



Regional Consultation on the SDG Baseline Publication:  
Evidence-based Policy Advocacy for Gender Equality and  
Localisation of the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

# Current stage of data availability and data gaps (in statistics) for monitoring SDG 5 and gender-related indicators

Jose Ramon “Toots” Albert, Ph.D.  
**Zero Poverty Solutions**  
email: [jrgalbert@zeropoverty.solutions](mailto:jrgalbert@zeropoverty.solutions)

**Philippine Institute for Development Studies**  
email: [jalbert@mail.pids.gov.ph](mailto:jalbert@mail.pids.gov.ph)

# Outline

- Data Mapping and Data Compilation Summary
- Findings on Current Data Availability and Data Gaps
- Learning Lessons and Ways Forward

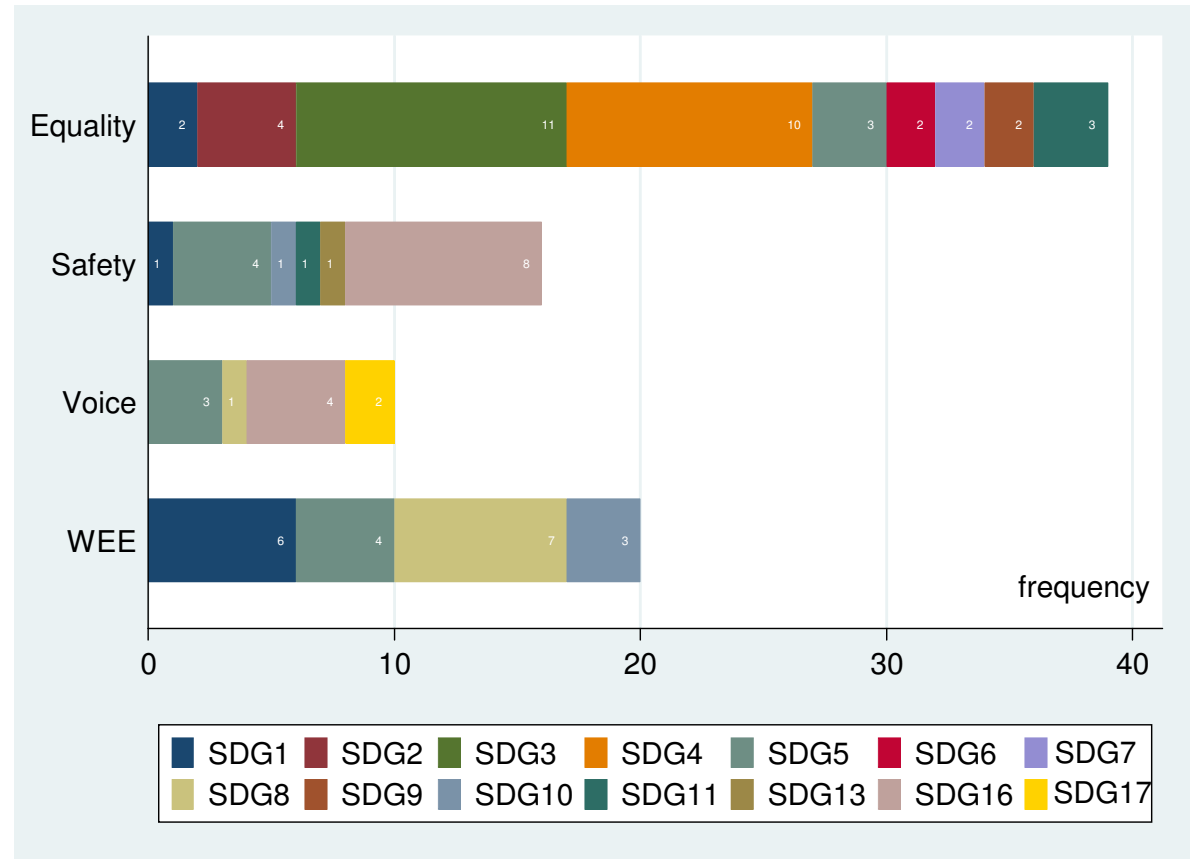
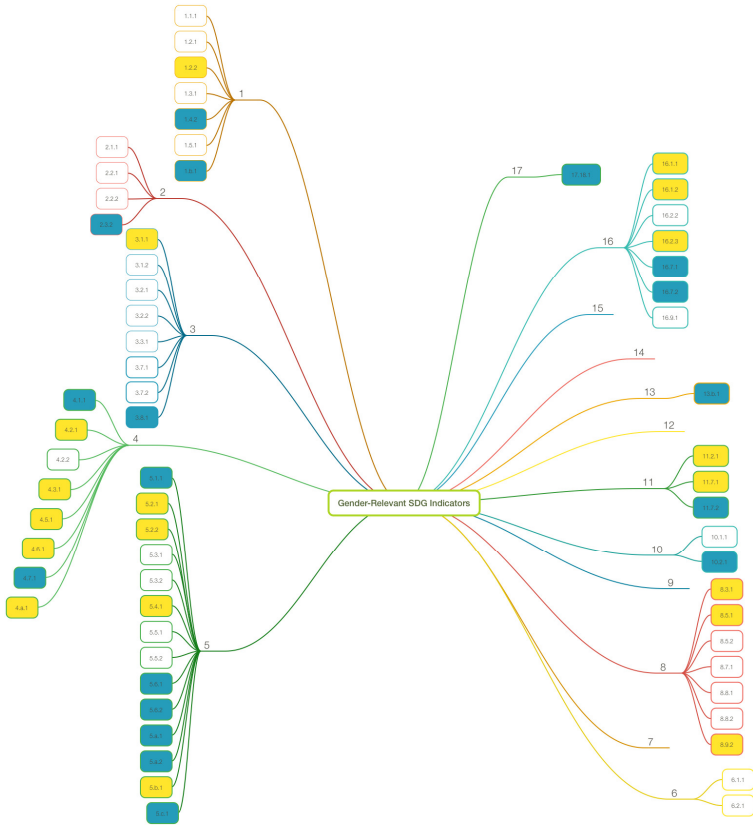
# 1. Gender and Gender-Related Indicators for SDGs

