



Gender Overview of OIC Member Countries

1st Meeting of the OIC-StatCom TCE on Gender Related Issues

**21-22 January 2013
Ankara, Turkey**

**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION**

1 *OIC-StatCom TCE on Gender Related Issues*

2 *Gender in OIC; Basic facts and figures*

3 *Gender data gap*



Why was it established?

- ✓ *to follow the studies of global statistical community on gender related issues with the aim of reflecting the common values of OIC Member Countries*
- ✓ *to review the existing concepts and definitions on gender related issues from all aspects to draw up concrete proposals to the global statistical community to broaden the available concepts and definitions to be adequately reflected within different cultural practices*

What are the tasks/expected outputs?

- ✓ *examine the available concepts and definitions related to gender issues*
- ✓ *review the existing practices of member countries on gender related issues both from policy implementation and data collection perspectives*
- ✓ *identify the priority concerns of OIC member countries in adapting international recommendations*
- ✓ *provide concrete proposals for revision of available definitions to be more inclusive at different cultural practices*

OIC-StatCom TCE on Gender Related Issues

Who are the members of this Committee?

COMMITTEE MEMBERS	
1 United Arab Emirates	15 Maldives
2 Afghanistan	16 Morocco
3 Algeria	17 Nigeria
4 Azerbaijan	18 Oman
5 Cameroon	19 Pakistan
6 Chad	20 Palestine
7 Cote d'Ivoire	21 Somalia
8 Djibouti	22 Sudan
9 Egypt	23 Suriname
10 Indonesia	24 Togo
11 Iran	25 Tunisia
12 Iraq	26 Turkey
13 Jordan	27 IDB
14 Kuwait	28 SESRIC

Lead Country

United Arab Emirates

Secretariat

SESRIC

Permanent Member

IDB

What are the major aims of the meeting?

To be informed about the on-going works at international level both from policy implementation and data collection point of views

To be informed about existing practices of member countries on gender related data collection to address whether 'there is a need for revision of existing concepts and definitions and in which ones?' and priorities

Work plan of the Committee will be identified

Highlights from World Women Report, 2010

- *There is a gender spiral with more boys and men in younger age groups and more women in the older age groups*
- *Fertility is steadily declining*
- *Life expectancy is rising*
- *International migration is increasing*
- *The age at marriage for women is increasing*

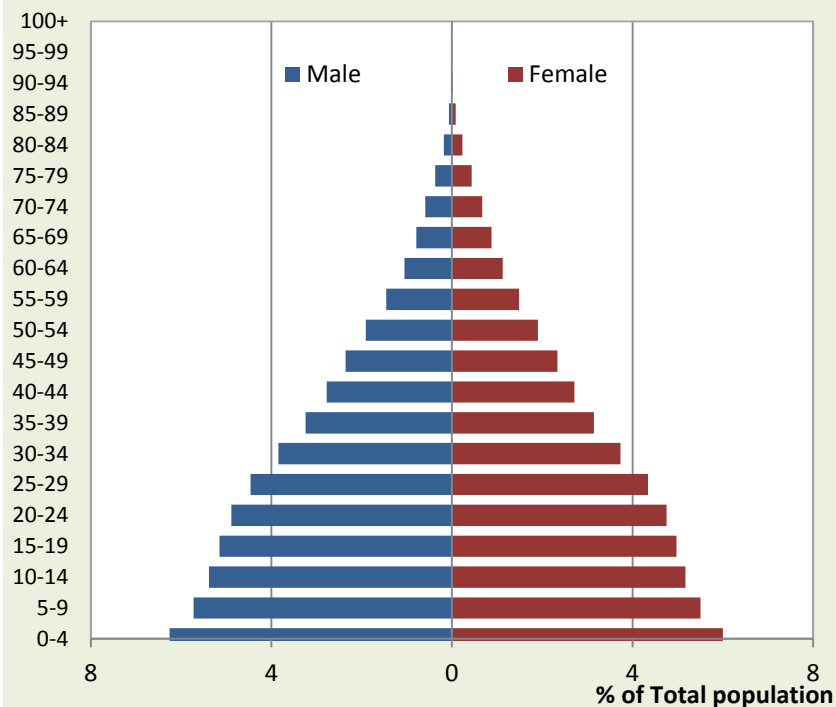
Highlights from World Women Report, 2010 (cont.)

- *Literacy levels of women in younger age groups are generally much higher than those in older age groups*
- *Part-time and informal employment are common for women*
- *Child labour is increasing, particularly in agriculture*
- *There is a gender pay gap*
- *Women are underrepresented among researchers*
- *Women are highly underrepresented in decision making positions*

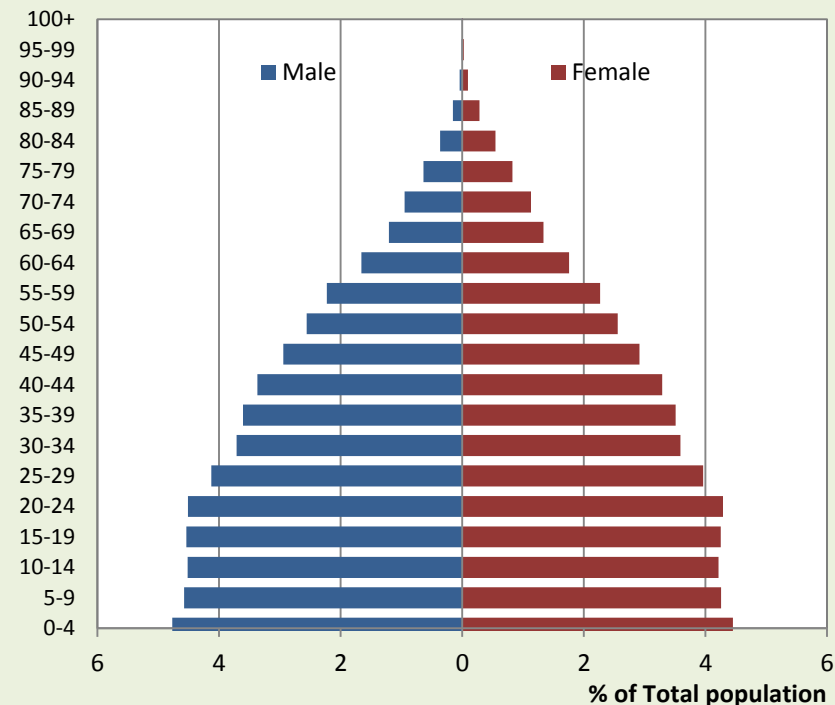
Highlights from World Women Report, 2010 (cont.)

