

## ***Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023***

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### **References and Notes**

#### **Snapshot of gender equality (Infographic, page 4-5)**

##### *Goal 1*

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures [modelling platform 2023](#). Note: These statistics represent the share of women living in poor households, not the share of poor women, as data are collected at the household level, not at the individual level. Climate change and other economic and social shocks, including escalation of wars and conflict are likely to worsen the female poverty outlook.

##### *Goal 2*

FAO, 2023. [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World](#).

FAO. 2023. [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#).

##### *Goal 3*

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

##### *Goal 4*

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

##### *Goal 5*

UNCTAD. 2023, in partnership with UN Women, UNDP and UNDESA *forthcoming*. The LDCs group in this study encompasses 6 countries, namely Afghanistan, Myanmar, Haiti, Mozambique, Somalia, and Zambia. Meanwhile, the LLDCs group comprises 11 countries, and the SIDS group encompasses 9 countries.

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#). Based on a sample of 120 countries and areas for which data are available in the SDG indicator database for indicator 5.1.1. Countries and areas that do not score 100 percent in at least one area of 5.1.1 have been used in the numerator.

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. *Forthcoming*.

IPU.2023. [Parline Database](#).

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

##### *Goal 6*

UN Women and UN-Water. 2023. [Spotlight on SDG 6: From commodity to common good: A feminist agenda to tackle the world's water crisis](#).

### Goal 7

UNDP and the Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. [Modelling universal access](#). The scenario analysis predicts female poverty will decline to 196.5 million by 2050, a sharp drop from the estimated 381.9 million in 2023.

### Goal 8

ILO. 2023. [New data shine light on gender gaps in the labour market. Spotlight on Work Statistics n°12](#).

### Goal 9

WIPO. 2023. [The Global Gender Gap in Innovation and Creativity](#)

### Goal 10

ILGA. 2023. [ILGA World Database](#).

United Nations. 2023. [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023- Special Edition](#).

### Goal 11

SDG indicator 11.1.1 provides regional aggregates on the proportion of people living in slums, informal settlements and/or inadequate housing. This information alongside the world urban population projections in 2050 are used to derive the population expected to live in slums, informal settlements and/or in adequate housing. For this analysis, unbiased sex ratios in the urban population and for individuals living in slums, informal settlements and/or inadequate housing are assumed. The female share, however, may be higher in contexts where women are overrepresented in slum and slum-like settings. See UN Women and UN-Habitat. 2020. [Spotlight on SDG11: Harsh realities: Marginalized women in cities of the developing world](#).

### Goals 12-15

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the [International Futures modelling platform 2023](#). Based on a possible future scenario where global temperatures rise by 3- 4°C by 2100. See UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. *Forthcoming* for more information on the climate model assumptions used (RCP 6.0) and the broader development model parameters used for this analysis. Note: As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. The further into the future, the greater the variability. With only seven years left, the projection of poverty increases by 2030 as a result of climate change are lower than estimates for mid-century but nonetheless significant. Globally, between 13 and 32 million additional women and girls will be pushed into poverty by 2030 depending upon the frequency and intensity of climate change events and the extent of rises in global temperature.

### Goal 16

United Nations (forthcoming). [Women and peace and security: Report of the Secretary-General, 2023](#).

### Goal 17

OECD DAC. GenderNet. 2023. [Official development assistance for gender equality and women's empowerment in 2020-21: A snapshot](#).

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## Leave no women or girl behind (LNOB spread, pages 6-7)

*As societies age globally, women have much to contribute, but their rights must be recognized and upheld*

United Nations. 2022. [World Population Prospects 2022](#). Accessed 21 June 2023. Medium variant projections are used for 2023.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid., medium variant projections are used for 2050.

Ibid., medium variant projections are used for 2023.

UN Women calculations using WHO, 2020, [Global Health Observatory](#). Accessed 21 June 2023.

United Nations. 2023. World Social Report 2023: [Leaving no one behind in an ageing world](#). Accessed 1 August 2023.

UN DESA, UN Women and OHCHR. 2022. [Older Women: Inequality at the intersection of age and gender](#).

UNCTAD. 2023. *forthcoming*.

