



Goal 5:Gender Equality



Overview

Domestic and Sexual Violence

Child Marriages

Equal Rights

Discrimination

Representation



Facts



750 million girls are married before turning 18 per year

49 countries don't have laws protecting women from sexual and domestic abuse

1 in 5 women and girls have experienced physical or sexual violence in the last year

Only 52 percent of married women make their own decisions about sex, contraceptive use, and health care



5.1

Target

- End all forms of **discrimination** against all women and girls everywhere

Indicators

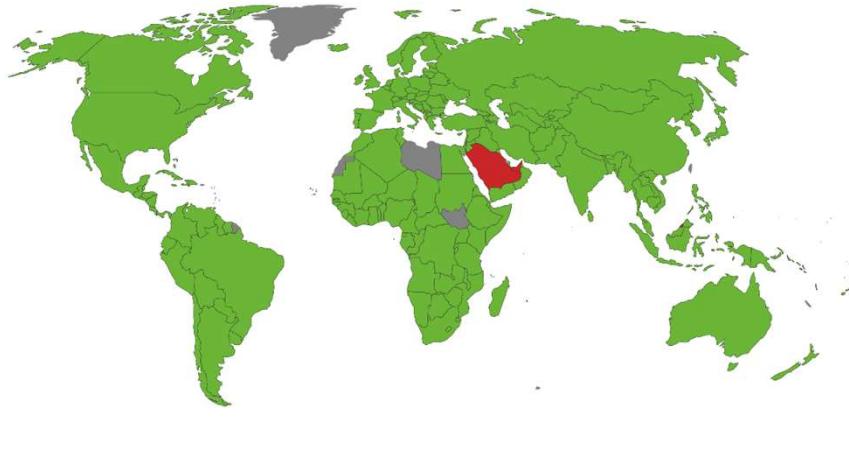
- Whether or not **legal frameworks** are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the **basis of sex**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

Universal suffrage granted to women, 2010

This map shows, for any given year, whether universal suffrage is granted or has previously been granted to all women in the country.

Our World
in Data



Source: OWID Milestones of Women's Political Representation, using Paxton et al (2006)

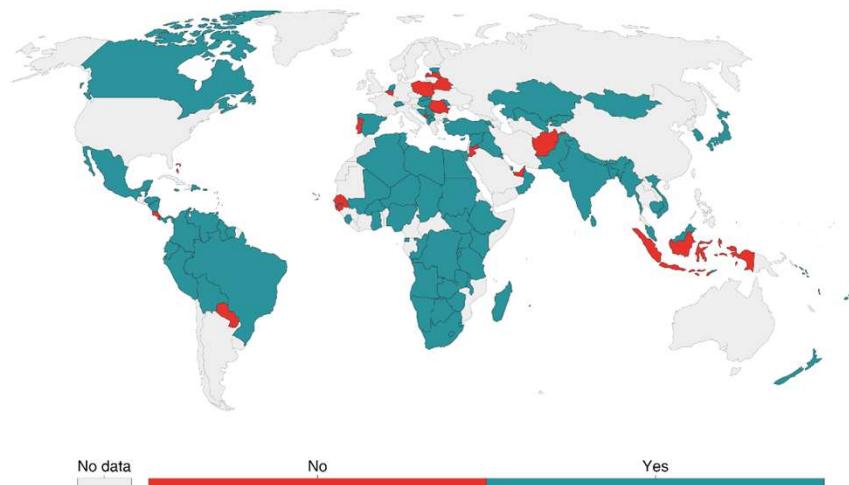
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- 2010 map shows women can't vote in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, but in 2015 in Saudi they were granted access by King Abdullah to run as a candidate for municipal elections and vote.
 - 978 women and 5,938 men run. Women had to stand behind a partition or be represented by a man for speaking events
 - When women in Saudi get divorced by their husband, many didn't know, so now there is a law that they get a text from the court
- UAE has given some women the right to vote starting in 2006, universal in 2015
- Brunei is the only place now women can't vote at all, but men can't either (absolute monarchy)

Does nondiscrimination clause mention gender in the constitution?, 2015

Measures whether there is a nondiscrimination clause in the constitution which mentions gender. For the answer to be "Yes," the constitution must use either the word discrimination or the word nondiscrimination or even when there is a "clawback" provision granting exceptions to the nondiscrimination clause for certain areas of the law, such as inheritance, family and customary law.

