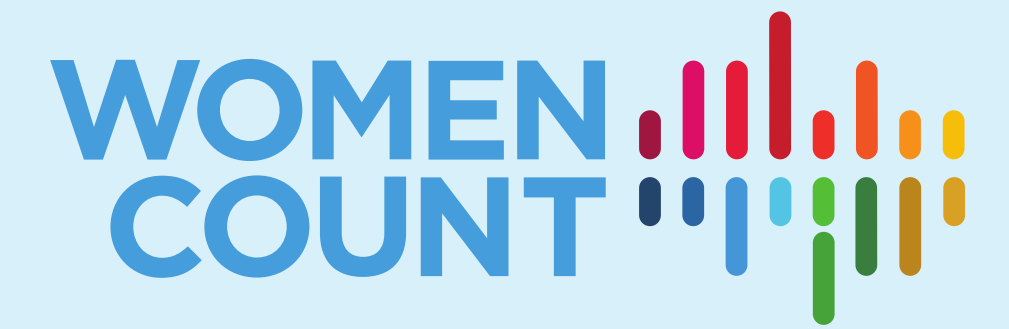


# Counted and Visible Toolkit

How-to's and Must-do's  
on the Production *and* Use of  
Disaggregated Gender Statistics

Workshop on supporting evidence-based Voluntary  
National Reviews (VNRs) and SDG reporting:  
Data and statistics innovations  
6-7 December 2023



1

# Disaggregated gender statistics in the VNRs

## Robust gender data compilation and analysis in normative processes

### Governments are using more gender data to track progress on gender equality commitments

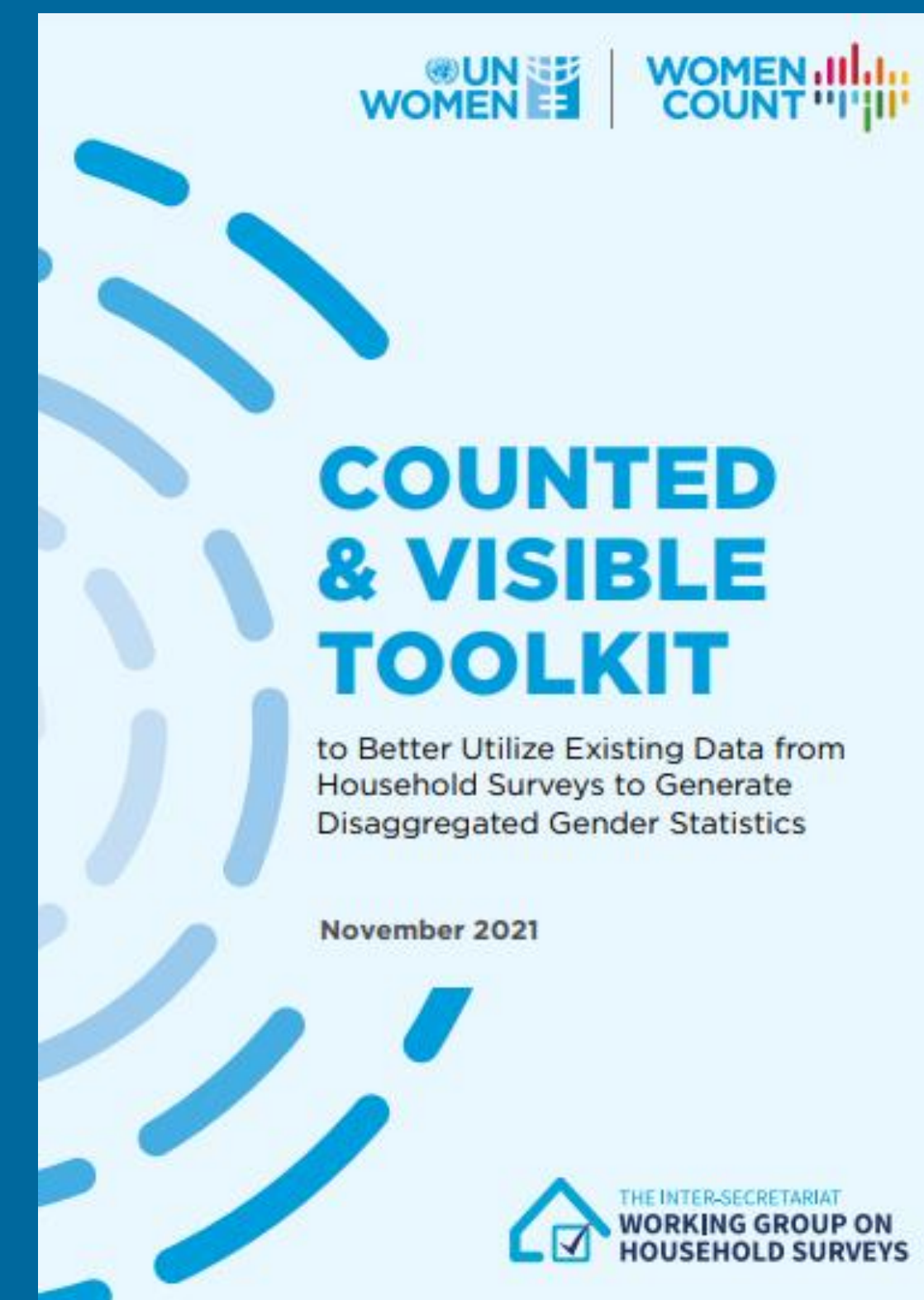
- **Gender data** are being increasingly cited in annual national reports on SDG progress, in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), as well as in periodic reports on the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- VNRs play a key role in SDG monitoring, they can be leveraged to catalyse and create a critical mass of gender data and statistics

