



MAKING
EVERY WOMAN
AND GIRL
COUNT

Disseminating gender statistics for SDG monitoring

10 December 2018
Regional Workshop on Data and
Metadata Sharing and Exchange
Bangkok, Thailand

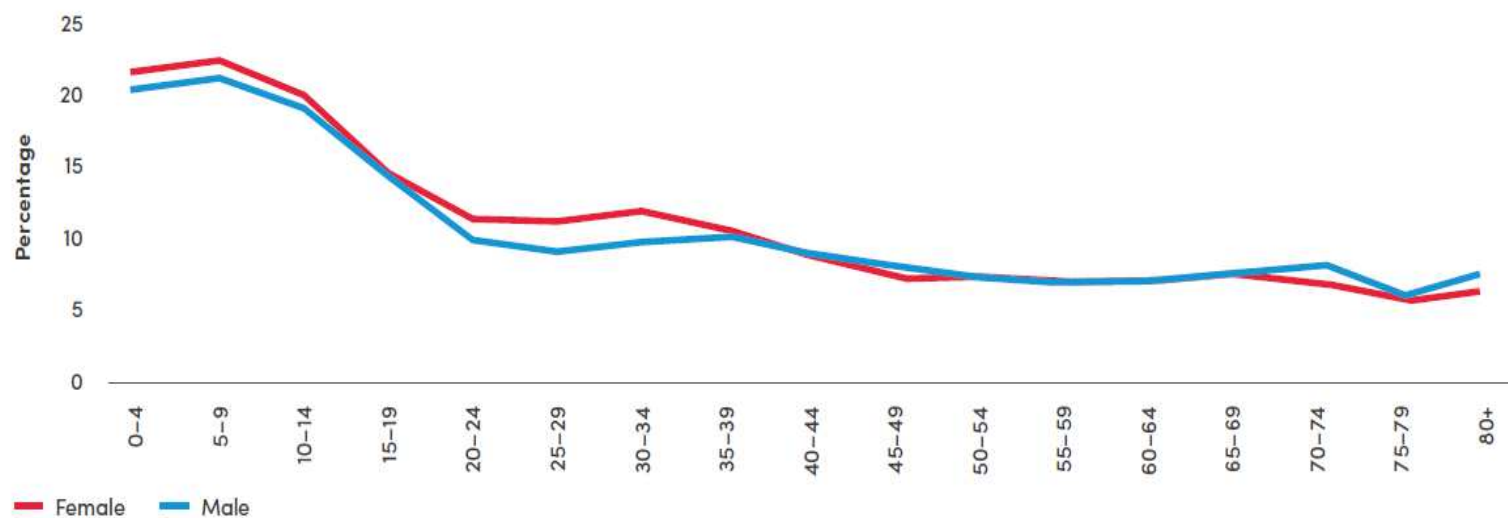
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FIGURE 3.2

