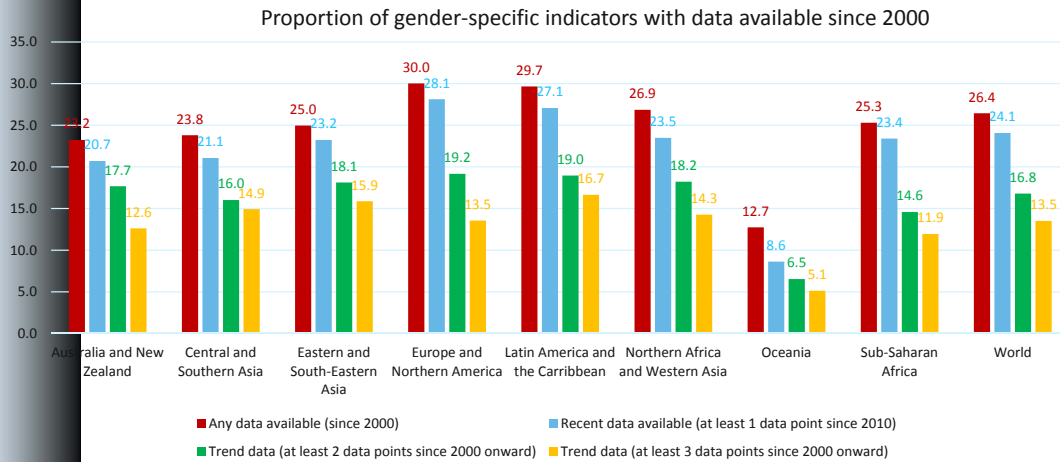


Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS (2012–2015) and ACS (2015) in the case of the United States.

Notes: ‘Most disadvantaged’ refers to groups with some of the highest rates of child marriage in the sample. In Colombia, this refers to Afro-Colombian women from the poorest rural households; in Nigeria, Hausa women from the poorest rural households; in Pakistan, women from the Saraiki and Sindhi ethnic group living in the poorest rural households and in the United States, Hispanic women in the bottom quintile of the income distribution. See specific case studies and Annex Table 3 for a full description of groups and subgroups included in the analysis.

- Gender Statistics are essential for:
 - Setting priorities, planning interventions that benefit all
 - Informing research, policies and programmes to achieve SDGs for all
 - Advocacy, awareness-raising and stimulating debate
 - Monitoring progress towards SDG targets – keep the promise to LNOB
- However, in the global database, gender data availability is limited (Even more for multiply disaggregated indicators)
- Across all SDGs, 54 indicators (25% of total) are implicitly or explicitly related to gender equality
 - In Goal 5 and across other Goals
 - Adequate monitoring is of critical importance; will ensure that women and girls are benefitting from implementation efforts

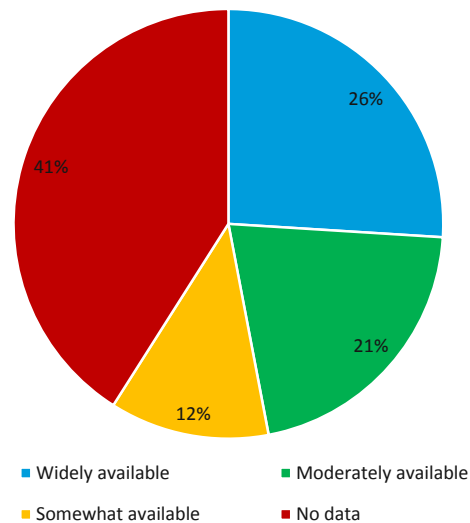
- Where available, timeliness and periodicity of gender data production are consistent limitations



Key gaps:

- Pacific lags behind (no data for 22 indicators)
- Hard to reach population groups (multilevel disaggregation, refugees, migrants)
- New/emerging areas (environment, governance, from a gender perspective)
- Methodologically challenging areas, sensitive topics or financially demanding (individual level poverty, violence, reproductive health, time use)
- Emergency/disasters (from a gender perspective)

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



Widely (at least 2/3 of the region), Moderately (at least 1/3) and Somewhat (Less than 1/3)

Actions should address three inter-related challenges:

1. Weak policy space and legal and financial environment to produce gender statistics at national level
 - Political will (especially sensitive topics)
 - Inadequate resources
2. Technical challenges within National Statistical Systems that limit the sustainable production of gender statistics
 - Limited coordination among actors
 - Limited technical capacity in critical areas (e.g. Time use)
3. Lack of access to data and limited capacity of policymakers and other users to analyze data to inform policies
 - Limited awareness of the importance of gender statistics

Our Response: UN Women Flagship Programme MEWGC
**Better Production and Use of Gender Statistics
 for Evidence-Based Localization of the SDGs**

1. Supportive and well-coordinated policy environment in place to ensure gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs
2. Quality, comparable and regular gender statistics are produced to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs, CEDAW and Beijing
3. Gender statistics are accessible to all users and can be analysed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and promote accountability



5. How will UN Women's actions be implemented?

Implementation of the Gender Statistics FPI at the national, regional and global levels

