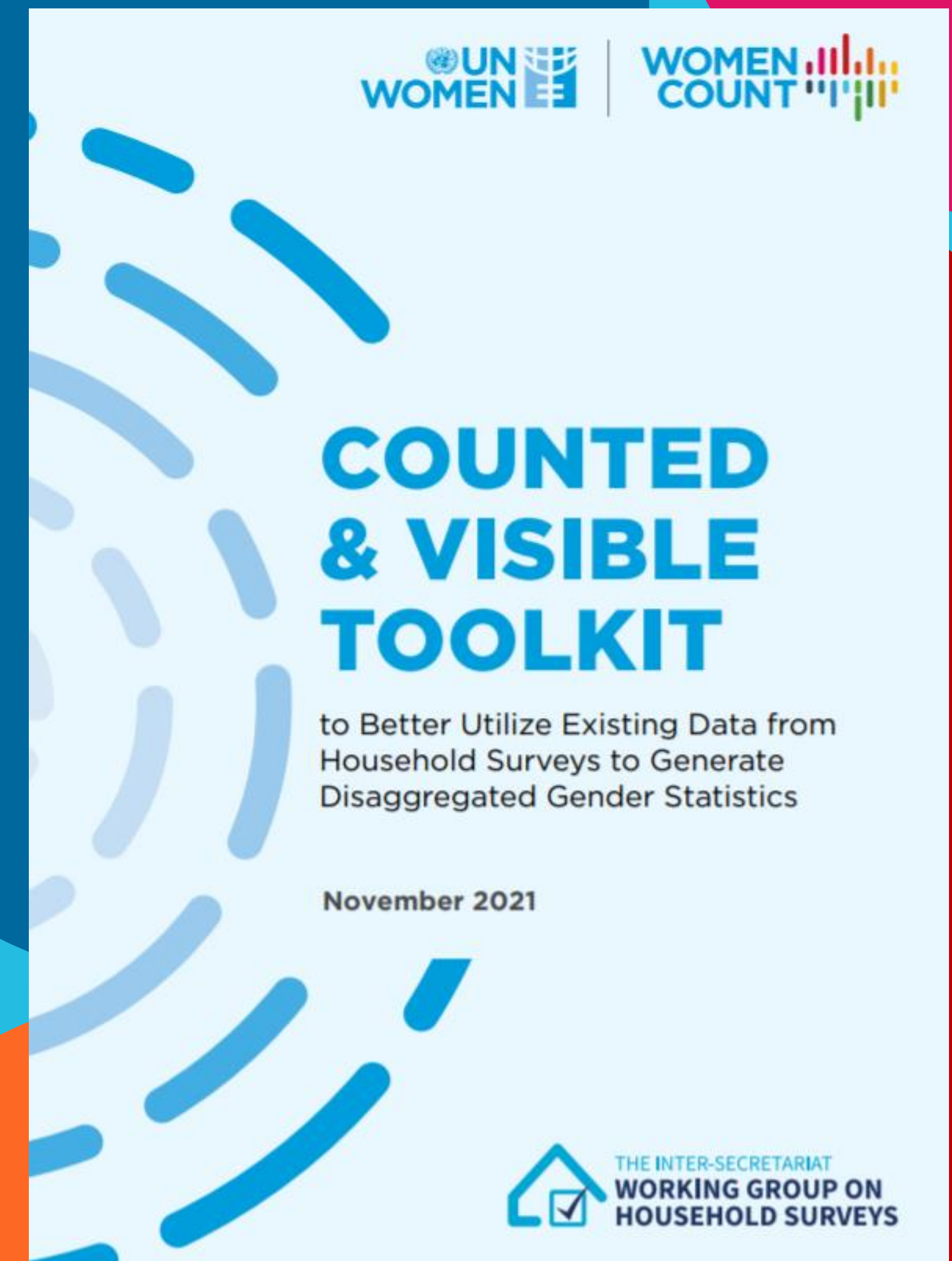WOMEN COUNT

Toolkit on Producing *and* Using Disaggregated Gender Statistics:
Making Every Woman Counted and Visible