- *Women are subjected to different forms of violence; physical, sexual, psychological and economic; both within and outside their homes*
- *Current statistical measurements of violence against women provide a limited source of information and statistical definitions and classifications require more work and harmonisation at the international level (pg. 127)*

Population pyramid in the OIC, 2010

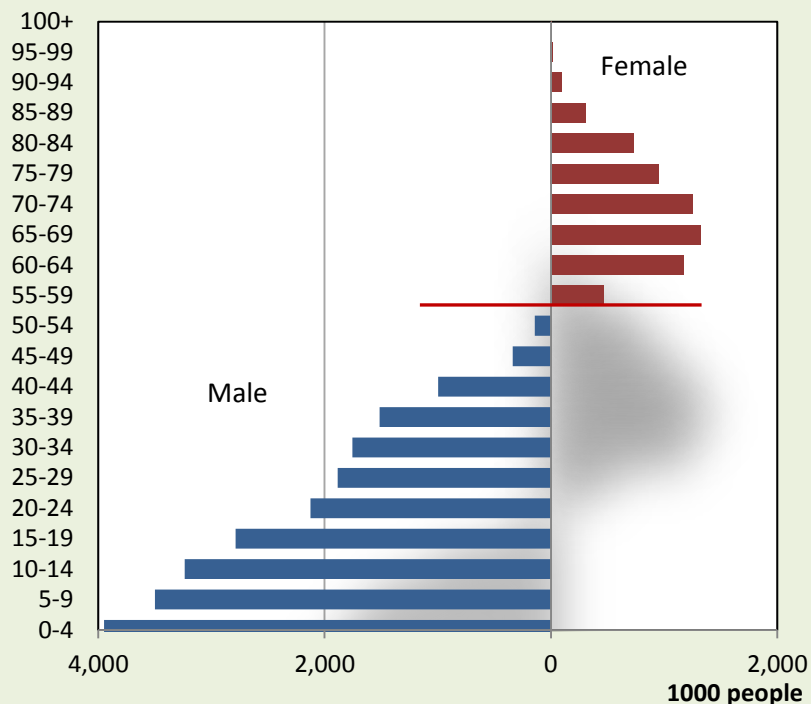


Population pyramid in the World, 2010

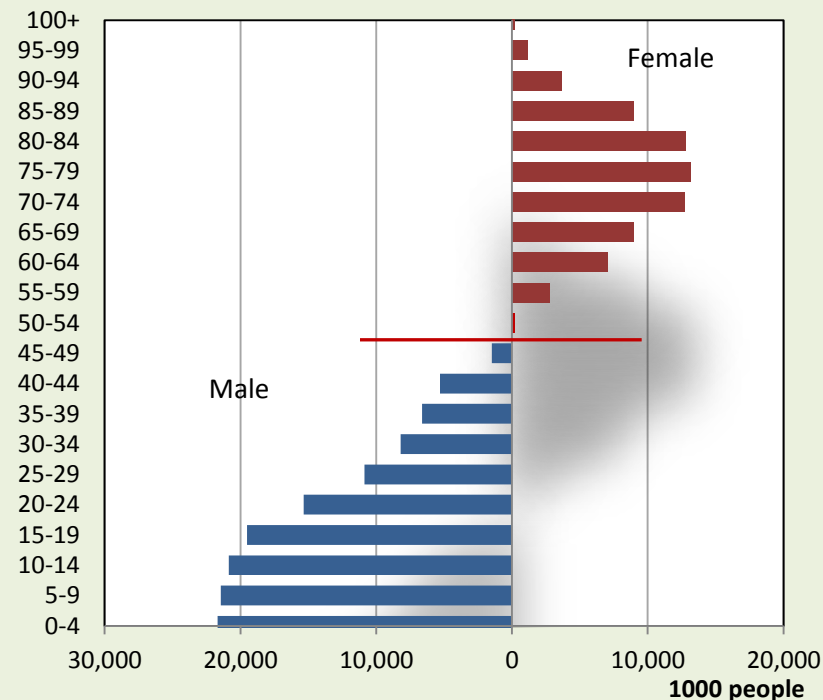


- Total estimated population of the OIC member countries was 1.563 billion people in 2010 which is 22.2% of the total world population
- Higher percentage of population in the younger age groups

Surplus of women and men by age, OIC, 2010



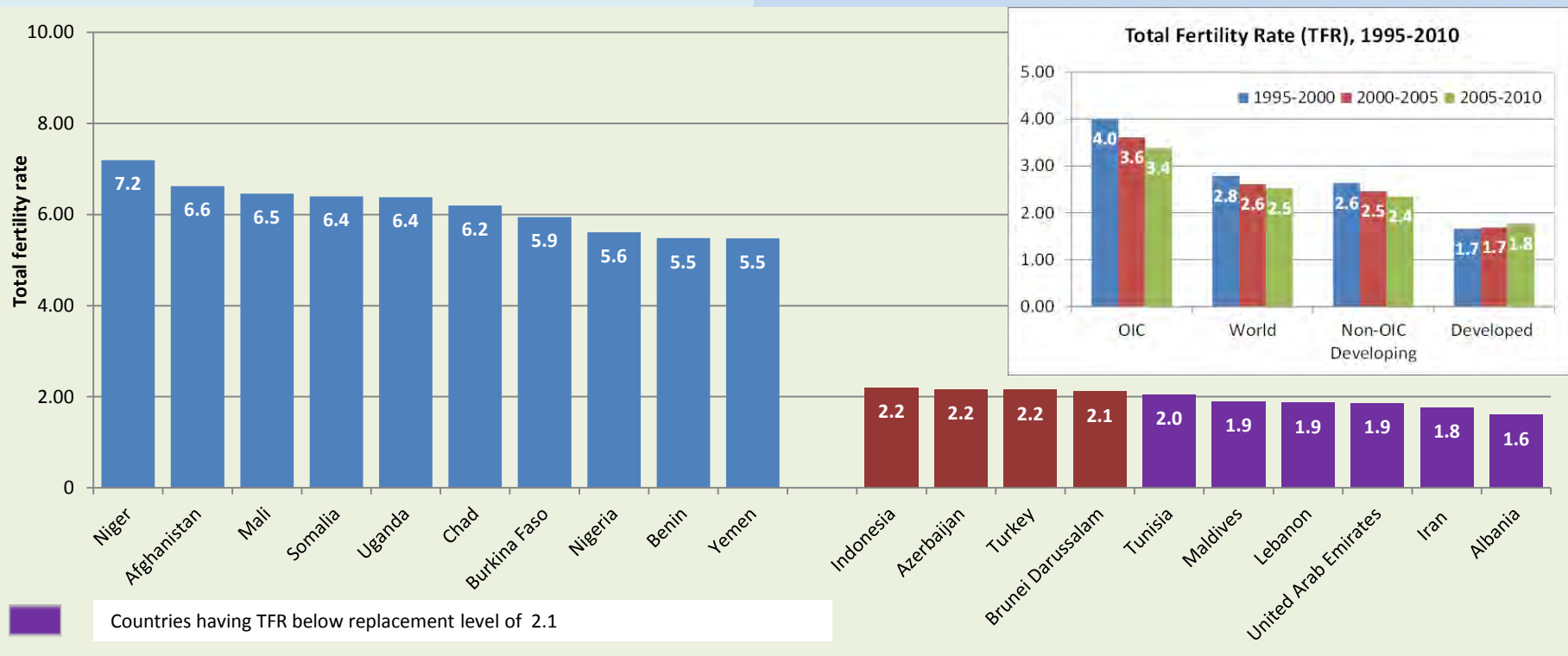
Surplus of women and men by age, World, 2010



