SDG 5 - Gender Equality
International Reporting

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The importance of gender equality by goal

SDG 1
Research shows that more cash in women’s hands contributes not only to eliminating poverty but also to better education, nutrition and health outcomes for children and other members of the household.

SDG 2
Women play a critical role in food production, processing and distribution and are therefore essential to meeting the agricultural productivity and nutrition targets of Goal 2.

SDG 3
Gender equality in health is one of the most direct and potent ways to reduce health inequities overall and to achieve Goal 3. Expanding access to quality health care and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights are key for reducing maternal mortality rates for women and girls.

SDG 4
Achieving equality in education will boost women’s employment and empowerment, add to economic growth and contribute positively to child well-being and development. Each additional year of post-primary education for girls has important multiplier effects, expanding their employment outcomes, decreasing the chance of early marriage and improving their health and well-being.
SDG 5
Gender equality is central to the SDGs, and if it is not achieved, the implementation of all the goals will be compromised. Gender equality is central to all the SDGs. If it is not achieved, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be jeopardized.

SDG 6
Women and girls play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of household water and sanitation. Addressing the water and sanitation needs of women benefits the health and well-being of entire communities.

SDG 7
As primary energy managers in households, women can play a powerful role in the successful transition to sustainable energy for all.

SDG 8
Women’s access to decent work is an essential measure of inclusive and sustainable growth.
The importance of gender equality by goal

SDG 9
Increasing women’s participation in technology, science and innovation is critical for meeting the global challenges ahead.

SDG 10
Gender equality is crucially linked with overall equality in society, and reducing inequality is crucial for improving economic efficiency, productivity and environmental sustainability.

SDG 11
Women have equal rights to the city, and their safety in public spaces is crucial for sustainable urbanization.

SDG 12
Unsustainable production and consumption patterns are gendered, with women suffering disproportionately from resource scarcity and natural disasters resulting from climate change. Unsustainable production and consumption patterns are gendered, including travel ‘choices’ and their sustainability.
The importance of gender equality by goal

SDG 13
Gender equality is critical to mitigate climate impacts: Women’s inclusion in climate discussions leads to improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies.

SDG 14
Empowering women in local fisheries decision-making leads to better resource governance and conservation. Enabling women to have decision-making power in local fisheries leads to better resource governance and conservation.

SDG 15
Women’s specific knowledge of and dependence on forests makes them key contributors to forest conservation and regeneration.

SDG 16
Women play a vital role in preventing conflict and forging and maintaining peace. By fully protecting women’s rights, peaceful and inclusive societies will be within reach.

SDG 17
Achieving the SDGs requires an enabling environment and a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation. Mobilizing sufficient resources will be critical for meeting the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda.
Proportion of gender-specific indicators

23%
Gender-specific indicators in SDG1

- **1.1.1.** Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

- **1.2.1.** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

- **1.2.2.** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- **1.3.1.** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

- **1.4.2.** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
Gender-specific indicators in SDG2

- 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status
- 2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Gender-specific indicators in SDG3

- 3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- 3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- 3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services
Gender-specific indicators in SDG4

- 4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

- 4.2.1. Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

- 4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

- 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

- 4.5.1. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

- 4.6.1. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

- 4.7.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

- 4.a.1. Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
Gender-specific indicators in SDG5

- 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
- 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
- 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- 5.3.2. Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
- 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
- 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
- 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions
- 5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- 5.6.2. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Gender-specific indicators in SDG8

- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
- 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
- 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
Gender-specific indicators in SDG10

- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Gender-specific indicators in SDG11

- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Gender-specific indicators in SDG13

- 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) National education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
Gender-specific indicators in SDG16

- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
- 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
TARGET 5.1- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

- the inclusive nature of the target
- focus on legal frameworks
- wide range of legal frameworks
- difficult to measure consistently across countries
TARGET 5.2- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls

- Methodological and ethical challenges to data collection, analysis and distribution due to the sensitive nature of violence against women and girls
- ensuring the safety of the respondent and the interviewer
- comprehensive training for the interviewer
- a carefully designed survey and data collection approach
- difficulty of comparability between countries
- difficulties in compiling data by age (young-old female)
Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

TARGET 5.3- Eliminate all harmful practices

- Cross-country comparability is difficult as definitions of cohabitation vary by country and some surveys only cover formal marriages
- Exclusion of informal unions in civil records
- Reluctance of families to provide details due to the sensitive nature of FGM
- There are difficulties in reliable collection and comparability of data
Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

TARGET 5.4- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

- Time use surveys are not available or regular in many countries
- Caring for children, the elderly and the sick often overlaps with domestic work, making accurate person-to-person care statistics difficult to capture.

