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Table 3: Detailed analysis of the minimum set of gender indicators,
by domain (Draft)

Prepared by

UNSD

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Indicator	Definition	Comments

I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources

1 Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, by sex. Note: Separate housework and child care if possible.	Unpaid domestic work includes food preparation, dish washing, cleaning and upkeep of dwelling, laundry, ironing, handicraft, gardening, caring for pets, construction and repairs, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, care of sick, elderly or disabled household members. The average number of hours per day refers to the total time spent on the indicated activity by all adults of a given sex divided by the total number of adults of that sex regardless of whether or not they performed the indicated activity.	In some countries, the category "community or volunteer work", which is also outside the SNA production boundary and includes volunteer services for organizations, unpaid community work and informal help to other households, is included in the category "unpaid domestic work". The term adults is defined differently in different countries, with the starting age ranging from 6 to 20; and the ending age ranging from 54 to open-ended. A note on time spent caring for children (or other household members): this often refers to time where no other activity is carried out, or where it is the main activity. Because time spent looking after children (or other household members needing care) is often done simultaneously with other activities, the reported average time is likely underestimated to varying degrees, depending on how simultaneous activities are treated in the data collection, processing or compilation.
2 Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	This indicator is used to measure an adult person's total work burden. Unpaid work refers to activities that fall outside the SNA production boundary and consists mainly of unpaid domestic work (as defined in indicator 1) and community or volunteer work (which includes volunteer services for organizations, unpaid community work and informal help to other households). Paid work refers to activities that fall within the SNA production boundary. It covers all production for the market and certain types of non-market production including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction (owner-occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use. Some of these work may not be remunerated; for example, the work of contributing family workers.	
3 Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex	The proportion of persons among those aged [ ] who furnish, or are able to furnish, the supply of labour for the production of goods and services in accordance with the System of National Accounts.	Data for the age groups 15+ and 15-24 are usually available. However, actual age groups covered can vary from as wide as 6+ to as narrow as 16-74 depending on country practices. For example, countries may use a higher cut-off age (e.g., 16) and/or have a maximum age (e.g. 74) in their data collection resulting in, respectively, participation rates for age 16-24 and 16+ or 16-74.

Table 3. Detailed analysis of the minimum set of gen 03/10/2011

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	At least 5	At least once	At least 3	
I. Economic structures, participation in productiv					
1 Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, by sex. Note: Separate housework and child care if possible.	Africa 4; Asia 13; Latin America 5; Developed regions 27. **WORLD 49**	None	Africa 1; Asia 7; Latin America 5; Developed regions 11. **WORLD 24**	None	National time use surveys. HETUS (Harmonized Eurpoean Time Use Surveys) and UN-ECE provide regional compilations.
2 Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	Africa 4; Asia 13; Latin America 5; Developed regions 27. **WORLD 49**	None	Africa 1; Asia 7; Latin America 5; Developed regions 11. **WORLD 24**	None	National time use surveys. HETUS (Harmonized Eurpoean Time Use Surveys) and UN-ECE provide regional compilations.
3 Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex	Africa 29; Asia 40; Latin America and the Caribbean 34; Developed regions 41; Oceania 8. **WORLD 152**	Africa 3; Asia 20; Latin America and the Caribbean 22; Developed regions 41; Oceania 0. **WORLD 86**	Africa 12; Asia 30; Latin America and the Caribbean 26; Developed regions 43; Oceania 1. **WORLD 112**	Africa 4; Asia 13; Latin America and the Caribbean 12; Developed regions 39; Oceania 0. **WORLD 68**	ILO, based on country-reported data (mainly from national labour force surveys, but may also be from population census and other sources.)

	Indicator	Definition	Comments
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	Proportion of own-account workers among the total employed population. ILO defines the total employed population as comprising all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in "paid employment" or "self-employment". Own-account workers are those who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold self-emplyment jobs and have not engagegd any employees on a continuous basis.	Data are for the age groups covered, which can range from as wide as 6+ to as narrow as 16-74.
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	Proportion of contributing family workers among the total employed population. ILO defines the total employed population as comprising all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in "paid employment" or "self-employment". Contributing family workers refer to people employed in a market-oriented establishment (i.e., business or farm) operated by a relative living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as a partner because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment.	Data are for the age groups covered, which can range from as wide as 6+ to as narrow as 16-74.
6	Percentage distribution of the employed population by sector (agriculture, industry, services), each sex	Percentage distribution of the employed population by broad economic sector, calculated separately for each sex. The three broad sectors are agriculture, industry and services. Agriculture covers farming, animal husbandry, hunting, forestry and fishing. Industry comprises mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage and waste management and remediation activities; and construction. Services covers wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other service categories.	Data are for the age groups covered, which can range from as wide as 6+ to as narrow as 16-74.

