

Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2022

References and Notes

Snapshot of gender equality (Infographic, page 2-3)

Goal 1

UN Women, UNDP and Pardee Center for International Futures using the International Futures [modeling platform](#).

Goal 2

FAO. [FAOSTAT](#). Accessed 21 July 2022.

Goal 3

UN Women calculations using Center for Reproductive Rights ([The World's Abortion Laws](#)) and World Population Prospects 2022.

Goal 4

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Goal 5

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UN Women calculations using methodology developed by [Kenny and Yang 2021](#); UN Women. 2021. [Whose time to Care? Unpaid care and domestic work during COVID-19](#).

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Goal 6

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Goal 7

UN Women calculations based on [the Global SDG Indicator Database 2022](#) and [World Bank 2017](#).

Goal 8

UN Women calculations based on [ILOSTAT database](#). Accessed 1 August 2022.

Goal 9

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Goal 10

UNHCR. 2022. [Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2021](#).

Goal 11

UN Women. 2020. [Rapid Gender Assessments on the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19](#) conducted in Albania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Thailand and Ukraine.

Goals 12-15

World Meteorological Organization. 2021. [Atlas of Mortality and Economic Losses from Weather, Climate and Water Extremes \(1970 – 2019\)](#).

Goal 16

UNODC. 2022. [dataUNODC](#). Accessed 13 August 2022.

Goal 17

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Leave no woman or girl behind (LNOB spread, pages 4-5)

Achieving universal, high-quality education for all girls remains out of reach

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Steered away from STEM, girls miss opportunities in tech and innovation

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Chart sources and notes:

Source: For the Japan case study: Information on new tertiary entrants: [OECD, Education at a Glance. 2021](#); information on researchers workforce by sex, UNESCO, [UNESCO Science Report. 2021](#); information on employment overall: Catalyst, [Women in the Workforce: Japan \(Quick Take\)](#). For the United States of America case study: Fry, R., Kennedy, B., and Funk, C. 2021. [STEM Jobs See Uneven Progress in Increasing](#)

[Gender, Racial and Ethnic Diversity](#). Pew Research Center, using 2017-2019 American Community Survey (IPUMS). Note: Data is based on workers with positive earnings. Median annual earnings are for full-time year-round workers aged 25 and older, in 2019 US dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and who are not Hispanic.

Goal by Goal Storylines

Goal 1

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Note: Projections are based on a pessimistic inflation scenario that accounts for COVID-19, growing inflationary pressures and the Ukraine conflict. Under this scenario the number of people living in extreme poverty in 2022 is expected to be as high as 676.5 million; 95 million more compared to pre-pandemic projections. The 2022 poverty rate is estimated using the pessimistic scenario poverty projections (0.7 billion) and the [global population \(8 bn\)](#) – i.e. $0.7/8 = 9\%$.

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Note: Based on a sample of 186 countries. The estimates are based on the 7.86 (June 2022) release of the International Futures model by the Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures, University of Denver, commissioned by UN Women and UNDP. The estimates are not necessarily comparable with World Bank forecasts given the differences in country coverage (Pardee et al forecasts are based on a sample of 186 countries and areas vs 166 countries, for the World Bank forecasts). The total headcount

of individuals living in extreme poverty among 186 countries/areas is estimated to be 751.1 million for Pardee et al for the COVID base vs 676.5 million for the World Bank for the pessimistic scenario. The Pardee et al COVID base scenario reflect the IMF's projection of the effect of the war as captured by the IMF's WEO as of April 2022. The analysis is based on household-level data. Individual-level data on extreme poverty are not available. For further details see [Technical Note](#). For the estimates and projections on \$3.20 and \$5.50 per person per day the data used for initialization include poverty estimates from the [European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) and from the [Luxembourg Income study](#) database for 66 countries/areas. For the remaining 120 countries, the historical data on \$1.90 per person per day estimates for the respective age groups were used along with the national Gini, to estimate the parameters of income distribution. The parameters were then plugged into the distribution formula to compute the age-sex poverty rates at the \$3.20 and \$5.50 per person per day thresholds.