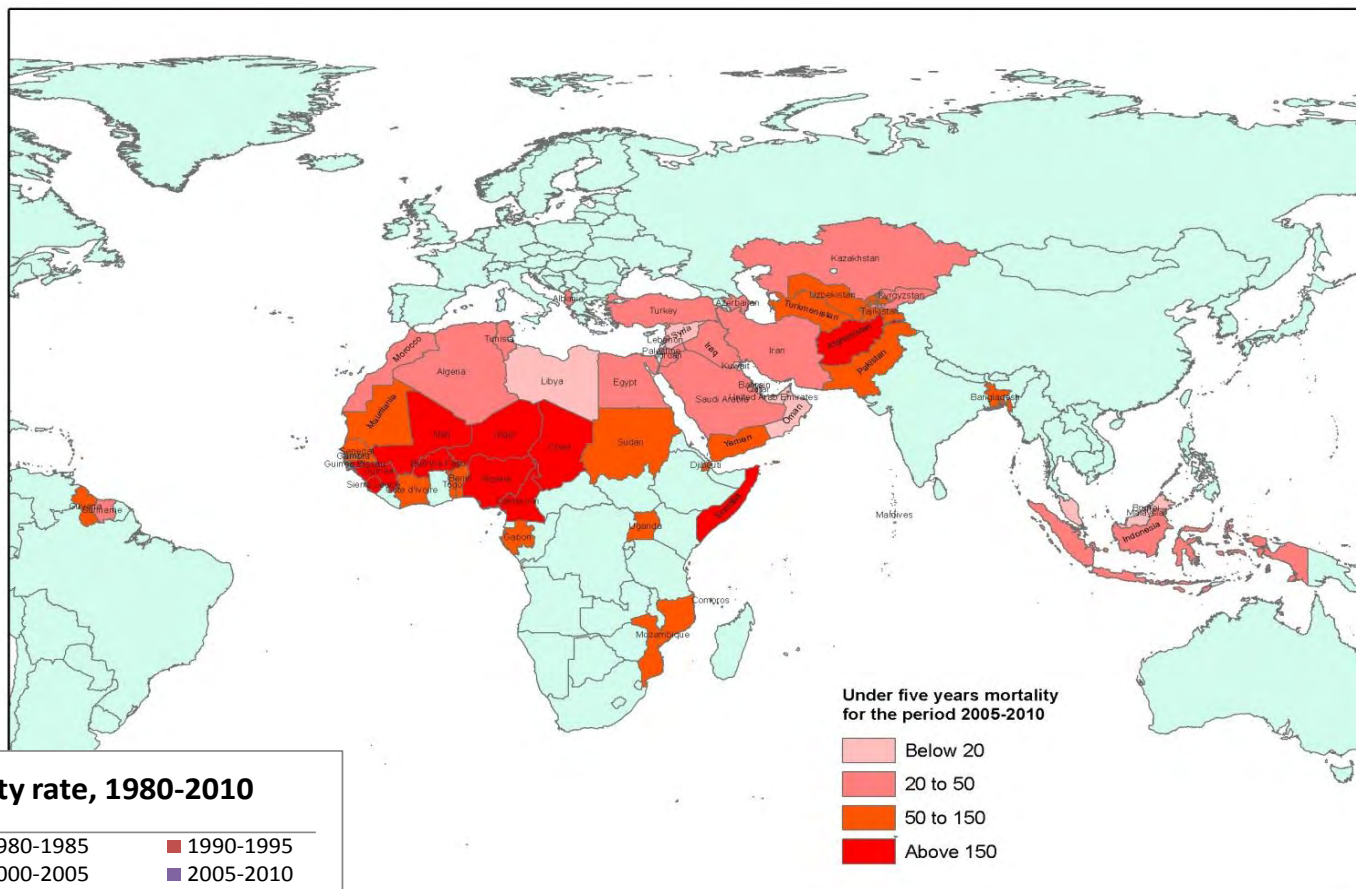
- World average lifespan is longer than OIC averages
- Surplus of men is concentrated in the younger age groups
- There are more women after 50 years of age in the world and 55 years of age in the OIC

Gender in OIC

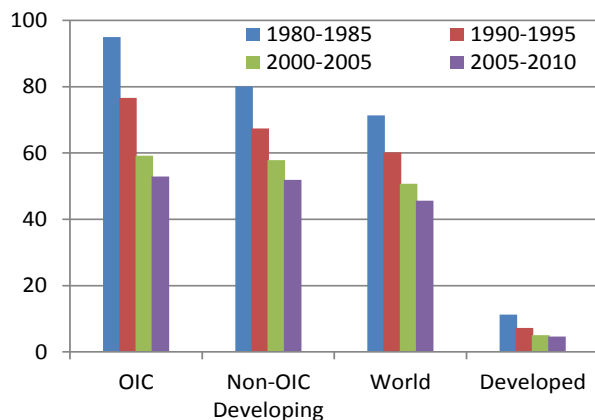
Demographic facts



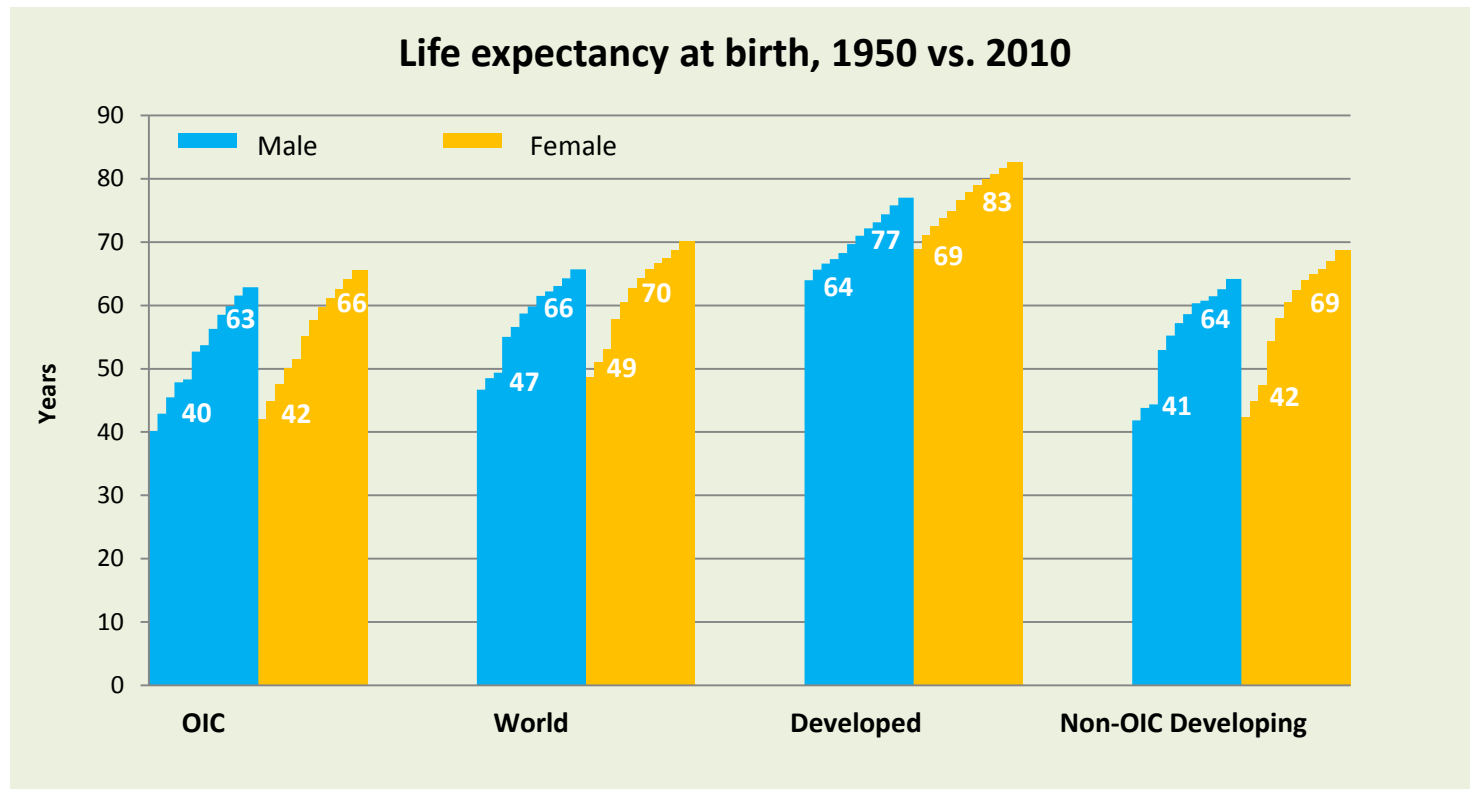
- Even though the OIC country group had the highest average fertility rate with 3.38 among other country groups during the years 2005-2010, the overall downward trend of the OIC member countries was the highest with 18.34% from 1995 to 2010
- Fertility rate varies dramatically among the countries across the OIC and some of them had TFR below the replacement level of 2.1