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

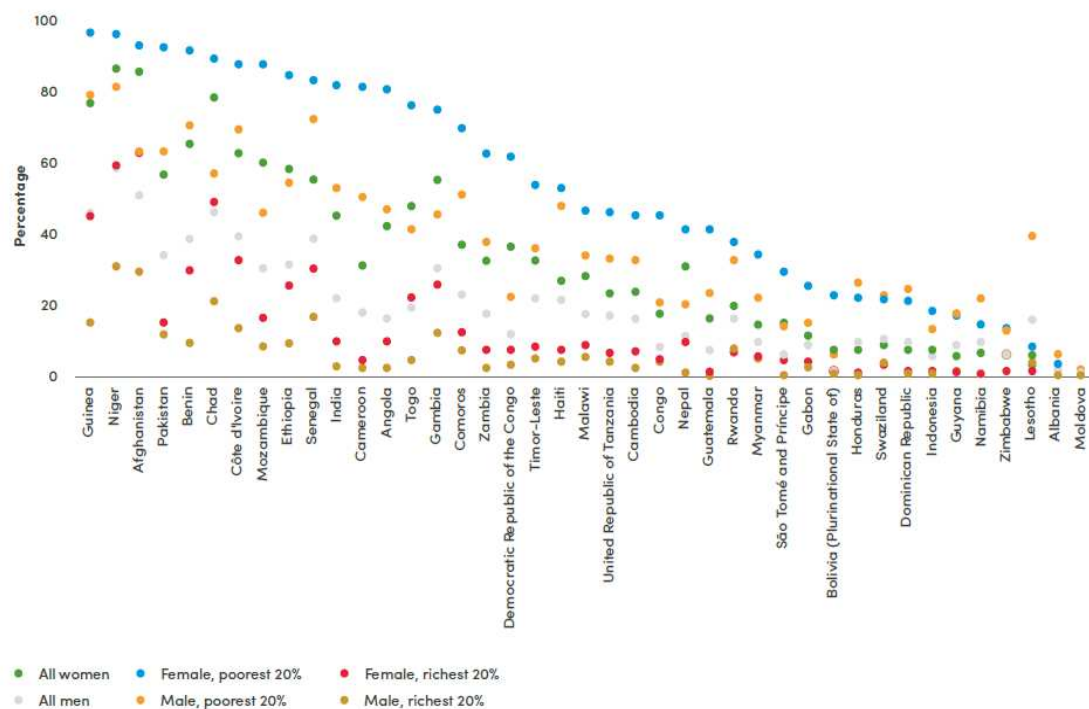


Source: World Bank calculations using Global Micro Database 2017, see UN Women and World Bank forthcoming.

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

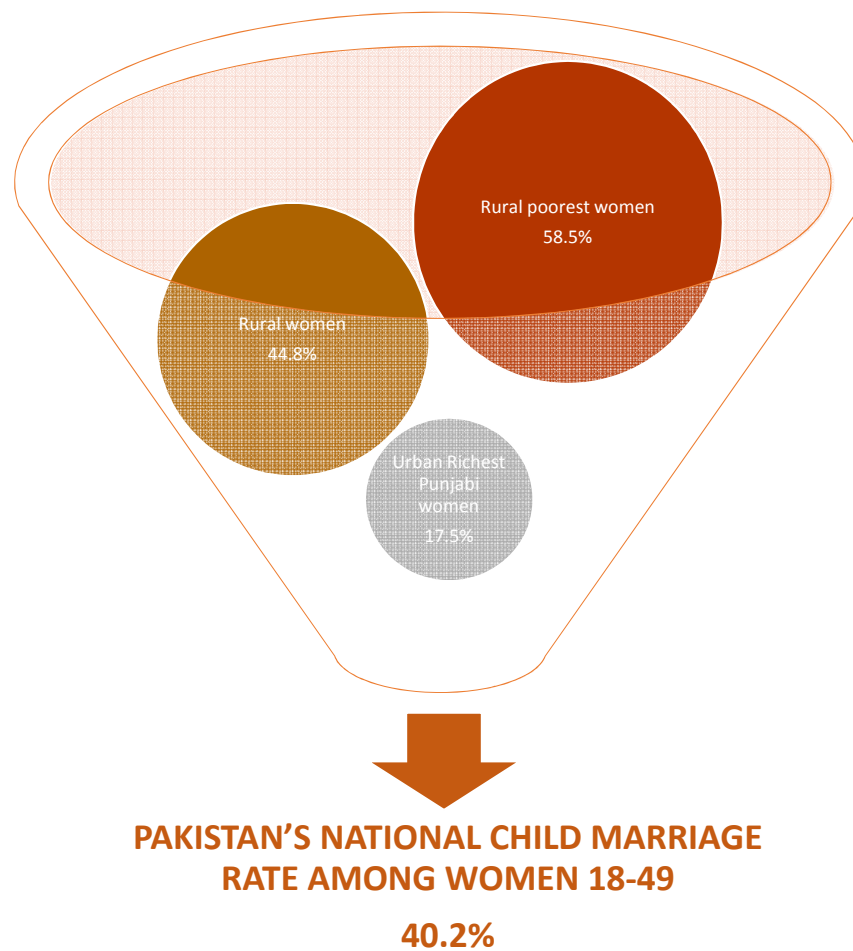
FIGURE 3.7

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.