The demographic group of older persons is remarkably heterogeneous. Their population averages, similar to national averages, conceal disparities in health and living conditions as well as in economic activity and the income security of different sub-groups based on gender, location, ethnicity and other socio-economic characteristics. From a policy standpoint, comprehending the lifelong influences that lead to disparities in later life, and understanding how these dynamics are shaped by different national and local contexts, is of paramount importance.

Infographic references:

United Nations. 2022. [World Population Prospects 2022](#). Accessed 21 June 2023. Medium variant projections are used for 2023 and 2050

UN Women and UNDP. 2023. [Paths to Equal: Twin indices on women's empowerment and gender equality](#).

United Nations. 2023. World Social Report 2023: [Leaving no one behind in an ageing world](#). Accessed 1 August 2023.

Ballester, J., M. Quijal-Zamorano, R. F. Mendez Turrubiates, et al. 2023. [Heat-related mortality in Europe during the summer of 2022](#). Nature Medicine 29: 1857-1866.

Authors' calculations using United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#). Accessed 21 June 2023.

*At risk but overlooked: older women face higher rates of poverty and violence than older men*

United Nations. 2023. World Social Report 2023: [Leaving no one behind in an ageing world](#). Accessed 1 August 2023.

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures modelling platform 2023. The extreme poverty rates, defined as living on \$2.15 per person per day, are 11.63 and 11.05 per cent for women and men aged 60 and over, respectively. Although research on poverty among older persons is limited, skewed population rates in older ages and differences in retirement pension provisions makes it difficult to compare poverty rates for persons aged 60 and over.

United Nations. 2023. World Social Report 2023: [Leaving no one behind in an ageing world](#). Accessed 1 August 2023.

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#). Accessed 21 June 2023.

All references to Kosovo are under [United Nations Security Council resolution 1244](#).

OSCE. 2019. [OSCE-Led Survey on Violence Against Women: Main Report](#).

Ibid.

Ibid. Note: These prevalence rates refer to the accumulation of experiences over a lifetime.

Pathak, N., R. Dhairyawan and S. Tariq. 2019. [The experience of Intimate Partner Violence Among Older Women: A narrative review](#). Maturitus 121: 63-75. Note: This range is based on a review of 48 cross-country studies focusing on women aged 45 and over, including studies specifically focused on those aged 50 to 74 and 65 to 74. A lack of consistent definitions and age ranges employed across studies hinders the production of a global intimate partner violence prevalence rate for older women.

World Bank, Global Women's Institute, IDB and ICRW. 2016. [Brief on violence against older women](#).

HelpAge International. 2017. [Violence against older women](#).

Infographic references:

United Nations. 2023. [World Social Report 2023: Leaving no one behind in an ageing world](#). Estimates are based on a relative poverty line of 50 per cent of the median income of the total population, and are calculated using harmonized survey data on disposable household income, reported at the individual level.

Ibid. Accessed 1 August 2023.

Pathak, N., R. Dhairyawan and S. Tariq. 2019. The experience of Intimate Partner Violence Among Older Women: A narrative review. Maturitus 121: 63-75.

Meyer, S., M. E. Lasater and C. Garcia-Moreno. 2020. [Violence Against Women: A systematic review of qualitative literature](#). PLoS One 15(9): e0239560.

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## Goal by Goal Storylines

### Goal 1

The 2030 projections for indicator 1.1.1 are based on the compounded annualized growth rate, or CARR, using the base year (i.e., the earliest available base year for the global average). This methodology is used for other SDG gender-specific indicators, including those produced by IPU, WHO, UNICEF and ILOSTAT. As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. More and better gender data can help to significantly reduce the level of uncertainty and improve current understanding of prevailing trends and implications for future outcomes.

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures modelling platform 2023. Note: These statistics represent the share of women living in poor households, not the share of poor women, as data are collected at the household level and, not at the individual level. Climate change and other economic and social shocks, including the escalation of wars and conflict are likely to worsen the female poverty outlook.

