

# 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.



## The importance of gender equality by goal

### 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



## 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

## Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

### **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

## Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

### **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.

## Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

### **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.

## Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

### **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.

## Measurement challenges by SDG Targets

### **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.

## Gender Snapshot Report 2021

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**  
based on the principle of consent.

**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,



**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.





## Gender Snapshot Report 2021

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.

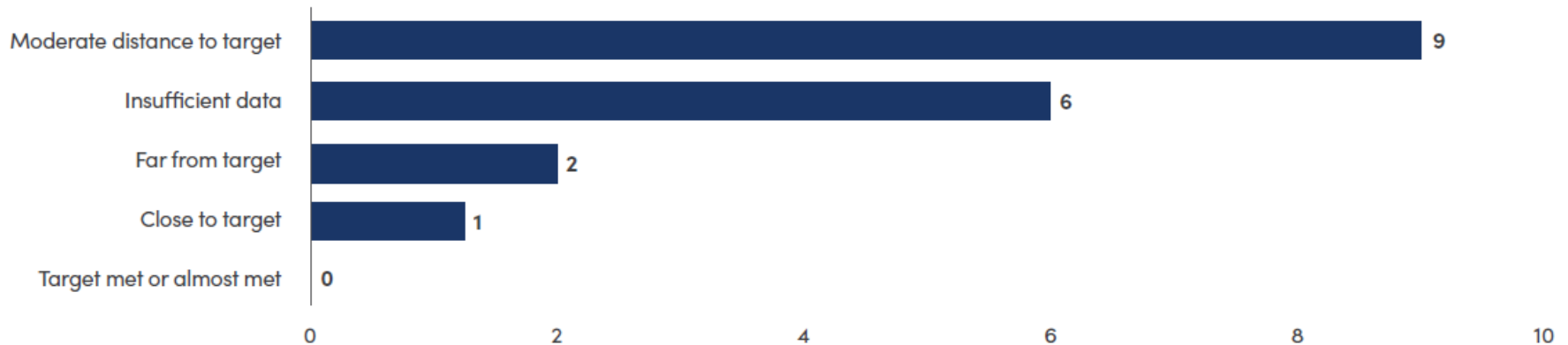


**73%** OF WOMEN JOURNALISTS  
from 125 countries reported facing online violence;  
11 per cent withdrew from online communities due to harassment.

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

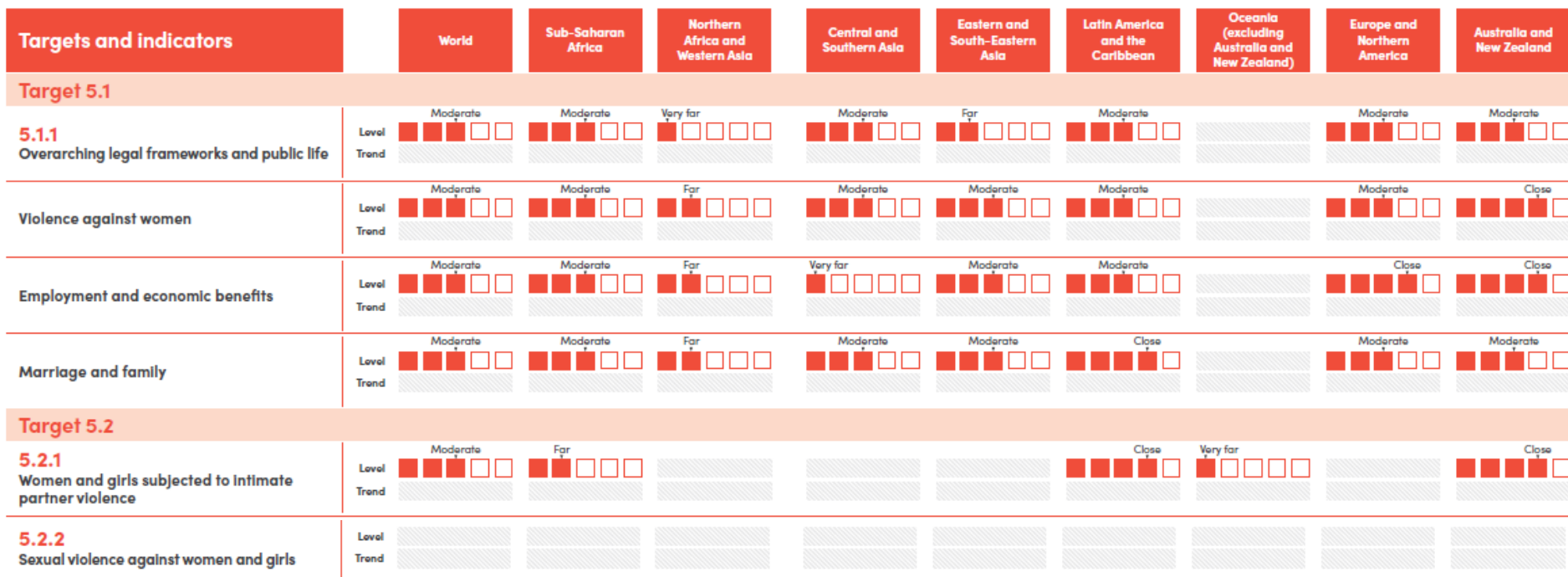
### Global assessment of current progress under Goal 5 (number of indicators)