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	**At least 5**	**At least once**	**At least 3**	
4 Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	Africa 16; Asia 28; Latin America and the Caribbean 26; Developed regions 30; Oceania 1. **WORLD 101**	Africa 2; Asia 14; Latin America and the Caribbean 19; Developed regions 25; Oceania 0. **WORLD 60**	Africa 6; Asia 25; Latin America and the Caribbean 23; Developed regions 30; Oceania 1; **WORLD 85**	Africa 0; Asia 16; Latin America and the Caribbean 14; Developed regions 28; Oceania 0. **WORLD 58**	ILO, based on country-reported data (mainly from national labour force surveys, but may also be from population census and other sources.)
5 Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	Africa 16; Asia 28; Latin America and the Caribbean 26; Developed regions 40; Oceania 4. **WORLD 114**	Africa 2; Asia 18; Latin America and the Caribbean 19; Developed regions 37; Oceania 0; **WORLD 76**	Africa 7; Asia 26; Latin America and the Caribbean 23; Developed regions 42; Oceania 1. **WORLD 99**	Africa 3; Asia 15; Latin America and the Caribbean 13; Developed regions 37; Oceania 0. **WORLD 68**	ILO, based on country-reported data (mainly from national labour force surveys, but may also be from population census and other sources.)
6 Percentage distribution of the employed population by sector (agriculture, industry, services), each sex	Africa 15; Asia 36; Latin America and the Caribbean 29; Developed regions 39; Oceania 4. **WORLD 123**	Africa 5; Asia 20; Latin America and the Caribbean 25; Developed regions 27; Oceania 0. **WORLD 77**	Africa 10; Asia 31; Latin America and the Caribbean 25; Developed regions 30; Oceania 0. **WORLD 96**	Africa 4; Asia 23; Latin America and the Caribbean 18; Developed regions 29; Oceania 0. **WORLD 74**	ILO, based on country-reported data (mainly from national labour force surveys, but may also be from population census and other sources.)

	Indicator	Definition	Comments
7	Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	Proportion of total non-agricultural adult employment that is informal. Informal employment refers to employment that is not covered by legal and social protection. Detailed definition is provided in the ILO Resolution adopted in 2003. Adult refers to ages 15+.	
8	Proportion with access to credit, by sex		
9	Proportion of (adult) population who own land, by sex		
10	Gender gap in wages	Women's average wages in manufacturing as a percentage of men's	The sector coverage of this indicator will be discussed with ILO. Here, it is limited to wages in manufacturing, as that sector is big and has relatively good data availability and comparability. Taking all sectors compromises comparability, since gender wage gaps vary widely across sectors, and the relative sizes of the sectors vary widely across countries. The wage period --per hour, per day, per week or per month-- should also be decided. Generally, hourly wage gaps are smaller than those for longer periods (e.g., per month).
11	Proportion of employed persons working part-time, by sex	Percentage of employed persons aged 15+ whose working hours total less than "full time" (less than 30 hours per week).	Because there is no agreed international definition as to the minimum number of hours in a week that constitute full-time work, the dividing line is determined either on a country-by-country basis or through the use of special estimations. As much as possible, the cut-off used for part-time work is less than 30 hours per week. Another factor that could affect comparability is the difference among countries in concept of hours worked. While most developed countries tend to use "usual hours", developing countries are as likely to use the "actual hours" concept as "usual hours".