Authors' calculations based on a desk review of recent (2018 or later) readily available data on public national statistics office data portals and/or in a publicly available official government report. Note: Estimating monetary poverty by sex remains difficult in contexts where the primary source of data is household-level instruments. These tools often lack information on intrahousehold dynamics, including individual consumption patterns and information on how resources are pooled or not among household members. Nevertheless, simultaneous disaggregation of these data by sex and age as well as household composition reveals important information about women's risk of poverty across the life cycle. See Munoz Boudet, A. M., A. Bhatt, G. Azcona, et al. 2021. [A Global View of Poverty, Gender and Household Composition](#). World Bank, Policy Research Working Papers.

Czech Statistical Office. 2022. [Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#).

Based on the availability of recent sex disaggregated statistics (2018 or later) for SDG indicator 1.2.2. See United Nations, 2023, [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

Ghana Statistical Service. 2020. [Multidimensional Poverty](#).

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### Goal 2

The 2030 projections for indicator 2.1.2 are based on the compounded annualized growth rate, or CARR, using the base year (i.e., the earliest available base year for the global average). This methodology is used for other SDG gender-specific indicators, including those produced by IPU, WHO, UNICEF and ILOSTAT. As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. More and better gender data can help to significantly reduce the level of uncertainty and improve current understanding of prevailing trends and implications for future outcomes.

FAO, 2023. [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World](#).

UNICEF. 2023. [Undernourished and Overlooked](#). Vasquez-Padilla, D. 2023. [Hungrier Than Ever: Generations of Undernourished and Overlooked Mothers, Women, and Girls](#). United Nations Foundation.

Glauber, J., and A. Mamun. 2023. [India's New Ban on Rice Exports: Potential threats to global supply, prices and food security](#). IFPRI.

Biswas, S. 2023. [Why India's Rice Ban Could Trigger a Global Food Crisis](#). BBC News. Glauber, J. and Mamun, A. 2023. [India's new ban on rice exports: Potential threats to global supply, prices, and food security](#) IFPRI.

“The percentage of men who have ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land is twice that of women in more than 40 percent of the countries that have reported on women’s landownership (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 5.a.1), and a larger percentage of men than women have such rights in 40 of 46 countries reporting” FAO. 2023. [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#)

Ibid.

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### Goal 3

The 2030 projections for indicator 3.1.1 are based on the compounded annualized growth rate, or CARR, using the base year (i.e., the earliest available base year for the global average). This methodology is used for other SDG gender-specific indicators, including those produced by IPU, WHO, UNICEF and ILOSTAT. As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. More and better gender data can help to significantly reduce the level of uncertainty and improve current understanding of prevailing trends and implications for future outcomes.

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

WHO. 2023. [Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020: Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division](#).

Ibid.

Ibid.

ICF International. 2023. [The DHS Program STATcompiler](#).

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

WHO. 2015. [Strategies toward ending preventable maternal mortality \(EPMM\)](#).

UN Women calculations using United Nations, 2023, [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

UNFPA. 2023. [A neglected global crisis for women: Nearly 300,000 mothers died in 2020 from preventable causes](#).

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### Goal 4

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

UNESCO. 2023. [Let Girls and Women in Afghanistan learn!](#)

UN Women calculations using UNESCO, 2019, [Meeting Commitments: Are countries on track to achieve SDG 4?](#); UNESCO. 2019. [Are the Education Goals Out of Reach?](#) Note: The majority of the out of school students are projected to be in sub-Saharan Africa, where the upper-secondary out-of-school rate in 2021 was 4.2 percentage points higher for women than men. See UNESCO, 2022, [New Estimation Confirms Out-of-School Population is Growing in sub-Saharan Africa.](#)

Asian Development Bank. 2022. [Female Secondary School Stipend in Bangladesh.](#) In addition to an increase in the years of schooling, the program with a 24 year follow up also found a 10.2 percentage point increase in secondary school completion and 1.4 years of delayed marriage for girls that received the stipend, as compared to those that did not.

UN Women and UNDP. 2023. [Paths to Equal: Twin indices on women's empowerment and gender equality.](#)

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## Goal 5

See a summary of relevant work in this area in Coffe, H., M. Fraille, A. Alexander, et al., 2023, [Mind the Backlash: Gender discrimination and sexism in contemporary society](#), *Frontiers in Political Science* 5.