International Workshop on the Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals
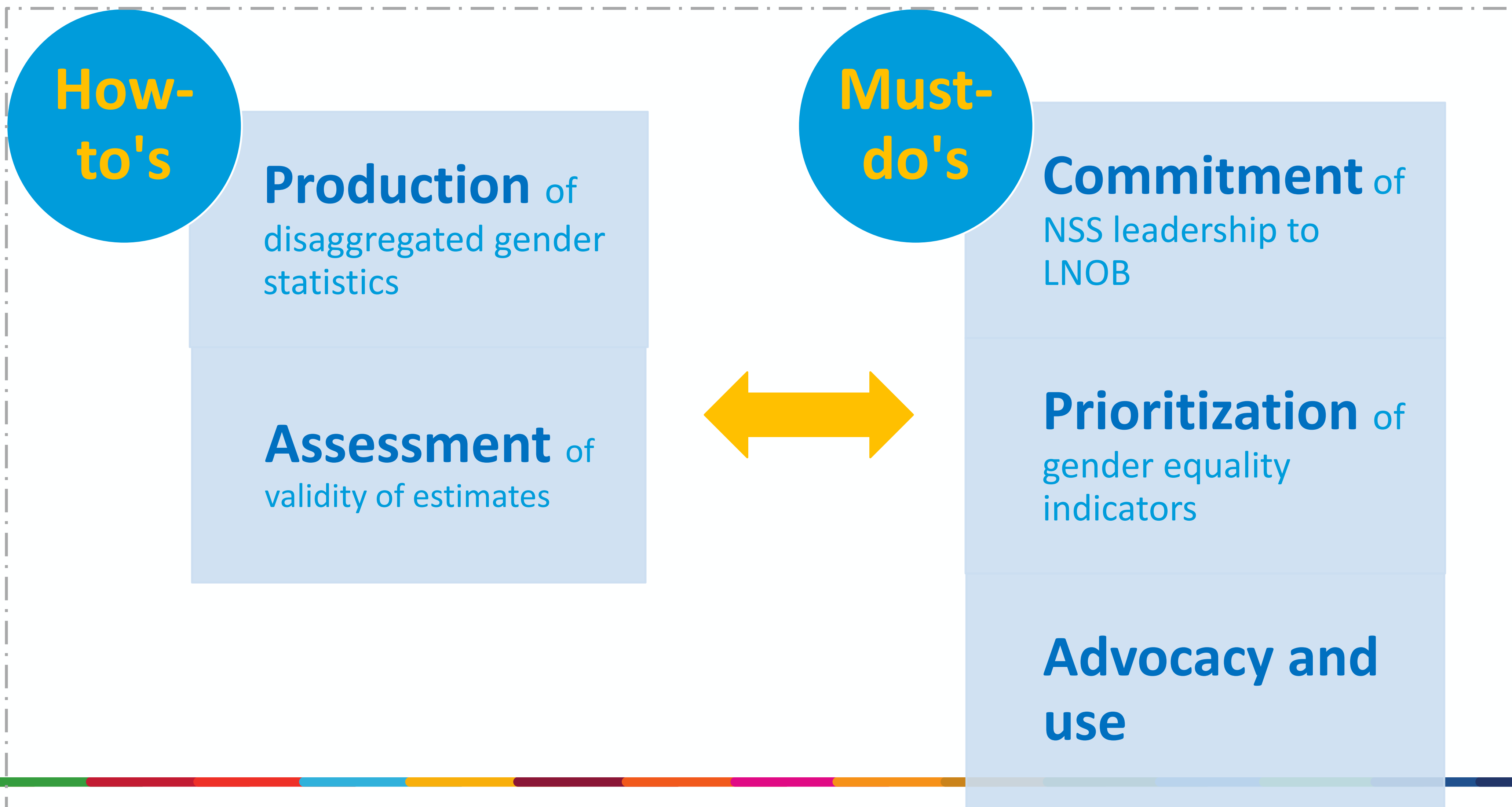13 January 2022

UN WOMEN

Why the Counted and Visible Toolkit?

- <u>CALLS</u> from Member States (e.g., IAEG-SDGs, ISWGHS, CSW)

  - **IAEG-SDGs:** UNSC50 paper on *Data Disaggregation and SDG Indicators: Policy Priorities and Current and Future Disaggregation Plans* (for women and girls)
  - **ISWGHS:** UNSC50 paper on Achieving the Full Potential of HH Surveys (1/3 of SDG indicators)
  - **UN Women:** Making Every Woman and Girl Count

- <u>OUR COLLECTIVE RESPONSE</u>: **Make** tools and good practices on gender data disaggregation available and accessible
  - Focus on official statistics
  - Holistic
  - Sustainable
  - **"Nothing about us, without us"**

UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

COUNTED & VISIBLE TOOLKIT

to Better Utilize Existing Data from Household Surveys to Generate Disaggregated Gender Statistics

November 2021

THE INTER-SECRETARIAT **WORKING GROUP ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS**