- For monitoring the 17 SDGs, a total of 169 targets and 230 indicators have been proposed by the IAEG on SDGs, and subsequently approved by the UN Statistical Commission last March 2016.



- 63 targets** and **85 indicators** (spanning 14 of the 17 SDGs) are gender and gender-related. These reference the term “sex”, “women” “men” “girls”, or deal with concepts that are gender related (e.g. maternal mortality) or are gender relevant (e.g.. access to electricity).
- The SDGs with no gender/gender-related targets or indicators are SDGs 12 (responsible consumption), 14-15 (marine and terrestrial ecosystems)

These 85 indicators include all **14 indicators for SDG 5** (gender equality & women’s empowerment), plus 71 indicators for other SDGs.



## Distribution of the 85 gender and gender-related indicators by Tier.

<b>SDG</b>	<b>Tier 1</b>	<b>Tier 2</b>	<b>Tier 3</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1	3	2	4	9
2	3		1	4
3	6	4	1	11
4	2	6	2	10
5	4	4	6	14
6	2			2
7	2			2
8	5	3		8
9	1		1	2
10	2		2	4
11	1	2	1	4
13			1	1
16	3	6	3	12
17	1		1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>85</b>

## 1.1. Examples of Gender/Gender-Related SDG Indicators

### Tier 1:

- 5.3.1 Proportion of **women** aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- 3.1.2 Proportion of **births** attended by skilled health personnel
- 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by **sex**, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

### Tier 2:

- 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered **women** and **girls** aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by **sex**, age and persons with disabilities

## 1.1. Examples of Gender/Gender-Related SDG Indicators

### Tier 3:

- 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of **sex**
- 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by **sex** and indigenous status
- 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

## 1.2. Data Collection/Compilation Process

- Data collection on the gender/gender-related SDG indicators guided by information from the following references:
  - (a) [the UN Statistics Division’s Document on “Provisional Proposed Tiers for Global SDG Indicators”](#) (as of March 24, 2016)
  - (b) [the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators \(IAEG-SDGs\)](#) presented and approved at the UN Statistical Commission
  - (c) [“The Compilation of Metadata for the Proposed Global Indicators for the Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,”](#) an output of IAEG-SDGs of metadata received as of 31 March 2016 from various international organizations