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	**At least 5**	**At least once**	**At least 3**	
7 Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	Note: Ask ILO to provide.	Note: Ask ILO to provide.	Note: Ask ILO to provide.	Note: Ask ILO to provide.	Labour force surveys that include a set of detailed questions to capture the requisite information. Some countries use a two-phase survey on the informal sector: a household survey (e.g. labour force survey) followed by an informal enterprise survey.
8 Proportion with access to credit, by sex					
9 Proportion of (adult) population who own land, by sex					
10 Gender gap in wages	Africa 5; Asia 19; Latin America and the Caribbean 9; Developed regions 25; Oceania 0. **WORLD 58**	Africa 2; Asia 17; Latin America and the Caribbean 4; Developed regions 20; Oceania 0. **WORLD 43**	Africa 3; Asia 18; Latin America and the Caribbean 5; Developed regions 25; Oceania 0. **WORLD 51**	Africa 1; Asia 14; Latin America and the Caribbean 3; Developed regions 19; Oceania 0. **WORLD 37**	ILO, based on country-reported data. The main national sources are labour force surveys, labour-related establishment surveys, labour-related establishment censuses, insurance records, and other administrative records and related sources.
11 Proportion of employed persons working part-time, by sex	Africa 5; Asia 11; Latin America and the Caribbean 20; Developed regions 39. **WORLD 75**	Africa 0; Asia 7; Latin America and the Caribbean 15; Developed regions 33. **WORLD 55**	Africa 0; Asia 4; Latin America and the Caribbean 1; Developed regions 37. **WORLD 42**	Africa 0; Asia 4; Latin America and the Caribbean 1; Developed regions 37. **WORLD 42**	ILO, based on country-reported data. The main national sources are labour force surveys, labour-related establishment surveys, labour-related establishment censuses and administrative sources.

12 Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in the household, and without children living in the household, by sex	Employment rate is the ratio of employed persons of either sex aged 25 to 49 to the population of the corresponding sex and age group. Employment rate is calculated separately for 2 groups: persons with a child below 3 years of age (aged 0-2) living in the household; and persons with no children living in the household. ILO defines as employed persons all individuals above a given age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in (a) "paid employment" or (b) "self-employment". For operational purposes, the notion of "employment" is interpreted as work for at least one hour.	Comparability of employment rates are affected by how women in parental leave are counted. In principle, all women on maternity or on statutory paid parental leave (legal or contractual) are counted as employed. EU-guidelines stipulate counting parents on parental leave as employees absent for other reasons: they should be counted as employed if the period of absence is less than 3 months or if they continue to receive a significant portion (at least 50%) of previous earnings. However, national treatment of long or unpaid parental leave varies. For example, many parents on parental leave in Austria (up to 2 years) are counted as inactive. By contrast, many of the parents in Finland on home-care leave (which is often taken when the child is 1 to 3 years of age) are often included in the employment statistics.
13 Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	Percentage of all children below 3 years of age (aged 0-2) who are in formal care. Formal care refers to formal arrangements such as group care in childcare centres, childcare by a professional child-minder at the child's home or at a child-minder's home or office.	
14 Proportion of the population who are Internet users, by sex	Percentage of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last 12 months, by sex.	The ages of the surveyed population differed across countries. In most European countries it is 16-74. In Latin American countries, the age range covered varied from 5+ to 10+. Still other countries surveyed population age groups from as young as 3+ to as old as 20+.
15 Proportion of the population who are mobile cellular telephone users, by sex	Percentage of individuals who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months, by sex	The ages of the surveyed population differed across countries. In most European countries it is 16-74. In Latin American countries, the age range covered varied from 5+ to 10+. Still other countries surveyed population age groups from as young as 3+ to as old as 20+.

II. Education

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	At least 5	At least once	At least 3	
12 Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in the household, and without children living in the household, by sex	Africa 0; Asia 2; Latin America and the Caribbean 0; Developed regions 22. **WORLD 24**	Africa 0; Asia 2; Latin America and the Caribbean 0; Developed regions 19. **WORLD 21**	Africa 0; Asia 2; Latin America and the Caribbean 0; Developed regions 25. **WORLD 27**	Africa 0; Asia 2; Latin America and the Caribbean 0; Developed regions 22. **WORLD 24**	UN ECE, Statistical Database: Gender Statistcs, Work-life Balance. Based on official national sources, usually the Labour Force Survey (the population census in a few cases).
13 Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	Not reported	Not reported	Africa 0; Asia 2; Latin America 1; Developed regions 32. **WORLD 35**	Not reported	OECD compiles and publishes this information in its Family Database. Data are collected by countries through household surveys. In the case of European countries, the main source is the EU-SILC (European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) .
14 Proportion of the population who are Internet users, by sex	Not reported	Not reported	Africa 2, Asia 13, Latin America 11, Developed regions 40. **WORLD 66**	Not reported	ITU compiles data from countries directly and from Eurostat. Data are based on surveys generally carried out by NSOs or estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions.
15 Proportion of the population who are mobile cellular telephone users, by sex	Not reported	Not reported	Africa 0; Asia 9, Latin America 8, Developed regions 33. **WORLD 50**	Not reported	ITU compiles data from countries directly and from Eurostat. Data are based on surveys generally carried out by NSOs.