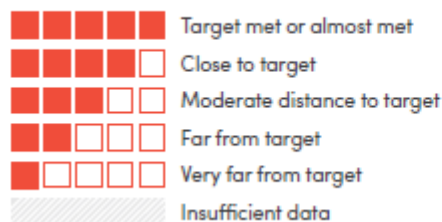
Source: UN Women calculations based on the SDG 5 Tracker in this publication, see pages 22-27.

Note: SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are included in the chart given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.

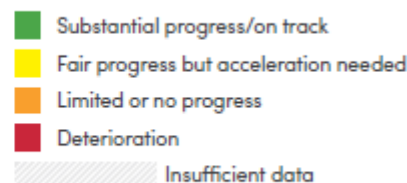
# Progress on SDG 5- Gender Snapshot Report 2021



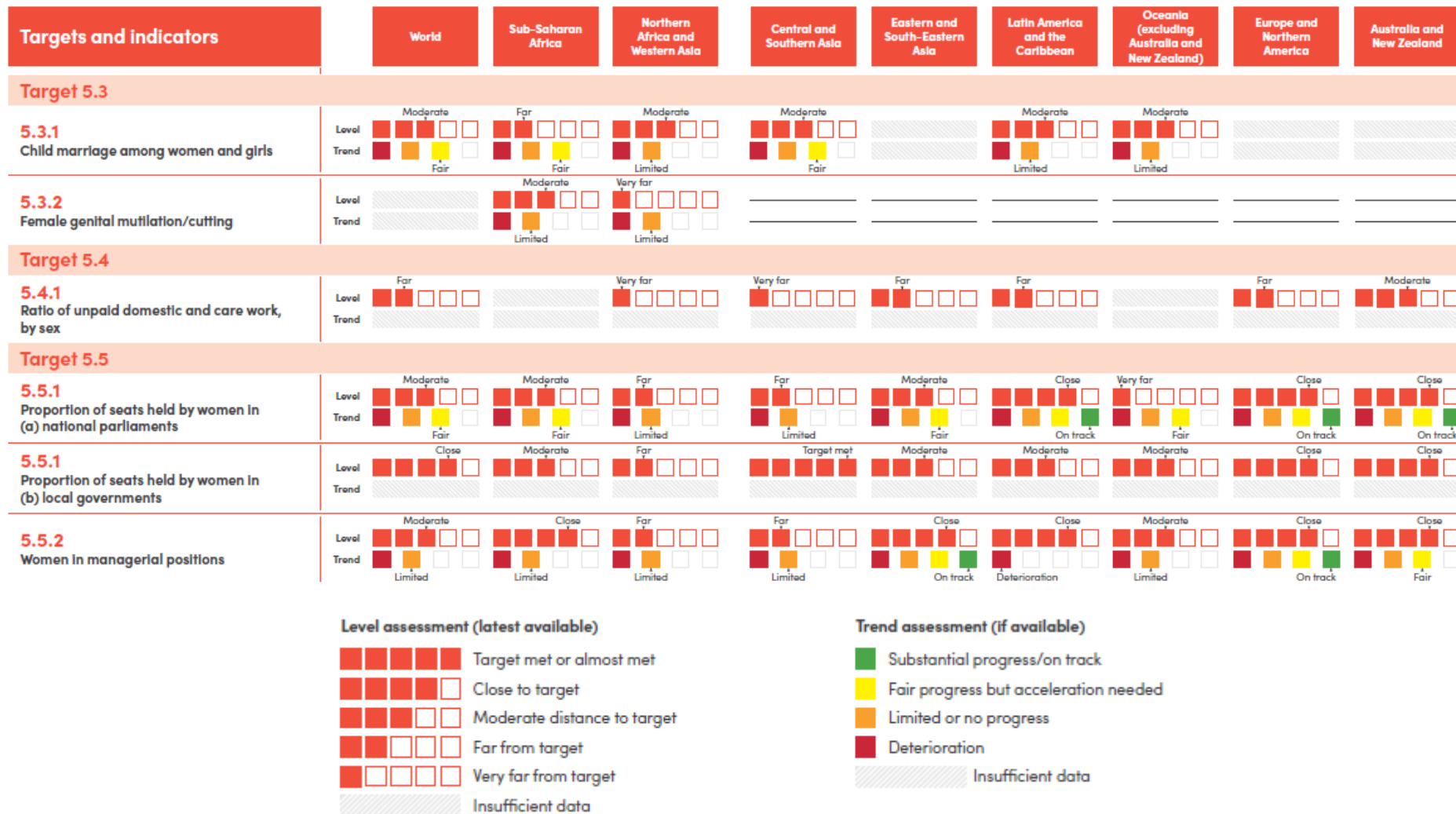
## Level assessment (latest available)



