



OIC-StatCom Technical Committee of Experts Meeting on Gender Related Issues, Ankara, 21-22 Jan. 2013

Engendering Statistics

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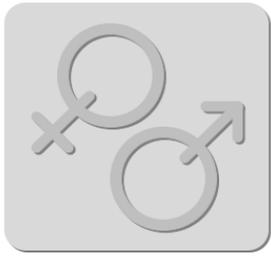
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Stage #1

Mandates

**Importance of producing gender
statistics**

What is Gender?

Cultural Construction of Gender

- The idea that gender characteristics are not inborn but rather constructed within each culture.

All cultures recognize:

- Two sexes: male and female.
- Two genders: masculine and feminine
- Gender is both produced and shaped by institutions such as the media, religion, and educational, medical, and other political and social systems, creating a societal gender structure that is deeply entrenched and rarely questioned, but hugely influential.

To say that gender is "constructed" is to say that masculine and feminine have different meanings (and associated behaviors) in different cultures and at different times.

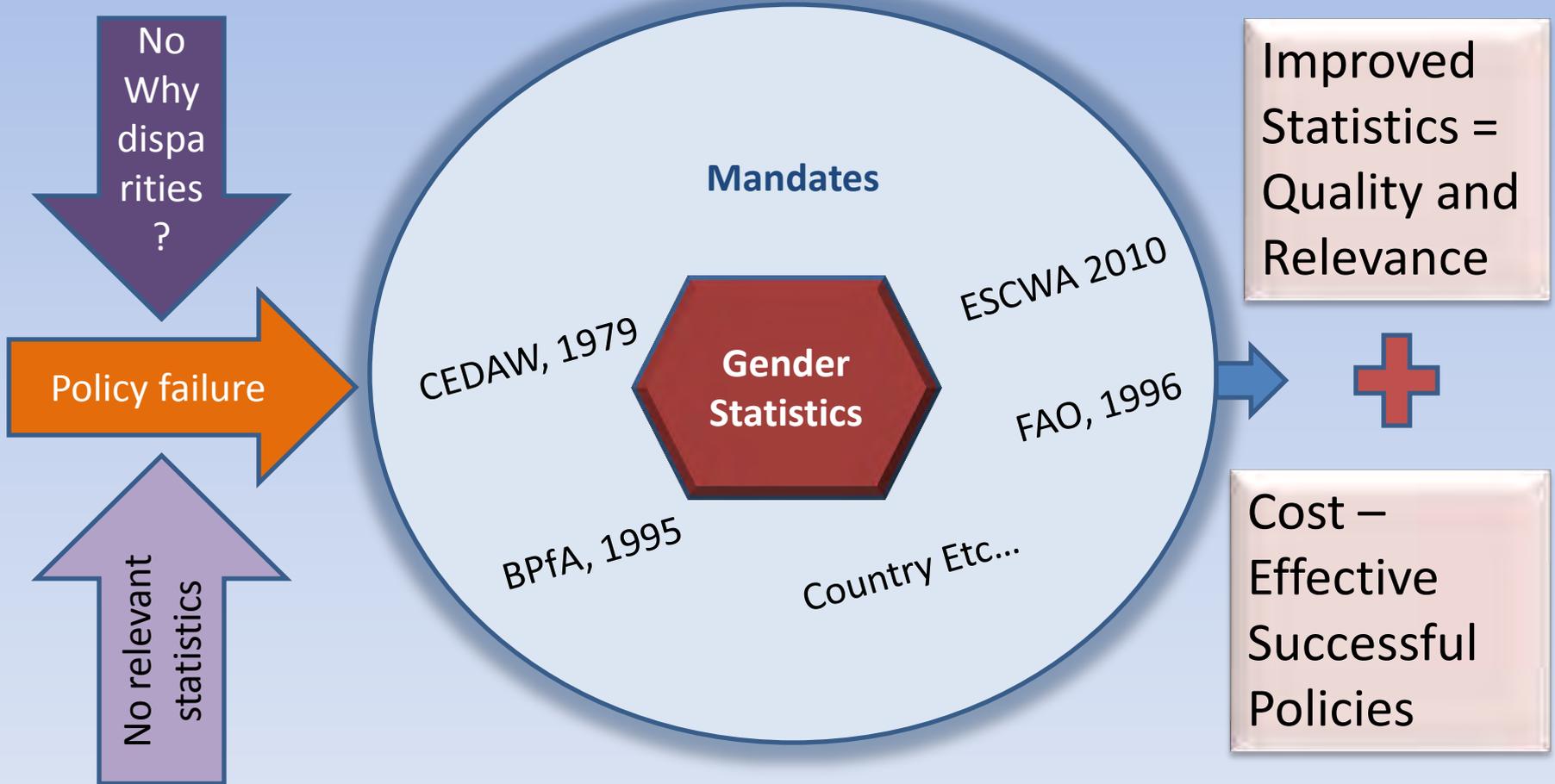
Societal perceptions of appropriate feminine and masculine traits changes over time in each society, which calls for reviewing the accuracy of decades-old scales into question



Gender Statistics

- Gender statistics is not a discrete or isolated field. It cuts across traditional fields of statistics, such as:
 - Economics
 - Agriculture
 - Health
 - Employment
- Explore the differences that exist between women and men in society.
- Vital information to inform policy and decision-makers and to make advances towards achieving gender equality

Why are GS Important?



Effective Policies

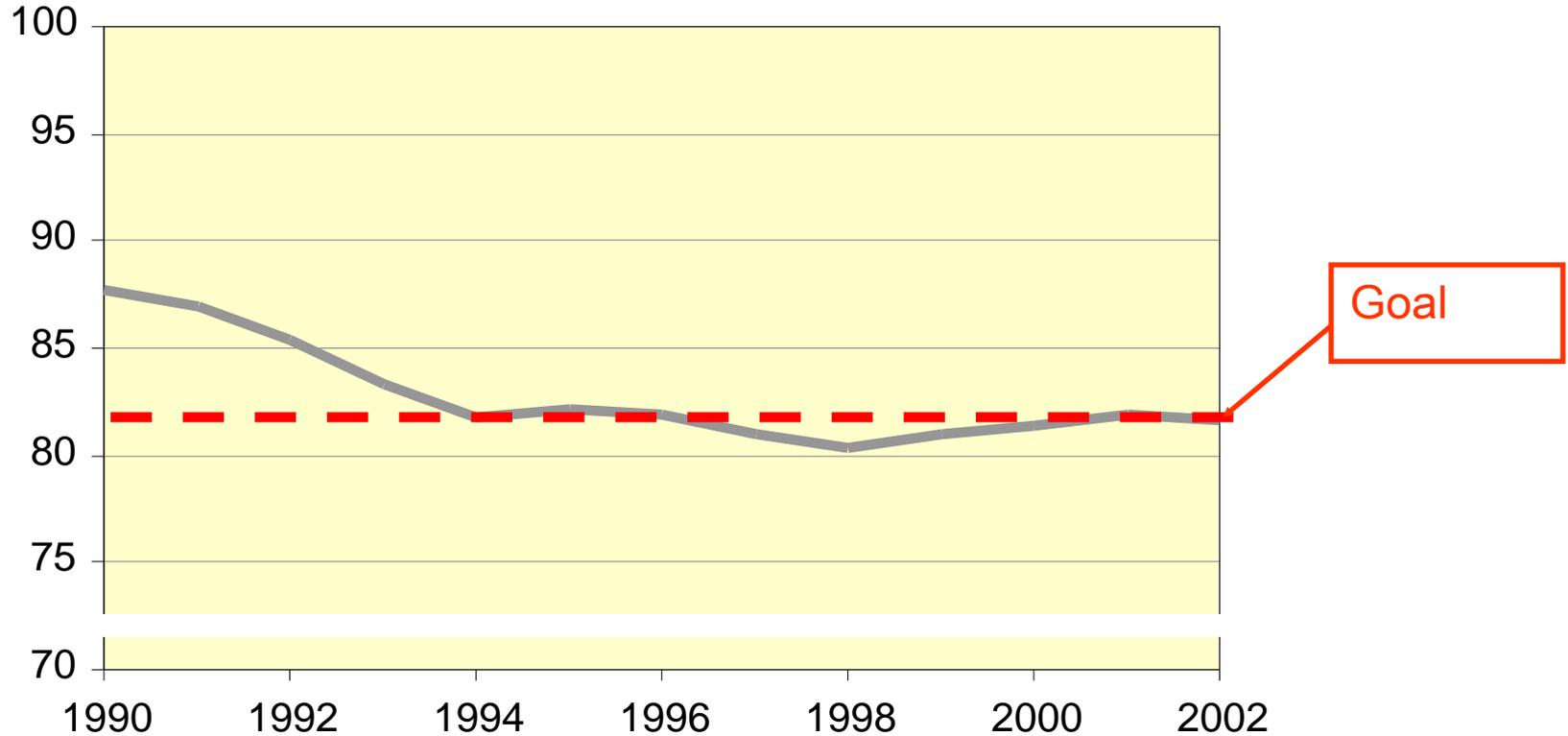
- Totals Mask Facts
- Reveal disparities
 - By sexes in specific policy areas
 - + socio-economic
 - + geographic areas and age
- Situation analysis

