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Items for discussion and decision: gender statistics

Gender statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its forty-third session (see E/2012/24, chap. I.A). It provides a summary of the recent activities undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics under the umbrella of the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including the organization of the fourth Global Forum on Gender Statistics and the 6th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. It also reports on the results of the programme review of gender statistics in countries, and on the development of manuals and guidelines on gender statistics, as requested by the Commission (see E/CN.3/2011/37). The Commission is invited to take note of the new guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women and of the new Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative, jointly executed by the Statistics Division and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. The Commission is also invited to comment on the ongoing work on gender statistics and on future priority areas.

* E/CN.3/2013/1.



I. Introduction

1. In 2011, the Statistical Commission, at its forty-second session, urged the Statistics Division to enhance its leading role in the development of gender statistics globally and acknowledged the strategic role of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. In its decision 42/102, it recommended an expansion of the work of the Group to include: (a) reviewing gender statistics with the aim of establishing a minimum set of gender indicators; (b) guiding the development of manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; and (c) serving as the coordination mechanism for the global programme on gender statistics.

2. In the same decision, the Statistical Commission agreed with the activities proposed in the programme review of gender statistics prepared by the Ghana Statistical Service (E/CN.3/2011/3), including: (a) undertaking a comprehensive review of gender statistics programmes in countries; (b) continuing to hold annual meetings of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics; (c) convening biannually the Global Forum on Gender Statistics; and (d) offering technical support and advance methodological work for the enhancement of gender statistics programmes in countries.

3. At its forty-third session, in 2012, the Commission took note, *inter alia*, of the work carried out by the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in 2011 on: (a) the review of gender statistics programmes in countries; (b) the minimum set of gender indicators; and (c) the development of manuals and guidelines on gender statistics.

4. The present report presents the activities carried out by the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics during 2012 to fulfil the above requests of the Statistical Commission.

II. Review of gender statistics programmes in countries

5. A questionnaire on a global review of gender statistics was developed by the Statistics Division in consultation with the regional commissions,¹ and finalized by a task team of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The questionnaire was used by the regional commissions to conduct a comprehensive review of gender statistics in national statistical systems in their respective regions by: (a) requesting information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems, including in all traditional areas of statistical production as well as emerging areas; and (b) gathering information to help identify good practices and challenges to integrate gender perspectives into the production and use of statistics. The final questionnaire contained 30 questions related to the planning, production and use of gender statistics.

¹ The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

6. A total of 126 countries from the five regional commissions replied to the questionnaire. What follows are some key findings. The results show that 86 countries, or 68 per cent of the responding countries, already have a gender statistics focal point in the national statistical office. Forty-six countries (37 per cent) have a coordinating body for gender statistics at the national level. In addition, gender statistics are governed by statistics or gender-related laws, regulation or national action plans in an overwhelming majority of the countries (86 per cent), but only 15 per cent of those countries have specific legislation requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys.

7. The production of gender statistics still focuses predominantly on traditional areas and less on emerging areas. While most countries regularly produce gender statistics in areas such as mortality, education, labour force and unemployment, fewer than half regularly produce statistics on media or violence against women. Regarding user-producer dialogue and collaboration, 63 per cent of the countries surveyed indicated the existence of a formal mechanism with that aim, while 20 per cent reported the existence of informal means of dialogue. The results of the global review are presented in more detail in annex I.

III. Establishment of a minimum set of gender indicators

8. Following the recommendations of the Statistical Commission, and as reported to its forty-third session (E/CN.3/2012/19), the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, through its Advisory Group on Global Gender Statistics and Indicators Database, identified a minimum set of gender indicators. Experts from national statistical systems and international agencies developed the list of indicators, intended as a common basic set across countries and regions, for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics.

9. The choice of indicators was guided by the primary criterion that indicators should address key policy concerns as identified in the Beijing Platform for Action and other more recent international commitments. In addition, the selected indicators were further classified into the following tiers:

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

10. The agreed list of indicators is presented in annex II of the present report. It reflects some small modifications made at the 6th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and of its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues.