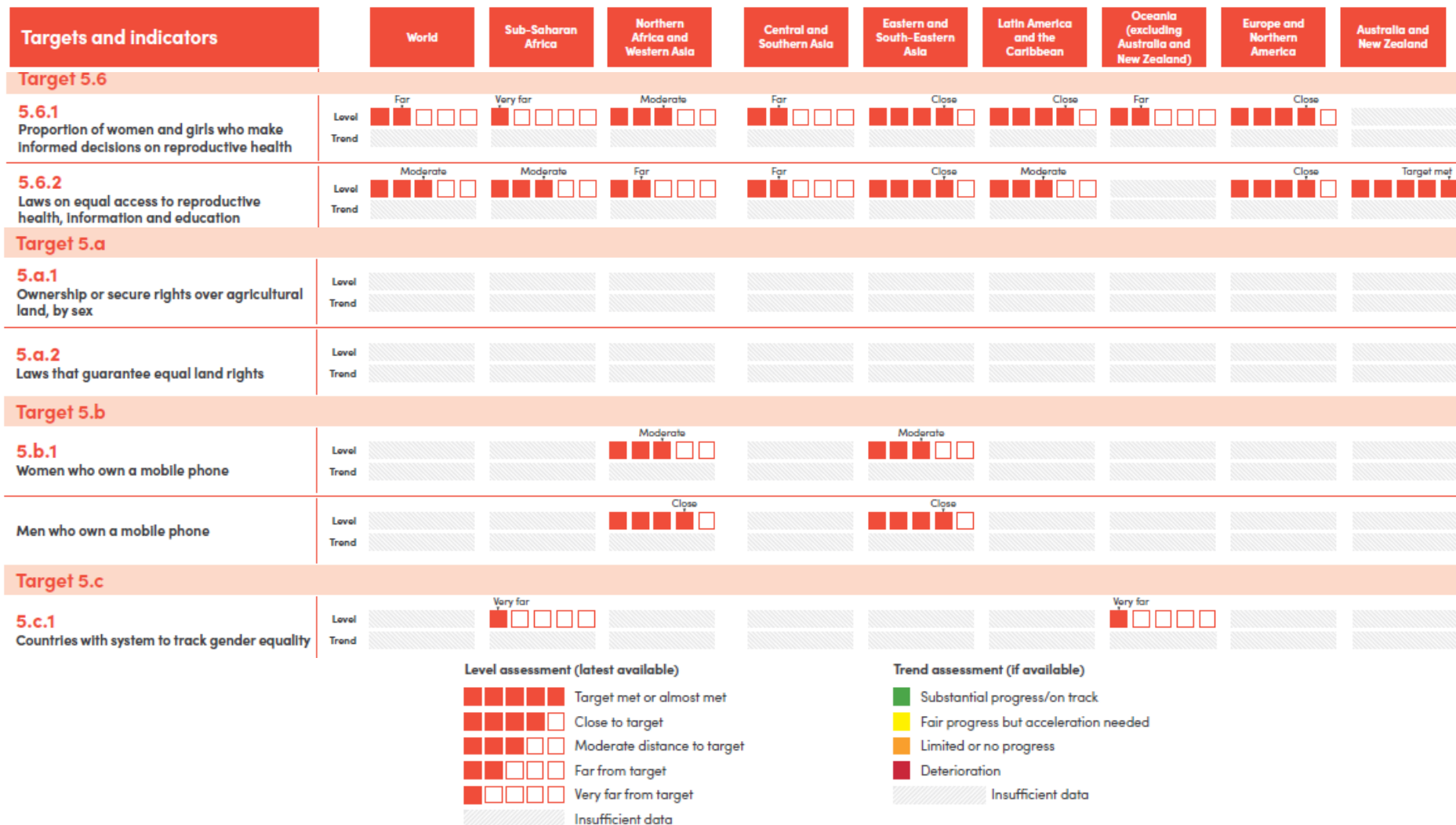
## Trend assessment (if available)



# Progress on SDG 5- Gender Snapshot Report 2021



# Progress on SDG 5- Gender Snapshot Report 2021



## 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**.



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,