When gender equality is not a core objective, addressing the bottlenecks that affect women and girls specifically is easily dismissed as the work of others or work that cannot be prioritized given current budgetary constraints. This is particularly the case when programme components to address the specific needs women and girls require injections of cash that may be deemed necessary for the broader programme objective. See: [Cornwall, A., E. Harrison and A. Whitehead, 2007, Gender Myths and Feminist Fables: The Struggle for Interpretive Power in Gender and Development, Development and Change, 31 January](#); [Karlsson, M.S., 2022, Gender Equality Has a Cost, Spear Final Conference.](#) Non-profit organizations, including those targeted at supporting gender equality, are also in need of reserves and investments funds that can support long-term sustainability and long-term programming (see Aleman and Bafu-Tawamba. 2023. [How a Donor's Embrace of a Neglected Idea Allowed This Nonprofit to Thrive.](#)).

[Seguino, 2000](#); [Braunstein et al., 2020](#); UNCTAD, 2023, [Unlocking Transition Pathways: A global perspective to SDG costing with synergistic approaches.](#)

This analysis reflects an optimal scenario based on efficient allocation of government spending, highlighting the positive outcomes of optimized spending.

UNCTAD in partnership with UN Women, UNDP and UNDESA. Note: The estimate is based on the costing of eight gender-specific SDG indicators, including, full implementation of appropriate social protection systems (SDG target 1.3), universal food security (SDG target 2.1), reduced maternal mortality (SDG target 3.1), and full implementation of programmes and policies that support unpaid care and domestic work (SDG target 5.4) and advance women's empowerment (SDG target 5.5). As detailed in [UNCTAD, 2023](#), the method used to produce these estimates is based on countries' official statistics on government expenditure by sector compared to development outcomes measured using countries' SDG indicator data. The projected shortfall is based on assumption that resources are allocated in an optimum way, i.e., maximization of synergies is achieved and that investments in the 'business as usual' scenario are not reduced in the future. Indicators of government effectiveness, political stability and absence of violence and terrorism, as well as foreign direct investment (net inflows) were used as control variables. While the input data consist of official statistics, the analysis is based on the Stochastic frontier analysis model and as such the results are

estimates that include uncertainty. Moreover, as country coverage is below 50 per cent thresholds and population coverage is similarly below 66 per cent for some regions, these estimates should be considered provisional. Nevertheless, these estimates have the potential to inform policy prioritization and show clearly the need to expand gender equality investments for progress towards the SDGs.

There are six least developed countries in this study: Afghanistan, Haiti, Mozambique, Myanmar, Somalia, and Zambia. The landlocked developing countries group comprises 11 countries and the small island developing States group encompasses nine countries.

Calculating business as usual and optimal spending scenarios.

SIPRI, 2023. [World military expenditure reaches new record high as European spending surges](#). SIPRI Military Expenditure Database; Elveren, A. Y. 2022. [The impact of militarization on gender equality](#).

Based on a sample of 120 countries and areas for which data are available for SDG indicator 5.1.1 and SDG indicator 5.2.1. The average rates of intimate partner violence for countries with domestic violence legislation is 9.5 per cent while the average rate for countries with no domestic violence legislation is 16.1 per cent. Similarly, a recent 2021 study found a correlation between the existence of gender quotas and increases in the number of women parliamentarians. The results were strongest in candidate-centered electoral systems compared to platform-centered ones. See Forman-Rabinovici, A., and L. Nir, 2021, [Personalism or Party Platform? Gender quotas and women's representation under different electoral system orientations](#). PLoS One 16(9): e0257665.

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#). Based on a sample of 120 countries and areas for which data are available in the SDG indicator database for indicator 5.1.1. Countries and areas that do not score 100 percent in at least one area of 5.1.1 have been used in the numerator.

WHO. 2021. [Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018](#).

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

Fulu, E., A. Kerr-Wilson and J. Lang. 2015. [What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Evidence Reviews](#). Save the Children.

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using United Nations, 2023, [Global SDG Indicators Database and](#) the International Futures modelling platform 2023. Note: Globally, adult individuals spend just over 12 percent of their day, or 2.9 hours, on unpaid care and domestic work. This time is not distributed evenly, however. Men spend an average of 6.4 percent of their day (or about 1.5 hours) on unpaid care and domestic work and women an average spend nearly 18 percent (4.3 hours). See the technical note for further details.