TARGET 5.5- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership

- In the few countries where electoral records are not electronic or not centralized, alternative sources of data may need to be explored and used, including administrative data maintained by line ministries and censuses/surveys of local government.
TARGET 5.6- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

- data available in certain countries
- surveys are not common
- current surveys cover only married women of reproductive age
- Questions are required for women in different age groups, different marital status and various contraceptive habits.

Measurement challenges by SDG Targets
TARGET 5.a- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources

- Data for indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 are largely unavailable.

- It is based on methodological studies undertaken by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project.

- The sources of data for 5.a.2 indicator are national policies, primary law and secondary legislation. Data on both indicators will form part of regular global monitoring in the future, but progress in doing so will require strong engagement from countries to collect the data at the national level and report on progress.
TARGET 5.b- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

- Registries are an important source of data on Internet availability at the household level.

- Internet providers consistently collect these data, but this information fails to provide details on Internet users and within household inequalities in use.

- Individual level surveys are necessary to determine the amount of time spent on the Internet by each user and the differentiated purposes of Internet use by sex.

- Time-use surveys can help assess Internet use time by females and males but do not typically collect information on purpose.
TARGET 5.c- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality

- The multi-dimensional, cross-cutting nature of gender equality contributes to the complexity of defining gender-responsive allocations.

- It is necessary to provide sufficient specificity while also ensuring the definition is broad enough to capture allocations across the whole of the budget.

- The lack of sex-disaggregated data from all sectors can constrain systematic tracking of gender equality allocations and the ability to use these data to inform budgetary decisions.
Gaps in laws, policies and institutions to advance gender equality persist.

Based on data collected in **95 COUNTRIES** in 2020,

*more than half* **LACKED QUOTAS** for women in national parliaments;

**63%** **LACKED RAPE LAWS**

**Almost half** continued to **restrict women** from working in certain jobs or industries.

**Three quarters** did not stipulate **18 years as the minimum age of marriage** for women and men, with no exceptions.

Globally, countries had in place, on average,

**73%**

**OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

needed to guarantee the **full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care** in 2019 based on 75 countries with data.

Reports of violence against women and girls, a “shadow” pandemic to COVID-19, are increasing in many parts of the world.

Even before the pandemic, globally, an estimated **245 million WOMEN AND GIRLS** aged 15 years and older were subjected to **sexual and/or physical violence** by an intimate partner in the previous year.

During the pandemic, calls to domestic violence helplines increased. Call volume increased by

**40% IN MALAYSIA, 50% IN CHINA AND SOMALIA and 79% IN COLOMBIA.**
Gender Snapshot Report 2021

Over 200 million
WOMEN AND GIRLS
in 31 countries have undergone female
-genital mutilation. In half of countries
with available data, the majority were cut
before age 5. With COVID-19 disrupting
interventions to curb the practice, up to
2 million additional
cases of FGM are projected by 2030.

As a result of the pandemic, up to
10 million
MORE GIRLS are at risk of
becoming child brides by 2030.

Women in 2019 held only
28% of managerial
positions in the workplace.

Based on a sample of 36 countries, only
33% have mandatory quotas
to ensure women’s participation
in governing land tenure
systems.
COVID-19 is intensifying women's workload at home. Even before the pandemic, women spent 3.2x as many hours as men on unpaid care work. Data from 16 countries show that women with children at home spent 31 hours per week on childcare during COVID-19 – up from 26 hours previously.

Globally, in 2021, women held only:

- A quarter of seats in national parliaments,
- 36% of seats in local governments,
- 24% of seats on COVID-19 task forces.

