

MACRO-MODULE 2

**SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA:
CONCEPTS**



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



MACRO-MODULE 2: SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

Module 2.1: Data

- What are data? Introduction to the “data world”
- Indicators
- Disaggregated data: the guarantee for better information

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

- Definition of sex-disaggregated data
- Sex-disaggregated data availability
- Sex-disaggregated data and Water

Module 2.3: Gender statistics and gender indicators

Module 2.1 Data

What are data? Introduction to “data world”



DATA



KNOWLEDGE



ACTION

**Data are sets of letters, numbers, pictures,
OR...**

other “things” that must be processed to be meaningful

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Data must be disaggregated across one or more dimensions (sex, age, geography, education)

Data must be:

reliable, accessible and usable at different levels

Data must be updated.

Data timeliness makes the difference

Open Data are essential to share correct information among users

Data = raw material Information = processed data

Module 2.1 Data

What are data? Introduction to “data world”

“YOU CAN'T MANAGE WHAT YOU CAN'T MEASURE”



'... the lifeblood of decision-making, and the raw material for accountability. Without data, we cannot know how many people are born and die; how many men and women still live in poverty; how many children need educating, and how many teachers to train or schools to build; the prevalence and incidence of diseases; if water is polluted or if the fish stocks in the ocean are dangerously low; how many adolescent girls are getting pregnant and what policies are effective in helping them; what companies are trading and whether demand for their product is expanding..'
(UN Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, 2014)

"...To know what we need to know" involves a deliberate and systematic effort of finding out. It means seeking out high quality information that can be compared over time, between and within countries, and continuing to do so, year after year... It means building public trust in the data, and expanding people's ability to use it.." (ibidem)

Module 2.1 Data

Indicators

An indicator can be...

- A pointer that indicates something, like a meter or a gauge (generic)



- Any substance to indicate concentration



- A plant or an animal whose presence is indicative of some specific environment (scientific)



Indicators are “something” that serves to summarize large amounts of data, with the purpose of representing a dynamic situation (e.g. average number of children in a country, time trends of the salaries).

- A measure, such as unemployment rate, which can be used to predict trends (economic)



WE CREATE AN INDICATOR STARTING FROM DATA

Module 2.1 Data

Indicators

CLASS ACTIVITY

Make an example of a quantitative and qualitative indicators concerning the people attending this training





Module 2.1 Data

Indicators

CLASS ACTIVITY: Possible answers

Quantitative indicator:

Number of people attending the training

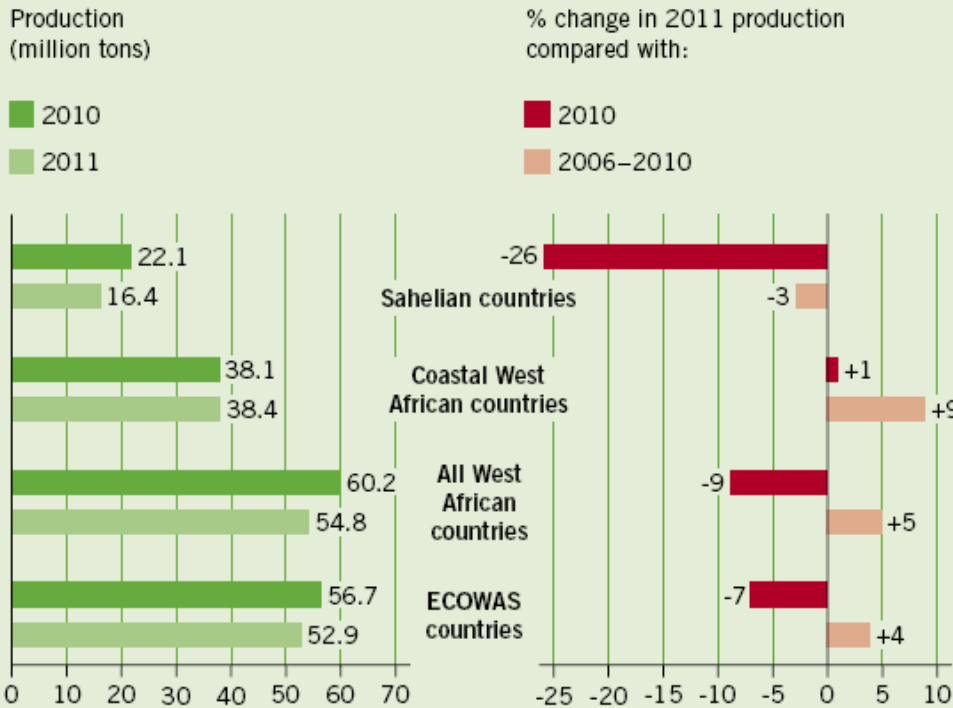
Qualitative indicator:

People's involvement in the training

Module 2.1 Data

Indicators

CHANGES IN CEREAL PRODUCTION AMONG SAHELIAN AND OTHER WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES



Source: Based on CILSS/AGRHYMET (2012).

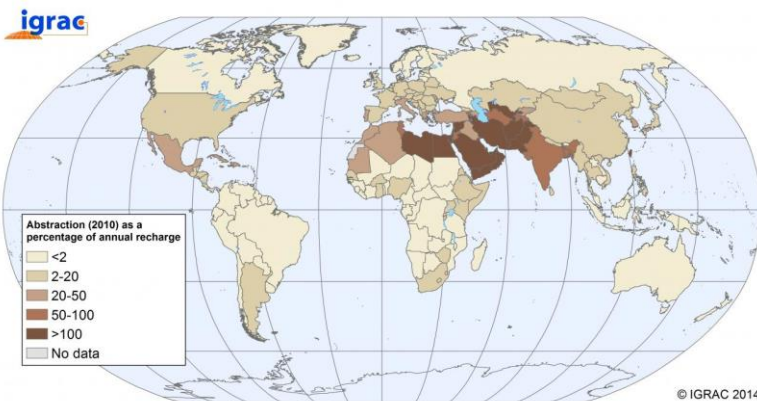
Note: Sahelian countries are those that belong to the Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS); ECOWAS = Economic Community of West African States.

SIMPLE INDICATOR

- ✓ Absolute values
- ✓ Frequencies
- ✓ Percentages

Groundwater development stress (GDS) indicator is defined as the current annual rate of groundwater abstraction (A) divided by the mean annual natural groundwater recharge (R), multiplied by 100%:

$$\text{GDS} = \frac{A}{R} * 100\%$$



MULTIDIMENSIONAL INDICATOR: LOW COMPLEXITY

Groundwater development stress (GDS) indicator

Module 2.1 Data

Indicators

$$\text{GHI} = (\text{PUN} + \text{CUW} + \text{CM}) / 3$$

With

GHI: Global Hunger Index

PUN: proportion of the population that is undernourished (in %)

CUW: prevalence of underweight in children younger than five (in %)

CM: proportion of children dying before the age of five (in %)

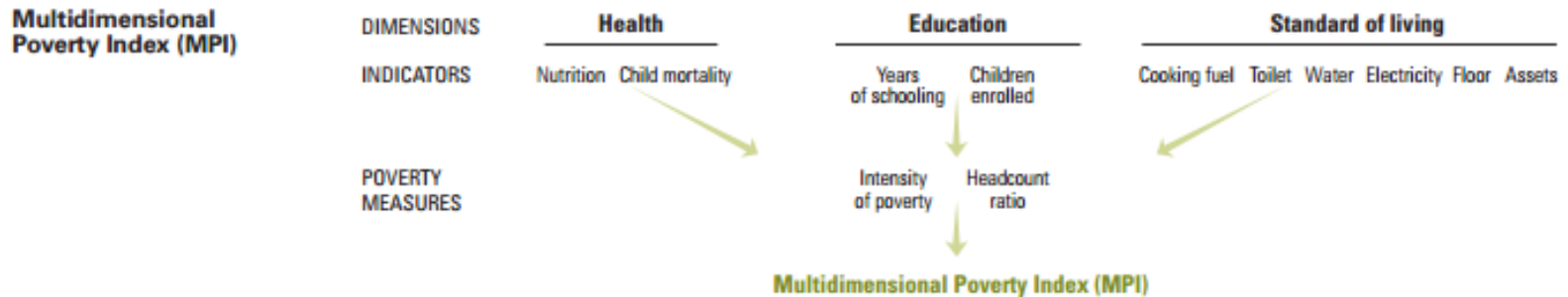
MULTIDIMENSIONAL INDICATOR: LOW COMPLEXITY

