

Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals



More women than men live in poverty, especially during their peak childbearing years.

Women and girls around the world are

4%

MORE LIKELY

than men and boys to live in extreme poverty, and the risk rises to

25%

for women aged 25 to 34.



Unequal power relations in households render women more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Globally, women had a

10%

HIGHER RISK

of experiencing food insecurity than men in 2018.



Access to skilled birth attendance is strongly associated with wealth and urban residence.

In 2017, nearly

300,000

WOMEN DIED

from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth.

In least developed countries, only

61%

OF BIRTHS were attended by skilled health personnel in 2018.



An estimated

15 million

GIRLS and

10 million

BOYS

of primary-school age are out of school.



18%

OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

In the 30 countries where female genital mutilation (FGM) is concentrated,

1 in 3

GIRLS

aged 15 to 19 had been subjected to this harmful practice in 2017.

Women spend

3x

as many hours as men each day in unpaid care and domestic work.

Based on 2018 data from 69 countries, only

19%

OF COUNTRIES

have a comprehensive system to track budget allocations for gender equality.

Women comprised

39%

OF THE WORKFORCE in

2018, but held only

27%

OF MANAGERIAL POSITIONS.

Worldwide, only

1 in 4

parliamentary seats are held by women.

According to data from 51 countries, only

57%

OF WOMEN aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union make their own decisions about sexual relations and the use of contraceptives and reproductive health services.



In collecting drinking water, women and girls carry the heaviest burden.

Women and girls are responsible for water collection in

80%

OF HOUSEHOLDS

without access to water on premises, according to data from 61 developing countries.

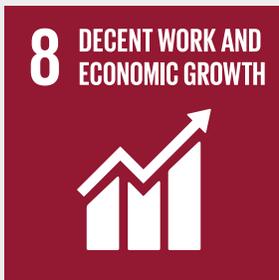


In 2017, an estimated **3 billion** PEOPLE worldwide lacked clean cooking fuels and technologies.

Girls in households that use solid fuels for cooking spend

18 hours A WEEK

gathering fuel, compared to 5 hours a week in households using clean fuels, according to data from 13 sub-Saharan African countries.



Wide gender gaps persist in labour force participation.

The labour force participation rate of women aged 25 to 54 is

55%

versus 94% for men in the same age group.



Globally, less than **1 in 3** OF ALL RESEARCH POSITIONS are held by women.



Women are made vulnerable by discriminatory migration policies.

An assessment of migration policies related to family reunification from 45 countries shows that

71%

impose some **RESTRICTIONS ON SPOUSES AND PARTNERS JOINING MIGRANTS IN THE HOST COUNTRY.**

In other cases, women's migration status is tied to a resident or citizen spouse, preventing them from living autonomous lives and heightening already unequal power relations and possible exposure to violence.



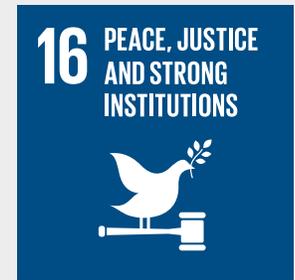
Women are overrepresented in slums in **70%** OF COUNTRIES where data are available.



Globally, **38.7%** OF EMPLOYED WOMEN are working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, but

ONLY 13.8% OF LANDHOLDERS are women.

The **LACK OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA** in the environment domain affects the development and implementation of effective policies and programmes to address the gender-environment nexus.



Trafficking, which tends to increase in crises, including conflict and post-conflict situations, puts women's and girls' rights in severe jeopardy.

3 in 4

HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS are women and girls.



Achieving the SDGs for women and girls requires an enabling environment and a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation.

Of the **\$117 billion**

in ODA commitments received by developing countries, only

38%

targeted gender equality and women's equality as either a significant (secondary) or principal (primary) objective.