II. Education

16 Literacy rate for 15-24 by sex | Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life. | MDG Target 2.A Indicator 2.3 -

17 Net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex | Net enrolment ratio in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education expressed as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. Official primary school age group is as defined by the national educational system. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group. | MDG Target 2.A Indicator 2.1 - The UIS produces time series based on enrolment data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.

18 Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex | Same as above except for secondary school age and secondary education

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	**At least 5**	**At least once**	**At least 3**	
16 Literacy rate for 15-24 by sex	Asia 35; Africa 46; LAC 23; Oceania 4; Developed regions 20; WORLD 108	all 0	Asia 37; Africa 52; LAC 23; Oceania 5; Developed regions 22; WORLD 117	Asia 14; Africa 0; LAC 6; Oceania 0; Developed regions 1; WORLD 21	UNESCO-UIS compiles data from countries directly. The UIS collects global literacy data on an annual basis and updates its statistics twice a year, in April and September. These data are based on observed data reported by countries and territories. Countries and territories are asked to respond to a questionnaire that collects information and data on literacy. The survey package typically consists of the literacy questionnaire and supporting documentation. The primary respondent is the National or Territorial Statistical Office (or equivalent agency) within each respective country and territory.
17 Net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex	Asia 16; Africa 15; LAC 13; Oceania 8; Developed regions 13; WORLD 60	Asia 18; Africa 29; LAC 15; Oceania 1; Developed regions 29; WORLD 82	Asia 5; Africa 8; LAC 10; Oceania 4; Developed regions 4; WORLD 31	Asia 31; Africa 34; LAC 23; Oceania 2; Developed regions 38; WORLD 128	UIS produces time series based on enrolment data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices.
18 Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex	Asia 10; Africa 14; LAC 7; Oceania 4; Developed regions 12; WORLD 47	Asia 7; Africa 3; LAC 1; Oceania 0; Developed regions 30; WORLD 94	Asia 5; Africa 9; LAC 12; Oceania 4; Developed regions 10; WORLD 40	Asia 29; Africa 16; LAC 21; Oceania 1; Developed regions 30; WORLD 97	UNESCO-UIS; WW 2005 has limited information on data reported

19 Gender parity index in gross enrolment ratio at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), calculated for each level of education, is the ratio of the female GER to the male GER. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to that level of education.

MDG Target 3.A Indicator 3.1-3.3 - The GPI of the Gross Enrolment Ratio is available for around 180 countries for primary education, 160 for secondary education and 135 for tertiary education.
The GPI is commonly used to track progressw towards gender parity. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity. A value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of men/boys, whereas a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favour of women/girls. Gender parity is considered to have been attained when GPI lies between 0.97 and 1.03.

20 Enrolment in science, tertiarty level, by sex

Students enrolled in science programs at the tertiarty level (consisting of ISCED 5 and 6)

21 Proportion female among third-level teachers or professors

Proportion female teachers among total teachers at the tertiary level (consisting of ISCED 5 and 6)

III. **Health and related services**

22 Contraceptive prevalence among married or in-union women aged 15-49

Contraceptive prevalence, modern methods is the percentage of women married or in-union aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one modern method of contraception, regardless of the method used.   Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception.

MDG Target 5.B Indicator 5.3 (series 731) - Data are available for more than 170 countries and areas.