Infant mortality rate, 1980-2010



- Under 5 years mortality rate varies dramatically across the regions of OIC, besides OIC country group averages for infant mortality rate were still above the world and other country group averages



- For the period 1950 – 2010 average life expectancy at birth increased from 40 years to 63 years for men, and from 42 years to 66 years for women at OIC level
- There are significant differences in the life expectancy at birth of men and women among the country groups, in particular the developed country groups have higher values both in expected lifespan and female-male lifespan differences.

Basic indicators for marriage and divorce, 2000's				
			Legal age for marriage ⁽²⁾	
	Crude marriage rate ⁽¹⁾	Crude divorce rate ⁽¹⁾	Men	Women
OIC	8.67	0.73	15	13
Non-OIC Developing	6.16	1.43	15	15
Developed	5.80	2.63	17	16
World	6.56	1.55

1)Source: SESRIC Estimation from individual country data available at the World Marriage Data 2008 online database

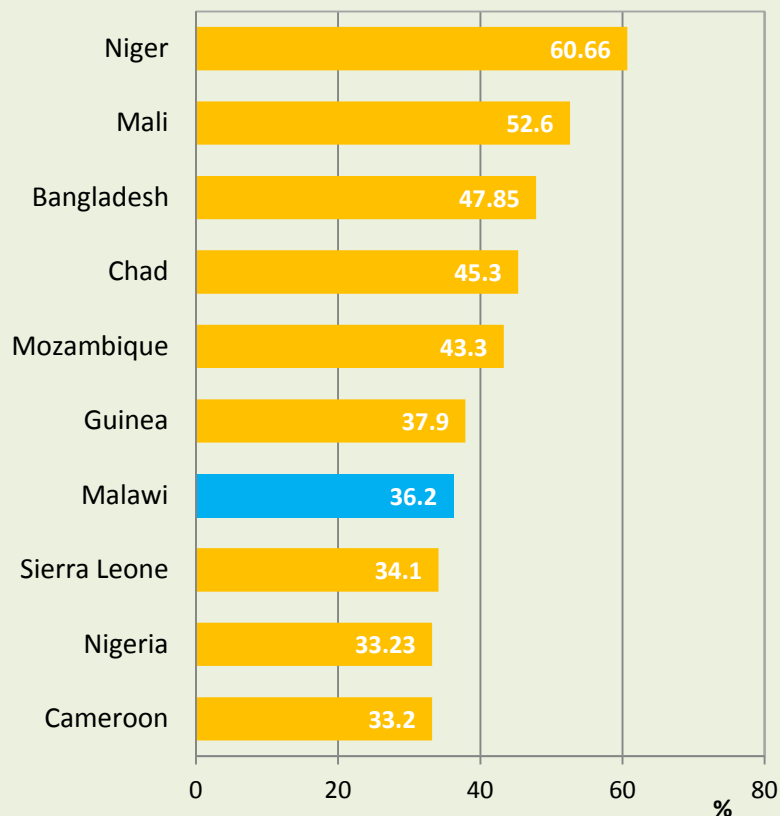
2)Source: UNSD, Indicators on men and women

- OIC country group has the lowest legal age for marriage for women in the world
- Estimated average crude marriage and crude divorce rates were better than the world and other country group averages