Sex-disaggregated Statistics

Example from Sweden

Economic activity rate of persons aged 20-64

Per cent

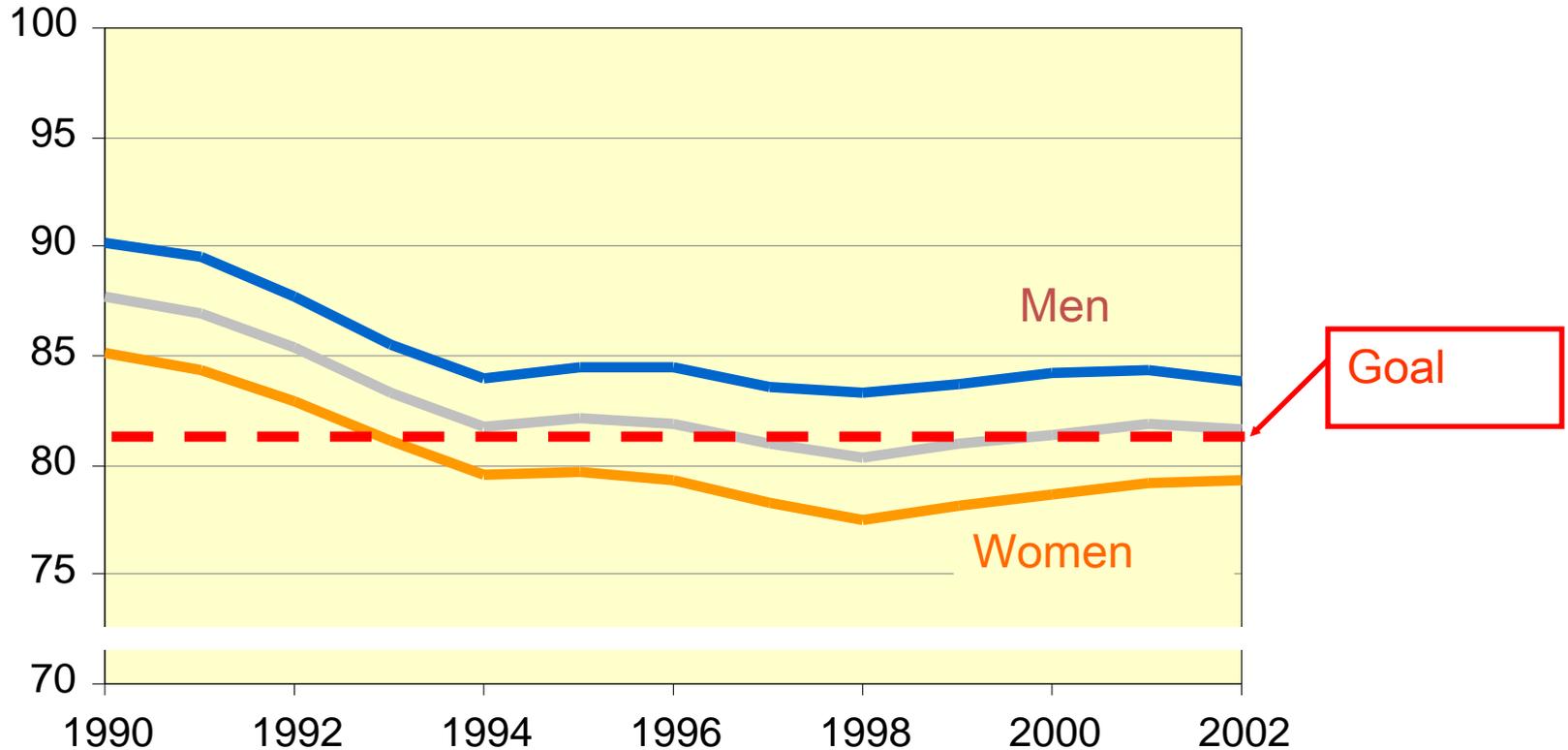


Sex-disaggregated Statistics

Example from Sweden

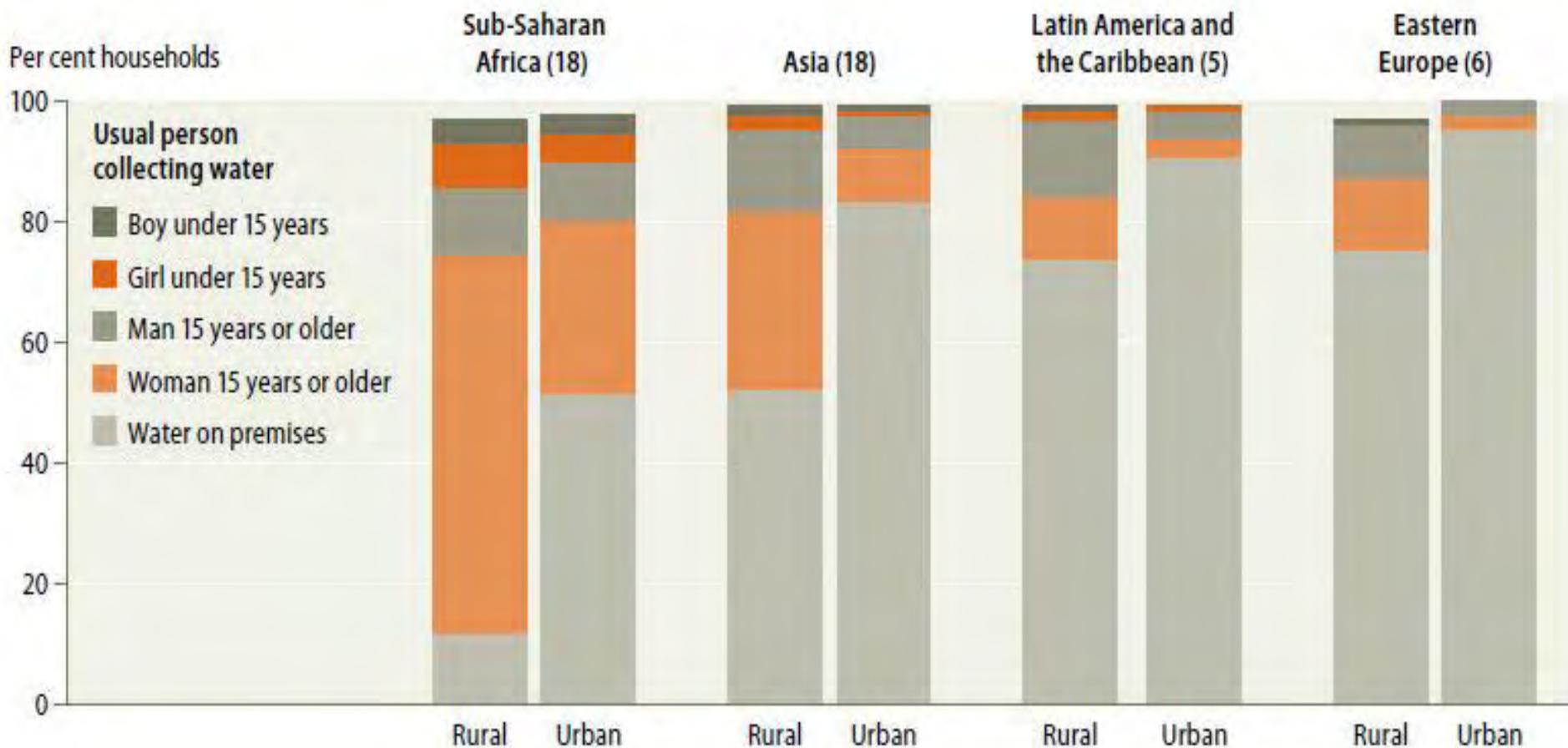
Economic activity rate of persons aged 20-64

Per cent



Reveal disparities by sex and geographic areas

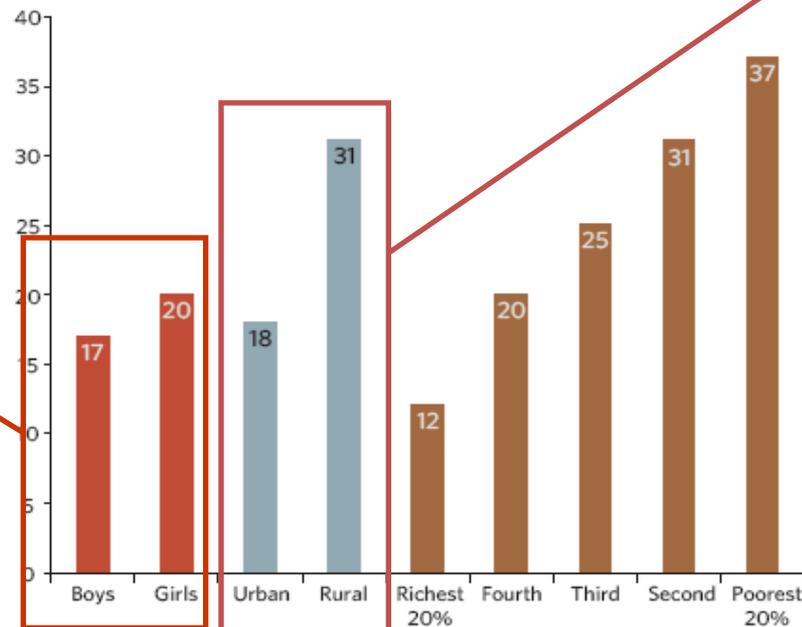
Distribution of households by person responsible for water collection, by region and urban/rural areas, 2005–2007 (latest available)



Reveal disparities + socio-eco

Girls and children from poorer or rural families are least likely to attend school

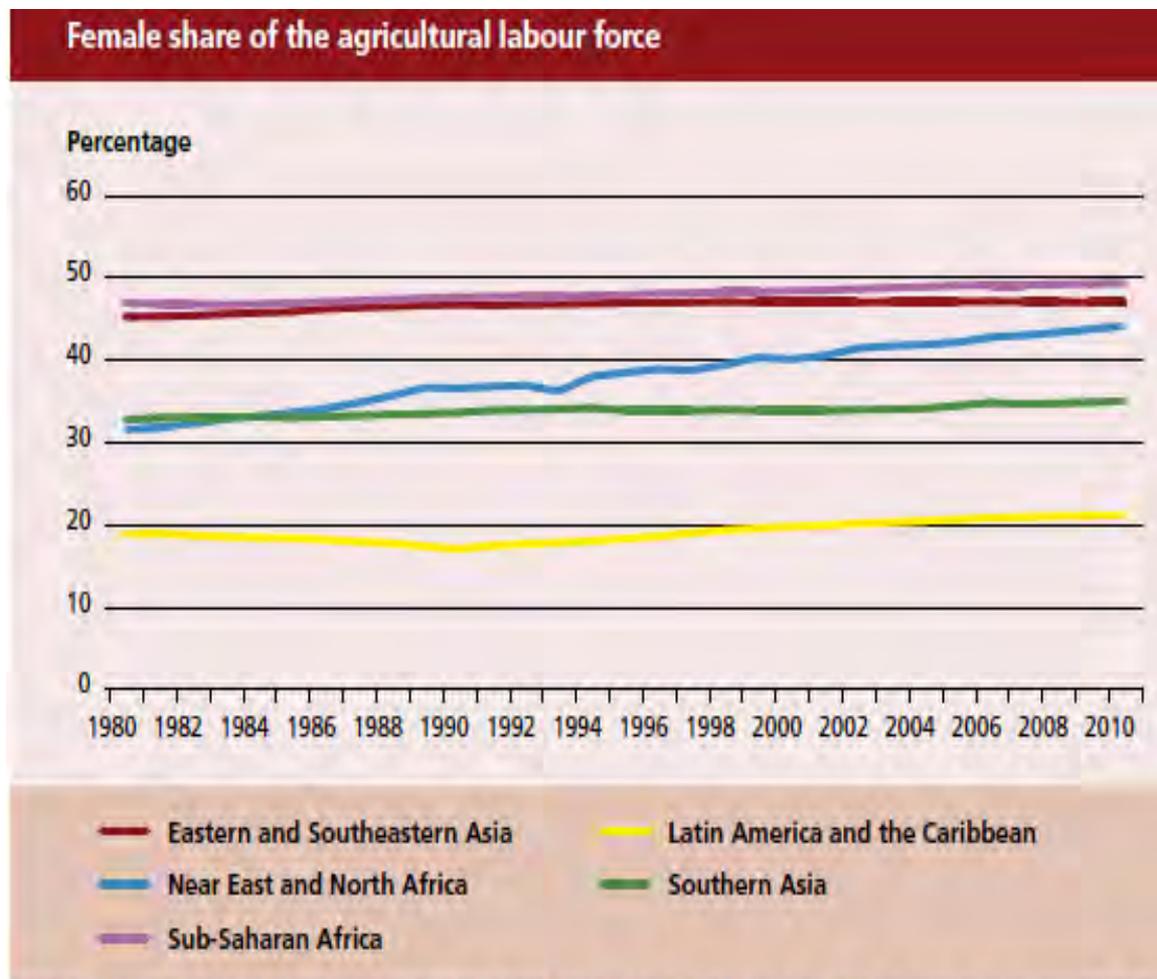
Children of primary school age out of school, by sex, place of residence and household wealth, 2005 (Percentage)



Boys more likely than girls to attend school

Children from rural areas are least likely to attend school

What do sex-disaggregated data tell us?



Women comprise 43% of agricultural labour force in developing countries

Note: The female share of the agricultural labour force is calculated as the total number of women economically active in agriculture divided by the total population economically active in agriculture. Regional averages are weighted by population.

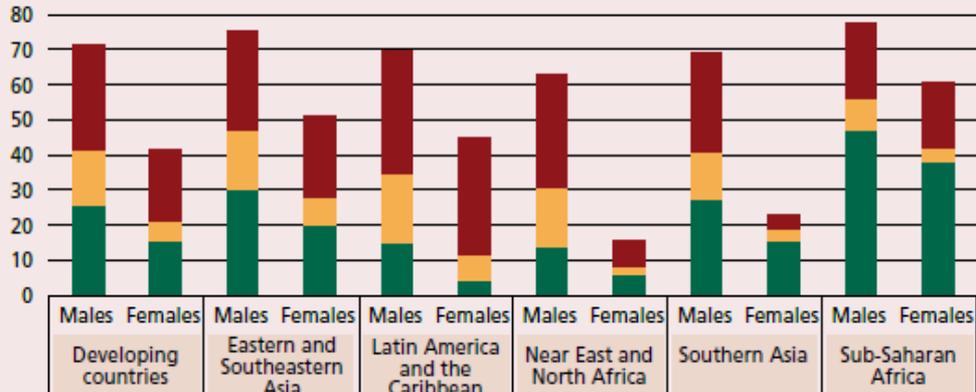
Source: FAO, 2010b. See Annex table A4.

Source: The state of food and agriculture – women in agriculture: closing the gender gap for development, FAO 2010-2011

Employment by sector

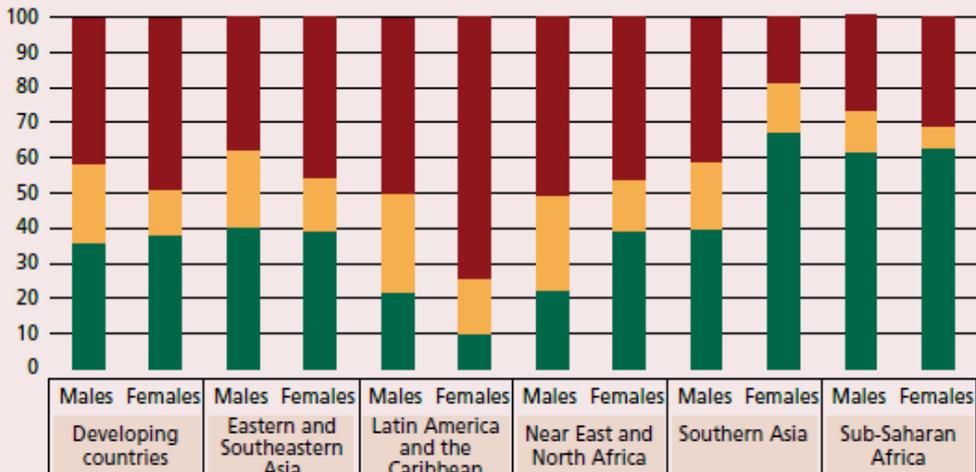
A - Employed population as a share of total adult population, by sex and sector

