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## Statistical Commission

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Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda\*

**Items for information: gender statistics**

## Gender statistics

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### *Summary*

The present report provides a summary of the recent activities undertaken by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics under the umbrella of the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including the organization of the fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics and the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project, jointly executed by the Statistics Division and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. It also reports on the preparation of the publication *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*; the results of capacity-building efforts to strengthen programmes of gender statistics in countries; and the organization of the eighth meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The Commission is invited to take note of the ongoing work and future priorities on gender statistics, as set out in paragraph 32

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\* E/CN.3/2015/1.



## **I. Introduction**

1. At its forty-fourth session in 2013, the Commission, through decision 44/109, commended, *inter alia*, the work carried out by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in 2012 to comply with decision 42/102 of the Statistical Commission, and supported the proposed next steps under the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including: (a) work on the minimum set of gender indicators agreed by the Commission as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics; (b) methodological developments on gender statistics, including on the measurement of asset ownership and entrepreneurship under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project; and (c) provision of training and assistance to strengthen the capacity of countries to produce and disseminate gender statistics for policymaking.

2. The present report presents the activities carried out by the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics during 2014 to fulfil the above-mentioned requests of the Statistical Commission.

## **II. Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project**

3. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project seeks to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership. Building on the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, the three-year project (2013-2015) is jointly executed by the Statistics Division and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank.

4. During its first year of implementation in 2013, the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project focused on: (a) the compilation and online dissemination of international data and metadata on education, employment and health; (b) the development of international definitions and methods for measuring entrepreneurship and asset ownership; and (c) the identification of countries that will pilot the newly developed methods to collect data on entrepreneurship and individual level asset ownership. In addition, the project team was established with the hiring of the project manager and a statistician/researcher.

5. Under the data dissemination component of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project, a platform has been developed to disseminate the indicators on education, employment and health, in line with the minimum set of gender indicators agreed by the Commission through decision 44/109. The data/metadata platform is available online at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>.

6. During 2014, the second year of implementation, the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project focused on: (a) the final identification of countries that will pilot the newly developed methods to collect data on entrepreneurship and individual level asset ownership; (b) the design and implementation of a methodological survey experiment on measuring asset ownership from a gender

perspective; and (c) the provision of technical assistance to pilot countries in preparation for data collection in 2015.

7. The identification of pilot countries for the collection of data on assets and entrepreneurship according to the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project methodology has been finalized. As at December 2014, the following 10 countries had officially confirmed their participation in the project: Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, South Africa, Swaziland and Uganda. With the exception of Uganda, which collected its data in 2014, the countries will test the project methodologies through either a module appended to an existing household survey or a stand-alone survey in 2015.

8. To advance the development of international methods to measure individual level asset ownership from a gender perspective, the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study programme formally established a partnership to provide technical and financial support for the design, implementation and analysis of the Methodological Survey Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective, which provides a comparative assessment of different approaches to respondent selection for the measurement of individual level asset ownership and control. The findings of the survey experiment will inform pilot data-collection activities in 2015 and will be incorporated into the final project methodological guidelines on measuring ownership and control of assets from a gender perspective, which is expected to be presented to the Statistical Commission for adoption in 2016.

9. The experiment design built on the recommendations of the Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective, which was held on 21 and 22 November 2013 with the participation of the Statistics Division, UN-Women, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Yale University. The experiment tested five survey treatments in which different respondents are interviewed in sampled households: (1) self-identified most knowledgeable household member — interviewed alone, asked about assets owned, exclusively or jointly, by any household member; (2) randomly selected member of principal couple — interviewed alone, asked about assets owned, exclusively or jointly, by any household member; (3) principal couple — interviewed together, asked about assets owned, exclusively or jointly, by any household member; (4) adult household members — interviewed alone and simultaneously, asked about assets owned, exclusively or jointly, by any household member; and (5) adult household members — interviewed alone and simultaneously, asked about assets owned, exclusively or jointly, by individual respondent.

10. The experiment attempted to cover 140 enumeration areas across Uganda, selected with probability proportional to size and urban/rural split. The actual enumeration area coverage was 137. In each completed enumeration area, following a full household listing, 20 households were selected, using systematic sampling with a random start, and 4 households were randomly allocated to each of the five treatment arms, translating into an initial allocation of 560 households per treatment arm.