IV. Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative

11. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative is a new project, executed jointly by the Statistics Division and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), that seeks to accelerate

existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets. The initiative was launched in May 2011 by the United States of America at the Ministerial Session on Gender and Development of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and builds on the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics.

12. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project will be implemented over three years (from July 2012 to December 2015) and will focus on: (a) the development of a platform for international data and metadata compilation covering education, employment and health indicators; (b) the development of international definitions and methods for measuring entrepreneurship and assets ownership; and (c) testing the newly developed methods to collect data on entrepreneurship and assets in selected countries, by adding a set of questions/module to planned surveys.

13. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project will be guided by a steering committee composed of national statistical offices that are members of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, the regional commissions, regional development banks and key international agencies in the development of gender statistics including the World Bank and OECD. The first meeting of the steering committee of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative took place in New York on 12 November 2012 to discuss the project, its objectives and modalities for its implementation. The members of the committee also reviewed the terms of reference of the committee and discussed the selection criteria for pilot countries.

V. Development of manuals, guidelines and classifications

A. Gender statistics manual

14. Following the request made by the Statistical Commission at its forty-second session for the development of manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics, the Statistics Division continued the preparation of the new manual on gender statistics. A first draft of the complete manual, incorporating comments from experts, was presented and discussed at the 6th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, held at the Dead Sea, Jordan, on 25 and 26 March 2012.

15. The manual, focusing on integrating a gender perspective into national statistics and consisting of four chapters, will help statisticians to: (a) better understand the process of mainstreaming gender in national statistics; (b) identify gaps in gender statistics and develop a coherent and comprehensive plan for the production of gender statistics; (c) ensure that the design of surveys and censuses takes into account gender issues and avoids gender biases in measurement; and (d) improve data analysis and data presentation and deliver gender statistics in a format that is easy to use by policymakers and planners.

16. Training modules and other materials will be prepared based on the new manual to help national statisticians in the production and use of gender statistics. The manual and modules were tested in a regional workshop held in Uganda in

December 2012, and both will be available online in 2013 on a dedicated website of the Statistics Division.

B. Guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women

17. The manual, entitled “Guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women: statistical surveys”, has been finalized and will be published in 2013. The guidelines have benefited from contributions and comments provided by many international experts and by the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission, who originally identified the core indicators on violence against women. The guidelines have been developed to help standardize statistics on this important topic and provide national statistical offices with guidance for collecting, processing, disseminating and analysing data on violence against women. The guidelines focus on the use of dedicated sample surveys and provide detailed information on how to produce the list of core indicators.

C. International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics

18. The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the revision of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics was convened in New York from 11 to 13 June 2012. The meeting brought together national, regional and international experts working in the area of time use surveys and classifications of activities for time use statistics. The main objective of the meeting was to review the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics to ensure it was meaningful for a broad range of objectives and could be used as a dissemination framework for time use statistics that were internationally comparable and relevant for both social and economic policies. Comments were received from both international and national experts and countries with experience in adapting and using the Classification in its trial version. The Statistics Division and the experts are still in consultation with the purpose of finalizing the Classification. The full list of recommendations is contained in the final report of the meeting.²

VI. Global Forum on Gender Statistics and meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

A. Fourth Global Forum on Gender Statistics

19. The fourth Global Forum on Gender Statistics was held at the Dead Sea, Jordan, from 27 to 29 March 2012 and was attended by some 70 experts, including representatives from 10 international agencies and four regional commissions and more than 40 participants from 32 countries. The Forum was organized by the Statistics Division in collaboration with UN-Women, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, and was hosted by the Department of Statistics of Jordan.

² Available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/EGM%20June%202012/list_of_docs.htm.

