INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES IN GENDER STATISTICS FOR IMPROVED ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN INDIA

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

28 August 2023, Johannesburg, South Africa

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NSO-INDIA

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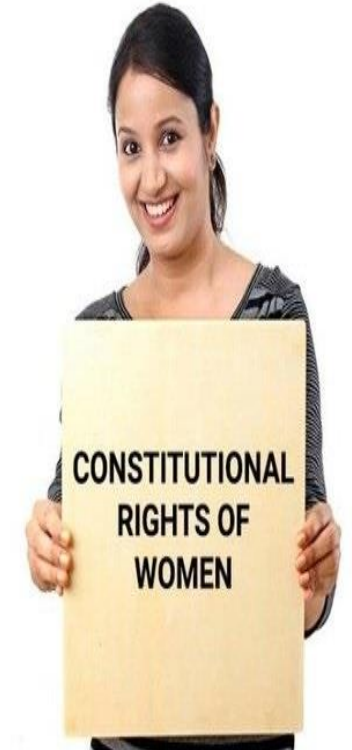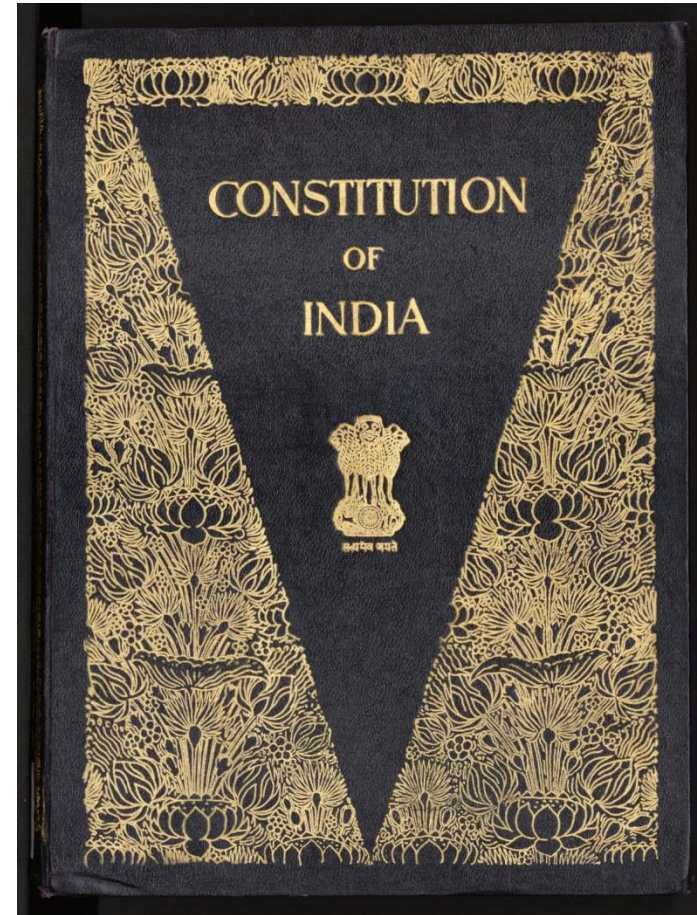
6. WAY FORWARD

1. GENDER EQUALITY

- An essential element of human rights and peaceful societies.

- Ensures that access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.