2

**Counted and Visible  
Toolkit:  
A tool for reporting  
disaggregated gender  
statistics in VNRs**

# Why the Counted and Visible Toolkit?

- **CALLS 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
  
- **OUR COLLECTIVE RESPONSE:** Make tools and good practices on gender data disaggregation available and accessible
  - Focus on official statistics
  - Holistic
  - Sustainable



# Framing the Counted and Visible Toolkit

## 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**



# HOW TO's on the PRODUCTION of disaggregated gender statistics

## 13 disaggregated gender-specific SDG indicators



1. Bottom  
wealth quintile



2.2.3  
Anemia  
prevalence



3.1.2 Birth by  
skilled personnel  
3.7.1 Modern  
contraceptive  
methods



4. Primary or less  
years of education



7.1.2 Reliance  
on clean fuels



8.10.2 Bank  
account



16.2.3  
Experience sexual  
violence



17.8.1  
Internet use



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**

# HOW TO's on the PRODUCTION of disaggregated gender statistics

**Example indicator: Proportion of women aged 18–49 who were married or in a union before aged 18**

## 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, urban and among richest, 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



# HOW TO's on the PRODUCTION of disaggregated gender statistics

## STATA CODES

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere & Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries  
(Related Indicator) 1.x Proportion of women who belong to the poorest 20% of the population, by age and persons with disability

\*\*\*Step 1: Import Data  
global data "D:/OneDrive - UN Women/Toolkit/Data" // data location  
use "\$data/ALIR71FL.dta", clear // file name

\*\*\*Step 2: Replace weight presentation  
replace v005 = v005/1000000

\*\*\*Step 3: Compute the estimates for women belonging in the poorest 20%  
// v190 is the wealth index variable wherein code 1 is the poorest 20%

```
tabulate v190, m  
generate poorest = 1 if v190 == 1  
replace poorest = 0 if v190 != 1
```

```
label define p 1 "Poorest" 0 "Not poorest"  
label value poorest p
```

```
tabulate poorest [iw=v005]
```

\*\*\*Step 4a: Compute the estimates by age group (v013)  
tabulate poorest v013 [iw=v005], col

```
tabulate v013, generate(ag)  
foreach v of varlist ag* {  
    replace `v' = . if `v' == 0  
}
```

```
generate poorest_ag_15to19 = poorest*ag1  
generate poorest_ag_20to24 = poorest*ag2  
generate poorest_ag_25to29 = poorest*ag3  
generate poorest_ag_30to34 = poorest*ag4  
generate poorest_ag_35to39 = poorest*ag5  
generate poorest_ag_40to44 = poorest*ag6  
generate poorest_ag_45to49 = poorest*ag7  
generate poorest_ag_50to54 = poorest*ag8  
generate poorest_ag_55to59 = poorest*ag9
```

\*\*\*Step 4b: Compute the estimates by disability (s1105)  
tabulate poorest s1105 [iw=v005], col  
generate disability = 1 if s1105 == 1

## Using Stata



## Using R



## Using SPSS



# HOW TO's on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

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

A “good” estimate is:

1. sufficiently **accurate**, as measured by the **bias**.
2. sufficiently **precise**, as measured by the **standard error (SE)**.
3. sufficiently **reliable**, as measured by the **coefficient of variation (CV)**.