20. The focus of the Forum was on the empowerment of women and covered topics such as economic empowerment, autonomy and physical empowerment, as well as empowerment in knowledge and information. It also reviewed progress in measuring youth-related issues, such as child marriage, and its consequences on the girl child. The Forum provided an opportunity for participants to present and share experiences and best practices on how to collect gender statistics and on their uses in policymaking.

21. Furthermore, the Forum devised strategies to accelerate the process of mainstreaming gender into national statistical systems. It recommended, inter alia, the promotion and use of the new United Nations guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women as well as the implementation of time use surveys and the need to identify innovative ways to measure poverty from a gender perspective, present data on political empowerment at all levels (including national and subnational), improve dialogues between data producers and users and link indicators to the monitoring of programme effectiveness. The full list of recommendations is contained in the report of the fourth Global Forum on Gender Statistics.³

B. Meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues

22. The 6th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics was held at the Dead Sea, Jordan, on 25 and 26 March 2012. A total of 35 participants from international agencies, regional commissions and national statistical offices attended the meeting.

23. The meeting reviewed the work of two existing advisory groups (the Advisory Group on Gender Statistics Training Activities and Curricula and the Advisory Group on Gender Statistics and Indicators Database) and reviewed the proposed terms of reference and membership of a new advisory group on emerging issues. The main objectives of the new advisory group are to examine emerging and unaddressed existing key gender issues, identify data gaps and measurement problems and develop strategies to address those issues in the development of gender statistics. Members of the group include: Brazil, Egypt, India, Jordan, Mexico (Co-Chair), the Philippines (Co-Chair), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, OECD, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Statistics Division, UN-Women and the World Bank.

24. The 6th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics agreed on its annual programme of work, which includes:

(a) Finalizing the gender statistics manual and conducting a field test in the second half of 2012 in a workshop for the sub-Saharan Africa region and with the participation of some member countries of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and developing related training modules. Emerging issues and other topics not currently covered in the manual will be covered in the web-based application version of the manual;

³ Available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Jordan_Mar2012/Default_Jordan_2012.html.

(b) Finalizing the guidelines on violence against women and integrating the guidelines into the training activities of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics;

(c) Finalizing the global review of the gender statistics programme in countries and presenting the results to the Statistical Commission;

(d) Developing an international data platform and initiating data and metadata compilation for the minimum set of gender indicators. International agencies, as agreed in the 6th meeting, will regularly provide data and metadata in respective areas to the Statistics Division for indicators in tier 1; capacity-building activities will be promoted at the country level to expand the data coverage for indicators in tier 2; and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues will establish small groups focusing on methodology work for each of the indicators in tier 3;

(e) Ensuring that the activities of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative are coordinated with those undertaken by the members of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to improve synergies and avoid duplications.

25. The Advisory Group on Emerging Issues held its first virtual meeting in April 2012 to review and evaluate the list of emerging issues and prioritize its workplan. It was agreed that the work of the Group would focus first on tier 2 and tier 3 indicators in the minimum set. In September 2012, the Co-Chairs of the Group convened a conference call to discuss priority emerging issues. The Co-Chairs of the Group decided to focus first on violence against women and on time use and then to work on entrepreneurship and asset ownership through the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative.

VII. The way forward

26. In the next biennium, the work of the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics will include the online dissemination of the gender statistics manual and of the minimum set of gender indicators, activities under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project and the organization of regional workshops on the gender statistics manual and on the production of statistics on violence against women.

27. The Statistics Division, in collaboration with relevant agencies and development partners, will convene the 7th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in 2013 and the fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics in 2014. The Division will also continue to support the Global Gender Statistics Programme.

VIII. Points for discussion

28. The Statistical Commission might wish to take note of the work done by the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics during 2012 in implementing the requests made by the Commission at its forty-second session on the improvement of gender statistics.

29. The Statistical Commission might also wish to take note of and comment on the proposed next steps under the Global Gender Statistics Programme:

(a) Continue to provide training and assistance to strengthen the capacity of countries to produce and disseminate statistics, in particular on time use, on violence against women and on how to integrate a gender perspective into national statistics;

(b) Implement the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project and ensure alignment with the minimum set of gender indicators and the other tasks of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, and involve the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues as appropriate.

