

# Gender, Statistics and Gender Indicators

Developing a Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators in Asia and  
the Pacific

REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK AND CORE SET OF GENDER  
STATISTICS AND INDICATORS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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## I. Gender, statistics and indicators

An indicator is a statistic that has been standardised or has a reference point to enable comparisons to be made across populations.

For example, the total number of women Members of Parliament (MPs) is a statistic but not an indicator because it cannot be compared across populations. The meaning of the statistic depends on the size of the parliament – 25 women MPs in a parliament of 50 MPs has a totally different meaning from 25 women MPs in a parliament of 200 MPs in Country B. However, the number of women MPs expressed as a percentage of all MPs is an indicator that can be compared across populations: the proportion of women MPs in the first country is 50% compared with only 12.5% in the second.

Indicators are based on statistics. Should gender indicators be based on gender statistics? And what are gender statistics? Are they different from other statistics and if so, how?

### A. WHAT ARE GENDER STATISTICS?

Gender statistics have been defined as statistics that “adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life” (United Nations 2006). This is somewhat confusing because it describes what should be a basic requirement for all statistics relating to people and their activities and to a basic responsibility of national statistical systems.

The literature on gender statistics tends to conflate two different although closely related aspects of the role of gender in statistics. The first refers to an important dimension of the quality of statistics. It might be better described as *Gender IN Statistics* or *gender-responsive statistics* and covers virtually all areas of demographic, social and economic statistics. The second refers to a specific and finite set of *Gender Statistics* defined in terms of the topics covered<sup>1</sup>, namely statistics that are broadly related to equality /inequality between women and men (girls and boys) and women’s empowerment.

#### 1. Gender IN statistics or gender-responsive statistics

This perspective refers to the effect of differences between women and men on data and statistics throughout the entire statistical system. Gender differences affect every activity in the system, from identifying priorities within resource constraints and deciding on what data is to be collected down to the design of data collection instruments, the implementation of data collection in the field, data compilation and data dissemination.

Gender is a cross-cutting dimension of all demographic, social & economic statistics and all statistics relating to the characteristics of individuals and/or their activities. Gender is also a cross-cutting dimension of the interpretation of many aggregate statistics in areas such as economic statistics, agricultural and environmental statistics (see e. below). Demographic, social & economic statistics and most other statistics about individuals relate directly or indirectly to the different roles & positions of women & men in society and the economy. Some such as the number of children ever

<sup>1</sup> In this way, gender statistics would be similar to other areas of statistics such as agricultural statistics, economic statistics, health statistics and education statistics.

born or number of months of breastfeeding directly reflect aspects of women's reproductive role. However, most reflect the combined effects of gender roles and gender-based norms and stereotypes as well as women's reproductive roles.

National statistical systems are mandated to provide policy-relevant data that appropriately represent the different needs, interests and priorities of the population and of significant sub-groups within it. Women and girls make up one of the largest population sub-groups, comprising slightly more than half of normal populations. Their specific gender and reproductive roles give rise to experiences, needs and priorities that are different from those of men and, in accordance with international human rights obligations, therefore require equal attention and coverage in national statistics. However, current statistical systems provide more data on men's than women's roles and activities. For example, many provide little data on women's unpaid domestic work, and under-enumeration is widely recognised as a major problem in data on women's labour force participation and the informal sector, which tends to be dominated by women. As a result, women's contribution to the economy is poorly recognised and the value and implications of the amount of unpaid work carried out by women tend to be overlooked by policy makers.

International statistical standards as well as most national statistical systems have also largely failed to recognise and accommodate the effects of gender differences and gender stereotypes on the quality and meaning of data. Women and men have different kinds of knowledge and information due to their different roles and activities. However, with the notable exception of data on fertility, women's reproductive health and childcare, in most developing countries data on women continues to be largely collected from male heads of households by male interviewers using data collection instruments largely designed by men. Data on men provided by men will be generally of better quality than data on women provided by men, resulting in a better overall quality of data on men than women in national statistical systems.

Some national statistical systems have, through the application of good statistical methods and in response to user demands, adapted their approaches and methods in ways that do account for the impact of gender on data and capture most gender differences. However, the integration of a gender perspective has rarely been considered explicitly in such processes. An important exception is the work that has been done in Nepal and in India in the 2001 Censuses of Population and Housing and continued in Nepal in the 2011 census round.<sup>2</sup>

Integrating a gender perspective throughout the statistical system is thus a methodological requirement for improving both data coverage and data quality. It requires the integration of gender and the participation of women, including in decision making.

The gender statistics literature identifies a need for a gender perspective in statistics in five areas:

- a. Content: the topics and issues covered and how these are decided
- b. Structure: concepts, definitions and classification systems
- c. Data collection methods
- d. Data compilation and dissemination
- e. Data analysis.

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<sup>2</sup>This will be discussed in the Regional Consultation 4-6<sup>th</sup> November.

1. *Content: Collect data on gender issues and women's activities, interests and concerns*

The statistical system must cover gender issues, which are those issues that influence gender relations and contribute to the observed differences and inequalities between women and men. More broadly, gender-responsive statistics must cover the issues, problems and concerns that relate to all aspects of women's, as well as men's lives, including their specific needs, opportunities and contributions to society (United Nations 2013). Women and women's groups must be active participants in the decision making processes that identify data priorities and determine what data will be collected.

2. *Structure: Review concepts, definitions and classification systems from a gender perspective*

Women also need to be involved in developing the concepts, definitions and classification systems used in data collection to ensure that their diverse characteristics, activities and interests are adequately captured and to eliminate any gender bias.

For example, the Occupation and Industry Classification Committee reviewing gender in the 2001 Population and Housing Census of Nepal discovered that the coding schemes previously applied provided a more detailed 4-digit level of classification for industries and occupations that were dominated by men, while female-dominated industries and occupations were often disaggregated only to the 2-digit level. As a result, the committee developed a Nepal standard 4 digit code classification of occupation and industry for both male- and female-dominated occupations and industries.

3. *Collection methods: take into account the impact of gender stereotypes & socio-cultural factors on the data; actively involve women in all aspects of data collection*

Data collection methods need to be reviewed and adapted take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may create gender biases in the data. This includes implementing specific measures to address known issues such as the under-reporting of women's economic activity and violence against women and in some cultures, the under-reporting of girls, their births and their deaths (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/What-are-gender-stats.ashx>). Women should also be involved in data collection as enumerators and field supervisors on an equal basis with men.

4. *Data compilation and dissemination: Individual-level data are disaggregated by sex as a primary and overall classification; dissemination should specifically target women and women's groups.*

Data should be compiled disaggregated by sex at an aggregate level and for all lower levels of analysis. For example, economic data should be disaggregated by sex for employment and for employment by age, by urban/rural residence, by industry, by occupation, etc.

While sex disaggregation is essential, it is not sufficient. Data compilation should also be specifically designed in consultation with women users and gender analysts in order to meet their particular needs. Data compilation and presentation in the standard formats used for conventional statistical analysis is also no longer sufficient. Data presentation now needs to consider the interests, needs and capacities of a wider range of users and potential users across the entire statistical skills spectrum. On the one hand, collaboration between national

statistics offices and media experts is needed to develop creative ways of engaging new users through the various media and the social media. On the other, particularly in less developed countries, collaboration between NSOs and NGOs and others experienced in working at the grassroots level is needed to present statistics and indicators on gender to poorer rural and urban communities in ways that they can understand and use.

#### 5. *Approaches to data analysis:*

Many NSOs undertake only basic descriptive analysis of their major data sets. International statistical standards require that all individual-level data and statistics be compiled and disseminated disaggregated by sex. Data should be disaggregated at all levels. For example, data on school enrolment might be disaggregated by sex for total enrolment, enrolment by level of education, enrolment by rural/urban location of school, enrolment by rural/urban residence and distance from school or by time taken to travel to school, etc.

Data analysis should incorporate gender through both sex-disaggregation and gender-sensitive interpretation. For example, the interpretation of sex-disaggregated data on enrolment by rural/urban location of school and distance/time taken to travel to school needs to consider the different attitudes of parents and societies to girls and boys travelling far from home. Whether schools have separate toilets and running water also has a greater (positive) effect on enrolment for girls than boys, particularly at puberty and older ages.

