

Openness, Use, and Impact of Gender Data

6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics

Helsinki, Finland

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Gender Data

/'jendər 'dā-tə/
noun

statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life.

There are huge data gaps that impact measuring

gender equality

data2x^O

partnering for a gender data revolution

Gender Data Gaps

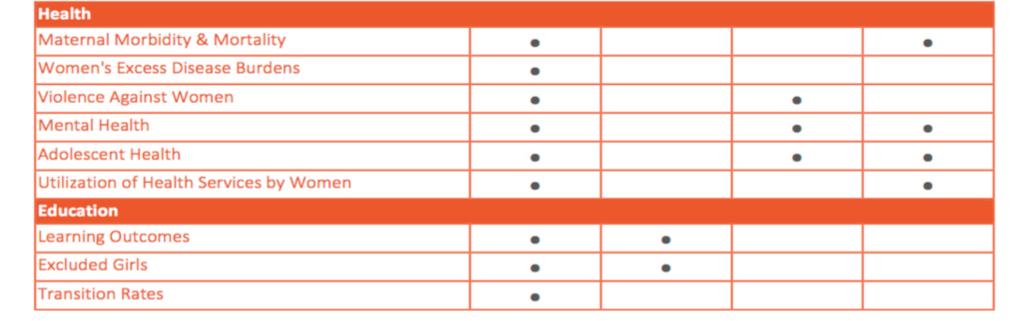
Lacking
Coverage
Across
Countries
and/or Regular
Country
Production

Lacking
International
Standards to
Allow for
Comparability

Lacking
Complexity:
Information
Across
Domains

Lacking
Granularity:
Detailed
Datasets
Allowing for
Disaggregation







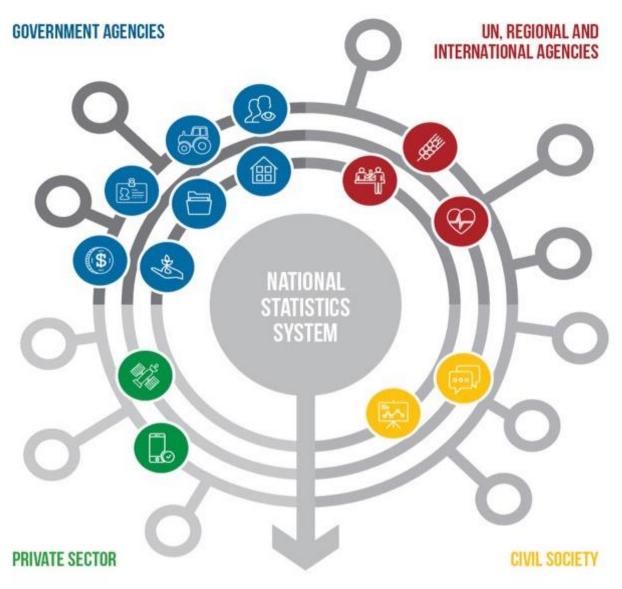
We need reliable, accurate, and timely data on women and girls.

But who is going to fill the gaps?

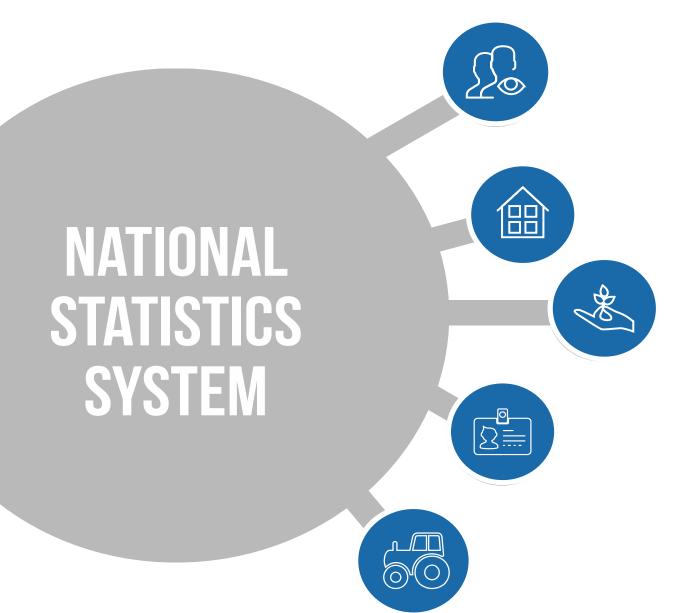
Who produces this data?