Operational Framework

How-to's

Production of disaggregated gender statistics

Assessment of validity of estimates

↔

Must-do's

Commitment of NSS leadership to LNOB

Prioritization of gender equality indicators

Advocacy and use

WOMEN COUNT

How-to's on **production** of disaggregated gender statistics

13
disaggregated gender-specific SDG indicators

1. NO POVERTY — 1. Bottom wealth quintile

2. ZERO HUNGER — 2.2.3 Anemia prevalence

3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING — 3.1.2 Birth by skilled personnel · 3.7.1 Modern contraceptive methods

4. QUALITY EDUCATION — 4. Primary or less years of education

7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY — 7.1.2 Reliance on clean fuels

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH — 8.10.2 Bank account

16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS — 16.2.3 Experience sexual violence

17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS — 17.8.1 Internet use

5. GENDER EQUALITY — 5.2.1 Physical, sexual or psychological violence by partner · 5.3.1 Married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 · 5.6.1 Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care · 5.b.1 Own mobile phone

- **Multi-level** disaggregation (at least three variables)
- Providing codes in **STATA, R, and SPSS**

WOMEN COUNT

How-to's on production of disaggregated gender statistics

Example indicator: **Proportion of women aged 18–49 who married as children**

What to do?

How to do/operationalize it?

Identify dataset, reference population, and level of disaggregation

> **Dataset:** Demographic Health Survey (DHS), Cameroon, Female dataset
> **Denominator:** Keep only respondents older than 18 and younger than 49
> **Levels of disaggregation:** Richest, Poorest, Urban, Rural

Identify variables of interest and code them

> **Variable of interest:** Binary variable specifying whether they take their own decisions
> **Disaggregation variables:**
> **-** Wealth index (v190), coded into binary variables: poorest and richest
> **-** Geographical location (v125) coded into two categories: urban and rural

**Generate binary variables reflecting intersections between groups**

> **First level of disaggregation – Urban/Rural: 1)** married as children among urban respondents, and 2) married as children among rural respondents
> **Second level of disaggregation – Poorest/Richest: 1)** married as children among poorest, and 2) married as children among richest
> **Intersection of the two levels of disaggregation:** 1.1) married as children among urban and poorest respondents, 1.2) married as children among urban and richest respondents, 2.1) married as children among rural and poorest respondents, 2.2) married as children among rural and richest respondents.

Tabulate variables

> Tabulate the variable of interests and the binary variables reflecting the disaggregation

WOMEN COUNT

Disaggregated gender statistics must be:

- **sufficiently reliable, as measured by the coefficient of variation (CV)**
  - Function of standard error