Analysis of household-level data and statistics & aggregate statistics should incorporate gender by interpretation. For example, interpretation of household data on access to improved sources of water and sanitation or on distance to or time taken to water sources should recognise the greater importance of access to improved sources of water for women than men because women's domestic roles revolve around the use of water. Interpretation of household access to electricity should recognise has a particularly large effect on women because it enables them to save time through labour-saving devices such as electric cookers and electric irons, to refrigerate food and thus prepare and store cooked food safely for household use (reducing the need for daily trips to market and the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases) or for sale in small enterprises (contributing to household income), etc.

Even the interpretation of economic aggregates such as production and trade statistics has a gender dimension. For example, exports and imports have a potentially different impact on women and men in terms of whether the most significant goods or services are primarily produced by (or used by) women or men. When Viet Nam entered the World Trade Agreement, many women in labour-intensive sectors producing goods that could not compete with similar products from China lost their jobs. While new employment opportunities were created, these were in male-dominated high technology industries requiring higher levels of education and skills than those possessed by the displaced women workers.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Research Center for Female Labour and Gender (2008) 'Impacts of Viet Nam's admission to WTO on the employment, income and lives of women workers: Synthesis Report', Hanoi: ILSSA; Nguyen, T.B.T., N.N. Dao, A. Moser and A. Pham (2009) Socio-Economic Impacts of WTO Accession on Rural Women: Qualitative Research in Hai Duong and Dong Thap, Vietnam. Hanoi: ILSSA, UNIFEM and AusAID

Analysis that routinely identifies differences between women and men in all aspects of life must become a standard element of quality analysis carried out as a matter of course by the relevant experts rather than something that is only carried out as a special commission under the label of 'gender analysis' and with the support of a 'gender expert'.

## 2. Gender Statistics

Accepting that all statistics should be gender-responsive, gender statistics and gender indicators can then be defined as a specific set of statistics and indicators that describe and measure 'women's and men's status, gender roles and relations in society'

(<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/Chapter-2-Introduction.ashx>) and monitor changes in the factors that influence women's and men's status, gender roles and relations.

## 3. What does this mean?

### *For national statistical systems:*

Collecting gender-responsive data and generating gender-responsive statistics is the responsibility of national statistical systems supported by regional and international statistical bodies and international development agencies.

Real mainstreaming means that the statistical mainstream takes responsibility for serving the statistical interests and meeting the statistical needs of 100% of the population by providing data of equal quality and coverage on both females and males.

### *For sectoral and special statistics*

All sectors (agriculture, economics, population and social statistics, health statistics, education statistics, industry statistics, environmental statistics etc) should:

- Integrate a gender perspective in the definition, collection, compilation and dissemination of their data and statistics
- Provide sex-disaggregated indicators for all individual-level indicators
- Integrate a gender perspective in the development and use of all indicator sets.

Each sector should use gender-responsive data to generate gender-responsive statistics and indicators that address the key gender equality policy issues **in that sector**. i.e.

- Education statistics are responsible for developing and monitoring specialist indicators for monitoring policies and programmes promoting gender equality in education and women's empowerment through education, particularly at the input and output levels
- Agriculture statistics are responsible for developing and monitoring specialist indicators for monitoring policies and programmes promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture, particularly at the input and output levels.

### *For the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators*

Only the key 'headline' gender indicators for education and health that clearly measure and can monitor the general education and health dimensions of gender equality and/or women's

empowerment would be included in the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators. Ideally, these will be outcome indicators.

### ***For national women's machineries, gender focal points, gender experts***

Collecting gender-responsive data and generating gender-responsive statistics are NOT the responsibilities of the national women's machineries or of gender focal points. Funding for collecting gender-responsive data and generating gender-responsive statistics should be provided in the budgets of statistical agencies and should not be taken from budgets for national women's machineries.

The role of women's machineries and gender focal points is to:

1. Advocate and lobby for the integration of a gender perspective in national statistical systems
2. Advocate and lobby government and the Ministry of Finance for the allocation of adequate budgets to enable statistical agencies to fulfil their obligation to meet the statistical needs of women and girls
3. Provide technical support on gender in statistics and gender-responsive statistics and indicators
4. Monitor budgeting and the allocation of resources within the national statistical system for the collection of gender-responsive and the generation of gender indicators
5. Hold government and the statistical system to account for addressing the statistical needs of women.

## **B. GENDER INDICATORS GLOBALLY AND IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

### **1. What are Gender Indicators?**

Gender indicators are designed to measure women's empowerment and progress toward gender equality between women and men, including women's and men's status, gender roles and relations in social, economic, cultural and political life. Gender equality/inequality can be measured directly or indirectly.

Since equality and inequality are multi-dimensional phenomena, composite indicators are required to measure equality/inequality directly. However, the available composite measures face major conceptual, practical and measurement difficulties and none are able to measure gender equality/inequality directly.

Most regional and national efforts to develop gender indicators use sets of indicators covering a range of topics considered to contribute directly or indirectly to gender equality or women's empowerment. The topics have often been drawn from UN processes, particularly the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



## 2. Global efforts to develop gender indicator sets

Beginning with the processes around the World Conferences on Women<sup>4</sup>, the United Nations system and UN agencies have been the major focus of international efforts to develop and promote the use of gender statistics and gender indicators. Paras 209-212 of the 2005 Beijing Platform for Action provides a comprehensive description of the responsibilities of national, regional and international statistical agencies for providing sex-disaggregated data, data on specific gender issues and gender-responsive data and statistics. However, at its twenty-third special session (Beijing+5), the General Assembly of the United Nations noted the lack of a minimum set of gender indicators to monitor initiatives to implement the BPFA at the national, regional and global levels.

As a result, in 2006 an Interagency and Expert Group on the Development of Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was convened by the United Nations in New York to review initiatives supporting capacity development of national statistical systems to develop gender statistics. Subsequent meetings were held in Rome (2007), Accra (2009) and Manila (2010). In Rome advisory groups were established on establishing an international gender statistics and indicators database and on gender statistics training. In 2009, a subgroup of the Advisory Group working on the international database was formed to develop a Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and a new advisory group was established on gender statistics legislation. In 2011, a programme review of gender statistics prepared by Ghana (E/CN.3/2011/3) was discussed by the 42<sup>nd</sup> session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), which requested implementation of a global programme on gender statistics including a further review of gender statistics aimed at establishing a minimum set of gender indicators (E/2011/24-E/CN.3/2011/37). These were subsequently developed by the subgroup “for international compilation and dissemination to facilitate global comparisons of the state of gender statistics to evaluate the situation of women and men and the capacity of countries in this regard” (ESA/STAT/AC.242/5).

The concept note recognised at least three levels of indicators covering international comparisons, specific regional circumstances and national monitoring. However, the global minimum set covered only the international level. Although it recognised the need for indicators and statistics for gender analysis, the stated main purpose of the minimum set of indicators was to provide a basis for monitoring gender issues. The Advisory Group felt that a much larger set with additional cross-tabulations would be needed for gender analysis at the national level and for national policy development and monitoring.

The global set is organised in terms of topic-oriented domains linked to particular kinds of data. Domain I, *Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources* covers time use, labour force statistics and data on the use of technology and media. Domains II *Education* and III *Health and related services* cover education and health statistics, while Domain IV *Public life and decision making* covers statistics on the women’s share of a range of decision making positions. Domain V *Human rights of women and girl children* covers early marriage and domestic and other forms of violence against women and girls. A specific UN agency has been assigned responsibility for each indicator. This approach links the indicators to a general area of policy interest and to a

<sup>4</sup> The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies 1985 called on governments to provide reliable statistics on women (paras 58 and 64) and gender-specific statistics and information (para 120).

potential source of technical and other support for indicator development. However, it does not provide very clear guidance to users on how the indicators should be used.

The main criteria for inclusion in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators were that the indicators should:

1. Address relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment
2. Be conceptually clear, easy to interpret, and have an agreed international definition
3. Be regularly produced<sup>5</sup> by countries, with sufficient coverage to track progress over time.

However, the final set included indicators that only partially meet the criteria. The set is divided into three tiers: Indicators in Tier 1 meet all three criteria. Those in Tier 2 meet criteria 1 and 2, while Tier 3 includes indicators that meet only criterion 1 but are conceptually important and are therefore included to "encourage methodological development and/or further data production" (ESA/STAT/AC.242/5: 3).

