G Is In Handbook

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G Is In Handbook

• Handbook was prepared in response to:

  – 8th session of the Statistical Committee (Beirut, 14-16 October 2008)

  – 2nd Meeting of the Inter Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics in Arab Countries (Beirut, 12-14 October 2009)

  – ESCWA Ministerial resolution 286 (XXV) on Gender Statistics for Equality and Empowerment.
G Is In Handbook

• Guiding tool for data producers to compile comparable data for the Arab Gender Issues and Indicators (GIsIn) Framework

• GIsIn is a three-dimensional framework links
  – Goals of the Millennium Declaration
  – Arab Priority Issues of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)
  – localized indicators (86 indicators)

• Handbook provides metadata for each indicator in the GIsIn Framework. (definitions, rationale, concepts and sources, as well as methods of calculation)

• Metadata was developed in consultation with leading agencies in respective fields
Regional Assessment

• Aim to finalize the Arab GIIsIn Framework and accompanying metadata Handbook

• The assessment of data availability for the Framework indicators, and accuracy of its draft metadata Handbook was completed by 11 countries

• Results of assessment GIIsIn Framework were presented to the 3rd IAEG Meeting on GS in Arab Countries (Beirut 14-16 Nov 2011).
OBJECTIVE of ASSESSMENT

• The assessment of the proposed GIsIn Framework and accompanying draft metadata Handbook appraised the following:

  – Feasibility of making data available from national and / or international sources

  – Accuracy of the metadata and degree of compliance with national metadata
METHODOLOGY

• In July 2011, GIsIn Questionnaire + draft Handbook. %50 responded to the questionnaire

• To provide 2 data points for each indicator; early 1990s and late 2000s.

• To indicate whether their data were compliant with the metadata as presented in the Handbook and provide comments/feedback where needed.

• For unavailable indicators, countries were requested to specify either one of the following justifications:
  
  – Data was compiled but not calculated;
  – Data was available but not compiled;
  – Data was not available
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>#Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main Results

• Almost all the pilot countries reported availability of data for most of the indicators in the Framework.

• Over 50% of the indicators are available at the national level.

• There were 2 indicators with no available sex-disaggregated data:
  – Women and men below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
  – Share of women and men in technical managerial positions at national newspapers and television channels

• Country review by indicator facilitates better judgment on whether a country is able to integrate these needs in their data collection processes in the future or not based on data availability in other countries and data sources.

• 9 of the 11 pilot countries provided comments on unavailability of data and metadata.
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.
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

- Women in Power and Decision Making
  - Economic Status
    - Indicator 3.1.1 Share of women and men in employment by sector (non-agricultural), in percentage. Metadata | BPFA
    - Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of scientific 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
  - Indicator 3.2.1 Gender parity index for parliamentarians. Metadata | BPFA
  - Indicator 3.2.2 Gender parity index for judicaries. Metadata | BPFA
  - Indicator 3.2.3 Gender Parity Index for lawyers. Metadata | BPFA
  - Indicator 3.2.4 Gender Parity Index for ministers. Metadata | BPFA
  - Indicator 3.2.5 Gender Parity Index for ambassadors. Metadata | BPFA
  - Indicator 3.2.6 Gender Parity Index in local government bodies. Metadata | BPFA
  - Indicator 3.2.7 Year a gender quota for parliamentary representation was instituted. Metadata | BPFA

- Institutional Mechanisms
Goal 1: Reduce poverty

- Indicator 1.1: Proportion of population living on less than $1.90 a day
- Indicator 1.2: Proportion of population living on less than $3.20 a day

Goal 2: End hunger

- Indicator 2.1: Prevalence of undernourishment
- Indicator 2.2: Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water

Goal 3: Ensure inclusive and quality education

- Indicator 3.1: Gross enrollment ratio
- Indicator 3.2: Attendance at primary school

Goal 4: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Indicator 4.1: Proportion of women in parliament
- Indicator 4.2: Maternal mortality rate

Goal 5: Improve health and reduce premature mortality

- Indicator 5.1: Under-5 mortality rate
- Indicator 5.2: Access to essential health services

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainability of clean energy

- Indicator 6.1: Access to electricity
- Indicator 6.2: Proportion of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Goal 7: Ensure access to clean water and sanitation

- Indicator 7.1: Proportion of population with safe drinking water
- Indicator 7.2: Proportion of population with access to sanitation

Goal 8: Protect the environment and take action on climate change

- Indicator 8.1: Greenhouse gas emissions per capita
- Indicator 8.2: Proportion of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure and promote sustainable cities

- Indicator 9.1: Access to improved sanitation
- Indicator 9.2: Access to improved water supply

Goal 10: Ensure sustainable development and promote responsible consumption and production

- Indicator 10.1: Proportion of rural areas with access to improved sanitation
- Indicator 10.2: Proportion of rural areas with access to improved water supply

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- Indicator 11.1: Proportion of people living in slums
- Indicator 11.2: Proportion of urban areas with access to clean air

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- Indicator 12.1: Proportion of households with access to clean energy
- Indicator 12.2: Proportion of households with access to clean water

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Indicator 13.1: Proportion of households with access to clean energy
- Indicator 13.2: Proportion of households with access to clean water

Goal 14: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- Indicator 14.1: Proportion of households with access to clean energy
- Indicator 14.2: Proportion of households with access to clean water

Goal 15: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- Indicator 15.1: Proportion of households with access to clean energy
- Indicator 15.2: Proportion of households with access to clean water
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 3.1.3</th>
<th>Proportion of earnings from wages paid in covered maternity leave for a duration of no less than 14 weeks, in percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rationale and Gender Issues</strong></td>
<td>Interest in widening working women’s access to paid maternity leave (PML) has received prominence as a result of the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity movements across the globe. Women’s participation in the labour market will increase with the support given to combined work load with child bearing and raising responsibilities. There are considerable cross-national differences in the use of leave entitlements by parents. To some extent this is related to entitlements to leave around childbirth (maternity, paternity and parental leaves) being conditional on previous work experience. Furthermore, even when parents are entitled to parental leave periods they do not always make full use of these entitlements. Some parents are reluctant to make use of their leave entitlement for a longer period of time as not being on the job may hamper career development and earnings progression. The availability of income support during the leave period is another key factor determining the parental use of leave entitlements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>Entitlements received by working mothers in lieu of their maternity leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description and method of computation</strong></td>
<td>The proportion of earnings from wages paid in covered maternity leave for a duration of no less than 14 weeks divided by 14 weeks of women’s full wages if not on maternity leave. The indicator with a value of 100% suggests that women have full payment of wages during their 14 weeks of maternity leave. As the indicator’s value approaches zero, it either indicate less pay of benefits during the standard 14 years, or the benefits have been distributed of a period of more than 14 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportion of earnings from wages paid in covered maternity leave during a period of 14 weeks</strong></td>
<td>Benefits in covered maternity leave during a period of 14 weeks: <em>Full wages paid during the same period of 14 weeks when not on maternity leave</em> <em>100</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources and data collection</strong></td>
<td>Legislative sources include national laws regarding maternity protection, labour, social security, equality and opportunity of treatment, occupational safety and health and sometimes conditions of work. Websites of Ministries of Employment, Labour, Health and Family of countries and of Social security offices, funds or boards; as well as other ILO databases and publications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next Steps

• Core set of indicators, a subset of the Framework, to be compiled on regular basis

• Capacity building to compute remaining subsets

• Mainstream gender in remaining sectors to compile relevant statistics for remaining indicators