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Source: World Bank

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5.2

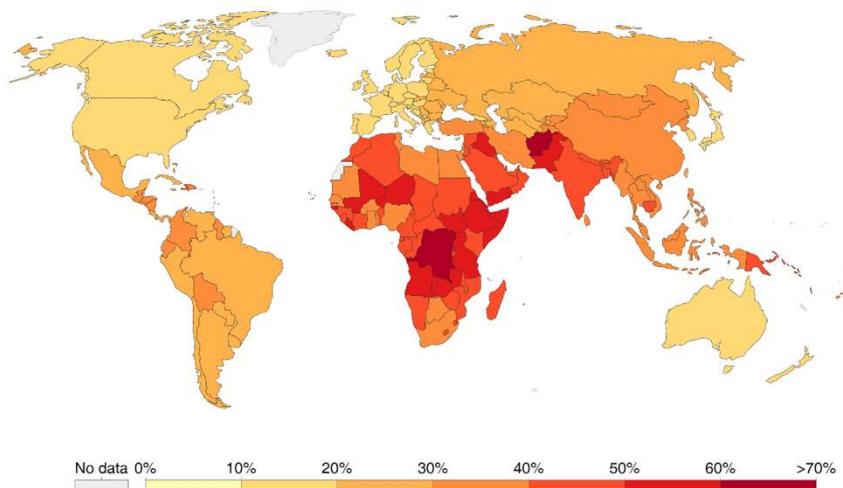
Target	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 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• 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

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

Share of women who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2000

Age-standardized prevalence of women aged 15 years or older who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

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in Data



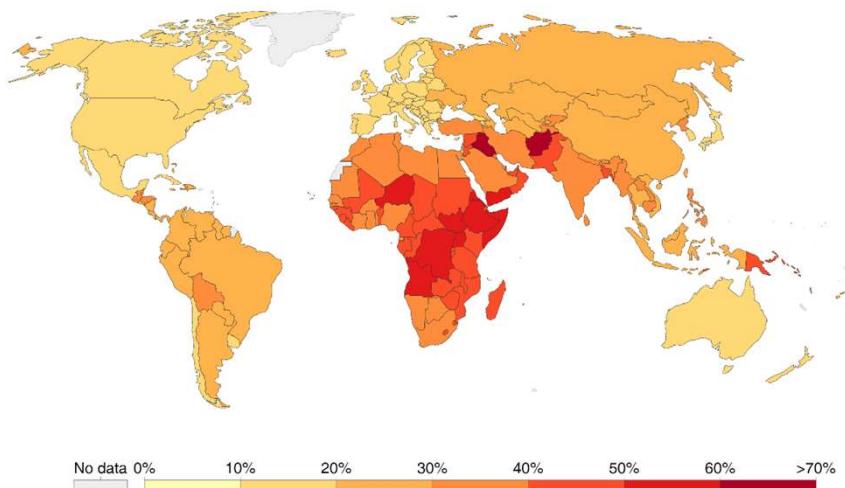
Source: Institute of Health Metrics & Evaluation (IHME)

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Share of women who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2016

Age-standardized prevalence of women aged 15 years or older who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

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Source: Institute of Health Metrics & Evaluation (IHME)

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Decrease in Africa and Asia by percentages of 20% in some areas



