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## Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Committee on Statistics

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**Regional initiatives: gender statistics**

## Core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific

Note by the secretariat \*\*

### Summary

The present paper, which supplements document E/ESCAP/CST(4)/9, contains a presentation of the core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific (regional core set), which has been developed by the secretariat in consultation with ESCAP members and associate members, development partners and experts. The regional core set is an adaptation of the global minimum set of gender indicators, which was agreed upon by the Statistical Commission as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The present paper contains an explanation of the purpose, structure and content of the regional core set. It also contains a list of agreed indicators for consideration by the Committee. The Committee may wish to review the list and endorse it as a minimum range of gender statistics that all countries in the Asia-Pacific region can aspire to produce and disseminate.

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\* E/ESCAP/CST(4)/L.1.

\*\* The present paper was submitted late owing to the need to include the issues raised during the latest discussions on the development agenda beyond 2015; in particular, the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Statistics and Data for the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development.

## I. Overview

1. The core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific<sup>1</sup> and the underlying statistics are intended to respond to the call for statistical information to address issues of high priority in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in the region. It represents a minimum range of gender statistics that all countries in the Asia-Pacific region can aspire to produce and disseminate.

2. The regional core set also serves as a guide for the setting of priorities by national, regional and international entities in enhancing national statistical systems for sustained capacity to produce and use gender statistics in Asia and the Pacific. It sets the scope and provides strategic direction to the efforts of a wide range of gender statistics stakeholders in strengthening institutions, improving coordination mechanisms, updating legislation, ensuring adequate budgetary allocations, advancing research and methodological development, and improving staff competencies and data sources.

3. The regional core set is organized along the following lines:

(a) Six basic domains: these are an extension of the global minimum set of gender indicators<sup>2</sup> adapted to meet the needs and address the priorities of the Asia-Pacific region. The six basic domains are designed to provide information on region-wide issues on gender equality and women's empowerment. Indicators taken directly from the global minimum set, or derived therefrom, have been specifically indicated;

(b) Five supplementary domains: these concern the issues of gender equality and women's empowerment that are considered as priorities by certain subgroups of countries in the region;

(c) Priority target group (rural women): these are a subset of indicators in the basic domains that reflect issues of particular concern to rural women — a generally disadvantaged population group<sup>3</sup> in many countries in the Asia-Pacific region.<sup>4</sup> The separate listing of indicators for rural women has been devised for the convenience of producers and users. The purpose of the separate listing is to ensure that issues of importance for rural women are routinely included in presentations of the regional core set;

(d) Qualitative indicators related to national norms: these monitor how national legislation works in ensuring gender equality through ratification of relevant international conventions and the institutionalization of specific measures and policies to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality.

4. The regional core set consists of:

(a) Some 30 general macroindicators (at least one for each of the basic and supplementary domains and the priority target group) that are indicative of policy context:

(i) Macroindicators should be disaggregated by sex where possible;

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<sup>1</sup> Also referred to as the "regional core set".

<sup>2</sup> See E/CN.3/2014/18 and E/CN.3/2015/21.

<sup>3</sup> See E/CN.6/2012/5.

<sup>4</sup> Other potential target groups of similar importance, such as women in the informal sector or women migrants, could be treated in the same way if disaggregated data were available for them.

- (b) Some 69 headline indicators under the six basic domains:
  - (i) The headline indicators are intended to capture key outcomes, determinants or aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment;
  - (ii) Disaggregation of headline indicators by sex is explicitly stated where relevant in order to ensure that this requirement is not overlooked by producers or users;
  - (iii) Supporting indicators for the six basic domains will be identified and made available at a later stage. The supporting indicators are intended primarily for use at the national level to assist in the interpretation and use of the headline indicators;
- (c) Some 45 headline indicators drawn from the basic domains for the priority target group (rural women):
  - (i) The listing of indicators for the priority target group (rural women) requires disaggregating data by sex and rural/urban residence simultaneously. Simultaneous disaggregation produces a separate listing of indicators for urban women as well as rural men and urban men, which are often required for policy analyses and advocacy;
- (d) Some 29 supporting indicators under the five supplementary domains:
  - (i) These indicators are intended to draw attention to the need and importance of ensuring women's participation and the integration of a gender perspective in the development of headline indicators by subject specialists in each of the identified domains;
- (e) Some 27 qualitative indicators related to national norms:
  - (i) These indicators monitor how national legislation and norms work towards ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment in selected domains. The indicators are categorized under three of the basic domains.

