Gender Statistics in UIS Dissemination Products

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Gender in Sustainable Development Goal 4 on Education

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets adopted by the Member States
- 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.
- **Parity indices (indicator 4.5.1)**: calculated for all indicators that can be **disaggregated** (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.”

**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

- Most UIS education data are disaggregated by sex and are internationally comparable.

- 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.

- 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
- eAtlas of Gender Inequality in Education
- eAtlas for SDG4 Education 2030
- World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE)
- UIS Global Education Database

Initiatives for improving measurement: norms and standards, documentation, data collection and dissemination
- 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)
- Plan to expand UIS education database and WIDE with more indicators (based on household survey data)
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