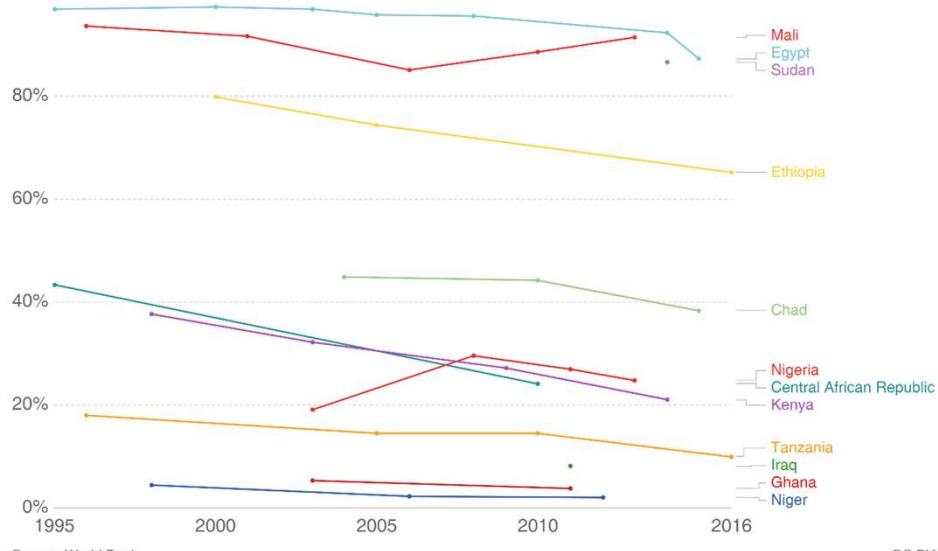
5.3

Target	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18• Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

Female genital mutilation prevalence

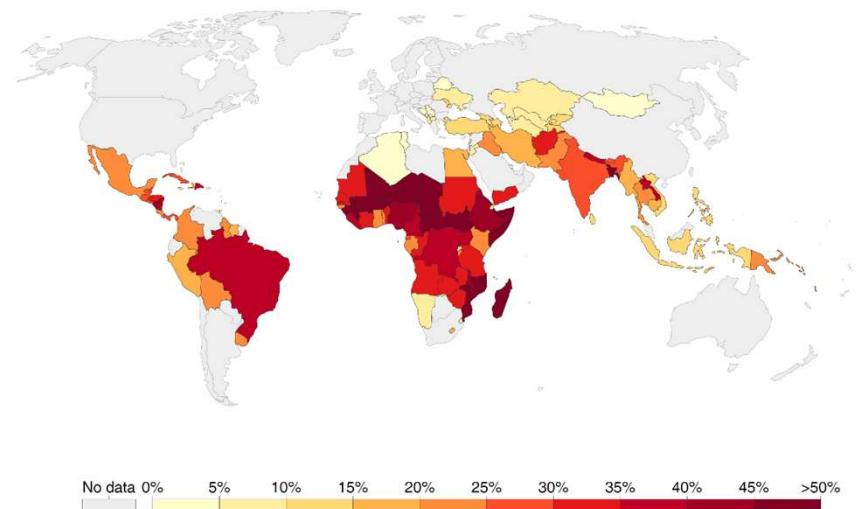
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have gone through partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons.



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Share of women (aged 20-24) years who were married by age 18, 2016

Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years old, who were married or in a union before they reached the age of 18.



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More information about FGM next slide

Average is that 4 in 10 girls in Africa are married before 18 and 3 in 10 in South Asia

In the US more than 200,000 minors were married between 2000 and 2015. In 2018 Delaware and New Jersey prohibited completely. But every other state allows through some permissions

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Female Genital Mutilation- Plan International