In 90 countries with available data from 2015 to 2019, male mobile phone ownership was on average about 7.1 percentage points higher than female mobile phone ownership.

73% of women journalists from 125 countries reported facing online violence; 11% withdrew from online communities due to harassment.

Based on data from 69 countries and areas, only 19% have a system to track gender budget data and make them publicly available.
Progress on SDG 5- Gender Snapshot Report 2021

Global assessment of current progress under Goal 5 (number of indicators)

- Moderate distance to target: 9
- Insufficient data: 6
- Far from target: 2
- Close to target: 1
- Target met or almost met: 0

Source: UN Women calculations based on the SDG 5 Tracker in this publication, see pages 22-27.

Note: SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 16 are included in the chart given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.
Progress on SDG 5 - Gender Snapshot Report 2021

**Targets and indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
<th>Northern Africa and Western Asia</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Eastern and South-Eastern Asia</th>
<th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th>
<th>Countries (excluding Australia and New Zealand)</th>
<th>Europe and Northern America</th>
<th>Australia and New Zealand</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target 5.1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Overarching legal frameworks and public life</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violence against women</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Very far</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment and economic benefits</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Very far</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage and family</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Close</td>
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<td><strong>Target 5.2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence</td>
<td>Level: Moderate</td>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Very far</td>
<td>Closely</td>
<td>Very far</td>
<td>Closely</td>
<td>Very far</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2.2 Sexual violence against women and girls</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Trend</td>
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Progress on SDG 5- Gender Snapshot Report 2021

### Target 5.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls</th>
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<td>Level</td>
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<td>Trend</td>
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<tr>
<th>5.3.2 Female genital mutilation/cutting</th>
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<td>Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
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### Target 5.4

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<thead>
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<th>5.4.1 Ratio of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex</th>
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<td>Level</td>
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<td>Trend</td>
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### Target 5.5

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments</th>
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<td>Level</td>
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<td>Trend</td>
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<tr>
<th>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments</th>
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<td>Trend</td>
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<th>5.5.2 Women in managerial positions</th>
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<td>Level</td>
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<td>Trend</td>
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</table>
Progress on SDG 5- Gender Snapshot Report 2021

### Targets and Indicators

**Target 5.6**
- **5.6.1** Proportion of women and girls who make informed decisions on reproductive health
  - Level: For, Very far, Moderate
  - Trend: For, Close, Close, For, Close

**Target 5.2**
- **5.2.1** Laws on equal access to reproductive health, information and education
  - Level: Moderate, For, For, For, Close
  - Trend: Moderate, Close, Moderate

**Target 5.a**
- **5.1.1** Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex
  - Level: For
  - Trend: For

**Target 5.b**
- **5.1.2** Laws that guarantee equal land rights
  - Level: Moderate, Moderate
  - Trend: Moderate, Moderate

**Target 5.c**
- **5.1.1** Women who own a mobile phone
  - Level: For
  - Trend: For

- **5.1.2** Men who own a mobile phone
  - Level: For
  - Trend: For
Gender Equality in The Wake of Covid 19

The pandemic exposes women’s precarious economic security

740 million women work in the informal economy. Their income fell by 60% during the first month of the pandemic.

In Asia and the Pacific, more women than men in formal employment reported drops in working time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>vs.</th>
<th>Men</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
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<td>35%</td>
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In Europe and Central Asia, 25% of self-employed women reported job losses, compared to 21% of self-employed men.

Feminized sectors are likely to be hit the hardest

Women's employment is 19% more at risk compared to men's.

72% of domestic workers, 80% of whom are women, have lost their jobs as a result of COVID-19.

75.4 million workers in the accommodation and food services sectors (54%) are women.
Gender Equality in The Wake of Covid 19

Female essential workers face elevated risks of infection

Globally, 70% of the health and social care workforce is female, and they are more likely to be front-line health workers, especially nurses, midwives and community health workers.

Infection rates among female health-care workers are up to 3x higher than among their male counterparts.

Migrant women and women from marginalized ethnic groups are often overrepresented in personal care jobs, which require close contact with others.

