

High-quality data on gender equality in and through education

06 February 2024 , 16:00-17:30





Opening and Introduction



Justine Sass
Chief of Section of Education for Inclusion and Gender Equality
UNESCO





High-quality data on gender equality in and through education

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The global and national challenges to collect data and set benchmarks on gender equality in and through education



Manos Antoninis

Director, Global Education Monitoring Report

UNESCO









2024 CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION DATA AND STATISTICS

Comparable data on gender equality in SDG 4 monitoring: Challenges and opportunities

High-quality data on gender equality in and through education

Manos Antoninis, Director, Global Education Monitoring Report





Gender equality indicators in SDG 4 monitoring

All global indicators in targets 4.1-4.6 are disaggregated by sex (with two exceptions, by mistake: 4.1.2 on completion and 4.4.1 on ICT skills) while 4.5.1 doubles the emphasis on gender parity indices for all indicators

Gender dimensions in other indicators:

- ▶ 4.7.2 on schools that provide sexuality education
- ▶ 4.a.1 on schools with sex-specific sanitation facilities
- 4.a.2 on students experiencing bullying

Many more indicators could be measured but there are constraints:

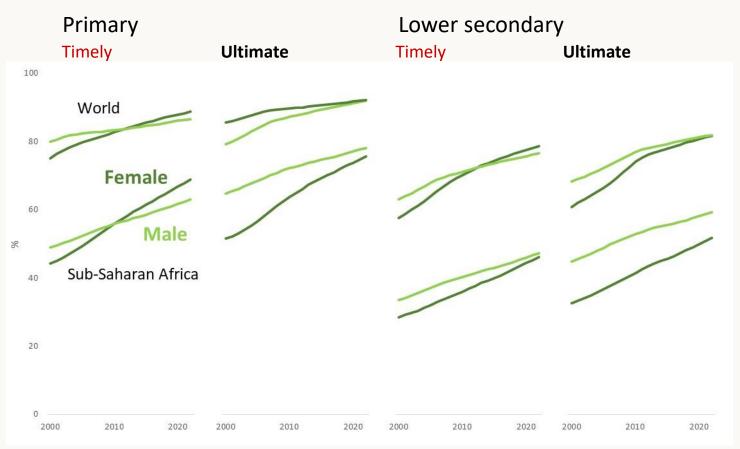
- ► Need to be comparable
- ▶ Need to be, preferably though not necessarily, collected by countries







Inequality dimensions indicators missTimeliness of completion



Completion rate by sex and time, Africa and world, 2000–22

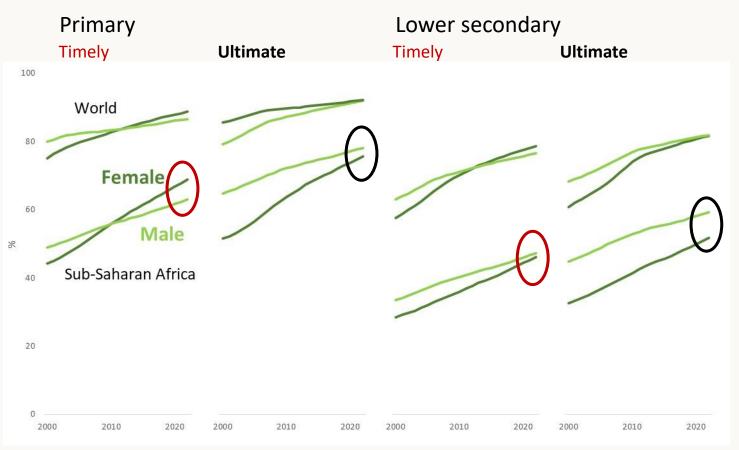








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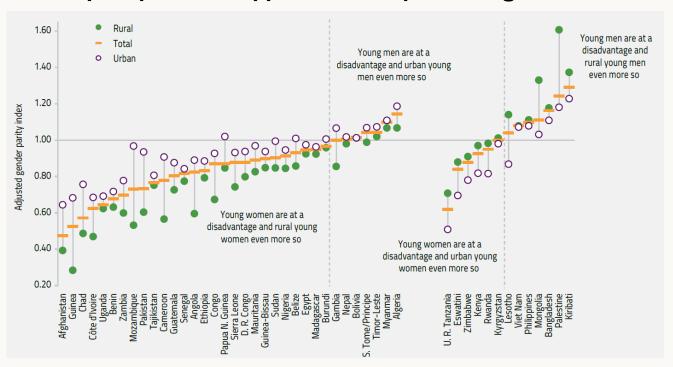




Inequality dimensions indicators miss Intersecting characteristics

Young women even less likely to attend school in rural areas in most countries

Gender parity index in upper secondary school age attendance rate





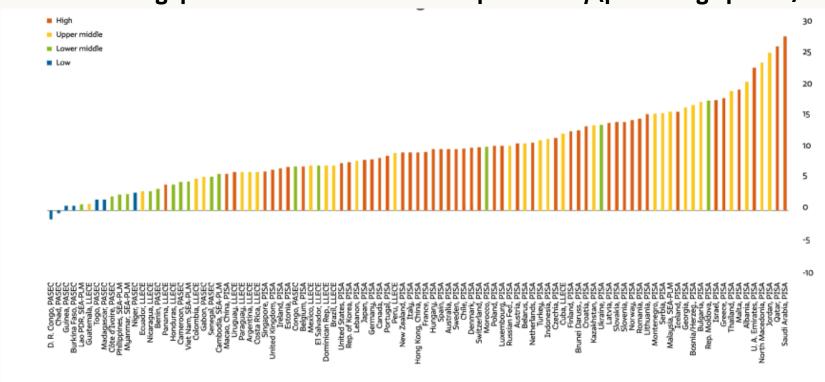




Inequality dimensions indicators missInterpretation of learning gap

Girls outperform boys in practically every country

Female-male gap in students with minimum proficiency (percentage points)





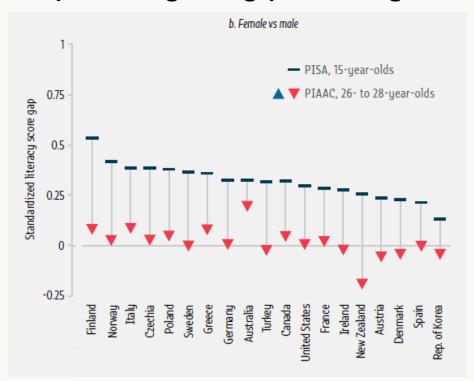




Inequality dimensions indicators missInterpretation of learning gap

...but the meaning of this gap is debatable!