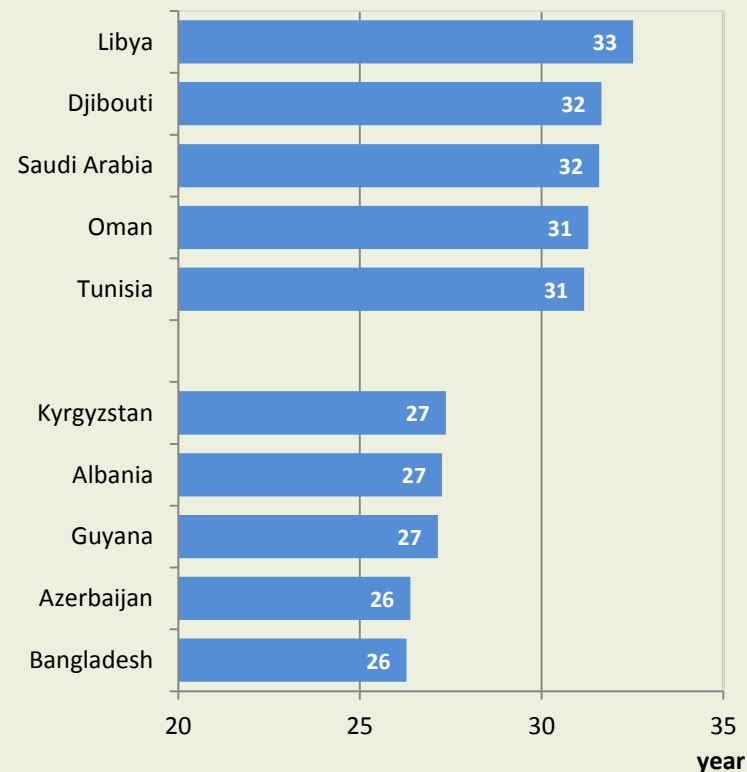
Gender in OIC

Demographic facts

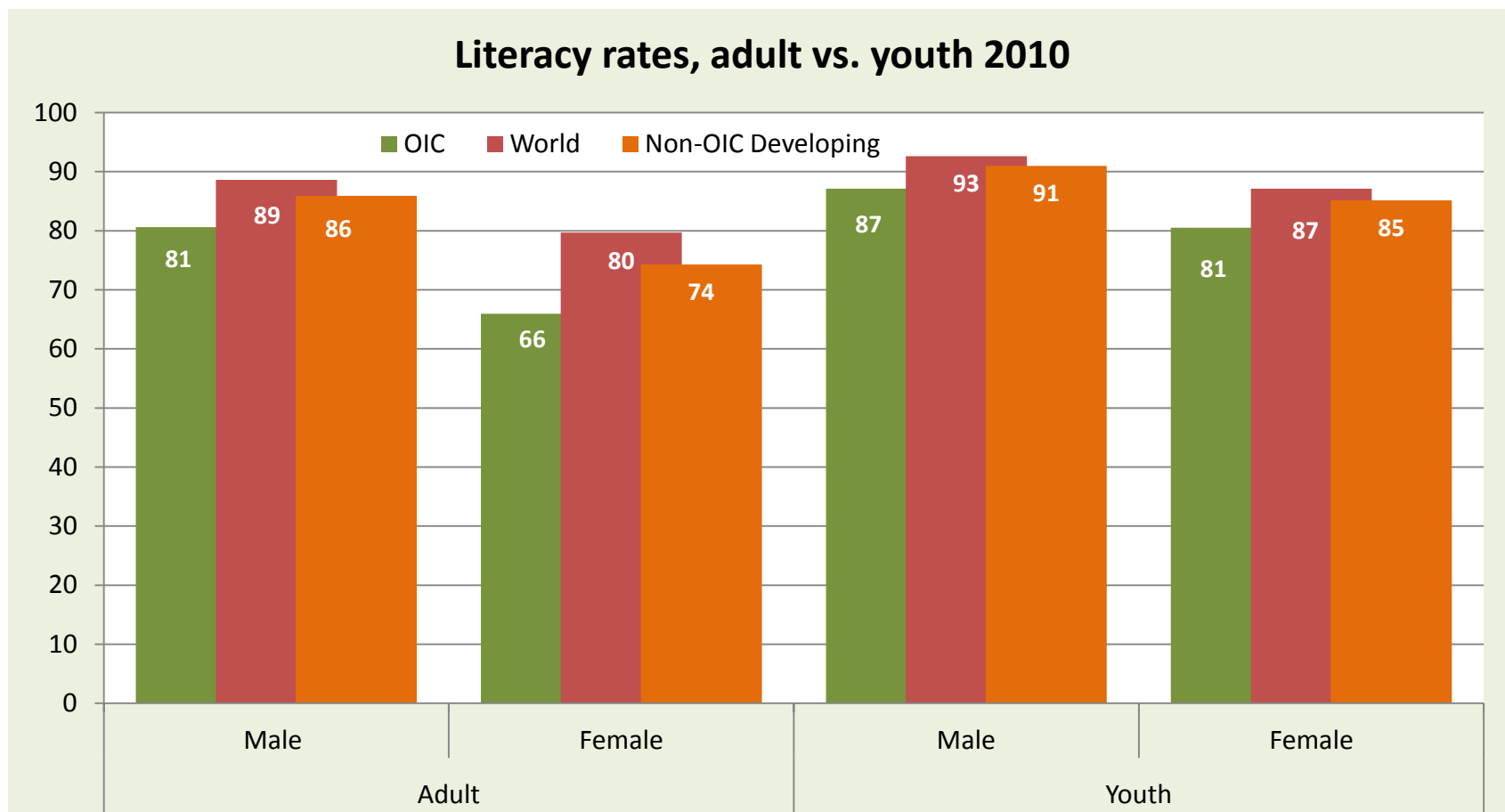
10 countries in the world having higher % of ever married women in age group 15-19, 2000 and later



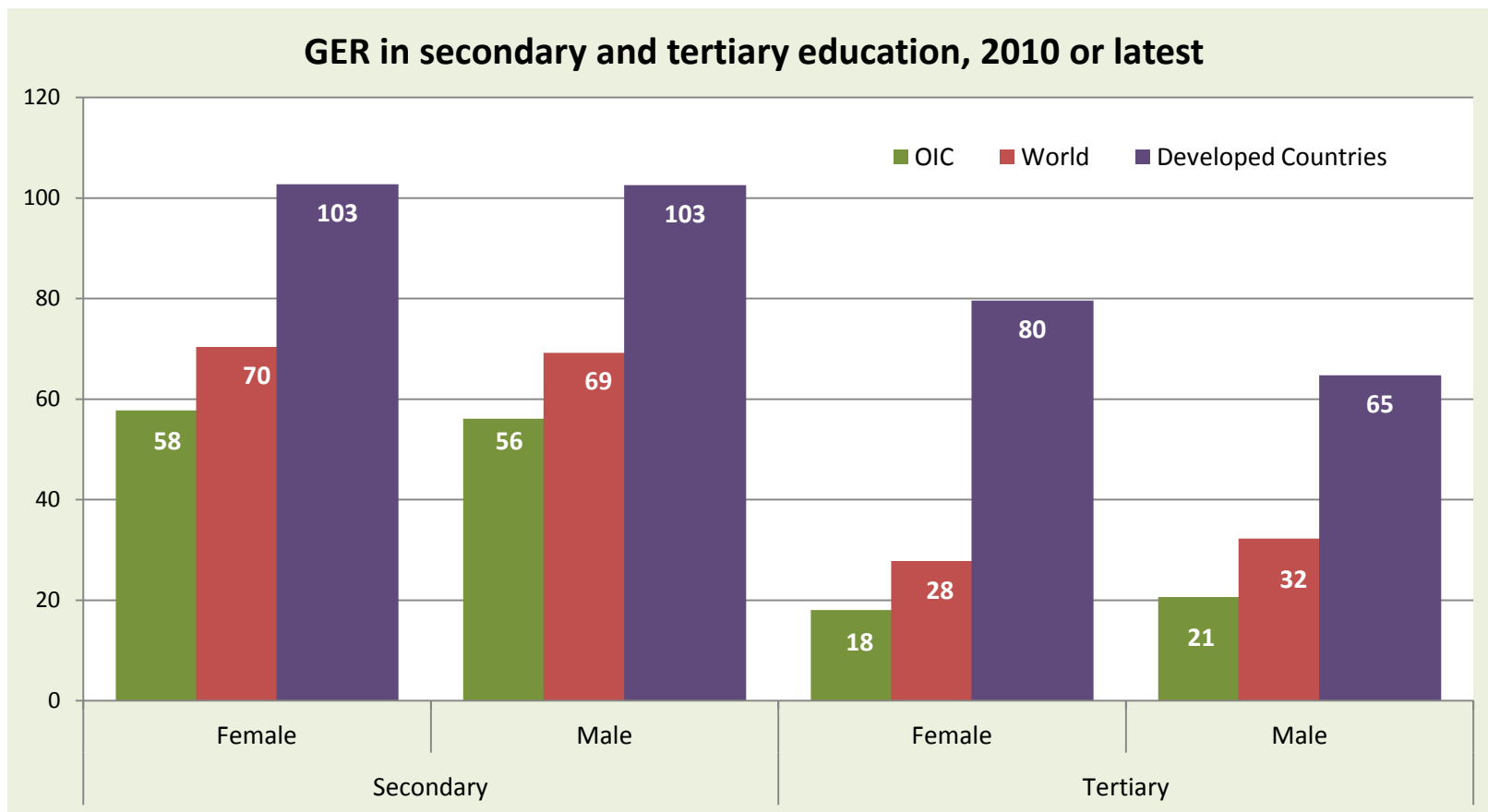
Mean age of childbearing, 2005-2010



- Most of the OIC member countries placed at the top in the list of the higher % of ever married women in age group 15-19
- Mean age of childbearing ranges from 33 to 26 years of age across the OIC in the period 2005-2010, OIC averages of mean age of childbearing was higher than world and other developing country averages