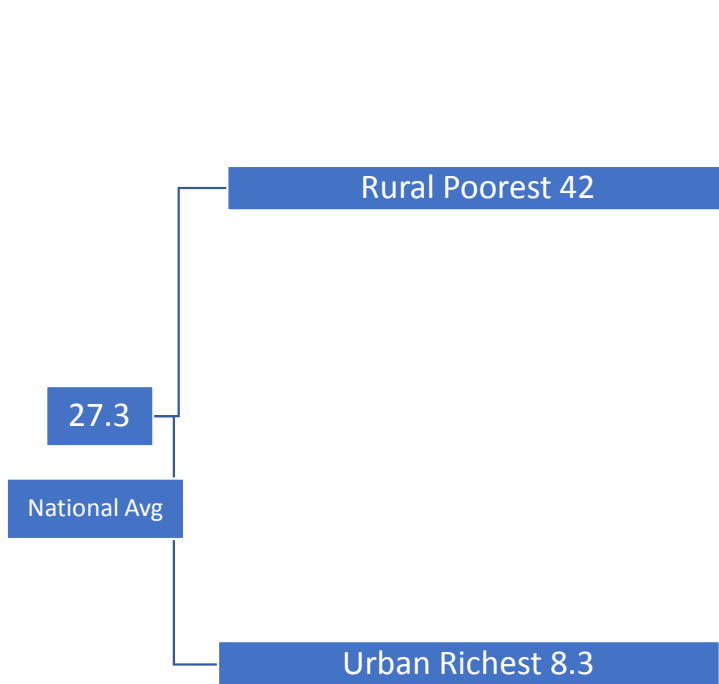




United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



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

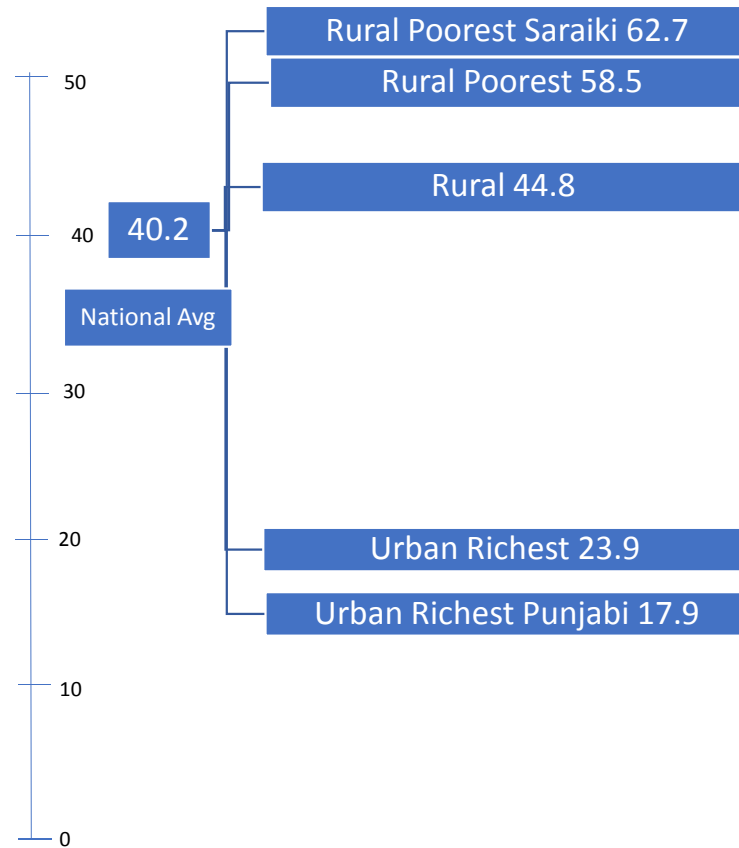
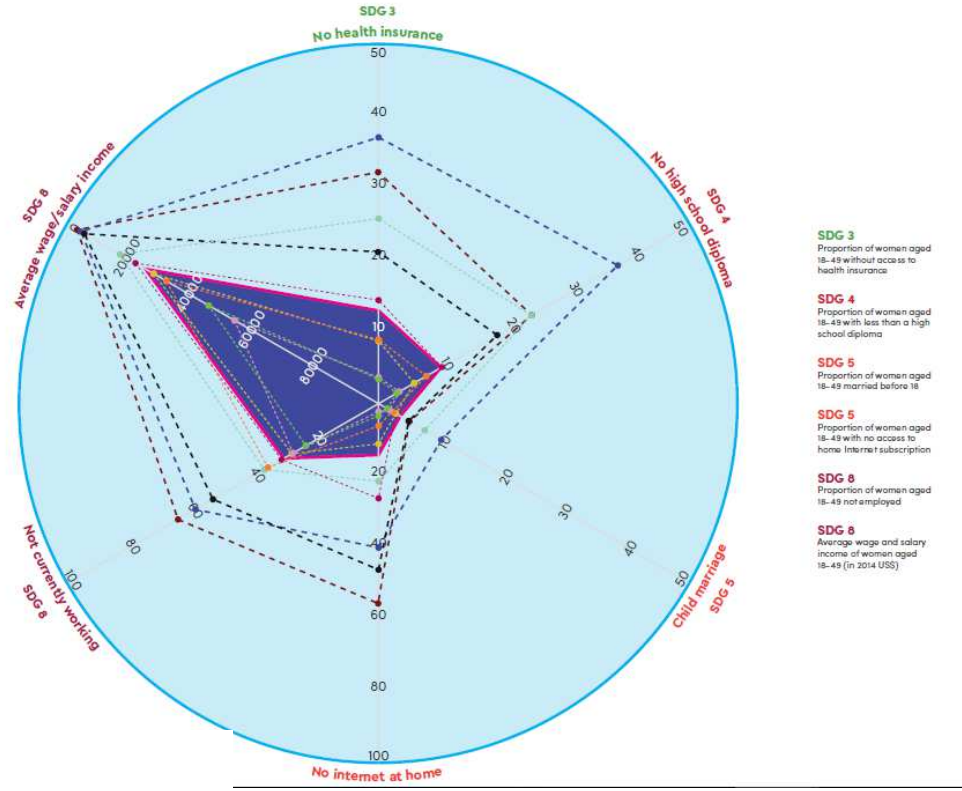


