

UN Regional Workshop on the Women, Peace and Security Index

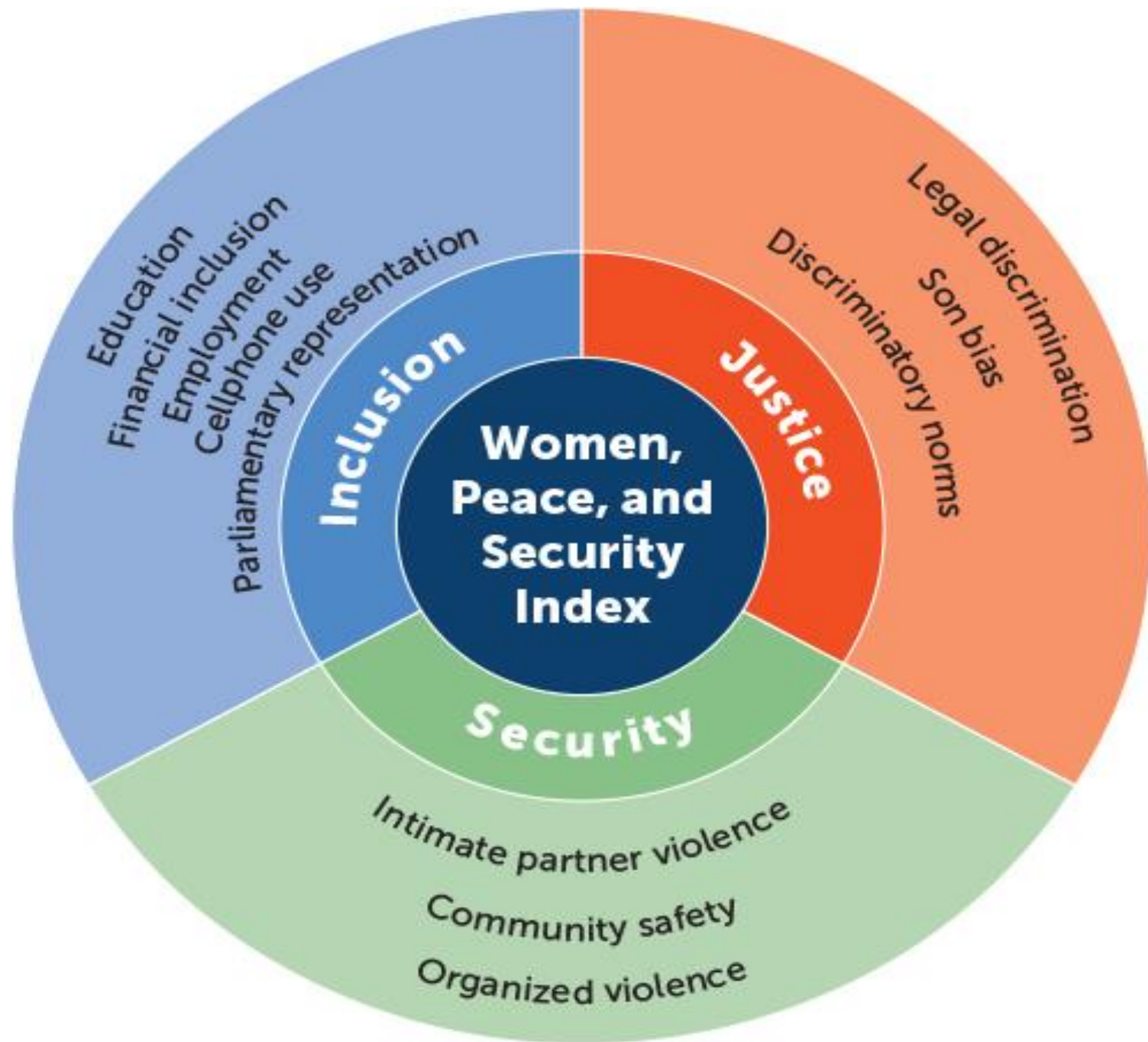
Session 4: Data sources and tools

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Outline

- ❖ Dimensions and indicators of the global WPS index
- ❖ Why Security is Important
- ❖ Insights from subnational indices – examples of Nigeria
and the United States
- ❖ Exercise and homework



Principles guiding indicator selection

STEP 1

Global relevance

Actionability

Data availability

STEP 2

Data quality

Transparency

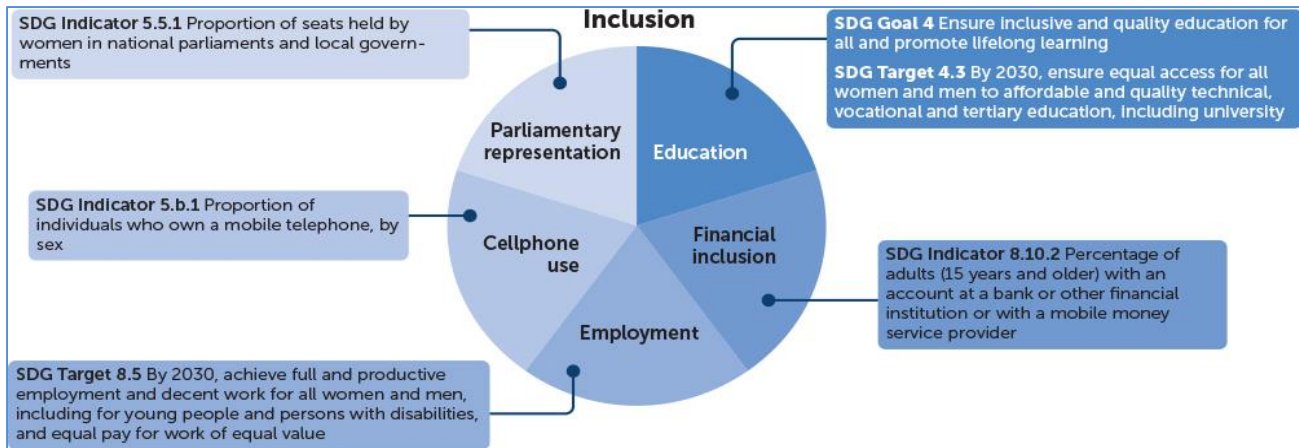
Statistical
comparability,
adequacy,
timeliness