Percentage of total male and female population, respectively



B - Distribution of male and female employment, by sector

Percentage of male and female employment, respectively

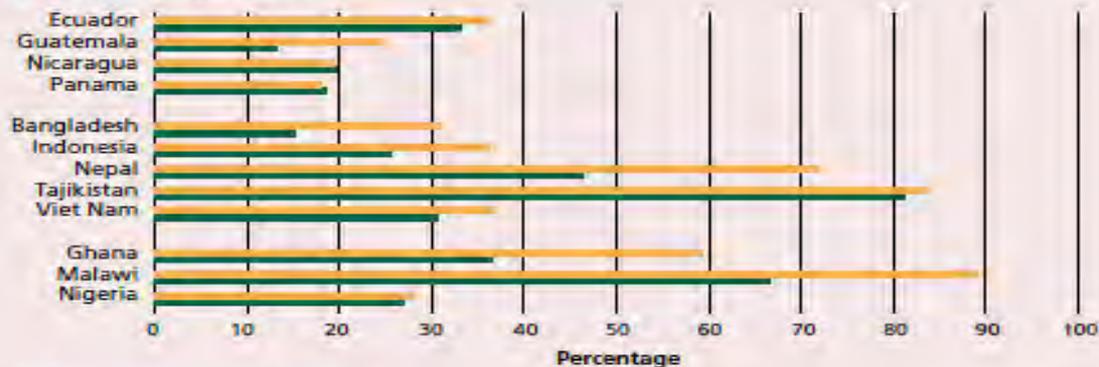


■ Agriculture
 ■ Industry
 ■ Services

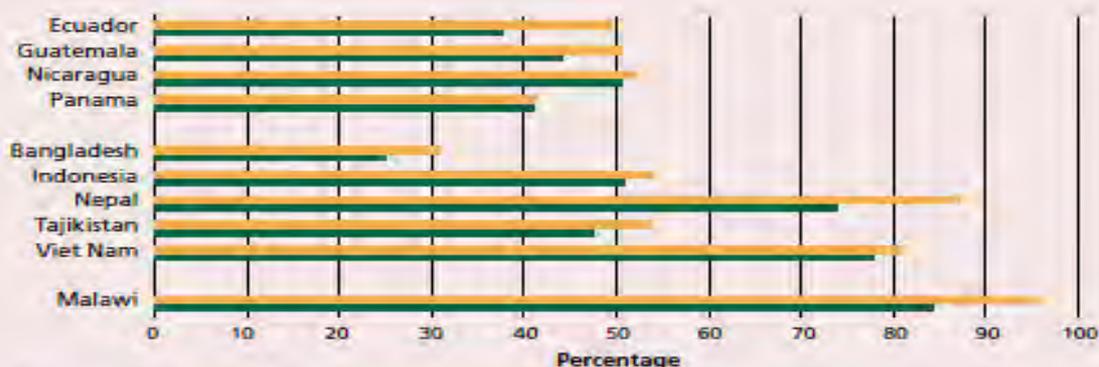
- Agriculture is the most important source of employment for women in rural areas in most developing countries

Conditions of employment in rural wage employment, by gender

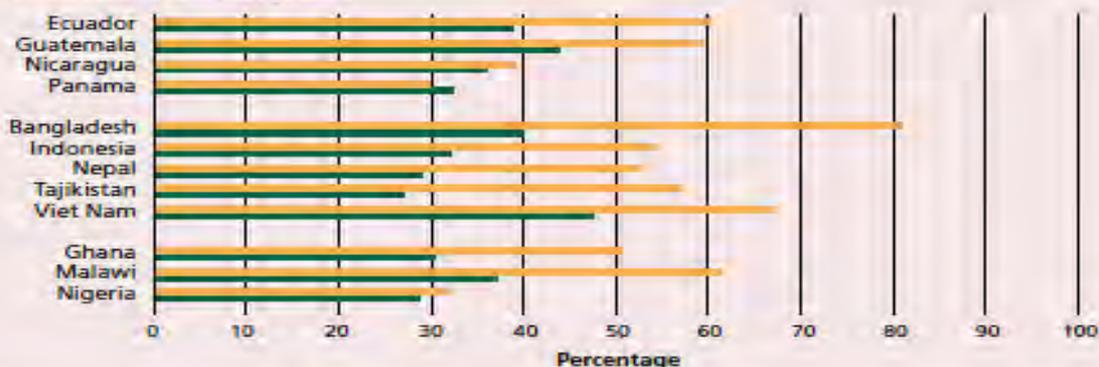
A - Prevalence of part-time work



B - Prevalence of seasonal work¹



C - Prevalence of low-wage work



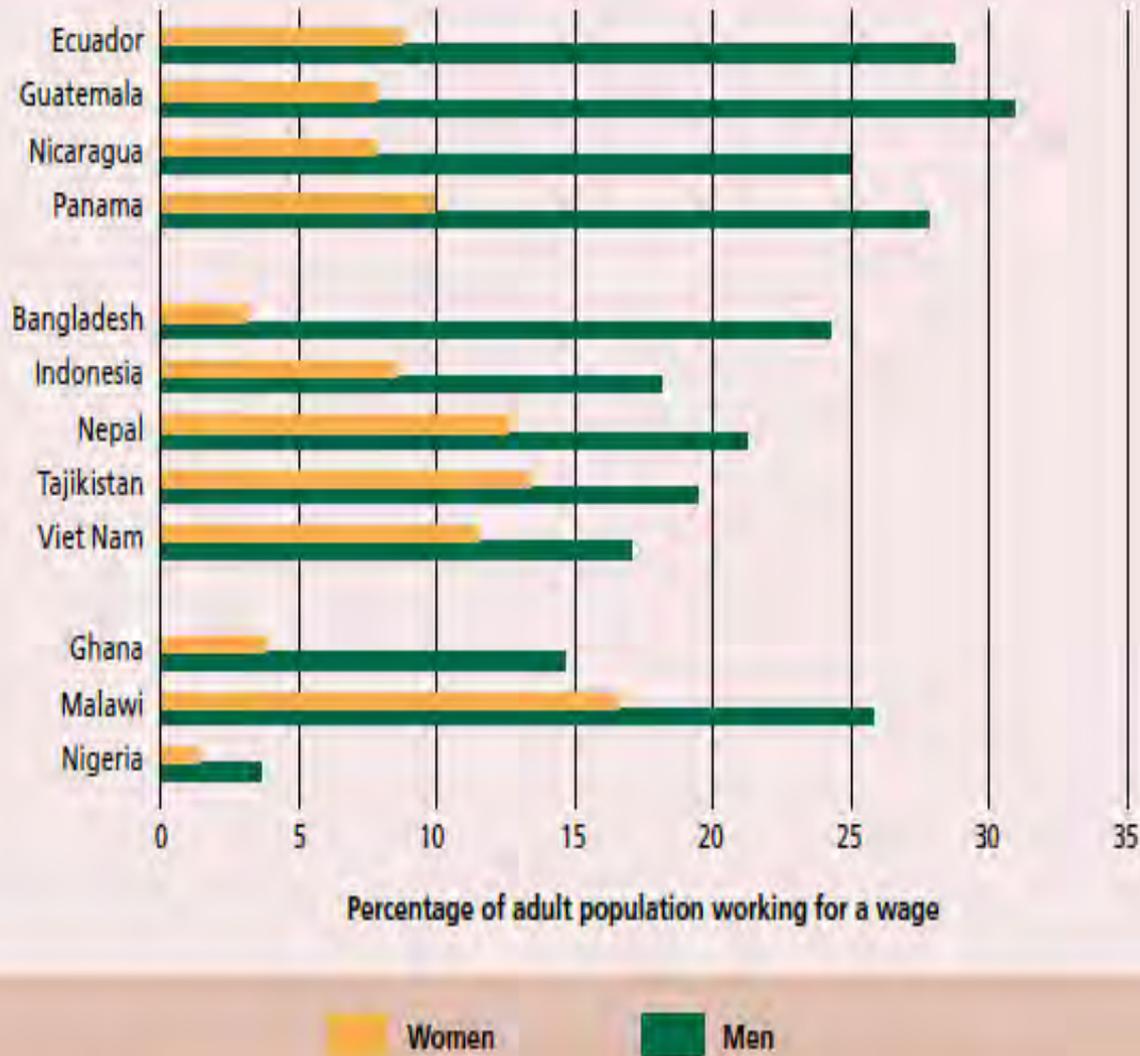
Women Men

- Women are more likely than men to hold low-wage, part-time, seasonal employment

¹Data are not available for Ghana and Nigeria.

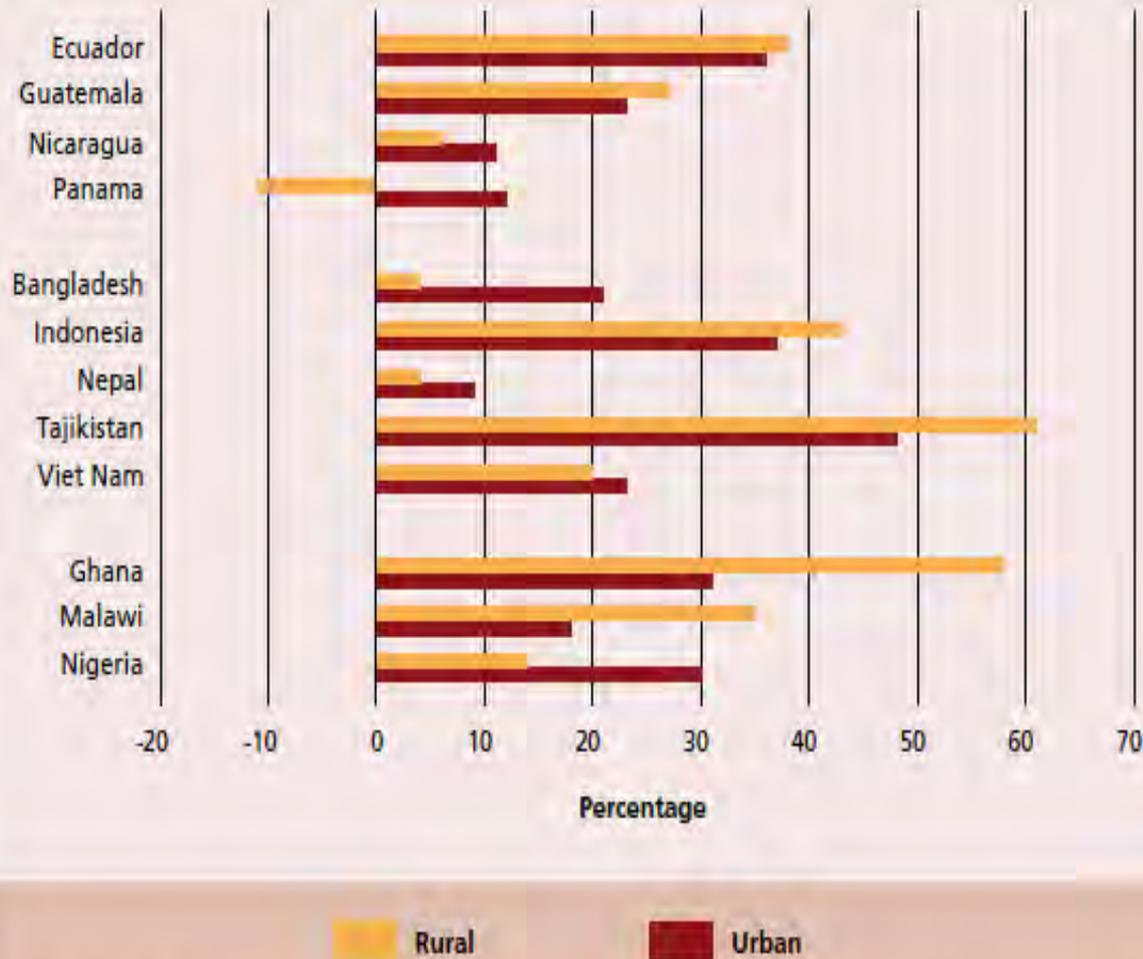
Source: FAO, 2010d.

Participation in rural wage employment, by gender



- Women tend to be paid less than men

Wage gap between men and women in urban and rural areas

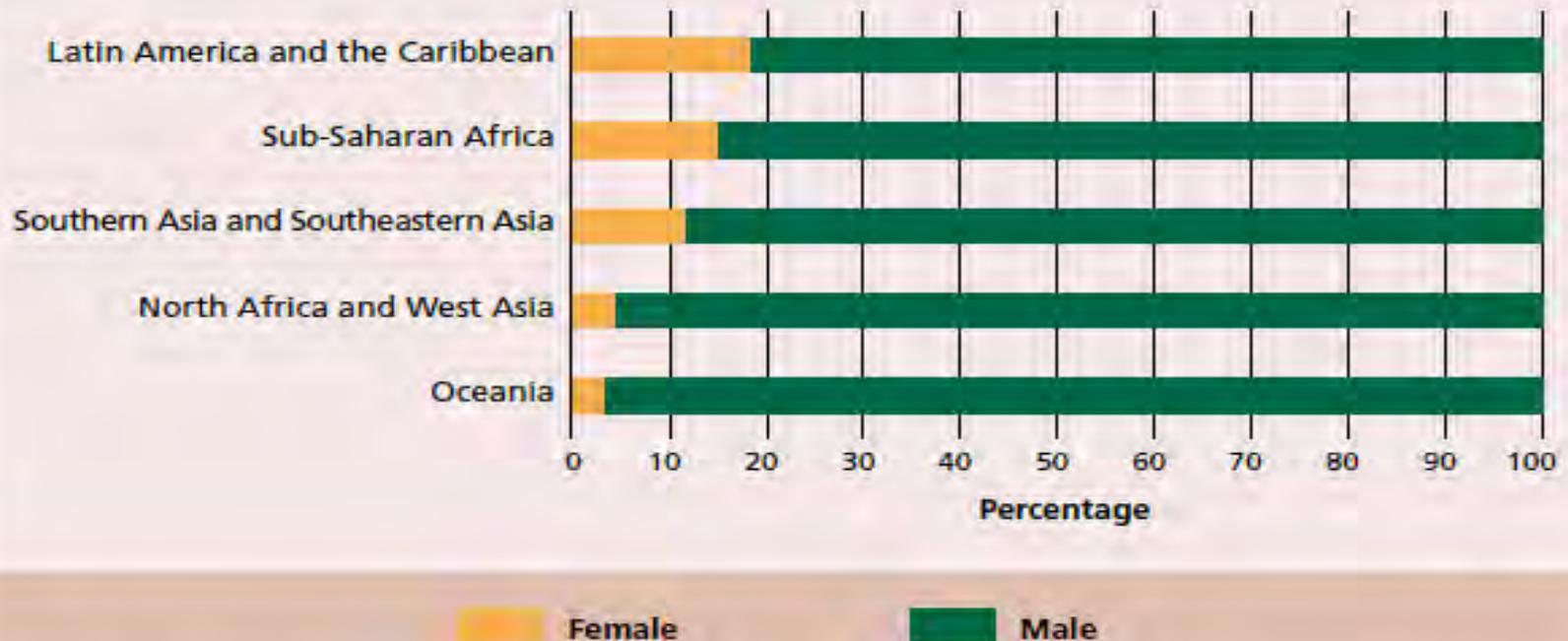


- Wage gap between women and men in rural areas are more than urban areas in many countries

Note: The wage gap is calculated as the difference between average daily male and female wages as a percentage of the average male wage. A positive wage gap means men are paid more than women. The rural wage gap includes farm and non-farm employment.

