WHAT IS GENDER DATA AND HOW TO USE IT FOR SDG MONITORING?

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Objectives

- Become familiar with the concepts of sex and gender
- Understand the multidisciplinary nature of gender statistics.
- Gain knowledge on how gender statistics can help monitor the SDGs from a gender angle, in the spirit of inclusiveness.
- Understand the reasons behind the lack of some gender-related SDG data, and potential solutions to overcome related challenges.
SEX
refers to individual biological differences between women and men that are fixed and unchangeable. Unlike gender, sex differences do not vary across culture or over time.

GENDER
refers to socially constructed differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the social interactions and relations between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context.
SEX
Binary (two possibilities)??
Woman/man

CONTINUUM
e.g. Intersex
Other

GENDER
Binary (two possibilities)??
Female/male

CONTINUUM
e.g. Non-binary
CIS gender
Transgender
Gender equality directly correlates with increases in productivity, health and standard of living that positively affect all women, men, boys and girls in society.
Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men.

Women have historically suffered from social and economic disadvantages. Fairness and therefore equity requires strategies and measures that level the playing field.

Gender equity leads to gender equality and women empowerment.
Gender parity is a numerical concept concerning the relative equality in terms of numbers and proportions of women and men, girls and boys. Gender parity is often calculated as a ratio of female-to-male values of a given indicator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender parity</th>
<th>Gender gap</th>
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<td>Gender parity is a numerical concept concerning the relative equality in terms of numbers and proportions of women and men, girls and boys. Gender parity is often calculated as a ratio of female-to-male values of a given indicator.</td>
<td>Any disparity between women and men's condition or position in society. Often used to refer to for example a difference in average earnings between women and men.</td>
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Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming has been embraced internationally as a strategy towards realizing gender equality.

It involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes, with a view to promoting equality between women and men, and combating discrimination.
are statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life
CHARACTERISTICS OF GENDER STATISTICS

- Data collected and analyzed disaggregated by sex
- Reflect very specific gender issues
- Concepts and definitions used across value chain reflect diversity of women and men
- Collection methods consider gender stereotypes and social cultural differences

DISAGGREGATED

SPECIFIC GENDER ISSUES

DIVERSITY OF WOMEN AND MEN

STEREOTYPES AND SOCIAL CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

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Without evidence programs are likely to be flawed in their design and it will be difficult to know whether any progress is being made with regards to the GEWE agenda.

Communication and use of data and evidence during all stages of project implementation is the lubricant that makes interventions appropriate and more effective.
Ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analyzed and presented by sex and age, and reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society.
GENDER ACROSS THE SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Distribution of Gender Specific Indicators in the SDG Indicator Framework

- Total no. of indicators
- No. of Gender Specific Indicators
1) Targeted gender-specific indicators
2) Sex disaggregation is explicitly mentioned

Image source: Turning promises into action. UN Women 2018
3) Additional indicators that capture a gender angle (gender-relevant)

Image source: Turning promises into action. UN Women 2018
Other indicators across the framework might not be gender specific but are still gender-relevant, as additional disaggregation could potentially be performed.

WHY ARE GENDER STATISTICS IMPORTANT?

WITHOUT GENDER DATA WE ARE GETTING AN INACCURATE PICTURE.
Data gaps refer to the difference between data that is available and data that is needed. This can be with regards to quantity, quality and type of data. It is one of the first steps in diagnosing what kind of interventions are needed a gender statistics system.
• Inclusion and coding of economic activities to the third digit ISCO classification (Labour force survey).

• Disaggregation by sex also in routine data analysis.

• Measurement of gender specific issues: gender specific issues around conditions of employment etc.
**WOMEN COUNT: ENHANCING AVAILABILITY AND USE OF GENDER DATA**

**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 methodologically challenging areas

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

**SOLUTIONS (INCLUDING WOMEN COUNT)**

- **Enabling environment**
  - Strategies/Laws prioritize gender data
  - Gender-sensitive SDG localization
  - Intergovernmental work for methodological developments and S-S cooperation

- **Gender data production**
  - Build capacity in technically challenging areas such as Time Use, Environment, Violence surveys
  - Reprocess existing data

- **Data dissemination & use**
  - Communicating data efficiently
  - Better exchanges (SDMX)
  - User-producer dialogues

Source: Making Every Woman and Girl Count Inception document
THANK YOU

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https://data.unwomen.org/