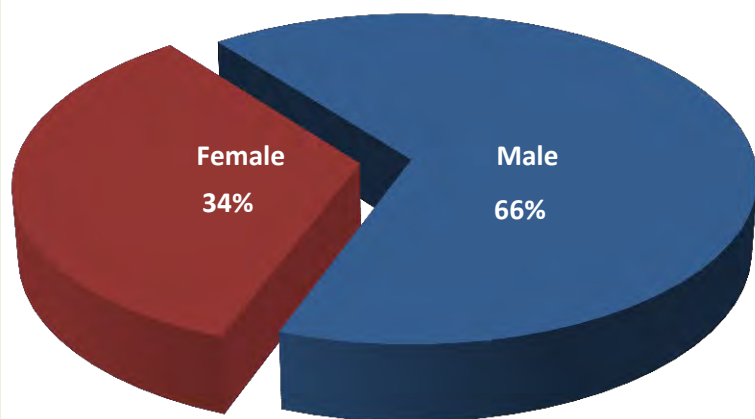
- Although the male - female gap is closing among the youths, the OIC country group averages still lag behind the world and other country group averages



- GER of OIC country group averages far behind the other country group averages, this is more strikingly obvious in tertiary education enrollement rates both for females and males

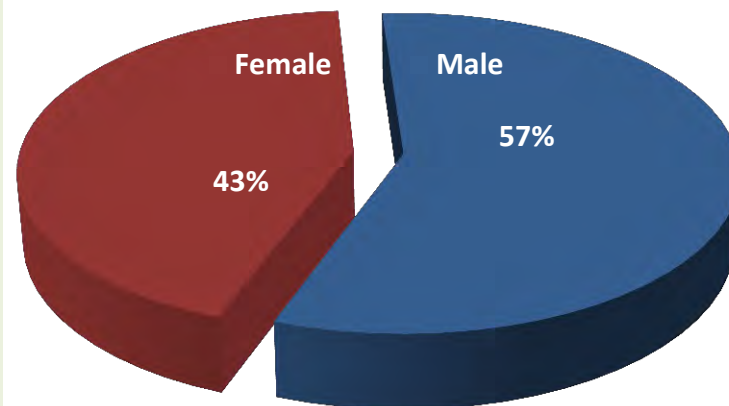
Gender in OIC

Economically active population in OIC, 2010

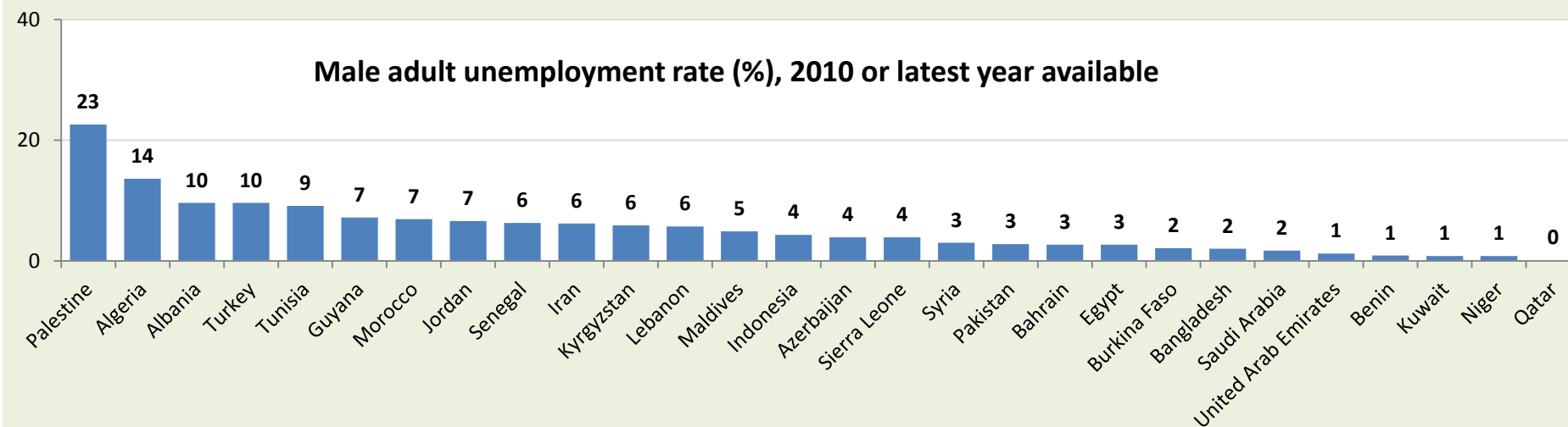
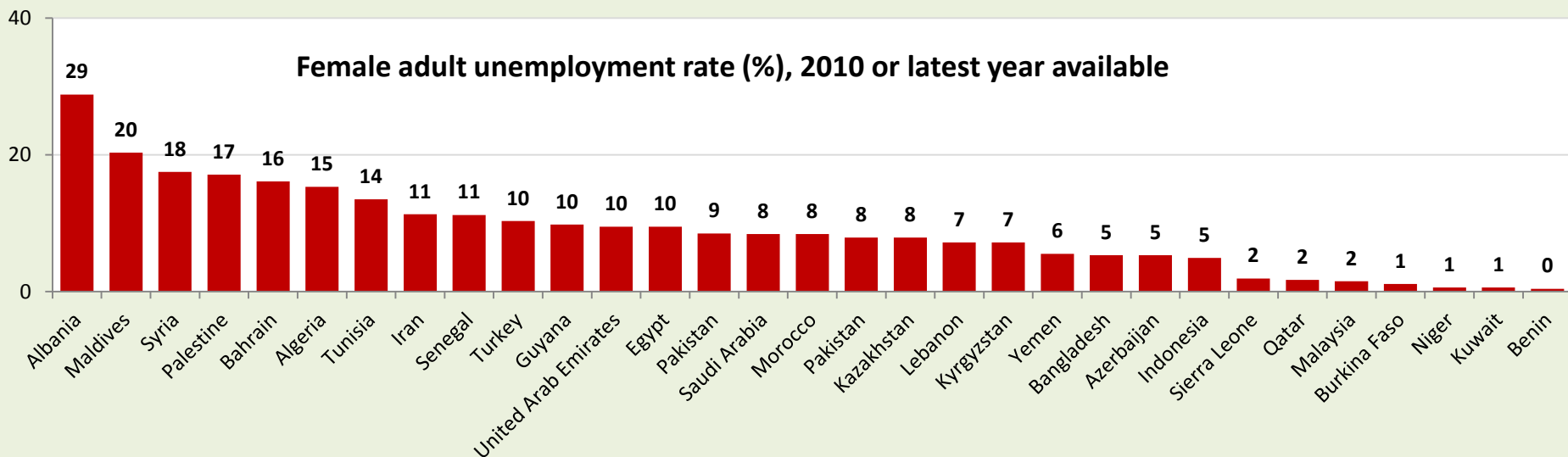