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



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

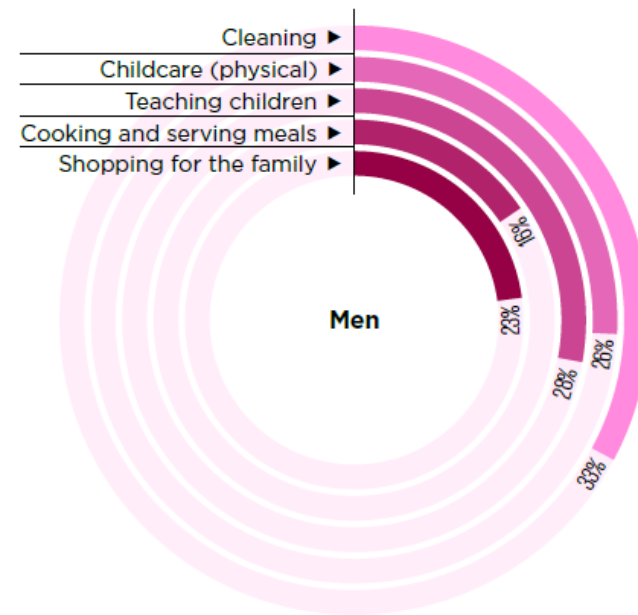
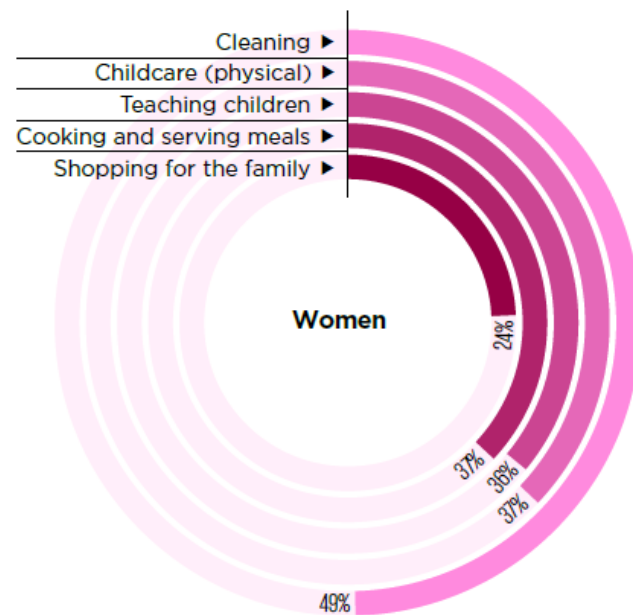
are expected to **live on less than \$1.9 per day in 2021**.



