



SDG 9

Scope of gender-disaggregated statistics

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Outline

- **SDG 9: Content and monitoring**
The Role of UNIDO's industrial statistics
- **SDG 9: Gender-disaggregation**
Possibilities and data availability
- **Gender-disaggregated manufacturing employment**
Analyses of selected countries
- **Concluding remarks**
on gender-disaggregated (SDG 9) monitoring

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9: CONTENT AND MONITORING

The role of UNIDO's industrial statistics

SDG 9 monitoring: A new mandate of UNIDO Statistics

What to monitor?	How to monitor?
<p>Role of industry in sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manufacturing value added (VA)
<p>Employment opportunities created by manufacturing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manufacturing employment share
<p>Promotion of small scale industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small-scale industries VA share ▪ Share of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
<p>Role of manufacturing in innovation and technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share of medium and high-tech industry VA
<p>Impact of industrial development on environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CO2 emission per unit VA

SDG 9 monitoring: Tracking progress online

UNIDO Statistics maintains data for 6 indicators related to SDG 9

Austria

High Income, Europe, Industrialized Economies

Download

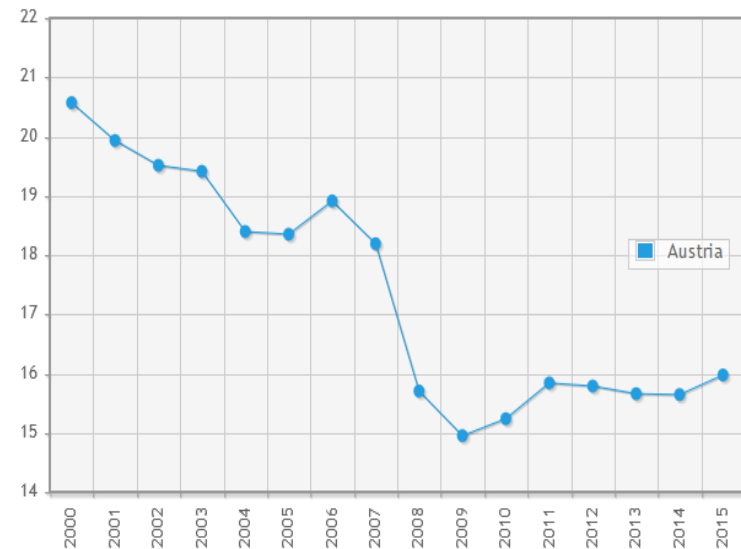
Austria

Compare to

SDG 9 monitoring

9.2.1 MVA share in GDP (%)	2016	17.3
9.2.1 MVA per capita (constant 2010 USD)	2016	8397
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment share (%)	2015	15.98
9.3.1 Small-scale industries VA share (%)	2014	8.54
9.3.2 Share of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)	-	-
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit VA (kg/USD)	2014	0.13
9.b.1 Share of medium and high-tech industry VA (%)	2015	45.9

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment share (%)



<https://stat.unido.org/SDG>

Track the progress of
individual countries!



SDG 9: GENDER-DISAGGREGATION

Possibilities and data availability



SDG 9 and gender-disaggregation possibilities

Targets and indicators

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

- Manufacturing value added (VA)
- Manufacturing employment share

Promote small-scale industrial enterprises

- Small-scale industries VA share
- Share of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation

- Share of medium and high-tech industry VA

Clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

- CO2 emission per unit VA

Disaggregation possibilities

- Insights into **employment prospects** of women
- Disaggregation by **sex of ownership** will give insights into the quality of women's participation in manufacturing
- World Bank collects these data in enterprise surveys

The main constraint is **lack of data availability**

2 main sources of gender-disaggregated manufacturing employment data

UNIDO: <http://stat.unido.org/>

- Gender-disaggregated **manufacturing** employment data broken down by **individual manufacturing sectors**



The screenshot shows the UNIDO website interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with options like 'Access Database', 'Database Descriptions', and 'Availability'. A dropdown menu is open, listing various databases such as 'INDSTAT 2 2017, ISIC Revision 3', 'INDSTAT 4 2017, ISIC Revision 3', 'INDSTAT 4 2017, ISIC Revision 4', 'IDSB 2017, ISIC Revision 3', 'IDSB 2017, ISIC Revision 4', 'MINSTAT 2016, ISIC Revision 3', 'MINSTAT 2016, ISIC Revision 4', and 'MVA 2017'. On the right, a box titled 'Available Variables:' lists the following categories: Establishments, Employees, Wages and salaries, Output, Value added, Gross fixed capital formation, and Female employees. A mouse cursor is pointing at 'Female employees'. In the background, there is a banner for 'SDG Goal 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE' with the text 'resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation'.