The final Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators set contains 52 indicators under the five domains (Table 1). Table 1 suggests that coverage on gender is more limited in economic statistics: five indicators in Domain I do not meet criteria 2 and 3 while the status of two others is unclear. However Domains II and III on Education and Health and related services largely duplicate indicators that are already available from specialist education and health indicator sets. As with economic statistics, the main gaps in the other domains reflect areas where gender coverage is also generally limited – namely, women's participation in higher education (Domain II) and in legal services (Domain IV) and data on physical or sexual violence (Domain V).

Table 1 Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators by Domain and Tier as at 14 September 2013

Domain	??	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	3	8	3	5	19
Education		10	2		12
Health and related services	1	10			11
Public life and decision making		3	2		5
Human rights of women and girl children		2	2	1	5
Total	4	33	9	6	52

Source: Annex III ESA/STAT/AC.242/5 revised on 14 September 2013

**??:** status unclear

**Tier 1:** meet all three criteria

**Tier 2:** address relevant issues and are conceptually clear, easy to interpret and have an agreed international definition but coverage is insufficient to allow progress to be monitored over time

**Tier 3:** address relevant issues but lack conceptual clarity and coverage is inadequate to allow progress to be tracked over time.

<sup>5</sup> Meaning that at least 100 countries across all regions should have produced data for at least two points between 1990 and 2004 and at least one point between 2005 and 2010.

### 3. Gender Indicator sets in Asia and the Pacific

The Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women clearly established the need for gender indicators to monitor progress in addressing the 12 critical areas of concern in Asia and the Pacific the first major set of gender indicators appeared only in November 2003.<sup>6</sup> The proposed set comprised 152 indicators organised around the strategic objectives and the 12 critical areas of concern of the BPFA together with an additional 6 indicators focused on institutional and financial arrangements.

For the Beijing+10 process, the ESCAP Statistical Division identified a more limited set of indicators of gender equality covering education and health, economic opportunities and employment and political participation.<sup>7</sup>

Although the BPFA continued to influence the selection of gender indicators other international processes, particularly the MDGs began to play an important role. A 2007 discussion paper reflected a widespread concern<sup>8</sup> that the MDG targets and indicators did not adequately reflect the commitments made in the Millennium Declaration and other international standards on gender equality. The paper *'Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Asia-Pacific: Linking the Millennium Development Goals with the CEDAW<sup>9</sup> and Beijing Indicators'* resulted from an Expert Group Meeting on Developing Supplementary Indicators on Social Inclusion, Population, Gender Equality and Health Promotion in the MDG Process.<sup>10</sup> Chapter 4 recommended the addition of two complementary targets and 21 region-specific indicators to strengthen monitoring of gender equality and to align the MDGs with CEDAW and BPFA. These included a target and three indicators on violence against women, a topic that was covered in the BPFA but not in the MDGs. However, because the development of the MDG indicators was driven at a global level these regional inputs had little impact.

### 4. What can we learn from previous gender indicator sets

The link between the early gender indicators and the Beijing Platform for Action was strong. Most indicator sets were structured in terms of the 12 critical areas of concern, while some were also organised around the strategic objectives identified for each area of concern. The 12 critical areas of concern created a comprehensive topical structure, while the strategic objectives generally linked the indicators to specific gender issues and policy objectives.

However, development of gender indicator sets did not lead to a significant increase in the availability of gender statistics or gender indicators. Nor did it increase the use of the indicators that were available. This was partly due to problems in the way in which the first gender indicators were developed and to weaknesses in the indicators themselves:

<sup>6</sup> Social Development Division, [Gender Indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action on women in the ESCAP region. November 2003.](#)

<sup>7</sup> ESCAP Statistics Division, [Gender Equality and Empowerment: A Statistical Profile of the ESCAP region](#), 2005.

<sup>8</sup> See also Marie Sicut, 'Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Asia-Pacific Gender and Development Indicators: Synergies between Beijing, CEDAW and the MDGs', Gender Equality and Empowerment Section Division for Social Development, UNESCAP Bangkok, Thailand, Closing the Gap: Strategies to Combat and Monitor Exclusion in Asia and the Pacific 29 September-1 October 2009

<sup>9</sup> CEDAW – Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Bangkok, Thailand, 13-15 November 2007.

- Lack of technical input from statistics agencies or statistics experts resulted in major technical flaws in early indicator sets that made it difficult for national statistics offices to become involved or to provide support.<sup>11</sup>
- Organising the indicators around the 12 critical areas of concern resulted in very large indicator sets that could not be regularly produced or supported by national statistics offices.
- Organising the indicators around the strategic objectives for each of the 12 critical areas of concern had the advantage of creating a clear link to policy but contributed to the large number of individual indicators.
- Organising the indicators around the 12 critical areas of concern also led to indicator sets that lacked a clear focus on gender equality or women's empowerment and which included many general indicators (particularly on poverty) that were not directly linked to a gender dimension.<sup>12</sup>
- Indicators were not designed to meet the needs of specific users. In particular, the needs of civil society users for simple, easy-to-use indicators tended to be overlooked.
- The purpose of indicators was usually not specified, making it difficult for many potential users to understand how to use them.
- Development of indicator sets was often not linked to capacity development for either users or producers.

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<sup>11</sup> See the 2003 gender indicator set for examples.

<sup>12</sup> Some indicators covered the entire population – e.g. Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. While it is a general indicator of the development context, it is not clear how this might be regarded as a 'gender indicator'.

## II. Requirements for a Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators

In developing the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators in Asia and the Pacific, a number of issues and requirements were considered. The regional set should:

### 1. FACILITATE CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISONS WITHIN THE REGION AND AT GLOBAL LEVEL

In order to permit international comparisons at the global level, the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators has to mirror to a large extent the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Despite the diversity within the region, the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators needs to draw on the underlying commonalities of women's situation and gender relations in order to monitor and compare gender equality and women's empowerment at the regional level.

Asia and the Pacific presents a major challenge for any effort that seeks to identify commonalities and make comparisons. The region is characterised by enormous economic and cultural diversity, rapid change and great variation in levels of development both within some individual member states and between member states. The region includes some of the highest income countries in the world as well as thirteen LDCs.

Some of the salient features of the region include:

- A. High levels of poverty in the midst of rapidly escalating affluence
  - 800 million+ live on less than \$1.25-a-day
  - Many of the poor are women & female headed households.
  - The impact of poverty on women and men is different, especially where gender inequality is extreme.
- B. Marked income disparities within and between member states:
  - From LDCs and high income countries
  - From high levels of gender inequality to significant gains in women's empowerment
  - Male-female wage gap for similar work also large (0.63 in India 2010)
- C. Large rural-urban disparities and large rural populations with poor access to basic services:
  - 1/4 of the rural population lacks safe drinking water (7% in urban areas);
  - Less than 1/3 have improved sanitation (70% in urban areas);
  - Similar disparities in access to education, especially for girls.
- D. Great variation in the development & related gender issues affecting countries
  - International labour in-migration is a major issue for a number of member states.
  - International labour outmigration is a major issue for others
  - Domestic workers and care workers (both mainly women) are significant policy targets in member states of in-migration and outmigration, although from different perspectives.
  - A number of member states are in conflict or post-conflict situations

- Some member states are destination countries for large numbers of refugees, while others are source countries for large numbers of refugees.

## **2. ADDRESS THE SPECIFIC NEEDS AND SITUATIONS OF MEMBER STATES IN THE ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION**

The Regional Core Set goes beyond the Global Minimum Set to monitor dimensions of gender equality that are specific to the region or of greater significance in Asia and the Pacific. However, it preserves the ability to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment at the global level by including most of the indicators from the Global Minimum Set. While focusing on commonalities at the global and regional levels, the draft Regional Core Set also includes gender statistics and gender indicators that cover the diversity of gender issues in the region in order to support gender analysis and policy development and monitoring at the sub-regional and national levels.

## **3. MEET THE NEEDS OF USERS**

In order to ensure that the Regional Core Set will be used in gender analysis and for national gender equality policy development and monitoring, the structure and presentation of the indicators were designed to focus on users. A broader range of users and potential users have been identified and a variety of possible uses have been suggested.

## **4. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF DATA PRODUCERS**

While the main focus of the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators is on users, the needs and capacities of data producers to provide the underlying statistics and to support production of the indicators has also been considered. Sources of data have been identified for each individual indicator for which data currently are available. Potential sources of data have also been identified for the "aspirational indicators" for which data are not currently available but which are considered a priority for future statistical development in the region. The needs of National Statistics Offices for capacity development on gender-responsive statistics are also identified and a regional capacity building programme will be developed.