Dimension and indicator	Definition	Rationale
Inclusion		
Education	Average number of years of education of women ages 25 and older	Education is critical to women's agency, opportunities, freedom from violence, and health. Average years of education is a more precise measure than, for example, secondary school completion.
Employment	Percentage of women ages 25 and older who are employed	This indicator captures women's economic opportunities, which are central to realizing women's capabilities. It is preferred to labor force participation because it excludes unemployment.
Cellphone use	Percentage of women ages 15 and older who report having a mobile phone that they use to make and receive personal calls	Having a cellphone is increasingly recognized as core to people's opportunities to participate in the economy, society, and politics.
Financial inclusion	Percentage of women ages 15 and older who report having an individual or joint account at a bank or other financial institution or who report using a mobile money service	Being financially included allows individuals to smooth consumption, manage risk, be more resilient, invest in education and health, and start and expand a business.
Parliamentary representation	Percentage of seats held by women in lower and upper houses of national parliament	Political participation is a critical aspect of people's capabilities and is most widely measured by representation in parliament.
Justice		
Legal discrimination	Aggregate score for laws and regulations that limit women's ability to participate in society or the economy or that differentiate between men and women	Discriminatory laws have adverse repercussions, making it harder for women to own property, open bank accounts, start a business, or take a job and enter careers restricted to men.
Son bias	Extent to which the ratio of the number of boys born to the number of girls born exceeds the natural demographic rate of 1.05	An excess number of births of boys over girls relative to demographic norms reflects serious discrimination against girls and women.
Discriminatory norms	Percentage of men ages 15 years and older who disagreed with the proposition: "It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in your family to have a paid job outside the home if she wants one"	An important manifestation of gender discrimination is lack of male support for women engaging in paid work.
Security		
Intimate partner violence	Percentage of women who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their intimate partner in the previous 12 months	The Sustainable Development Goals commit to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.
Community safety	Percentage of women ages 15 and older who report that they "feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live"	Security and safety in the community affect women's mobility and opportunities outside the home.
Organized violence	The annual average number of battle deaths from state-based, nonstate, and one-sided conflicts per 100,000 people between 2016 and 2018	Captures the extent of insecurity in society due to various types of armed conflict.

Data sources:

- UNESCO
- World Bank
- ILO
- Gallup World Poll
- Inter-parliamentary Union
- UNDESA
- UN Women
- Uppsala Conflict Data Program

Links to SDG Targets, and Indicators



CHAPTER 3

Why Security is Important

Inclusion of security is a major **innovation** of the WPS index.

Index tackles security at **three levels**:

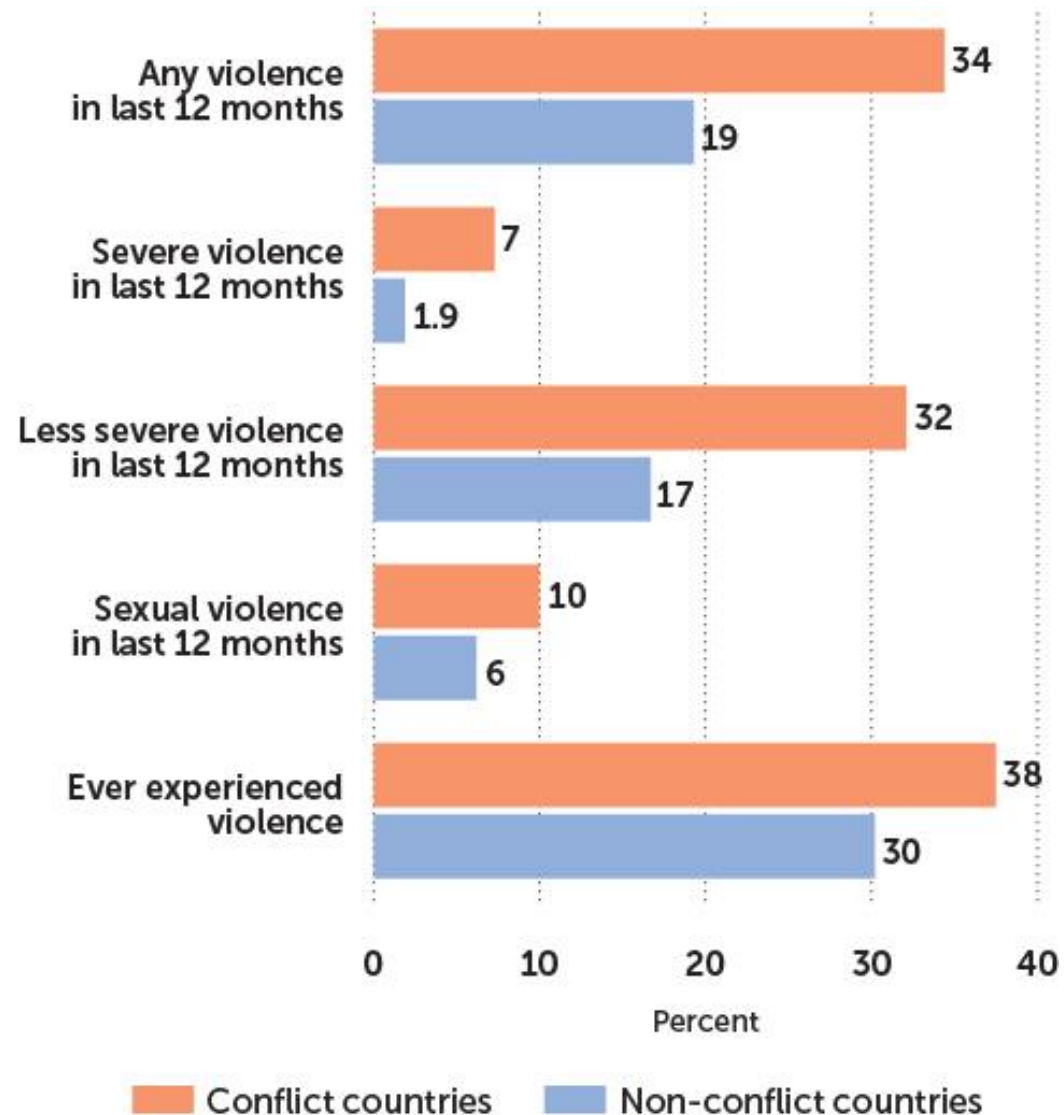
- Family
- Community
- Society

The family – intimate partner violence

The **most common** form of violence experienced by women globally.

- 30% of women
- High of 78% to low of 6%.

Typically **worse** in conflict settings, both in frequency and severity.



The community – safety in the neighborhood

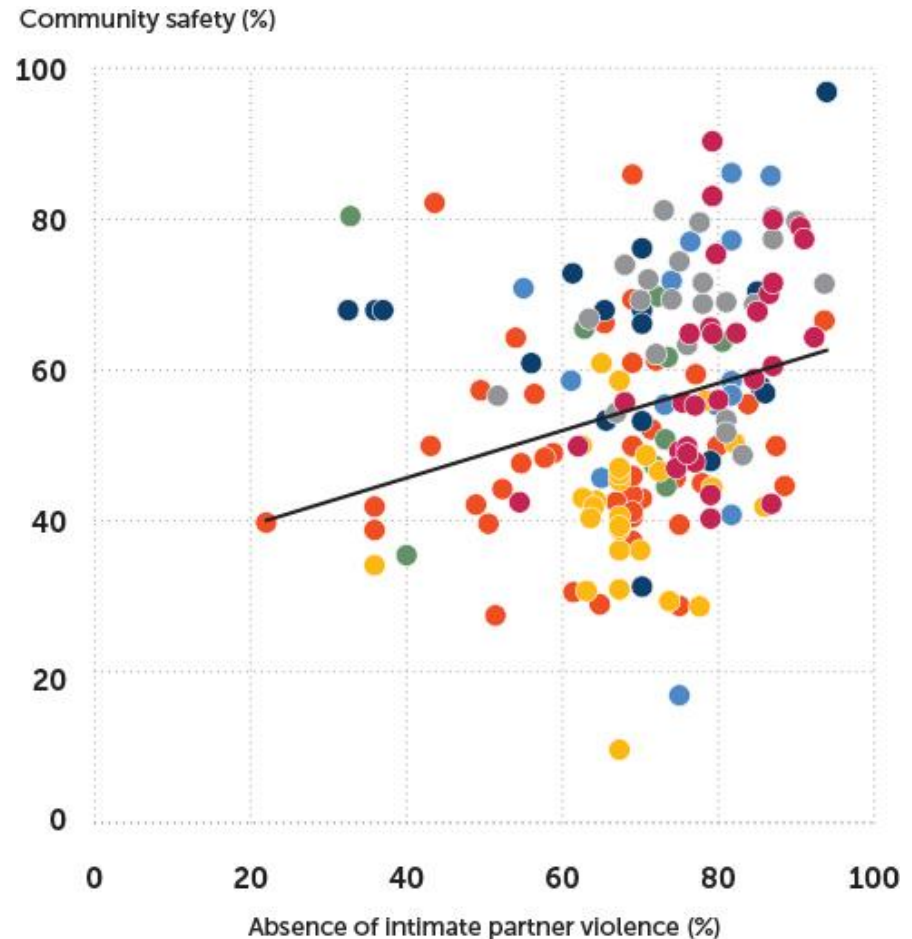
Globally, **two of three adults** feel safe walking alone at night.

- Afghanistan has the **lowest score** of about 1 in 10.

Gender gap is 7 percentage points.

- High of 35% in Saudi Arabia & Australia.

Women who feel unsafe in their community are more likely to be unsafe at home.