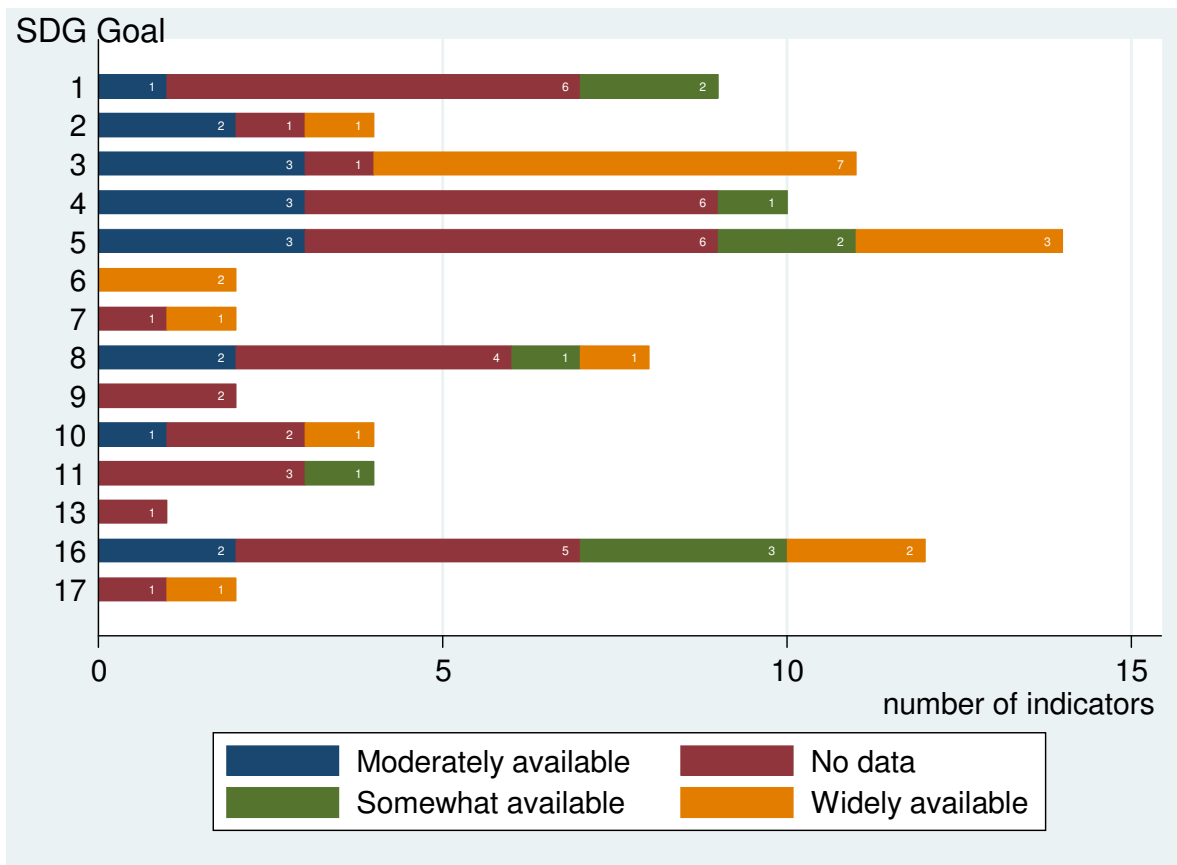
## 1.2. Data Collection/Compilation Process

- Statistics Team of Zero Poverty Solutions compiled data (including qualitative information) and metadata on the 85 gender and gender SDG indicators from international sources that are publicly available.
  - Primary source of data is the [Global SDG Indicators Database](#), launched online on 11 July 2016, by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD)
  - Other sources include publicly available websites and reports of custodian agencies of data on SDG indicators, and other involved agencies (including ADB, and UN ESCAP).
  - For SDG indicator 1.2.1(poverty rates using national poverty lines), the compilation was sourced from World Bank, select national (statistical) sources, including the website of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