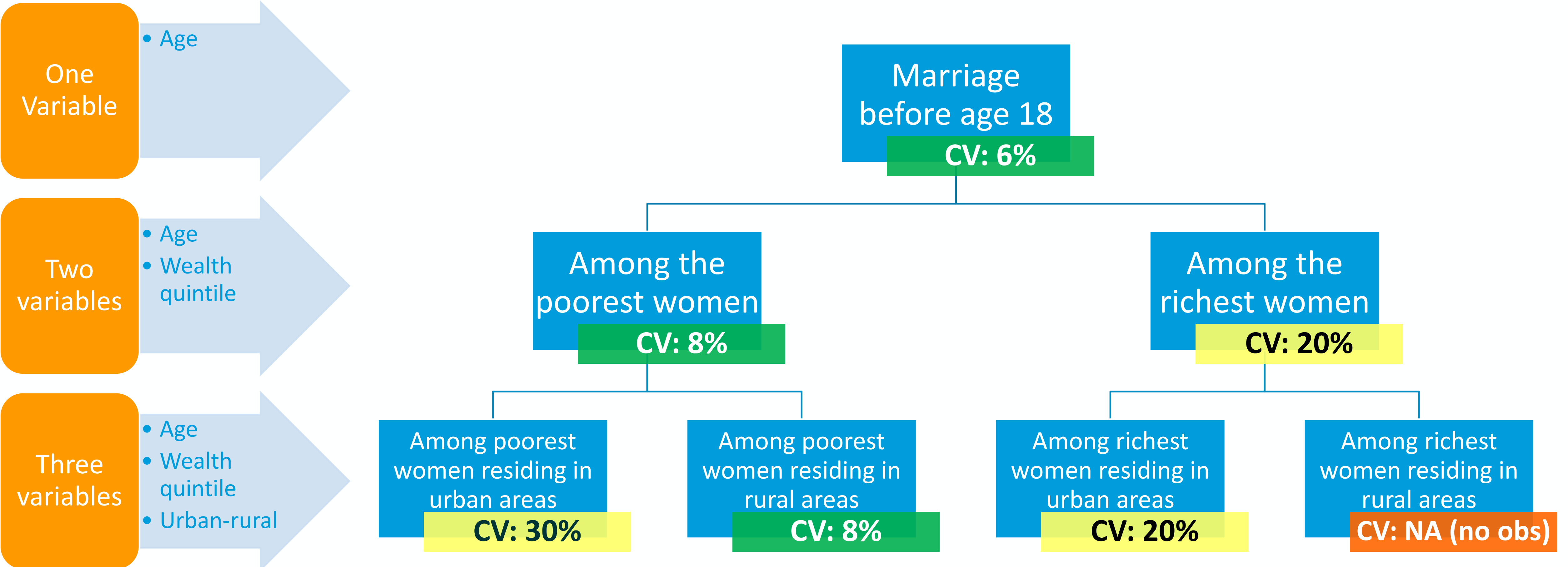
What CV is acceptable?

- **NO** internationally agreed standards or recommendations
- CV thresholds vary country to country and in some cases, from surveys to surveys.