Comparison of gender gaps in reading, PISA and PIAAC







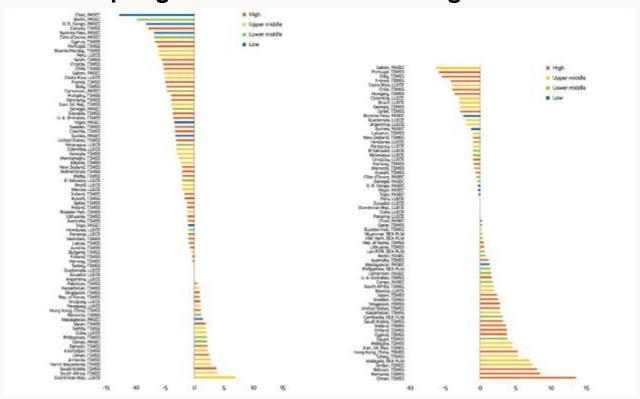


Inequality dimensions indicators missMeasure of learning proficiency

Girls lag behind boys in maths in early grades and catch up by end of primary



Above grade 4





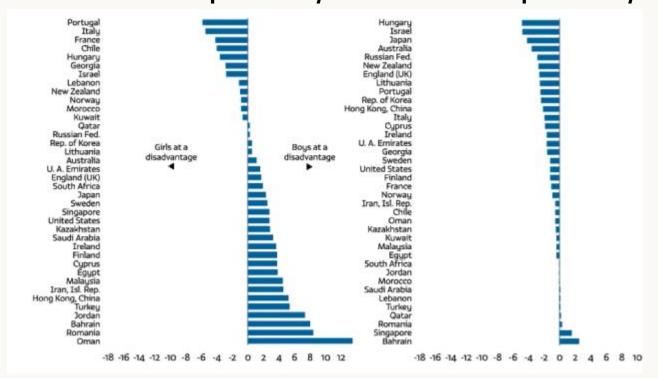




Inequality dimensions indicators missMeasure of learning proficiency

.....but are doing worse at the top end of performance

Minimum proficiency Advanced proficiency









Benchmarks in the 2030 Agenda

'embrace a culture of shared responsibility, one based on ... **benchmarking** for progress'

UN Secretary General Synthesis Report (§146), 2014

'establish appropriate intermediate benchmarks for selected SDG indicators, that are indispensable for addressing the accountability deficit associated with longer-term targets'

Education 2030 Framework for Action (§28), 2015

We request UNESCO and its partners, together with the SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee, to ... propose relevant and realistic benchmarks of key SDG indicators for subsequent monitoring

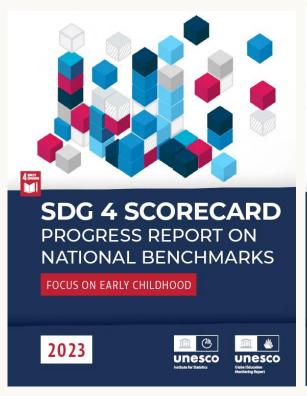
Global Education Meeting (§10), 2021



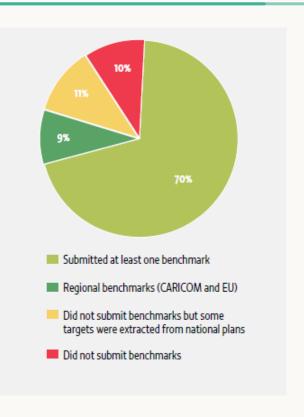




Eight in ten countries have now set benchmarks













Eight benchmark indicators

Thematic area	Indicator			Disaggregation
Early childhood	Global Indicator 4.2.2	Participation rate one year before primary	1	
Basic education	Thematic Indicator 4.1.4	Out-of-school rate	3	(b) Primary school age (c) Lower secondary school age (d) Upper secondary school age
	Global Indicator 4.1.2	Completion rate	3	(b) Primary (c) Lower secondary (d) Upper secondary
	Related to global indicator 4.5.1	Gender gap, completion rate in upper secondary	1	
	Global indicator 4.1.1	Minimum learning proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	6	(a) Early primary grades (b) End of primary (c) End of lower secondary
Digitalization	Global Indicator 4.a.1	Schools connected to the internet	3	(a) Primary (b) Lower secondary (c) Upper secondary
Quality	Global Indicator 4.c.1	Trained teachers	4	(a) Pre-primary (b) Primary (c) Lower secondary (d) Upper secondary
Financing	Global Indicator 1.a.2 and Education 2030 benchmarks	Education expenditure	2	(a) As share of total public expenditure (b) As share of gross domestic product

36% of countries have submitted a national SDG 4 benchmark for the gap indicator

If countries achieved their national (or feasible) benchmarks, indicator the gap would fall from

3.2 to **0.7 pp** in favour of girls

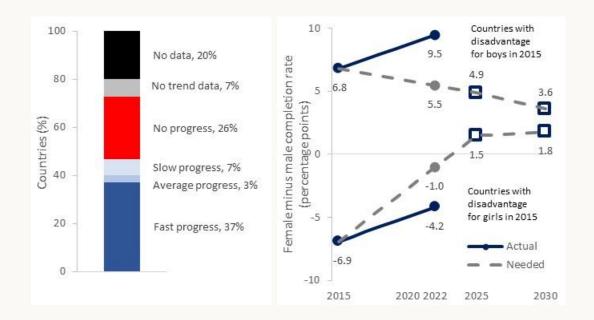






Actual progress

- About 27% of countries do not have data
- Countries which started with a **girls'** disadvantage are moving towards parity albeit they are progressing slower than their commitment
- Countries which started with a boys' disadvantage are moving off track









Challenges

– but solutions and Conference recommendations?