DATA PRODUCTION

National Statistic
Systems may be at the center of our data ecosystems but we need to champion the efforts of all actors in all sectors to advance the gender data agenda.



What types of data are needed?



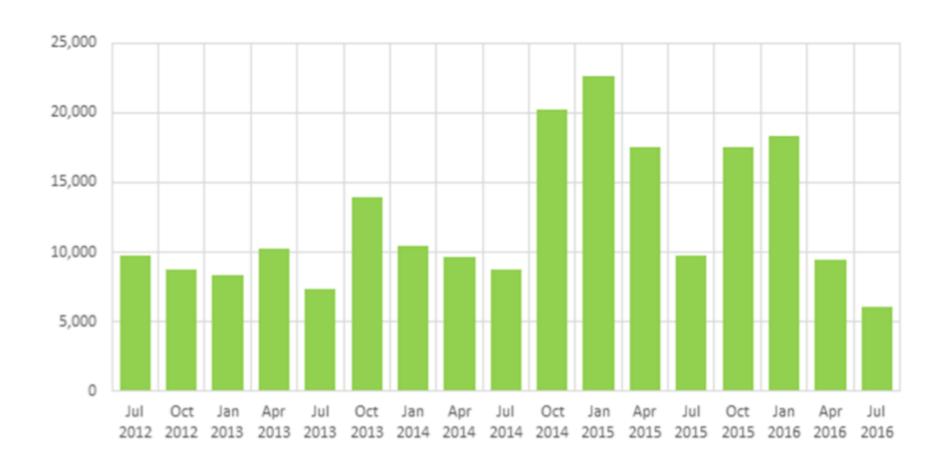
- Census Data
- Civil Registration
- Vital Statistics
- Household Surveys
- Administrative Data
- Agricultural Surveys/
 Environmental Monitoring
- Economic Stats
- Labor Force & Establishment Surveys



Despite the push for better data production, data use remains low.