## 1.2. Data Collection/Compilation Process (cont'd)

- Direct contact was also made to custodian entities to clarify issues as the SDG indicators remain an evolving monitoring system
- Data compiled was also supplemented from publicly available microdata of household surveys, viz., the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Microdata examination yielded disaggregation of indicators (e.g., by sex, by sex of household head, by urban-rural location, by wealth quintile, by age group, and other demographic characteristics), or sub-components of these indicators.
- Team conducted a “survey” of NSOs of the 57 countries/territories in Asia-Pacific that sought to have extra data disaggregation for selected indicators, and information on special gender/gender-related surveys

## 2.1. Data Availability & Gaps

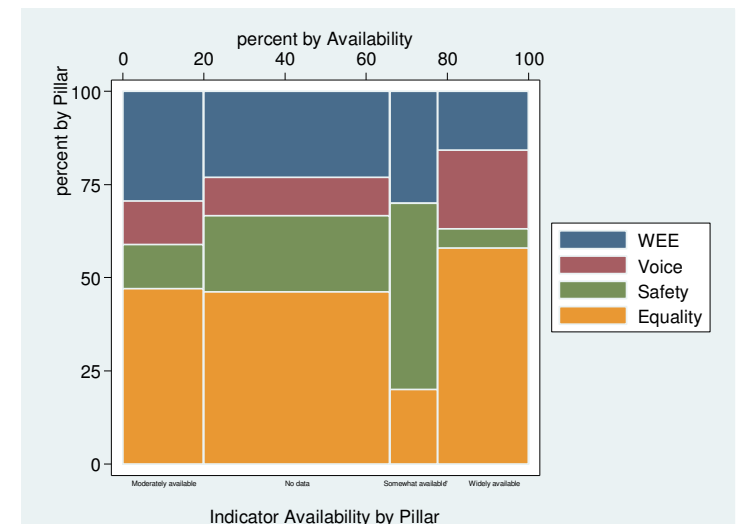


Among 14 SDG5 indicators, a fifth (3) are widely available. Two fifths (6) do not have data, a fifth (2) are somewhat available, and a fifth (3) are moderately available.

**Widely available** = 2/3 or more countries have at least 1 data point;  
**Moderately available** = 1/3 - 2/3 of countries;  
**Somewhat available** = At least 1 data point but less than 1/3 of countries have data;

## 2.1. Data Availability & Gaps

- Among 85 indicators identified, 55 percent (46) are available but at varying levels of availability. Of the 46 available indicators, about two fifths (19) are widely available, another two fifths (17) are moderately available, and the remaining (10) are somewhat available.
- About half (39) of the 85 indicators are on the Equality pillar, of which, about a third (11) are widely available a fifth (8) are moderately available, but half (18) are not available.



**Widely available** = 2/3 or more countries have at least 1 data point;  
**Moderately available** = 1/3 - 2/3 of countries;  
**Somewhat available** = At least 1 data point but less than 1/3 of countries have data;