5. At the national level, the indicators may be further disaggregated by, for example, province or other subnational unit, as well as by other personal characteristics, such as age, ethnicity or disability status where relevant, in order to better understand and address more specific issues of gender equality and women's empowerment.

6. The regional core set is intended to serve as a live set of indicators. As such, it is to be revised and updated to reflect changes in policy priorities in the region, methodological advancements, changes in the global minimum set and discussions related to the development agenda beyond 2015. Detailed references on metadata and technical notes will be provided in due course.

## II. Basic domains

Table 1

### List of basic domains and indicators of the regional core set

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
<b>Domain IA. Poverty</b>	
<b>Macroindicators<sup>b</sup></b>	
<i>I.A Proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day (2005 purchasing power parity (PPP))<sup>c</sup></i>	
<i>I.B Poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line (percentage of the population)</i>	
<i>I.C Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (percentage)<sup>d</sup></i>	
<i>I.D Gini coefficient of income inequality</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
I.1 Proportion of households living below the national poverty line, by sex of household head	
I.2 Share of working poor below the national poverty line, by sex	
I.3 Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, by sex	
<b>Domain IB. Participation in productive activities</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>I.E Employed population age 15 or older as a percentage of the total population age 15 or older, by sex</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
I.4 Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden), by sex	2
I.5 Labour force participation rate for the population age 15 or older, by sex <sup>e</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup>
I.6 Labour force participation rate for the population between the ages of 15 and 24, by sex	3 <sup>a</sup>
I.7 Proportion of those employed who are own-account workers, by sex	4
I.8 Proportion of those employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	5
I.9 Proportion of those employed who are employers, by sex	6
I.10 Proportion of those employed who are paid employees, by sex	
I.11 Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	7
I.12 Percentage distribution of the employed population by sector, <sup>f</sup> by sex	8

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
I.13 Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	9
I.14 Youth unemployment rate for persons between the ages of 15 and 24, by sex	10
I.15 Proportion of the population with access to credit, by sex	11
I.16 Accounts at a formal financial institution, by sex	
I.17 Proportion of the adult population owning land, <sup>g</sup> by sex	12 <sup>a</sup>
I.18 Gender gap in wages	13
I.19 Proportion of employed population working part-time, by sex	14
I.20 Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	17
I.21 Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone, by sex	18
I.22 Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	19
<b>Domain IC. Participation in unremunerated productive work</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>I.F Age dependency ratio (ratio of the population under the age of 15 or older than 65 to the population between the ages of 15 and 65)</i>	
<i>I.G Child dependency ratio (ratio of the population under the age of 15 to the population between the ages of 15 and 65)</i>	
<i>I.H Old-age dependency ratio (ratio of the population age 65 or older to the population between the ages of 15 and 64)</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
I.23 Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work (excluding childcare and other care work), by sex	1 <sup>a</sup>
I.24 Average number of hours spent on childcare, by sex <sup>h</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>
I.25 Average number of hours spent on elderly care, by sex	
I.26 Employment rate of persons between the ages of 25 and 49 with a child under the age of 3 living in the household, by sex <sup>i</sup>	15 <sup>a</sup>
I.27 Employment rate of persons between the ages of 25 and 49 with no child under the age of 3 living in the household, by sex	15 <sup>a</sup>
I.28 Proportion of children under 3 in formal care	16

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
<b>Domain II. Education</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>II.A Total spending on education as a percentage of GDP</i>	
<i>II.B Public spending on education, total (percentage of government expenditure)</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
II.1 Youth literacy rate of persons between the ages of 15 and 24, by sex	20
II.2 Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	21
II.3 Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	22
II.4 Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	23
II.5 Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio <sup>j</sup> in primary, secondary and tertiary education	24
II.6 Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	25
II.7 Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	26
II.8 Adjusted net intake rate in the first grade of primary education, by sex	27
II.9 Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	28
II.10 Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	29
II.11 Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	30
II.12 Educational attainment of the population age 25 or older, by sex	31
<b>Domain III. Health and related services</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>III.A Health expenditure, total (percentage of GDP)</i>	
<i>III.B Public health expenditure (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	
<i>III.C Public spending on health as a percentage of total government expenditure</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
III.1 Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, between the ages of 15 and 49	32
III.2 Unmet need for family planning	
III.3 Under-5 mortality rate, by sex	33