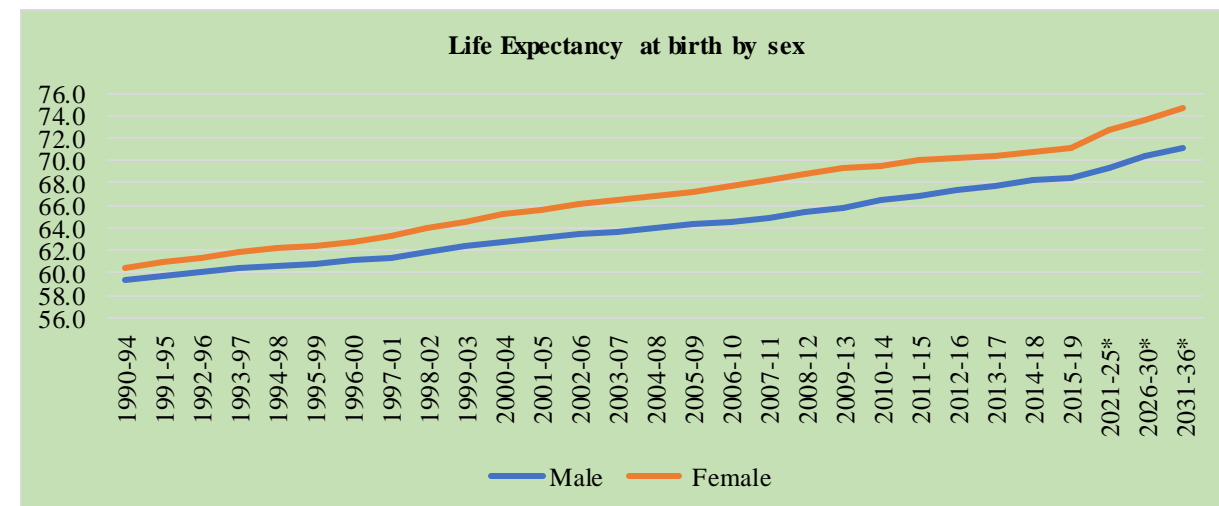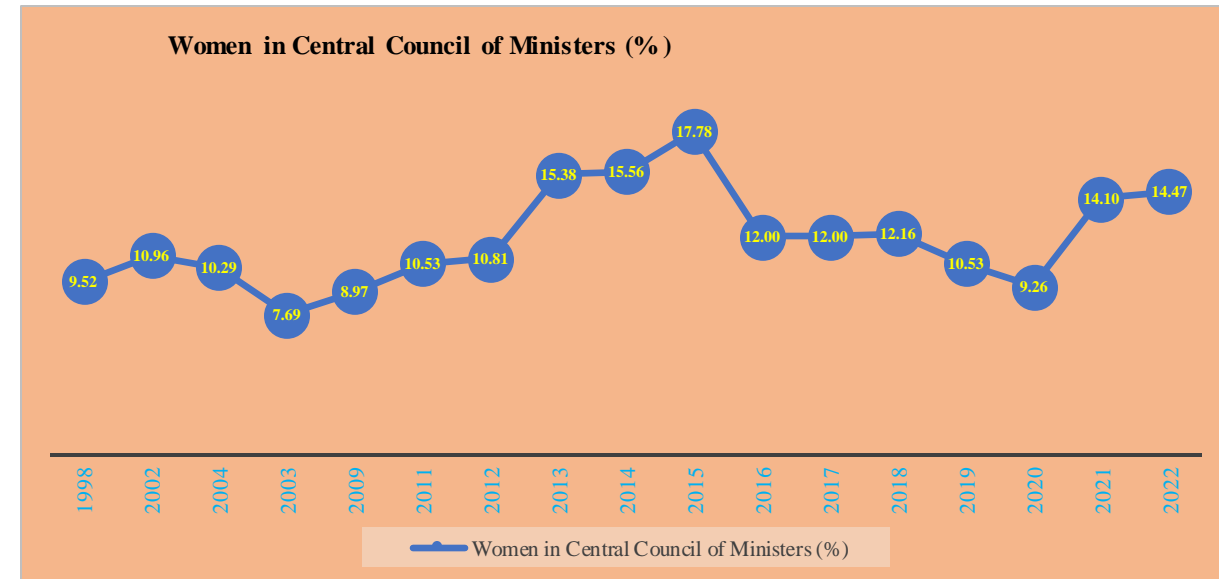- Ensures empowerment of all women and girls.

GENDER EQUALITY

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy.
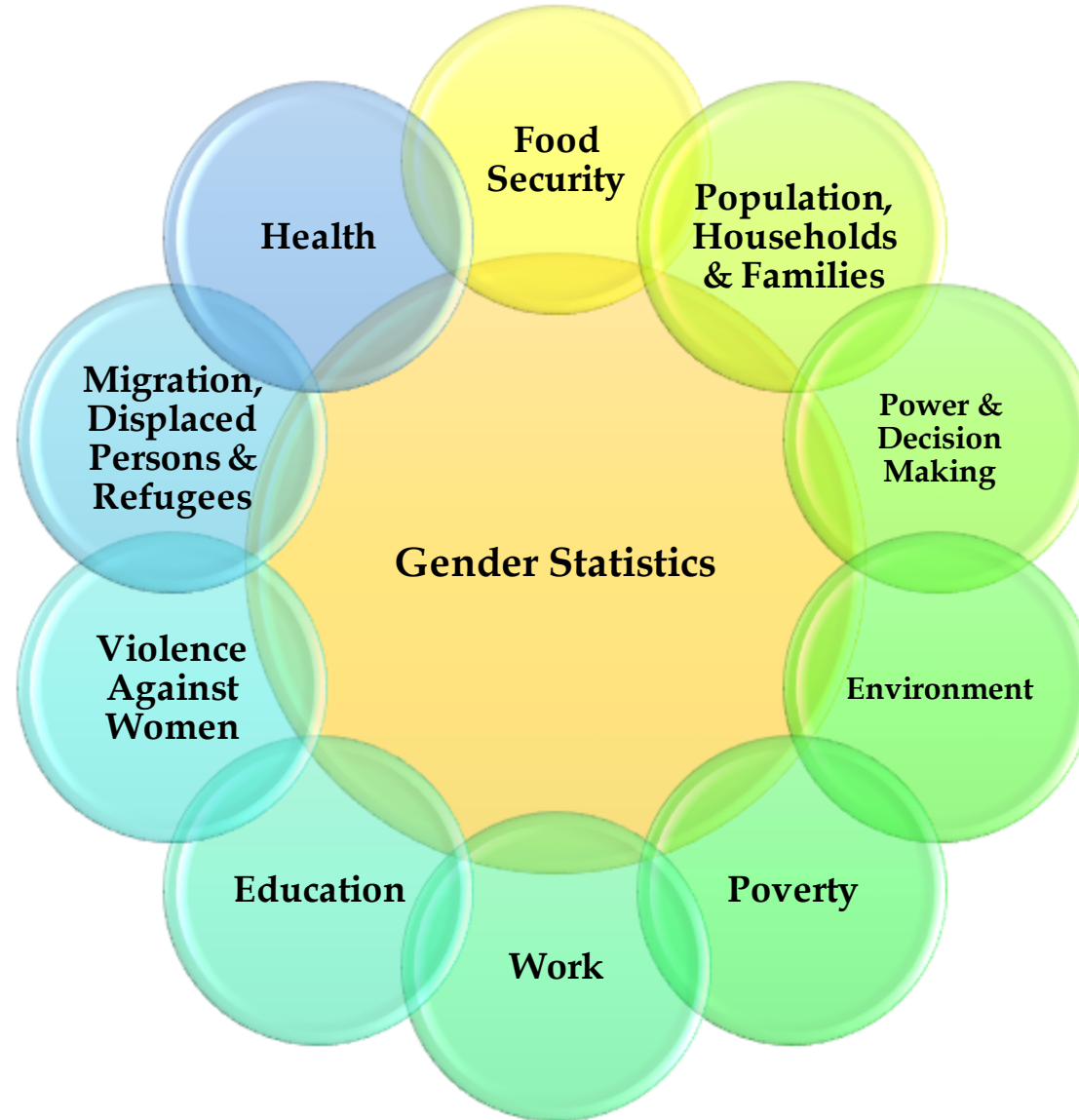
2. ROLE OF GENDER STATISTICS IN GENDER EQUALITY