FIGURE 4.24

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



Groups

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

- Deprivation exceeds the national average
- Deprivation lower than the national average

Source: Based on UN Women calculations using the 2015 American Community Survey microdata (U.S. Census Bureau 2017).
Notes: Different scales are used across each of the 6 axes, each corresponding to the maximum and minimum values for each given indicator. The scale for average wage/salary income is inverted as a higher salary represents less deprivation. Select groups are shown given space limitations. For full group disaggregation, see Annex Table 3.



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Importance of disseminating sex
disaggregated data consistently

Particularly certain groups of women

- Rural
- Poorest
- Certain ethnicities
- Age groups
- Disabled
- Migrant



Global databases often allow for one-level disaggregation (e.g. sex)

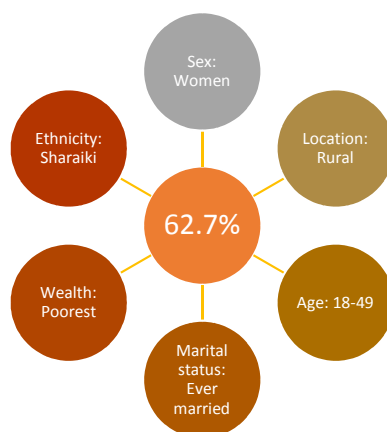
- SDG global database allows for sex-disaggregation only in some cases, based on official wording of indicator

Simultaneous (multi-level) disaggregation is often available in global databases through the use of indicator series

- E.g. Prevalence of sexual violence vs prevalence of physical violence
- E.g. by indicating age range on series name (child marriage 18, 15)

At the national level, data dissemination with multi-level disaggregation is possible by adequately describing each datapoint

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



Sex	Male	Female ✓
Location	Urban	Rural ✓
Wealth	Poorer	Poorest ✓
Ethnicity	Sharaiki ✓	Punjabi
Age	18-49 ✓	50+
Marital st.	Single	Married ✓