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
III.4 Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (percentage of children under the age of 5), by sex	
III.5 Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (percentage of children under the age of 5), by sex	
III.6 Proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49 with a body mass index below 18.5 <sup>k</sup>	
III.7 Maternal mortality ratio	34
III.8 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (percentage)	35 <sup>a</sup>
III.9 Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	36
III.10 Smoking prevalence among persons age 15 or older, by sex	37
III.11 Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	38
III.12 Women's share of the population between the ages of 15 and 49 living with HIV/AIDS	39
III.13 Access to anti-retroviral drugs, by sex	40
III.14 Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	41
III.15 Adult mortality by cause and age group, for each sex	42 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Domain IV. Governance and participation in public life and decision-making</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>IV.A Number of police personnel per 100,000 of the population</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
IV.1 Women's share of government ministerial positions	43
IV.2 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	44
IV.3 Ratio of women to men representatives in subnational and local governments	
IV.4 Women's share of managerial positions	45
IV.5 Percentage of female police officers, by rank	46 <sup>a</sup>
IV.6 Percentage of female judges	47
<b>Domain V. Human rights of women and girls</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>V.A Intentional homicide (per 100,000 of the population), by male and female victims (percentage)</i>	

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
V.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women (between the ages of 15 and 49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the past 12 months <sup>l</sup>	48
V.2 Proportion of women (between the ages of 15 and 49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 <sup>l</sup>	48
V.3 Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting <sup>m</sup>	50
V.4 Femicide rate <sup>n</sup>	
V.5 Percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 24 who were married or in a union before the age of 18	51
V.6 Adolescent birth rate	52
<b>Domain VI. Environment and climate change</b>	
<b>Macroindicators</b>	
<i>VI.A Greenhouse gas emissions per capita</i>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
VI.1 Proportion of women in environmental and climate change decision-making bodies at the national level	
VI.2 Proportion of environmental and climate change funds allocated to women and gender issues at the national level	

<sup>a</sup> The indicator is a modified version of the given global minimum set indicator.

<sup>b</sup> Macroindicators are to be disaggregated by sex whenever possible.

<sup>c</sup> For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, whenever possible.

<sup>d</sup> The poverty gap is the average difference between the household income (expenditure) of the population and the poverty line.

<sup>e</sup> Indicators I.5 and I.6 are combined in indicator 3 in the global minimum set. They are separated here for ease of interpretation and use.

<sup>f</sup> Sectors here refer to agriculture, industry and services.

<sup>g</sup> Or secure tenure of ownership for countries where land ownership is not applicable.

<sup>h</sup> Indicator 24 appears only as a note to indicator 1 in the global minimum set. It is identified specifically here to encourage the separate identification of domestic work and childcare data collection.

<sup>i</sup> Indicators I.26 and I.27 appear in the global minimum set as a single indicator (indicator 15). They are separated here for ease of interpretation and use.

<sup>j</sup> Gross or net as applicable.

<sup>k</sup> This indicator of undernutrition among women of reproductive age monitors women's health, productivity and well-being, and if disaggregated by socioeconomic/wealth status can also monitor the impact of poverty on the nutrition and health of newborn and breastfeeding infants.

<sup>l</sup> Indicator updated in accordance with E/CN.3/2015/21.

<sup>m</sup> For relevant countries only.

<sup>n</sup> Femicide could refer to, for example, murder by an intimate partner, sexual murder, killing of prostitutes, honour killing, female infanticide, dowry deaths, etc.

### III. Supplementary domains

7. Supplementary domains may be relevant to some countries in the region. Individual countries may also add new domains at the national level.

Table 2

#### List of supplementary domains and indicators of the regional core set

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#### Domain/indicators

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#### Domain VII. International labour migration

##### Countries of destination

##### Macroindicators

*VII.A Recent migration — economically active foreign-born population in the country for less than five years as a percentage of the total population, by sex*

##### Supporting indicators

VII.a Ratio of female to male documented<sup>a</sup> migrants

VII.b Percentage of labour migrants holding legally enforceable contracts issued in the country of destination, by sex