- Gender statistics provide the present status of socioeconomic situation of women and men, girls and boys.

- It also provides an essential tool for raising awareness about gender issues and highlighting concerns about gender disparities.

- Gender disaggregated data are also vital for tracking the attainments of Sustainable Development Goals, as gender equality and women's economic empowerment are central to the United Nation's (UN) vision of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030: 'Inclusive and sustainable growth for all'

Women in Central Council of Ministers (%)

Life Expectancy at birth by sex

4. USES OF GENDER STATISTICS

Assess the gender gap in real life

To understand & the interlinkages between cultural, social and economic factors that are the basis of gender inequality and their dynamics over time

To evaluate the implication of unequal access of women and men to social and economic opportunities.

To monitor progress towards gender equality and the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental rights by women and girls

To support gender mainstreaming in development and poverty reduction policies

To develop and monitor policies on the reduction of violence against women

5. MAJOR INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES OF INDIA IN GENDER STATISTICS FOR IMPROVED ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR IMPROVED ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

- National Statistical Office (NSO)-India is making efforts to compile appropriate gender statistics to report the data on globally and nationally identified indicators which would facilitate in pursuing the SDG's underlying objective of "Leaving No One Behind".

MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR IMPROVED ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

- In order to meet gender disaggregated data requirements of policy makers & planners and other relevant stakeholders, the NSO-India and some other Ministries of Govt. of India are conducting various surveys to collect data on gender statistics /disaggregated data by gender viz.:
  - **National Family Health Survey (NFHS) ,**
  - **Time Use Survey (TUS) ,**
  - **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS); and**
  - **Other Household Socio-Economic Surveys.**

- NSO-India has been bringing out annual publication entitled **"Women and Men in India"** since 1995. The latest viz. twenty fourth edition of the Report has been released in March 2023 by NSO-India

- Developed NIF to facilitate monitoring of SDGs including SDGs relating to Gender.

5.1: National Family Health Surveys (NFHS)

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India has been conducting the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) since early 1990s to provide high quality data on population and health indicators.

- The NFHS surveys are nationwide surveys conducted with a representative sample of households throughout the country.

- Broad objectives of the National Family Health Surveys:

i. To provide high quality data on population and health indicators as well as data on emerging issues in health and family welfare,