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. *Forthcoming*.

ILO. 2018. [Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work](#).

Globally, women are only 25 per cent of subjects and sources in mainstream news. Global Media Monitoring Project.2020. [Who Makes the News?](#)

See, for example, the [Generation Equality Forum](#) and the results of over 2,000 commitments, across six Action Coalitions to accelerate progress on gender equality.

IPU.2023. [Parline Database](#).



Women in politics face many barriers that limit their equal participation, including gender-based violence and unequal access to campaign finance. See United Nations, 2023, [Extended Report Goal 5](#).

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## Goal 6

UN Women calculations using WHO and UNICEF, 2023, [Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000–2022: Special focus on gender](#); United Nations, 2022, [World Population Prospects 2022](#).

UN Women and UN-Water. 2023. [Spotlight on SDG 6: From commodity to common good: A feminist agenda to tackle the world's water crisis](#).

Dennis, M. K., and F.M. Bell. 2020. "[Indigenous women, water protectors, and Reciprocal Responsibilities](#)". *Social Work*, 65(4): 378-386.

UN Women and UN-Water. 2023. [Spotlight on SDG 6: From commodity to common good: A feminist agenda to tackle the world's water crisis](#).

The Constitution Project. 2023. [Constitution of Ecuador 2008 \(rev. 2021\)](#).

Kauffman, C. M. 2022. [Global Patterns and Trends in Rights of Nature Legal Provisions: Insights from the Eco Jurisprudence Monitor](#).

UN Women calculations using UNEP-DHI, 2022, [IWRM Data Portal](#).

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## Goal 7

The 2030 projections for indicator 7.1.1 are based on the compounded annualized growth rate, or CARR, using the base year (i.e., the earliest available base year for the global average). This methodology is used for other SDG gender-specific indicators, including those produced by IPU, WHO, UNICEF and ILOSTAT. As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. More and better gender data can help to significantly reduce the level of uncertainty and improve current understanding of prevailing trends and implications for future outcomes.

United Nations. 2023. [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022](#).

UNDP. 2023. [Access to Electricity](#).

UN Women calculations using United Nations, 2023, [Global SDG Indicators Database](#). The access to electricity in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) was 38.2 per cent in 2020 as per the SDG indicators database. Based on CAGR, between 2015 and 2020, the value for 2023 is extrapolated to 41.08 per cent.

UN Women calculations using United Nations, 2023, [Global SDG Indicators Database](#); World Bank 2023, [The Energy Progress Report 2023](#); and IEA, 2023, [SDG 7: Data and Projections](#). For this analysis, unbiased sex ratios, 101 women for every 100 men, are assumed. The ratio is then applied to the estimated number of people expected to be lacking access to electricity by 2030, if current trends continue. The female share, however, may be higher in contexts where women are overrepresented among the energy poor. See Ngarava, S., L. Zhou, T. Ningi, et al., 2022, [Gender and Ethic Disparities in Energy Poverty: The case of South Africa](#), Energy Policy 161. They found that female-headed households in South Africa were more vulnerable to energy poverty than male-headed households. Black/African female-headed households were more vulnerable to energy poverty compared to White, Coloured and Indian/Asian female headed households pointing to the compounding disadvantages faced by women at the intersection of race and gender inequality.

Stoner et.al 2020. [Global Household Energy Model: A Multivariate Hierarchical Approach to Estimating Trends in The Use of Polluting and Clean Fuels for Cooking](#). The projections presented in this statement and in Figure 6 for access to clean fuel are median estimates only. The upper and lower bounds (confidence intervals) are available upon request.

Clark, A. 2021. [Powering Households and Empowering Women: The Gendered Effects of Electrification in sub-Saharan Africa](#).

UNDP and the Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. [Modelling Universal Access](#). Data Futures Platform. The scenario analysis predicts female poverty will decline to 196.5 million by 2050, a sharp drop from the estimated 381.9 million in 2023.

James et al., 2020. [Household cooking fuel use and its health effects among rural women in southern India – A cross-sectional study](#). PLoS One, 27 April.