VII.c Number of reported cases of trafficking (all forms), by sex

##### Countries of origin

##### Macroindicator

*VII.B Personal remittances received (percentage of GDP)*

*VII.C Documented emigrants as a percentage of the total population, by sex*

##### Supporting indicators

VII.d Ratio of female to male documented international migrants

VII.e Percentage of labour migrants holding legally enforceable contracts issued before departure, by sex

VII.f Proportion of migrants sending remittances back to their country of origin, by sex

#### Domain VIII. Refugees

##### Macroindicators

*VIII.A Number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants*

*VIII.B Number of refugees per \$1 of GDP (PPP) per capita*

##### Supporting indicators

VIII.a Ratio of female to male registered refugees and/or asylum seekers

VIII.b Average number of years for refugees/asylum seekers to receive a decision on their application for refugee status, by sex

VIII.c Percentage of female members in food distribution committees/camp management committees at refugee camps (where applicable)

VIII.d Percentage of asylum seekers, registered refugees and refugee camp staff that have participated in sexual and gender-based violence training, by sex

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**Domain/indicators**


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**Domain IX. Disaster risk reduction****Macroindicators**

*IX.A Percentage of population living in hazard prone areas*

**Supporting indicators**

IX.a Ratio of men to women affected by a disaster who received assistance

IX.b Percentage of available funds allocated to gender-responsive disaster risk reduction activities, last budget year

IX.c Proportion of capacity-building workshops that include gender-related modules on disaster risk reduction, by administrative level

IX.d Number of women as a percentage of all members of the national and local disaster risk reduction coordination mechanism

**Domain X. Social protection (special focus: population ageing)****Macroindicators**

*X.A Social Protection Index (SPI) for women as a ratio of the overall SPI for both sexes*

*X.B Ratio of the working-age population aged between 15 and 64 to the population aged 65 or more by rural-urban residence for each sex (old-age support ratio) (see macroindicator I.H)*

*X.C Percentage of public social security expenditure on benefits targeting persons in old age*

**Supporting indicators**

X.a Vulnerable employment (contributing family workers and own-account workers) as a percentage of total employment, for each sex

X.b SPI for social insurance for women as a ratio of the overall SPI for social insurance for both women and men

X.c SPI for social assistance for women as a ratio of the overall SPI for social assistance for both women and men

X.d SPI for labour market programmes for women as a ratio of the overall SPI for labour market programmes for both women and men.

X.e Share of the population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension, by sex

X.f Percentage of the population above statutory retirement age who are employed or actively seeking employment, by sex

**Domain XI: Peace and security****Macroindicators**

*XI.A Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP*

*XI.B Military expenditure as a percentage of central government expenditure*

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**Domain/indicators**


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**Supporting indicators**

XI.a Percentage of representatives of post-conflict and peacebuilding bodies/entities who are women, for local, national and international bodies separately<sup>b</sup>

XI.b Percentage of women in the governance bodies of national human rights bodies<sup>c</sup>

XI.c Percentage of benefits received by women and girls from temporary employment provided in early economic recovery programmes<sup>d</sup>

XI.d Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the status and security of women and girls<sup>e</sup>

XI.e Percentage of women in the military

XI.f Percentage of women in the diplomatic service

XI.g Percentage of national funds allocated and/or disbursed by Government to civil society organizations (CSOs) for women, peace and security initiatives

XI.h Percentage of official development assistance (ODA) funds allocated and/or disbursed by bilateral donors to Governments or CSOs for women, peace and security initiatives

XI.i Percentage of ODA funds allocated/dispursed by bilateral donors for the provision of services and other interventions for women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence associated with situations of conflict

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<sup>a</sup> Documented migrants are those who have been authorized to enter, stay and engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment according to national laws and to any international agreements to which that State is a party (adapted from article 5 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families).

<sup>b</sup> Examples would be, depending on the specific country, peace councils or community reconciliation groups (the Mutual Acceptance programme in Timor-Leste) at the local level, a Peace Trust Fund (Nepal) at the national level and peacekeeping forces/missions (for example, in Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands) at the international level.

<sup>c</sup> Indicator 3(b) of the 26 global indicators to monitor implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (see S/2010/173).

<sup>d</sup> Including a monetary value for in-kind benefits. UN-Women has developed a methodology for valuing in-kind benefits.

<sup>e</sup> Indicator 8 of 26 indicators to monitor implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (see S/2010/173).

#### IV. Priority target group (rural women)

8. The indicators in this section<sup>5</sup> are only the ones that are of particular relevance for rural women and are drawn from the basic domains.