- Is the gender gap the right benchmark indicator for (gender) equity?
 - Yes, it is simple to understand, relevant for policy and data rich
 - ...but aspects of timely completion need to be addressed
- Are countries using the same data sources?
 - There is still some confusion between administrative and survey sources
- Are actual data better than estimated data to monitor progress?
 - There is a lot of uncertainty year-on-year as with all administrative data (i.e. population data come from a different source)









2024 CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION DATA AND STATISTICS

Learn more:

uis.unesco.org ces.uis.unesco.org

@UNESCOstat

Panel Discussion

Benchmark setting

Challenges and potential of household surveys and beyond to inform SDG 4 indicators on gender equality







Alpha Bah

Head of EMIS and ICT units,
Ministry of Basic and
Secondary Education
The Gambia



Phillipa Livingston

Senior Statistician
Ministry of Education
Jamaica



Rolando Ocampo Alcántar

Director, Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Latin America and The Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations





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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & YOUTH

GENDER GAP IN UPPER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATES

PREPARED BY
PHILLIPA LIVINGSTON
SENIOR STATISTICIAN
JAMAICA





Background



01

Primary and Junior (grades 1-9)

Secondary Level

02

Secondary High (grades 7-13)

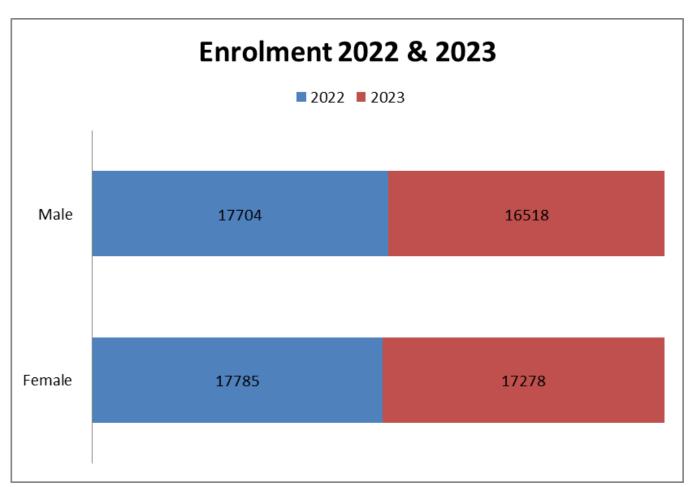
03

Technical High School (grades 7-13)



STUDENT ENROLMENT IN JAMAICA



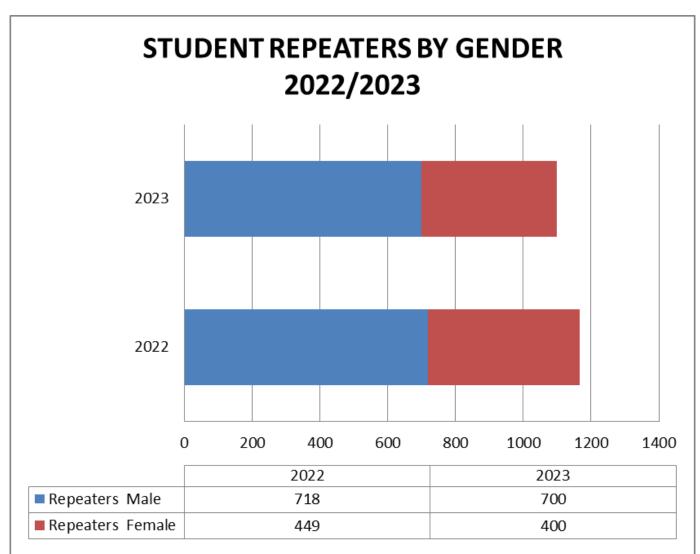




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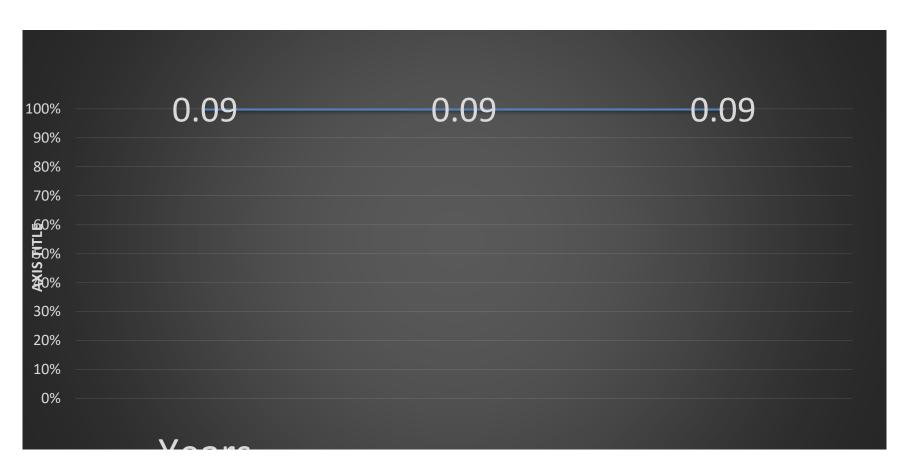
STUDENT REPEATERS IN JAMAICA







THREE YEAR TREND OF JAMAICA'S GENDER GAP AT THE UPPER SECONDARY LEVEL





Challenges

- 1. Dropout of students at the secondary level
- 2. More males are repeating terminal grades
- 3. Fewer males are transitioning to tertiary level
- 4. Girls are outperforming boys in external exams
- 5. Migration of our teachers



KEY ACTIVITIES THE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTED TO ACHIEVE A MORE EQUAL AND ACCESSIBLE EDUCATION

- Reclassification of the All Age and Primary and Junior High Schools
- Elimination of the shift system and the expansion of classrooms to address issues with overcrowding in schools.
- Sixth Form Pathway Programme (2 years at secondary schools to allow students to be better prepared to move to next level
- Efforts to introduce ICT in the teaching and learning environment
- Provision of nutritional support (meals and nutrition snacks) to improve school attendance and enhancing the learning capacity of students
- The new National Standards Curriculum (NSC) to improve the general academic performance, attitude and behaviour of students but is also focused on the integration of STEM/STEAM at all levels through projectbased and problem-solving learning

THANK YOU







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Way forward to advance high-quality data on gender equality in and through education







Elaine Unterhalter

Professor of Education and International Development, University College London's Institute of Education



Nicole Haberland

Senior Associate and
Director, Gender, Education,
Justice, and Equity
(Innovation Hub
Population Council



Matthias Eck

Programme Specialist
Section of Education for
Inclusion and Gender Equality
UNESCO







The problem with gender parity as a measure of education access, quality and concerns with intersecting inequalities

- Necessary, but not sufficient
- The many and contested meanings of gender and education
- Do we measure what works, what matters, or some connection?
- Why do we measure?
- How do we listen to subaltern voices?

Unterhalter, E. (2017) (Ed) Measuring the Unmeasurable in Education. Abingdon: Taylor and Francis

Unterhalter, E. (2023) 'The answer to everything? Four framings of girls' schooling and gender equality in education' Comparative Education 59, 2, 145-168.

Unterhalter, E., Longlands, H. and Peppin Vaughan, R. (2022) 'Gender and intersecting inequalities in education: Reflections on a framework for measurement' Journal of Human Development and Capabilities, 23(4), 509-538.