ii. To provide essential information that would assist policymakers and programme managers in setting benchmarks and examining progress over time in India's health sector.
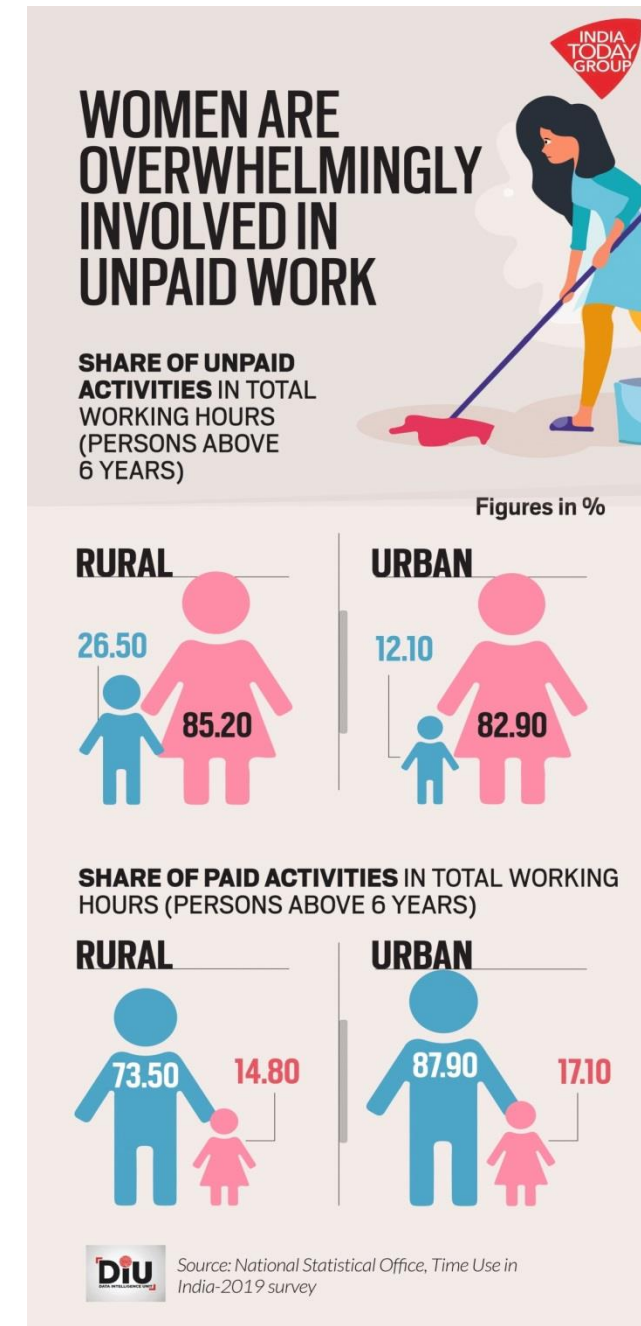
NFHS and SDGs

- **The NFHS has emerged as a major data source for tracking the progress at disaggregated levels towards achieving targets,**

- **Particularly in SDG 1 "No Poverty"; SDG 2 "Zero Hunger"; SDG 3 "Health and Well-being for all"; and SDG 5 "Gender Equality".**

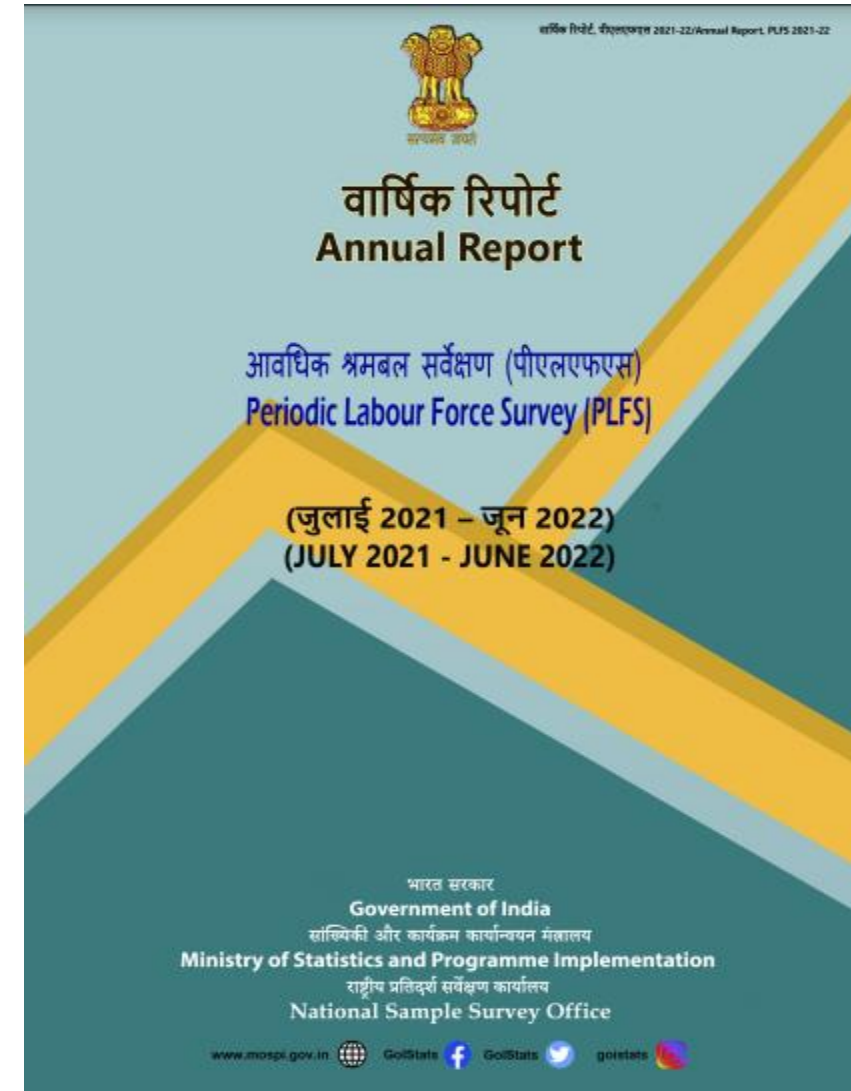- **NFHS 5 provides data source for 34 SDG national indicators**

5.2: Time Use Survey (TUS)

- Time Use Survey (TUS) provides a framework for measuring time dispositions by the population on different activities.