Table 3

##### List of indicators for the priority target group (rural women)

	<b>Derived from the global minimum set indicator</b>
<b>Macroindicators<sup>a</sup></b>	
<i>R.1 Rural proportion of the total population</i>	
<i>R.2 Employment in agriculture as a percentage of total employment</i>	
<i>R.3 Agricultural share of GDP</i>	
<b>Domain IA. Poverty</b>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
I.1R Proportion of households living below the national poverty line, by sex of household head for rural and urban residence	
I.2R Share of the working poor below the national poverty line, by sex for rural and urban residence	
I.3R Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, by sex for rural and urban residence	
<b>Domain IB. Participation in productive activities</b>	
<b>Headline indicators</b>	
I.4R Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden), by sex for rural and urban residence	2
I.5R Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15 or more, by sex for rural and urban residence <sup>b</sup>	3
I.6R Labour force participation rate for the population between the ages of 15 and 24, by sex for rural and urban residence	3
I.8R Proportion of those employed who are contributing family workers, by sex for rural and urban residence	5
I.10R Proportion of those employed who are paid employees, by sex for rural and urban residence	

<sup>5</sup> The indicator numbers in this section correspond to those of the basic domains, although not all of them are included here.

I.12R Percentage distribution of employed population by sector <sup>c</sup> , by sex for rural and urban residence	8
I.13R Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex for rural and urban residence	9
I.14R Youth unemployment rate for persons between the ages of 15 and 24, by sex for rural and urban residence	10
I.15R Proportion of the population with access to credit, by sex for rural and urban residence	11
I. 16R Accounts at a formal financial institution, by sex for rural and urban residence	
I.17R Proportion of adult population owning land, <sup>d</sup> by sex for rural and urban residence	12
I.20R Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex for rural and urban residence	17
I.21R Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone, by sex for rural and urban residence	18
I.22R Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head for rural and urban residence	19

### **Domain IC. Participation in unremunerated productive work**

#### **Headline indicators**

I. 23R Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work (excluding childcare and other care work), by sex for rural and urban residence	1
I. 24R Average number of hours spent on childcare, by sex for rural and urban residence <sup>c</sup>	1
I.25R Average number of hours spent on elderly care, by sex for rural and urban residence	

### **Domain II. Education**

#### **Headline indicators**

II.1R Youth literacy rate (for those between the ages of 15 and 24), by sex for rural and urban residence	20
II.2R Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex for rural and urban residence	21
II.3R Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex for rural and urban residence	22
II.4R Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex for rural and urban residence	23
II.8R Adjusted net intake rate in the first grade of primary education, by sex for rural and urban residence	27

II.9R Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex for rural and urban residence	28
II.10R Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex for rural and urban residence	29
II.11R Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex for rural and urban residence	30

### **Domain III. Health and related services**

#### **Headline indicators**

III.1R Contraceptive prevalence among women between the ages of 15 and 49 who are married or in a union, for rural and urban residence	32
III.2R Unmet need for family planning, for rural and urban residence	
III.3R Under-5 mortality rate, by sex for rural and urban residence	33
III.4R Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (percentage of children under the age of 5), by sex for rural and urban residence	
III.5R Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (percentage of children under the age of 5), by sex for rural and urban residence	
III.6R Proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49 with a body mass index below 18.5, for rural and urban residence <sup>f</sup>	
III.7R Maternal mortality ratio, for rural and urban residence	34
III.8R Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (percentage), for rural residence	35
III.9R Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional, for rural and urban residence	36
III.15R Adult mortality by cause and age group, for each sex by rural and urban residence	42

### **Domain IV. Governance and participation in public life and decision-making**

#### **Headline indicators**

IV.3R Ratio of female to male representatives in subnational and local governments	
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### **Domain V. Human rights of women and girls**

#### **Headline indicators**

V.1R Proportion of ever-partnered women (between the ages of 15 and 49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the past 12 months, for rural and urban residence <sup>g</sup>	48
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V.2R Proportion of women (between the ages of 15 and 49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, for rural and urban residence <sup>g</sup>	49
V.3R Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting, for rural and urban residence <sup>h</sup>	50
V.4R Femicide rate	
V.5R Percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 24 who were married or in a union before the age of 18, for rural and urban residence	51
V.6R Adolescent birth rate, for rural and urban residence	52