Longlands, H., Peppin Vaughan, R. and Unterhalter, E. (2024) 'Gender, missing data and SDG 4' in Delprato, M and Shepherd, D. (Eds.) Missing education data and the SDG data regime. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 138-156.

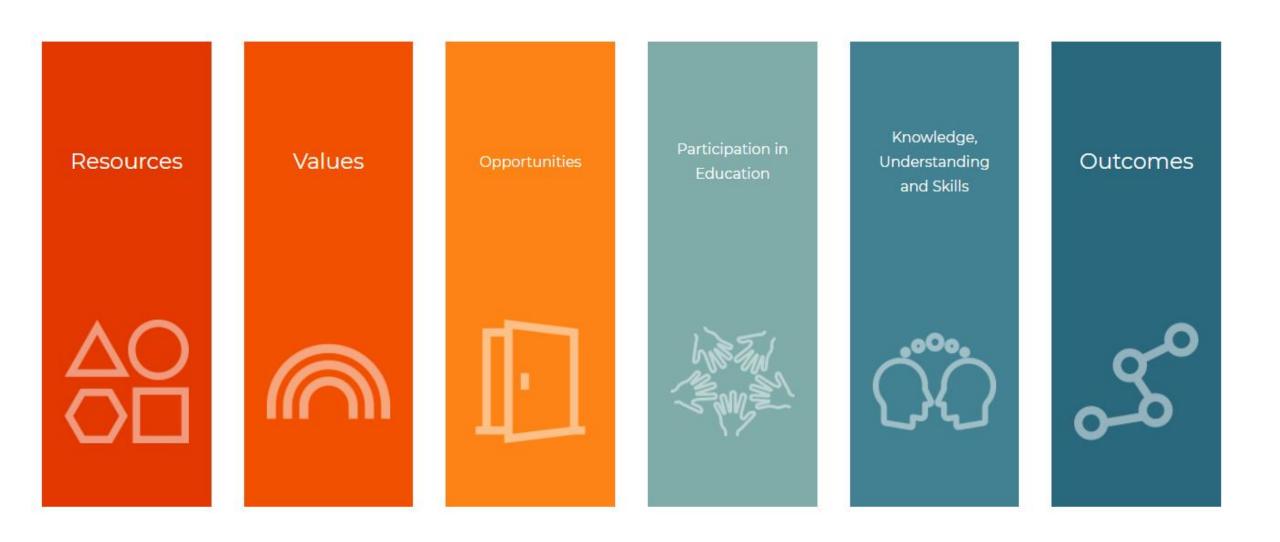


AGEE project phases, 2015-2027

- Phase 1: Preliminary conceptual & technical work, literature reviews, discussions with UNESCO; participatory discussions in Malawi, South Africa, and internationally; development of draft AGEE Framework and dashboard
- Phase 2: Critical discussions, refinement of AGEE Framework with practitioners, policymakers and researchers, launch AGEE website, developing approach to selecting indicators for AGEE dashboards
- Phase 3 (in progress): Cross-national dashboard, development of composite index, work on criteria, shortlist for indicators in each domain of the AGEE dashboard, exploratory work on indicators for dashboards in different settings (national, local, project, institutional)
- Phase 4 (due to begin): Work in Malawi and with UNESCO offices in Kenya and Indonesia aims to address some of the disconnections between global, national and local data collection and analysis processes, auditing existing data, identifying missing data, using participatory processes to consult on and trial collection of and analysis of new data