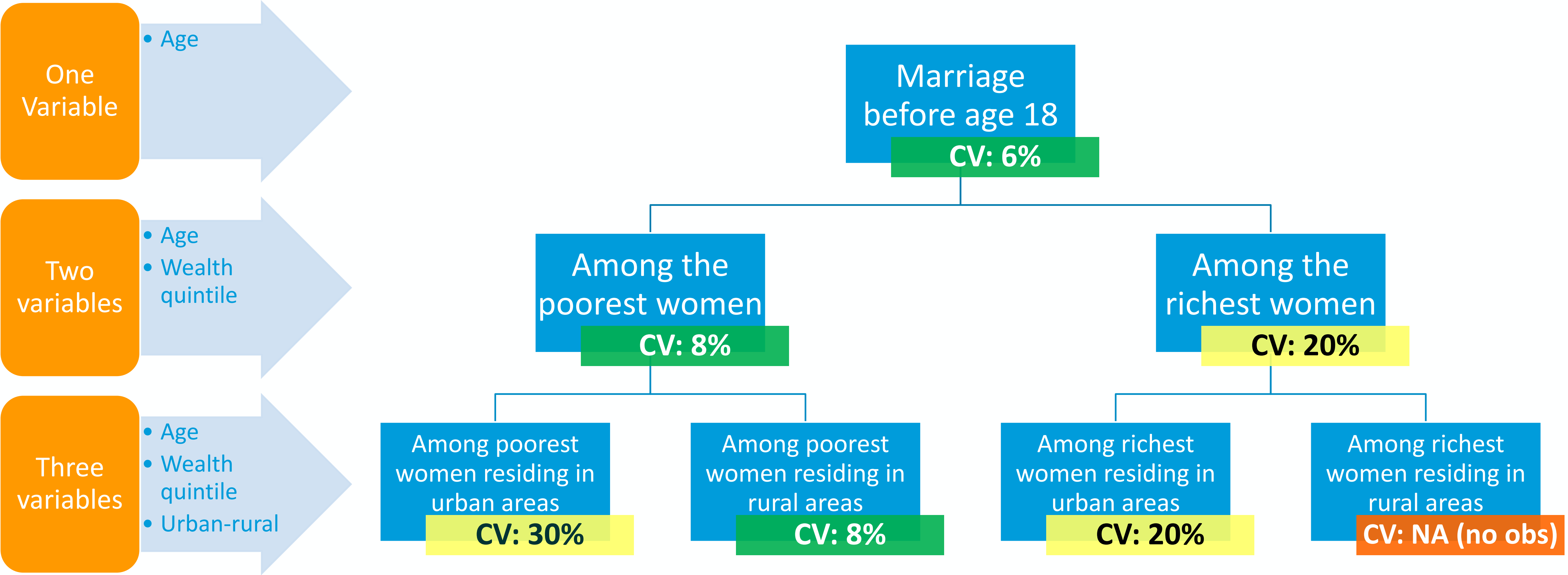LARGE

Standard Error

→

LARGE

Coefficient of Variation
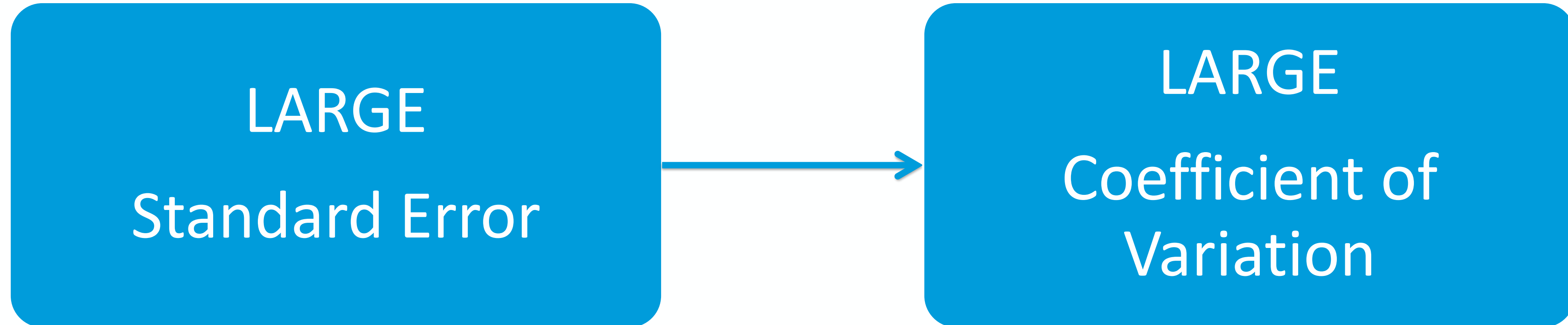
What CV is acceptable?

- No internationally agreed standards or recommendations
- CV thresholds vary country to country and in some cases, from surveys to surveys
