

Annex to chapter 5

1. Data for SDG 5

SDG 5 comprises nine targets and a total of 14 indicators (four of which contain multiple subindicators). Of these indicators, two are tier I, 10 are tier II, and one is tier III for which data are not available, as the indicator is still in the process of methodological definition. In addition to these, indicator 5.5.1 is labeled as “tier I (a)/tier II (b)” given that it measures the “Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments”.

The United Nations Statistics Division provides data sets for a total of eight indicators: 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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18; 5.3.2 - Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age; 5.4.1 - Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location; 5.5.1 - Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments; 5.5.2 - Proportion of women in managerial positions; 5.6.1 - Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care; and 5.b.1 - Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.

Data used in SDG 5 analysis was downloaded on 31 July 2018. After the country level data check following a major update of the Global SDG Indicators Database of the United Nations Statistics Division on 8 July 2019, no large differences were found, and none of the data series needed to be replaced.

We examine data availability in the Arab region and implement data substitution, when needed, based on the criteria of having to cover half or more of the total population of the Arab region and at least one third of the Arab countries for an indicator/subindicator to be kept in the analysis. This leads us to omit indicators 5.2.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.1 and 5.6.1, as well as the second series of 5.5.2 (Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions).

Indicator 5.5.1, in particular, comprises three subindicators: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage); Number of seats held by women in national parliaments; and Number of seats in national parliaments. The first subindicator is actually the ratio of the second subindicator to the third, multiplied by 100. Therefore, we only keep the first subindicator which is also the most significant and representative, and we omit the other two.

The rest of the indicators/subindicators are subject to our data substitution scheme for the year 2017, considering the data spanning 2009–2017. Table 5.1 shows the number of substituted data points for each year, including those from Arab countries.

Table 5.1 Data substitution scheme for selected indicators and subindicators

| Indicator or subindicator | Number of substituted data points (Arab) | Year |
|---|--|------|
| | 10 (0) | 2016 |
| | 18 (1) | 2015 |
| 5.3.1 (Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15) and (Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18) | 24 (3) | 2014 |
| | 16 (2) | 2013 |
| | 18 (4) | 2012 |
| | 10 (1) | 2011 |

| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| | 10 (0) | 2010 |
| | 4 (1) | 2009 |
| | 71 (3) | 2016 |
| | 18 (2) | 2015 |
| | 14 (2) | 2014 |
| | 8 (0) | 2013 |
| 5.5.2 (Proportion of women in managerial positions) | 6 (1) | 2012 |
| | 2 (0) | 2011 |
| | 7 (1) | 2010 |
| | 5 (0) | 2009 |
| | 26 (6) | 2016 |
| | 13 (1) | 2015 |
| 5.b.1 (Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex) | 5 (1) | 2014 |
| | 1 (1) | 2013 |

No substitution was made for the preserved series of 5.5.1 (Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments) over the considered time interval since the corresponding data are complete for our base year (2017).

This leaves us with four integral indicators/subindicators with which we can assess the position of the region, as noted in box 5.1.

| Box 5.1 | Summary list of preserved and examined indicators/subindicators |
|----------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 5.3.1 – Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 • Indicator 5.5.1 – 1 series out of 3 – Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments • Indicator 5.5.2 – 1 series out of 2 – Proportion of women in managerial positions • Indicator 5.b.1 – Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex |

However, we lose the ability to determine the region’s position on the rest of the targets, indicators and subindicators as noted in box 5.2, including those shown in table 5.3 on targets, indicators, tiers and data availability for SDG 5, but that do not have sufficient data.

| Box 5.2 | Summary list of omitted targets |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere • 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation • 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate • 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences • 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws • 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | |

Furthermore, we visualize and analyse the two subindicators of 5.3.1 (Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married by age 15 and Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married by age 18) using a stacked bar chart since they measure different intensities of the child marriage problem which are worth evaluating separately, knowing that the subindicators are also on the same scale, range and unit. Moreover, we note that the subindicator on marriage by age 18 includes the subindicator on marriage by age 15 and the stacked bar chart is constructed accordingly, where the full bars correspond to the averages of “marriage by age 18” while the averages of “marriage by age 15” are only shown as part of these full bars/ total averages.