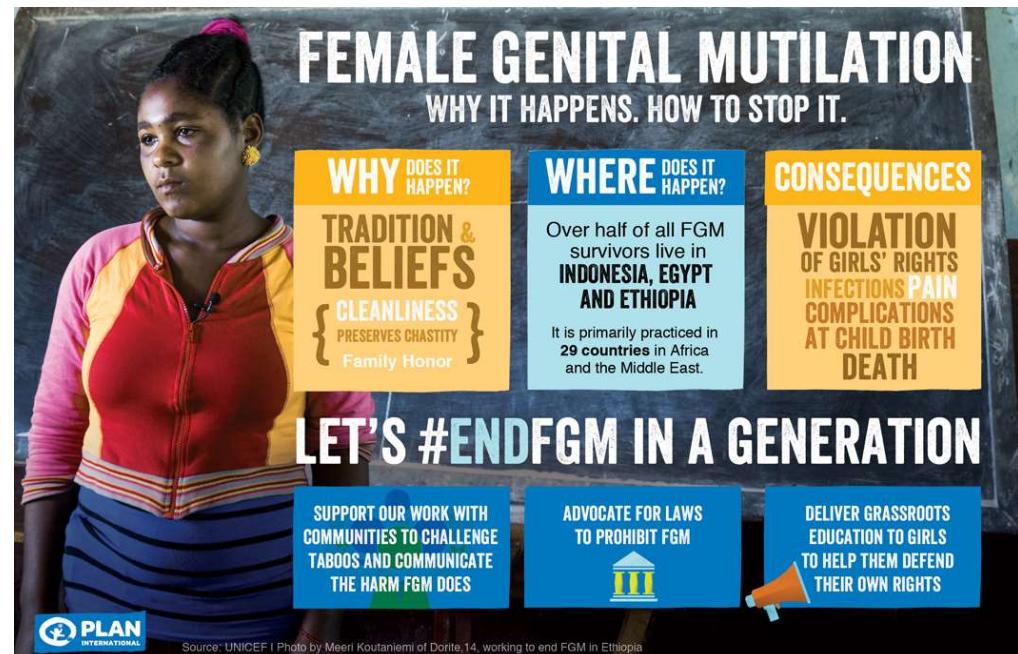
Usually between age 0 and 15

Belief it is a religious necessity

"People think that Islam advocates cutting to ensure that a girl stays virtuous and pure. I tell them that I lost my own daughter to female genital cutting and that it's a practice that must be stopped because of all the problems it causes," says Nega, 48, an Imam in his village.

"People don't seem to be able to distinguish between religion and traditional practices. They tend to see them as one and the same thing."

"The purpose of female genital cutting is to ensure that a girl behaves properly, saves her virginity until she gets married and then stays faithful to her husband." says Alima, 70.



<https://plan-international.org/sexual-health/7-ways-to-end-fgm-for-good>



5.4

Target

- 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

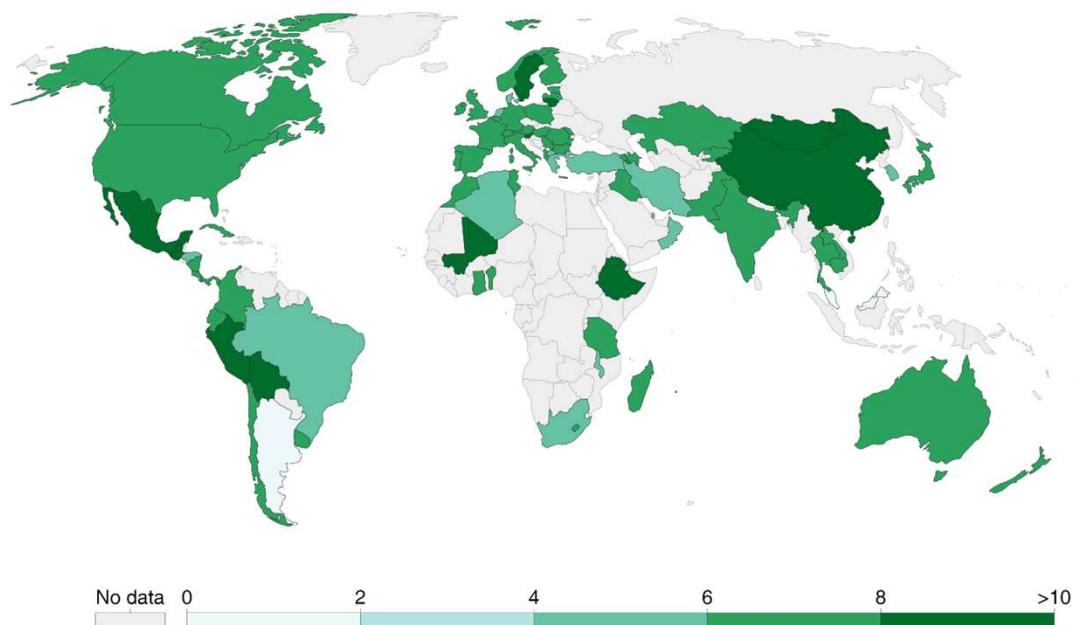
Indicators

- Proportion of **time spent on unpaid domestic and care work**, by sex, age and location

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

Average daily time spent by women on domestic work (paid and unpaid)

Average daily number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden). The average is taken with respect to the entire relevant population, including those who devote no time to domestic work. Age brackets differ from country to country, so comparability is imperfect. See Additional Information below for more details.



