GENDER STATISTICS 101 – WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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PROGRESSING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE PACIFIC PROGRAMME (PGEP)
1. In PNG, the proportion of the government budget allocated to the national gender office was (2016):

a) 10%

b) 1%

c) 0.1%

d) 0.01%
2. PNG and what two other PICs currently do not have a woman elected in national parliament?

a) Cook Islands and Tuvalu
b) Marshall Islands and Samoa
c) Fiji and Nauru
d) Federated States of Micronesia and Vanuatu
3. In PNG 2015, what proportion of married women used a modern method of contraception?

a) About 60%

b) About 50%

c) About 40%

d) About 30%

Regional SDG Report, 2018
4. In PNG who are more likely to die from Non-communicable diseases (2015, aged 30-74 years)?

a) Men
b) Women
c) Its about the same

Regional SDG Report, 2018. Men = 39.8% Women = 32.6% (1 in 3 women die from causes related to NCDs)
5. In PNG, for every 10 boys attending secondary school, how many girls will be attending (2016)?

a) 12 (more girls than boys)
b) 9 (less girls than boys)
c) 7 (less girls than boys)
d) 5 (less girls than boys)
6. In PNG, 1.6% of males were widowed; what proportion of females were widows?

a) Less than 1.6%
b) 1.6% (the same)
c) 3.2% (double)
d) 4.4% (about three times higher)
7. In PNG, what proportion of households were headed by a woman?

a) 1.7%

b) 11.7%

c) 21.7%

d) 24%

PNG HIES 2009-2010
8. In PNG, what proportion of rural females cannot read or write?

a) 12%

b) 22%

c) 32%

d) 42%

PNG HIES 2009-2010, females aged 8 years and over (males = 34%)
9. In PNG, what proportion of girls and women have never attended school?

a) 47%

b) 37%

c) 27%

d) 17%

PNG HIES 2009-2010, females aged 6 years and over (males = 26%)
10. In PNG, what proportion of employed women aged 15 years and over are in wage work?

a) 58%

b) 48%

c) 38%

d) 28%

PNG HIES 2009-2010, (males = 66%)
What is gender data?

- Gender statistics capture the specific realities in the lives of women and men.

- Gender statistics go well beyond sex-disaggregation.

- Gender statistics comprise:
  - Sex-disaggregated data
  - Data pertaining specifically to women or to men
  - Data that captures specific gender issues

- Aggregated statistics fail to capture differences in:
  - Use of time
  - Exposure to violence
  - Intra-household inequalities
  - Use of natural resources
  - Specific health concerns
  - Etc.

- Gender data is key to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other commitments.
LNOB

• Achieve sustainable development for women and men

• Utilize gendered indicators throughout

• Go beyond national aggregates
1) Targeted gender-specific indicators

- Have to do with women or men specifically
- Currently only present in some goals
- Many available from surveys
Monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective

2) Explicitly sex-disaggregated indicators

- Official indicator name explicitly indicates “by sex”
- Currently only present in some goals
- Available from surveys, census, CRVS
Monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective

3) Gender-relevant indicators

- Official indicator name does not make explicit mention of sex BUT sex disaggregation is possible
- Could be found across many goals
- Many available from surveys
Monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective

4) Additional indicators that capture a gender angle

- Official indicator name does not make explicit mention, but the issue is relevant to women/men specifically
- Could be found across many goals
- Many available from surveys

Source: UN Women calculations using data from WHO 2015b and UN Women calculations for countries where post-2013 microdata were available from DHS.

Note: Data refer to latest available in reference period for 92 countries. Regional aggregates are weighted based on the respective country population. Quintiles refer to wealth quintiles, where poorest are the bottom 20 per cent of households in the wealth distribution and richest are the top 20 per cent of households in the wealth distribution.
Why is gender data important?

WITHOUT GENDER DATA WE ARE MISSING OUT ON HALF OF THE WORLD’S POPULATION
Why is gender data important?

- Policy making
- Accountability
- Advocacy
- Analysis/Academic research
Is sex-disaggregation enough?

