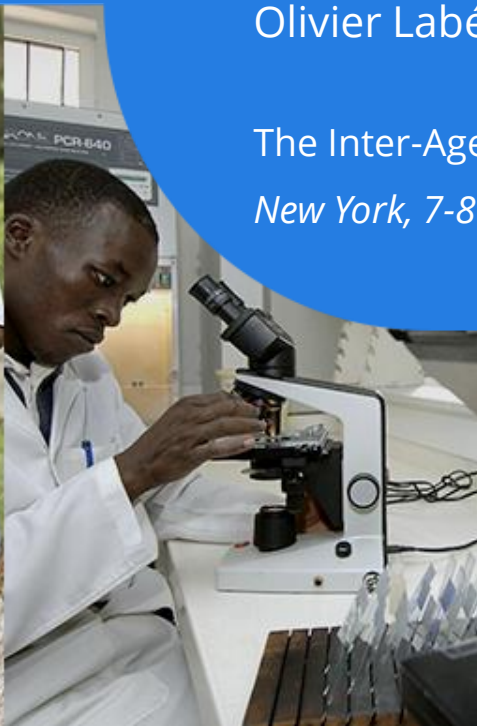# Gender Statistics in UIS Dissemination Products

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

New York, 7-8 November 2019

Gender in Sustainable Development Goal 4 on Education

o 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets adopted by the Member States

o Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4)

- Emphasis on **equity and inclusion**
- 10 targets
- 43 indicators (11 global, 32 thematic)
- **30** of the 43 indicators **are disaggregated by sex**
- Of the 10 targets, one (**target 4.5**), explicitly aims to **"eliminate gender disparities in education",** as well as ensure equal access to all levels of education... to other disadvantaged people.

o **Parity indices** (**indicator 4.5.1**): calculated for all indicators that can be <u>disaggregated</u> (**female/male**, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available)
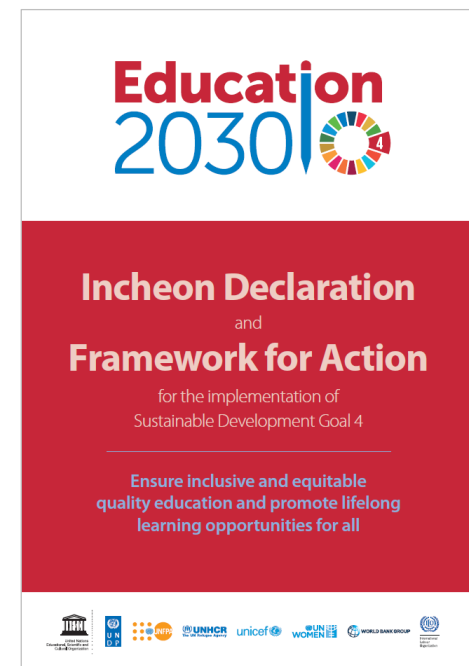
UIS mandate

Custodian of SDG4 indicators

Education 2030 Framework for Action

- "The UIS [is] the official source of cross-nationally comparable data on education."
- "In addition to collecting data, the UIS will work with partners to develop new indicators, statistical approaches and monitoring tools to better assess progress across the targets related to UNESCO's mandate."

Education 2030

Incheon Declaration
and
Framework for Action
for the implementation of
Sustainable Development Goal 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable
quality education and promote lifelong
learning opportunities for all

UIS also reports on SDG indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalents) per million inhabitants
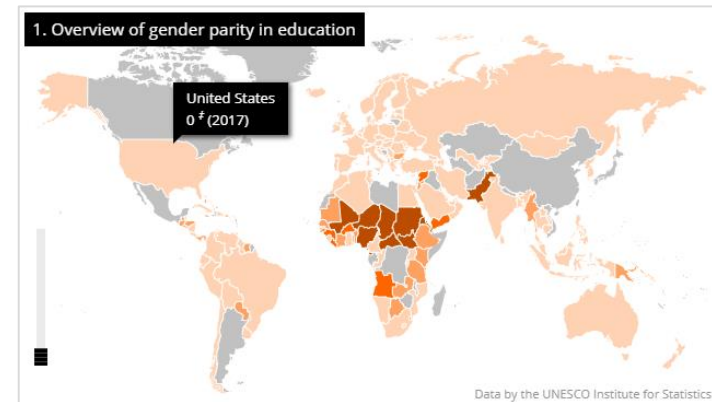
- The percentage share of female researchers

Availability of education data and indicators on gender

o   Most UIS education data are disaggregated by sex and are internationally comparable

o   Gender parity index (GPI) = female/male indicator value

  ▪   Gender parity is considered achieved at GPI values between 0.97 and 1.03

  ▪   GPI has 2 limitations: (1) not symmetrical around 1; (2) no upper limit

  ▪   Solution: The *Adjusted Gender Parity Index (GPIA)*

  • $$GPIA = \begin{cases} GPI & \text{if female indicator value is lower than or equal to male's} \\ 2 - \left(\frac{1}{GPI}\right) & \text{if female indicator value is higher than male's} \end{cases}$$

  •   The Adjusted Parity Index replaces the standard Parity Index and is used to monitor indicator 4.5.1

  •   For indicators for which the target value is 0% (e.g. out-of-school rates) the GPI was previously not calculated because it takes on extreme values. Now the adjusted GPI is used.

o   Challenges for data disaggregation by sex

  ▪   Accuracy of data decreases when sample size becomes smaller (e.g. Disability data)

  ▪   UIS approach: quality proof, documentation of metadata and data sources, work in technical groups for standards setting

UIS work on education and gender

Data compilation and visualisation

o eAtlas of Gender Inequality in Education

o eAtlas for SDG4 Education 2030

o World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE)

o UIS Global Education Database

1. Overview of gender parity in education

United States
0 ‡ (2017)

Data by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Initiatives for improving measurement: norms and standards, documentation, data collection and dissemination

o Inter-Agency Group on Education Inequality Indicators (IAG-EII)

  ▪ Working Group of the Technical Cooperation Group on the Indicators for SDG 4 – Education 2030 (TCG)

o Plan to expand UIS education database and WIDE with more indicators (based on household survey data)

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