Source: Hertz et al. 2009.

Share of male and female agricultural holders in main developing regions



Note: Regional aggregates do not include all countries due to lack of data. Country-level data are provided in Annex table A5

Source: FAO, 2010f.

- Women engaged in agriculture face gender-specific constraints limit their access to productive inputs, assets and services. Gender gaps are observed for land, livestock, farm labour, education, extension services, financial services and technology.

Rural household assets: farm size

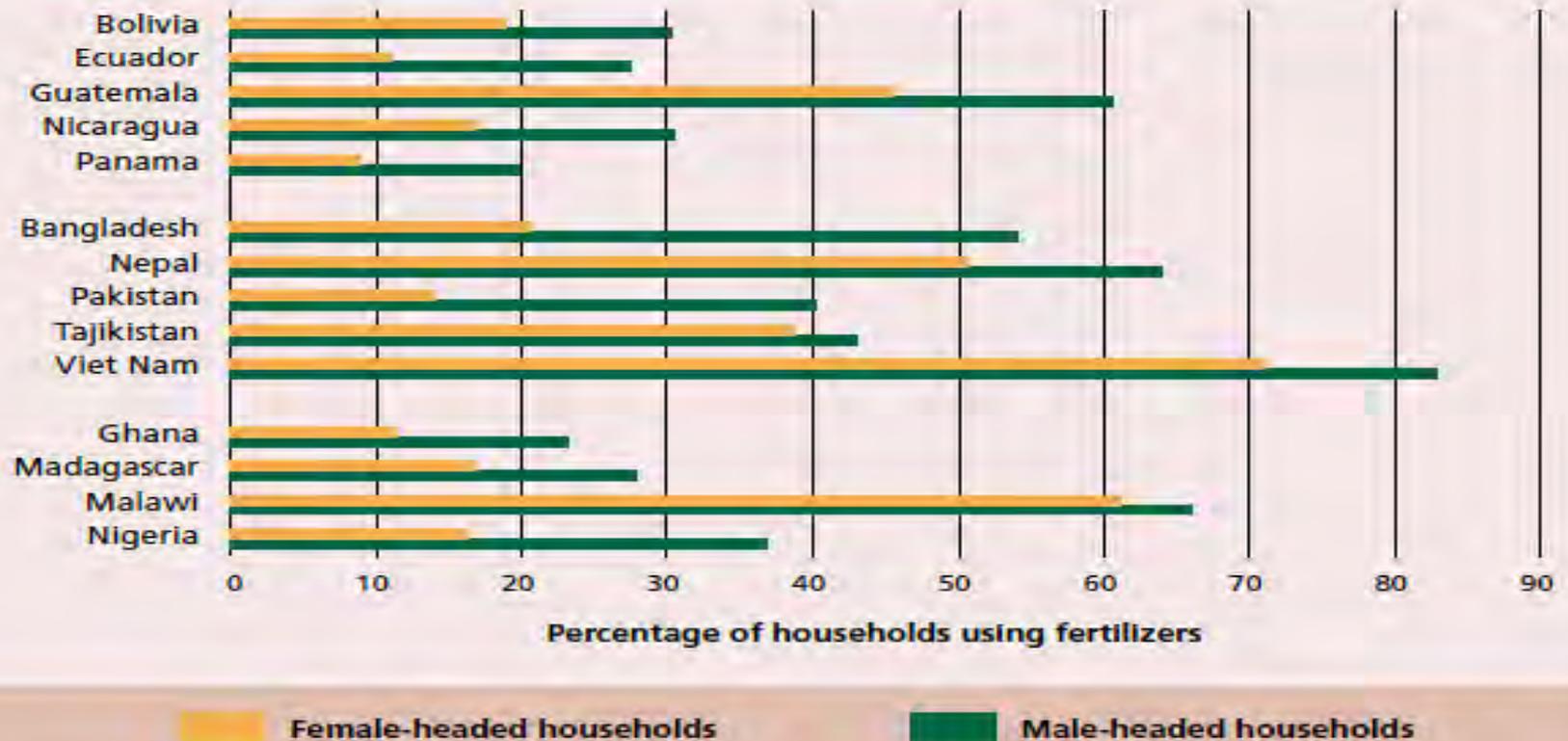


Note: Differences between male and female-headed households are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level for all countries, except for Bolivia, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Tajikistan.

Sources: FAO, 2010d, and Anriquez, 2010.

- Female-headed households own typically smaller farms

Fertilizer use by female- and male-headed households



Note: Calculations made using nationally representative household surveys. Differences between female- and male-headed households are significant at the 95 percent confidence level for all countries.

Sources: FAO, RIGA team, and Anriquez, 2010.

- In many countries women are only half as likely as men to use fertilizers

Poverty comes in 2 genders

- Poverty is experienced differently by women and men.
- Legal restrictions on the ownership of land or access to loans etc..
- Women have fewer possibilities than men of improving their lives economically by their own efforts
- They suffer from *time poverty* due to their obligations by their reproductive responsibilities
- Neither their access to opportunities nor their needs are the same as those of men.
- When given the opportunity to unfold their full economic potential, women can increase production and household income.
- This increases productivity throughout the entire economy, promotes economic growth and reduces poverty

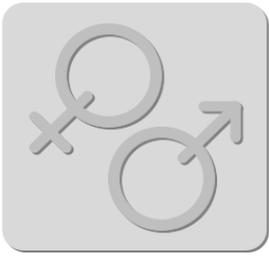
- Therefore, there is a need to:
 - examine and assess the magnitude of gender-specific inequality in education, the labour market and earnings
 - Analyze in key sectors agriculture, food security, water, the environment, energy and transport
 - determine how and to what extent these factors impede economic growth and poverty reduction.
 - Integrate policy recommendations into the poverty reduction strategy
- to identify concrete needs and strategies to eliminate such inequality.

Why are they important?

- Indicators should not be end points but starters for discussion – GS is a tool to spark-off discussion and provide a starting point for action with the aim of achieving gender equality and increasing the participation of women.
- GS are disaggregated statistics by sex with socio-economic analysis of its population to unmask inequalities and biases
- *Gender indicators 'enable us to assess where we stand and where we are going with respect to values and goals, and to evaluate specific programs and their goals'*

- *The usefulness gender indicators 'lies in their ability to point to changes in the status and roles of women and men over time, and therefore to measure whether gender equity is being achieved'*

*Canadian International Development Agency
(CIDA 1997)*



Stage#2

**Data Availability:
Gaps & Challenges**

Background

- National and sub-regional reports on implementation of BPFA point to important areas of progress in recognizing gender equality and women's empowerment as key to sustainable human development.
- However, the absence of concrete time-bound targets and indicators had made monitoring of the Platform difficult.

Gaps in Gender Statistics

- Some progress achieved in basic topics (social/demographic areas)
- Substantial gaps remain
- Cross classification, sex-and age- disaggregated data statistics unavailable
- Lack of statistics on emerging gender issues

- GS not routinely available at national and international levels in key areas:

- poverty
- informal employment
- access to employment opportunities
- access to and control over economic assets
- political participation
- time use
- school attendance
- maternal mortality and morbidity
- violence against women
- trafficking

- Sex of the respondent was not regularly collected
 - Surveys – establishment
- When collected they are not computed nor reported
- Not collected
 - Registered-based data on diseases (malaria, tuberculosis)

- Serious lack of gender sensitive data
 - Emergency or disaster situations
 - Conflict and post-conflict situations
- Absence of baseline statistics
- Absence of national issues and indicators
- Absence of national gender development strategy

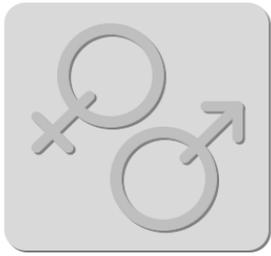
Challenges in data analysis

- Data is not reliable and country capacity to collect and use better data is essential.
- To be careful to not be measuring equality in deprivation
- Analyze a number of other indicators or targets.
- Data may show progress but situation of women maybe deteriorating

Challenges Impeding Progress

- Low visibility of gender statistics
- Lack of political will at both national and international level
- Lack of legislation requiring data collection institutions to report data by sex and gender sensitive indicators
- Lack of resources @ national level
 - Technical
 - Financial

- Donor-driven jeopardized the sustained production of gender statistics
- Donors approached universities and private institutions undermined NSOs and limited long-term statistical capacity building
- Inability to conduct specialized surveys such as TUS and violence surveys
- Limited access to training and reference materials for the development of statistics



Stage#3

Gender Indicators Framework

Policy Frameworks

"Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation actions to be taken" ... "Ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analysed and presented by sex and age and reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society".

The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995), Platform for Action, Strategic Objective H3 and Actions to be taken

Policy Frameworks

- Gender was identified as a high priority in the 1995 Beijing Platform of Action.
- Without gender statistics - limited ability to assess progress in achieving gender equality or in prioritizing actions to address gender disparities.
- It took 15 years later, an Arab agreed upon set of gender indicators has been identified
- Regions and countries have largely undertaken this work independently, guided by national legal and policy frameworks,
 - The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
 - The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,
 - The Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

Box 3. Critical Areas of Concern of the Beijing Platform for Action

- 1-** Women and poverty
- 2-** Education and training of women
- 3-** Women and health
- 4-** Violence against women
- 5-** Women and armed conflict
- 6-** Women and the economy
- 7-** Women in power and decision-making
- 8-** Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- 9-** Human rights of women
- 10-** Women and the media
- 11-** Women and the environment
- 12-** The girl-child

Millennium Development Goals

Beijing Platform for Action Priority Areas of Concern for Arab countries

First level priority

Second level priority

- G1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- G2 Achieve universal primary education

- G3 Promote gender equality and empower women

- G4 Reduce child mortality

- G5 Improve maternal health

- G6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- G7 Ensure environmental sustainability

- G8 Develop a global partnership for development

- Women and poverty*

- Education and training of women*

- Women in power and decision-making*

- Violence against women*

- Women and the economy*

- Women and the media*

- The girl-child*

- Women and health*

Example

Underlying causes

Family's preference for investing in sons' education

Girl's work in the household

Girls reproductive role

Problem/concern

Poorer education among women than among men

Consequences/effects

Women's higher illiteracy

Women's lower knowledge of HIV

Women's lower access to paid work

Example

Underlying causes

Net enrolment ratio
in primary
education

Time girls and boys
spend working in
the household

Fertility rate by age

Problem/concern

Primary
completion
rate

Consequences/effects

Literacy rate of 15-
24 year-olds

15-24-years olds with
correct knowledge of
HIV/AIDS

Women and men in
wage employment

All statistics should be presented by sex

Example

Underlying causes

Country ministry of education

Household survey

Population census/
household survey

Problem/concern

Country
ministry of
education

Consequences/effects

Population census/
household survey

Household survey

Labour force survey/
Population census

All statistics should be presented by sex

Goals	Issues	Indicators	Beijing Platform for Action	Official MDG Indicators	United Nations Millennium Target Force 200
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Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Education and training of women

Net enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education, by sex

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, by sex (completion rate, by sex)

Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Drop-out rates by sex, level of education (primary/secondary) and urban/rural

Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (percentage); and ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old, 45 years old and over, and rural/urban

Sex distribution of students enrolled in scientific institutes by specialty

Sex distribution of teachers in primary, secondary and tertiary level

Sex distribution of pupils in TVET centres

Strategic Objective B.1
Ensure Equal Access to Education

Para. 80 (f)
"Increase enrolment and retention rates of girls..."

Strategic Objective L.4
Eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development, and training

Para. 279 (d)
"Increase enrolment and improve retention rates of girls..."

Strategic Objective B.2
Eradicate illiteracy among women

Strategic Objective B.1
Ensure equal access to education

Para. 80 (c)
"Eliminate gender disparities in access in all areas of tertiary education by ensuring that women have equal

6

7

9

8 and 10

X

X

Criteria

- Relevance
- Accuracy/ Integrity
- Timeliness
- Accessibility
- Coherence/consistency
- Interpretability
- Efficiency
- Based on international principles, standards and classifications.

Classify and organize indicators in 4 tiers to answer questions:

- Do indicators measure their respective areas?
- Is there any research linking the target areas and listed indicators?
- Are there any other indicators identified in the research?
- Which indicators are available/regularly collected?
- How can these indicators be used by policy makers?