ILO: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/>

- Gender-disaggregated employment data is not broken down by individual manufacturing sectors

Combining data?

- Both sources would be necessary for a comprehensive understanding of manufacturing employment
- Surveys differ. Gaps between UNIDO's and ILO's data are significant and data is not comparable
- Harmonization of sources is desirable but not realistic

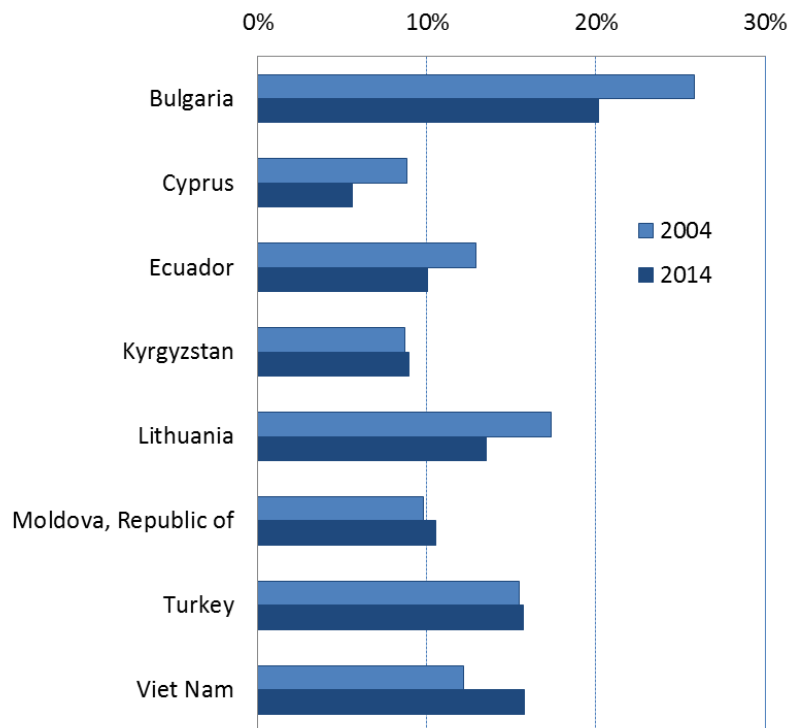


GENDER-DISAGGREGATED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Analyses of selected countries