  - Philippine Statistics Authority: greater than 20% are shown with caveats (poverty statistics)
  - Statistics Canada: greater than 33% are "not considered sufficiently reliable to be published" (expenditure data)
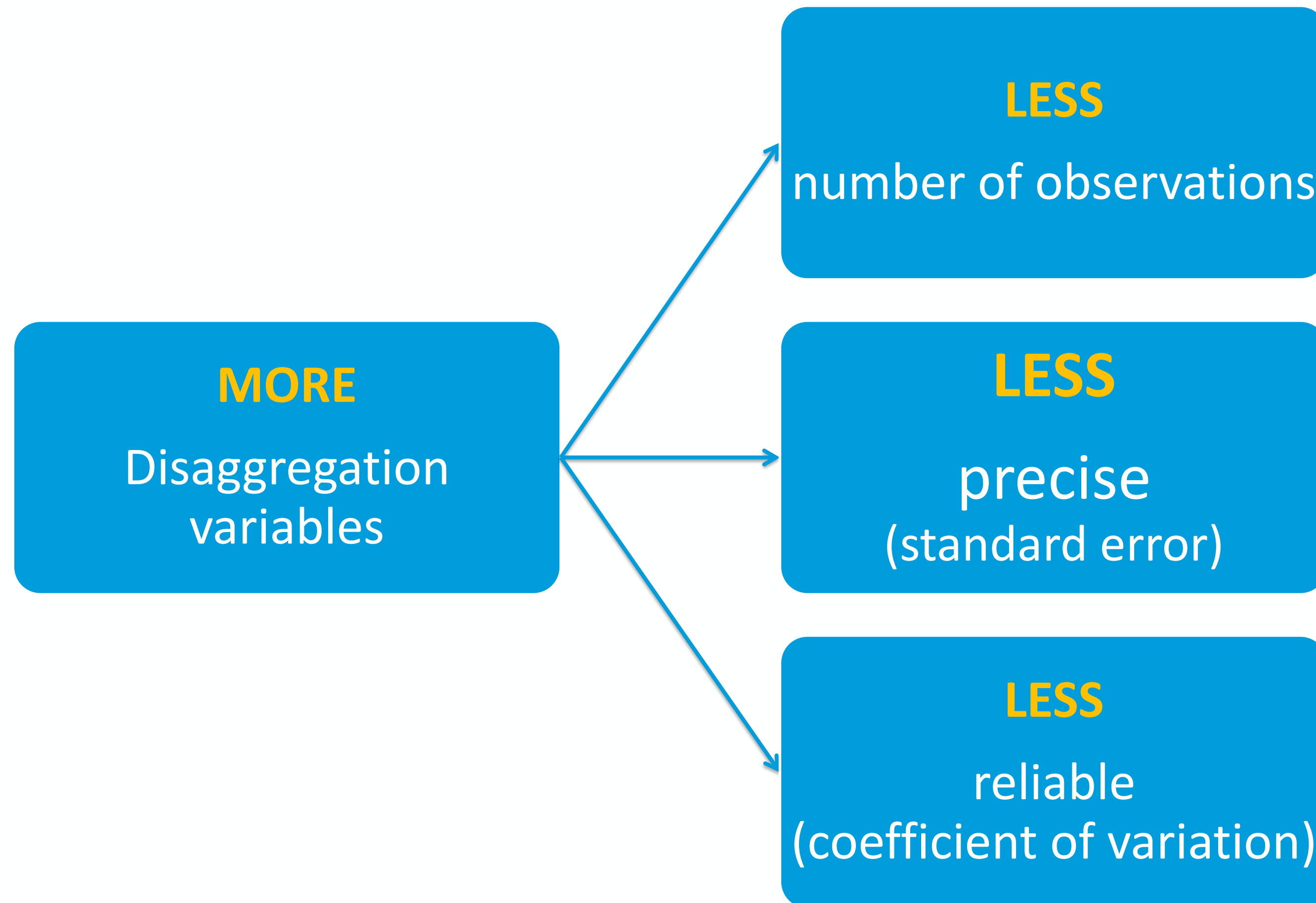
Suggested "rule of thumb" of the Counted and Visible toolkit:

VALUE OF CV	SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF ESTIMATES (x)
x ≤ 10%	Highly reliable
10% > ≤ 20%	Sufficiently reliable
20% > x ≤ 33%	Still acceptable but should be used with caution.
x > 33%	Caveats should be provided in terms of the level of reliability of the estimate.

How-to's on **assessment** of validity of estimates

One Variable
- Age

Two variables
- Age
- Wealth quintile

Three variables
- Age
- Wealth quintile
- Urban-rural

Marriage before age 18
CV: 6%

Among the poorest women
CV: 8%

Among the richest women
CV: 20%

Among poorest women residing in urban areas
CV: 30%

Among poorest women residing in rural areas
CV: 8%

Among richest women residing in urban areas
CV: 20%

Among richest women residing in rural areas
CV: NA (no obs)

WOMEN COUNT

How-to's on **assessment** of validity of estimates

MORE
Disaggregation variables

LESS
number of observations

LESS
precise
(standard error)

LESS
reliable
(coefficient of variation)

To **publish** OR not to publish….
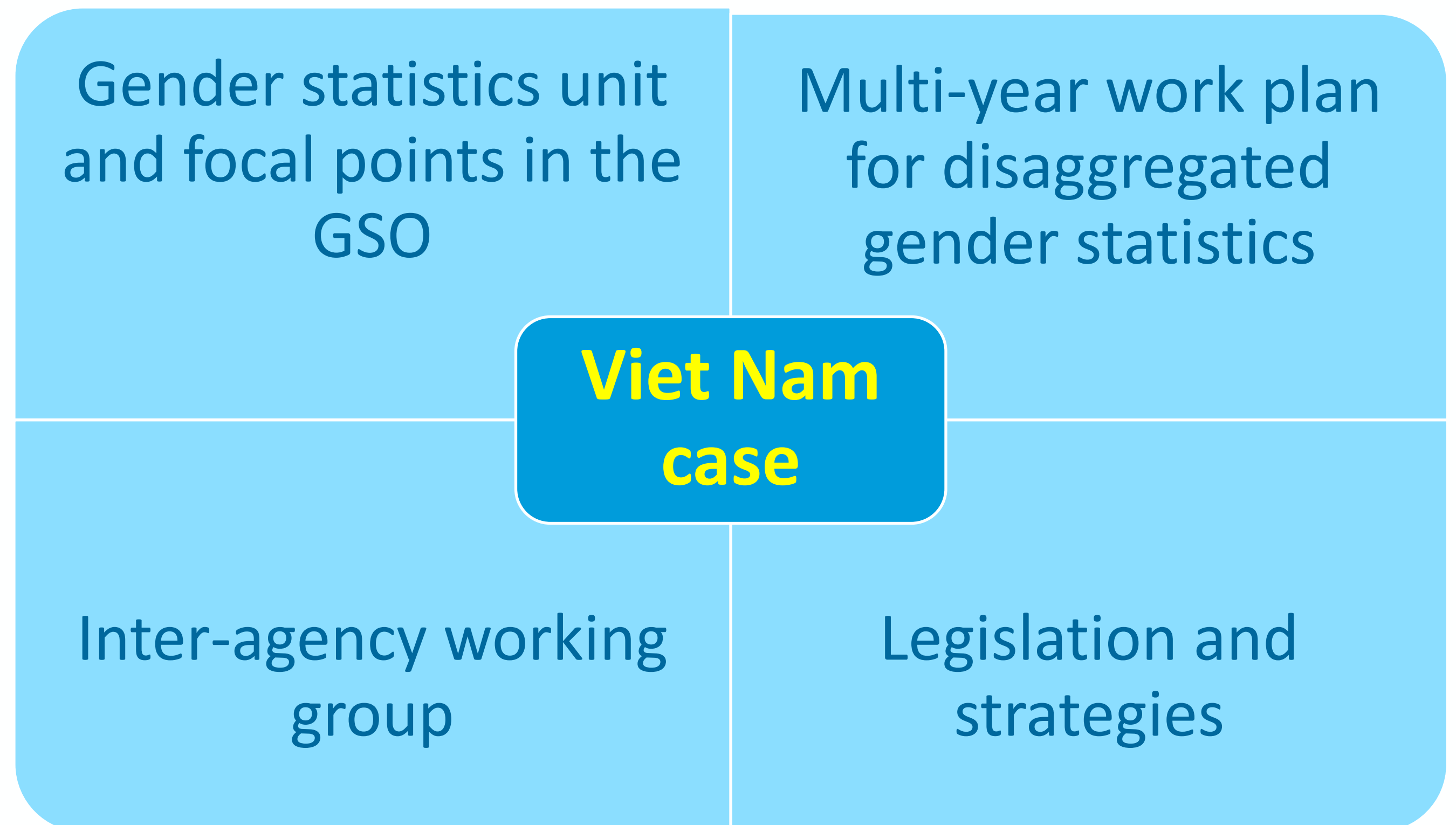
That is the question!

WOMEN COUNT
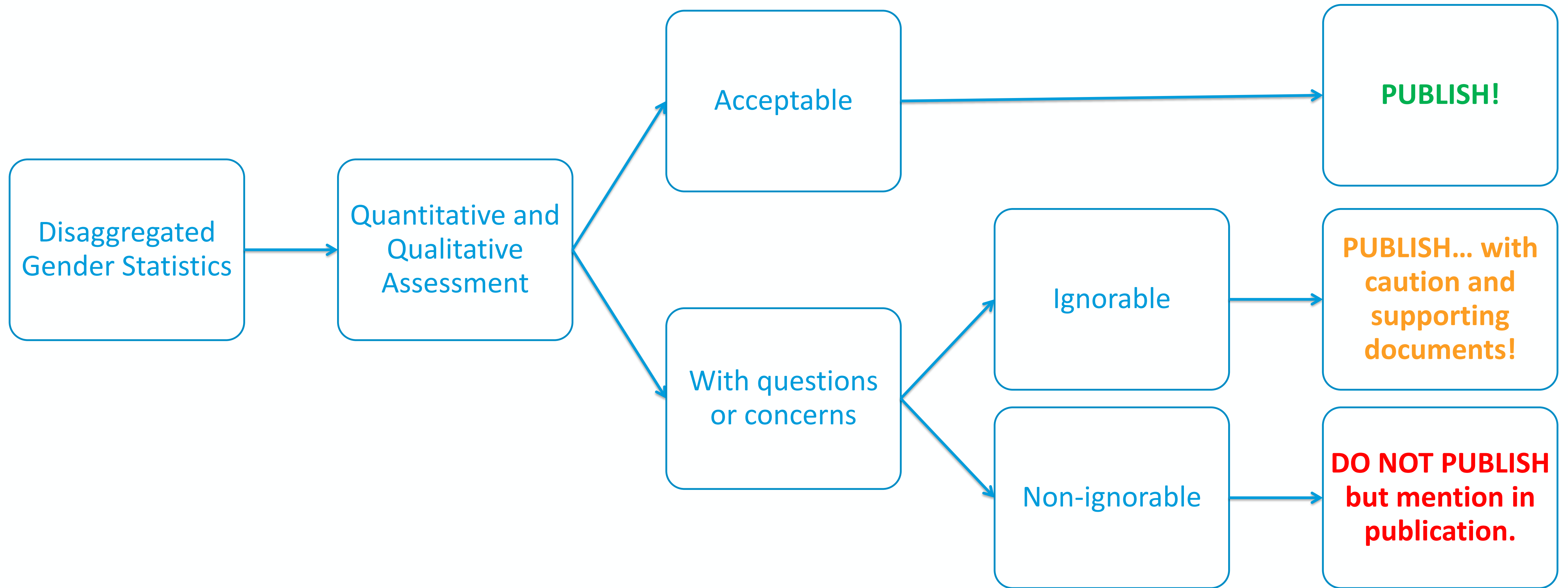
Must-do's on commitment of NSS leadership to LNOB