Employment

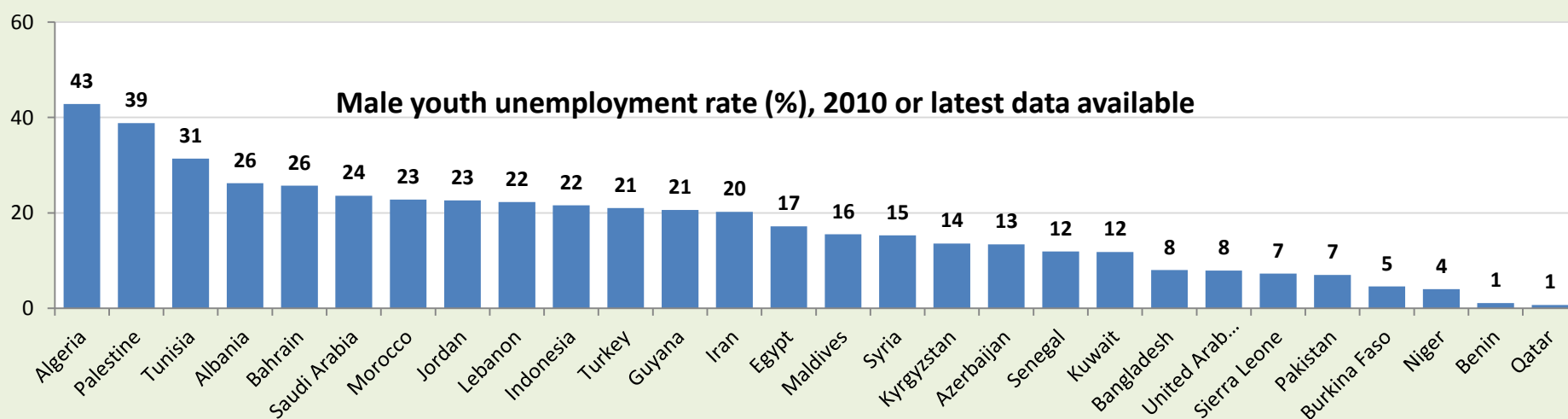
Economically active population in agriculture in OIC, 2010



- 34 % of economically active population were females across OIC but this ratio increased to 43% for agriculture.
- Women engaged more in agricultural activities and these figures should distinguished whether this was paid or un-paid labour

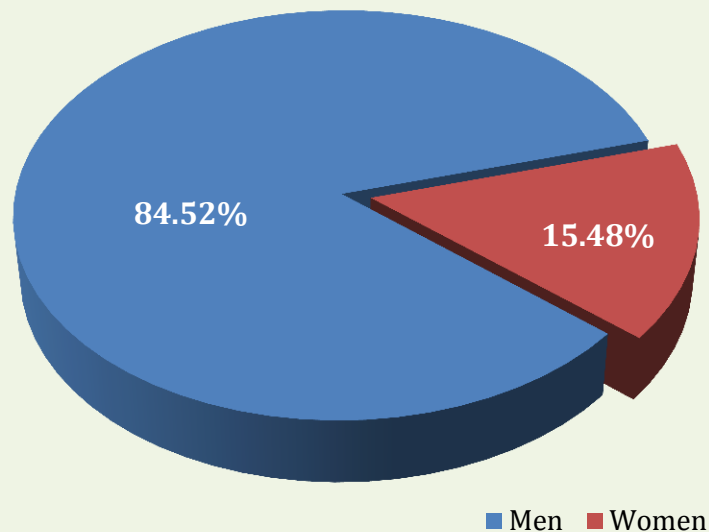


- There was significant difference in unemployment rates among genders.

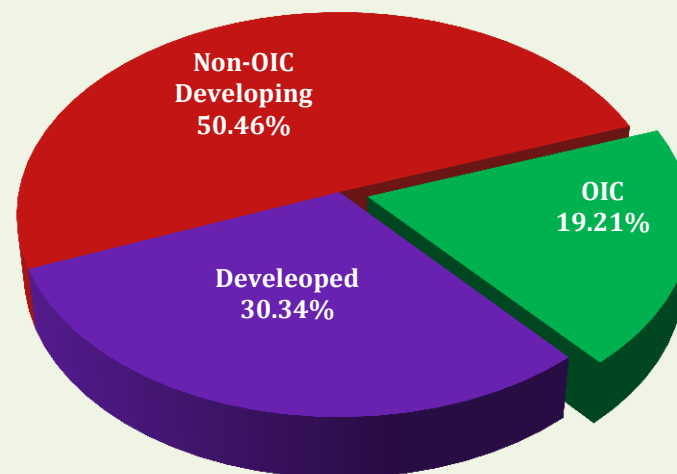


- This applies to youth figures as well and male-female gap in youth employment was remarkable

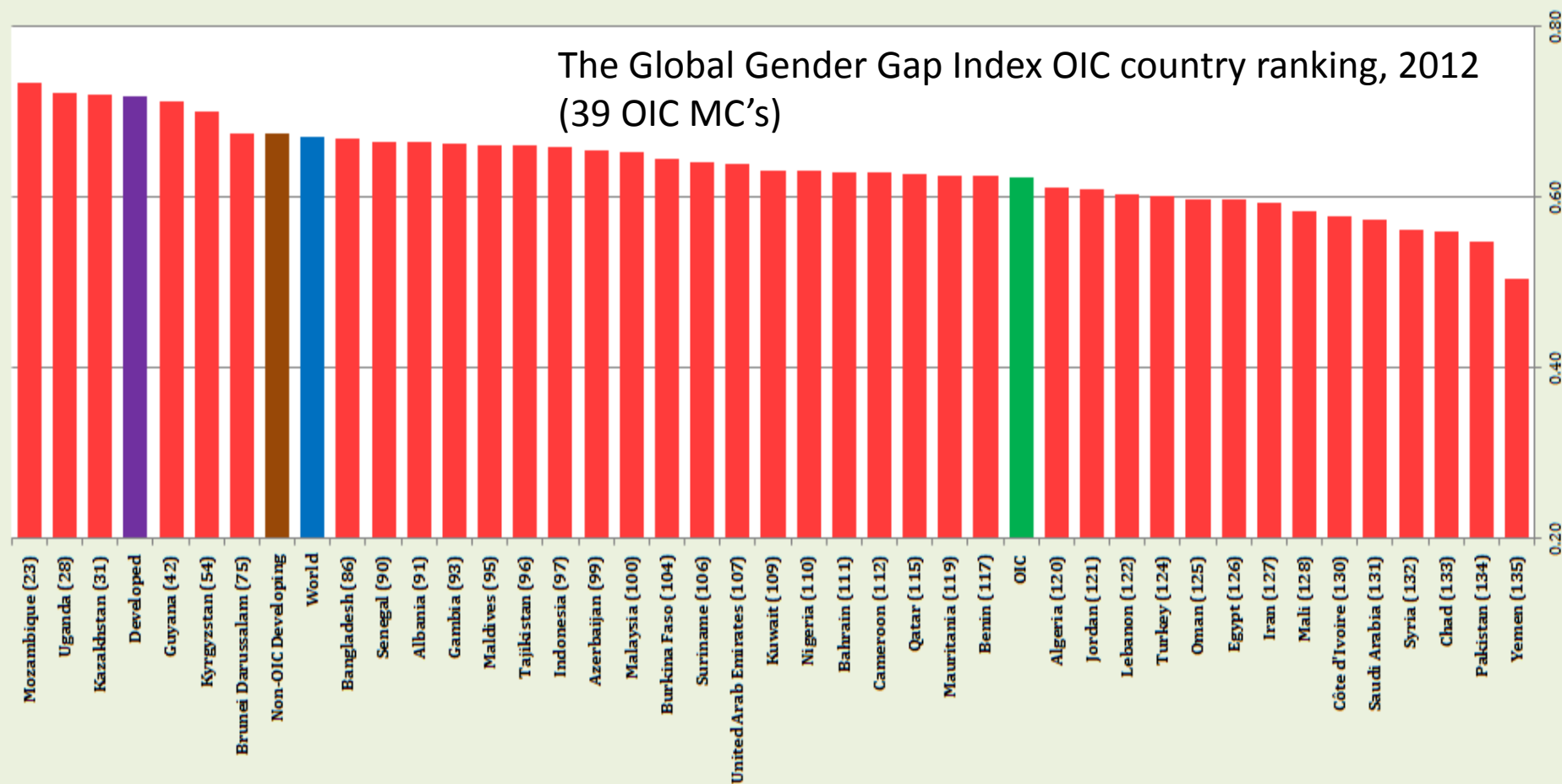
% of seats occupied in national parliamentaries by women in OIC, 2012