It might be necessary to further disaggregate gender data to LNOB

- Need to choose based on relevance/context
  - Sex (and gender identity)
  - Age (older/younger population)
  - Location (beyond urban/rural)
  - Migratory status (how recent, proxy variables)
  - Ethnicity (group’s sample size)
  - Wealth Quintile (income or wealth index?)
  - Religion (only relevant for some indicators and countries)
  - Marital status (combined with having children)
  - Managerial level (beyond senior/not)
- Others
Monitoring the SDGs from an LNOB perspective

Disaggregating by more than one dimension

- E.g. by sex and age, (official indicator indicates many disaggregation variables but not necessarily simultaneous)
- Disaggregation at multiple levels show groups that are lagging behind

**Figure 3.2**

**Proportion of people living in extreme poverty, by sex and age, 2009-2013**


Note: Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 89 developing countries.
Monitoring the SDGs from an LNOB perspective

**FIGURE 3.7**

**ILLITERACY RATE AMONG POPULATION AGED 15-49, BY SEX AND WEALTH QUINTILES, 2005-2016**

![Graph showing illiteracy rate among population aged 15-49, by sex and wealth quintiles, 2005-2016.](image)

- **Source:** UN Women calculations based on USAID 2017.
- **Notes:** Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 41 countries. In the figure, richest 20% refers to households in the top 20% of the wealth distribution.
To LNOB we need to look at specific groups of women

Proportion of women (20-24) who were married or in a union before 18, India

- Rural Poorest 42
  - National Avg 27.3
  - Urban Richest 8.3

Proportion of women (18-49) who were married or in a union before 18, Pakistan

- Rural Poorest Saraiki 62.7
  - Rural Poorest 58.5
  - Rural 44.8
  - Urban Richest Punjabi 17.9
  - Urban Richest 23.9
  - National Avg 40.2
Gender data availability for SDG indicators

Proportion of gender-specific indicators with data available since 2000

- Any data available (since 2000)
- Recent data available (at least 1 data point since 2010)
- Trend data (at least 2 data points since 2000 onward)
- Trend data (at least 3 data points since 2000 onward)
Gender data availability in Asia-Pacific

Key gaps:

- Pacific lags behind
- Hard to reach population groups (multilevel disaggregation, refugees, migrants)
- New/emerging areas (environment, governance, from a gender perspective)
- Emergency/disasters (from a gender perspective)
- Methodologically challenging areas, sensitive topics or financially demanding (individual level poverty, violence, reproductive health, time use)

Proportion of gender related indicators (85 relevant) by data availability level in Asia-Pacific, 2018

- Widely available
- Moderately available
- Somewhat available
- No data

Widely (at least 2/3 of the region), Moderately (at least 1/3) and Somewhat (Less than 1/3)
CHALLENGES TO GENDER DATA PRODUCTION/USE

- Weak policy space
  - Lack of political will
  - Inadequate resources

- Technical challenges
  - Limited coordination among NSS actors
  - Limited technical capacity in key areas

- Lack of access to data
  - Limited awareness
  - Insufficient dissemination
  - User-producer disconnect

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PRIORITIES (UN WOMEN, ADB, WORLD BANK, SPC ETC)

- Enabling environment
  - Strategies/Laws prioritize gender data
  - Localization support
  - Intergovernmental work

- Gender data production
  - TUS, Violence surveys, CRVS
  - Reprocessing existing data

- Data dissemination & use
  - Communicating data
  - Statistical literacy
  - User-producer dialogues
Link to global commitments

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/
SECTION 5: PACIFIC LEADERS GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

1. In 2005, Pacific Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Gender Equality Declaration adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) in 2000. Leaders are committed to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's human rights, to address violence against women, sexual exploitation of women and girls, and other gender-based violence. The Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration recognizes the need to address these issues and to implement measures to achieve gender equality.

2. The Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration is a commitment to a gender-based approach to development. It aims to ensure that gender equality is addressed in all sectors of development, including economic, social, and political sectors. The Declaration recognizes the need for gender-sensitive policies and programs that address the needs of women and girls.

3. The Declaration recognizes the importance of women's participation in decision-making processes. It emphasizes the need for women to have equal opportunities to participate in all areas of development, including politics, economics, and social sectors.

4. The Declaration recognizes the need for women's access to education and training. It emphasizes the importance of providing access to education and training opportunities for women to enable them to participate in the workforce and to achieve their full potential.

5. The Declaration recognizes the need for women's access to health services. It emphasizes the importance of providing access to health services that meet the needs of women and girls, including reproductive health services.

6. The Declaration recognizes the need for women's access to justice. It emphasizes the importance of providing access to justice systems that are gender-sensitive and that ensure equal treatment for women and girls.

7. The Declaration recognizes the need for women's economic empowerment. It emphasizes the importance of providing women with access to economic opportunities and resources to enable them to achieve their full potential.

8. The Declaration recognizes the need for women's participation in decision-making processes. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring that women have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes at all levels.

9. The Declaration recognizes the need for women's access to information. It emphasizes the importance of providing access to information that is relevant to women and girls, including information on gender equality and women's rights.