- The primary objective of TUS is to measure participation of men and women in paid and unpaid activities. TUS is an important source of information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members.

- It also provides information on time spent on learning, socializing, leisure activities, self-care activities, etc., by the household members.

- *National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the first Time Use Survey in India during January – December 2019. The survey measures the participation rate and time spent on paid activities, care activities, unpaid activities, etc.*

WOMEN ARE OVERWHELMINGLY INVOLVED IN UNPAID WORK

SHARE OF UNPAID ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL WORKING HOURS (PERSONS ABOVE 6 YEARS)

Figures in %

RURAL 26.50 85.20

URBAN 12.10 82.90

SHARE OF PAID ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL WORKING HOURS (PERSONS ABOVE 6 YEARS)

RURAL 73.50 14.80

URBAN 87.90 17.10

Source: National Statistical Office, Time Use in India-2019 survey

5.3: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

- Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, NSO-India is conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since April 2017.

- The primary objectives of PLFS are:

  ➢ To estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS).

  ➢ To estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both 'Usual Status' (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.

  ➢ To collect labour force data at disaggregated level by gender

Example- Work (Labour Force Participation)

Policy-relevant questions	Data needed	Data Available	Data Sources
Are short-and long-term labour force participation trends the same for women and men?	Labour force participation by sex for multiple points in time.	Labour force participation rate for age 15 to 24 and age 15+ by sex	
Do variations in women's labour force participation by age suggest that women temporarily or permanently withdraw from the labour force to care for their children?	Labour force participation by sex and age.	Employment to population ratio by sex	PLFS, MoSPI
Are young women more likely than young men to be unemployed?	Unemployment by sex and age.	Unemployment rate for age 15 to 24 and age 15+ by sex	

Example- Work (Employment Conditions)

Policy-relevant questions	Data needed	Data Available	Sources
Are women concentrated in sectors and occupations that are usually low paid?	Industry (branch of economic activity) by sex, Occupation by sex.	Share of women in the agricultural sector	
Do women have the same chances as men of being in managerial positions?	Occupation by sex.	Share of women among legislators, senior officials and managers	
Are women more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment?	Status in employment by sex.	Proportion of vulnerable employment (own-account and contributing family workers) in total employment by sex	PLFS, MoSPI
Are women found more often than men in unregulated and unprotected employment with no contract and no benefits?	Employment and informal employment by sex.	Proportion of the employed population constituting own-account workers by sex Proportion of informal employment in total non-agricultural employment by sex Proportion of the employed population constituting employers by sex	
Do women get paid as much as men? Is the gender pay gap closing?	Wages or earnings by sex, detailed occupation, Educational attainment and years of seniority, Statistics needed for at least two points in time.	Ratio of female to male earnings by occupation .	

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5.4: Household Socio-Economic Surveys

- NSO-India conducts nationwide sample surveys relating to various socio-economic topics to collect data for planning and policy formulation, like
  - Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings
  - Debt and Investment Survey
  - Social Consumption Survey (education, health care, etc.),
  - Survey on household consumer expenditure, etc.

- Gender disaggregated data are being collected through these surveys which provides improved assessment of the status of women and girls.
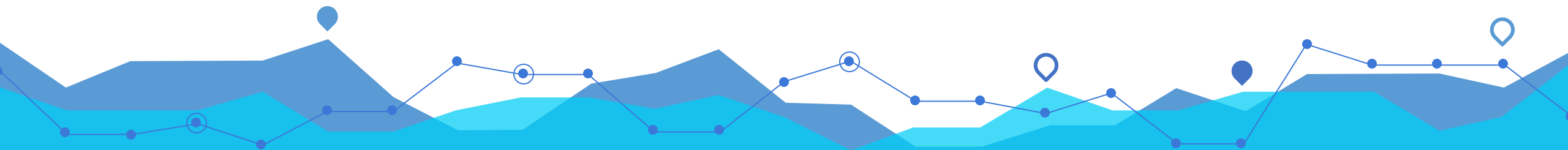
5.5: Women and Men in India