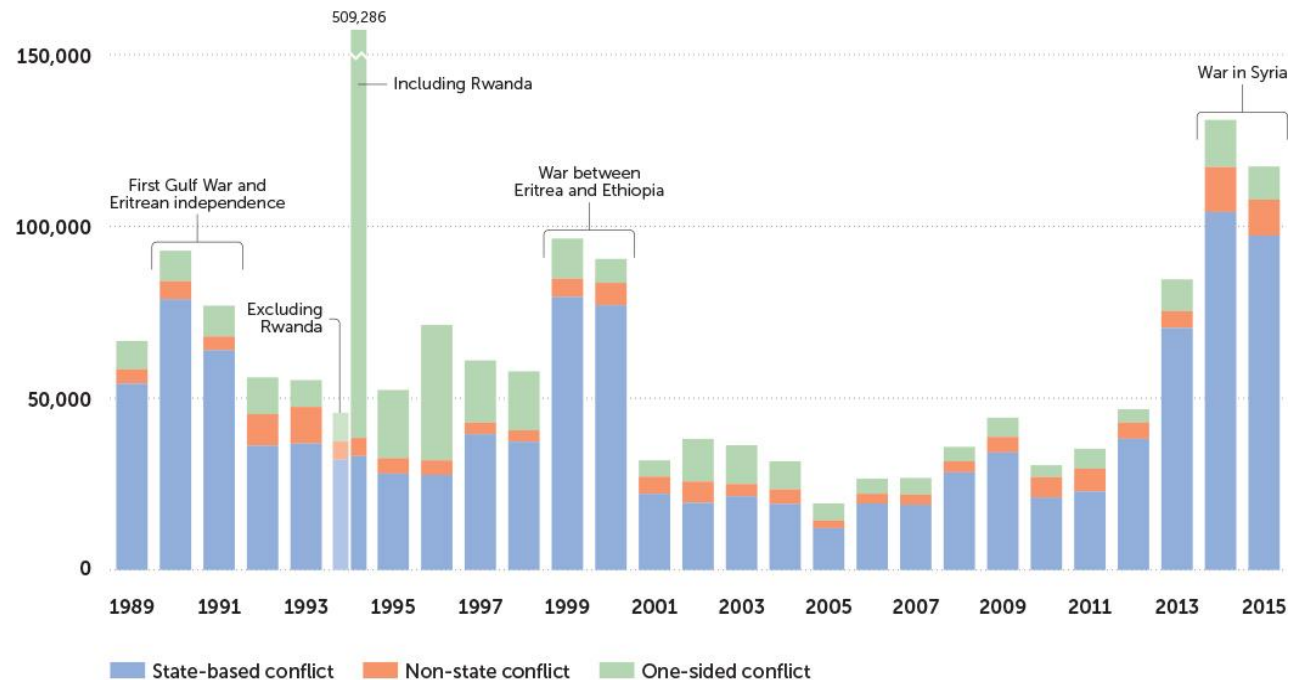


Organized violence indicator captures general insecurity in the society

Widely used UCDP measure – exceeding 25 deaths annually

Human costs **extend beyond deaths**, as per UNSC 1325 – gender effects include heightened maternal mortality and conflict-related sexual violence

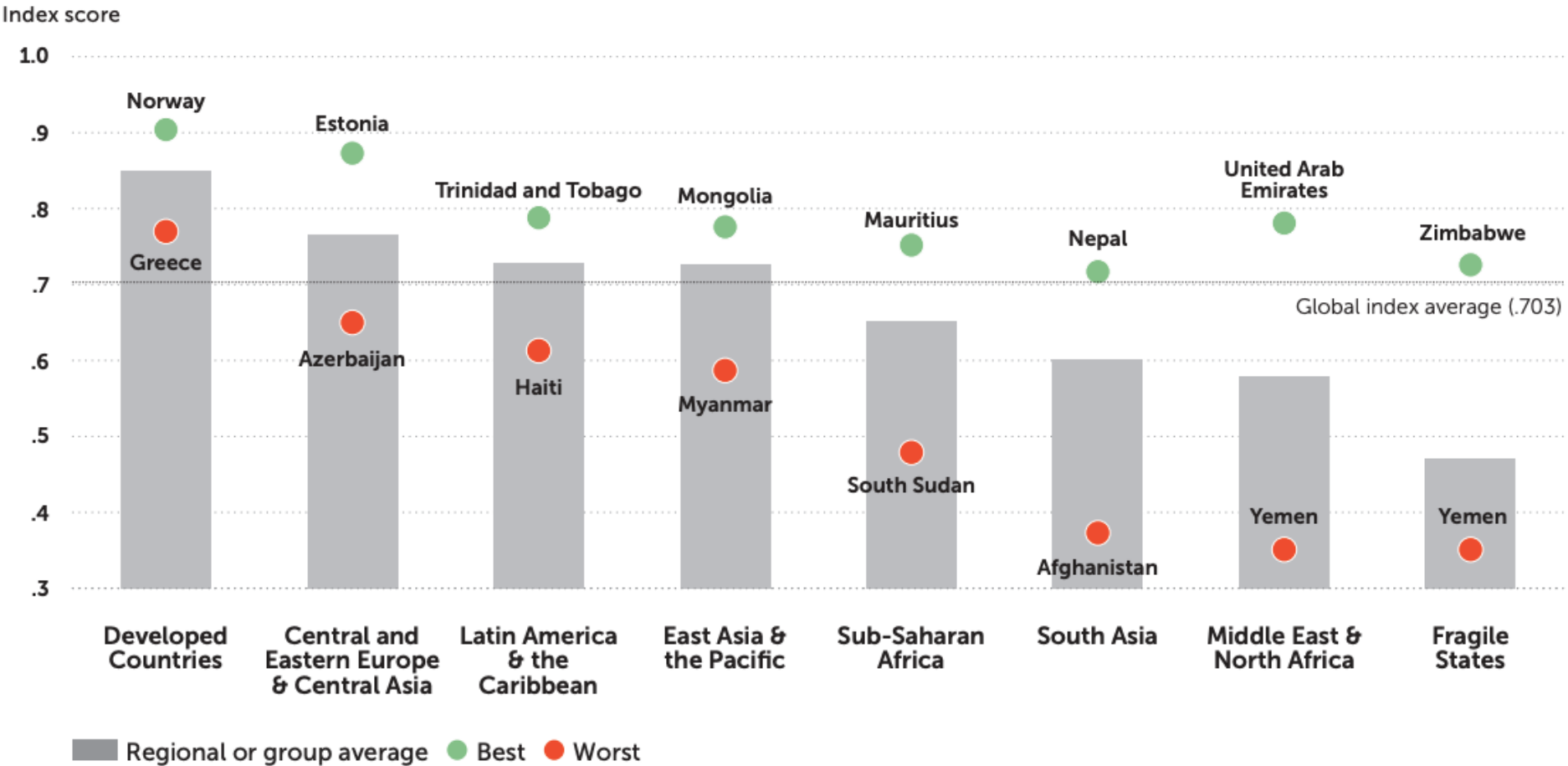
- Most – **113 countries** – have score of zero
- Yet elsewhere, tendency to relapse into conflict