AGEE Framework

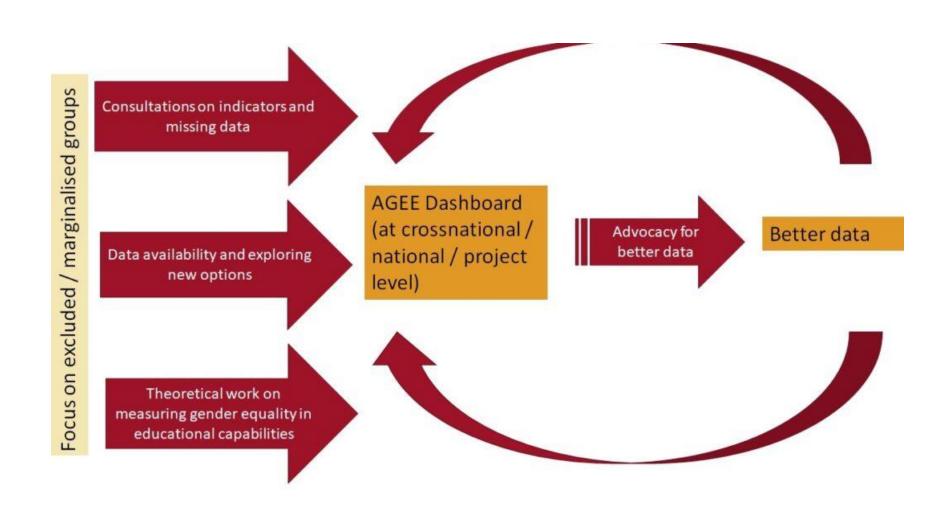


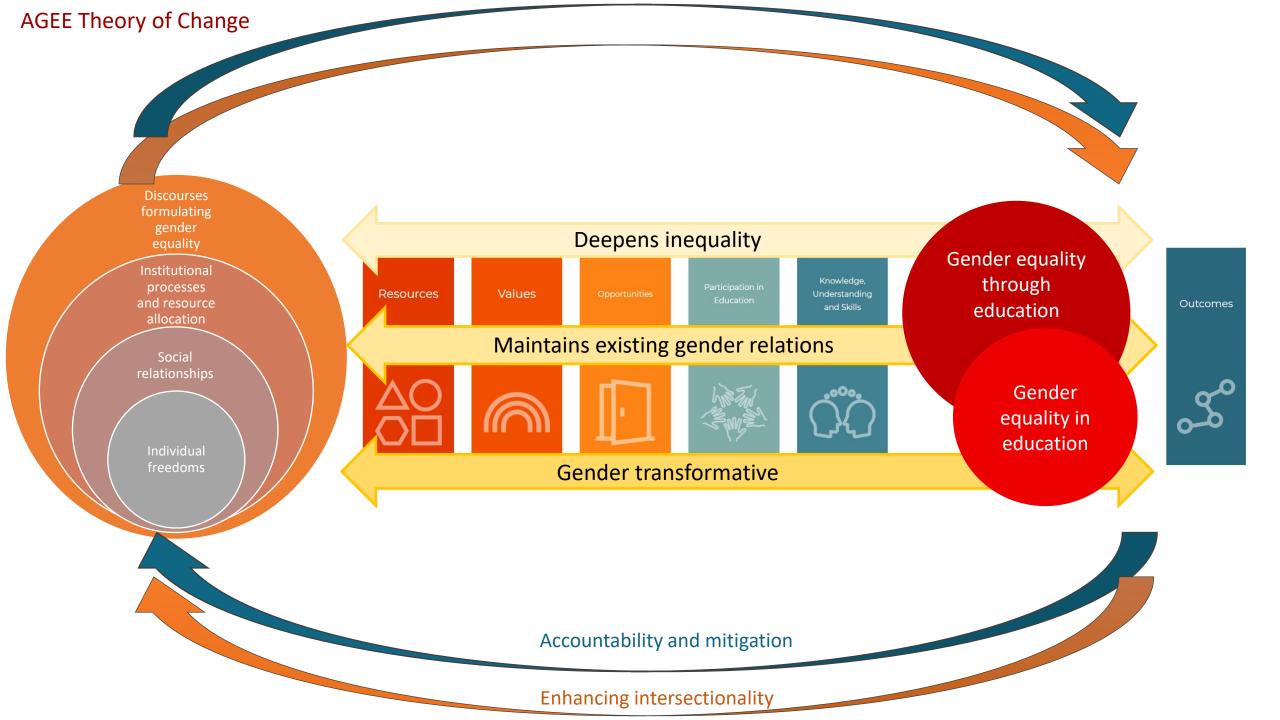
The AGEE dashboard: theory and practice

- Conceptual process:
 - Capability Approach: definition of gender equality of capabilities in and through education
 - Identifying 6 domains of gender inequalities in education (theoretical work, and deep insights from consultations at national and local levels)
- Developing criteria for selecting indicators for cross-national dashboard (literature review and consultations)
- Selection of indicators: mapping and auditing cross-national data sources (including SDG indicators, education data, household and other international surveys); further consultations



AGEE as a process working to identify and plan for richer sources of data, thinking about consultation, scale and transformation





Bridging AGEE (2024-2027)

- Funded through KIX: A partnership between UCL, UNESCO and University of Malawi
- Project aims: to address some of the disconnections and lack of communication between different ways of thinking about gender, the groups who promote these approaches, and the practices associated with global, national and local processes for data generation and use in the area of gender, education and inclusion









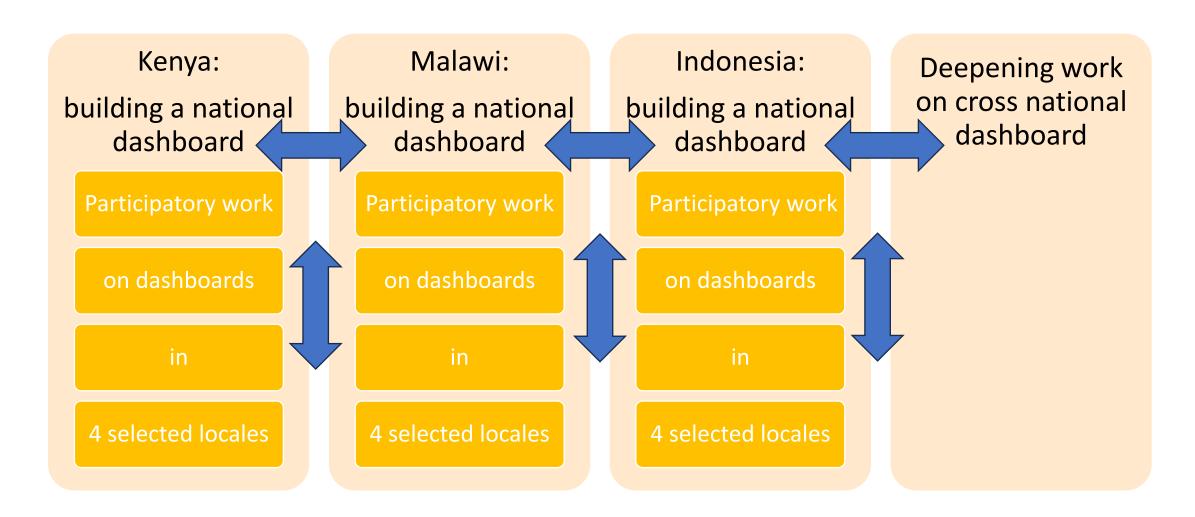


Objectives

- Build knowledge concerning gender equality in and through education at local, national and global levels looking at what data exists, what is missing and what is needed to support insights on contextually specific and relevant processes
- Use new measurement tools and platforms (local, national and global) to build knowledge on how to expand data systems and improve processes for data collection, uptake and critical reflection regarding gender equality in and through education
- Through bridging local, national and global perspectives, mobilise and share knowledge on equitable and inclusive processes relating to the expansion of data systems and collection of new data on gender equality in and through education
- Strengthen capacities of those working in and with Education, Health and Social Development Ministries, and civil society organisations concerned with education, gender and women's rights to identify strengths and weaknesses of existing data on gender issues in and through education and address the data gaps and systemic issues that need to be changed to allow for data to support an enhancement of women's rights and gender justice.