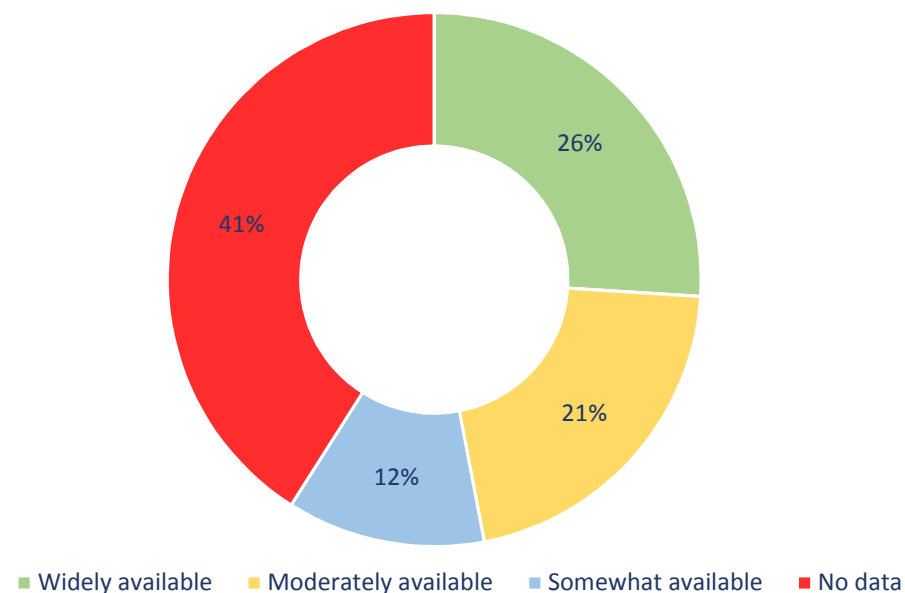
Gender and multi-level
disaggregated data is often not
disseminated, even when available
Why?

Availability of Asia-Pacific gender data in global databases

Key gaps:

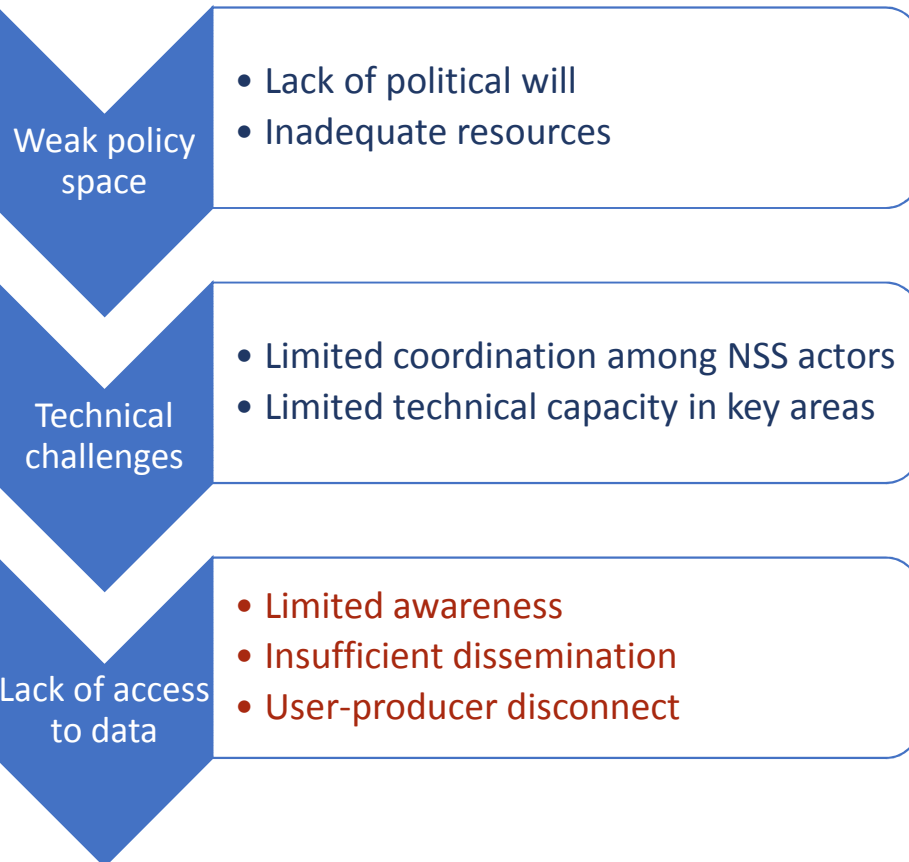
- Pacific lags behind (no data for 22 indicators)
- Hard to reach population groups (multilevel disaggregation, refugees, migrants)
- New/emerging areas (environment, governance, from a gender perspective)
- Emergency/disasters (from a gender perspective)
- Methodologically challenging areas, sensitive 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