TIER 1

- Statistics are based on an internationally recognized, high level set of principles, standards and classifications.
- The data should be easily and regularly collected.
- *(If an indicator reflects the above characteristics but the data is not collected in some countries, the indicator is still referred to as tier 1.)*

TIER 2

- Data may be available by relevant sources, but indicators are not regularly produced by National Statistical Offices (NSO).
- NSO equipped with appropriate tools and procedure can possibly start the process of regular tier 2 data collection and dissemination.
- However, the national tier 2 statistical frames, definitions and classifications are not aligned with national and international frameworks

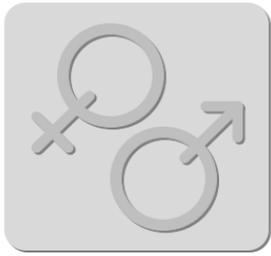
TIER 3

- Data is not available in official statistics, but mentioned in the research studies as highly useful.
- The data is not widely used at international level. The indicators are highly desirables as proved very relevant.
- However, it is difficult to set up a process to start regular data collection and dissemination.

TIER 4

- Includes qualitative targets and issues which are not possible or very difficult to quantify and put in the data framework.
- However tier 4 data might be useful for research and additional qualitative aspects.

Goal	Area	Indicators	Tier #	Availability/Source
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	Reproductive health and women's health issues	Adolescent fertility rate	1	Available/Source: ...



Stage #4

Engendering Statistics

Engendering Statistics

- To elaborate indicators oriented to facilitate the eradication of gender discrimination and gender blindness in the formulation of policies
- To re-define existing indicators in order to highlight gender inequalities.
- To improve the methods used in statistical activities in order to guarantee that all questionnaires and information collection proceedings properly show a gender perspective.

GS is accurate Statistics

+all areas of production
compilation and
presentation

Terms

- Gender roles
- Gender responsibilities
- Gender blind
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender analysis

Glossary of Gender Terms Rev 2
Available on www.escwa-stat.org

Data Collection

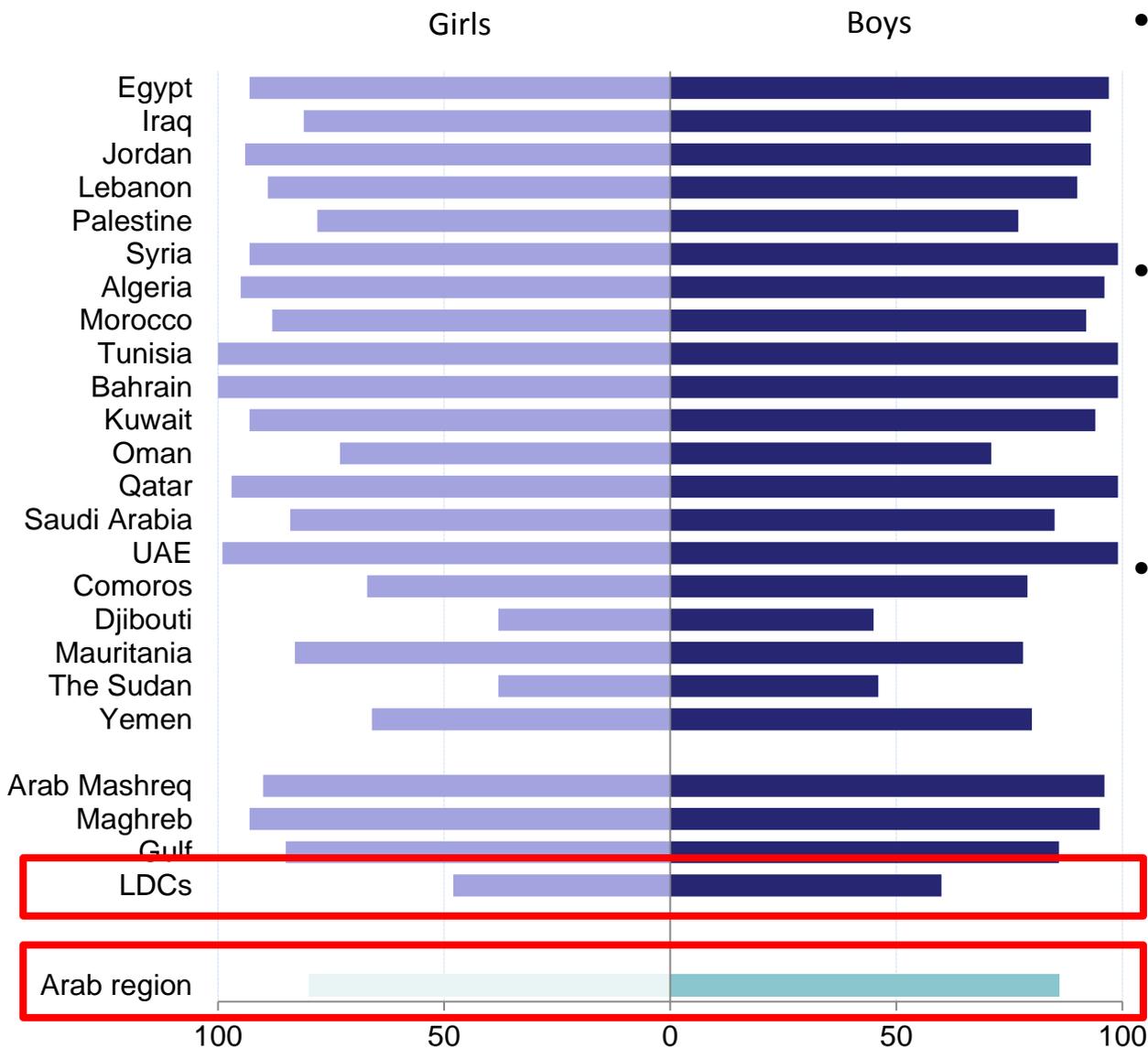
- Definitions
- Computations
- Measure of unit/ Head of household
- VAW
- TUS

Analysis

- Female – Male
- Geographic
- age
- Socio -economic

Presentation

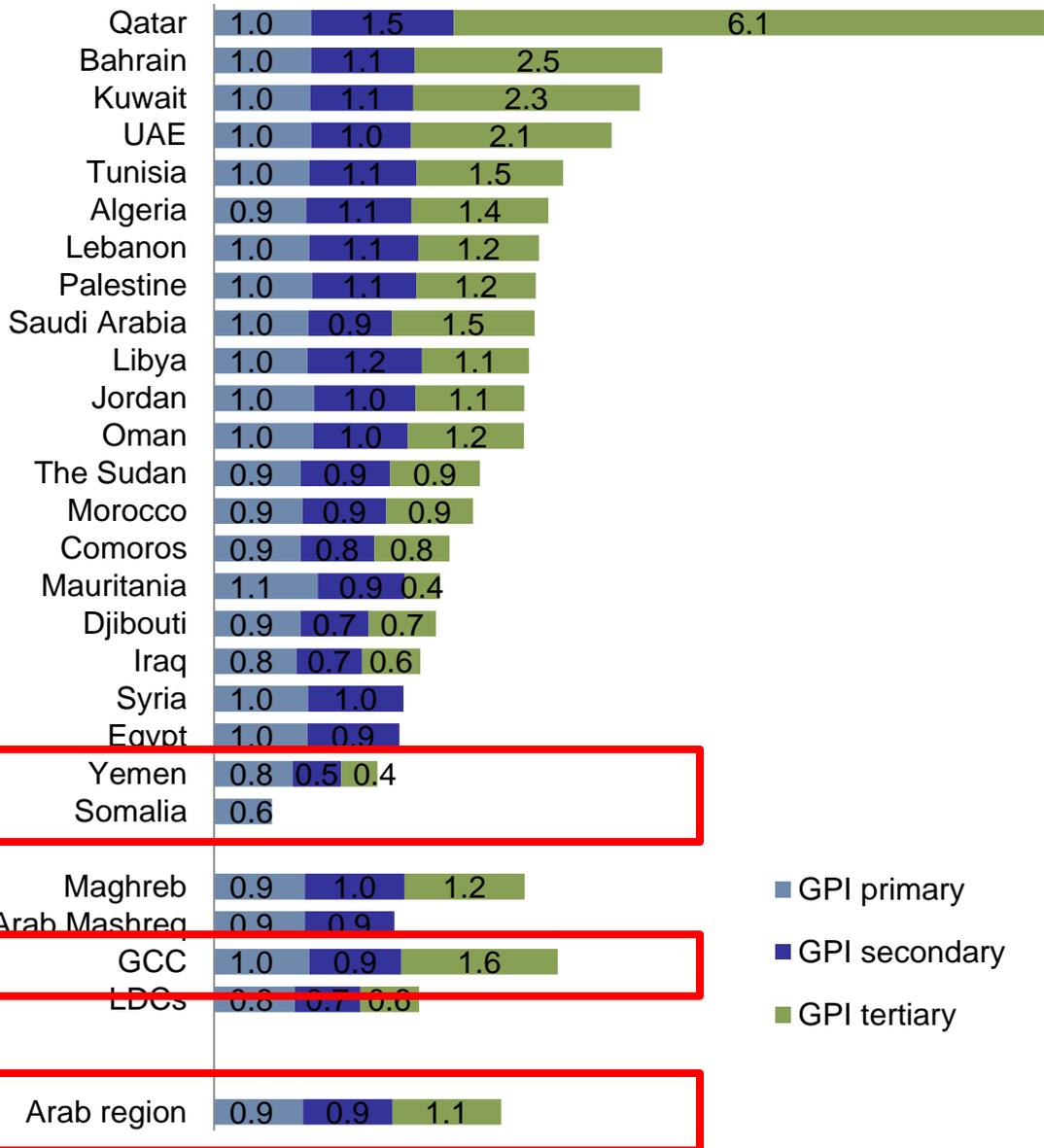
- Sex-disaggregated data
 - Mostly direct us to the general problem areas,
 - but caution,
 - total groups by sex can also conceal other vulnerabilities in a society



- **Gender disparity in enrolment at the regional level: 6% more boys than girls enrolled in primary school.**

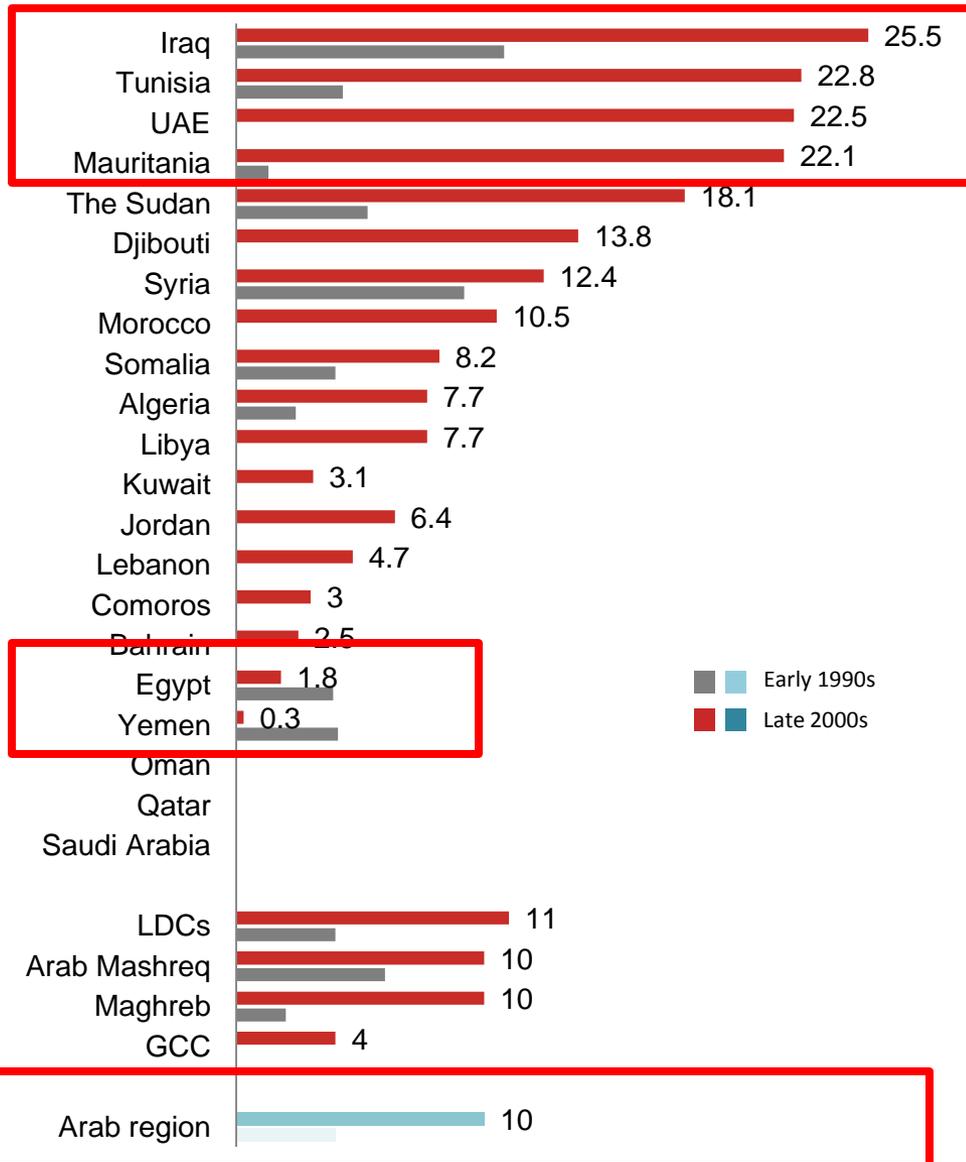
- The gap in enrolment is particularly significant in the LDCs: male enrolment was 60%, while female enrolment was just 48%.