Concerning 5.b.1, we note that it covers only 46 countries including, however, nine Arab countries which satisfy our criteria for data availability. Consequently, the averages of many regions are derived from the data of very few countries (e.g. two countries for Central and Southern Asia and four countries for sub-Saharan Africa), Oceania has no available data, and the averages of each of the conventional subregional groupings - the Maghreb, Mashreq and Arab LDCs - are derived solely from the data of a single country.

Annex 5.2 for a graph for each of the evaluated series/indicators, showing the country level data values of the series/indicator for the years whose data points were used for every included country.

The global, regional and subregional aggregates are calculated as weighted means. The method of aggregation, in general, is chosen based on what is advised by the corresponding SDG Indicators Metadata Repository of the United Nations Statistics Division or by the original source of the corresponding data that is referred to by this metadata. If none of these two references advise on the aggregation methods or weights, the decisions are made based on the most common scientific logic fitting the case and its feasibility (e.g. the availability of the needed data for the weighting variables). The following weights were actually used for the series/indicators whose global, regional and subregional aggregates are weighted averages: Total Population in 2015 (World Population Prospects 2017), Total population of women aged 20–24 years in 2015 (World Population Prospects 2017), Total number of parliament seats in 2015 (United Nations Statistics Division), and Total number of managers, using 2015 values (ILO, United Nations Statistics Division). All the gender ratio aggregates are weighted with their respective weights as well. The chapter includes more details about the weighting variables, including which weight was used for which series or indicator.

We calculate the world, regional and subregional aggregate for each indicator and include the target value – when available – to facilitate comparability. For target 5.3, whose aim is to “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation”, we consider the target value as 0 per cent of women aged 20–24 years who were married by age 15 and 0 per cent who were married by age 18. However, for targets 5.5 and 5.b, it is not possible to infer the official desired target values and thus they are not shown.

Indicators 5.3.1, 5.5.1 and 5.5.2, as well as most of the indicators that were omitted on account of poor data availability, only address females since females are the most vulnerable and marginalized gender group around which this chapter revolves. Of the omitted indicators, some have sex disaggregated data, but the data are insufficient for the indicator to be kept and evaluated.

Nonetheless, 5.b.1 has sex disaggregated data with sufficient availability, especially for Arab countries. Thus, we construct the female-to-male ratio for this indicator, and again check for the satisfaction of our criteria for data availability. There are only 39 countries globally, including nine Arab countries, that satisfy our criteria for data availability. We then undertake the same data substitution process on this ratio in order to get the optimal data availability in 2017 that is parallel/almost parallel to what we could get for the respective indicator in its aggregated form (table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Data substitution scheme for female-to-male ratios of selected indicators and subindicators

| Indicator or subindicator | Number of substituted data points (Arab) | Year |
|--|--|------|
| 5.b.1 (Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex) | 23 (6) | 2016 |
| | 12 (1) | 2015 |
| | 2 (1) | 2014 |
| | 1 (1) | 2013 |

We calculate the regional and subregional averages for this ratio and we reiterate our note regarding this indicator’s relatively poor data availability.