Different ways to analyze index results

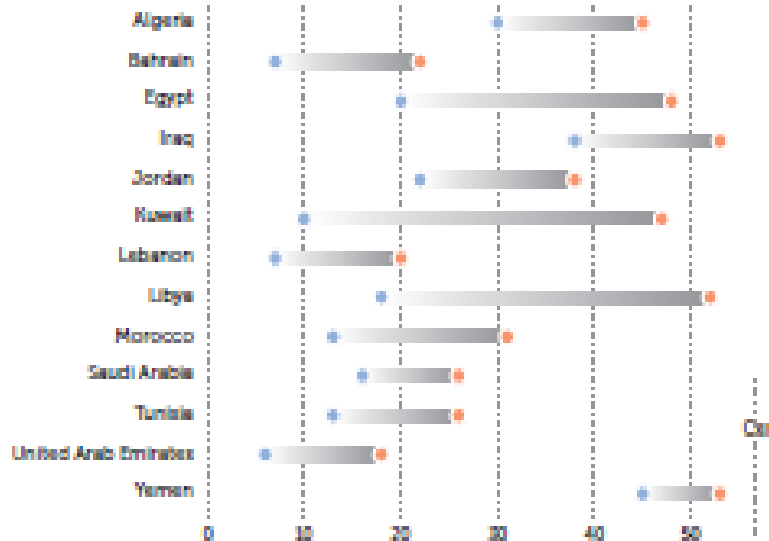
- ❖ Compare to neighbors and regional averages
- ❖ Estimate gender gaps where relevant
- ❖ Investigate how results are correlated with other outcomes of interest, such as:
 - per capita income
 - unpaid work burden on women
 - political violence
 - school enrollment
 - pandemic response
 - adolescent fertility rates

Some countries perform much better or much worse than their regional or country group averages on the index