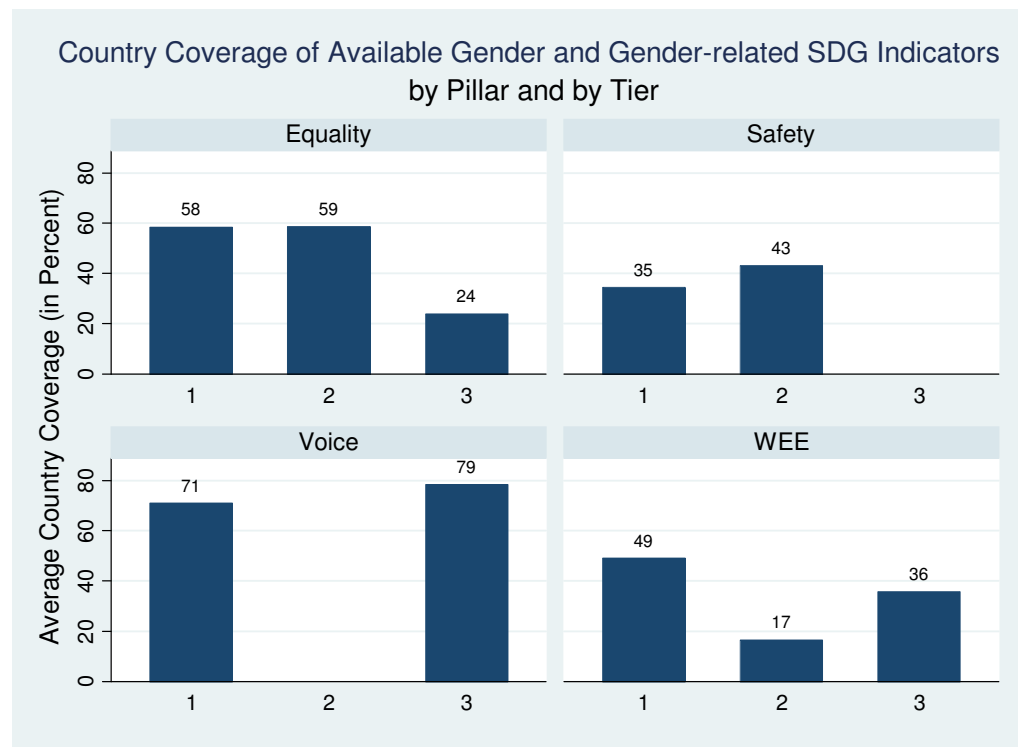
Regional Consultation on the SDG Baseline Publication:  
 Evidence-based Policy Advocacy for Gender Equality and  
 Localisation of the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

## 2.1. Data Availability & Gaps

- Among the indicators in the remaining pillars, about half are available, but of varying levels of availability :
  - Of 16 indicators on Safety, only 1 is widely available, 2 are moderately available;
  - Of 10 indicators on Voice, 4 are widely available, 2 are moderately available; and,
  - Of 20 indicators on WEE, 4 are widely available, 2 are moderately available.