## **5. UTILISE EXISTING DATA**

In order to ensure that indicators in the Regional Core Set can be constructed by the majority of member states, the gender indicators included should be based on statistics that are collected by most national statistical systems.

## **6. IDENTIFY AREAS THAT REQUIRE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW GENDER STATISTICS**

However, gender statistics is a new area and statistics (particularly gender-responsive statistics) are not available for the construction of gender indicators in a number of important areas. This has been explicitly recognised in the EDGE programme (see below), which includes the development of standards and guidelines for indicators of entrepreneurship and assets, two such areas for which statistics are not currently available in most member states. Consequently, the Regional Core Set includes a number of indicators that require statistics that may not be available in many countries but which are of such importance that their development should be a priority for national statistical systems in the region with the support of the international statistical system. In many cases, their collection would involve fairly minor changes to data collection in existing surveys. In others, particularly time use data, they involve the extension of a relatively well developed methodology to

countries that have not previously collected such data, either as a stand-alone survey or as a module in an existing survey.

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### III. Structure of the Regional Core Set

The Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators consists of seven domains and one target group sub-set. Indicators are divided into headline indicators and supporting indicators.

#### 1. DOMAIN

The domains of the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators based on the domains of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. However, the decision to link each domain to broad policy goals as a guide to the potential uses of the indicators for national policy development and monitoring led to a tentative decision to divide Domain I of the Global Minimum Set into three more policy-related domains.

Table 2 compares domains between the regional and global sets and the focus of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Initiative, a programme that emerged from the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) to develop comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets.

Table 2. Comparison of domains between the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators, the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the EDGE Programme

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (tentative)	Global Set	EDGE
<b>DOMAIN: I.</b> Poverty, access to time-saving infrastructure	I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	
<b>DOMAIN: II.</b> Participation in productive activities		III. Employment IV. Entrepreneurship V. Assets
<b>DOMAIN: III.</b> Time use		
<b>DOMAIN: IV.</b> Access to education and information	II. Education	II. Education
<b>DOMAIN: V.</b> Health and related services	III. Health and related services	I. Health
<b>DOMAIN: VI.</b> Governance and participation in public life and decision making	IV. Public life and decision making	
<b>DOMAIN VII:</b> Human rights of women and girls	V. Human rights of women and children	
<b>SPECIAL TARGET GROUP: Sub-set for Rural Women</b>		



## **2. GENDER EQUALITY OR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT POLICY OBJECTIVE**

The domains in the draft Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators are linked indicators to specific but relatively broad gender equality and women's empowerment policy objectives. Each domain includes at least one gender-related policy objective. These were chosen for their broad relevance to the majority of member states or for their particular importance for particular sub-groups of member states, such as LDCs. Linking priority gender-related issues to specific policy objectives helps to avoid lengthy unfocused "shopping lists" of indicators and suggests how the indicator set might be used.

## **3. HEADLINE INDICATOR**

Headline indicators are designed primarily for global and regional monitoring and for cross-country comparisons within significant sub-regional groupings, such as among LDCs. At least one headline indicator is provided to monitor progress towards achieving each gender equality or women's empowerment policy objective. In general, they are measures of outcomes or major outputs that are directly linked to the gender policy objective.

## **4. SUPPORTING INDICATORS**

Each headline indicator is provided with several supporting gender indicators or gender statistics at the input or output level to facilitate gender equality policy analysis, more general kinds of gender analysis and advocacy and lobbying, particularly but not only around the specific policy objective. As the name suggests, they support the Headline indicator, in some cases as inputs to the headline indicator and in others as aids to its interpretation. Supporting indicators are also more specific and thus provide space for indicators of specifically regional, sub-regional or national issues.

## **5. RATIONALE FOR INDICATOR SELECTION**

Supporting indicators were selected to focus on the most strategic aspects of gender equality and/or women's empowerment. Since ALL specialist indicator sets should be gender-responsive, the core set of gender indicators should add value and challenge both gender analysts and the statistical system.

The supporting indicators are intended primarily for use at the national or sub-national level or for comparisons among countries at similar levels of development and with comparable data sources. For example, the supporting indicators could support cross-country comparisons among LDCs with access to MICS, LSMS or the gender module of the Demographic and Health Surveys.

## IV. Draft Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	USES
*Indicators included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (September 2013)	Frequency Responsive institution	
<i>DOMAIN I. Poverty, access to time-saving infrastructure and services</i>		
As indicated by its position as Goal1 in the Millennium Development Goals, poverty is the priority development issue at all levels of development. It is also one that affects women quite differently from men. No doubt due to the difficulty of measuring and monitoring the gender dimensions of poverty at an international level, poverty is not covered in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. However, it seems essential to provide gender indicators in the Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators to support poverty-related gender analysis and policy development and monitoring at a national level.		
<i>POLICY OBJECTIVE I: Minimise the impacts of poverty on women in poor households through improved access to time-saving infrastructure and to services</i>		
Poverty condemns women and men to long hours of arduous low-productivity work. Much of the work of poor women is unpaid domestic work fetching water and fuel for cooking (and for heating in cold climates), travelling on foot to market and to service access points, growing subsistence food crops and processing household foods via labour-intensive methods. Access to time-saving and labour-saving infrastructure and services not only reduces the burden of such work, it frees women's time for more productive activities that potentially contribute to poverty reduction.		
* <b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 1:</b> Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	Time use survey 3-5 year periods NSO	Monitoring GE Gender analysis for national policy development Accountability Advocacy
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 2A:</b> Proportion of poor and ultra-poor households by sex of household head	Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) 3-5 years NSO / World Bank	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 2B:</b> Proportion of households living on less than US\$1.50 per person per day (PPP) by sex of household head		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 3A:</b> Prevalence of under-nutrition Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a Body Mass Index below 18.5	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 3-5 years NSO/UNFPA	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 3B:</b> Proportion of pregnant women with anaemia (direct indicator of malnutrition among women)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)	

INDICATOR *Indicators included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (September 2013)	DATA SOURCE Frequency Responsive institution	USES
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 3C:</b> Proportion of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth (indirect indicator or malnutrition among mothers)	3-5 years NSO/UNICEF	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 3D:</b> Proportion of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) or (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard.		
<p><b>HEADLINE INDICATORS:</b> It is difficult to measure the impact of poverty on women directly. Since poverty data are calculated from household-based income and expenditure surveys the data cannot be disaggregated by sex. Although tentatively included in the set, the category of female-headed households (Indicators 2A and 2B) also does not adequately capture the gender dimensions of poverty in many countries.</p> <p>Time poverty, as measured by the average number of hours in total that women spend on paid and unpaid work, is an important dimension of the impact of poverty on women (Indicator 1).<sup>13</sup> It is most useful in monitoring change over time at the national level and needs to be interpreted carefully in terms of the supporting indicators. Although the number of countries conducting regular time use surveys is limited, a surprising number of countries including many developing countries have conducted time use surveys at some time.<sup>14</sup> There is thus some experience in the region to draw upon for future collection of time use data, whether from stand-alone time use surveys or from modules in other surveys.</p> <p>The four health-related indicators (3A - 3D) are included here because they reflect the impact of poverty on women's nutrition and are thus an indirect measure of women's poverty. Indicator 3D measures stunting, which is a direct indicator of malnutrition among children and an indirect indicator of its impact on women.</p>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 4:</b> Average time taken to travel to sub-district/district centre/ capital <sup>15</sup>	World Bank Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) 3-5 year periods NSO / World Bank	Monitoring Policy and gender analysis Monitoring for accountability
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 5:</b> Average time taken each day to carry water in the dry season by age and sex of the carrier <sup>16</sup>	?? (LSMS)	Advocacy and lobbying Public awareness

<sup>13</sup> Technically, the average number of hours would be regarded as a statistic rather than an indicator. However, it is standardised by the fact that there are only 24 hours in the day and can therefore be compared across groups or countries.

<sup>14</sup> See <http://www-2009.timeuse.org/information/studies/> for a listing. Countries include Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Vanuatu and Tuvalu in the Pacific, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand.

<sup>15</sup> If gender-responsive, this data refers specifically to the time taken for a woman in the household to travel to these centres. However, data in the LSMS is usually gender blind and probably refers to travel for men, who are more likely to have access to wheeled or motorised transport.