- **Most Arab countries have made progress** in primary education survival rates and gains made in both enrolment and survival rates since 1990 have been **translated into improved youth literacy rates.** (climbed to 86% ie by 14 percentage points since 1990)



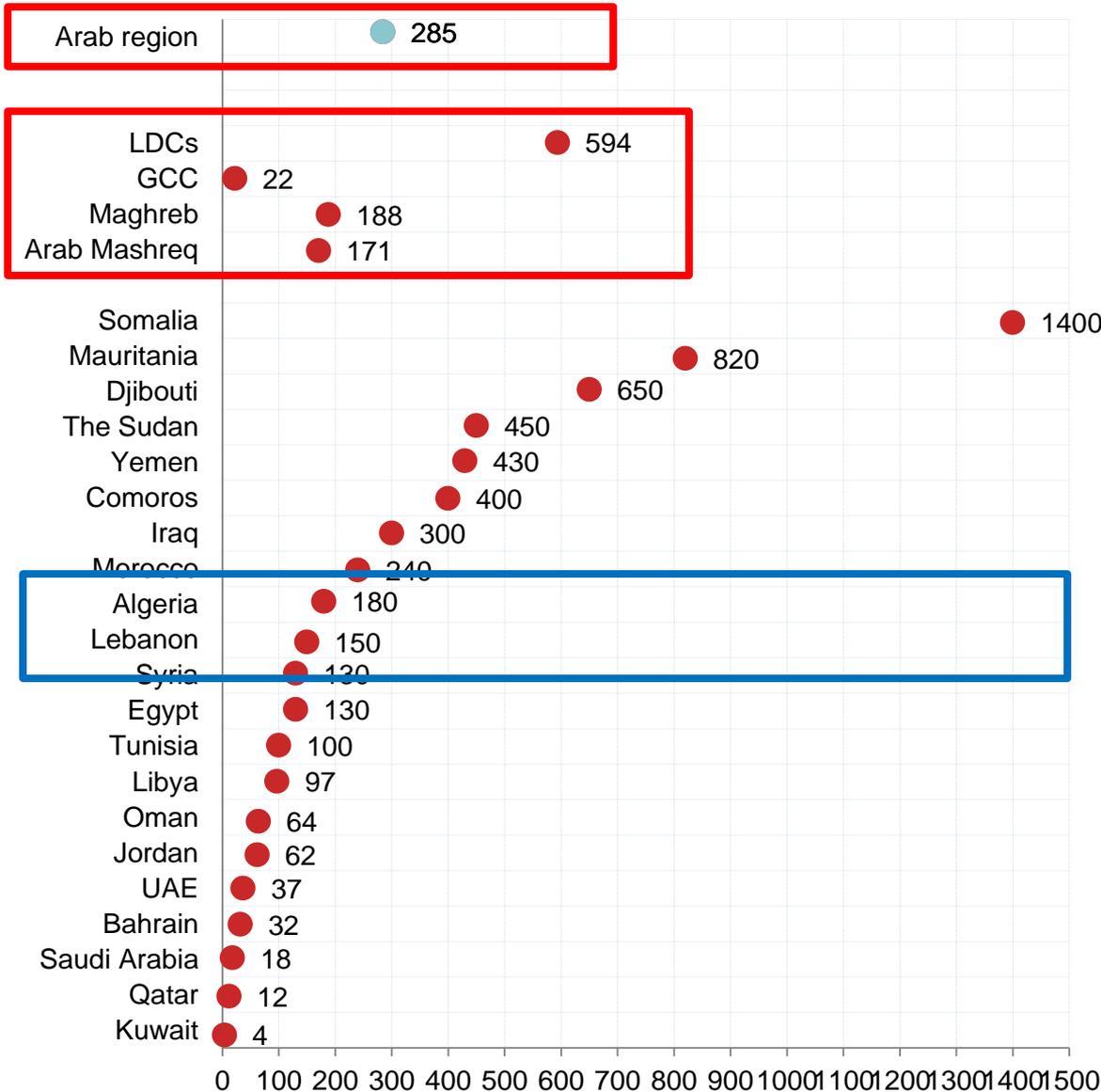
- GPI primary
- GPI secondary
- GPI tertiary

- The Arab region, in general, has made **significant progress in reducing gender disparity and attaining gender equality in all three levels of education** (primary, secondary and tertiary).
- **The Arab LDCs still fall short of achieving gender equality in education** with the largest gender gaps being in Yemen (secondary and tertiary), Somalia (primary) and Mauritania (tertiary).
- **Disparity between the sexes increases at higher levels of education** (in the GCC, this difference is in favour of women).

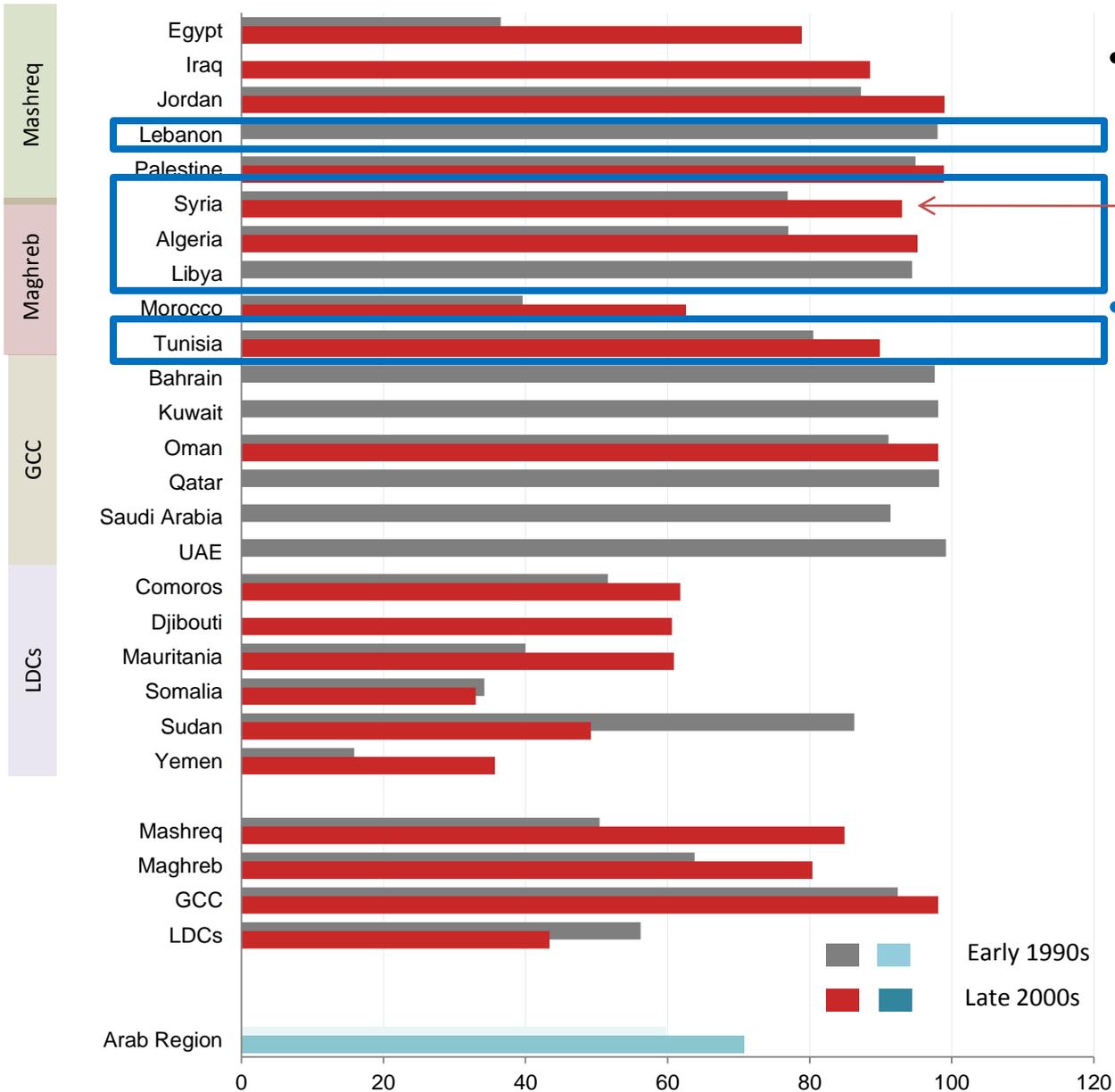


- **The target of 30 per cent female representation in national parliaments remains a distant objective.**
- The highest proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments was seen in Iraq (26 per cent), followed by Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates (both at 23 per cent) and Mauritania (22 per cent). [NB: Due to recent elections the figure for Tunisia rose to 27.6 per cent in June 2010]
- The number of seats held by women in national parliaments declined by 55 per cent in Egypt and by 93 per cent in Yemen between the early 1990s and late 2000s.

- Towards a more in depth investigation
- look at the causes that underlies these problem areas

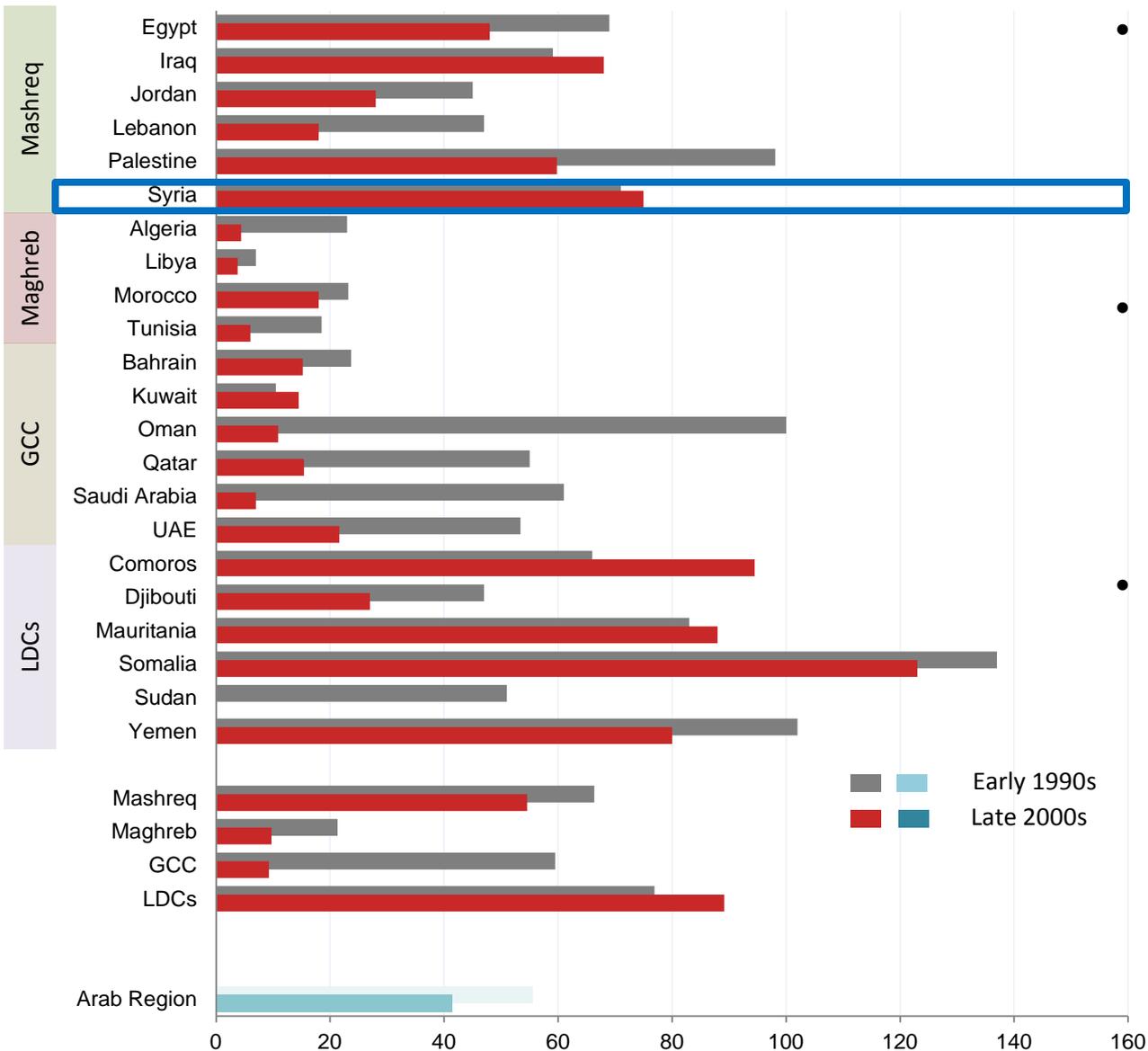


- **Maternal mortality at 285 deaths for every 100,000 live births remains unacceptably high in the Arab region.**
- The risk of a woman dying from treatable or preventable complications of pregnancy and childbirth is a major concern in the Arab LDCs.
- **Significant differences in maternal mortality rates between subregions:** In 2005, the rate in the Arab LDCs was 594 deaths for every 100,000 live births, 27 times the rate in the GCC countries.



- Increases in percentage, however **72% regional rate is not adequate**

- Although, Libya, Tunisia, Syria, Lebanon and Algeria have high birth attendance by skilled personnel, they still struggle with high maternal mortality ratios (over 100 deaths per 100,100 births).