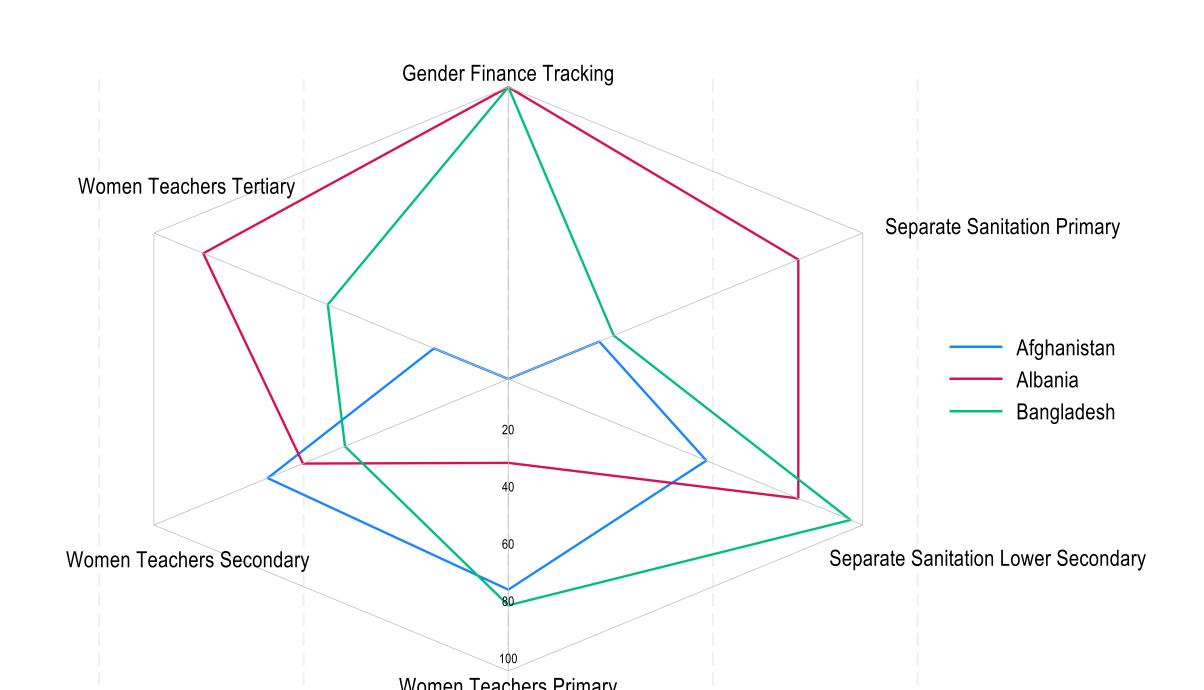


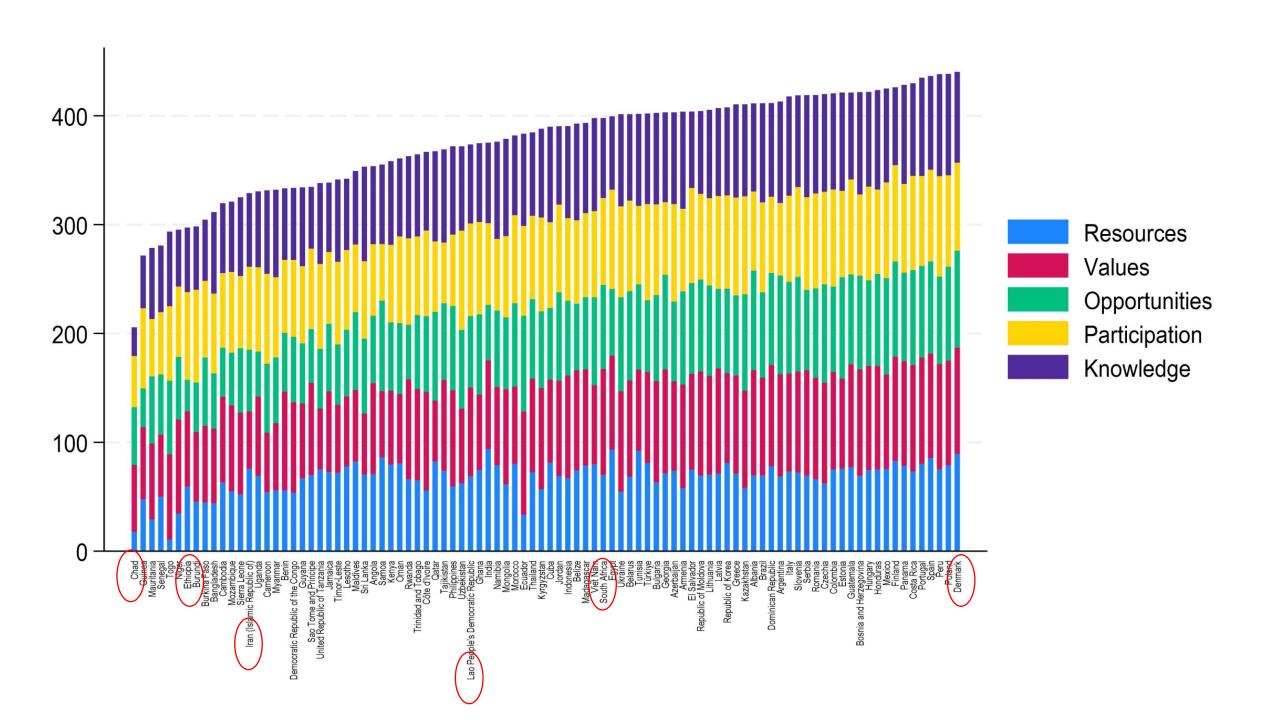
Bridging AGEE

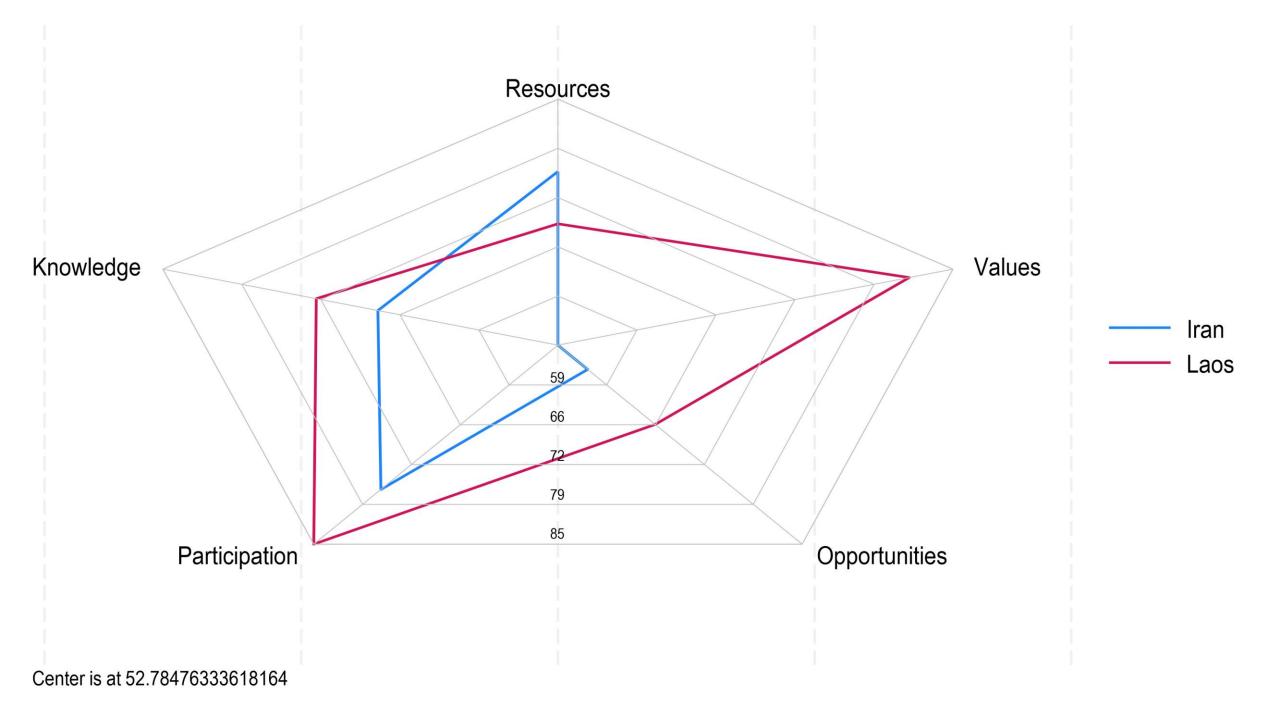


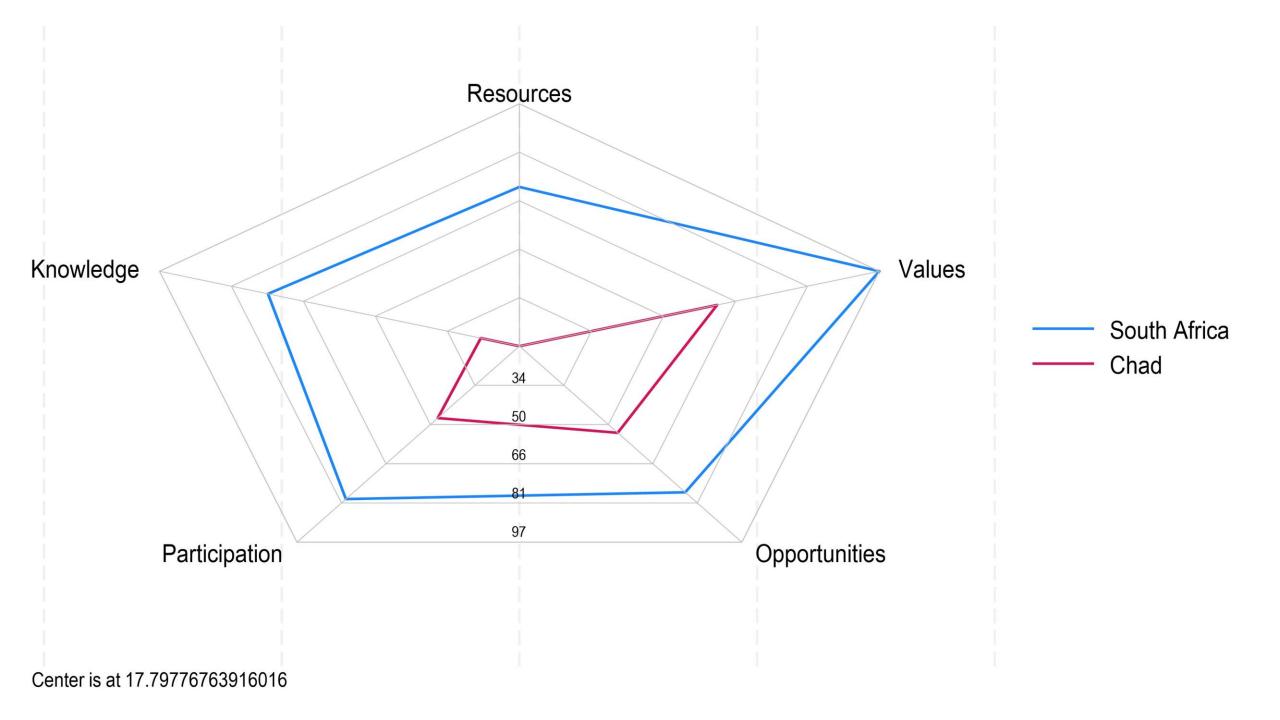
Some examples

from work on AGEE cross national dashboard











Global Accountability Dashboard

on







Platform Partners



































The Global Accountability Dashboard monitors progress against key indicators on gender-transformative education to propel transformative action on gender equality in and through education.



Data on country progress

Compiles data on over 10
indicators drawn from the TES
to Action on advancing gender
equality and girls' and women's
empowerment in and through
education



Maps GTE programs

Documents over **700**organizations and **950**programs working in gender and education globally, nationally, and locally



Highlights GTE work

Highlights
gender-transformative
education initiatives
implemented by
governments worldwide

GLOBAL ACCOUNTABILITY DASHBOARD

For gender equality and empowerment through education

The Transforming Education Summit (September 2022) was