Source: UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (2017)

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Combines paid and unpaid
Average so some are doing more
Even the US averages about 7 hours a day per woman



5.5

Target

- Ensure women's full and effective **participation and equal opportunities for leadership** at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

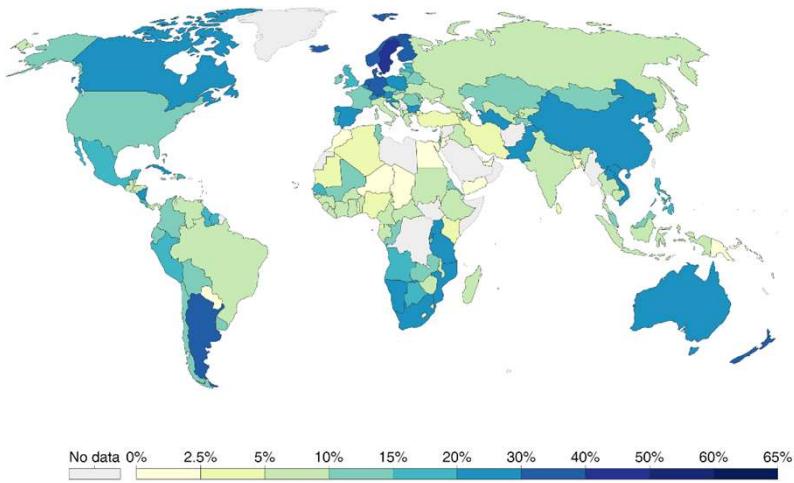
Indicators

- Proportion of **seats held by women** in national parliaments and local governments
- Proportion of women in **managerial positions**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, 2001
The proportion of women in national parliaments is defined as the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

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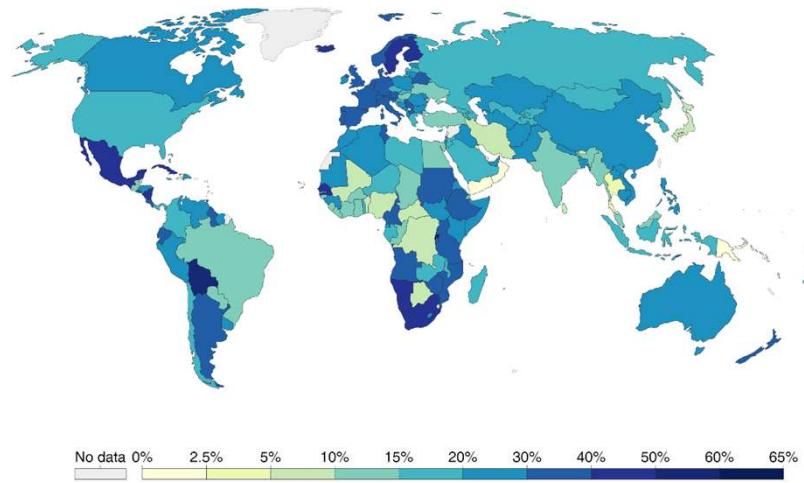


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)

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Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, 2017
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Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)

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Increase worldwide, but the lack of higher rates in many developed countries is noticeable
In 2017:

US: 19.4%

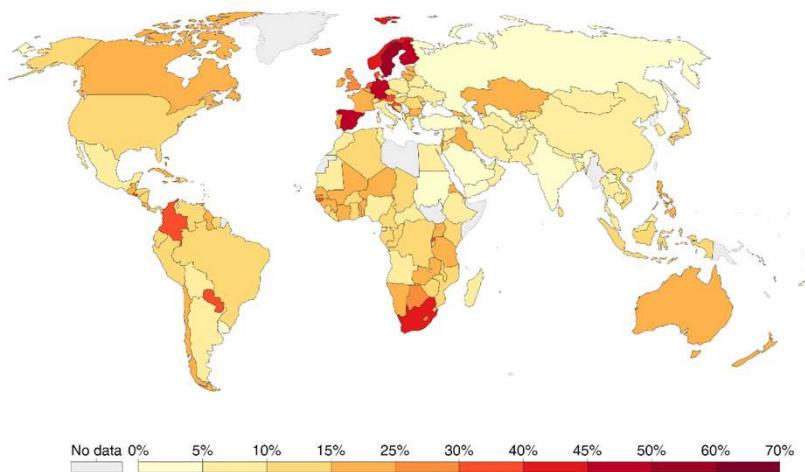
Australia: 28.7%

Central Europe: 32-39%

Brazil: 10.7%

Proportion of women in ministerial positions, 2005

Women in ministerial level positions is the proportion of women in ministerial or equivalent positions (including deputy prime ministers) in the government. Prime Ministers/Heads of Government are included when they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are excluded.