Table 5.3 Targets, indicators, tiers and data availability for Arab countries – SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)

| Target | Indicator | Number of subindicators | Tier | Data availability* |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | 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 | (No data) | Tier II | x |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------------|----|
| 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation | 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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age | (Dropped) 1 | Tier II | x |
| | 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | (No data) | Tier II | x |
| 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | 2 chosen out of 2 | Tier II | 12 |
| | 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age | (Dropped) 1 | Tier II | x |
| 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | (Dropped) 3 | Tier II | x |
| 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments | 1 chosen out of 3 | Tier I (a)/ Tier II (b) | 21 |
| | 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions | 1 chosen out of 2 | Tier I | 9 |
| 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences | 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care | (Dropped) 1 | Tier II | x |
| | 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | (No data) | Tier III | x |

| | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---------|---|
| 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws | 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure | (No data) | Tier II | x |
| | 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control | (No data) | Tier II | x |
| 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex | 1 chosen out of 1 | Tier I | 9 |
| 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment | (No data) | Tier II | x |

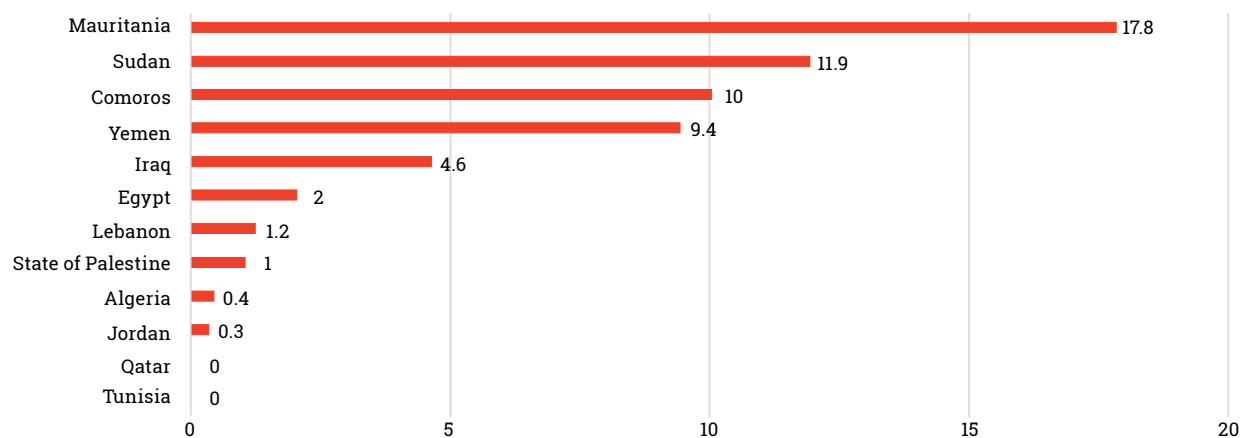
Notes: * Figures refer to the number of Arab countries with data for the indicator, while x means there are no data or the indicator was dropped.

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> and author's calculations.

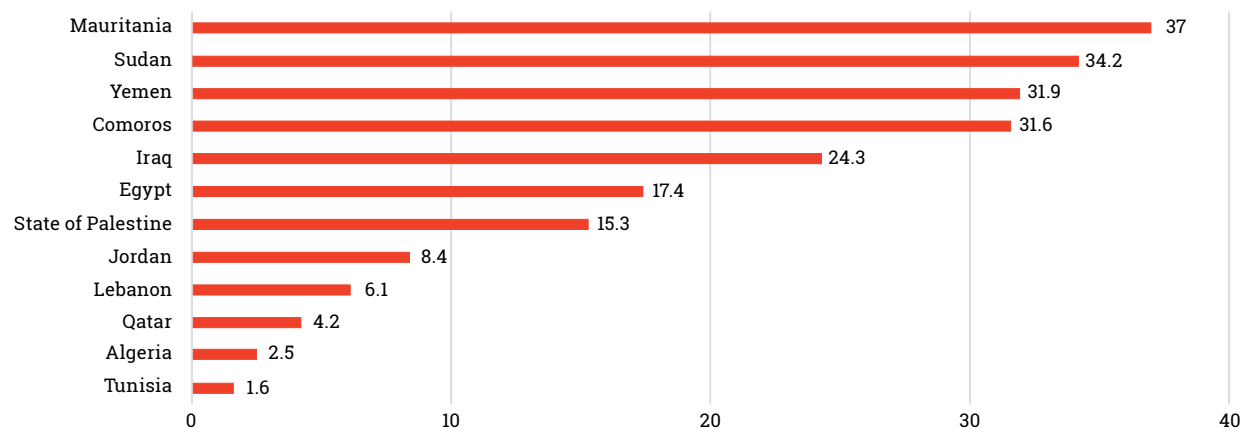
2. Country graphs

Figure 5.1 Two series of indicator 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (percentage)