World Bank Gender Portal Visits

Quarterly totals, 2012-2016



Study findings on data portals

54,056

NSO website visits in a given month in 2015



89% of visitors remain on the main website page

6.5% of site visitors left the main page to view job offers

4.4% site visitors downloaded discrete publications in PDF format

.002% visited the country's DevInfo website

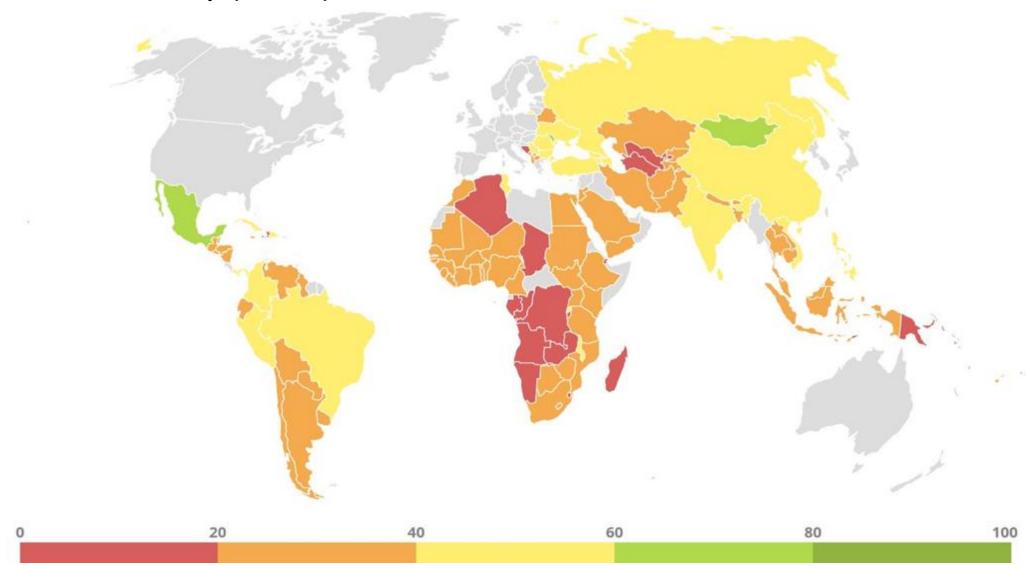
.0015% visited the open data portal



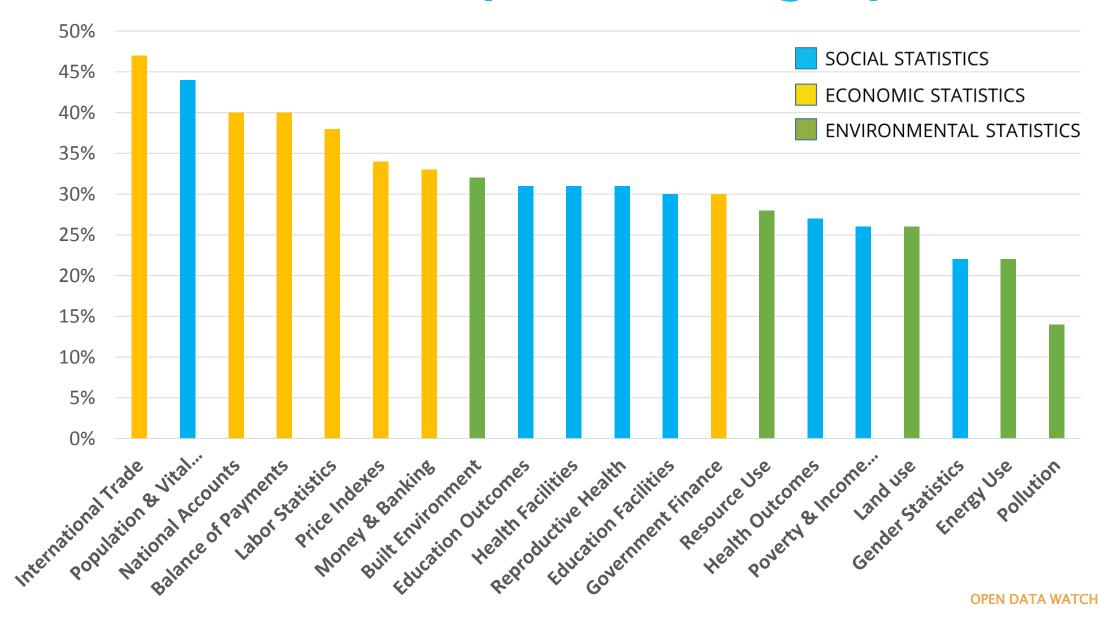
To increase data use, we need to have open data, data that is legally and technically accessible for use and reuse by all.