Suggested “rule of thumb” of the Counted and Visible toolkit:

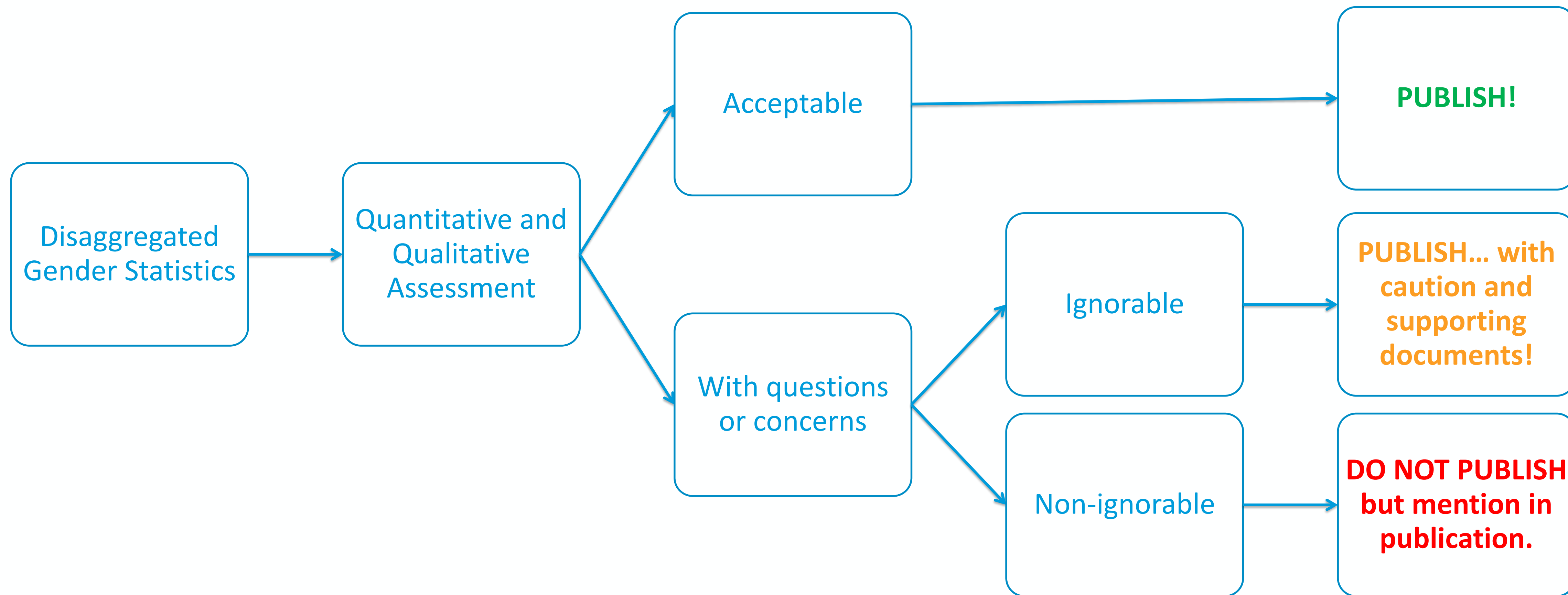
VALUE OF CV	SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF ESTIMATES (x)
$x \leq 10\%$	Highly reliable
$10\% > x \geq 20\%$	Sufficiently reliable
$20\% > x \geq 33\%$	Still acceptable but should be used with caution.
$x > 33\%$	Caveats should be provided in terms of the level of reliability of the estimate.

# HOW TO's on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates



## HOW TO's on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

To **publish** OR **not to publish**?



# HOW TO's on the ASSESSMENT of validity of estimates

## Video tutorial



A screenshot of a YouTube video player. At the top, there is a search bar and the YouTube logo. The video thumbnail features the UN Women and Women Count logos and the text "DETAILED GUIDE ON CALCULATING AND ASSESSING GENDER STATISTICS USING STATA". Below the thumbnail, the video title "Detailed Guide on Calculating and Assessing Gender Statistics using STATA" is displayed, along with "Unlisted" status, the UN Women channel name, and interaction icons for likes, comments, and shares.