11. A technical meeting was convened on 13 November 2014 in New York with the participation of the Statistics Division, the World Bank, USAID and Yale University to discuss the preliminary findings of the experiment described above

and their implications for recommending a feasible and sustainable interview setting for collecting data on the ownership and control of assets at the individual level.

12. Furthermore, in order to advance the development of methods to measure entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, in 2014 the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project drafted preliminary technical guidelines in collaboration with OECD, on the basis of the outcomes of the technical meeting on measuring entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, which was held in New York on 5 and 6 December 2013. The draft guidelines propose an operational definition of entrepreneurship and a conceptual framework for collecting data on gender gaps in two sets of outcome variables — entrepreneurial participation and enterprise performance — as well as on the drivers of those gaps, including motivations, aspirations and entrepreneurial resources and constraints. The draft guidelines propose strategies for collecting this data from labour force and household surveys, enterprise surveys and business registers.

13. In preparation for pilot data collection in 2015, the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project held detailed discussions with relevant national statistical offices and subject matter experts, and extensively reviewed data collected by the national statistical offices under different surveys, including household income and expenditure surveys, small and microenterprises surveys, economic censuses and agriculture censuses, with a view to deriving indicators on the measurement of individual level asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective and to identify methodological gaps and data gaps in each country. The discussions will inform the scope and coverage of pilot data collection and the tailoring of survey instruments in each country.

14. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project midterm review technical meeting was held from 3 to 5 December 2014 in Kitakyushu, Japan. Statisticians and other experts from national statistical offices, regional commissions and international agencies took stock of the progress made by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project on measuring individual level asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. The meeting discussed the findings of the Methodological Survey Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective and the feasibility of implementing the recommended household interview setting; the draft technical guidelines on measuring entrepreneurship from a gender perspective and the practicality and feasibility of the proposed methodology; and country preparation for piloting data collection on asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective in 2015.

15. Finally, the Steering Committee meeting was held on 6 December 2014, also in Kitakyushu, Japan, to update the members on the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project and agree on future workplans.

### **III. *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics***

16. The Statistics Division has prepared the sixth issue of the publication *The World's Women: Trends and Statistics*, presenting statistics and analysis on the status of women and men in the world according to the latest available data and highlighting progress since 1995. The publication covers eight policy areas: population and families, health, education, work, power and decision-making, violence against women, environment and poverty in line with the critical areas

identified in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women. It presents analysis based mainly on available statistics from international and national statistical sources and inputs and contributions provided by national and international experts from relevant offices of the United Nations and national statistical offices. It is expected that the executive summary of the publication will be launched at the session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2015 and that the full publication with all the supporting material, including the statistical annexes, will be launched on 20 October 2015, on the occasion of World Statistics Day. The publication *The World's Women: Trends and Statistics* is published by the Statistics Division every five years, as called for in the Beijing Platform for Action.<sup>1</sup>

#### **IV. Development of manuals, guidelines and classifications**

17. The Statistics Division continues to work on the finalization of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics on the basis of the outcomes of the Expert Group Meeting on the Revision of the Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics, held in New York from 11 to 13 June 2012; the adoption of the new resolution on work statistics, employment and labour underutilization at the Nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, held in Geneva from 2 to 11 October 2013; and comments received from national statistical offices. Once finalized, the International Classification will be reviewed by the Expert Group to ensure that it is in line with the criteria for international classifications, as well as with other relevant international classifications. It is expected that the International Classification will be presented to the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session in 2016 for adoption as the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics.

#### **V. Strengthening capacity in gender statistics**

18. In 2014, the Statistics Division held two regional workshops and the fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics to strengthen capacity of national statisticians in producing relevant and accurate information for gender analysis and to improve the dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics.