Female manufacturing employment in total female employment

Share of manufacturing employment in total female employment



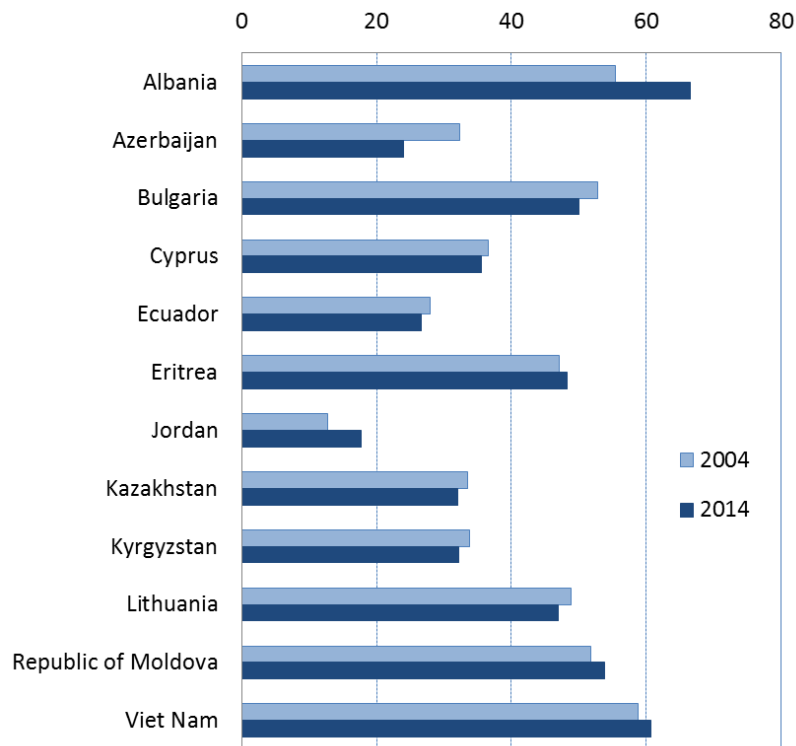
Source: ILO

Calculation and interpretation

- Manufacturing share in female employment = $\frac{\text{No. of female employment in manufacturing}}{\text{No. of total female employment}}$
- SDG indicator 9.2.2 disaggregated by sex:
Shows role of manufacturing in generating employment opportunities for women
- Bulgaria has achieved highest level of selected countries:
More than 20 % of Bulgaria's female employees are employed in manufacturing jobs
- Many economies show decreasing share due to shift of female workers to service sectors

Female manufacturing employment in total manufacturing employment

Percentage of female employees in manufacturing



Source: UNIDO

Calculation and interpretation

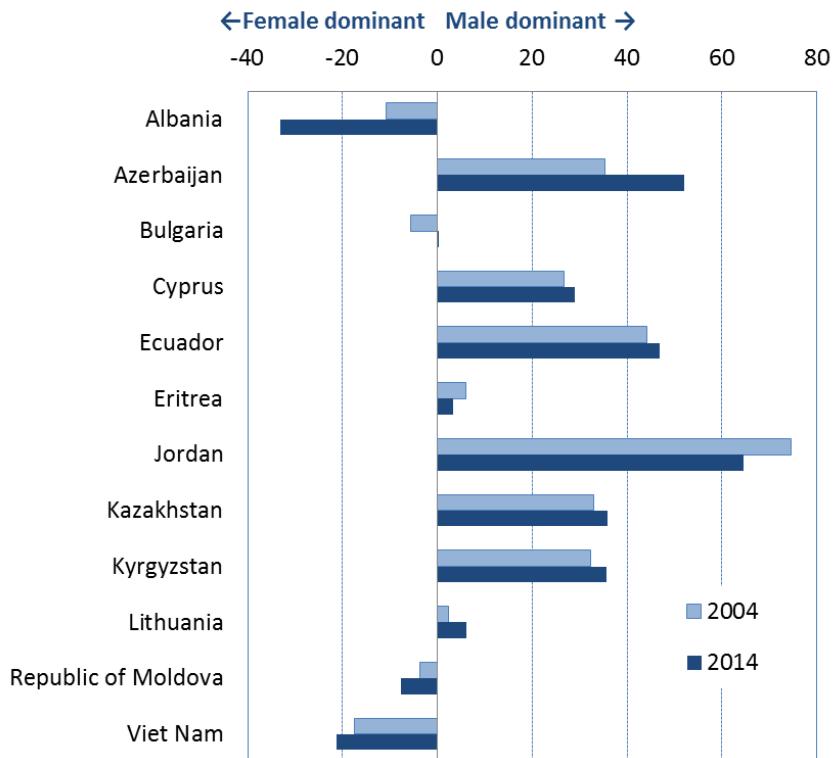
- Female share =

$$\frac{\text{No. of female employment in manufacturing}}{\text{No. of total employment in manufacturing}}$$
- Shows feminization grade of industrial employment**
- Albania, Bulgaria, Eritrea, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova and Vietnam have achieved high level of female participation in manufacturing jobs
- Analysis with better visibility of gender employment gaps will be shown on the next slide

Gender gap in manufacturing employment

An analysis, which makes inequalities obvious

Difference in the number of employees by sex (%)