## Accompanying guide

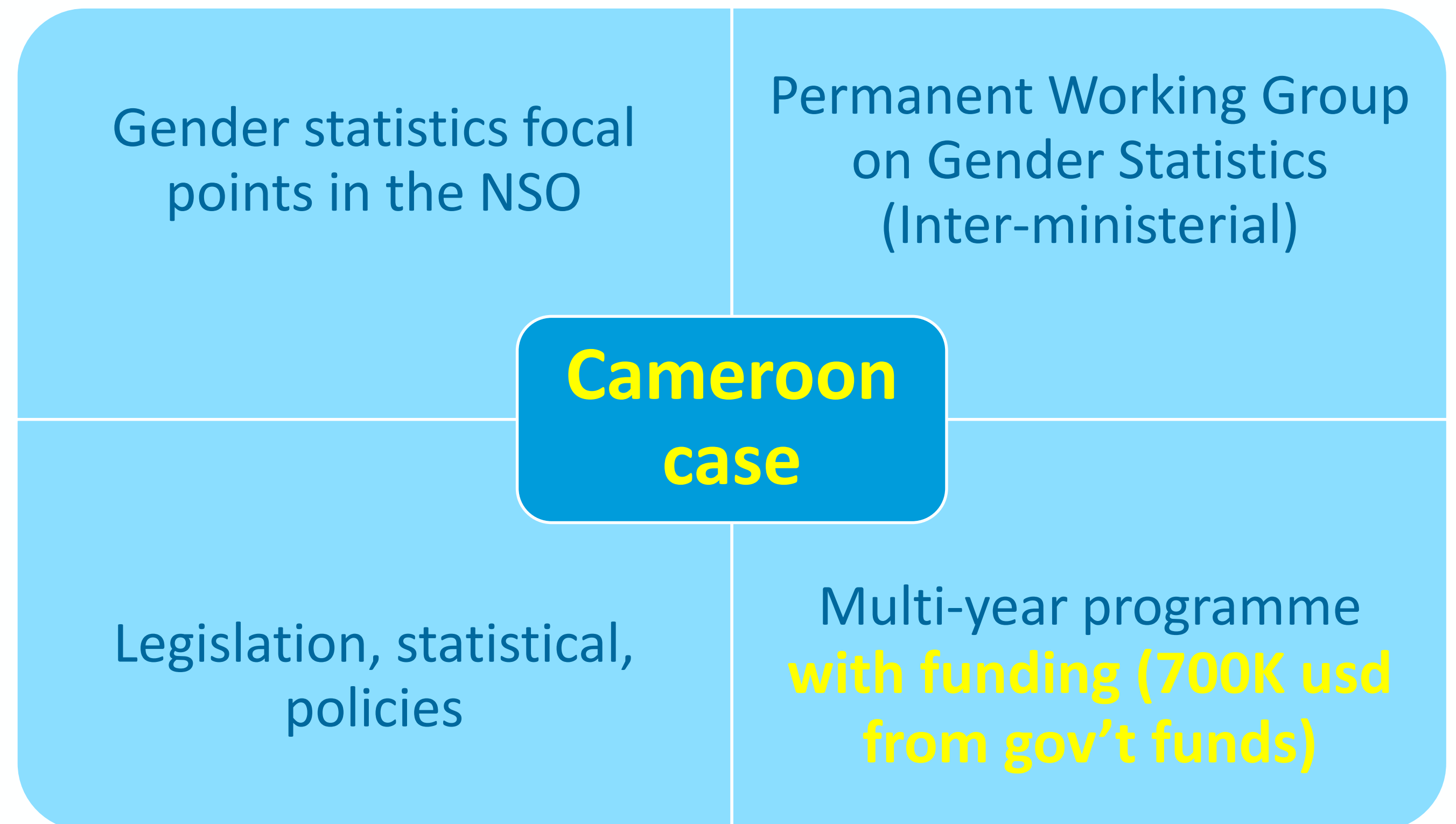


## MUST DO's on COMMITMENT of NSS leadership to LNOB

### Leadership is essential to Leave No One Behind

- Commitment and political will
- Engaging stakeholders
- Stakeholder cooperation
- Coordination of the NSS