19. The workshop on Gender Statistics for the Pacific region was held from 4 to 6 August 2014 in Nadi, Fiji. The workshop was jointly organized by the Statistics Division and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community, and was hosted by the Government of Fiji. The regional workshop focused on strengthening capacity of national statisticians to produce robust and relevant gender statistics and improving the dialogue between data producers and users on gender issues and related statistics. Representatives from the national statistical offices and the data users' community of 13 Pacific Islands countries and experts from the Asian Development Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Population Fund participated in the workshop. The workshop covered the process of integrating a gender perspective

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, para. 208.

into national statistics; how to produce statistics on work, health and time-use statistics relevant for gender analysis; and statistics on violence against women.<sup>2</sup>

20. The fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics was organized in Aguascalientes, Mexico, from 3 to 5 November 2014, in collaboration with the National Statistical Office of Mexico. The main objectives of the Forum were to promote international standards for the production, the analysis and the dissemination of relevant, reliable, harmonized and timely gender statistics; to review and share best practices on gender statistics at the national and international levels; and to reinforce the dialogue between users such as policymakers, researchers and producers of gender statistics. The meeting discussed measurement issues from a gender perspective and reviewed country experiences/analyses in the following thematic areas: poverty and assets ownership and control; the new ILO definition of work, gender pay gap, selected forms of discrimination at work and the impact of the economic and financial crisis on women and men; violence against women and men; time-use surveys, unpaid work and satellite accounts for unpaid household production; participation of women in local governments; women and the environment; and women in armed conflicts. The meeting also took note of the progress under the Data2X project and data availability for the United Nations minimum set of gender indicators, and was informed of the outcomes of the eighth Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics meeting. Around 100 participants from national statistical offices, academia, women's national institutes and the international statistical community attended the Forum.<sup>3</sup>

21. The capacity-building workshop for Arabic-speaking countries on integrating a gender perspective into statistics was held in Amman, from 1 to 4 December 2014, and was organized in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries and the Jordan Department of Statistics. The workshop focused on how to develop a coherent and comprehensive plan for the production of gender statistics; the production of statistics on health, work, poverty and time use, relevant for gender analysis; and measuring violence against women. The workshop also covered the use of population censuses as a source of gender statistics. Around 25 participants from 14 national statistical offices in the region, gender statistics experts and relevant United Nations organizations attended the workshop and discussed best practices and challenges faced in producing and disseminating gender relevant data on the selected priority areas covered by the meeting.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The final report of the meeting with the presentations, conclusions and additional supporting material are available at [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Events/2014/August\\_Fiji/default.html](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Events/2014/August_Fiji/default.html).

<sup>3</sup> The final report of the meeting with the presentations, conclusions and additional supporting material are available at [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Mexico\\_Nov2014/Default.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Mexico_Nov2014/Default.htm).

<sup>4</sup> The final report of the meeting with the presentations, conclusions and additional supporting material are available at [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Jordan/2014/December/list\\_of\\_docs.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Jordan/2014/December/list_of_docs.htm).

## VI. Eighth meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and meeting of the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues

22. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics Advisory Group on Emerging Issues held three virtual meetings in 2014 to discuss how to finalize the indicators on violence against women in the minimum set of gender indicators; take stock of progress in the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project and the finalization of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics; and agree on future priority areas of work. The Group agreed to work in 2015 on methods for the production of relevant, reliable and internationally comparable time-use statistics and statistics on violence against women. In 2015, the Group will review data collected by the Statistics Division for the preparation of *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics* and assist the Division in the finalization of the International Classification. The Group will also oversee, and contribute to, the selection of the project headline indicators to be included in the minimum set of gender indicators to measure and monitor assets ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.

23. The 8th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics was held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, on 2 November 2014. A total of 33 participants from international agencies, regional commissions and national statistical offices attended the meeting. The meeting reviewed the work accomplished by the Statistics Division and the Group in 2014 and took note of the many initiatives that the Group members are undertaking to strengthen gender statistics at the international, regional and national levels.

24. The meeting discussed a proposal for headline indicators on violence against women presented by the World Health Organization (WHO) and their possible inclusion in the minimum set of gender indicators;<sup>5</sup> challenges faced in aligning the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics with the new ILO definition of work; data availability and data analysis and presentation of statistics on violence against women in the Statistics Division's forthcoming publication *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*; progress achieved under the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project; and plans for strengthening countries' capacity on gender statistics.