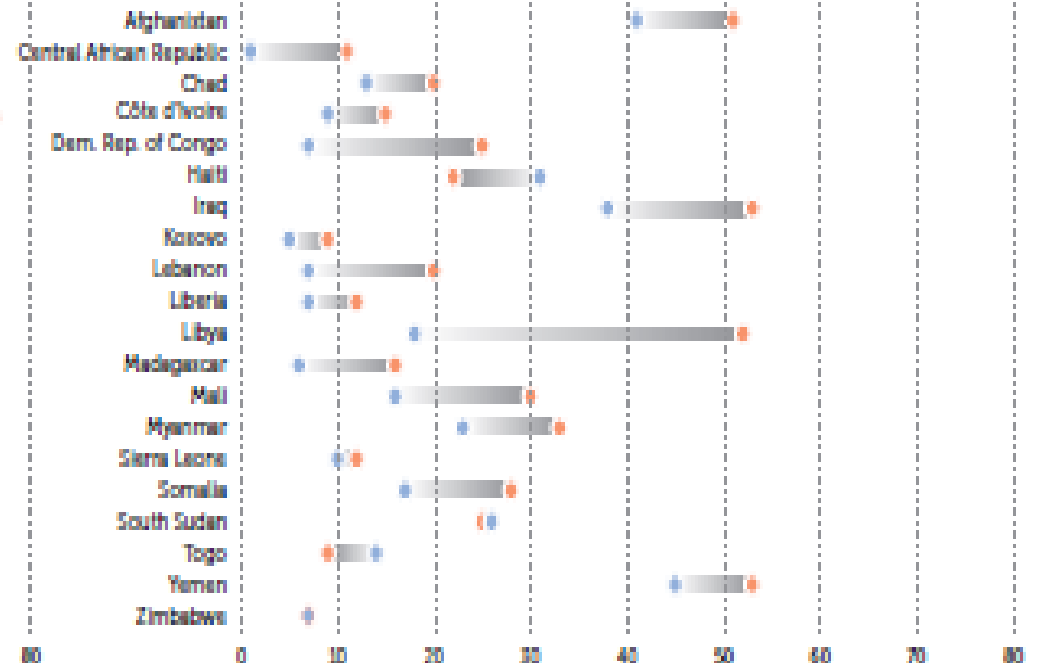


Large gender gaps in disapproval of women working

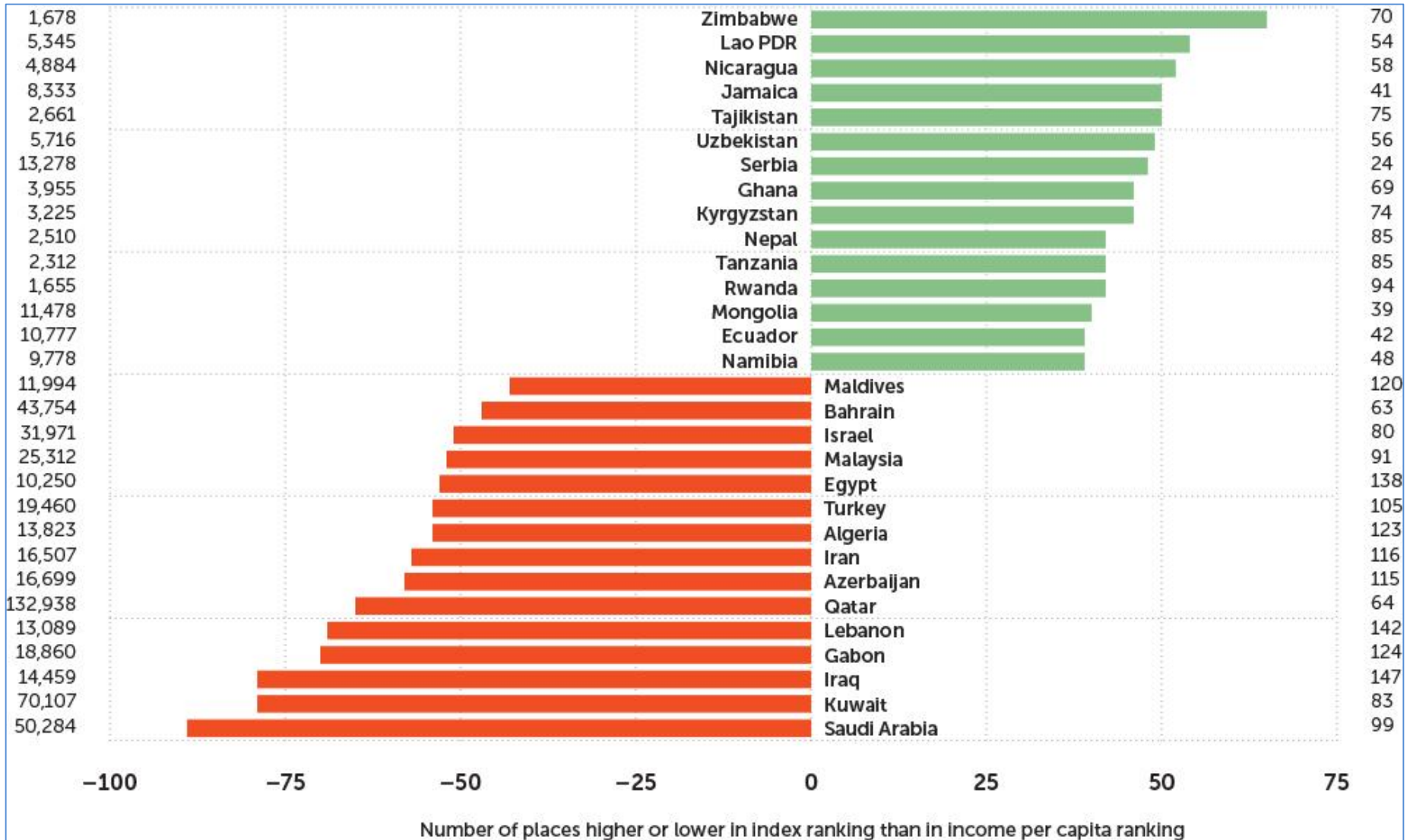
Middle East & North Africa



Fragile States



Money matters, but some countries do much better, others much worse, than income ranking