INDICATOR *Indicators included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (September 2013)	DATA SOURCE Frequency Responsive institution	USES
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 6: Average time taken to travel to the nearest primary health centre</b>		campaigns in communities and local media using indicators of the local situation
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 7: Average time taken to travel to the nearest doctor<sup>17</sup></b>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 8: Average time taken to travel to the nearest midwife</b>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 9:</b> Percentage of households with access to sources of drinking water	MICS 3-5 years NSO (UNICEF)	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 10:</b> Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation	MICS/LSMS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 11A:</b> Average number of hours per day that households have access to electricity		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 11B:</b> Percentage of households with no access/ with no daytime access/ with less than 4 hours daytime access and with 4- 8 hours daytime access to electricity		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 12:</b> Percentage of households with refrigerators <sup>18</sup>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 13:</b> Percentage of households using traditional labour intensive biomass fuels <sup>19</sup> for cooking		
<p><b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Each of the supporting indicators seeks to capture an element of the impact of poverty on women. Indicator 4 is a measure of isolation and a proxy for access to services and infrastructure. It is not always clear whether the data available from the LSMS adequately captures the gender dimension because it is typically collected from a male household head and may not take into account the different modes of transport used by women and men. LSMS data should be disaggregated by rural/urban location of the household.</p> <p>Indicator 5 captures the impact of access to water on women's time use. The LSMS data suffers from the same problem as Indicator 4. Male respondents are often unaware of the number of times that women (and children) fetch water. Men also tend to carry larger containers so have reduced frequency and may also use bicycles thus reducing the time taken. They may not know the actual time taken by the women and children.</p> <p>Indicators 6-8 capture aspects of women's time use. Where fertility rates are high, travel to health facilities</p>		

<sup>16</sup> Data must relate to specific individuals by age and sex. If available, include data on means of transport (may be available in LSMS). MICS4 provides data on age and sex but does not link time taken to a specific individual or individuals.

<sup>17</sup> The detail required for Supporting Indicators 5 and 6 may not be currently available from the LSMS, which provides greater detail on travel to banks and other facilities more likely to be visited by men.

<sup>18</sup> Safe food storage reduces illness in the family, reduces the time women spend on daily marketing, enable women to engage in (perishable) food-based micro-enterprise development

<sup>19</sup> Charcoal, wood, straw shrubs, grass, animal dung.

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	USES
<p>*Indicators included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (September 2013)</p> <p>can take up a great deal of women's time and limit the amount of time available for other activities, including income-generation.</p> <p>Indicators 9 and 10 is included here because it potentially captures the impact of unimproved sources of water on family health and therefore on the care burden of women.</p> <p>Access to electricity (Indicators 11A and 11B) is particularly important because of the potential for refrigeration for food (Indicator 12), which saves time by reducing the prevalence of diseases caused by poor food storage and reducing the frequency of visits to market to buy food, and increases opportunities for women to add value to food crops by engaging in wet food processing for income generation.</p> <p>Indicator 13 is also an indirect indicator of women's time use.</p>	<p><b>Frequency</b></p> <p><b>Responsive institution</b></p>	
<p><b>DOMAIN: II. Participation in productive activities</b></p>		
<p>This domain focuses on labour force participation and particularly on women's participation in paid work or income-generating activities including as employers and in self-employment and entrepreneurship. Access to income provides women with greater choices in their lives and is thus an important element of empowerment.</p>		
<p><b>POLICY OBJECTIVE IIA:</b> Increase women's participation in paid work and income generating activities, including as employers and in self-employment</p>		
<p>*<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 14:</b> Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15+, by sex</p>	<p>Labour force survey (LFS) or labour module in the Population Census or HIES</p>	<p>Monitoring GE &amp; WE for accountability</p>
<p>*<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 15:</b> Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-24, by sex</p>	<p>LFS should be conducted annually</p>	<p>Policy and gender analysis</p>
	<p>In many countries it is conducted quarterly</p>	<p>Advocacy &amp; lobbying</p>
	<p>NSO/Ministry of Labour</p>	
<p><b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicators 14 and 15 are direct measures of women's participation in paid work compared with men's participation for the population of working age (15+) and for youths aged 15-25, the latter capturing the influence of more recent changes in women's access to education and training and the weakening of gender stereotypes relating to appropriate forms of employment for women and men. The EDGE programme is currently working to develop indicators of women's participation in entrepreneurship. As capacity to define and collect such data is built, an indicator of women's participation in entrepreneurship should be added.</p>		

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	USES
*Indicators included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (September 2013)	<b>Frequency</b> <b>Responsive institution</b>	
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 16:</b> Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	LFS or labour force module of the Population Census or the HIES	
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 17:</b> Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex		
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 18:</b> Proportion of employed who are employers by sex		
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 19:</b> Percentage of firms owned by women, by size		
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 20:</b> Percentage distribution of employed population by sector (Agriculture; Industry; Services), major industry and occupation classifications for each sex .		
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 21:</b> Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex and major industry and occupational classification		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 22:</b> Percentage of employed population in vulnerable employment (unpaid family workers and own-account workers) by sex and major industry and occupational classification	LFS (World Bank database) <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator</a>	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 23:</b> Unemployment rate by sex	LFS	
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 24:</b> Youth unemployment rate by sex		
<p><b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> This domain replicates the indicators from the Global Minimum Set with the addition of Indicator 22 on the proportion of the employed population in vulnerable employment and Indicator 23 Unemployment rate by sex. Indicator 20 is extended in the Regional Core Set from the sector to industry and occupation levels in order to identify male-dominated and female-dominated industries and occupations for the purpose of gender analysis and national policy development and monitoring. Indicators 21 and 22 on informal and vulnerable employment are similarly extended to measure differences in women's and men's exposure to less secure forms of employment that are less empowering and to identify the industries and occupations most affected.<sup>20</sup></p>		

**POLICY OBJECTIVE IIB:** *Increase women's ownership of assets and access to other economic resources*

In many countries, women are denied access to ownership (and control over) assets and other economic

<sup>20</sup> For the purpose of gender analysis, indicators 27 - 31 in Domain III and 44 - 50 in Domain IV can also be regarded as supporting indicators for Domain II. However, the domains remain separate because the policy focus is different.

resources by customary laws, legislation and gender stereotypes. Policies to remove discriminatory provisions in legislation and the formal legal system are important. However, it has proved more difficult to address discrimination arising from custom and gender stereotypes.		
* <b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 25:</b> Proportion of adult population with access to credit, by sex	LSMS	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 26:</b> Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	?? (LSMS, Agricultural Census)	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 27:</b> Proportion of adult population owning their own housing, by sex	?? (LSMS, Population and Housing Census)	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 28:</b> Proportion of adult rural population owning animals, by type of animal and sex of owner	3-5 years/ Decennial NSO World Bank / (UNFPA)	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicators 25-28 are direct indicators of women's access to credit and ownership of housing, land and animal assets. The work of the EDGE programme on the collection of gender-responsive data on asset ownership should feed into the collection and analysis of these indicators.		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 29:</b> Proportion of adult population using land, housing or animals as collateral for bank loans, by sex	??	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicator 29 monitors the extent to which women are able to translate ownership of assets into increased access to financial capital.  More specific supporting indicators may be required in some sub-regions and countries. In the Pacific and some other areas the extent of lands held under customary title and the domination of men in the management of customary lands limits the ability of policies to increase women's access to land.		
<b>DOMAIN: III. Unpaid domestic work and care</b>		
This domain and the related policy important is especially strategic for the attainment of gender equality. Together with a more equal valuing of unpaid and paid work by society, more equal sharing of unpaid domestic work and care between women and men (and girls and boys) is an essential pre-requisite for gender equality.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE III:</b> <i>Reduce the amount of time that women spend in unpaid domestic work and increase the opportunities for men to share in child care and unpaid domestic work</i>		
Increasing the share of unpaid work, child care and other unpaid caring undertaken by men is not just a matter of individual men's willingness to change. It is fundamentally a policy issue. It requires policy measures such as the introduction of subsidised child care, work-based child care, public provision of aged and disability care, and support programmes for family carers to reduce the load of unpaid care borne by women. It also requires the introduction of measures – such as paid parental leave for men, flexi time in the work place and work-based child care - that make it possible and socially acceptable for men to assume more and for women to accept less responsibility for unpaid domestic and care work.		