Distribution of seats occupied in national parliamentaries by women by country groups (%), 2012

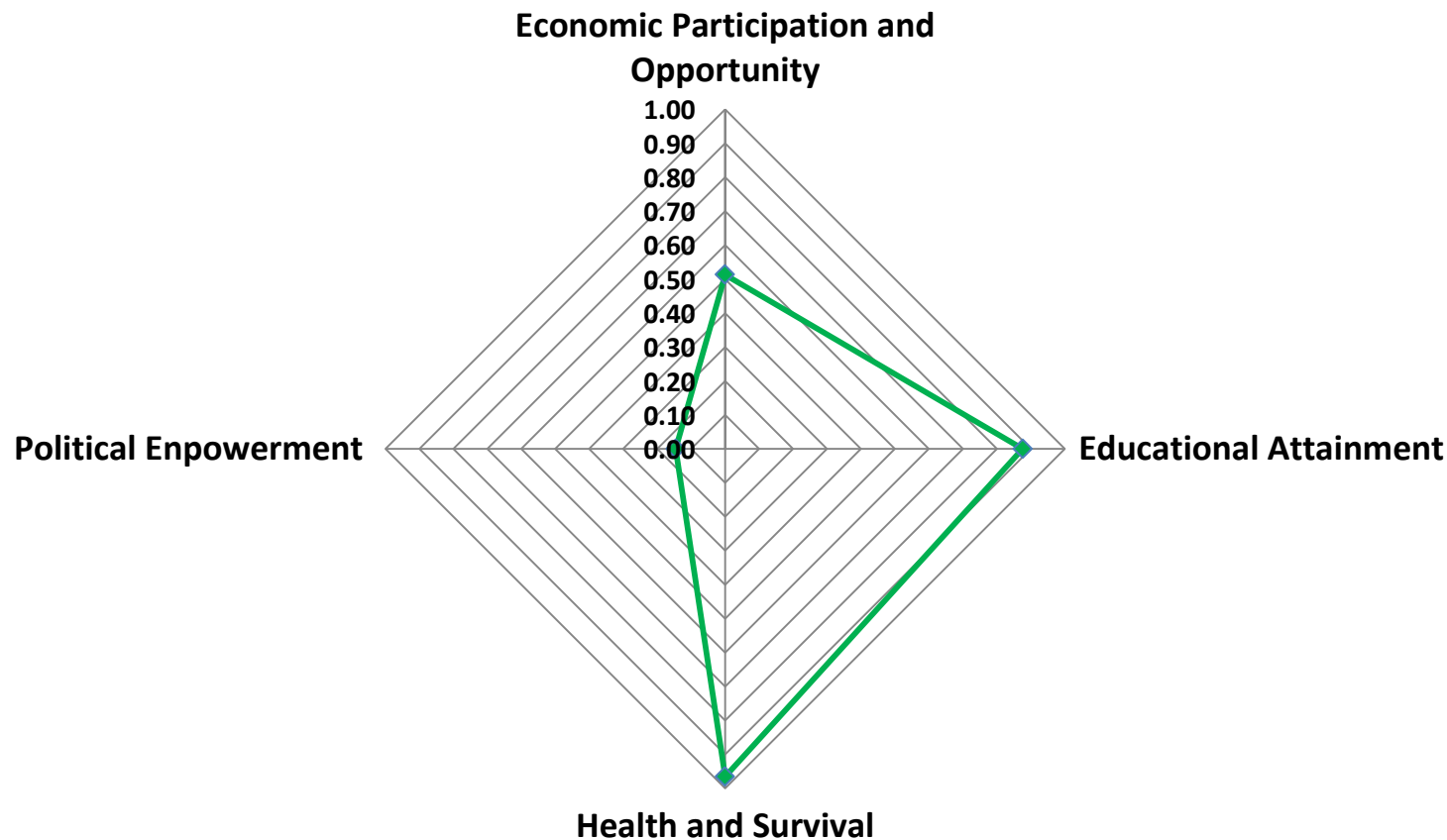


- Percentage of seats occupied in national parliamentaries by women including both houses was 15, 48 % as of 31 December 2012. This ratio for Developed and Non-OIC Developing country groups were 25.9 % and 20.01 % respectively
- There is only 19% of seats occupied by OIC women, at global level



- 6 of the OIC member countries namely Cote d'Ivoire, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Chad, Pakistan and Yemen took place at the bottom of the list
- Only 3 of the OIC member countries namely, Mozambique, Uganda and Kazakhstan were above the Developed country group averages

Sub-Indexes of the GGGI for OIC



- OIC country group averages in political empowerment sub-index was estimated at 0.15 it was the lowest value among other country group averages but actually all country group averages were not good at Political empowerment sub-index

1. World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision
2. World Marriage Data, 2008
3. UNSD Indicators on men and women
4. UNESCO online database
5. ILO online database
6. FAOSTAT online database
7. Inter-parliamentary Union, PARLINE database
8. WEF Global Gender Gap Report, 2012

Gender data gap for OIC

Sex disaggregated data categories

1. *Infant and under five mortality rates*
2. *Adult mortalities by cause of death*
3. *Migration (age group and level of education)*
4. *Sectoral employment (age group, level of education, positions hold)*
5. *Type of employment (paid, non-paid, family worker etc)*
6. *Labour payments – gender gap in wages*
7. *Informal employment*
8. *Use of IT*

Other categories

1. *Household structure and women's participation in family decisions*
2. *Violence against women*

StatCaB Survey Responses – subjects in favour

OIC Countries	
1	Database design and management
2	Web-based data compilation
3	Fishery statistics
4	Environmental statistics and indicators
5	Agricultural statistics
6	Gender
7	Forestry statistics
8	Migration
9	Transportation and Communication
10	Supply-use and input-output tables
11	Regional accounts
12	Manufacturing Industry
13	Labour Force
14	Health
15	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
16	Environmental accounting

Conclusion

- ✓ *Based on available data it can be concluded that there is significant gender difference amongst OIC member countries that has been investigated in detail*
- ✓ *Regional researches need to be conducted in order to explore the variations in this respect*
- ✓ *Data availability has to be enhanced and be more comprehensive particularly in the area of employment, wages, migration and household characteristics*



*Thank you very much
for your attention...*