- **Domain covered**
  - Population
  - Health
  - Education
  - Participation in Economy
  - Participation in Decision Making
  - Impediments in Empowerment.
- **Publication also covered 30 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators presently.**
- **Details of the policies and programmes of Government of India for promoting and maintaining Gender Equality in the country**
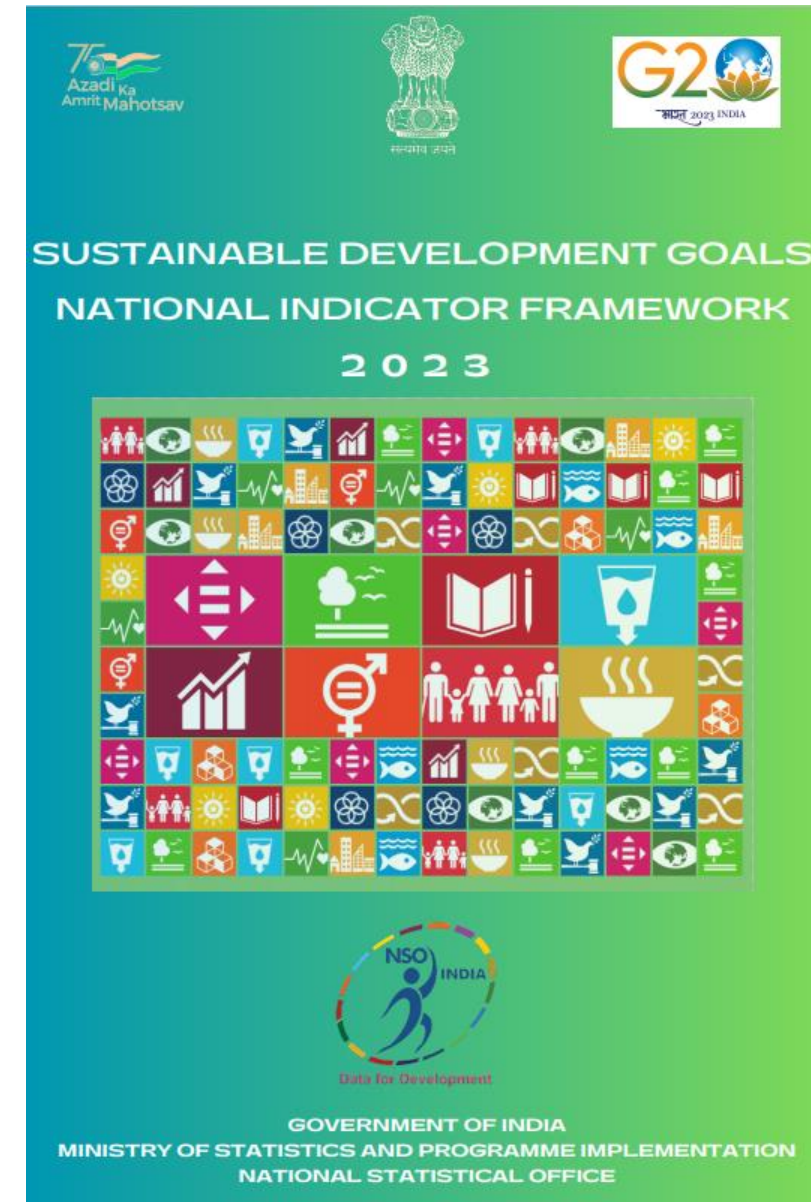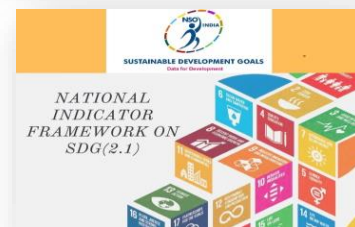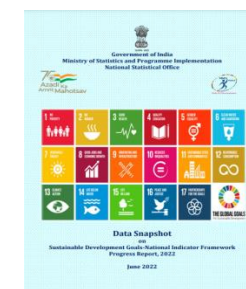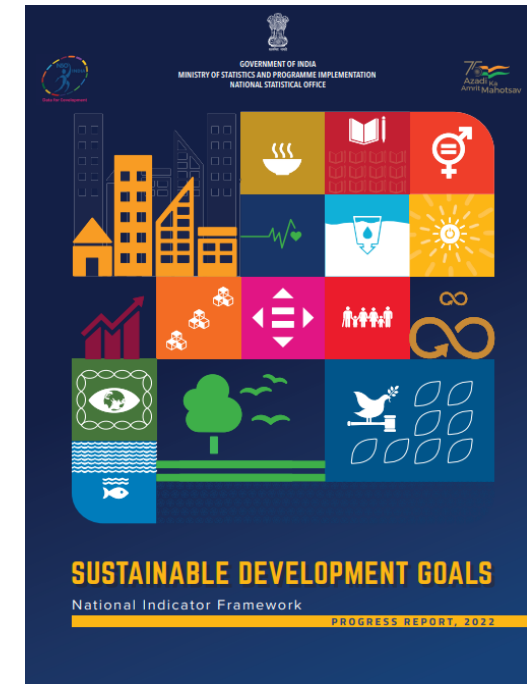
National Indicator Framework (NIF)

5.6: National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs

- MoSPI developed National Indicator Framework for SDGs
  - Developed in sync with GIF
  - Following a detailed consultation
  - ***To facilitate monitoring of the SDGs at national level***
  - NIF includes national indicators, data sources and periodicity
  - Periodical review of the NIF