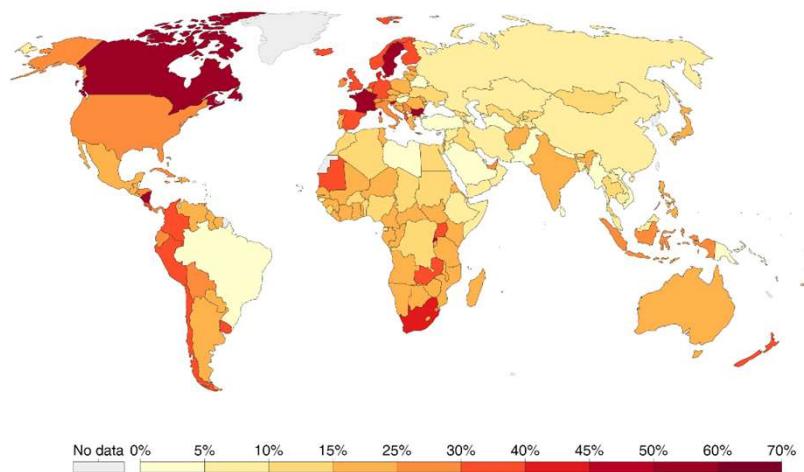
Source: World Bank

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Proportion of women in ministerial positions, 2016

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Source: World Bank

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- Increase overall for positions like our cabinet
- More than 50% in Canada, France, Sweden, and Nicaragua
- Nicaragua- Improvements for equality, more girls than boys in secondary school (50% vs 42%), economic gains. However one of the poorest nations in Latin America, so conditions compared to other countries are well below



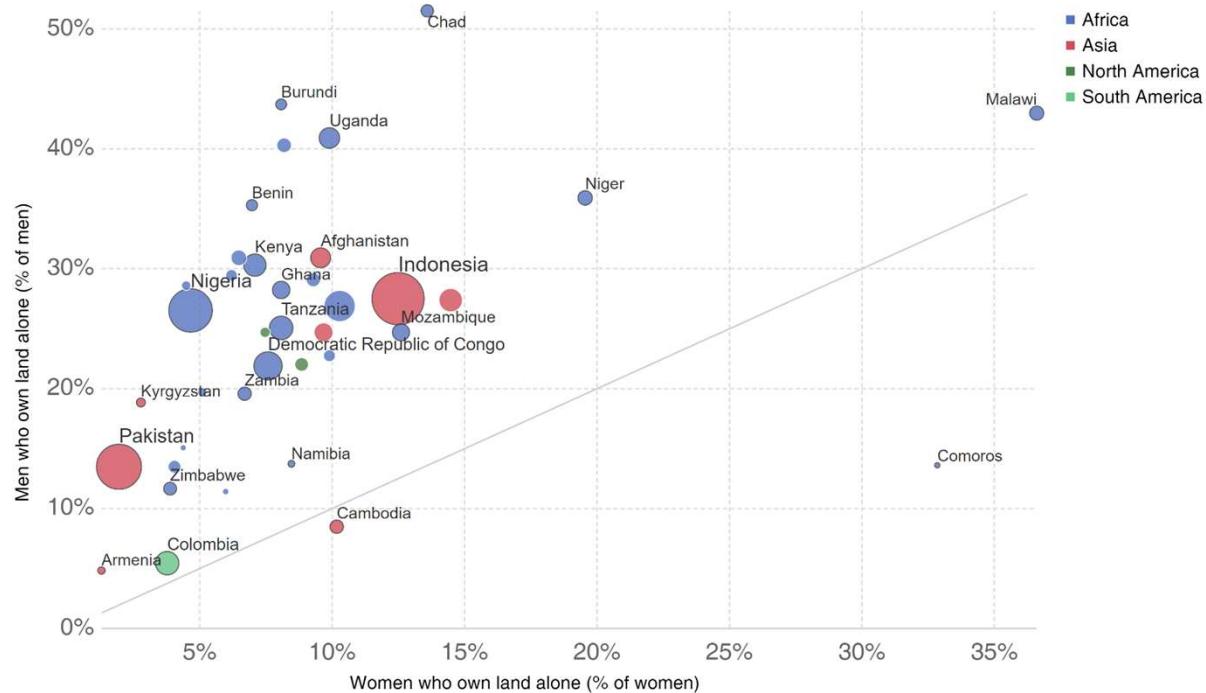
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Target	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 tenureProportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Land ownership, men vs women, 2016

Percentage of men and women (age 15-49) who solely own a land which is legally registered with their name or cannot be sold without their signature.