- High rates of early childbearing in Arab countries result from the **practice of child marriage.**
- Data from early 1990 show adolescent fertility at 56%. The rate **slowly declined** to 41% as per latest data.
- Recent data show a decline in adolescent fertility in all sub regions **except in LDCs where it rose to 89%**, mainly due to increase rates in Comoros to 95%

- Define the problem
- Need for policy
- Measure by statistics

- ✓ How can we **collect solid evidence?**
- ✓ How do we **measure progress?**
- ✓ How can we **assess impact?**

What are the measures?

- **Qualitative indicators - to get insight**
 - women's opinion on implementation practices vis-à-vis social security, taxation, pension, women's freedom of movement.
- **Sex-disaggregated data – Quantitative indicators-to define problem area**
 - proportion of women to men benefiting from social security, pension, laws in favour of their freedom of movement

- **Gender analysis – to define problem area for programme implementation**
 - Wage gap analyzed against the characteristics (education level, age, etc,,,) of groups of women, against the characteristics of both women and men, in private and public sectors, rural/urban, disabled, etc... (disaggregation at all levels) and against other variables/ indicators – link
- **Trend analysis - to measure progress/regress**
 - Time series by focus group
- **Impact assessment – to validate policy effectiveness**
 - % of change in economic empowerment, survival rates, etc...

Disaggregated data is at the heart of effective programme planning and policy-making

- To enhance understanding in gender issues and concerns by statisticians and policy makers
- To build capacities of national statistical system to mainstream gender perspective in statistical standards and methods
- To collect quantitative, sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators
- To institutionalize collection of qualitative data in support of quantitative disaggregated data
- To conduct gender analysis and publish results for programme planning and policymaking
- To implement gender perspective and analysis in formulation and monitoring of strategies, and development goals including the MDGs

Effective Strategies & Approaches

- Increase visibility and political support:
 - Gender statistics should be promoted as a public good
 - Campaigns should be conducted to present and explain the use and significance of gender statistics to policy makers
 - Engaging parliamentarians as a strategy to ensure the inclusion of gender statistics in the political agenda
 - National statistical legislations to include the requirement for the collection and reporting of sex-disaggregated data
 - Need to sensitize the importance of collecting and reporting gender statistics to line ministries, civil registrars and courts

Training on how to:

- mainstream gender into data collection
- integrate gender statistical activities into the work of NSOs
- maximize the use of available administrative systems
- conduct gender analysis of data

Training on gender literacy

- Raise awareness among senior staff
- Sensitize users and producers of statistics
- Develop modules on gender sensitization and awareness-raising as part of gender statistics training
- Increasing access and effectiveness of existing training tools and materials

- Dissemination of best national practices in producing and using gender statistics
- Establishment of a Network of users, producers, researchers, politicians and media
- Make use of available data from existing administrative sources and surveys and disseminate them
- Resource requirement for analysis of data should be encompassed in the overall budget of a survey.

Data mining

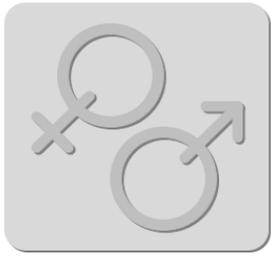
- Objective: To maximize the use of existing data
 - Review of existing national data collections
 - Develop inventories of sex-disaggregated statistics and gender related indicators
 - Gender perspective re-coding, re-tabulation and re-analysis of micro-data from surveys or censuses

Compilation and dissemination

- Mainstreaming of gender into all data compilation and dissemination activities
- Up-stream advocacy directed at law makers and budget managers and the finance ministry.. to incorporate gender statistics in planning
- Qualitative research methodologies through non-population-based research agenda
- Balance b/w analysis and use vis-à-vis production and presentation of statistics

Mainstreaming gender into data collection

- Review of definitions and conceptual frameworks
- Development of gender-sensitive training materials and guidelines for field personnel
- Conduct training and sensitization workshops for staff @ decision-making
- Women enumerators
- Review of census questionnaires and manuals
- Media campaigns
- Use of existing economic data collection activities (household expenditure surveys, national accounts..)



Stage #5

International and Regional Activities and Outputs

International and Regional Initiatives

- (a) reviewing gender statistics with the aim of establishing a minimum set of gender indicators;
 - (b) guiding the development of manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; and
 - (d) Capacity building workshops and technical advisory services
- (a) coordination mechanism for the global programme on gender statistics.

Review of gender statistics programmes

- 68% have GS focal point in NSO.
- 37 % have coordinating body for GS at the national level.
- 86% GS are governed by statistics or gender-related laws, action plans
- only 15% of those countries have specific legislation to conduct specialized gender-based surveys.

- The production of GS still focuses predominantly on traditional areas and less on emerging areas.
- most countries regularly produce GS in areas such as mortality, education, labour force and unemployment,
- <50% regularly produce statistics on media or VAW
- 63% existence of a formal mechanism for user producer dialogue
- 20% reported the existence of informal means of dialogue

Arab Priority Areas

- Time Use
- Violence against Women
- Mainstreaming women's needs in development policies
- Disability
- Women in rural area
- Women in decision-making
- Women and the employment in informal sector
- Women and Information Technology
- Women empowerment



G Is In HANDBOOK



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Arab Gender Issues & Indicators Handbook for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals & the Beijing Platform for Action

[The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia \(ESCWA\)](#), in collaboration with United Nations agencies, national statistical offices, national machineries for women, and civil society in the Arab region, is implementing the Gender Statistics Programme in the Arab Region.

This e-Handbook, a tool for data producers, is the outcome of consultations since the [second Inter-Agency Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics in the Arab Countries \(Beirut, 12-14 October 2009\)](#) and aims to build on synergies from ongoing work in the area of gender statistics by forging a common methodological knowledge among stakeholders in order to facilitate the production of comparable statistics for evidence-based policymaking and planning.

The purpose of the e-Handbook is to provide a guiding tool for data producers to compile data for the Arab Gender Issues and Indicators (GIsIn) Framework, which will allow for quantitative and qualitative measurement of gender equality and inequality at the international level. It uses an agreed common suite of gender indicators with unified language, concepts and objectives as a means to encourage collaborative monitoring, reporting and learning through the sharing of best practice, which will encourage the use of indicators at the national, regional and international level for measuring accountability and effectiveness.

The e-Handbook includes metadata for each GIsIn indicator, including definitions, rationale, concepts and sources, as well as methods of calculation. Based on the Arab GIsIn Framework, a three-dimensional framework for Arab countries linking the Goals of the Millennium Declaration to the Arab Priority Issues of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), it identifies corresponding region-specific, gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated indicators for measuring and monitoring progress achieved towards gender equality and the empowerment of women. The proposed framework was first published in the [ESCWA booklet Gender in the Millennium Development Goals: Information Guide for Arab MDG Reports](#).





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Strategic Objective F.5

Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination

Para. 178(g)

"Eliminate occupational segregation, especially by promoting the equal participation of women in highly skilled jobs and senior management positions, and through other measures, such as counselling and placement, that stimulate their on-the-job career development and upward mobility in the labour market, and by stimulating the diversification of occupational choices by both women and men; encourage women to take up non-traditional jobs, especially in science and technology, and encourage men to seek employment in the social sector"

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

[Expand All](#)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Women in Power and Decision Making

Economic Status

- ❖ Indicator 3.1.1 Share of women in managerial, professional or technical occupations, in percentage. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of science and Technical and Vocational Education and Training programme graduates, girls and boys, with jobs, in percentage. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.3 Proportion of earnings from wages paid in covered maternity leave for a duration of no less than 14 weeks, in percentage. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.4 Gender pay gap in earnings in wage and self-employment, by occupation, in hours. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.5 Proportion of workers, women and men, with health insurance, in percentage. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.6 Proportion of workers, women and men, with retirement benefits, in percentage. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.7 Access of women and men to micro-finance, in percentage. [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.8 Time spent on unpaid work (domestic and caring for children and elderly). [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)
- ❖ Indicator 3.1.9 Ratification (5-point scale measure) of ILO conventions (100, 111, 156, 183). [Metadata](#) | [BPfA](#)

Power and Decision-Making

Institutional Mechanisms

Conflict and War

Women and Human Rights

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of science and Technical and Vocational Education and Training programme graduates, girls and boys, with jobs, in percentage

Rational and Gender Issues
 There is a need for monitoring and reporting on the persistent marginalization of women from certain educational domains and specializations, especially, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centers and unequal access to educational opportunities in these domains.

Definition
 The proportion of women and men graduates from TVET programmes expressed as a percentage of total number of graduates with jobs

Description and method of computation
 The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of women/men graduates from TVET programmes by the total number of graduates from TVET in a given school-year and who are working multiplied by 100.

Percentage of pupils in TVET programmes with jobs=

$$\frac{\text{Number of graduates by sex from TVET programmes}}{\text{Total number of graduates with work in TVET programmes}} \times 100$$

Percentage of women pupils graduates from TVET programmes and employed approaching 50% indicates gender parity in the composition of the graduates. A value of greater than 50% reveals more opportunities and/or preference for women students to participate in TVET programmes

The unit of measure is in percentage

Disaggregation:
 By age, occupation, rural/urban

Sources and data collection
 Population census, household and labour force surveys.

Reference
<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx>
<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Attach/Indicators/HandbookEnglish.pdf>
 UNITED NATIONS (2003). Millennium Indicators Database. Statistics Division Internet site <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.
 ESCWA Statistics Division

UN Minimum Set

- Tier 1. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition and regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 2. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition, but not yet regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 3. Indicators for which international standards need still to be developed and not regularly produced by countries

Policy Areas

- **Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources**
- **Health and related services**
- **Public life and decision-making**
- **Human rights of women and girl children**

Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources

- Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex
- Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex
- Proportion of employed who are working as contributing family workers, by sex
- Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex
- Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex
- Youth unemployment by sex
- Gender gap in wages
- Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex
- Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex
- Proportion of individuals using mobile/ cellular telephones, by sex
- Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head

Education

- Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex
- Adjusted net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex
- Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by Sex
- Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex
- Gender parity index in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels
- Net intake in first grade of primary education, by sex
- Primary education completion rate, by sex
- Graduation from lower secondary education, by sex
- Transition rate to secondary education, by sex
- Education attainment of population aged 25 and over, by sex

Health and related services

- Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49
- Under-five mortality rate, by sex
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Antenatal care coverage
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional
- Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex
- Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex
- Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS
- Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex
- Life expectancy at age 60, by sex

Public life and decision-making

- Women's share of government ministerial Positions
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
- Women's share of managerial positions

Human rights of women and girl children

- Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ Cutting
- Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18
- Adolescent fertility rate

Gender Statistics Manuals

- UNSD Gender Statistics Manual (2013)
- UNSD “Guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women: statistical surveys” (2013)
- ECE Developing Gender Statistics: A practical tool (2010)
- ESCWA GIsIn Manual on Gender Statistics (2011)



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[CURRENT PRACTICES IN ENGENDERING THE
MONITORING AND REPORTING OF
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS](#)

[GENDER IN ARAB MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOAL REPORTS](#)

[DATA SOURCES FOR COMPILING GENDER
STATISTICS](#)

["G IS IN" FRAMEWORK: PROPOSED GENDER
ISSUES AND GENDER-SENSITIVE
INDICATORS FOR ARAB COUNTRIES](#)

[TOWARDS MORE GENDER-RESPONSIVE
MONITORING AND REPORTING](#)

[CONCLUDING REMARKS](#)

[END NOTES](#)

[WALL CHART](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

INFORMATION GUIDE FOR ARAB MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL REPORTS



Gender Statistics Toolkits

- ESCWA VAW Toolkit (2012)

<http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/scu/vawtoolkit/index.asp>

نموذج استبيان قياس العنف ضد المرأة: أدوات التنفيذ



مقدمة

شكر وتقدير

نموذج استبيان العنف ضد المرأة: أدوات التنفيذ

- دليل تعليمات استيفاء الأسئلة
- دليل الباحثة لإجراء المقابلات
- دليل المنسقة - حلقة عمل لتدريب الباحثات الميدانيات
- دليل الرموز وخطة تحليل مؤشرات العنف ضد المرأة
- برنامج الرموز والتحليل لاستخراج مؤشرات الأمم المتحدة حول العنف ضد المرأة

<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/cepal/>

E-Publications

<http://www.escwa.un.org/sites/acgs/index.asp>



Arab Catalogue of Gender Statistics

The catalogue is a compilation of gender statistics related activities and outputs implemented by the Arab countries and the Statistics Division at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia(ESCWA).

The catalogue aims to promote good practices in compiling and disseminating gender statistics. It also gives incentives to countries to exert further effort towards improving gender statistics at the national level.

The catalogue serves as a strategic tool for ESCWA. It provides ESCWA with valuable information on the development stage of gender statistics at the country and regional levels. This information serves in the design of technical assistance missions to countries and the development and implementation of ESCWA Gender Statistical Programme (GSP) in the Arab region.

Country pages include information on the National Statistical Office and national gender focal points and information on national gender program, and related institutional and legal frameworks. It also provides a list of activities and outputs categorized as follows:

1. Publications:

Gender Statistics Publications

Statistical publications that highlight in comparative analysis the situation of women and men in a country.

Gender-focused publications

Analytical publications that focus on gender issues in different sectors such as women and men in economy, women in decision making, women in education etc.

Handbooks

Methodological publications that provide users with guidelines on collection and compilation of gender statistics.

Related Reports on Women

Reports published by women machinery or other institutes relating to women status with statistical information in relation to the Beijing Platform of Action and Convention on the Elimination of Women, etc..

2. Surveys:

Gender related surveys and specialized modules to measure gender issues such as Time Use Statistics, Violence against Women, and Health of women in life-cycle etc.