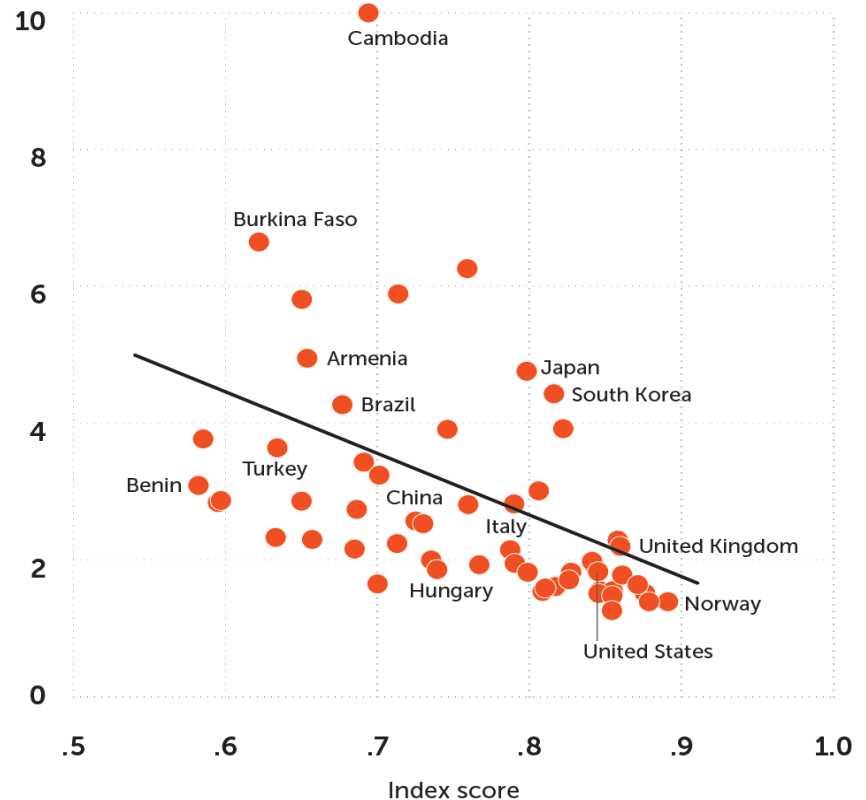
Gender gaps in education, financial inclusion and employment, and higher IPV, are significantly correlated with violent conflict

Low Index scores are correlated with sexual violence during and after armed conflict, as well as political violence targeting women

Countries that have a more equitable distribution of unpaid work between men and women tend to rank high on the WPS Index, and vice versa.

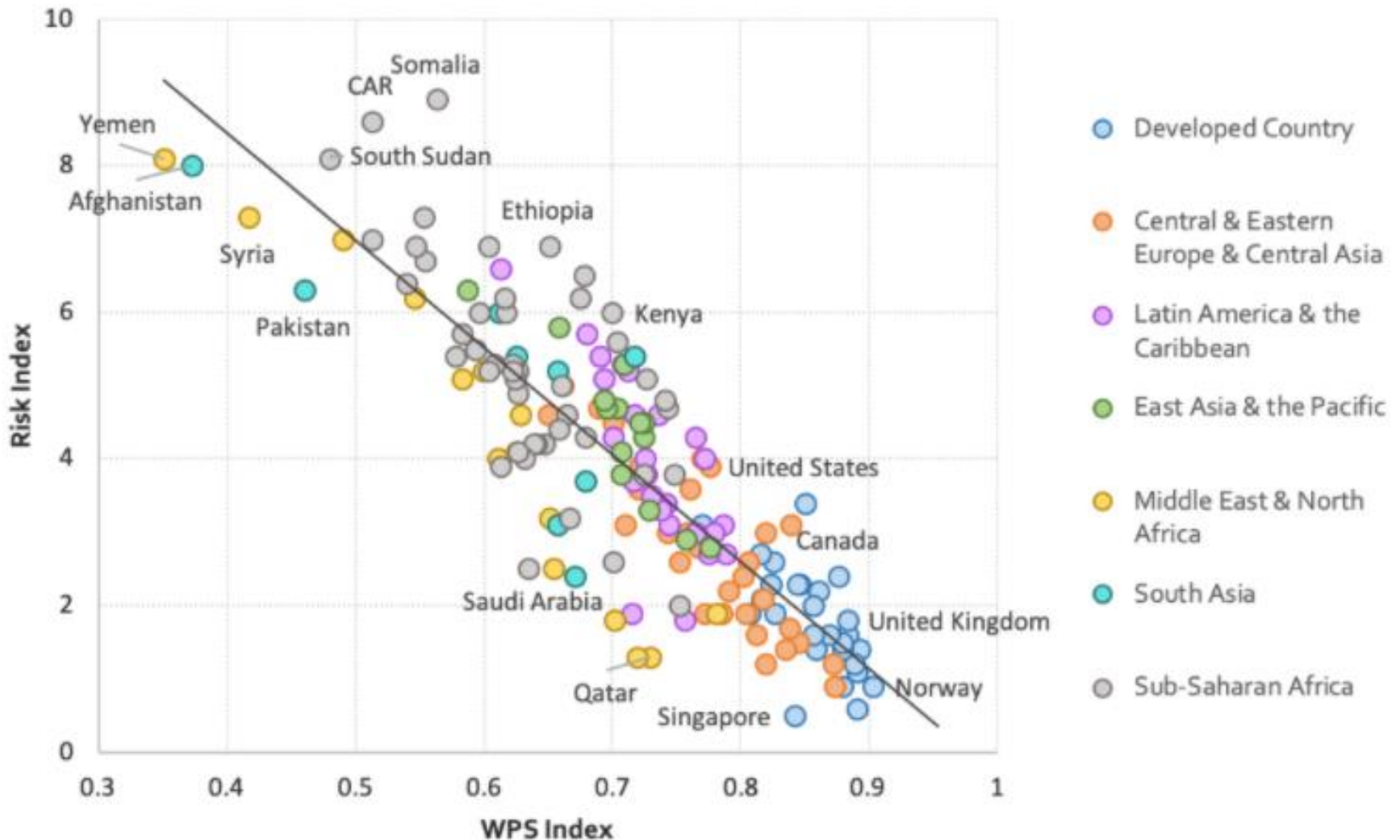
High-ranking countries on the WPS Index tend to have a more equitable distribution of unpaid work between men and women

Female to male ratio of unpaid work time



Higher WPS Index scores are associated with better outcomes for youth, in terms of being in work, education or training and avoiding teen pregnancy.