## 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:



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



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

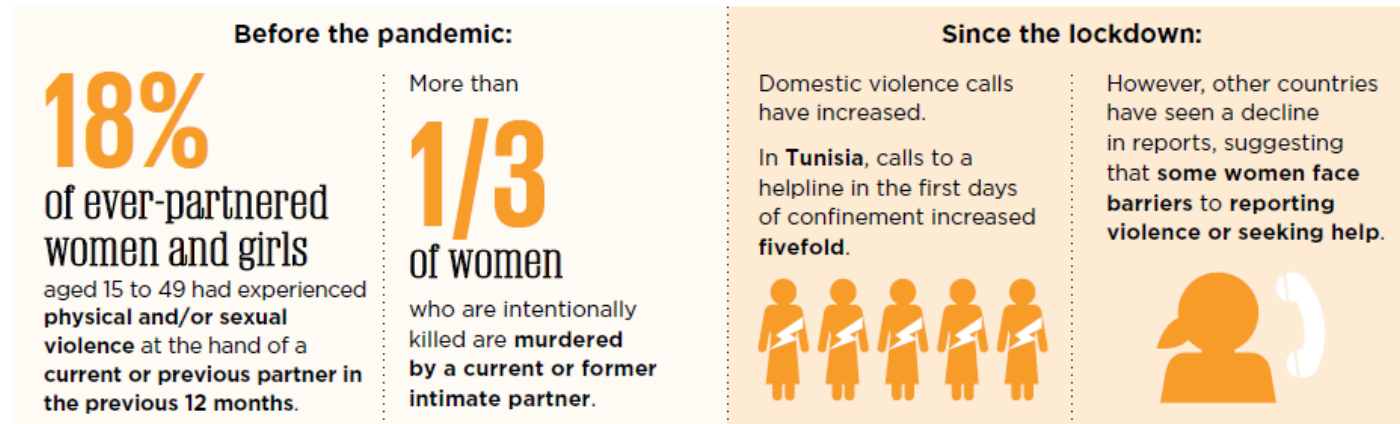
enacted to tackle the COVID-19 crisis are gender sensitive.

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



## Violence takes many different forms

In Cuenca, Ecuador,



in **urban areas** have experienced some form of **sexual harassment** in the last 12 months.

Globally in 2019, over

**1,200** incidents of violent attacks and threats

against health care workers were reported — early reports in 2020 indicate the **pandemic will worsen the situation**.

Cyberviolence is also all too common:

In **Australia**, reports of online abuse and bullying have increased by

**50%** since social distancing started.



## 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

Indicator code and name	Number of reporting country	The latest date
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	107	2020
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	157	2018
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	0	
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	26	2020
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	5	2018
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	1	2020
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	193	2021

## Number of Reporting Countries by SDG5 Indicators From UN-SDGs Database (Cont)

Indicator code and name	Number of reporting country	The latest date
<b>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</b>	153	2020
<b>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</b>	4	2020
<b>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</b>	0	
<b>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</b>	1	2020
<b>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</b>	19	2021
<b>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</b>	35	2020
<b>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	55	2021

## 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*  
*Teşekkürler*  
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