Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals:
The gender snapshot 2022

References and Notes

Snapshot of gender equality (Infographic, page 2-3)

Goal 1
UN Women, UNDP and Pardee Center for International Futures using the International Futures modeling platform.

Goal 2

Goal 3
UN Women calculations using Center for Reproductive Rights (The World’s Abortion Laws) and World Population Prospects 2022.

Goal 4

Goal 5
UN Women calculations using Global SDG Indicators Database. Projections for indicators 5.1.1 are based on the compounded annual growth rate, or CAGR, using the base year 2018.


UNICEF. 2022. UNICEF 2021 Annual report to the U.S. Department of State: Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation.


Goal 6

**Goal 7**
UN Women calculations based on the Global SDG Indicator Database 2022 and World Bank 2017.

**Goal 8**
UN Women calculations based on ILOSTAT database. Accessed 1 August 2022.

**Goal 9**
UN Women calculations based on ILOSTAT database. Accessed 1 August 2022.


**Goal 10**

**Goal 11**
UN Women. 2020. *Rapid Gender Assessments on the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19* conducted in Albania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Thailand and Ukraine.

**Goals 12-15**

**Goal 16**

**Goal 17**

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**Leave no women or girl behind (LNOB spread, pages 4-5)**

*Achieving universal, high-quality education for all girls remains out of reach*


Patrinos, H. *Estimating the return to schooling using the Mincer equation.* IZA World of Labor 2016: 278.

UN Women calculations using UNESCO Education Monitoring World Inequality Database, 2022.


Steered away from STEM, girls miss opportunities in tech and innovation


ILO. 2020. How many women work in STEM?

UNESCO. 2017. Cracking the code: Girls’ and women’s education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).


Boccuzzi, E. and Uniacke, P. Accelerating Women’s Advancement in STEM: Emerging lessons on network strategies and approaches in Asia. The Asia Foundation on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality Program.


Chart sources and notes:
Gender, Racial and Ethnic Diversity, Pew Research Center, using 2017-2019 American Community Survey (IPUMS). Note: Data is based on workers with positive earnings. Median annual earnings are for full-time year-round workers aged 25 and older, in 2019 US dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and who are not Hispanic.

Goal by Goal Storylines

Goal 1


Note: Projections are based on a pessimistic inflation scenario that accounts for COVID-19, growing inflationary pressures and the Ukraine conflict. Under this scenario the number of people living in extreme poverty in 2022 is expected to be as high as 676.5 million; 95 million more compared to pre-pandemic projections. The 2022 poverty rate is estimated using the pessimistic scenario poverty projections (0.7 billion) and the global population (8 bn) – i.e. 0.7/8 = 9%.

UN Women, UNDP and Pardee Center for International Futures using the International Futures modeling platform.


Note: Based on a sample of 186 countries. The estimates are based on the 7.86 (June 2022) release of the International Futures model by the Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures, University of Denver, commissioned by UN Women and UNDP. The estimates are not necessarily comparable with World Bank forecasts given the differences in country coverage (Pardee et al forecasts are based on a sample of 186 countries and areas vs 166 countries, for the World Bank forecasts). The total headcount
of individuals living in extreme poverty among 186 countries/areas is estimated to be 751.1 million for Pardee et al for the COVID base vs 676.5 million for the World Bank for the pessimistic scenario. The Pardee et al COVID base scenario reflects the IMF’s projection of the effect of the war as captured by the IMF’s WEO as of April 2022. The analysis is based on household-level data. Individual-level data on extreme poverty are not available. For further details see Technical Note. For the estimates and projections on $3.20 and $5.50 per person per day, the data used for initialization include poverty estimates from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions and from the Luxembourg Income study database for 66 countries/areas. For the remaining 120 countries, the historical data on $1.90 per person per day estimates for the respective age groups were used along with the national Gini, to estimate the parameters of income distribution. The parameters were then plugged into the distribution formula to compute the age-sex poverty rates at the $3.20 and $5.50 per person per day thresholds.

Goal 2


FAO. 2022. The state of food security and nutrition in the world.