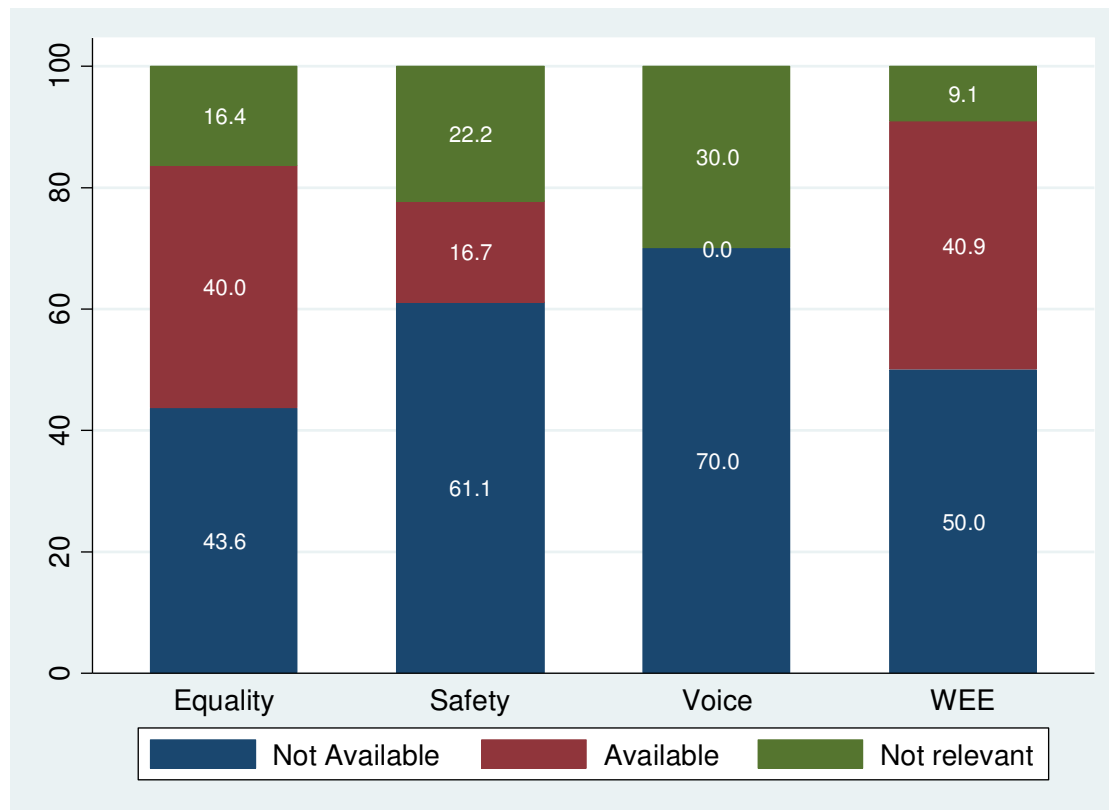
## 2.1. Data Availability & Gaps

- Among available indicators, mostly country coverage is high among the Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators, except for indicators on Voice.



## 2.2. Availability of Sex-Disaggregated Data

- Among 70 indicators where sex-disaggregation is relevant, only a third (24) have available sex-disaggregated data.



### Example:

Indicator on Safety

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

is currently sourced only from VAW surveys

Regional Consultation on the SDG Baseline Publication:  
Evidence-based Policy Advocacy for Gender Equality and  
Localisation of the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

## 2.3. Supplementing Publicly Available Statistics on the Indicators

- Obtained 10 proxy indicators for 7 indicators (that are “gender-blind”):

Example 1: Proxy on social protection : Proportion of pregnant women receiving prenatal care

Example 2: Proxies on prevalence of undernourishment :

Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)

Prevalence of food insecurity at moderate and severe levels , by sex (provided by FAO)



## 2.3. Supplementing Publicly Available Statistics on the Indicators

- Disaggregated data (e.g., sex, wealth, location, education of women) on 10 indicators by microdata analysis of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

### Examples:

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5), by sex, urban/rural, wealth

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, by urban/rural, wealth quintiles and education

Population living in households with water 30 minutes or longer away round trip

## 2.4. Survey of NSOs of 57 countries/territories in Asia-Pacific

- Requested disaggregated data on five indicators:
  - 1.2.1a Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
  - 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former
  - 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
  - 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
  - 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

## 2.4. Survey of NSOs of 57 countries/territories in Asia-Pacific

- Survey of NSOs also requested information on
  - work pertaining to indicators related to gender in the SDGs (e.g. VAW, time use, asset ownership, women in poverty, women in ICT, women in the informal economy, equity, learning outcomes and education quality, employment of women , etc.)
  - Surveys of special groups (persons with disability and specifically women with disabilities ; well-being of migrants', in particular women migrants; Racial and ethnic minorities, specifically women in minority groupings; older persons, specifically older women)
- Response so far was limited: Only 14 countries provided responses; 1 country informed us that they had HR constraints; 1 country mentioned they were about to release something; 1 requested payment. Of those that responded, some have data quality issues.

### 3. Learning Lessons and Ways Forward

- Some data available on the SDG gender and gender-related indicators, but there are a lot of gaps.
  - Aside from resource issues, there are capacity issues in data collection, and even in disaggregating data

Example: Country Response to Zero Poverty Solution Survey (which is problematic)

Proportion of poor households (using national poverty line), by sex and age						
Sex of HH Head	All ages	1-14	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
Male	19.1%	0.0%	0.2%	3.9%	8.4%	6.5%
Female	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%
Both Sexes	22.4%	0.0%	0.2%	4.3%	9.3%	8.6%

- Data needed so that policies will not be gender-blind
  - Effort to collect data on status of women is not new; it started after WWII (in 1946) – when Commission on Status of Women was established.

### 3. Learning Lessons and Ways Forward

- Some Actions Needed:
  - Country Participants to recommend NSOs/NSSs to pay attention to generating sex-disaggregated data for SDG indicators on available data sources
  - Countries to conduct surveys (VAW, time-use, informal sector) and to examine use of data (to prevent becoming data rich but information poor)
  - International agencies to provide technical assistance guidance on statistical standards for conduct of special statistical activities (VAW, time-use, etc.), and for making use of new sources of data (big data, crowd-sourced data)
- Country Participants to advocate with NSOs for a response to Country Questionnaire on Gender Equality and the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

**END of PRESENTATION**  
**Questions and Suggestions?**