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Source: World Bank

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Scale of graph is skewed with

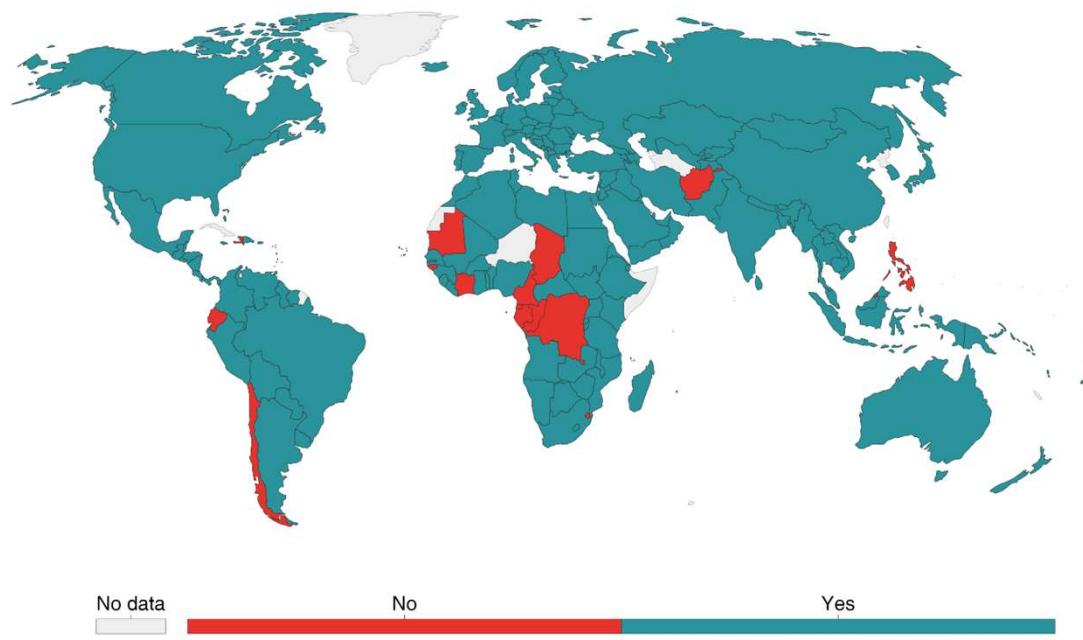
- 50% limit on the men end
- 35% on the women end

Still is an obvious trend from the data we have

Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?, 2015

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in Data

Measures whether both married men and women have the same ownership rights to property. Ownership rights covers the ability to manage, control, administer, access, encumber, receive, dispose of, and transfer property.



Most places do have laws
for equal ownership, but
not as equal in practice

Source: World Bank

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Equality Now

End female genital mutilation and child marriage

End sex trafficking

End sexual violence

Achieve legal equality

“Combination of legal advocacy, regional partnership-building and community mobilization to encourage governments to adopt, improve and enforce laws that protect and promote the rights of women and girls around the world”



<https://www.equalitynow.org/>

Trans and Non-Binary Rights

Focus of UN has been on women and girls

On July 15th, 2019, first UN meeting on gender diversity and non-binary identities to discuss LGBTI rights globally

Representation as key: “Trans people aren’t just surgery, psychoanalysis and body politic. Some of us care about the climate, some of us really care about farming, or fashion. We are whole human beings and if you don’t allow trans and gender diverse persons to really be more than the politic of you trying to figure out how and when they exist, you really cease to let them fully exist”

- Multidisciplinary artist and Religion Fellow for OutRight Action International, Katlego Kai Kolanyane-Kesupile

In the US:



DISCRIMINATION
Percent of transgender individuals who reported experiencing harassment, mistreatment or discrimination on the job



UNEMPLOYMENT
Percent of transgender individuals who are unemployed, causing high levels of poverty



FEW STATE PROTECTIONS
Percent of states that include gender identity protections in their non-discrimination laws



NO FEDERAL PROTECTIONS
Percent of voters who *incorrectly* believe there is already a federal law protecting transgender individuals from being fired

Ted Talk

Forced marriages and honor based abuse (18 minutes):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_Xh5MxA7yY

Sociological look at gender: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12t7PYiINQQ>