

There is No Gender Equality Without Data Equality

Most global data about girls and women is incomplete or subject to biases that reflect traditional gender roles. We need a "gender data revolution" – a wholesale shift in the way we think about collecting and using data – to accurately depict girls' and women's lives and realities. With good gender data, we can promote gender equality, alleviate poverty and advance development progress.

Good data on women and girls allows us to:

- Understand the disadvantages experienced by women and girls, both in absolute terms and in comparison with men and boys;
- Identify the underlying causes and measure the consequences of gender inequality; and
- Design effective policy and advocacy solutions.

What is Gender Data?

Gender data is data that is disaggregated by sex (e.g., school enrollment by sex), as well as data that pertains specifically to women and girls (e.g., maternal mortality rates).

Data2X: Igniting the Gender Data Revolution

Data2X, hosted by the United Nations Foundation, is a collaborative technical and advocacy platform dedicated to improving the quality, availability and use of gender data in order to make a practical difference in the lives of girls and women worldwide. Data2X works with UN agencies, governments, civil society, academics, and the private sector to close gender data gaps, promote expanded and unbiased gender data collection, and use gender data to improve policies, strategies, and decision-making in support of gender equality.

Data2X builds partnerships to address key gender data gaps, and has the following work underway:

- **Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) |** Addressing gaps in marriage and divorce registration as a critical component of CRVS systems, for complete country demographic profiles.
- **Women's Work and Employment |** Piloting gender-inclusive work and employment surveys, and providing guidance on harmonized data collection to better understand the policy implications of changing definitions and measures.
- **Women's Financial Inclusion Data |** Increasing the evidence base for making financial services available and accessible to women and defining best practices for generating sex-disaggregated financial services data from banks.
- **Women's Subjective Well-Being and Poverty |** Developing and testing methodologies for measuring women's subjective well-being to improve policymakers' ability to understand individual well-being and poverty.
- **Big Data and Gender |** Developing best practices and new approaches to fulfill the development potential of big data and ensure it serves to fill existing gender data gaps.
- **Improved Gender Data on US Foreign Assistance Programs |** Supporting the U.S. government in releasing its gender data and disseminating lessons learned in the donor community, as well as fostering solutions to gender data challenges on the ground.
- **Data on Displaced Populations |** Reviewing gender data collection and profiling practices in displacement contexts to improve gendered analysis and response in humanitarian settings.

Data2X Partners

UN Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank, African Programme for Accelerated Improvement on CRVS, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organization, World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, Global Banking Alliance for Women, Inter-American Development Bank, International Financial Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Alliance for Financial Inclusion (project partner), Government of Mexico, UN Global Pulse, UN Women, Flowminder Foundation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia Institute of Technology, US Government, Joint Internal Displacement Profiling Service, Open Data Watch, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (funder), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (funder).

Lacking Coverage Across Countries and/or Regular Country Production	Lacking International Standards to Allow for Comparability	Lacking Complexity: Information Across Domains	Lacking Granularity: Detailed Datasets Allowing for Disaggregation
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Health				
Maternal Morbidity & Mortality	•			•
Women's Excess Disease Burdens	•			
Violence Against Women	•		•	
Mental Health	•		•	•
Adolescent Health	•		•	•
Utilization of Health Services by Women	•			•
Education				
Learning Outcomes	•	•		
Excluded Girls	•	•		
Transition Rates	•			
Economic Opportunities				
Unpaid Work	•			
Informal Employment	•			
Earnings and Opportunity Cost of Paid Work	•	•		
Conditions of Migrant Workers	•	•		
Employment Mobility	•	•	•	•
Entrepreneurship	•		•	•
Asset Ownership	•		•	•
Productivity in Agriculture	•	•	•	•
Access to Financial Services	•			
Access to Child Care	•	•	•	•
Access to Mobile Phones & Internet	•	•	•	•
Political Participation				
Representation in Local Governance, Political Organizations & the Professions	•	•		
National Identity Documentation	•			•
Voter Registration & Turnout	•	•		
Human Security				
Conflict-related Mortality & Morbidity	•			•
Forcibly Displaced & Migrant Profiles	•			•
Impact of Conflict on Gender Variables	•		•	•
Conflict-related Sexual & Gender-Based Violence	•		•	•
Participation in Peace & Security Processes	•	•	•	•