Counted and Visible Toolkit

How-to’s and Must-do’s on the Production and Use of Disaggregated Gender Statistics

Workshop on supporting evidence-based Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and SDG reporting: Data and statistics innovations
6-7 December 2023
Disaggregated gender statistics in the VNRs
Robust gender data compilation and analysis in normative processes

Governments are using more gender data to track progress on gender equality commitments

- **Gender data** are being increasingly cited in annual national reports on SDG progress, in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), as well as in periodic reports on the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

- VNRs play a key role in SDG monitoring, they can be leveraged to catalyse and create a critical mass of gender data and statistics
Counted and Visible Toolkit: A tool for reporting disaggregated gender statistics in VNRS
Why the Counted and Visible Toolkit?

• **CALLS from Member States** (e.g., IAEG-SDGs, ISWGHS, CSW)
  - **IAEG-SDGs**: UNSC50 paper on Data Disaggregation and SDG Indicators: Policy Priorities and Current and Future Disaggregation Plans (for women and girls)
  - **ISWGHS**: UNSC50 paper on Achieving the Full Potential of HH Surveys (1/3 of SDG indicators)
  - **UN Women**: Making Every Woman and Girl Count

• **OUR COLLECTIVE RESPONSE**: Make tools and good practices on gender data disaggregation available and accessible
  - Focus on official statistics
  - Holistic
  - Sustainable
Framing the Counted and Visible Toolkit

**How-to's**

- **Production** of disaggregated gender statistics
- **Assessment** of validity of estimates

**“Must-do’s”**

- **Commitment** of NSS leadership to LNOB
- **Prioritization** of gender equality indicators
- **Advocacy and use**
HOW TO’s on the PRODUCTION of disaggregated gender statistics

13 disaggregated gender-specific SDG indicators

- **Multi-level** disaggregation (at least three variables)
- Providing codes in **STATA, R, and SPSS**
**Example indicator:** Proportion of women aged 18–49 who were married or in a union before aged 18

### What to do?

1. **Identify dataset, reference population, and level of disaggregation**
   - Dataset: Demographic Health Survey (DHS), Cameroon, Female dataset
   - Denominator: Keep only respondents older than 18 and younger than 49
   - Levels of disaggregation: Richest, Poorest, Urban, Rural

2. **Identify variables of interest and code them**
   - Variable of interest: Binary variable specifying whether they take their own decisions
   - Disaggregation variables:
     - Wealth index (v190), coded into binary variables: poorest and richest
     - Geographical location (v125) coded into two categories: urban and rural

3. **Generate binary variables reflecting intersections between groups**
   - First level of disaggregation – Urban/Rural: 1) married as children among urban respondents, and 2) married as children among rural respondents
   - Second level of disaggregation – Poorest/Richest: 1) married as children among poorest, and 2) married as children among richest
   - Intersection of the two levels of disaggregation: 1.1) married as children among urban and poorest respondents, 1.2) married as children among urban and richest respondents, 2.1) married as children among rural and poorest respondents, 2.2) married as children among urban and richest respondents.

4. **Tabulate variables**
   - Tabulate the variable of interests and the binary variables reflecting the disaggregation

### How to do/operationalize it?

- Dataset: Demographic Health Survey (DHS), Cameroon, Female dataset
- Denominator: Keep only respondents older than 18 and younger than 49
- Levels of disaggregation: Richest, Poorest, Urban, Rural
- Variable of interest: Binary variable specifying whether they take their own decisions
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First level of disaggregation – Urban/Rural: 1) married as children among urban respondents, and 2) married as children among rural respondents

Second level of disaggregation – Poorest/Richest: 1) married as children among poorest, and 2) married as children among richest

Intersection of the two levels of disaggregation: 1.1) married as children among urban and poorest respondents, 1.2) married as children among urban and richest respondents, 2.1) married as children among rural and poorest respondents, 2.2) married as children among urban and richest respondents.
HOW TO’s on the PRODUCTION of disaggregated gender statistics

**STATA CODES**

Goal 5:End poverty in all its forms everywhere & Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- (Killed indicator): 1. Proportion of women who belong to the poorest 20% of the population, by age and persons with disability

**Step 1. Import Data**
global data "D:/DataSta - UK WomenTask/UKSta" // data location
set "UKWA/AKTU/UKSta", clear // Iris stata