Leadership is essential to Leave No One Behind

- Commitment and political will
- Engaging stakeholders
- Stakeholder cooperation
- Coordination of the NSS
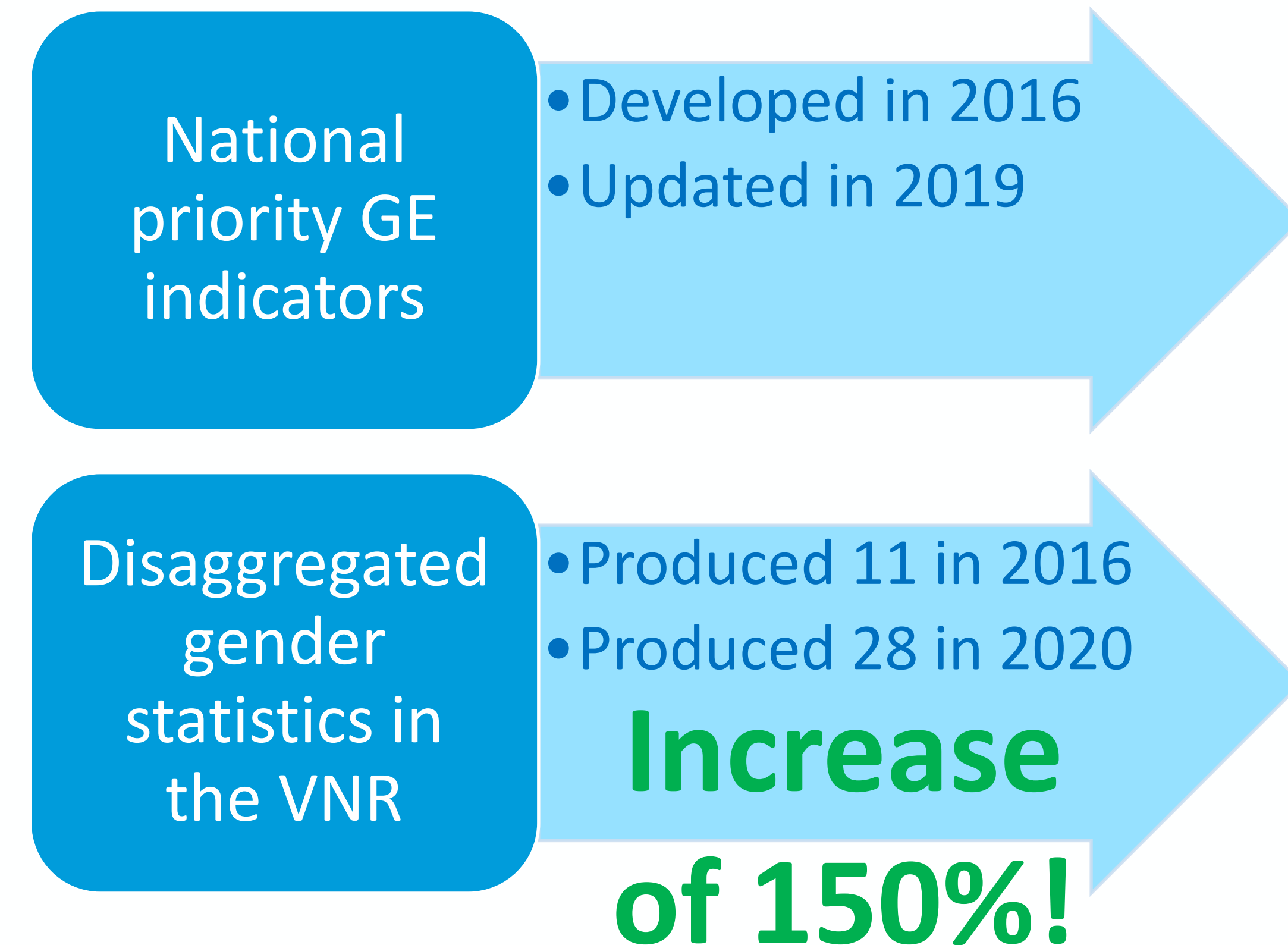
Practical tools/mechanisms