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<tr>
<td>• Discrimination</td>
<td>• Women and poverty</td>
<td>• Mechanisms to promote the advancement of women</td>
<td>• Gender-responsive government programmes and policies</td>
<td>• End all forms of discrimination</td>
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<td>• Policy measures</td>
<td>• Education and training of women</td>
<td>• Women’s legal and human rights: leadership, elimination of</td>
<td>• Decision-making</td>
<td>• Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls</td>
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<td>• Guarantee of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms</td>
<td>• Women and health</td>
<td>violence, human rights</td>
<td>• Economic empowerment</td>
<td>• Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership</td>
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<td>• Special measures</td>
<td>• Violence against women</td>
<td>• Women’s access to services: health and education</td>
<td>• Ending violence against women</td>
<td>• Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights</td>
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<td>• Sex role stereotyping and prejudice</td>
<td>• Women and armed conflict</td>
<td>• Economic empowerment</td>
<td>• Health and education</td>
<td>• Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources</td>
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<td>• Prostitution</td>
<td>• Women and the economy</td>
<td>• The girl child</td>
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<td>• Adopt and strengthen sound policies and legislation for the promotion of gender equality</td>
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<td>• Political and public life representation</td>
<td>• Women in power and decision-making</td>
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<td>• Nationality</td>
<td>• Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women</td>
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<td>• Education and employment</td>
<td>• Human rights of women</td>
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<td>• Health</td>
<td>• Women and the media</td>
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<td>• Economic and social benefits</td>
<td>• Women and the environment</td>
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<td>• Rural women</td>
<td>• The girl child</td>
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<td>• Law</td>
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<td>• Marriage and family life</td>
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* The text colours represent themes that are common across the international and regional commitments made by PICTs.
Component 1: Strengthening PICT capacity to mainstream gender
1. Gender mainstreaming capacity stocktakes
2. Gender mainstreaming action plans
3. Policy briefs on gender mainstreaming
4. Training on gender mainstreaming, gender analysis, gender integrated into planning and MEL
5. Guidelines on gender mainstreaming, including sectors
6. National gender equality policies reviewed and developed

Component 2: Monitoring progress towards gender equality
1. Gender statistics generated and updated
2. Gender profiles
3. Training on gender statistics (link to gender mainstreaming)
4. Develop user friendly tools (national and regional statistical publications) with systems and processes for regular updating
INDICATORS IN THE MTDP III – WHAT ARE THE GENDER ISSUES TO INCLUDE IN ANALYSIS?

- 1.7 Employment growth rate
- 1.8 Land in formal market
- 1.11 Volume of domestically produced Fruits & Vegetables
1.14 GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

PNG GII of 0.741 is ranked at 159 out of 189 countries globally (2018 HDR)
Why has it bounced back?
Need to unpack the components of the index
Gender Inequality Index (GII)

**INDICATORS**
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Adolescent birth rate

**DIMENSION INDEX**
- Female reproductive health index

**DIMENSIONS**
- **Health**
  - Female reproductive health index

- **Empowerment**
  - Female and male population with at least secondary education
  - Female and male shares of parliamentary seats

- **Labour market**
  - Female and male labour force participation rates

**Labour market**
- Female and male labour market index

**Gender Inequality Index (GII)**
GII COMPONENTS (ALL ARE SDG INDICATORS EXCEPT THE LFPR)

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Adolescent birth rate
- Share of seats in parliament
- Population with at least some secondary education
- Labour force participation rate
Gender Inequality Index (GII)

**Dimensions**

- **Health**
  - Maternal mortality ratio
  - Adolescent birth rate
  - Female reproductive health index
  - Female empowerment index
  - Female gender index
  - Female labour market index
  - Male gender index
  - Male labour market index

  **INDICATORS**
  - 215
  - 52.7

- **Empowerment**
  - Female and male population with at least secondary education
  - Female and male shares of parliamentary seats
  - Female empowerment index
  - Female labour market index
  - Male empowerment index
  - Male labour market index

  **INDICATORS**
  - 0
  - 100

- **Labour market**
  - Female and male labour force participation rates
  - Female gender index
  - Male gender index

  **INDICATORS**
  - 69
  - 70.8

**Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

0.741
CRITICISMS, PROBLEMS AND WEAKNESSES

• The index is just too confusing; statisticky pointy head stuff

• One indicator is insufficient to show the extent of gender inequality. eg, it captures national parliamentary representation but not local government level and elsewhere in community and public life.

• LFPR doesn’t show ‘decent work’ including the quality of jobs

• Its based on existing data – so misses other important dimensions, eg unpaid work and care work, asset ownership, child care support, gender-based violence and participation in community decision-making
HOW CAN WE ‘FIX’ THE GII TO REFLECT GENDER INEQUALITY IN PNG?

• Female (reproductive) health
• Female empowerment (representation, education)
• Female labour market
• Gaps – climate change? violence? access to ICT? morbidity? mortality?