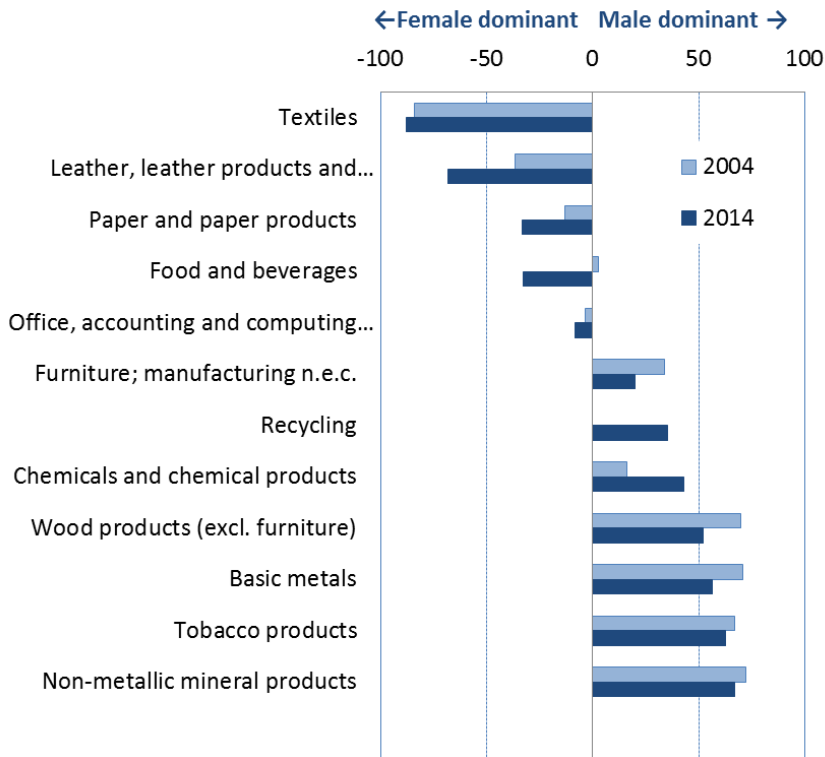
Source: UNIDO

Calculation and interpretation

- Gender Gap = % of male employees – % of female employees
Value range from 0 (= no gap) to +/-100 (= single sex dominated)
- Shows gender related employment inequalities
- Many economies show increasing gap due to shift of female workers to service sectors
- Very high level of female participation obvious in Albania and Vietnam
- Analysis of individual industrial sectors possible with UNIDO's data and will give deeper insights

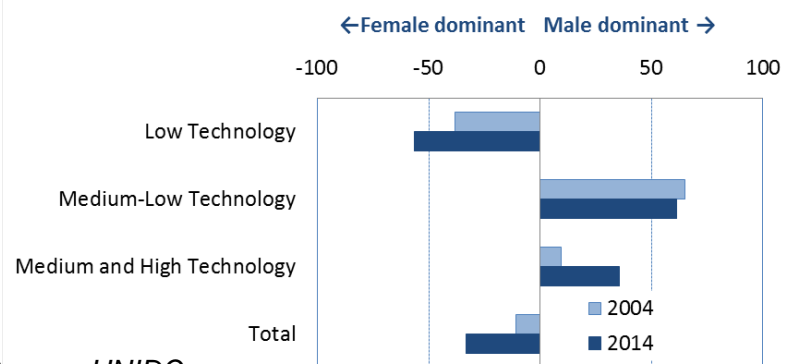
Albania: Gender gap in manufacturing employment

