

AU PEACE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT



GENDER BITE FIVE

Sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators

August 2019

WHAT ARE SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA, GENDER STATISTICS AND GENDER-SENSITIVE INDICATORS?



This is data collected and tabulated ***separately for women and men.***

Ideally, data should be disaggregated by both sex and age, and depending on the context and activity, also by disability, geographical area, ethnicity or religious belonging.

It allows for the measurement of differences between women and men on various social and economic grounds and is one of the requirements in obtaining gender statistics.

However, ***gender statistics are more than data disaggregated by sex.*** Having data by sex does not guarantee, for example, that concepts, definitions and methods used in data production are conceived to reflect gender roles, relations and inequalities in society.



Gender statistics are needed to ***measure and monitor the realities of the lives of women and men, and of girls and boys.*** A broad range of topics and issues is covered under the heading of gender statistics, reflecting the changing roles of women and men in society, in the economy and in families and households.

Gender statistics help policymakers to formulate and monitor policies and plans, monitor changes, and inform the public.



These provide information about *progress towards gender equality measuring/comparing over time.*

They refer to quantitative indicators (based on statistics broken down by sex) or to qualitative indicators (based on experiences, opinions).

Gender-sensitive indicators require the collection of data, disaggregated by sex, as well as by age and other socio-economic factors and ethnic groups.

Women and men are not homogeneous groups.

Take into consideration the layers that exist:

- *Social position*
- *Ethnic identity*
- *Religion/age*
- *Education*
- *Rural/urban*
- *Etc.*



Remember

Why are gender-sensitive indicators important?

Gender-sensitive indicators can help us understand how changes in gender relations happen. This enables more effective planning and delivery of future work.



'If ...

Women do not appear in the data'



'Then ...

It is more likely that women do not appear in the response efforts, do not participate and are less likely to be empowered'

How can gender statistics be helpful?

For example, gender statistics can help us see and add nuance to the following areas linked to Women, Peace and Security:



Victims of sexual violence in conflict, disaggregated by sex and age



Preparedness of national security forces to respond to sexual violence



Perceptions of safety, by sex and age



Participation in peace negotiations and decision-making, by sex and age



Participation in planning/recovery efforts, by sex and age



Participation in decision-making, by sex and age



Access to justice for human right violations, by sex and age



Access to services (in displacement, before, during & after conflict), by sex and age



Access to economic resources, disaggregated by sex and age



Influence of men in making community decisions



Influence of women in making community decisions



Which type of statistics do you work with? Share your experiences with us!

Next Gender Bite

Conflict-related gender issues



SILENCING THE GUNS IN AFRICA

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