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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension and indicator</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusion</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Average number of years of education of women ages 25 and older</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Percentage of women ages 25 and older who are employed</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cellphone use</td>
<td>Percentage of women ages 15 and older who report having a mobile phone that they use to make and receive personal calls</td>
<td>Having a cellphone is increasingly recognized as core to people’s opportunities to participate in the economy, society, and politics.</td>
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<td>Financial inclusion</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Being financially included allows individuals to smooth consumption, manage risk, be more resilient, invest in education and health, and start and expand a business.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentary representation</td>
<td>Percentage of seats held by women in lower and upper houses of national parliament</td>
<td>Political participation is a critical aspect of people’s capabilities and is most widely measured by representation in parliament.</td>
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<td><strong>Justice</strong></td>
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<td>Legal discrimination</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Son bias</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>An excess number of births of boys over girls relative to demographic norms reflects serious discrimination against girls and women.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discriminatory norms</td>
<td>Percentage of men ages 15 years and older who disagreed with the proposition: &quot;It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in your family to have a paid job outside the home if she wants one&quot;</td>
<td>An important manifestation of gender discrimination is lack of male support for women engaging in paid work.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intimate partner violence</td>
<td>Percentage of women who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their intimate partner in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>The Sustainable Development Goals commit to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community safety</td>
<td>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”</td>
<td>Security and safety in the community affect women’s mobility and opportunities outside the home.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organized violence</td>
<td>The annual average number of battle deaths from state-based, nonstate, and one-sided conflicts per 100,000 people between 2016 and 2018</td>
<td>Captures the extent of insecurity in society due to various types of armed conflict.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

SDG Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

SDG Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
SDG Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

SDG Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

SDG Indicator 8.10.2: Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider

SDG Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

SDG Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

SDG Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

SDG Indicator 5.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group

SDG Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

SDG Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
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

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

**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
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
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.

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

Large within country disparities: Nigeria
Results from our US WPS Index revealed vast differences in women’s status and opportunities across states.

**FIGURE 2.2** A spectrum of index scores, 2020

**FIGURE 1.4** No state offers full legal protections of women’s rights; some offer none

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of protections:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?