* <b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 30:</b> Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work (excluding child care and other care work) by sex	Time use survey or module	Monitoring GE & WE for accountability
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 31:</b> Average number of hours spent on child care and other unpaid care work by sex		Policy and gender analysis Advocacy & lobbying Public information campaigns & awareness raising
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicators 30 and 31 are a direct measure of the time spent by women compared with men on unpaid domestic work and on child care and other unpaid care work (of the elderly, disabled persons or persons who are ill). In the absence of time use data, Indicator 32 the age dependency ratio provides a rough indication of the amount of care work but not on the sex of the carer. Supplemented by other information, it could be used for gender analysis but is not useful for monitoring.		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 32:</b> Age dependency ratio (ratio of the population aged under 15 and more than 60 to the population aged 15-65)	Population census	
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 33:</b> Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	??	
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 34:</b> Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in the same household, by sex	??	
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 35:</b> Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with no child under age 3 living in the same household, by sex	??	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 36A/B:</b> Proportion of employed men with a child born in the previous 12 months who had access to / and who took parental leave	?? (MICS)	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 37:</b> Average number of hours worked per week by men in full-time employment	?? (LFS)	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicator 33 on young children in care is an indicator of support for women's caring role, although the indicator does not distinguish between publicly provided care and private care. In many countries, data on care provided by domestic servants or nannies and by relatives would also be useful. Indicator 34 demonstrates the impact of the presence of young children in the household on women's and men's participation in employment. Indicators 36A and 36B monitors access to and changes in attitudes toward parental leave for men. Indicator 37 is an important indicator of men's opportunities to increase their involvement in child care.		



<b>DOMAIN: IV. Equal access to gender-responsive education and information</b>		
This domain extends Domain II of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators on Education to focus on gender equality in access to education and on gender-responsive education for both girls and boys.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE IVA: To achieve universal primary and junior secondary education for girls and boys</b>		
The objective seeks to capture both the quantity and quality of education provided from a gender perspective.		
* <b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 38:</b> Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education by sex and rural/urban residence	School statistics (annual) and population census  Ministry of Education (MOE)	Monitoring at regional & global level
* <b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 39:</b> Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex and rural/urban residence		
* <b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 40:</b> Gender parity index in gross enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and rural/urban residence		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicators 38-40 are drawn from the Global Minimum Set. All education indicators should be disaggregated by rural/urban location of the school or of the place of residence of the student, depending on the unit of data collection.		
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 41:</b> Adjusted net intake rate in primary education, by sex and rural/urban residence	School statistics	Policy analysis at national & sub-national levels  Gender analysis  Advocacy by women's groups/NGOs  Monitoring at national level by women's groups/NGOs for accountability
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 42:</b> Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex and rural/urban location		
* <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 43:</b> Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex and rural/urban location		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 44:</b> Proportion of female teachers at secondary level		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 45: Proportion of the education budget allocated to gender-related activities (gender analysis and revision of curricula, text books, teaching methods, teacher training, inclusion of GBV module in curricula etc)</b>	<b>Education budget</b>	Raising awareness at community level
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 46:</b> Proportion of households within 30 minutes travel from nearest primary school	LSMS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 47:</b> Proportion of households within 30 minutes travel from nearest secondary school		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 48:</b> Proportion of schools without access to water by level of school and rural/urban location	Administrative records	

<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 49:</b> Proportion of schools without toilet facilities by level of school and rural/urban location	MOE	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 50:</b> Proportion of schools without separate toilet facilities for girls by level of school and rural/urban location		
<p><b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicators 41-43 monitor entry to, completion and transition from the primary level to the secondary. Indicator 44 acknowledges the importance of female teachers as role models for both girls and boys at the secondary level. Indicator 45 seeks to gauge the extent to which resources are being allocated to promote gender equality attitudes and values within the education system. Indicators 46-50 recognise that travel time from school to home, availability of water and toilets, particularly separate toilets for boys and girls, are especially important for girls' access to secondary education.</p>		
<p><b>POLICY OBJECTIVE IVB:</b> <i>To increase access to employment for women and girls through improved access to employment-oriented education and training</i></p>		
<p>The policy objective is located under Domain IV rather than Domain II because the focus is on the role of educational and training institutions. From a user's perspective, Domain IV is the more logical location.</p>		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 51:</b> Proportion of the adult population employed in technical and professional occupations, by age and sex	LFS	Global / regional monitoring
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 52A:</b> Gross enrolment ratios in technical and vocational education, by sex	Higher education statistics (annual) and Population census	Policy analysis Gender analysis Advocacy by women's groups/NGOs Monitoring at national level by women's groups/NGOs for accountability
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 52B:</b> Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education, by sex		
<p><b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicators 51-52A/B assess the outcomes of inputs from the tertiary, technical and vocational education sectors.</p>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 53A:</b> Proportion of females among technical and vocational education teachers	Administrative records MOE/ Ministry of Higher Education	
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 53B:</b> Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 54A:</b> Share of female graduates in the plumbing, electrical, carpentry and building trades in technical and vocational education		
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 54B:</b> Share of female science,		

engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicators 53A/B-54A/B monitor the participation of female and male students in the normally male-dominated trades and disciplines in the technical, vocational and tertiary education systems		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE IVC:</b> <i>To increase access to information technologies for women and girls, including in rural areas</i>		
The education system can play an important role in promoting the use of computers and the internet, particularly in poorer countries and for low income groups. While use of IT may be related to employment, the broader aspect of access to information, and potentially powerful means of communications as well as to social media are equally important.		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 55</b> Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by age, sex and rural/urban residence	DHS / MICS for women and men aged 15-49	Global / regional monitoring
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 56:</b> Proportion of individuals using mobile/cellular telephones, by age, sex and rural/urban residence		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicators 55-56 monitor household use of the internet and mobile phones as outcomes of the policy objective. The internet provides broad access to information as well as communications, while the mobile phone is also a powerful means of communications that can equally link migrants and their families across the globe and help women access support networks in the face of domestic violence.		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 57A/B:</b> Proportion of girls in IT courses in technical and vocational schools / tertiary institutions	Education & higher education statistics	
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 58:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head and rural/urban residence	DHS/MICS for women and men aged 15-49	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicators 57A/B-58 monitor girls' participation in IT education and household access to mass media. <sup>21</sup>		
<b>DOMAIN: v. Health and related services</b>		
This domain mirrors Domain II of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE V:</b> <i>To improve women's health and reproductive health through increased access to health services</i>		
Reproductive and child health are of prime importance to women in high-fertility high-mortality countries, while other aspects of health are also important in countries with lower fertility and lower mortality.		

<sup>21</sup> In some countries a measure of public access to the internet through commercial internet booths might be useful.

<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 59:</b> Maternal mortality ratio	Population Census	Global / regional monitoring
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 60A:</b> Residual life expectancy at age 65 by sex		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 60B:</b> Probability of surviving from birth to age 85 by sex		
<p><b>HEADLINE INDICATORS:</b> Although it is difficult to measure maternal mortality accurately, high rates of maternal mortality are a powerful indicator of health outcomes for women and an indirect indicator of the status of women.</p> <p>Countries with high prevalence levels for HIV-AIDS should consider adding a headline indicator and appropriate supporting indicators for the impact of HIV-AIDS on women, incorporating both the direct impact of the disease on women and the increased care burden it brings.</p> <p>More developed countries with lower fertility and mortality may consider headline indicators on life expectancy (Gender Indicators, Australia, Aug 2013 <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4125.0~Aug%202013~Main%20Features~Health%20status~6155">www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4125.0~Aug%202013~Main%20Features~Health%20status~6155</a>)</p>		
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 61A:</b> Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	DHS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 61B:</b> Contraceptive prevalence among men who are married or in a union, aged 15-59 (54 in some cases)		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 62:</b> Proportion of households within 30 minutes travel from nearest clinic	LSMS	
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 63:</b> Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	MICS DHS	
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 64:</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	DHS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 65: Proportion of households within 30 minutes travel (by usual means for women) from nearest clinic</b>	?? (LSMS)	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 66: Proportion of households within 30 minutes travel (by usual means for women) from nearest doctor</b>	?? (LSMS)	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 67: Proportion of households within 30 minutes travel (by usual means for women) from nearest midwife</b>		

