Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Asia and the Pacific

20 September 2021

Eric Swanson
Director of Research
Open Data Watch
What is true for all of these women?

We lack data about key aspects of their lives.
Assessing four types of gender data gaps:
Gender-relevant indicators available for five countries in Asia and the Pacific

- **National Databases**
  - 54% with sex-disaggregated data
  - 25% with data but not sex-disaggregated
  - 21% with no data

- **International Databases**
  - 47% with sex-disaggregated data
  - 26% with data but not sex-disaggregated
  - 27% with no data
Share of data gaps in national databases

- Armenia: 46% (31% with no data, 15% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 1% with sex-disaggregated data)
- Bangladesh: 56% (27% with no data, 29% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 0% with sex-disaggregated data)
- Mongolia: 58% (25% with no data, 32% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 1% with sex-disaggregated data)
- Philippines: 62% (20% with no data, 42% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 0% with sex-disaggregated data)
- Samoa: 48% (21% with no data, 27% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 0% with sex-disaggregated data)
The 98 gender indicators were classified into 6 development domains.
National gaps in 6 development domains

- Health: 63% with sex-disaggregated data, 23% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 14% with no data
- Economic Opportunities: 59% with sex-disaggregated data, 26% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 15% with no data
- Human Security: 50% with sex-disaggregated data, 13% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 38% with no data
- Education: 77% with sex-disaggregated data, 13% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 10% with no data
- Environment: 4% with sex-disaggregated data, 66% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 31% with no data
- Political Participation: 57% with sex-disaggregated data, 17% with data but not sex-disaggregated, 26% with no data
Lack of timely data impedes use and quality
Most countries experience a lag of at least two to three years.
Adherence to Standards

Non-conforming indicators:

- On average: 9.4 non-conforming indicators with sex disaggregation
- On average: 7.0 non-conforming indicators with no sex disaggregation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>With Sex Disaggregation</th>
<th>Without Sex Disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data for Gender Policies


*Bangladesh*: Gender Diagnostics, Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for the National Social Security Strategy (released in 2020)

*Mongolia*: Framework of Gender Statistics (updated in 2019)

*Philippines*: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Plan 2019–2025

*Samoa*: National Policy for Gender Equality 2016–2020
Outputs from Bridging the Gap: Asia and the Pacific

- Technical Report
- Methodology Report
- Country Profiles
- Policy Reports
- All available here: bit.ly/BridgingtheGapAsia