Michael D. Smith, Woubet Kassa, Paul Winters, Assessing food insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean using FAO’s Food Insecurity Experience Scale, Food Policy, Volume 71, 2017, Pages 48-61.


FAO analysis based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, see also FAO. 2022. Ukraine: Note on the impact of the war on food security in Ukraine.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2022. Sudan Snapshot; Yemen Snapshot.

Reuters. 2022. Kremlin says West triggered global food crisis with sanctions.

Goal 3


UN Women calculations using Center for Reproductive Rights (The World’s Abortion Laws) and World Population Prospects 2022.

Goal 3 infographic references:


UN Women calculations using Center for Reproductive Rights (The World’s Abortion Laws) and World Population Prospects 2022.

Notes: For federal system the classification prepared by the Center for Reproductive Rights classifies countries according to the legal status of abortion for the majority of women in the country. In the United States, at the time of writing, the population of women of reproductive age residing in states where abortion is legal still exceeded the population of those living in states where abortion is banned. Therefore, the United States is not included in the 1.2 billion estimate. According to the Center for Reproductive Rights, the legal status of abortion in the United States varies at sub-national level, spanning from Category II (to save the woman’s life) to Category V (on request). For further information, see Center for Reproductive Rights (The World’s Abortion Laws).


Goal 4


Azevedo, Joao Pedro Wagner De; Rogers, F. Halsey; Ahlgren, Sanna Ellinore; Cloutier, Marie-Helene; Chakroun, Borhene; Chang, Gwang-Chol; Mizunoya, Suguru; Reuge, Nicolas Jean; Brossard, Matt; Bergmann, Jessica Lynn; The State of the Global Education Crisis: A Path to Recovery. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.


Figure 4 Notes: An acceleration in the gross intake ratio (a proxy for primary completion rate) is observed in the early 2000s but appears to have decelerated in recent years, 2010 onward. Projections are based on the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2020, assumes a 99 per cent completion rate/gross intake ratio. The primary completion rate or the gross intake ratio is calculated by dividing the number of new entrants (enrollment minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education and multiplying by 100. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education. For further information see World Bank Metadata Glossary.

The primary completion rate can be defined in different ways – i.e., using the gross intake ratio which uses the new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age or using the percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The first method which does not put a limit on the maximum age, can be quite useful to look at from the gender perspective in some regions. In Sub-Saharan
Africa, girls who are enrolled in school progress faster than boys because of their drive to finish school early. However, if they do not finish school by age 15, then they are more likely to start dropping out than boys who face fewer barriers to stay in education if they are over age.

Goal 5

UN Women calculations using Global SDG Indicators Database. Projections for indicators 5.1.1 are based on the compounded annual growth rate, or CAGR, using the base year 2018.

UNODC. 2021. Killings of women and girls by their intimate partner or other family members: Global estimates 2020.


UNICEF. 2022. UNICEF 2021 Annual report to the U.S. Department of State: Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation.


UN Women calculations using methodology developed by Kenny and Yang 2021; UN Women. 2021. Whose time to Care? Unpaid care and domestic work during COVID-19. Note: Based on a global average of 3.2X for indicator 5.4.1. These calculations do not take into account differences between high and low income countries such as the duration of lockdowns etc.


ILO. 2022. 140 years would need to pass before gender parity is achieved in managerial positions

Goal 6


WHO. 2022. Water Sanitation and Health in Humanitarian Emergencies

WHO. 2020. Domestic water quantity, service level and health

UN Department of Economic and Social Affaris and UN Water. 2014. The human right to water and sanitation.


Goal 7

WHO. 2022. Household air pollution and health.


**Goal 8**

UN Women calculations based on ILOSTAT database. Accessed 1 August 2022.


UN Women calculations based on ILOSTAT database. Accessed 1 August 2022.

Figure 7 notes: This indicator represents the percentage of hours lost compared to the baseline (the latest pre-crisis quarter, that is, the fourth quarter of 2019, seasonally adjusted), adjusting for the population aged 15-64 and expressed in full-time equivalent employment losses. The measure is constructed by dividing the number of weekly hours lost due to COVID-19 and then dividing them by 40 or 48.