25. The meeting also reviewed the work of the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues and agreed with its proposal to move indicators 25 and 26 — compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, of the minimum set of gender indicators from tier 2 to tier 1.<sup>6</sup>

26. The meeting agreed on its 2015 annual programme of work, which includes:

<sup>5</sup> If the WHO proposal is agreed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, the two new indicators will replace the current indicators 48 and 49 in the minimum set of gender indicators. Please refer to the annex to this report for the complete and revised list of minimum set of gender indicators.

<sup>6</sup> Tier 1 indicators are indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition and regularly produced by countries. Please refer to the annex to this report for the complete and revised list of minimum set of gender indicators.

- For the Statistics Division, as secretariat, to draft and circulate for comments a note on the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to be sent to the Statistical Commission Friends of the Chair Group on Broader Measures of Development, to ensure that the minimum set of gender indicators will be considered during the selection of indicators for the sustainable development goals/post-2015 development agenda;
- For concerned specialized agencies (ILO, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and WHO) to provide data/metadata for their respective tier 1 indicators of the minimum set (both quantitative and qualitative indicators-norms table); for the Statistics Division to disseminate tier 1 indicators online;
- For the Statistics Division, in consultation with WHO, to disseminate country-level data and related metadata for the indicators on violence against women of the minimum set of gender indicators (tier 2), already compiled for, and to be used in, the publication *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*;
- For the Statistics Division, to disseminate country-level data and related metadata for the indicators on time use of the minimum set of gender indicators (tier 2), already compiled for and to be used in the publication *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*;
- For the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues to continue working on the following areas: time use, violence against women and the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project;
- For all, to continue capacity-building activities at the country level, particularly to expand the data coverage for indicators in tier 2;
- To convene an annual meeting in 2015.

## **VII. Online dissemination of the minimum set of gender indicators**

27. The minimum set of gender indicators were agreed by the Statistical Commission as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics through its decision 44/109. The list of gender indicators is presented in the annex to this report and reflects some modifications made at the 8th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, held in November 2014.

28. The Statistics Division is maintaining and updating the dedicated portal/platform developed to disseminate online the minimum set of gender indicators at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>. As at December 2014, the latest updates for the 35 indicators of tier 1, consisting mainly of gender indicators on education, employment and health, for which agreed concepts and definitions exist and data are available at the international level, are disseminated through the portal. The Advisory Group on Emerging Issues has agreed to disseminate online selected tier 2 indicators in 2015, even if data are available only for selected countries.

29. The minimum set of gender indicators are based on data produced by countries, which are compiled by specialized agencies and forwarded together with appropriate metadata to the Statistics Division. For certain series, specialized agencies adjust the data to ensure international comparability, whereas for others, agencies develop their own estimates based on country data. Detailed metadata with the explanation on the sources of data and methods used by the specialized agencies are provided at the dedicated data portal maintained by the Statistics Division together with the relevant data.

## **VIII. The way forward**

30. In 2015, under the Global Gender Statistics Programme, the work of the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics will include the ongoing online dissemination of the minimum set of gender indicators and the other activities agreed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics; the activities under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project; the organization of regional workshops on gender statistics; and the finalization and launch of *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*.

31. The Statistics Division, in collaboration with experts from national and international agencies and research institutes, will also finalize the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics.

## **IX. Points for information**

32. The Commission is invited to take note of the work done by the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics during 2014 in implementing the requests made by the Statistical Commission at its forty-second session on the improvement of gender statistics.

## Annex

Minimum set of gender indicators<sup>a</sup>

Table 1  
List of gender indicators, by domain

<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Tier</i>	<i>Leading agencies</i>
<b>I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources</b>				
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (note: separate housework and child care, if possible)	C.2, F.1, H.3	2	ILO
2	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden), by sex	F.1, H.3	2	ILO
3	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	F.1, H.3	1	ILO
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	F.2, Goal 1, target B	1	ILO
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	H.3, Goal 1, target B	1	ILO
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	F.1	1	ILO
7	Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	F.1, F.2	3	ILO
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	F.5, H.3	1	ILO
9	Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	F.2, H.3	2	ILO
10	Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex	F.1	1	ILO
11	Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	F.1, F.2	3	WB/FAO/OECD
12	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	A.1, A.2	3	WB/FAO/OECD
13	Gender gap in wages	F.1, F.5	3	ILO
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	F.5	2	ILO
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	F.6	3	ILO
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	F.6	3	OECD
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	F.3, Goal 8, target F	1	ITU
18	Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone, by sex	F.3, Goal 8, target F	1	ITU
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	F.3	3	ITU
<b>II. Education</b>				
20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	B.2, L.4, Goal 2	1	UIS
21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	B.1, L.4, Goal 2	1	UIS
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	B.1, Goal 3	1	UIS

