data2x

partnering for a gender data revolution

www.data2x.org

What is Data2X?

Partnering for a #GenderData revolution.

- Data2X is a collaborative **technical** and **advocacy** platform dedicated to improving the quality, availability and use of gender data to make a practical difference in the lives of women and girls worldwide.

- Four thematic focus areas:
  - Women's Work and Employment
  - Women's Financial Inclusion Data
  - **Big Data and Gender**
  - Data on Displaced Populations

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What is Gender Data?

Because she counts, we have to count her.

- Gender data is:
  - Data that is **disaggregated by sex**, such as primary school enrollment rates for girls and boys.
  - Data that **pertains specifically to girls and women**, such as maternal mortality rates.

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What is the Gender Data problem?

If data isn't from all of us, data isn't for all of us.

- Data collection reflects a society's norms and values.

- But most data about girls and women is biased, incomplete or missing.

- There are two causes of the gender data problem:
  - "Bad data"
  - "No data"

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Data2X Work to Date: Mapping Gender Data Gaps

- **Data2X identified and mapped 28 gaps in gender data based on need, population coverage, and policy relevance across five domains:**

- **Four types of gender data gaps:**

  - Lacking **coverage** across countries and/or regular country production

  - Lacking international **standards** to allow for comparability

  - Lacking **complexity**: Information across domains

  - Lacking **granularity**: Detailed datasets allowing for disaggregation

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Data2X Work to Date: Ready to Measure

- In 2015, Data2X and our partner, Open Data Watch, identified a set of 20 "Ready to Measure" indicators across eight SDG targets that can be measured from individual survey data and collected across countries now.

- R2M indicators:
  - are individual rather than household level
  - measure outcomes rather than processes or mechanisms (e.g. policies)
  - have internationally agreed definitions;
  - are produced through available data collection instruments;
  - already have wide coverage; and
  - do not have built-in gender biases (e.g. documenting women's access to modern services/resources rather than their traditional roles)

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At a Glance: Ready to Measure Indicators by SDG Goal

SDG Goal	Indicators measure…
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Girls' and women's experiences of poverty, by both the national and international poverty line
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Stunting among girls under 5 years of age
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Maternal mortality rate
	Under-five mortality rate
	New HIV infections
	Adolescent birth rate amongst young women
	Women's use of modern contraception
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Parity in educational attainment
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Child marriage
	Parliamentary representation
	Mobile telephone ownership
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Girls and young women not in education, employment or training
	Girls and women in informal employment
	Financial or mobile money account ownership
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Growth rate of household income among the bottom 40% of the population and total population
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Civil registration of births for children under 5

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Addressing Sources of Gender Bias in Data

Policy Problem → Sampling Design → Survey Design → Administering the survey → Data Analysis & Reporting

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Addressing Sources of Gender Bias in Data

| Policy Problem | Sampling Design | Survey Design | Administering the survey | Data Analysis & Reporting |

Policy Problem

- What is the policy problem affecting women/girls, and how can addressing it reduce gender inequalities?

- What data, if any, already exists?

- If we had the data, what could we do with it to address the problem?

- Who are the users?

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Addressing Sources of Gender Bias in Data

| Policy Problem | Sampling Design | Survey Design | Administering the survey | Data Analysis & Reporting |

Sampling Design

- How will the sampling strategy impact the types of women/girls who are surveyed?
  - ➢ If your sample is not large enough you will be unlikely to demonstrate significant findings – not because there are no gender differences but because the sample size is too small
  - ➢ Data needs to be representative, and in cases where women are underrepresented and we need more precise estimates on their outcomes, they should actually be oversampled

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| Policy Problem | Sampling Design | Survey Design | Administering the survey | Data Analysis & Reporting |

Survey Design

- Do the surveys take gender issues into account in:
  - The types of questions asked?
  - To whom the questions are asked (household head vs. all individuals in the household)?
  - Response categories?

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| Policy Problem | Sampling Design | Survey Design | Administering the survey | Data Analysis & Reporting |

Administering the survey

- Is the way the survey is implemented free of gender bias?
  - ➢ Who is asking the question (e.g. sex, age, language/ethnicity of enumerator)?
  - ➢ Who is present during the interview (e.g. when asking sensitive questions of women, is the husband or mother-in-law in the room)?

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Data Analysis & Reporting

- Is data analysis conducted in a gender-sensitive manner? Are gender-relevant variables used?

- Are gender issues reported wherever the data is available?

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