**Goal 9**

UN Women calculations based on ILOSTAT database. Accessed 1 August 2022. Based on 128 countries and areas.

Hupfer, S., Mazumder, S., Crossan, G. 2022. Women in tech are cracking the industry’s glass ceiling, achieving double-digit gains in leadership roles. Deloitte Insights.


EIU. 2021. Measuring the prevalence of online violene against women.

UNICEF. 2021. What we know about the gender digital divide for girls: A literature reivew.

**Goal 10**

UN DESA. 2022. The 2022 World Economic Situation and Prospects

UNHCR. 2021. Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2021. Note: The 44 million refers to refugees under UNHCR’s and UNRWA’s mandates and includes Venezuelans displaced abroad. This report includes information on over-representation of women in IDPs in Honduras, Mali, Central African Republic.


Note on Figure 9 and the text for Goal 10: The figure on 44 million women and girls who were forcibly displaced, encompasses refugees under UNHCR’s and UNRWA’s mandates, asylum seekers, Venezuelans displaced abroad, and persons displaced by conflict and violence in their country.

**Goal 11**


LGBTQI short form used in the report due to space refers to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex.

UN Women calculation based on World Values Surveys, 2017-2022.

UN Women. 2020. Rapid Gender Assessments on the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 conducted in Albania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Thailand and Ukraine.

Figure 10 notes: Source: World Values Surveys, Wave 7, 2017-2022 (n = 24,632). Note: Estimates are based on a sample of Pooled sample covers 24,632 respondents in 55 countries and areas covering representing 39.3 % of the world’s female population. Respondents were asked: “The exact question in the survey is: How frequently do the following things occur in your neighbourhood? Robberies, alcohol consumed in the streets, police or military interfere with people’s private lives, racist behaviour, drug sales in streets, street violence and fights, and sexual harassment.” The proportions presented combine the responses of “very frequently” and “quite frequently” and are for urban areas only. 57% of urban women believe that either of these issues occur frequently in their neighborhood during COVID-19, vs 52% prior to the pandemic.

Goals 12-15

CNN. 2022. The northern hemisphere is baking as fires rip through Europe, while US and China temperatures soar. July 20, 2022.


Elizabeth Mcleod, Seema Arora-Jonsson, Yuta J. Masuda, Mae Bruton-Adams, Carol O. Emaurois, Berna Gorong, C.J. Hudlow, Robyn James, Heather Kuhlken, Barbara Masike-Liri, Emeliana Musrasrik-Carl, Agnes Otzelberger, Kathryn Relang, Bertha M. Reyuw, Betty Sigrah, Christina Stinnett, Julita Tellei, Laura Whitford, Raising the voices of Pacific Island women to inform climate adaptation policies. Marine Policy, Volume 93, 2018, Pages 178-185.

Waitt Institute. Blue Halo Barbuda project website. The Barbuda Council, Waitt Institute and collaborators.

Infographic sources and notes:


ARROW. 2014. Identifying opportunities for action on climate change and sexual and reproductive health and rights in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines.


Goal 16


As of 29 July 2022, only 27 countries have a woman head of State or government; in 2021, women held 21.9 per cent of ministerial positions.


Chart notes: Judiciary positions and police force positions are from 2019 or latest year available between 2015 and 2019. Judiciary positions refer to professional judges or magistrates only.

Goal 17

OXFAM. 2021. COVID-19 cost women globally over $800 billion in lost income in one year.

UN Women calculations based on ILOSTAT database. Accessed 1 August 2022.

Note: Donor country commitments vary widely from year to year; it is partly for this reason that they are presented using a two-year average. Canada, a global leader and strong contributor to gender equality priorities is included in the storyline only as an illustrative example of the endemic volatility in funding observed across donor countries, which has important implications for the recipients of this aid. The storyline is therefore not intended to single out Canada as a poor performer. In fact, it is acknowledged that Canada’s contributions to gender equality in 2019 reached a historical peak.

SDG 5 Tracker


See also Technical note – SDG 5 Global, Regional and Country Assessments

List of gender-specific indicators

Note: 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 on page 18.