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Notes: For federal system the classification prepared by the Center for Reproductive Rights classifies countries according to the legal status of abortion for the majority of women in the country. In the United States, at the time of writing, the population of women of reproductive age residing in states where abortion is legal still exceeded the population of those living in states where abortion is banned. Therefore, the United States is not included in the 1.2 billion estimate. According to the Center for Reproductive Rights, the legal status of abortion in the United States varies at sub-national level, spanning from Category II (to save the woman's life) to Category V (on request). For further information, see Center for Reproductive Rights ([The World's Abortion Laws](#)).

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Figure 4 Notes: An acceleration in the gross intake ratio (a proxy for primary completion rate) is observed in the early 2000s but appears to have decelerated in recent years, 2010 onward. Projections are based on the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2020, assumes a 99 per cent completion rate/gross intake ratio. The primary completion rate or the gross intake ratio is calculated by dividing the number of new entrants (enrollment minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education and multiplying by 100. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education. For further information see [World Bank Metadata Glossary](#).

The primary completion rate can be defined in different ways – i.e., using the gross intake ratio which uses the new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age or using the percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The first method which does not put a limit on the maximum age, can be quite useful to look at from the gender perspective in some regions. In Sub-Saharan

Africa, girls who are enrolled in school progress faster than boys because of their drive to finish school early. However, if they do not finish school by age 15, then they are more likely to start dropping out than boys who face fewer barriers to stay in education if they are over age.

Goal 5

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Figure 7 notes: This indicator represents the percentage of hours lost compared to the baseline (the latest pre-crisis quarter, that is, the fourth quarter of 2019, seasonally adjusted), adjusting for the population aged 15-64 and expressed in full-time equivalent employment losses. The measure is constructed by dividing the number of weekly hours lost due to COVID-19 and then dividing them by 40 or 48.

Goal 9

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Goal 10

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Note on Figure 9 and the text for Goal 10: The figure on 44 million women and girls who were forcibly displaced, encompasses refugees under UNHCR's and UNRWA's mandates, asylum seekers, Venezuelans displaced abroad, and persons displaced by conflict and violence in their country.

Goal 11

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Figure 10 notes: Source: World Values Surveys, Wave 7, 2017-2022 (n = 24,632). Note: Estimates are based on a sample of Pooled sample covers 24,632 respondents in 55 countries and areas covering representing 39.3 % of the world's female population. Respondents were asked: "The exact question in the survey is: How frequently do the following things occur in your neighbourhood? Robberies, alcohol consumed in the streets, police or military interfere with people's private lives, racist behaviour, drug sales in streets, street violence and fights, and sexual harassment." The proportions presented combine the responses of "very frequently" and "quite frequently" and are for urban areas only. 57% of urban women believe that either of these issues occur frequently in their neighborhood during COVID-19, vs 52% prior to the pandemic.

Goals 12-15

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Goal 16

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Chart notes: Judiciary positions and police force positions are from 2019 or latest year available between 2015 and 2019. Judiciary positions refer to professional judges or magistrates only.

Goal 17

OXFAM. 2021. [COVID-19 cost women globally over \\$800 billion in lost income in one year](#).

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Note: Donor country commitments vary widely from year to year; it is partly for this reason that they are presented using a two-year average. Canada, a global leader and strong contributor to gender equality priorities is included in the storyline only as an illustrative example of the endemic volatility in funding observed across donor countries, which has important implications for the recipients of this aid. The storyline is therefore not intended to single out Canada as a poor performer. In fact, it is acknowledged that Canada's contributions to gender equality in 2019 reached a historical peak.

SDG 5 Tracker

United Nations. 2022. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

See also [Technical note – SDG 5 Global, Regional and Country Assessments](#)

List of gender-specific indicators

Note: Indicator 12.8.1 'Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment' is not listed as gender-specific under Goal 12 in this chart so as not to double count the identical indicator 13.3.1 in the section on Goals 12-15 on page 18.