GHI (Global Hunger Index)

A simple average of three
sub-indicators

Module 2.1 Data

Indicators



MULTIDIMENSIONAL INDICATOR: HIGH COMPLEXITY

MPI

Obtained mathematically combining sub-indices concerning health, education and living standards of the population.

Module 2.1 Data

Disaggregated data: the guarantee for better information

When data are collected, they may be in aggregated or disaggregated forms.

- **Data are aggregated if they are compiled and summarized**
- **Data are disaggregated when they are broken down into smaller sub-sets of data.**

Example

If we consider the enrollment school rate, this is an aggregated data. If we consider the enrollment primary, secondary and higher school rate, this is a disaggregated one.



It is important to disaggregate data, because it is the only way to understand the dynamics of the phenomenon and to provide effective indicators, useful for the project/program or research that you are undertaking.



Module 2.1 Data

Disaggregated data: the guarantee for better information

CLASS ACTIVITY

Read the following request for data:

‘Amount of water used during the day in a rural household in sub-Saharan region, considering also economic activities’.

Identify possible types of data disaggregation (not sex disaggregated).

Module 2.1 Data

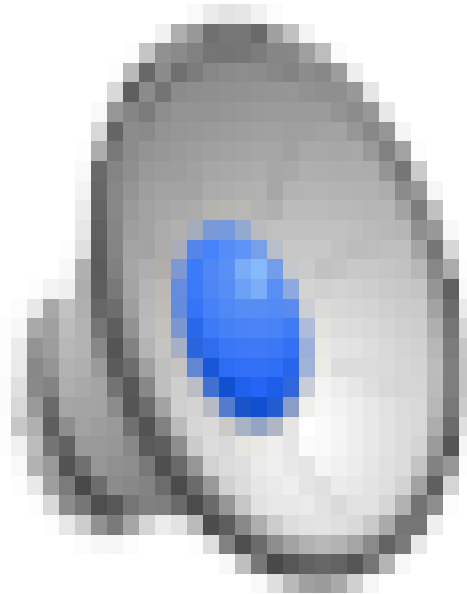
Disaggregated data: the guarantee for better information

CLASS ACTIVITY: Possible answers

- ✓ Amount of water used during the day for drinking and cooking
- ✓ Amount of water used during the day for sanitation and hygiene
- ✓ Amount of water used during the day for agricultural crops
- ✓ Amount of water used during the day for the livestock
- ✓

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Definition of sex-disaggregated data



Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Definition of sex-disaggregated data



Definition:

Sex-disaggregated data are data separately collected on females and males

When collecting sex-disaggregated data, you shall:

1. Specify the subject : “who” has the responsibility of the children care, “who” performs the homework, “who”..., “who”..., “who”... OR
1. Ask men and women about their individual roles and responsibilities (the same question is repeated twice)
1. Investigate “how” and “why”

“THERE IS NO GENDER EQUALITY WITHOUT DATA EQUALITY”

If data isn't FROM all of us, then data isn't FOR all of us

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Definition of sex-disaggregated data



- Sex-disaggregated data are not “gender disaggregated data”. Gender statistics are disaggregated by sex and not by gender.

DISAGGREGATING DATA IS THE ONLY WAY TO UNDERSTAND THE DYNAMICS OF THE PHENOMENON AND TO PROVIDE INDICATORS USEFUL FOR THE ANALYSIS.