3. Databases & Web:

Gender Databases

Gender databases compiled specifically on women and men, girls and boys, in different socio-economic areas.

Introduction

Algeria



Bahrain



Comoros



Djibouti



Egypt



Iraq



Jordan



Kuwait



Lebanon



Libya



Mauritania



Morocco



Oman



Palestine



Qatar



Saudi Arabia



Somalia



Sudan



Syria



Tunisia



United Arab Emirates





Gender in Figures



النوع الاجتماعي بالأرقام

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Age groups

Head of household

Child and old-age dependency

Live births

Deaths

International migrants age

Women in international migration

International migrants population

Family planning and fertility

Adolescent fertility

Childbearing age

Marital status

Marriages and divorces



شكر وتقدير

تمهيد

مقدمة

المحتويات

الفصل 1: حقوق الإنسان

المعاهدات الدولية لحقوق الإنسان

اتفاقيات المساواة بين الجنسين

اتفاقية القضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز ضد المرأة

المؤسسات المجتمعية

الفصل 2: الخصائص الديموغرافية للسكان

النمو والشباب والمسنون

الفئات العمرية

رب الأسرة المعيشية

إعالة الأطفال والمسنين

المواليد الأحياء

الوفيات

عمر المهاجرين الدوليين

النساء في الهجرة الدولية

سكان المهاجرين الدوليين

تنظيم الأسرة والخصوبة

خصوبة المراهقات

العمر عند الإنجاب

الحالة الزوجية

الزواج والطلاق

ESCWA

Portals

<http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/projects/tus/index.asp>

Time-Use Statistics

ESCWA Gender Statistics Programme



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In recent years there has been a growing interest in time-use survey techniques. This interest stems not only from the central and strategic importance of time-use statistics for both policy and research purposes, but also from the versatility and the wide range of applications of time-use statistics in numerous areas of policy concern.

One such application is the promotion of gender equality. Time-use surveys are increasingly being used to acquire insight on how women and men allocate time to different activities, and as a basis for formulating gender sensitive policies in such areas of work, education, childcare, etc. Time use statistics could contribute to research and policy analysis in a number of areas including informal work and child labor.

One area that has recently received considerable attention in the prospect of measuring and valuing unpaid but productive activities (that is, nonmarket work) with the ultimate goal of including the value of these activities in a satellite account of the National Income and Product Accounts.



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- Health
- Gender
- MDG
- Population
- Societal Progress
- Literacy
- Youth
- ICT

Gender

Sections

- Introduction and Background
- Resolutions and International Declarations
- Standards and Methods**
- Reports
- Meetings and Workshops**
- Projects
- Databases and Softwares
- Best Practice
- Training Material
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Standards and Methods

Handbooks

- [Concepts and Methods for Improving Statistics on the Situation of Women](#)
- [Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women](#)
- [Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys](#)
- [Handbook on Social Indicators](#)
- [Handbook for producing National Statistical Reports on Women and Men](#)
- [A Project Level Handbook: The Why and How of Gender Sensitive Indicators](#)
- [Guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators](#)

Glossary

- [Gender Glossary - 18 July 2011](#)
- 1

Time-Use Survey

- [Time-Use Survey](#)
- [Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work, UNSD](#)
- [Trial international classification of activities for time-use statistics, UNSD](#)
- [Classification - UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics \(ICATUS\)](#)
- [International Labor Organization Harmonized Time Use Activity Categories](#)

Gender and Agriculture

Gender and Armed Conflict



Arab GenderInfo Database

<http://genderinfo.escwa.un.org/>



Database ▾

Data



Newsletter



الاسكوا
الأمم المتحدة
الهيئة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية العربية

نيسان



فلسطين تنفذ المسح الثاني لإستخدام الوقت

القطري. تم تدريب 6 باحثات على آلية استيفاء الإستمارة ومنهجية العمل الميداني، وآلية الترميز. وذلك لتنفيذ التجربة القليلة في ثلاث محافظات في الضفة الغربية لمدة اسبوعين لفحص المنهجية والاستمارة وكافة ادوات المسح، على أن يبدأ العمل الفعلي لمسح الوقت مع نهاية شهر تموز/ يوليو 2012 ولمدة عام كامل بما فيه من فصول ومواسم وأعياد.

النتائج الرئيسية للمسح متوفرة على الموقع الإلكتروني التالي:

<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/PCBS/downloads/book1864.pdf>



تروع الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني بتنفيذ مسح استخدام الوقت للمرة الثانية بعد مرور أكثر من 10 سنوات على تنفيذ المسح الأول في كلا من الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة بهدف توفير بيانات حول الأفراد البالغين 10 سنوات فأكثر والمقيمين إقامة معقدة في الأراضي الفلسطينية. بدء تنفيذ المسح ميدانياً في 2012/9/29 على أن يستمر جمع البيانات لمدة عام كامل. بلغت حجم عينة المسح 4,620 أسرة بواقع 8,778 فرداً؛ وذلك بهدف توفير بيانات حول كل الأنشطة التي يقوم بها الأفراد، وتوفير بيانات حول الوقت المستخدم من قبل المرأة للقيام بالأعمال المنزلية والأعمال الإنتاجية سواء كانت أعمالاً مدفوعة الأجر أو غير مدفوعة الأجر. ومن المتوقع أن تكون البيانات مصدراً أساسياً يعتمد عليه لتقدير العمل غير المدفوع الذي تقوم به المرأة لخدمة الحسابات القومية، وإجراء الدراسات التحليلية بالاعتماد على متغيرات مختلفة، كالواقع الاقتصادي والاجتماعي ومدى التطور التكنولوجي، إضافة إلى العادات والتقاليد والتوجهات الدينية في المجتمع

الإسكوا تطلق "النوع الاجتماعي في أرقام"

الحف ضد المرأة، الصحة، اللاجئون، العمل بأجر وبلا أجر والبحث والتطوير. وهذه التشرة هي حلقة في عمل متواصل، وسيجري تحديثها بانتظام عبر موقع شعبة الإحصاء على شبكة الإنترنت، بحيث تكون مصدراً هاماً للباحثين والمسؤولين عن جمع البيانات حول المرأة والرجل.

التشرة متوفرة على الموقع الإلكتروني التالي:

<http://www.eskwa.un.org/divisions/scu/genderfigures/index.asp>



أطلقت شعبة الإحصاء في الإسكوا نشرة بعنوان النوع الاجتماعي في أرقام. تتضمن هذه النشرة معلومات قيمة عن المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة في المنطقة العربية. كما تتضمن بيانات مصنفة حسب الجنس ومؤشرات تستخدم في تحليل قضايا النوع الاجتماعي. الأرقام الواردة في هذه النشرة، بالإضافة إلى السياسات والممارسات التي تعتمد عليها البلدان في مجموعة من المجالات المترابطة، كلها مستمدة من مصادر نولية ومصادر وطنية قابلة للمقارنة. وهذه الدراسة هي الأولى من سلسلة من دراسات إحصائية تتناول أوجه عدم المساواة وأسبابها وأبعادها وآثارها على حياتنا. وتتناول هذه النشرة عشرة فصول هي: حقوق الإنسان، الخصائص الديموغرافية للسكان، الفقر وعدم المساواة، التعليم، والتعلم، النفوذ والسلطة وصنع القرار.

العدد 2
كتون الثاني/ ديسمبر 2012

المحتويات

- الإسكوا تطلق "النوع الاجتماعي في أرقام"
- فلسطين تنفذ المسح الثاني لإستخدام الوقت
- المرأة والرجل في العراق 2012
- تقرير إحصاءات النوع الاجتماعي في الأردن

المرأة والرجل في العراق 2012

ومتوازنة وسد الفجوة بين المرأة والرجل. إن توفير قاعدة البيانات من مؤشرات حول المرأة والرجل تساهم في تحديد احتياجات المرأة والرجل على حد سواء والمساعدة في عملية صنع السياسات وإعداد الخطط والبرامج ومراقبة التغيرات في هذا المضمار مما يخدم تعزيز مكانة المرأة ودورها في عملية التنمية. التقرير متوفر على موقع الجهاز:

<http://cosit.gov.iq/english/faq.php>

أصدر الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء، قسم إحصاءات التنمية البشرية، تقرير بعنوان "المرأة والرجل في العراق، إحصاءات تنموية 2012". يجد هذا التقرير وثيقة إحصائية هامة ومرجعاً أساسياً في صناعة القرار على الصعيد الوطني، وقياس الوضع العراقي على المستوى الدولي في قضايا النوع الاجتماعي، ضمن منظومات القياس الدولية مثل إعلان بيجين، وإعلان الألفية الذي أكد على أهمية تمكين النساء وتحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين بهدف الوصول إلى تنمية مستدامة



الأردن ولبنان

دولتان من أصل 17 دولة
لديهما موقع خاص لإحصاءات
النوع الاجتماعي على صفحة
الجهاز الإحصائي الوطني
الإلكترونية.

- نتائج المسح المتكامل للأوضاع الصحية للمرأة العراقية (I-WISH)
- الشباب المصري من منظور النوع الاجتماعي

National GS Outputs

تقويم إحصاءات النوع الاجتماعي في العراق



- الغلاف
- شكر وتقدير
- تصديق
- المحتويات
- مؤخر
- مقدمة
- مصادر بيانات النوع الاجتماعي
- منهجية البيانات: عشرة معايير للتقويم
- أثر مفاهيم وتعريفات المصطلحات الغبية المستخدمة في إحصاءات النوع الاجتماعي
- الترويج لإحصاءات النوع الاجتماعي
- فجوة إحصاءات النوع الاجتماعي
- الاستنتاجات
- التوصيات
- المصادر



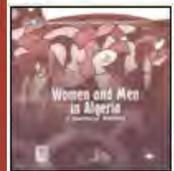
الإحصاء



Where Do Arab Women Stand in the Development Process?
E/ESCWA/SDD/2004/Booklet.1
(English)



Women & Men in the Arab Region: A Statistical Portrait 2000
Part1| Part2| Part3
E/ESCWA/STAT/1999/11
This publication is the outcome of the First and Second Regional Workshops that occurred under the umbrella of the Development of National Gender Statistics Programmes in the Arab Countries. It offers a general statistical portrait of the situation of women relative to that of men in the Arab region, with the objective of increasing awareness, promoting change and ensuring gender equality. Subject areas include: population, mortality, reproduction, family, and the labour force, as well as education. (English, 57 pgs)



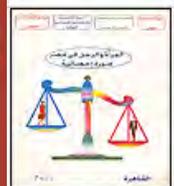
Women and Men in Algeria: A Statistical Portrait
E/ESCWA/SDD/2003/21
English version of the original Arabic document, providing trend analysis of the Algerian population by gender in various domains of life for the period 1962-1997. Analysis is presented by area of residence and across different social strata, such as the economically active, unemployed, housing characteristics and household headship. (English, 93 pgs)



Women and Men in Algeria: A Statistical Portrait
Commissioned by the National Centre of Studies and Analyses for Planning (CENEAP), the report highlights the scale and scope of gender inequality in Algeria through various indicators. It also reveals the gaps and deficiencies present in the production of gender statistics. The report provides gender disaggregated statistics in the following areas: demographics and households, economic activity, education and training, as well as health and social security. The legal status of women is also examined. (Arabic, 84 pgs & French, 187 pgs)



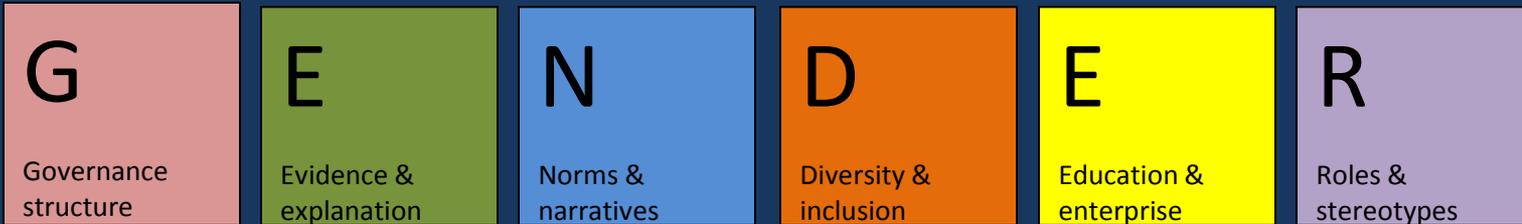
Women and Men in Egypt: A Statistical Portrait (Updated Version)
E/ESCWA/SDD/2003/30
Based on the original Arabic document, this publication contains updated information where possible addressing gender issues in Egyptian society. The booklet contains a wealth of information and data useful for policy makers and researchers interested in gender equality and women's empowerment. (English, 87 pgs)



Women and Men in Egypt: A Statistical Portrait
This report was produced in Arabic by the National Planning Institute and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It highlights the most salient aspects in Egyptian demographics and socio-economic life, such as the prevalence of female illiteracy, rise in female unemployment, concentration of female workers employed in agriculture and services sectors, as well as the decline in female political participation. (Arabic, 130 pgs)



Women and Men in Jordan: A Statistical Portrait
Produced with funding from the UNDP and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), this report is the first of its kind to be released by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jordan. The report focuses on the main socio-economic and developmental aspects of Jordanian society, bringing to the forefront existing gender gaps. Areas covered include: population and households, work and economic activity, health and reproduction, as well as internal migration and public utilities. (Arabic, 189 pgs)



Thank you

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