Gender statistics unit and focal points in the GSO	Multi-year work plan for disaggregated gender statistics
Inter-agency working group	Legislation and strategies

Viet Nam case

Must-do's on prioritization of gender equality indicators

Which indicators must be disaggregated and by which dimensions

- Clearly specify key gender indicator requirements
- Guide the development needs
- Guide development partners on areas of support
- Assist in meeting the country's global and reporting requirements

Tools and mechanisms: Uganda case

National priority GE indicators
- Developed in 2016
- Updated in 2019

Disaggregated gender statistics in the VNR
- Produced 11 in 2016
- Produced 28 in 2020

Increase of 150%!

Must-do's on advocacy and use

- Process should be **user-oriented** rather than product-oriented
- Targeted dissemination and communication

Colombia case: Women and Men: Gender Gaps in Colombia 2020

- Role of **partnerships**
  - with government stakeholders, media, UN Women and other development partners
- **Sustained and institutionalized** efforts
  - Annual publication
  - Subnational gender data production

Counted and Visible Toolkit: What's next?

1. **Full publication version:**
   https://data.unwomen.org/publications/counted-and-visible-toolkit

2. **Enhanced digital version**
   - Tutorials on generating 13 disaggregated gender-specific SDG indicators using STATA, R, and SPSS
     - Technical guidebook
     - Video on STATA

3. **Advocacy activities**
   - Regional training for Africa: November 2021
   - Regional webinar for Asia and the Pacific: December 2021
   - Regional webinar for Europe and Central Asia: February 2022

4. **Enhancements in the Training Curriculum on Gender Statistics**

Stata

```
***Step 1: Import Data
    global data "D:\OneDrive - UN Women\Toolkit\Data" // data location
    use "$data/ TJIR71FL.dta", clear // file name

***Step 2: Limit dataset to the denominator of the indicator
    keep if v012>=15  // we are interested in women aged 15 and over
    keep if v015==1 // keep only completed interviews
    // NOTE: all women in the dataset are ever-married

    replace d005 = d005/1000000 // the domestic violence has a different weights
    variables

***Step 3: Compute the estimates of ever-partnered women and girls subjected t
    any form by a current or former intimate partner
    ** Recode variables d111 (physical), d104 (emotional), and d108 (sexual)
    generate vaw = 0
        replace vaw = 1 if (d111 == 1 | d104 == 1 | d108 == 1)
        replace vaw = . if (d111 ==. & d104 ==. & d108 ==.)

    label define I 1 "Yes" 0 "No"
        label val vaw I

    tabulate vaw [iw=d005]
```

R

```
**** Step 1: Import Data
#####################Use required library packages
library(haven)
library(dplyr)
library(sjlabelled)
library(questionr)
library(pollster)
library(kableExtra)
library(knitr)
library(survey)

#####################Import DHS Dataset
Tajikistan <- read_dta("C:/Users/HP/OneDrive - UN Women/SDG gender indicators/DHS
    Downloads/TJ_2017_DHS_07222021_1046_156523/TJIR71DT/TJIR71FL.DTA")
Tajikistan$d005 <- Tajikistan$d005/1000000
Tajikistan$d005[is.na(Tajikistan$d005)] = 0
#View(Tajikistan)
```

SPSS

```
**** Step 1: Import Data
        GET FILE='D:\OneDrive - UN Women\Toolkit\Data\TJIR71FL.SAV'.

**** Step 2: Limit dataset to the denominator of the indicator
        SELECT IF(V012 >= 15).
        /* we are interested in women aged 15 and over

        SELECT IF(V015 = 1).
        /* keep only completed interviews
        /* NOTE: all women in the dataset are ever-married

        COMPUTE wt=D005 / 1000000.
        /* the domestic violence has a different weights than other variables
        COMPUTE stratum = v023.
        WEIGHT by wt.

**** Step 3: Compute the estimates of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to violence of
    any form by a current or former intimate partner
        /* Recode variables d111 (physical), d104 (emotional), and d108 (sexual)

        COMPUTE vaw = 0.
            if (D111 = 1 | D104 = 1 | D108 = 1) vaw = 1.
            if (SYSMIS(D111) & SYSMIS(D104) & SYSMIS(D108)) vaw = $SYSMIS.
```

Online version:
https://data.unwomen.org/resources/counted-and-visible-toolkit

WOMEN COUNT

THANK YOU

Jessamyn O. Encarnacion
Inter-Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics
Women Count Programme, Research and Data Section
jessamyn.encarnacion@unwomen.org