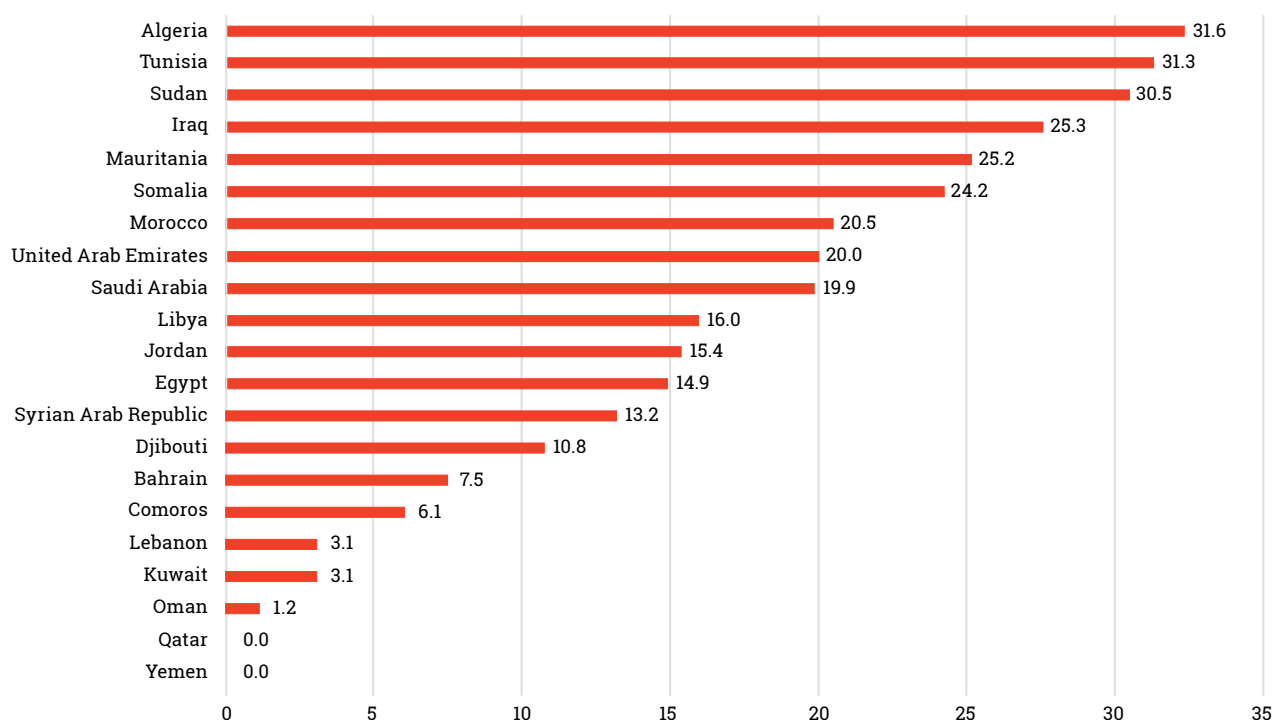
Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (percentage)



Note: Data for indicator 5.3.1 are from various years as follows: Lebanon (2009); Iraq (2011); Comoros, Jordan, Qatar and Tunisia (2012); Algeria and Yemen (2013); Egypt, State of Palestine and Sudan (2014); Mauritania (2015).