### Practical tools/mechanisms

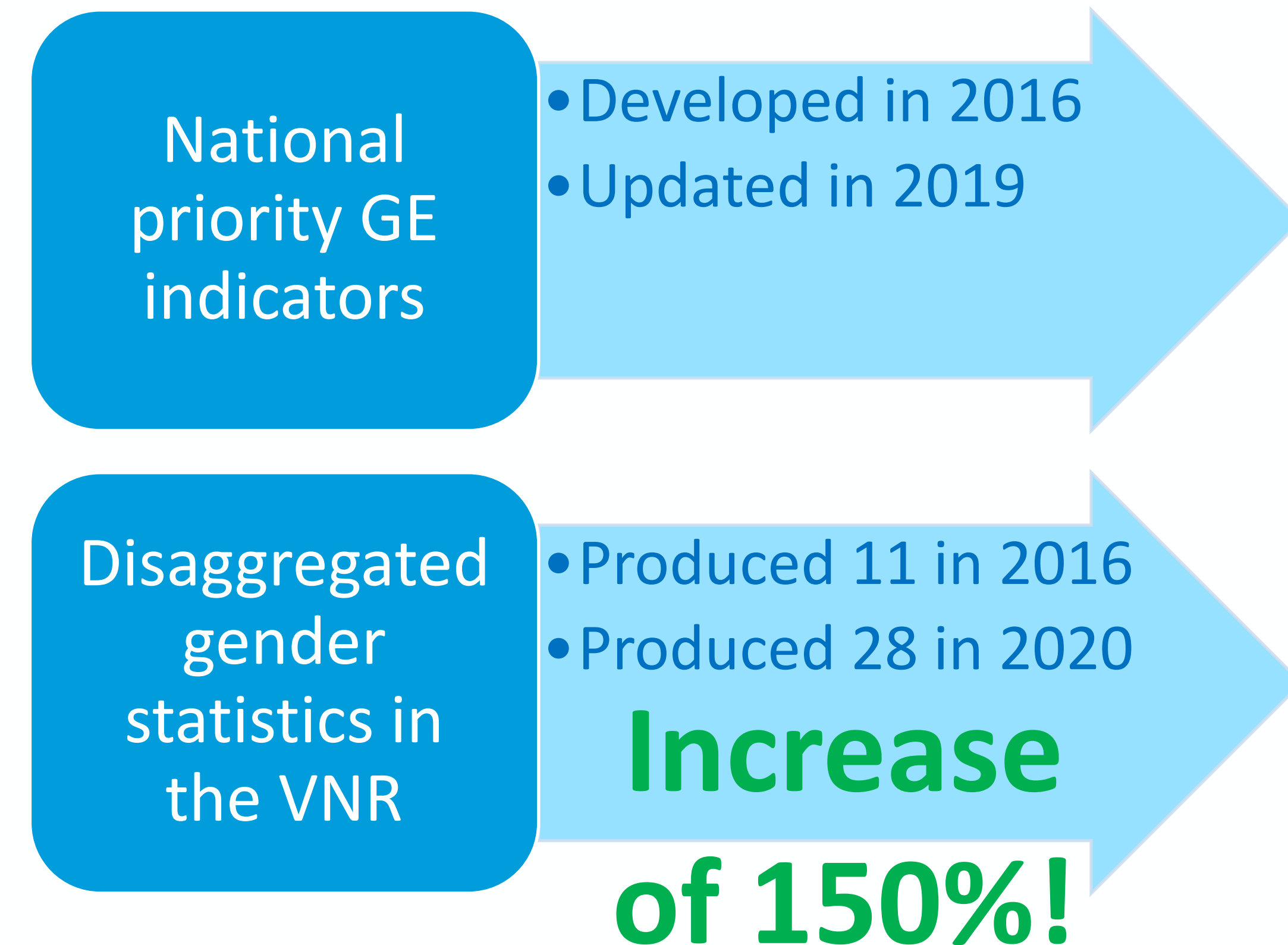


## MUST DO's on PRIORITIZATION of gender equality indicators

### 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



## 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





## Integrating gender statistics in Voluntary National Reviews

### Strengthened *integration of gender data* in the nationalized monitoring framework

- **National priority gender indicators**
  - Guiding framework *and* **enabling mechanism**
- **Need to measure gender and intersecting inequalities**
  - Need **data to be disaggregated** by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics
- **Need to go beyond indicator values**
  - **Contextual variables** will help us interpret whether we are on track or not *and why or why not* change has happened

### Inclusion of gender-responsive *statistical policies* for strengthened monitoring

- **Call for statistical policy on gender-responsive statistical budgeting**
  - Call for **GRB**, including gender statistics
  - Call for increased **budget on statistics**, including on gender concerns
- **Need to develop gender-responsive national statistical systems**
  - **Capacity development** at all levels
    - Individual (gender sensitivity trainings)
    - Institutional (gender statistics unit or focal points in MDAs)
    - System-wide

# THANK YOU

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