# Exercise: Limitations and possibilities of survey data use for SDG monitoring from a gender equality perspective

1. Utilizing StatCompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/en/) calculate the following indicators and add them to the table below:
	1. Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 that completed at least secondary education in India.
	2. Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 that completed no education or only primary education in India, according to the latest available data
	3. Proportion of population living in the wealthiest households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data
	4. Proportion of population living in the poorest households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data
	5. Proportion of non-pregnant women living in the Jharkhand province of India with any level of anemia, according to latest available data
	6. Proportion of non-pregnant women living in the Manipur province of India with any level of anemia, according to latest available data

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| Question | Response |
| A |  |
| B |  |
| C |  |
| D |  |
| E |  |
| F |  |

1. For this exercise, please refer to the Excel table provided separately[[1]](#endnote-1), which includes information downloaded from StatCompiler. Using the information provided in the table, respond to the following questions:
	1. What disaggregation variables are being used for the indicator: “Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 living in the wealthiest households in India, according to the latest available data”
	2. Do you think the data on distance to water source is relevant for a gender analysis, despite the fact that it is not sex-disaggregated? Why?
	3. Given the sample size for the 2015-16 DHS survey in India, would it be possible to calculate the Percentage of women ages 20 to 49 that were married by age 18 (child marriage) in urban areas?
		1. Consider that according to the 2011 Census, the total female population in India is 586,469,294 out of which 181,298,564 live in urban areas
		2. In this DHS sample, 34.6% of the women interviewed live in urban areas.
		3. The sample size for this DHS’s women’s module was 699,686 women. Totals for each category can be found on the table.
	4. Utilizing all the indicators in the table referring to “Median age at first marriage for women in India”, what type of data visualization do you think would be most appropriate to show…?
		1. Overlapping inequalities to a statistician or academician
		2. Simple inequalities across groups to a non-expert audience
	5. Prepare a graph in excel showing the inequalities across different groups of women in connection to undernourishment (proportion of women with any level of anemia).
	6. Do you see any correlation between the percentage of women who own land alone and those who are undernourished? Could you show it in a graph?
1. The information included in the table provided refers to the following indicators:

Percentage of women ages 20 to 49 that were married by age 18 (child marriage) for India, according to latest available data

Total (Weighted) number of women ages 20-49 that were married by age 18 (child marriage) for India, according to latest available data

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 in India, according to latest available data

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 in urban households in India, according to latest available data

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 in rural households in India, according to latest available data

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 that completed at least secondary education in India.

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 that completed no education or only primary education in India, according to the latest available data

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 living in the poorest households in India, according to the latest available data

Median age at first marriage for women ages 20-49 living in the wealthiest households in India, according to the latest available data

Proportion of population living in the wealthiest households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data

Proportion of population living in the poorest households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data

Proportion of population living in urban households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data

Proportion of population living in rural households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data

Proportion of population living in households that have water 30min or longer away round trip in India, according to latest available data

Proportion of non-pregnant women living in the Jharkhand province of India with any level of anemia, according to latest available data

Proportion of non-pregnant women living in the Manipur province of India with any level of anemia, according to latest available data [↑](#endnote-ref-1)