Countries that do better on the WPS Index have a lower risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster



Subnational analysis

Motivation: The national WPS Index scores can mask wide diversity in achievement within a country. Subnational analysis can help identify areas within national borders where women's status is high or low.

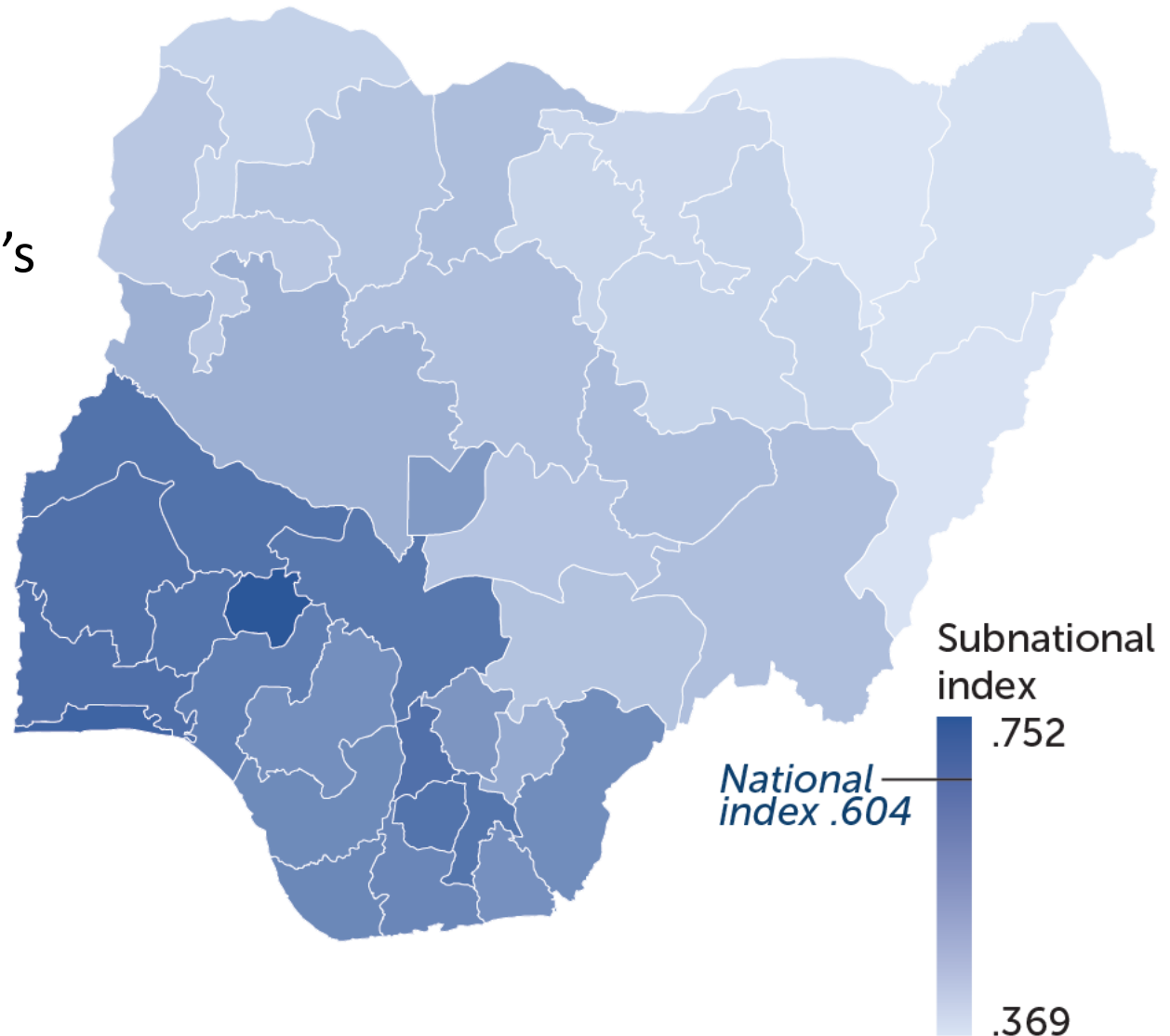
Approach: We estimate index scores for each region/province of a country using data and indicators available at the local level.

Examples: In the 2019 WPS Index report, we piloted subnational analysis for Nigeria, China, and India.

In October 2020, we published our inaugural US WPS Index that tracks the status and opportunities of women for all fifty states.

Large within country disparities: Nigeria

New investigations behind the national achievements in several of the world's largest countries -- namely China, India and Nigeria.



Exercise

Objective: Use the WPS Index structure and similar indicators to reveal subnational differences in achievement

Method: compile relevant data for as many localities as possible

Present: an overview of approach and findings to the group on Tuesday, January 26

Points for discussion: What causes differences between governorates? How could your results be used to enhance the living conditions at the local level for women and girls? Does this provide useful information on priorities for WPS ?