- <sup>a</sup> Macroindicators are to be disaggregated by sex and rural and urban residence where possible.
- <sup>b</sup> Indicators I.5R and I.6R are combined in indicator 3 in the global minimum set. They are separated here to assist in interpretation.
- <sup>c</sup> Sectors here refer to agriculture, industry and services.
- <sup>d</sup> Or secure tenure of ownership for countries where land ownership is not applicable.
- <sup>e</sup> Indicator 24 appears only as a note to indicator 1 in the global minimum set. It is identified specifically here to encourage the separate identification of domestic work and childcare data collection.
- <sup>f</sup> This indicator of undernutrition among women of reproductive age monitors women's health, productivity and well-being, and if disaggregated by socioeconomic/wealth status can also monitor the impact of poverty on the nutrition and health of newborn and breastfeeding infants.
- <sup>g</sup> Indicator updated in accordance with E/CN.3/2015/21.
- <sup>h</sup> For relevant countries only.

## V. Qualitative indicators related to national norms

Table 4  
List of qualitative indicators related to national norms

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
<b>Domain I. Poverty, participation in productive activities and participation in unremunerated productive work</b>	
QI.I.1 Extent of country commitment to gender mainstreaming <sup>b</sup>	
QI.I.1a Gender mainstreaming is institutionalized <sup>c</sup> into national policy, planning and/or programming processes	
QI.I.1b Gender mainstreaming is institutionalized into subnational or local planning and/or programming processes	
QI.I.1c Review of all new legislation from a gender perspective is institutionalized	

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
<p>QI.I.2 Extent of country commitment to gender budgeting</p> <p>QI.I.2a Gender budgeting is institutionalized in national budget processes</p> <p>QI.I.2b Gender budgeting is institutionalized in subnational or local budget processes</p>	
<p>QI.I.3 Extent of country commitment to gender-responsive statistics</p> <p>QI.I.3a Existence of law on gender statistics or gender statistics explicitly covered in a general statistics law</p> <p>QI.I.3b Existence of a gender unit in the national statistics office</p> <p>QI.I.3c Existence of a national plan of action on gender statistics or gender statistics explicitly covered in a national plan of action on statistics</p>	7 <sup>a</sup>
<p>QI.I.4 Extent of country commitment to gender equality in employment</p> <p>QI.I.4a Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention (No. 100) concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value</p> <p>QI.I.4b Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention (No. 111) concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation</p>	1 1a <sup>a</sup> 1b <sup>a</sup>
<p>QI.I.5 Extent of country commitment to support reconciliation of work and family life</p> <p>QI.I.5a Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention (No. 156) concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities</p> <p>QI.I.5b Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention (No. 175) concerning Part-Time Work</p> <p>QI.I.5c Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention (No. 177) concerning Home Work</p> <p>QI.I.5d Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention (No. 183) concerning the revision of the Maternity Protection Convention (revised)</p>	2 2a <sup>a</sup> 2b <sup>a</sup> 2c <sup>a</sup> 2d <sup>a</sup>

Domain/indicators	Global minimum set indicator or a derivative thereof <sup>a</sup>
QI.I.6 Length of maternity leave	3
QI.I.7 Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave	4
<b>Domain IV. Governance and participation in public life and decision-making</b>	
QI.IV.1 Extent of country commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment	
QI.IV.1a National women's machinery established in Government	
QI.IV.1b National women's machinery participates in decision-making at the highest level of Government (cabinet or the equivalent)	
QI.IV.2 Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	5
QI.IV.3 Presence of a gender quota for local government (reserved seats)	
QI.IV.4 Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)	6
<b>Domain V. Human rights of women and girls</b>	
QI.V.1 No reservation to article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	8 <sup>a</sup>
QI.V.2 Existence of laws on domestic violence	9
QI.V.3 Existence of data on violence against women from a national survey conducted within the past 10 years	
QI.V.4 Inheritance rights do not discriminate against women and girls	10 <sup>a</sup>
QI.V.5 Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex	11
QI.V.6 Status of ratification of the 18 core international human rights treaties and optional protocols	

<sup>a</sup> The indicator is a modified version of the given global minimum set indicator.

<sup>b</sup> Defined as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality, report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997 (A/52/3).

<sup>c</sup> The term "institutionalized" refers to the existence of a formal requirement under legislation, regulation or other similar instrument.