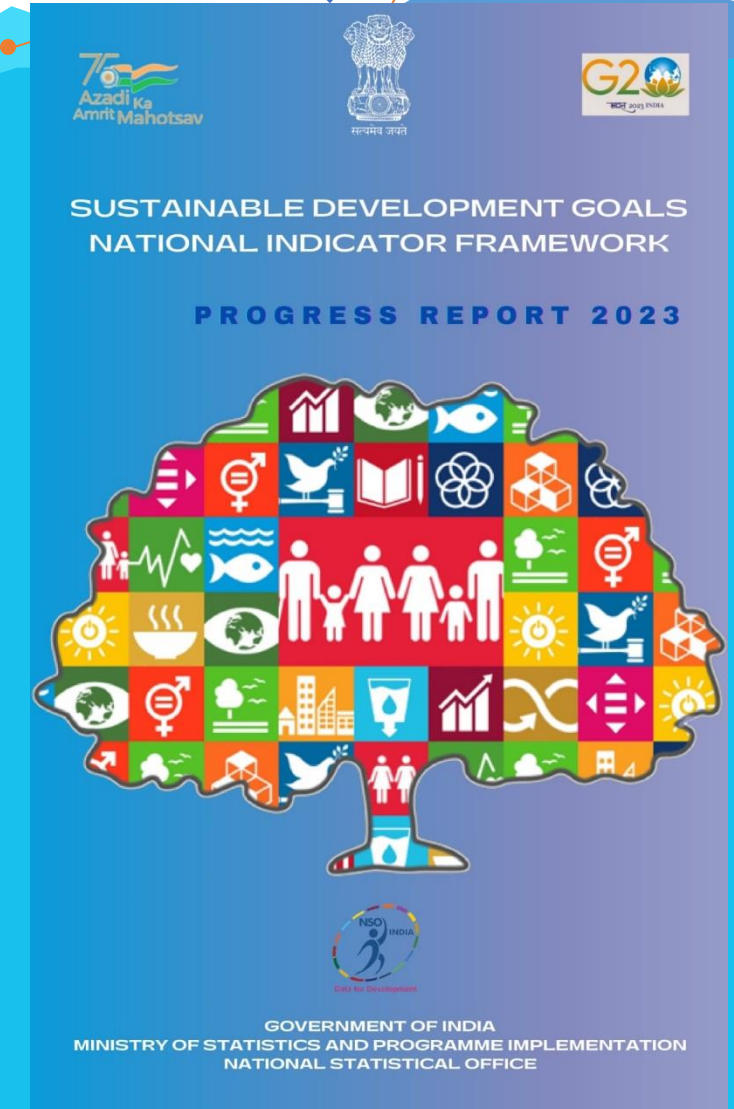- MoSPI releases Annual Progress Reports on SDGs based on the latest SDGs-NIF

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK
2023

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

SDGs-NIF Reports

NSO-INDIA

Sustainable Development Goals – National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023

- **Released on 29th June, 2023**

- **Total Indicators in NIF: 284**

- **Indicators with Data: 270 (more than 95%)**
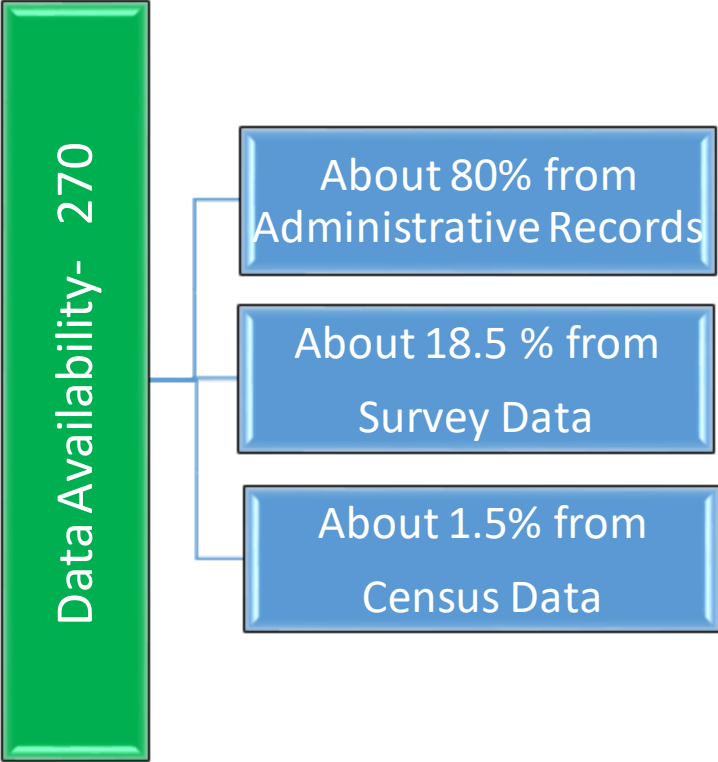
- **Detailed Data and Metadata - available**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

PROGRESS REPORT 2023

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Sustainable Development Goals- National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2023

SDGs	National Indicator
SDG 1 : No Poverty	17
SDG 2 : Zero Hunger	19
SDG 3 : Good Health & Well Being	39
SDG 4 : Quality Education	19
SDG 5 : Gender Equality	**29**
SDG 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation	13
SDG 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy	5
SDG 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	24
SDG 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	17
SDG 10 : Reduced Inequalities	11
SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities	13
SDG 12 : Sustainable Consumption and Production	14
SDG 13 : Climate Action	6
SDG 14 : Life below water	11
SDG 15 : Life on Land	14
SDG 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	21
SDG 17 : Partnerships for the Goals	12
Total indicators	**284**

Total Indicators in NIF- 284

Data Availability- 270

About 80% from Administrative Records

About 18.5 % from Survey Data

About 1.5% from Census Data

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SDG 5: Gender Equality

- An exclusive goal to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

- Provide a framework for measurement of gender equality and related issues.