IT GUIDES OR INFLUENCES POLICY ACTIONS AND ALLOW COMPARISON AND MEASURE PROGRESS THROUGH TIME, AND ALSO HELP MONITORING THE RESULTS OF 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs



Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Definition of sex-disaggregated data

CLASS ACTIVITY

Provide an example of questions for sex-disaggregated data collection regarding:

“water use for sanitation purposes in the household”



Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Definition of sex-disaggregated data

CLASS ACTIVITY: Possible answers

Who provides water for sanitation use in the household? (M/F)

How much time she/he spent each day for this duty?

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water

ALSO IN THE WATER REALM GENDER CONSIDERATION
MATTERS



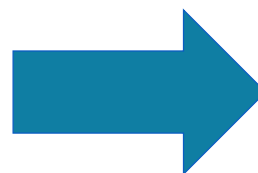
- ✓ promotes gender equality
- ✓ enhances the effectiveness of projects in sustaining livelihoods and ecosystem services
- ✓ strengthens the basis for transboundary cooperation

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water

**WATER ASSESSMENTS CANNOT BE REALISTIC
WITHOUT A GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

WHAT IS NEEDED:



**GENDER
ANALYSIS**



**SEX
DISAGGREGATED
DATA**

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water

WHAT IS A GENDER ANALYSIS?

It is an assessment exercise to understand the differences and similarities between women and men with regards to their experiences, knowledge, conditions, needs, and their access to - and control over - resources, and access to development benefits and decision-making powers



THE ANALYSIS PROVIDES UNDERSTANDING OF GAPS AND DISPARITIES, AND ALSO WHY AND HOW THEY OCCUR



Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water



Five good reasons for collecting sex-disaggregated water data



1. Understand women's and men's different needs and strengths;
2. Assess who has access to and control over water resources;
3. Understand the complexity of gender relations;
4. Assess the barriers and constraints;
5. Assess the project's potential to empower women.

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water

DATA AVAILABILITY:

- Few countries
- Many missing data
- Few topics
- Discontinuous

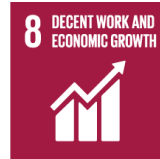
	%
Mortality	85 (<i>highest</i>)
Labour force	83
Education and training	81
Poverty	71
Agriculture	44
Access to sanitation	39
Access to clean water	37 (<i>4th lowest % of 22 indicators</i>)
Informal employment	37
Media	15

Percentage of countries in the world that “regularly” producing sex-disaggregated statistics on specific issues

THE LACK OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED WATER DATA IS A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO THE CONDUCT OF GENDER ANALYSES

Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water



SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA AND THE WOMEN'S CASE



Widespread discrimination and inequality faced by women in the workplace. They occupy under-valued and low-paid jobs (+ unpaid and unrecognized care work)

About 75% of households in Sub-Saharan Africa must fetch water from an outside source, with women being responsible for this task 50-85% of the time

In South Africa women in poor rural households who fetch water and fuel wood spend 25% less time in paid employment.

SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA MAKE ALL PEOPLE THAT ARE NOT COUNTED, FINALLY COUNTED AND VISIBLE