Action areas monitored include:



Gender-transformative education sector plans, budgets,





Gender-transformative curricula, teaching and learning



Gender-transformative and inclusive learning spaces



Cross-sectoral collaboration and meaningful integration of



Investments that target the most marginalized learners

SEE COUNTRY PROFILES

What are countries doing?

The link below brings you to country profiles that contain up-to-date statistics on gender and education in 133 low- and middle-income countries and 60 high-income countries.



View country profiles



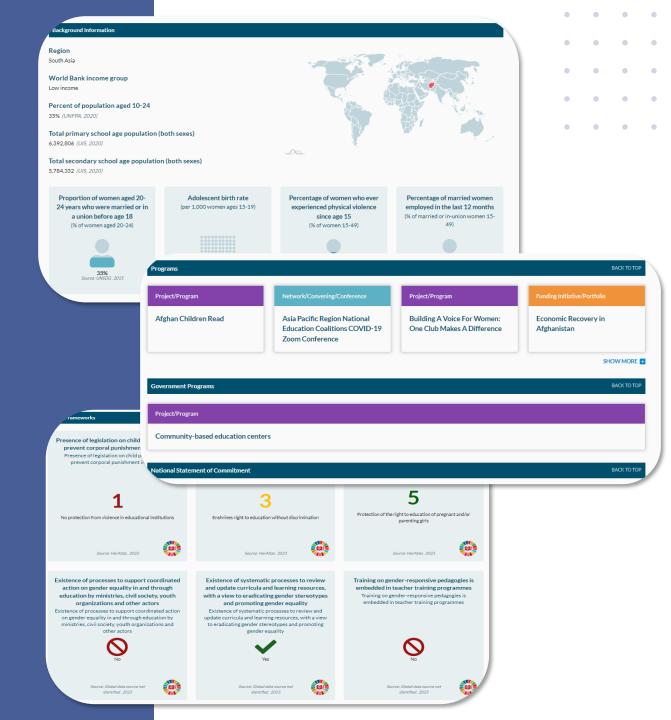
Global Accountability Dashboard Resources Page

- Learn more about the Global Platform for Gender Equality and Girls' and Women's Empowerment in and through Education
- Connect to the Dashboard of Country Commitments and Action to Transform Education - monitors countries' actions against the national statements of commitment they made at the Summit.
- Access resources from Global Partner members and explore highlights from promising GTE programs and government initiatives