<sup>a</sup> This minimum set of gender indicators differs from the list presented at past sessions of the Statistical Commission. It has been updated to reflect the agreements made at the 8th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and of its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues.

<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Tier</i>	<i>Leading agencies</i>
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
24	Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education	B.1, L.4, Goal 3	1	UIS
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	B.3, B.4, L.4	1	UIS
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	B.4, L.4	1	UIS
27	Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	B.1	1	UIS
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	B.1	1	UIS
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
<b>III. Health and related services</b>				
32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	C.1, C.2, Goal 5, target B	1	UNPD
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	C.1, Goal 4	1	UNICEF/UNPD/WHO
34	Maternal mortality ratio	C.1, Goal 5, target A	1	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA
35	Antenatal care coverage	C.1, Goal 5, target B	1	UNICEF
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	C.1, Goal 5, target A	1	UNICEF
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	C.2	1	WHO
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	C.1, C.2	1	WHO
39	Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS	C.3, Goal 6, target A	1	UNAIDS
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	C.3, Goal 6, target B, Goal 8, target E	1	WHO
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	C.1, C.2	1	UNPD
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups	C.1, C.2	1	WHO
<b>IV. Public life and decision-making</b>				
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	G.1	1	IPU
44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	G.1, Goal 3	1	IPU
45	Women's share of managerial positions	F.1, F.5, G.1	1	ILO
46	Percentage of female police officers	I.2	2	UNODC
47	Percentage of female judges	I.2	2	UNODC
<b>V. Human rights of women and girl children</b>				
48	Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	D.1, D.2	2	WHO/UNSD
49	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15	D.1, D.2	2	WHO/UNSD
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)	I.2	1	UNICEF

<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Tier</i>	<i>Leading agencies</i>
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18	L.1, L.2	1	UNICEF
52	Adolescent birth rate	L.1, L.2, Goal 5, target B	1	UNPD

*Abbreviations:* FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ILO, International Labour Organization; IPU, Inter-Parliamentary Union; ITU, International Telecommunication Union; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; UIS, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics; UNAIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNPD, Population Division; WB, World Bank; WHO, World Health Organization.

Table 2  
**List of gender indicators related to national norms, by domain**

<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action</i>	<i>Tier</i>	<i>Leading agencies</i>
<b>I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources</b>				
1	Extent of country commitment to gender equality in employment	F.1, F.5	1	ILO
1a	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 100 on equal remuneration for women and men	F.1		
1b	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation	F.1, F.5		
2	Extent of country commitment to support reconciliation of work and family life	F.1, F.5, F.6	1	ILO
2a	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 156 on workers with family responsibilities	F.6		
2b	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 175 on part-time work	F.5		
2c	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 177 on home work	F.5		
2d	Whether or not ratified ILO convention 183 on maternity protection	F.1, F.6		
3	Length of maternity leave	F.1, F.6	1	ILO/UNSD
4	Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave	F.1, F.6	1	ILO/UNSD
<b>IV. Public life and decision-making</b>				
5	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	G.1	1	IPU
6	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)	G.1	1	IPU
7	Existence of law on gender statistics		2	UNSD
<b>V. Human rights of women and girl children</b>				
8	Whether or not reservation to article 16 of CEDAW	I.1	1	UN-Women
9	Existence of laws on domestic violence	D.1	1	UN-Women
10	Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls	F.1, L.1	2	UN-Women
11	Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex	L.1	1	UNSD

*Abbreviations:* ILO, International Labour Organization; IPU, Inter-Parliamentary Union; UNSD, Statistics Division; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.