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	**At least 5**	**At least once**	**At least 3**	
19 Gender parity index in gross enrolment ratio at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels	Primary - Asia 8; Africa 5; LAC 5; Oceania 4; Developed regions 5; WORLD 27; SECONDARY - Asia 11; Africa 17; LAC 5; Oceania 5; Developed regions 6; WORLD 44; TERTIARY - Asia 15, Africa 25, LAC 16; Oceania 6; Developed regions 6; WORLD 68	Primary - Asia 33; Africa 45; LAC 33; Oceania11; Developed regions 43; WORLD165; SECONDARY - Asia 32; Africa 30; LAC 32; Oceania 9; Developed regions 42; WORLD 145; TERTIARY - Asia 26; Africa 21, LAC 15; Oceania 86; Developed regions 40; WORLD 70	Primary - Asia 3; Africa 4; LAC 1; Oceania 6; Developed regions 5; WORLD 19; SECONDARY - Asia 7; Africa 9; LAC 2; Oceania 6; Developed regions 6; WORLD 30; TERTIARY - Asia 5; Africa 13, LAC 18; Oceania 2; Developed regions 2; WORLD 40	Primary - Asia 39; Africa 45; LAC 36; Oceania 8; Developed regions 46; WORLD 174; SECONDARY - Asia 35; Africa 34; LAC 35; Oceania 6; Developed regions 45; WORLD 155; TERTIARY - Asia 31; Africa 22, LAC 15; Oceania 6; Developed regions 44; WORLD 116	UNESCO-UIS compiles data from countries.
20 Enrolment in science, tertiarty level, by sex	Asia 14; Africa 18; LAC 11; Oceania 3; Developed regions 9; WORLD 55	Asia 7; Africa 3; LAC 1; Oceania 0; Developed regions 30; WORLD 41	Asia 6; Africa 13; LAC 6; Oceania 0; Developed regions 2; WORLD 27	Asia 19; Africa 6; LAC 10; Oceania 0; Developed regions 37; WORLD 72	UNESCO-UIS compiles data from countries.
21 Proportion female among third-level teachers or professors	Asia16; Africa 27; LAC 14; Oceania 5; Developed regions 6; WORLD 68	Asia 24; Africa 13; LAC 10; Oceania 0; Developed regions 24; WORLD 81	Asia 9; Africa 15; LAC 9; Oceania 1; Developed regions 6; WORLD 40	Asia 28; Africa 15; LAC; Oceania 0; Developed regions 32; WORLD 86	UNESCO-UIS compiles data from countries.

III. Health and related services

Indicator	At least once	At least 5	At least once	At least 3	Source
22 Contraceptive prevalence among married or in-union women aged 15-49	Asia 40; Africa 51; LAC 27; Oceania 7; Developed regions 31; WORLD 156	Asia 4; Africa 0; LAC 0; Oceania 0; Developed regions 2; WORLD 6	Asia 28; Africa 39; LAC 14; Oceania 6; Developed regions 16; WORLD 103	Asia 4; Africa 0; LAC 2; Oceania 0; Developed regions 1; WORLD 7	UN Population Division - Data are produced by the United Nations Population Division using data from nationally representative surveys including the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national family planning, or health, or household, or socio-economic surveys. Survey data from sources other than the National Statistical system are included when other data are not available.

Indicator	Definition	Comments
23 Under-five mortality rate by sex	The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates, by sex.	MDG Target 4.A, Indicator 4.1 MDG IS NOT AVAILABLE BY SEX
24 Maternal mortality ratio	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the number of deaths to woman from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year, per 100,000 live births in the same year.	MDG Target 5.A, Indicator 5.1 (Series 553); international definition, but difficulty at the national and local levels?
25 Antenatal care coverage	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) **at least once** during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period.	MDG Target5.B, Indicator 5.5 (series 762 - at least one, 763 - at least 4); 138 countries

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	**At least 5**	**At least once**	**At least 3**	
23 Under-five mortality rate by sex					Current estimates of U5MR are generally based on empirical data from several or even many years before. Vital registration data are available on a yearly basis but often are published at the country level with a lag of 2 or more years. Unfortunately, vital statistics are unreliable in most developing countries. Population censuses are regularly conducted every ten years and results are published within 1-3 years after the population count. Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every 3-5 years with results published within a year of field data collection. On average, the most recent U5MR estimates from household surveys refer to 2.5 years before the time of the survey or 3.5 years at the moment of publication of findings.
24 Maternal mortality ratio	Asia 32; Africa 51; LAC 28; Oceania 3; Developed regions 46; WORLD 159	all 0	Asia 32; Africa 51; LAC 28; Oceania 3; Developed regions 46; WORLD 159	all 0	UNICEF - International system (estimates produced by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank)
25 Antenatal care coverage	ANC1 - Asia 39; Africa 49; LAC 33; Oceania 1; Developed regions 18; WORLD 140; ANC4 - Asia 19; Africa 34; LAC 12; Oceania 0; Developed regions 4; WORLD 69.	ANC1 - Asia 2; Africa 1; LAC 0; Oceania 0; Developed regions 0; WORLD 3; ANC4 - Asia 0; Africa 1; LAC 0; Oceania 0; Developed regions 0; WORLD 1.	ANC1 - Asia 41; Africa 42; LAC 27; Oceania 14; Developed regions 11; WORLD 135; ANC4 - Asia 21; Africa 30; LAC 14; Oceania 6; Developed regions 5; WORLD 76.	ANC1 - Asia 1; Africa 2; LAC 6; Oceania 0; Developed regions 0; WORLD 9; ANC4 - Asia 0; Africa 0; LAC 1; Oceania 0; Developed regions 0; WORLD 1.	UNICEF - National-level household surveys are the main data sources used to collect data for the antenatal care indicators. These surveys include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. The surveys are undertaken every 3 to 5 years. For mainly industrialized countries (where the coverage is high), data sources include routine service statistics.

