The World Bank Group’s Gender Data Data Portfolio

- WBG investment projects with national statistical systems
- Methods research to improve quality and relevance of data
- Data collection efforts in the WBG
- Partnerships
- Improving access to gender data
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Methods research to improve quality and relevance of data

WBG investment projects with national statistical systems

Examples:
- Bolivia, $73.2 mill
- Angola, $62 mill
- Kenya, $50 mill
- DRC, $45 mill
- Bangladesh, $15 mill

Data collection efforts in the WBG

- Women, Business, and the Law
- Global Findex
- Enterprise Surveys
- Doing Business
- LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
- MSME Finance Gap

Partnerships

Improving access to gender data

- Gender Data Portal
- Data harmonization

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Examples

Methods research to improve quality and relevance of data

Measuring poverty gaps by sex within the household

Can we measure individual consumption?

Measuring poverty gaps by sex in forced displacement context: Syrian refugees in Jordan
Measuring poverty gaps by sex within the household
Can we disaggregate poverty data by sex?

Monetary poverty is measured at household level

Masks individual deprivations
Gender analysis based on female headship is misleading.

Female-headed households vs Male-headed households

- Unequal resource sharing within household
- Female heads have specific types of marital status
- Female-headed households are smaller with higher dependency

Source: Beegle and Van De Walle 2019
How to explore gender dimensions of poverty?

- **Life cycle approach**
- **Household composition**
  - Demographic composition
  - Economic/earner composition
Life cycle approach: Young women face more poverty

Poverty rate by age group and gender (89 countries)

Gender gap emerges during reproductive age of women

Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)
A country view of life cycle approach

Gender differences in poverty rate. All ages

Gender differences in poverty rate. 25-34 age group

Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)
Demographic composition

Households with children are poorer regardless of other composition

Poverty rate (%)

- **With children**
- **No children**

Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)
Economic and earner composition

As expected, households with no earners are the poorest

Poverty rate (%)

Source: Munoz-Boudet et al. (2018) using GMD (lined-up to 2016, based on 2013 version)
Can we measure individual consumption?
Limited and difficult to collect data on individual consumption shows a gap.

Large intrahousehold differences in consumption over the lifecycle that disadvantage women.

*FIGURE 5.5 The Gender Gap in Food Consumption over the Life Cycle, China*

- a. Extended food consumption
- b. Core food consumption

Source: Based on Santeulilia-Llops and Zheng 2017 and their supplementary material.
Taken from Chapter 5 of the 2018 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report

We only have a partial picture.
No information on non-food items.

Other evidences from Bangladesh, Burundi, and Senegal.
Structural models can be used to estimate intra-household poverty rates

- Requires ≥ 1 item “assignable” to specific individuals
- Estimate intrahousehold resource shares over the entire consumption basket by imposing assumptions (e.g. Dunbar et. al. 2013, Lechene et. al. 2019, Gaddis et. al. 2019)
- Ongoing research by World Bank and Institute for Fiscal Studies

Taken from Chapter 5 of the 2018 Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report
Measuring poverty gaps by sex in forced displacement context: Jordan
How does poverty differ among refugees? Taking a gender lens to the data on Syrian Refugees in Jordan

Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database (Hanmer et. al. 2018)
Sex of Principal Applicant and household poverty rates: Before humanitarian assistance

- Couple with children
- Single caregiver
- Siblings
- Unaccompanied children
- Couple without children
- Extended
- Only-person

53.1% of Syrian refugee households are poor

Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database (Hanmer et. al. 2018)
Sex of Principal Applicant and household poverty rates: Before and after humanitarian assistance

Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database (Hanmer et. al. 2018). Dashed portion of the bars shows the reduction in poverty rates.
Gender poverty gap before and after cash assistance

Source: Own calculations based on ProGres and HV database (Hanmer et. al, 2018)
Note: Poverty gap = (Pf-Pm)/Pm *100 where Pf = poverty rate of female headed households, Pm = poverty rate of male headed households