<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 68:</b> Reporting one or more long-term health conditions, all persons by sex		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 69:</b> Reporting any lifetime mental disorder, 16-85 years by sex		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 70:</b> Reporting disability by sex		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 71:</b> Reporting high/ very high level of psychological distress, 18 years and over		
<p><b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicators 60 and 61 relate to an important input to reproductive health; Indicators 63-67 monitor access to health-related services, which are also important inputs to women's health. Indicators 68-71 are more appropriate to low-fertility low-mortality countries and are drawn from Gender Indicators, Australia, Aug 2013  <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4125.0~Aug%202013~Main%20Features~Health%20status~6155">www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4125.0~Aug%202013~Main%20Features~Health%20status~6155</a></p>		
<p><b>DOMAIN: VI. Governance and participation in public life and decision making</b></p>		
<p>This is an extension of Domain IV in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (Public life and decision-making).</p>		
<p><b>POLICY OBJECTIVE VI:</b> <i>To increase women's active and informed participation in public life and all areas of decision making, including in the private sector</i></p>		
<p>The policy objective goes beyond the quantitative dimension of women's participation in public life to focus on the qualitative dimension in terms of participation that is active and informed.</p>		
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 72:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Electoral Commission	Monitoring for accountability  Lobbying and advocacy
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 73:</b> Women's share of government ministerial positions	National parliament	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 74:</b> Percentage of company directors / union leaders / office bearers in the cooperative movement/ office bearers in NGOs who are women	Personnel records  ?? Registrar of Companies/Trade Union & Cooperative bodies  ?? Registrar for civil society organisations	Advocacy  Monitoring for accountability
<p><b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicator 72 focuses on the quantity while Indicators 73 and 74 focus more on the quality of women's participation (assuming that merit and capacity are more important in the selection of ministers and leaders in the private sector/unions and NGOs that in the election of MPs.</p>		
<b>SUPPORTING STATISTIC 75:</b> Voting record of all MPs on legislation promoting gender equality, women's rights and	?? Parliament records	Holding MPs accountable to

<b>women's empowerment by sex</b>	<b>?? Governance NGOs</b>	women
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 76:</b> Proportion of candidates standing for election for the national parliament who are women	Electoral Commission	Advocacy
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 77:</b> Proportion of voters in national elections who are women		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 78:</b> Proportion of candidates standing for election to local government bodies who are women		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 79:</b> Proportion of leaders at the community-level who are women	Local government authority	Monitoring Accountability
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 80:</b> Percentage of judges who are women	<b>Personnel records</b> <b>Judicial authorities</b>	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 81: Voting record of local leaders on legislation promoting gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment by sex</b>	<b>Community records</b> <b>?? Local Government / Women's NGOs</b>	Holding leaders accountable on gender equality and women's empowerment
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 82A:</b> Women's share of managerial positions	LFS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 82B: Share of Women in high level occupations</b> , i.e. ISCO-08 Groups 11 (Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators) and 12 (Administrative and Commercial Managers)	LFS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicator 76, 77, 78,79 and 80 focus on inputs to the process of increasing women's participation in decision making in public life. Qualitative indicators 75 and 81 focus on the quality of women's contribution to decision making in terms of whether it is active and informed. Although the data required to generate these indicators are not available in many countries, it is essential to facilitate monitoring for accountability. Where it is available it is usually gathered by civil society organisations based on parliamentary or council records and/or media reports. In some cases the data are compiled by the media.		
<b>DOMAIN VII: Human rights of women and girls</b>		
This domain is an extension of V. Human rights of women and girl children in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. While the principles are universal, the relevance of the issues to country contexts varies across the region. Consequently, many of the indicators will be more useful at national level or for specific country groupings.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE VIIA: End child marriage</b>		
This is an example of a policy objective that will not be relevant for all member states, although it may be relevant for particular population sub-groups such as migrant and refugee populations even where it is not relevant for the general population.		

<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 83:</b> Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before age 18	Population and Housing Census	Monitoring
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR:</b> Indicator 83 focuses on the age cohort 20-24 in order to monitor the impact of recent policy changes. If measured over the adult population, the indicator would primarily reflect marriage practices affecting previous generations rather than the effects of recent policies.		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 84:</b> Net enrolment rate of girls in primary and junior secondary education	Population and Housing Census and school statistics	Policy and gender analysis
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 85:</b> Labour force participation rate of young women aged 15-24 with at least junior secondary education	LFS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATORS:</b> Indicators 84 and 85 measure the effects of girls' education on attitudes to child marriage and whether employment opportunities for young women with some education acts as an incentive for parents' to delay the marriage of their daughters.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE VIIB:</b> <i>Ensure equal rights for girls in access to education at all levels</i>		
Education is a human right that is of particular importance to girls and women because it provides access to information and knowledge and increases access to paid employment and participation in decision making and contributes to changes in values, attitudes and gender stereotypes		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 86:</b> Primary, secondary school graduates by sex; Technical and Vocational and Tertiary Education graduates by discipline of study and sex	School and university statistics MOE/MOHE	Monitoring
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 87:</b> Ratio of girls to boys in primary/secondary and tertiary education* by grade /year of study		Policy and gender analysis
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 88:</b> Proportion of girls of school entry age enrolling in the first year of primary school		
There is considerable overlap between Policy objective VIIB and Policy Objective IVA. The main difference lies in the focus on equal rights for girls under VIIB compared to the general right of girls and boys to gender-responsive education under IVA.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE VIIC:</b> <i>Eliminate gender-based discrimination in the work place</i>		
Gender-based discrimination in the work place is widespread in almost all member states.		
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 89:</b> Gender gap in wages		Monitoring
Gender-based discrimination is most obviously reflected in the earnings differential between women and men, including when women and men with equal qualifications are engaged in work of equal value.		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 90:</b> Ratio of females to males employed in precarious employment (e.g., short-, fixed-	LFS	Policy and gender analysis

term, casual, seasonal workers)		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 91:</b> Ratio of females to males employed in the informal sector (harmonised Delhi definition)		
This is partly due to the concentration of women in the informal sector and in vulnerable and precarious forms of work.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE VIID:</b> <i>Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women (VAW) and girls</i>		
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 92:</b> Inter-survey change in the proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.	Specialist surveys of gender-based violence (GBV) 3-5 years	Monitoring, advocacy, public education
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 93:</b> Inter-survey change in the proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months	NSO	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 94:</b> Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced.	Court records	Policy and gender analysis Advocacy and lobbying Public education
The headline indicators measure outcomes but must be interpreted with care. The introduction of policies to address VAW may initially result in an increase in the indicators due to the growing recognition that VAW is unacceptable and should be reported.		
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 95:</b> Percentage of police officers who are women, by rank	Personnel records Police authorities	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 96:</b> Percentage of the national budget allocated to programmes to prevent and eliminate GBV	?? Ministry of Finance, National Women's Machineries	
Indicators 95 is included here rather than under Domain VI on public life and decision making because police officer is an occupational category rather than a public office. In many countries increasing women's presence in the police force and the establishment of women's desks staffed by women officers has been instrumental in increasing reporting rates for gender-based and sexual crimes against women and girls.		
<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE VIIIE:</b> <i>Ensure equal rights of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account</i>		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 97:</b> Sole proprietorships by sex of proprietor	?? Registrar of Companies	Policy and gender analysis
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 98:</b> Individual bank accounts by sex of	?? Banking authority	Advocacy and



Account holder		lobbying
<b>HEADLINE INDICATORS 26 AND 27: Land and housing by sex of owner</b>	?? Housing census Agricultural census	Public education
The statistics required to construct headline indicators 97-99 are not currently available in the majority of member states in the region. However, the information on which the statistics would be based does exist and could be made available (although at some cost).		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 99: National legislation guaranteeing women's right to own and inherit property, sign contracts, register a business and open a bank account</b>	Parliament	Monitoring for accountability
However, national legislation does not automatically lead to realisation of a right. Implementation is required on the part of the relevant duty-bearing institutions on the one hand, while on the other the rights holder must be recognise and claim the right. Some survey instruments have collected data on awareness of their rights among the population but such data are not available on a regular basis in most member states.		
<b>SPECIAL ISSUE HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS (RELEVANT ONLY TO CERTAIN GROUPS OF COUNTRIES)</b>		
<b>I. MIGRANT RECEIVING COUNTRIES</b>		
<i>Policy Objective VIIIA: Ensure safe migration for women and girls</i>		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 100: Percentage of migrants receiving a visa/ document at the new destination, by sex</b>	Immigration authorities	
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 101: Percentage of labour migrants holding legally enforceable contracts issued in the country of destination, by sex</b>		
<b>SUPPORTING STATISTIC 102: Number of cases where the labour rights of migrants under legally enforceable contracts have been upheld in court</b>		
<b>SUPPORTING STATISTIC 103: Number of reported cases of trafficking (labour/sex), by sex</b>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 104: Percentage of registered migrants with an occupation by sector, age and sex</b>		
<b>SUPPORTING STATISTIC 105: Number of migrants registered as "irregular" at the new destination by sex</b>		
<b>II. MIGRANT SENDING COUNTRIES</b>		
<i>Policy Objective VIIIB: Ensure that women have equal access and opportunities to regular migration</i>		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 106: Ratio of female to male registered</b>	Immigration statistics	