Country Profiles

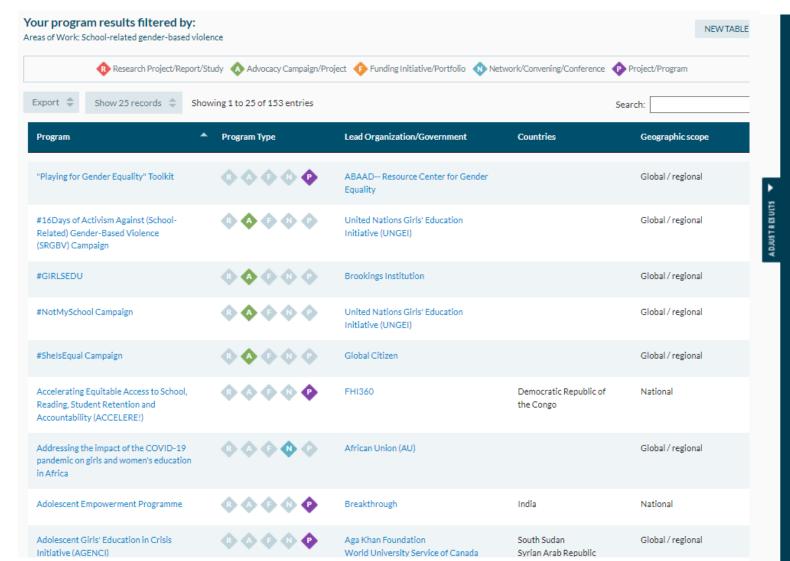
- Explore national gender and education
 commitments in 133 low- and middleincome countries and 60 high-income countries.
- Provides general overview of the gender and education context and provides data on education outcomes, structural barriers to education, and legal frameworks
- Highlights gender and education programs implemented in every country by governments, NGOs and civil society organizations



Program Profiles: School-related GBV



Program Profiles: School-related GBV





Filter Your Results:



Featured Work



Profiles and links to gender transformative work of partners, NGOs, and governments

GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION COURSE

In this new online course designed by Plan International, UNICEF, UNGEI and Transform Education participants will learn how to design, implement, advocate for and assess Gender Transformative Education initiatives. You can find the course on UNICEF's e-learning platform.

Check it out!

UN WOMEN: WOMEN COUNT

Since 2016, UN Women has implemented Women Count, a multi-stakeholder global strategy for a radical shift in how gender statistics are produced, used, and promoted to inform policy and advocacy on gender equality. The following videos provide insight into our regional program and the achievements of our country programs in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

Check it out!

Featured Work

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Check it out

THE EDUCATION PLUS INITIATIVE

HERATLAS

The five-year Education Plus initiative is a high-

MALALA FUND'S GIRLS' EDUCATION REPORT CARDS

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public knowledge and monitoring the status of national constitutions, legislation and regulations related to education rights for girls and women, it encourages countries to strengthen their laws and policies for long-term

UNESCO's interactive HerAtlas tool maps girls'

and women's right to education. By enhancing

change.

Check it out!

aupporting genear equality in access to, with and through education stainational, regional and global level.

Check it out!

complex and diverse portfolio.

Check it out!

HERATLAS

UNESCO's Interactive Her-Atias tool maps girls' and women's right to education. By enhancing public knowledge and monitoring the status of national constitutions, legislation and regulations related to education rights for girls and women, it encourages countries to strengthen their issus and policies for long-term change.

Checkitou

UN WOMEN'S SECOND CHANCE EDUCATION PROGRAMME

UN Women's Second Chance Education (SCE) programma supports marginalized and crisisaffected women by providing a second chance to access learning opportunities and to find pathways to economic and personal empowerment. Digital skills training, personalized support, e-learning, awareness raising of harmful social norms, and advocacy for policy reform are also key features of the programme.

Check it ou

THE AGEE PROJECT

The AGSE project has developed an innovative measurement framework for gender equality in and through education at different scales from cross national, through national to local and institutional. It uses the AGSE framework and critical processes of participatory reflection on data selection, data gaps, and opportunities for collecting and analysing new data to support gender transformative policy and practice.

Check it out!

EQUALS DIGITAL SKILLS HUB

FAWE'S GENDER-RESPONSIVE

OXFAM.

How to

Get Involved



Add your gender-transformative work by joining the EGER Database.

Already in EGER? Update your profile today!



Highlight your gender-transformative education resources



Contact us:

EGER - eger@popcouncil.org

UNESCO - gender.ed@unesco.org





Check out the Dashboard today!



Key recommendations to support countries to get high-quality data on gender equality in and through education





Meeting on Advancing gender equality in and through education through high-quality data

- As a follow up to the 2022 Transforming Education Summit, UNESCO and the Centre for Education and International Development at the University College London held a meeting on at UNESCO on October 23, 2023
- It brought together key initiatives and actors to discuss how to best support governments to make informed decisions based on high-quality data on gender equality in and through education
- Participants submitted key recommendations to support countries to get highquality data on gender equality in and through education through a pre-meeting survey and meeting discussion





The discussion resulted in the following recommendations

- 1. How to measure what matters: Include the voice of all stakeholders, including girls, boys, non-binary children, teachers, CSOs particularly women's rights, gender justice and youth organizations, and researchers on what is important to measure on gender equality in and through education.
- 2. How to understand the problem: Develop indicators beyond parity to consider the historical and contemporary gendered structures, relationships and norms that cause and perpetuate gender bias and inequalities in education policies, institutions, systems, curriculum, practices and experiences.
- 3. How to enable and collaborate: Strengthen the capacities of education administrations, statistical offices, and civil society actors, together with education institutions, including in crisis contexts to share and evaluate knowledge, and collect, analyze and use quantitative and qualitative data on gender equality in and through education.
- **4.** How to prepare the ground and sustain initiatives: Understand the roots of backlash against gender equality in and through education and exchange good practice on how to best address it sustainably.
- **5. How to impact policy:** Strengthen the data-policy interface to ensure that policy makers undertake informed use of data on gender equality in and through education in their policies and programmes.
- 6. How to prepare for the future: Apply gender-transformative approaches to the collection and use of education data, including intersectionality and an appraisal of current injustices, using principles of feminist data and evidence to provide a holistic picture of today and an assessment for future decades to contribute to post-2030 global agendas.



Thank you

Learn more: www.unesco.org/GenED

E-mail: gender.ed@unesco.org

Matthias Eck, Programme Specialist
Section of Education for Inclusion and Gender Equality







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Thank you

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Section of Education for Inclusion and Gender Equality, UNESCO