Clark, A. 2021. [Powering Households and Empowering Women: The gendered Effects of Electrification in Sub-Saharan Africa](#).

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## Goal 8

ILO. 2023. [New Data Shine Light on Gender Gaps in the Labour Market. Spotlight on Work Statistics 12](#). The gap is even higher among those of the same age with at least one child under age 6. Among this group, women's participation is 53.1 per cent and men's is 95.7 per cent, a gap of 42.6 percentage points ([ILO. 2023](#)).

Ibid.

ILO. 2022. [Pay transparency legislation: Implications for employers' and workers' organizations](#).

World Bank. 2023. [Women, Business and the Law. Database](#).

World Bank. 2021. [The Global Findex Database 2021: Financial Inclusion, Digital Payments, and Resilience in the Age of COVID-19](#)

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## Goal 9

Anderson, B., and K. Tracey. 2001. [Digital Living: The impact \(or otherwise\) of the Internet on everyday life](#). *American Behavioral Scientist* 45(3). Brown, T. 2020. [Are We Too Dependent on Technology? IT Chronicles](#). Dienlin, T., and N. Johannes. 2022. [The Impact of Digital Technology Use on Adolescent Well-Being. Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience](#) 22(2).

General Assembly resolution [A/77/302](#), Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. The Economist Intelligence Unit. 2021. [Measuring the prevalence of online violence against women](#).

United Nations. 2023. [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022](#).

IMF. 2020. [Low Internet Access Driving Inequality](#).

For inventors listed in international patent applications, see WIPO, 2023, [Patent Cooperation Treaty Yearly Review – 2023](#). Note: The female share using data in 2022 is 17 percent, compared to 83 per cent for men. Based on current trends, parity in international patent applications will not take place until 2061. For computer programming, see United Nations, 2023, [Global SDG Indicators Database](#). Note: The simple average is based on a sub-set of 62 countries and areas for which sex disaggregated data were available from 2017 or later. The female value is 4.2 per cent, compared to 7.7 per cent for men. Similarly, gaps exist in basic computer skills. For example, according to cross-national skills assessments, women in numerous countries are 25 per cent less likely than men to know how to leverage ICT for basic purposes, such as using simple arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet. See UNESCO and Equal Skills Coalition, 2019, [I'd Blush if I Could: Closing gender divides in digital skills through education](#). Policy paper.

UN Women and UNDESA, 2022. [Progress On the Sustainable Development Goals: Gender Snapshot Report 2022](#).

Tatman, R. 2016. [Google's Speech Recognition Has a Gender Bias. Making Noise and Hearing Things](#); Buolamwini, J., and T. Gebru. 2018. [Gender Shades: Intersectional accuracy disparities in commercial gender classification. Proceedings of Machine Learning Research](#) 81:1-15.

For a full list of recommendations focused on achieving gender equality through innovation, technological change, and education in the digital age, see the agreed conclusions of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, [E/CN.6/2023/L.3](#).

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## Goal 10

UN. 2011. [A/HRC/19/41](#). See also, from 2007, [The Yogyakarta Principles](#): Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.

United Nations. 2023. [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023- Special Edition](#).

UN AIDS. 2021. [HIV AND STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION](#).

In addition, 43 countries prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics, 16 provide for legal recognition of gender identity on the basis of self-identification, and 7 have protections for the physical integrity of intersex children. ILGA. 2023. [ILGA World Database](#).

Discriminatory laws criminalizing private, consensual same-sex sexual acts remain on the books in 64 countries, of which 9 impose the death penalty for convictions. ILGA. 2023. [ILGA World Database](#). Note: The 64 figure refers to 62 countries, plus 2 that criminalize de facto. The death penalty statistics refer to 7 countries and regions of 2 additional countries.

OHCHR and UNHCR. 2019. [UN Rights Experts Urge More Protection for LGBTI Refugees](#).

