

MODULE 1

WHAT IS GENDER DATA AND HOW TO USE IT FOR SDG MONITORING

EXERCISE

Curriculum on Gender Statistics Training

This product was developed under the guidance of the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training, within the Asia-Pacific Network of Statistical Training Institutes.

Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with the word 'sex' or 'gender', as relevant.

1. After delivery, the doctor will reveal to the mother the _____ of the child.
2. In order to understand the differences in enrolment rates between girls and boys, the data must be disaggregated by _____.
3. A person's _____ might or might not align with his or her _____ identity.
4. Data is typically disaggregated by binary definitions of _____, but some countries are starting to develop methodologies to capture _____ dimensions and apply these for disaggregation.
5. Women and men's _____ roles in society determine how much time they spend doing domestic work.
6. _____ statistics include _____-disaggregated statistics and other _____-specific indicators that capture the realities and the differences in the lives of women and men.

Exercise 2

Are the following indicators considered "gender indicators"? Why?

1. Proportion of population living in slums, by sex
2. Maternal mortality ratios, per 100,000 live births
3. Incidence of prostate cancer
4. Tobacco use rates in China
5. Proportion of households using clean fuels for cooking and heating
6. Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows, in USD

Exercise 3¹

Please indicate whether each statement is true or false by marking "T" for true and "F" for false.

1. Maleness and femaleness are entirely determined by differences in reproductive systems and hormonal variations.
2. As women have the capacity for motherhood, women are more caring than men and therefore more fit for certain kinds of jobs than men.
3. In most societies, women have less access than men to a wide variety of both economic and social resources.
4. Worldwide, wealth and poverty are nearly equally divided between women and men.
5. Although women do suffer material discrimination, women enjoy equal social status with men in most societies in the world.

Solutions to Exercise 1

1. Sex
2. Sex
3. Sex, Gender

¹ Adapted from Medical Women's International Association (2002): Training Manual for Gender Mainstreaming in Health. <http://mwia.net/about/projects-and-publications/gender-mainstreaming-in-health/>

4. Sex, Gender
5. Gender
6. Gender, Sex, Gender

Solutions to Exercise 2

1. Yes, because the indicator name explicitly mentions 'by sex'.
2. Yes, because maternal deaths are an issue that concerns women exclusively, despite the fact that the indicator does not need sex disaggregation.
3. Yes, because prostate cancer is an issue that concerns men exclusively.
4. Yes, because in China tobacco use is a phenomenon that almost exclusively pertains to men. Very few Chinese women smoke. The same indicator, in the case of France, for instance, would not be a gender indicator unless it was explicitly sex-disaggregated, because in France both men and women are commonly smokers.
5. Yes, this is a gender indicator despite the fact that it does not mention sex, gender or women. The reason is that the use of unclean cooking fuels affects indoor air quality. Since women are largely tasked with cooking and tend to spend more time in the household in most countries, they are disproportionately affected by indoor air quality. Thus, this is a gender indicator even without sex disaggregation.
6. No, this is not a gender indicator. It does not pertain to men or women and there is no evidence that women and men participate in illicit finances differently.

Solutions to Exercise 3

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False