Module 2.2

WOMEN



comprise an average of

43%

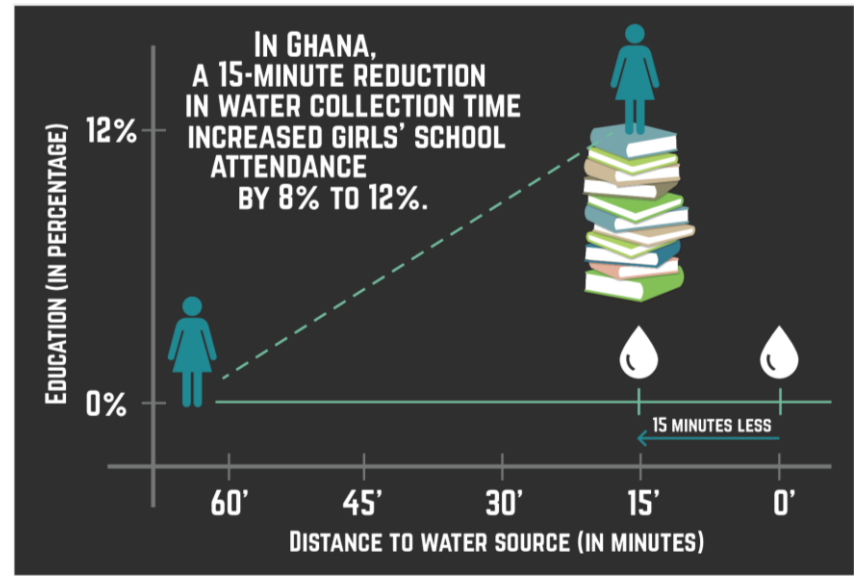
OF THE

AGRICULTURAL LABOR FORCE

in developing countries

47% OF THE IRRIGATION LABOUR IS CARRIED OUT BY WOMEN

WOMEN WATER PROFESSIONALS



INVESTMENTS IN WATER RELATED GENDER ANALYSIS MAY HAVE MEDIUM-TERM SUBSTANTIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC RETURNS



Module 2.2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data and Water

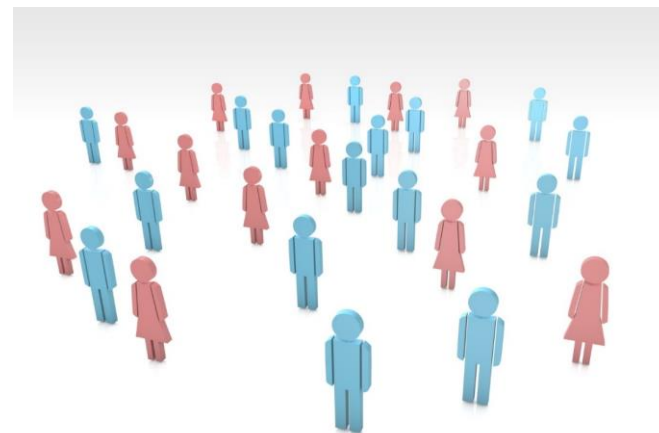
CLASS ACTIVITY

From your point of view, what are the major constraints to collect sex-disaggregated data?

Which kind of “tools” do you think are useful to fill the gap of sex-disaggregated data and water?

Module 2.3: Gender statistics and gender indicators

'Gender statistics can be used to promote understanding of the actual situation of women and men in society; to advance gender analysis and research; to monitor progress towards gender equality and the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental rights by women and girls; to develop and monitor policies and programs oriented towards increased investments in human capital and the labor force; to support gender mainstreaming in development and poverty reduction policies; and to develop and monitor policies on the reduction of violence against women...'
(UNStat.ORG)



DISAGGREGATING DATA BY SEX IS THE FIRST STEP TO CREATE GENDER STATISTICS. GENDER STATISTICS SHALL HAVE SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA TO HELP CAPTURING ALL THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WOMEN'S AND MEN'S LIVES, REFLECTING GENDER ISSUES AND AVOIDING GENDER BIAS

Module 2.3: Gender statistics and gender indicators

THE FORGOTTEN DATA IN STATISTICS

Gender and statistics

- Women's work is often not included in national statistics
- An high percentage of women are listed as not economically active
- Housewives are not seen as economically active even though their activities include production for household consumption

Women are not included in national statistics even though they...

- Work with their husbands in the farms and in the enterprises
- Grow food for the household
- Process food for the local market
- Take care of children, old parents, sick
- Cook and manage family's problems
- Feed animals and cultivate homegarden
- Work on commercial crops

IT IS IMPORTANT TO INCORPORATE GENDER STATISTICS IN ANY ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN HIDDEN INFORMATION, OFTEN REGARDING THE FEMALE SHARE.

On the other hand, an usual mistake in gender analysis is *to study only women*. The assumption that: 'less than 5% of the women own irrigated plots' is meaningless without knowing the comparable percentage of the irrigated plots owned by men.

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THANK YOU

MACRO-MODULE 2 SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA: CONCEPTS



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Water
Assessment
Programme