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## Goal 11

SDG indicator 11.1.1 provides regional aggregates on the proportion of people living in slums, informal settlements and/or inadequate housing. This information alongside the world urban population projections in 2050 are used to derive the population expected to live in slums, informal settlements and/or in adequate housing. For this analysis, unbiased sex ratios in the urban population and for individuals living in slums, informal settlements and/or inadequate housing are assumed. The female share, however, may be higher in contexts where women are overrepresented in slum and slum-like settings. See UN Women and UN-Habitat. 2020. [Spotlight on SDG11: Harsh realities: Marginalized women in cities of the developing world](#).

Kantamameni, K., S. Panneer, N.N.V. Sudha Rani et al. 2022. [Impact of Coastal Disasters on Women in Urban Slums: A new index](#). Sustainability 11(6).

GSD. 2022. [Informal Settlements: No longer invisible](#).

About one in six people experiences a disability. Disaggregated by sex, 14.2 per cent of the male population has a disability compared to 18 per cent of the female population. The vast majority of persons with disabilities, nearly 80 per cent, live in developing countries. World Health Organization. 2022. [Global Report on Health Equity for Persons with Disabilities](#)

Braunmiller, J.C., and M.Dry. 2022. [The Importance of Designing Gender and Disability Inclusive Laws: A survey of legislation in 190 economies](#). World Bank Group. A 2004-2005 study also explored the extent to which countries included accessibility standards in their rules and regulations around urban planning. The report found that 54 per cent of countries lacked accessibility standards for outdoor spaces, including streets; 43 per cent lacked standards for public buildings; and 44 per cent lacked them for schools, health facilities and other public service buildings. See UN-Habitat, 2014, [Accessibility of Housing. A handbook of inclusive affordable Housing solutions for persons with disabilities and older persons](#).

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## Goal 12-15

UN Women and UN-Water. 2023. [Spotlight on SDG 6: From commodity to common good: A feminist agenda to tackle the world's water crisis](#).

WMO. 2023. [July 2023 Confirmed as Hottest Month on Record](#).

Otto, F.E.L., and E. Raju. 2023. [Harbingers of Decades of Unnatural Disasters](#). Communications, Earth and Environment 4.

Climate shocks are also expected to increase the risk of violence against women. A recent UN Women study focused on the Asia and the Pacific region found online searches for key words related to violence against women increased following periods of crisis, including severe weather events such as tsunamis and cyclones, but also during the peak of the COVID-19 crisis, when curfews were put in place throughout the region. See UN Women, 2023. [Disasters, Crises and Violence against Women: Evidence from Big Data Analysis](#).

UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures [modelling platform](#) 2023. Based on a possible future scenario where global temperatures rise by 3- 4°C by 2100. See UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. *Forthcoming* for more information on the climate model assumptions used ([RCP 6.0](#)) and the broader development model parameters used for this analysis. Note: As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. The further into the future, the greater the variability. With only seven years left, the projection of poverty increases by 2030 as a result of climate change are lower than estimates for mid-century but nonetheless significant. Globally, between 13 million and 32 million additional women and girls will be pushed into poverty by 2030 depending upon the frequency and intensity of climate change events and the extent of rises in global temperature.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

UN Women and UN-Water. 2023. [Spotlight on SDG 6: From commodity to common good: A feminist agenda to tackle the world's water crisis](#).

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## Goal 16

UNHCR 2023. [Yemen Crisis Explained](#).

United Nations (forthcoming). Women and Peace and Security: Report of the Secretary-General, 2023.

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## Goal 17

OECD-DAC. 2023. [Official Development Assistance for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in 2020-21: A snapshot](#).

UN Women. 2023. [Strengthening Public Finance Management Systems for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment](#).

## SDG 5 Tracker

United Nations. 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#)

See also United Nations. 2023. [Technical Note for Progress Assessment](#).

See also UN Women. 2023. Technical note on SDG 5 Progress Assessment. *Forthcoming*.

### List of gender-specific indicators

Indicator 12.8.1 'Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment' is not listed as gender-specific under Goal 12 in this chart so as not to double count the identical indicator 13.3.1 in the section on Goals 12-15.

Indicator 16.b.1 'Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law' is not listed as a gender-specific indicator under Goal 16 in this chart so as not to double count the identical indicator 10.3.1 in the section on Goal 16.

The total number of gender-specific indicators listed above is 54, but the total number of unique gender-specific indicators is 52.