- Measures on early marriage, legal discrimination, unfair social norms and attitudes, decision-making, reproductive issues and levels of political participation.

- Consists of 9 targets

- Indicators at global level – 14

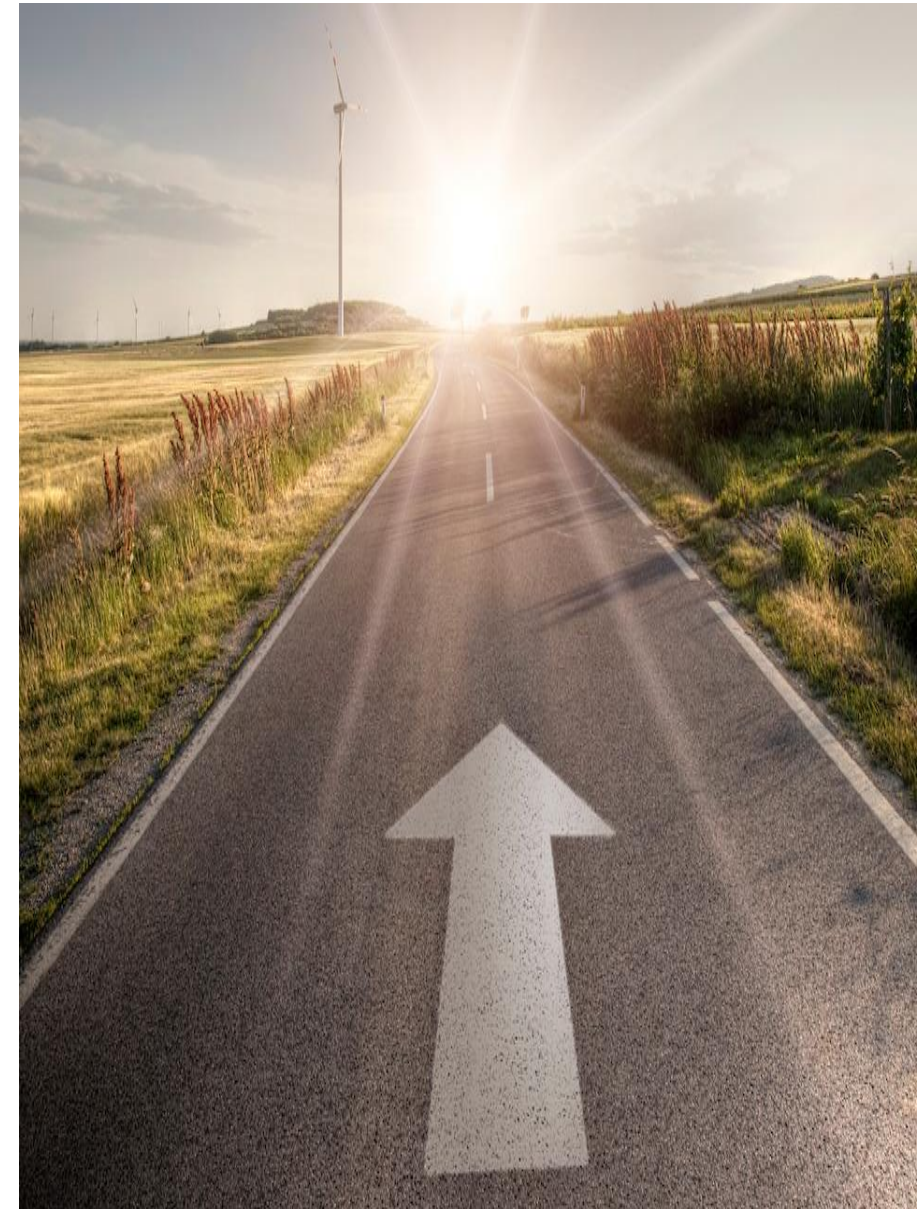- **Indicators at national level - 29**

- **The UN Women has identified 53 gender-specific indicators across the SDG framework.**

- **The mapping of the indicators has also been covered in the publication 'Women and Men in India-2022'.**

6. WAY FORWARD

- **Contextualizing global methodologies of SDG indicators, including gender specific SDG indicators, in Indian context**

- **Increasing use of Administrative Data for better granularity and periodicity**

- **Aligning existing surveys and conducting new surveys to bridge data gaps for SDGs Monitoring**

- **Capacity Building for promoting and maintaining the Gender-Statistics at National and sub-national level**

THANK YOU