international migrants		
<p>Most countries of origin of international labour migrants find it difficult to provide data on the characteristics or conditions of their migrants in destination countries. The Philippines provides an interesting model of how such data can be collected, particularly in countries where the majority of migrants leave and return by air. Strong incentives combined with legislative requirements for registration of migrants and surveys of departing and returning migrants provide a comprehensive migration database, as illustrated by the following sample statistics:</p> <p><a href="#">Percentage distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers by Occupation, Year and Sex.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Average Cash Remittance of Overseas Filipino Workers by Place of Work, Sex and Year.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Percentage distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers by Place of Work (destination country), Year and Sex.</a></p>		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 107:</b> Proportion of registered labour migrants receiving pre-departure/orientation training by sex		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 108:</b> Percentage of immigration officers receiving training on common migration issues (including trafficking and smuggling) in previous 12 months	Immigration human resource data	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 109:</b> Percentage of migrant workers holding legally enforceable contracts issued before departure, by sex		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 110:</b> Ratio of remittances remitted, by sex	Available for the Philippines, source is the Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF), NSO (2013 survey is currently being implemented)	
<p>To account for the number of overseas Filipino workers, the National Statistics Office (NSO) conducts the Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) to gather information on the number of Filipino citizens who leave the country to seek work abroad, their remittances (cash and in-kind), mode of remittances, their occupation and place of work abroad. (<a href="http://www.nscb.gov.ph/panguna.asp#page=t1">http://www.nscb.gov.ph/panguna.asp#page=t1</a> 24 October 2013)</p> <p>A global survey in 2008-09 of 114 central banks worldwide (33 in Africa) on cross-border remittance flows found that the majority of both sending and receiving countries collect data on remittances, and 43 percent of receiving countries estimate informal remittances. However, such institutional data are not disaggregated by sex.</p>		
<b>III. REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Policy Objective VIII C: PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO ARE REFUGEES AND IDPS</b>		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 111:</b> Ratio of female to male persons affected by a conflict/ natural disaster who received assistance	UNHCR	

<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 112:</b> Ratio of female to male asylum seekers		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 113:</b> Average number of years for refugees/asylum seekers to obtain legal status, by sex		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 114:</b> Average number of years for refugees to be resettled in a third country, by sex and age		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 115:</b> Percentage of refugee students enrolled in Grades 1-6, by sex		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 116:</b> Percentage of refugee SGBV cases who received support (DP), by sex		
These headline indicators relate to the right of women and girls to asylum and resettlement, the right of female refugees to education and access to support for victims of SGBV		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 117:</b> Ratio of female to male refugees/asylum seekers detained	UNHCR	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 118:</b> Percentage of female members in food distribution committees at refugee camps		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 119:</b> Percentage of asylum-seekers / refugees who participated in SGBV training		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 120:</b> Percentage of UNHCR and partner staff who have completed SGBV training		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 121:</b> Percentage of needs met for sanitary material		
Indicator 117 assesses potential gender-based discrimination against refugees/asylum seekers; Indicator 118 monitors the participation of women in decision-making in refugee camps; Indicator 119 monitors an input to prevention of SGBV, while Indicator 120 monitors an input to support services for victims of SGBV; and Indicator 121 monitors capacity to address a specific need of refugee women.		
<b>TARGET GROUP SUB-SET. RURAL WOMEN AS A PRIORITY TARGET GROUP (PARTICULARLY FOR COUNTRIES WITH LARGE POVERTY PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS)<sup>22</sup></b>		
This sub-set focuses is proposed for inclusion (a) for the convenience of users, (b) because the target group – rural women – is of particular importance in a number of countries, particularly LDCs, in Asia and the Pacific, and (c) because the data are generally available. <sup>23</sup> The situation of rural women is dire in a number of countries and needs to be drawn to the attention of policy makers. <sup>24</sup>		
Rural women are not just a marginalized group. They are a very large and strategic target group for policy		

<sup>22</sup> See speech by UN Women Executive Director <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/10/ed-message-for-intl-rural-women-day>

<sup>23</sup> Other potential target groups of equal importance, such women as the informal sector or women migrants, have not been treated in the same way because the data are not generally available.

<sup>24</sup> See <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/10/ed-message-for-intl-rural-women-day>

makers in the countries I had identified for which this would seem to be a useful sub-set. Improving the status of rural women in countries of South Asia, the Pacific (especially PNG, Vanuatu and New Caledonia) would make a major contribution to addressing the issues of all children and particularly the girl child in these countries, as well as to reducing poverty. They are also a target group for which most of the indicators are actually available.		
<i><b>POLICY OBJECTIVE III:</b> To reduce the time spent by rural women on unpaid domestic work and increase their participation in income generating activities, including small and micro enterprises<sup>25</sup></i>		
All indicators in the sub-set are included in the main Regional Core Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators.		
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 12A:</b> Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15+, by sex for rural residence	Time use surveys 3-5 years	Global and regional monitoring Policy analysis Accountability Advocacy
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 12B:</b> Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-24, by sex for rural residence	NSOs	
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 33A:</b> Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, by sex for rural residence		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 33B:</b> Average number of hours spent on paid work, by sex for rural residence		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 33C:</b> Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, by sex for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 2:</b> Average time taken to travel to sub-district/district centre/ capital <sup>26</sup> by sex, for rural residence	World Bank LSMS 3-5 year periods NSO / World Bank	Gender analysis, policy analysis, monitoring for accountability by civil society and women's groups, lobbying and advocacy by civil society and women's groups and communities
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 3:</b> Average time taken each day to carry water in the dry season by sex of carrier (separate children and adults) <sup>27</sup> for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 4:</b> Average time taken to travel to the nearest primary health centre for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 5:</b> Average time taken to travel to the nearest doctor <sup>28</sup> for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 6:</b> Average time taken to travel to the nearest midwife for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 7:</b> Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water for rural	MICS	

<sup>25</sup> All indicators in this domain are repeated from other domains but compiled specifically for households/individuals of rural residence.

<sup>26</sup> If gender-responsive, this data refers specifically to the time taken for a woman in the household to travel to these centres. However, data in the LSMS relates to the household and probably refers to travel for men, who are more likely to have access to wheeled or motorised transport.

<sup>27</sup> Data should relate to specific individuals by age and sex. If available, include data on means of transport (may be available in LSMS). MICS4 provides data on age and sex but does not link time taken to a specific individual or individuals.

<sup>28</sup> The detail required for SI 6 and 7 may not be available from the LSMS, which provides greater detail on travel to banks and facilities more likely to be visited by men.

residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 8:</b> Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation, for rural residence	MICS/LSMS	
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 9A:</b> Average number of hours per day that households have access to electricity, for rural residence <b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 9A:</b> Percentage of households with no access/ with no daytime access/ with less than 4 hours daytime access and with 4- 8 hours daytime access to electricity, for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 10:</b> Percentage of households using traditional labour intensive fuels <sup>29</sup> for cooking, for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 11:</b> Percentage of households with a refrigerator, for rural residence		
<b>HEADLINE INDICATOR 25:</b> Proportion of adult population using land, housing or large animals as collateral for bank loans, by sex for rural residence		Global and regional monitoring
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 26:</b> Proportion of adult population with access to credit, by age and sex for rural residence		Gender analysis, policy analysis, monitoring for accountability by civil society and women's groups, lobbying and advocacy by civil society and women's groups and communities
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 27:</b> Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 28:</b> Proportion of adult population owning housing, by sex for rural residence		
<b>SUPPORTING INDICATOR 29:</b> Proportion of adult rural population owning large animals, by sex for rural residence		
<b>*HEADLINE INDICATOR 46:</b> Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by age and sex for rural residence		
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 47:</b> Proportion of individuals using mobile/cellular telephones, by age and sex for rural residence		
<b>*SUPPORTING INDICATOR 48:</b> Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head for rural residence		

<sup>29</sup> Charcoal, wood, straw shrubs, grass, animal dung.

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