Figure 5.2 Indicator 5.5.1 - Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

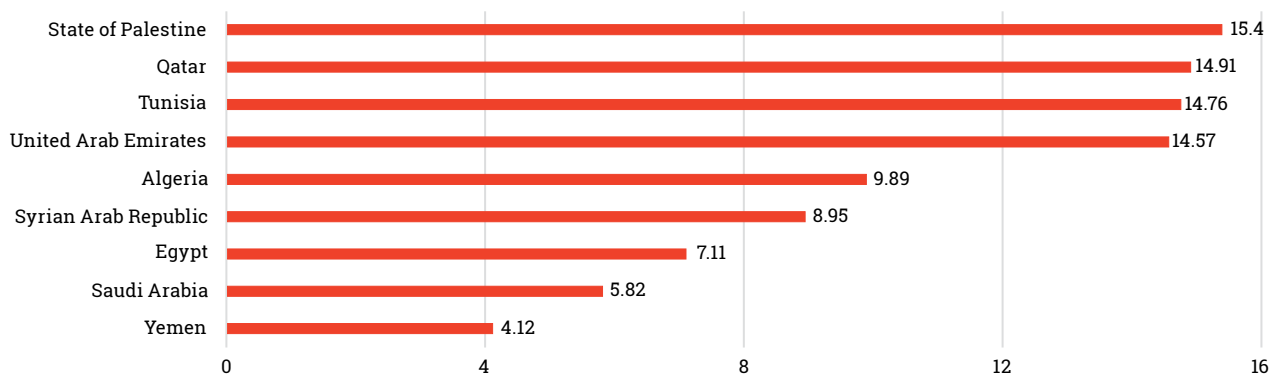
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage of total number of seats)



Note: All data are from 2017.

Figure 5.3 Indicator 5.5.2 - Proportion of women in managerial positions

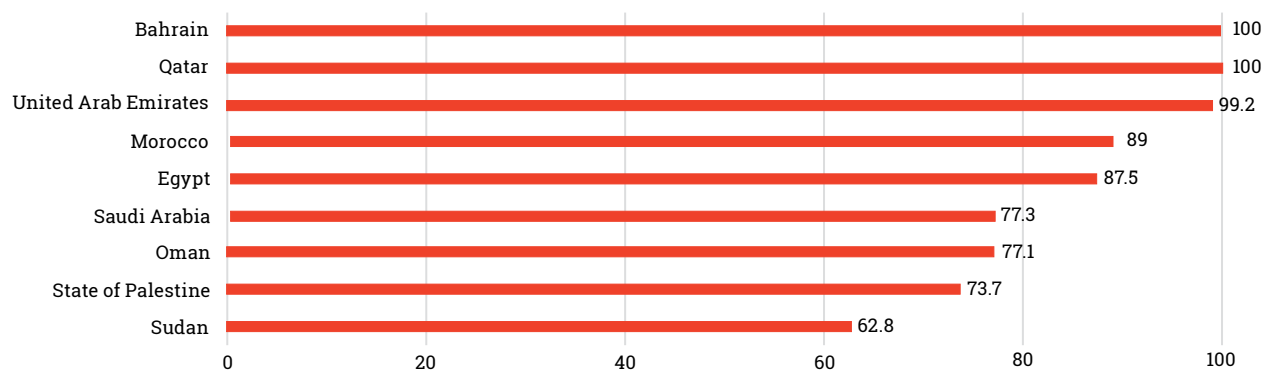
Proportion of women in managerial positions (percentage)



Note: Data are from various years as follows: Syrian Arab Republic (2010); Tunisia (2012); Algeria and Yemen (2014); Saudi Arabia and State of Palestine (2015); Egypt, Qatar and United Arab Emirates (2016).

Figure 5.4 Indicator 5.b.1 - Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (percentage)



Note: All data are from 2016 apart from Oman (2013); State of Palestine (2014); and Qatar (2015).