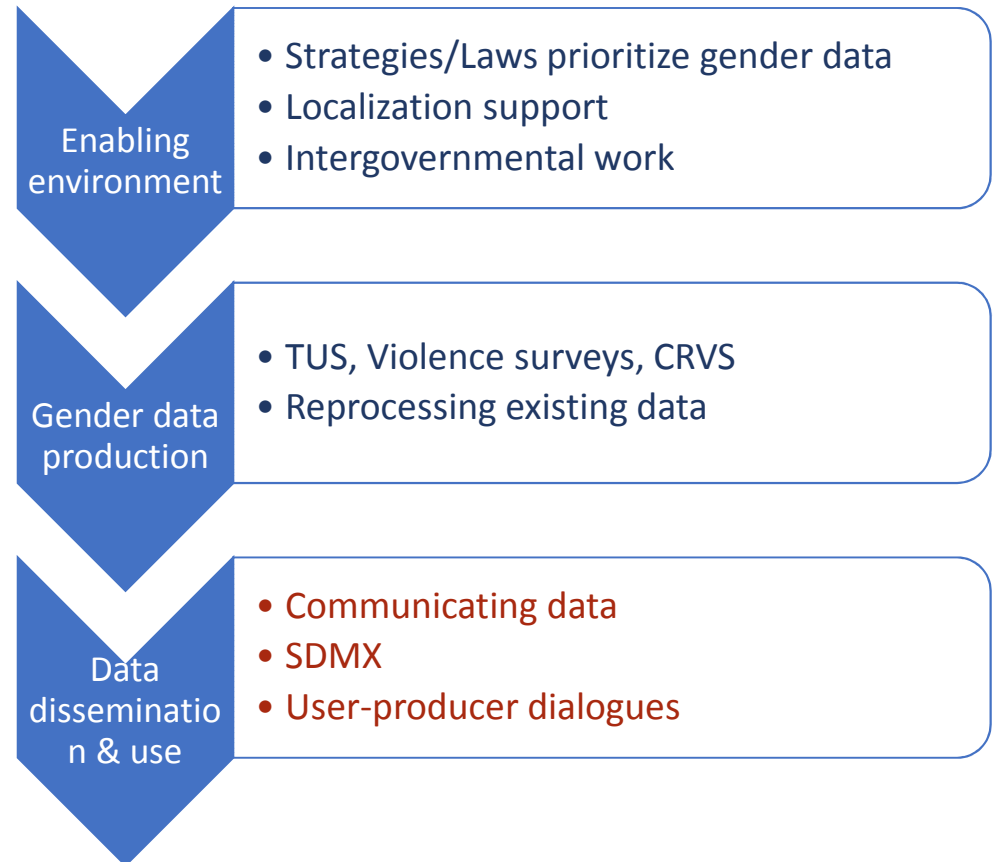


Widely (at least 2/3 of the region), Moderately (at least 1/3) and Somewhat (Less than 1/3)

CHALLENGES TO GENDER DATA PRODUCTION/USE



OUR SOLUTION: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT



Disseminating gender data and promoting its use

- Reporting gender statistics to global/regional repositories
 - Properly describing your data (SDMX)
- Disseminating gender statistics through national repositories
 - Properly describing your data
 - Different producers across NSS could exchange using SDMX
 - Allowing for multi-level disaggregation
 - User-friendly platforms
- Communicating data
 - Listen to users
 - Target messaging to media/policy makers/CSOs
 - Prepare interesting graphs for non-expert audiences
 - Prepare readily consumable products (targeted factsheets, briefs)
 - Keep engaged (social media, press releases, data reprocessing)