26 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in providing life saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and careing for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not considered skilled health personnel..	MDG Target 5.A Indicator 5.2 (series 570) - Data are available for 140 countries.	
27 Smoking prevalence among 15+ by sex	Proportion of the population aged 15 and over who smoke at least 1 cigarette per day	Estimates prepared are based on the latest available surveys on tobacco use prevalance from 135 Member States. Report is updated every 2 years.	
28 Proportion of adults obese by sex	A person is classified as obese if her or his body mass index (BMI), defined as a weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres (kg/m2), exceeds 30 (for an adult aged 18 years and older).	The Department of Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD) initially developed the WHO Global Database on BMI to provide a systematic collation of available nationally representative and sub-national adult overweight and obesity data. These are reported in a standardized manner using WHO recommended BMI cut-off points to produce internationally comparable results. DHS has data on women aged 15-49 years who are Obese (>=30).	
29 Women's share of population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS	Population aged 15 and over living with HIV/AIDS: The estimated number of adults alive with HIV infection, regardless of whether they have developed symptoms of AIDS.	aged 15-49	
30 Percentage of 15-24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, by sex	Percentage of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. This indicator is usually presented for women and men separately.	MDG Target 6.A, Indicator 6.3 Data are available from approximately 80 countries (40 countries reporting male data and 80 countries reporting female data) with an additional 10-20 countries collecting the data for 2006 and 2007.	

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		**2005-2010**		
	At least once	**At least 5**	**At least once**	**At least 3**	
26 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Asia 38; Africa 50; LAC 30; Oceania 14; Developed regions 17; WORLD 149	Asia 6; Africa 1; LAC 5; Oceania 14; Developed regions 12+F42; WORLD 24	Asia 48; Africa 43; LAC 22; Oceania 14; Developed regions 12; WORLD 139	Asia 4; Africa 1; LAC11; Oceania 0; Developed regions 9; WORLD 25	UNICEF - Data from national-level household surveys are compiled in the UNICEF global database. Latest available estimates of skilled health personnel at delivery are published annually, in December, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available on www.childinfo.org
27 Smoking prevalence among 15+ by sex					WHO - WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic 2008 - Appendix III.
28 Proportion of adults obese by sex					1) WHO - Global Database on body mass index 2) Data is also available from the International Obesity Task Force, which is part of the International Association for the Study of Obesity 3) DHS
29 Women's share of population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS					UNAIDS REPORT ON THE GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC
30 Percentage of 15-24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, by sex					These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys, and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition most data are available at http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata

31 Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	The percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection (BY SEX). The numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other service delivery sites. The denominator (the total number of people who need antiretroviral therapy) is generated using a standardized statistical modelling approach.	
32 Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	The average number of additional years a person could expect to live given age x if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life.	For many developing countries that lack complete and reliable statistics on births and deaths based on civil registration, various estimation techniques are used to calculate life expectancy using other sources of data, mainly population censuses and demographic surveys.
33 Adult mortality by cause and sex		

IV. Public life and decision-making
34 Women's share of Government ministerial positions
35 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
36 Women's share of managerial positions
37 Percentage female among police officers
38 Percentage female among judges

V. Human rights of women and girl children
39 Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner
40 Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner

41 Prevalence of FGM (for relevant countries only)

42 Percentage of population 15-19 ever married, by sex
42bis Percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18

Indicator	Data availability				Source	03/10/2011
	1995-2004		2005-2010			
	At least once	At least 5	At least once	At least 3		
31 Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex						
32 Life expectancy at age 60, by sex					UN Population Division - Data are produced by the United Nations Population Division. The indicators are obtained from the estimates and projections prepared every two years by the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.	
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43 Adolescent fertility rate

Indicator	Data availability				Source
	1995-2004		2005-2010		
	At least once	At least 5	At least once	At least 3	

43 Adolescent fertility rate