The status of open data

Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2015 Results

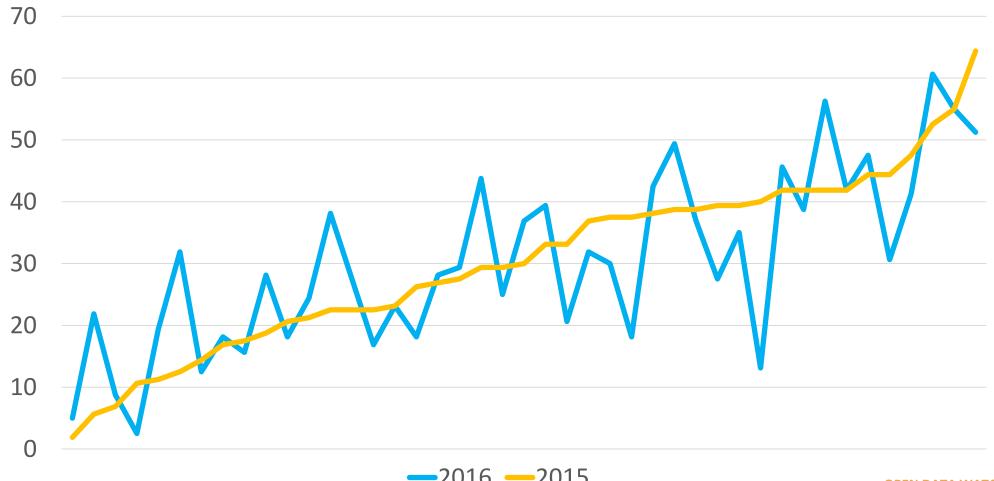


ODIN 2015 Scores by Data Category



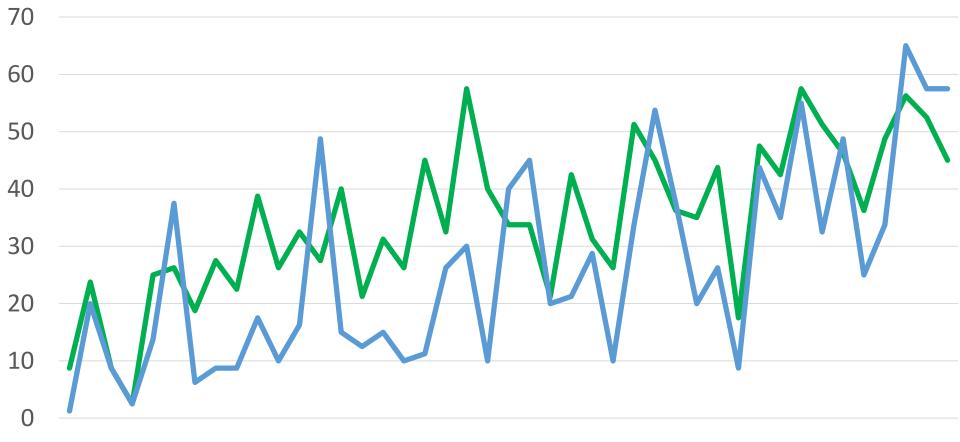
ODIN Results: Gender Data

Overall Scores for Gender Data Preliminary 2016 results, 43 countries



ODIN Results: Gender Data

Overall Scores for Gender Data Coverage & Openness Preliminary 2016 results, 43 countries



The aim should not only be to present numerical information, but to help people transform data into information, information into knowledge, and knowledge into action.

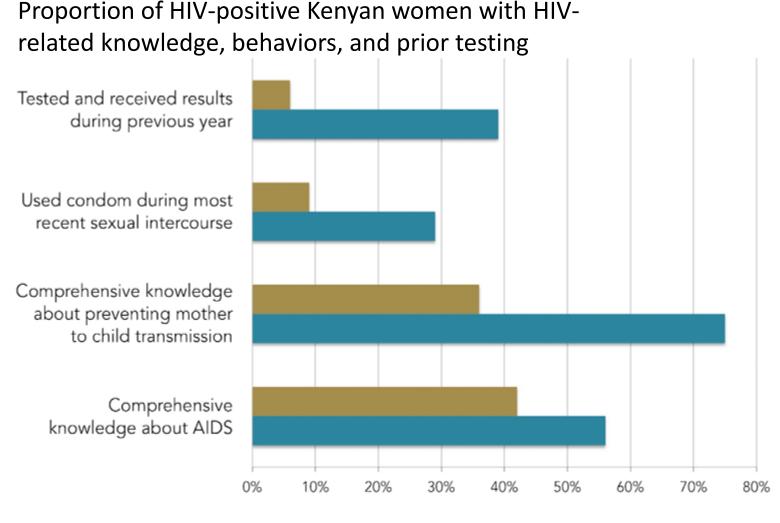
Gender data captures women's economic activities

Time-use surveys play an important role in filling this gap and influencing gender equality policies.

- In Mexico, data informed the national "Progresa-Oportunidades" program and evaluate its effectiveness in declining unpaid household work
- In Guatemala, data were used to demonstrate the need to quantity the value of total work performed by women
- In Uruguay, data have been fundamental to promoting gender policies, particularly the creation of the National Care System



Gender data helps improve lives



DHS results have pushed several countries to adopt legislation banning domestic violence and develop HIV education programs tailored for young women.

In Kenya, results from the DHS survey suggested that government and NGO educational programs played a role in improving knowledge and changing sexual behavior amongst HIV-infected women.

Gender data shines a light on those most vulnerable

"There is an urgent need for stakeholders to collect and use gender-disaggregated data to better-target Ebola management and response at district and national levels."

- UN Women Representative for Sierra Leone, Mary Okumu.





To increase the use, value, and impact of data, we need to create the right enabling environments.

Pathways forward







Improve coverage and openness of gender data

Build partnerships to achieve better comparability & link to policy

Increase capacity of NSOs and increase funding for statistics





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