**Step 2: Replace weight presentation**
replace vi00 = vi00/1000000

**Step 3: Compute the estimates for women belonging in the poorest 20%**
"*vi00 is the weight variable for estimating poverty, *poor" is the poorest 20%"
tabulate vi00, m
generate poor0 = 1 if vi00 > 1
replace poor0 = 0 if vi00 <= 1

calculate p = "*poor0 / 100"
tabulate poor0 (surv

**Step 4: Compute the estimates by age group (4019)"**

tabulate vi014, generating(1)
tabulate vi014

generate poor0_ag_198120 = poor0*ag1

generate poor0_ag_2029 = poor0*ag2

generate poor0_ag_2934 = poor0*ag3

generate poor0_ag_3444 = poor0*ag4

generate poor0_ag_4455 = poor0*ag5

generate poor0_ag_5566 = poor0*ag6

generate poor0_ag_6677 = poor0*ag7

generate poor0_ag_7788 = poor0*ag8

**Step 5: Compute the estimates by disability (6156)"**
tabulate l156 (l=000), col
generate disability = 1 if l156 == 1

**Using Stata**

**Using R**

**Using SPSS**
HOW TO’s on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

To publish OR not to publish.... That is the question!

A “good” estimate is:

1. sufficiently accurate, as measured by the bias.
2. sufficiently precise, as measured by the standard error (SE).
3. sufficiently reliable, as measured by the coefficient of variation (CV).

What CV is acceptable?

- NO internationally agreed standards or recommendations
- CV thresholds vary country to country and in some cases, from surveys to surveys.

Suggested “rule of thumb” of the Counted and Visible toolkit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE OF CV</th>
<th>SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF ESTIMATES (x)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x ≤ 10%</td>
<td>Highly reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% &gt; x ≥ 20%</td>
<td>Sufficiently reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% &gt; x ≥ 33%</td>
<td>Still acceptable but should be used with caution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x &gt; 33%</td>
<td>Caveats should be provided in terms of the level of reliability of the estimate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW TO’s on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

- **One Variable**
  - Age

- **Two variables**
  - Age
  - Wealth quintile

- **Three variables**
  - Age
  - Wealth quintile
  - Urban-rural

- **Marriage before age 18**
  - Among the poorest women: CV: 8%
  - Among the richest women: CV: 20%

- **Among the poorest women residing in urban areas**: CV: 30%
- **Among poorest women residing in rural areas**: CV: 8%
- **Among richest women residing in urban areas**: CV: 20%
- **Among richest women residing in rural areas**: CV: NA (no obs)
HOW TO’s on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

To publish OR not to publish?

- Disaggregated Gender Statistics
  - Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment
    - Acceptable
      - PUBLISH!
    - With questions or concerns
      - Ignorable
        - PUBLISH... with caution and supporting documents!
      - Non-ignorable
        - DO NOT PUBLISH but mention in publication.
HOW TO’s on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

Video tutorial

Accompanying guide
Leadership is essential to Leave No One Behind

- Commitment and political will
- Engaging stakeholders
- Stakeholder cooperation
- Coordination of the NSS

**Practical tools/mechanisms**

- Gender statistics focal points in the NSO
- Permanent Working Group on Gender Statistics (Inter-ministerial)
- Legislation, statistical, policies
- Multi-year programme with funding (700K USD from gov’t funds)

**Cameroon case**
MUST DO’s on PRIORITIZATION of gender equality indicators

Which indicators must be disaggregated and by which dimensions

- Clearly specify key gender indicator requirements
- Guide the development needs
- Guide development partners on areas of support
- Assist in meeting the country’s global and reporting requirements

Tools and mechanisms: Uganda case

- National priority GE indicators
  - Developed in 2016
  - Updated in 2019

- Disaggregated gender statistics in the VNR
  - Produced 11 in 2016
  - Produced 28 in 2020

Increase of 150%!
MUST DO’s on ADVOCACY and USE

• Process should be user-oriented rather than product-oriented
• Targeted dissemination and communication
• Colombia case: Women and Men: Gender Gaps in Colombia 2020

• Role of partnerships
  o with government stakeholders, media, UN Women and other development partners
• Sustained and institutionalized efforts
  o Annual publication
  o Subnational gender data production
Integrating gender statistics in Voluntary National Reviews

**Strengthened integration of gender data in the nationalized monitoring framework**

- National priority gender indicators
  - Guiding framework and enabling mechanism

- **Need to measure gender and intersecting inequalities**
  - Need data to be disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics

- Need to go beyond indicator values
  - Contextual variables will help us interpret whether we are on track or not and why or why not change has happened

**Inclusion of gender-responsive statistical policies for strengthened monitoring**

- Call for statistical policy on gender-responsive statistical budgeting
  - Call for GRB, including gender statistics
  - Call for increased budget on statistics, including on gender concerns

- Need to develop gender-responsive national statistical systems
  - Capacity development at all levels
    - Individual (gender sensitivity trainings)
    - Institutional (gender statistics unit or focal points in MDAs)
    - System-wide
THANK YOU

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