In Italy, 72% of long-term-care workers are foreign-born.
Gender Equality in The Wake of Covid 19

The COVID-19 crisis will likely increase female poverty

Globally, 247 million women aged 15+ will be living on less than $1.90 per day in 2021, compared to 236 million men.

Among the 15+ age group in sub-Saharan Africa (where the majority of the poorest live), 132 million women compared to 124 million men will be living on less than $1.90 a day in 2021.

Gender poverty gaps are deepest in the prime reproductive years. Globally, 60 million women aged 25 to 34 compared to 54 million men are expected to live on less than $1.9 per day in 2021.
Gender Equality in The Wake of Covid 19

The pandemic has intensified women’s unpaid care and domestic workloads

Share who reported an increase in time spent, based on 22 countries in Asia and the Pacific and Europe and Central Asia:

Women

Men

Men are much more likely to say they do not engage in these activities than women. While only 6% of women say they never engaged in cleaning, 44% of men report the same.
Gender Equality in The Wake of Covid 19

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is critical for protecting human health and reducing women’s unpaid work

Women and girls are responsible for collecting water in 80% of households lacking on-site drinking water, increasing their exposure to the virus.

Globally, 4 billion people are deprived of safely managed sanitation and 3 billion people lack access to clean water and soap at home.

The pandemic has revealed both the importance and the fragility of care arrangements

Less than 1 in 5 of labour market and social protection measures enacted to tackle the COVID-19 crisis are gender sensitive.

Unpaid care work needs to be measured, recognized, valued and, most important, supported through diverse measures.

Policies should include expansive and inclusive social protection for unpaid caregivers and greater access to paid family and sick leave.
## Gender Equality in The Wake of Covid 19

Domestic violence has grown globally in parallel to the virus

**Before the pandemic:**

- **18%** of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 to 49 had experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hand of a current or previous partner in the previous 12 months.
- More than **1/3 of women** who are intentionally killed are murdered by a current or former intimate partner.

**Since the lockdown:**

- Domestic violence calls have increased.
- In Tunisia, calls to a helpline in the first days of confinement increased fivefold.
- However, other countries have seen a decline in reports, suggesting some women face barriers to reporting violence or seeking help.

### Violence takes many different forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Cuenca, Ecuador,</th>
<th>Globally in 2019, over</th>
<th>Cyberviolence is also all too common:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>90%</strong> of women</td>
<td><strong>1,200</strong> incidents of violent attacks and threats</td>
<td>In Australia, reports of online abuse and bullying have increased by <strong>50%</strong> since social distancing started.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reporting Requests from Custodian Agencies relating SDG5 Indicators

• Data requests
• Filling in the international questionnaires for non-statistical indicators
• Focal point information requests
• Validation/verification of data estimations
### Number of Reporting Countries by SDG5 Indicators From UN-SDGs Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator code and name</th>
<th>Number of reporting country</th>
<th>The latest date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and place of occurrence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age 15 and before age 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genital mutilation/cutting, by age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator code and name</td>
<td>Number of reporting country</td>
<td>The latest date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the Eurostat’s Studies Context of SDG5 Indicators

**SDG 5 Indicators in EU-SDI data set**

- Physical and sexual violence to women by age group (2012 data) (source: FRA) (sdg_05_10)
- Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (sdg_05_20)
- Gender employment gap, by type of employment (sdg_05_30)
- Inactive population due to caring responsibilities by sex (sdg_05_40)
- Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments (source: EIGE) (sdg_05_50)
- Positions held by women in senior management positions (source: EIGE) (sdg_05_60)
- Early leavers from education and training by sex (sdg_04_10)
- Tertiary educational attainment by sex (sdg_04_20)
In the Eurostat’s Studies Context of SDG5 Indicators

SDG 5 aims at

• achieving gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence, and any harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private spheres.
• recognises the importance of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for combating gender inequality.

SDG 5 calls for

• equal rights, recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work and access to economic and natural resources, technology, basic and financial services and property as well as full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making for women.
• The adoption of sound policies and legislation to promote gender equality are seen as essential for eliminating gender discrimination and fostering women’s empowerment.

Monitoring SDG 5 in an EU context focuses on

progress made in abating gender-based violence and in fostering gender equality in education, employment and leadership positions.
Thank you

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