by Industry



Source: UNIDO

By Industry Group



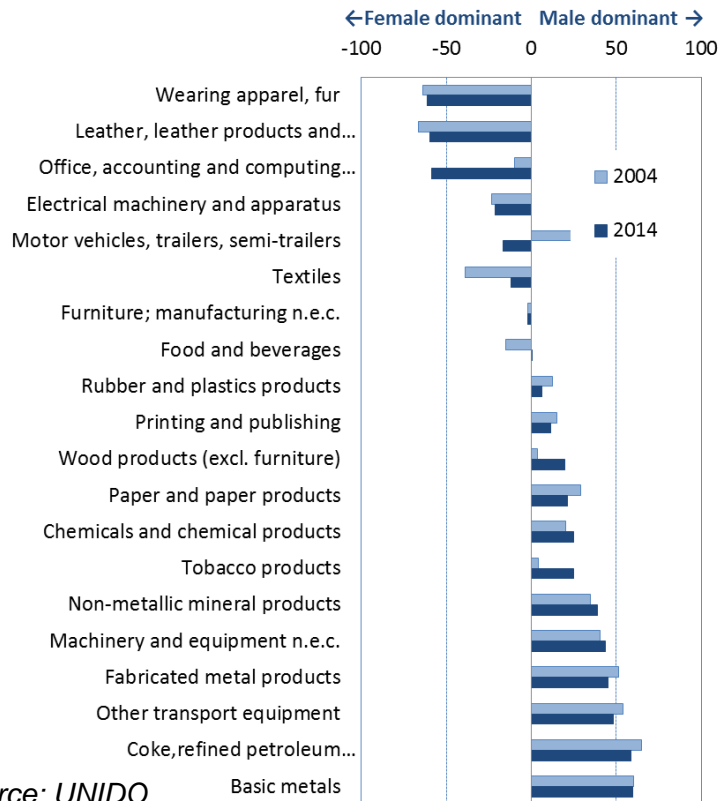
Source: UNIDO

Interpretations

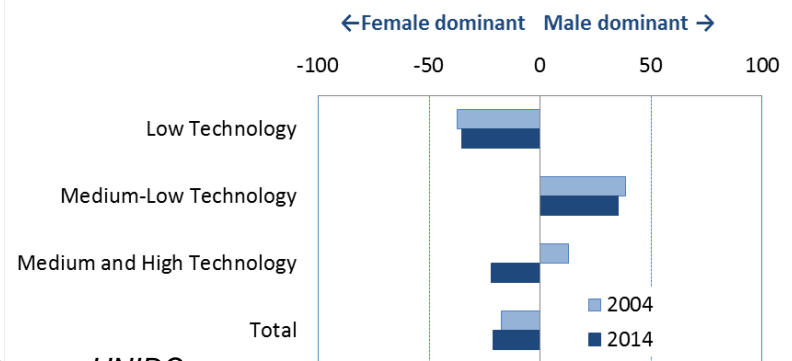
- Wearing appeal industry (low technology) drives high share of women's employment.
- High female employment share in low technology industries while gender gap is increasing in medium and high technology industries.

Vietnam: Gender gap in manufacturing employment

by Industry

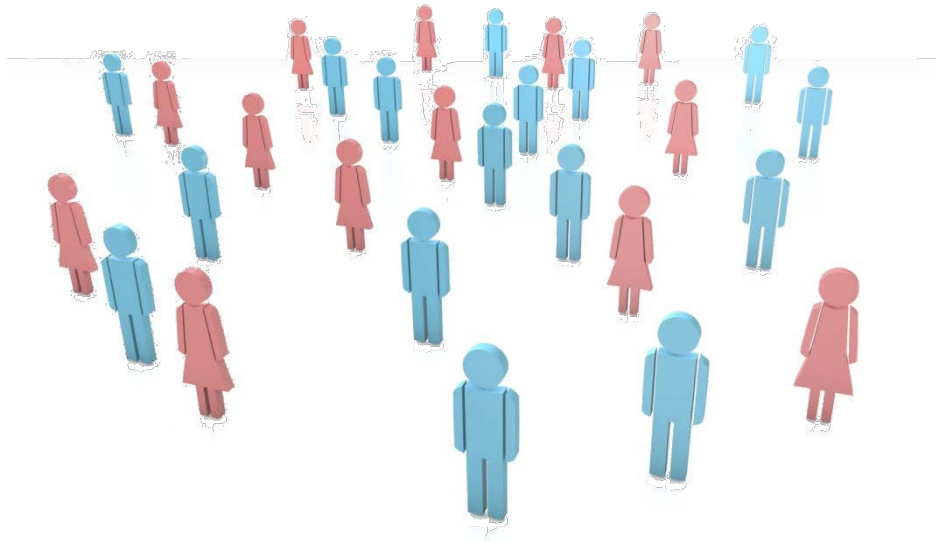


By Industry Group



Interpretations

- High women's participation in wearing apparel industry (low tech.) as well as in "Office, accounting and computing machinery" industry (medium and high tech.).
- Analysis of **wages** and/or **occupations** would give deeper insights (esp. "Office, accounting and computing machinery" industry), but there is a lack of data.



CONCLUDING REMARKS

on gender-disaggregated (SDG 9) monitoring

Gender-disaggregated (SDG 9) monitoring

Concluding remarks

- Demanding gender-disaggregated data makes data collection even more challenging. Vast resources in NSOs and various UN agencies are required for national, regional, global and thematic monitoring.
- Significant gaps of gender disaggregated data seriously hampers policy making.
- SDG places high importance of data for gender mainstreaming activities.
- Active cooperation among NSOs and international organizations are essential to promote gender-disaggregated data.



THANK YOU!

For further questions:

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