Annex I

Review of gender statistics programmes in countries

A. Summary results by regional commission

	<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>	<i>ESCWA</i>	<i>ECLAC</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Number of countries</i>					
Responses to questionnaire	33	40	24	14	15	126
	<i>Percentage of countries</i>					
Gender statistics entities						
Gender statistics focal point/desk in national statistical office	90.9	82.5	62.5	21.4	33.3	68.2
Gender statistics focal point/officer in different offices	30.3	20.0	29.2	21.4	40.0	27.0
Gender statistics-dedicated office within the national statistical office	36.4	15.0	37.5	50.0	33.3	31.0
Gender focal point in different government ministries/agencies	81.8	32.5	50.0	28.6	40.0	49.2
Gender statistics section in different government ministries/agencies	48.5	20.0	16.7	35.7	13.3	27.8
Gender statistics working group, advisory group or other standing group	42.4	20.0	41.7	21.4	33.3	31.7
Reporting of the gender statistics entity						
Reports to chief statistician	60.6	52.5	66.7	28.6	46.7	54.0
Reports to other	45.5	47.5	20.8	85.7	33.3	44.4
No gender statistics entity	6.1	12.5	25.0	7.1	20.0	13.5
Budgets for gender statistics						
Dedicated gender statistics budget	21.2	7.5	8.3	7.1	20.0	12.7
Ad hoc funds but no dedicated budget	39.4	52.5	54.2	64.3	33.3	48.4
Dedicated budget or ad hoc funds	39.4	40.0	37.5	28.6	46.7	38.9
Ministries generating gender statistics						
Ministry of Agriculture	51.5	15.0	33.3	14.3	40.0	30.9
Ministry of Commerce	33.3	12.5	8.3	71.4	26.7	25.4
Ministry of Education	87.9	70.0	79.2	71.4	73.3	77.0
Ministry of Equal Opportunity	9.1	35.0	8.3	–	13.3	16.7
Ministry of Women	69.7	27.5	62.5	28.6	93.3	53.2
Ministry of Health	84.8	65.0	83.3	71.4	80.0	76.2
Ministry of Labour	72.7	60.0	79.2	64.3	73.3	69.0
Ministry of Social Inclusion/Development	30.3	35.0	37.5	42.9	40.0	35.7
Ministry of Planning	48.5	12.5	25.0	28.6	40.0	29.4
Having a national coordinating body for gender statistics at national level	46.9	22.2	45.8	42.9	33.3	36.8
Primary data sources used in production of gender statistics						
Population censuses	97.0	95.0	100.0	92.9	93.3	96.0
Agricultural censuses	60.6	52.5	50.0	21.4	60.0	51.6
Establishment censuses/surveys	63.6	45.0	50.0	57.1	13.3	48.4
Demographic and health surveys (e.g., multiple indicator cluster surveys)	93.9	92.5	91.7	85.7	86.7	91.3

	<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>	<i>ESCWA</i>	<i>ECLAC</i>	<i>Total</i>
Living standard/living conditions surveys	81.8	95.0	62.5	71.4	73.3	80.1
Income and expenditure surveys	75.8	85.0	75.0	92.9	60.0	78.6
Labour force surveys	87.9	100.0	91.7	85.7	73.3	90.5
Time use surveys	39.4	65.0	50.0	21.4	46.7	48.4
Violence against women surveys	63.6	47.5	45.8	28.6	20.0	46.0
Civil registration	60.6	80.0	70.8	50.0	73.3	69.0
Health administrative records	81.8	87.5	87.5	85.7	100.0	87.3
Education administrative records	93.9	87.5	91.7	78.6	93.3	89.7
Labour administrative records	63.6	77.5	66.7	42.9	66.7	66.7
Population registers	30.3	60.0	33.3	35.7	53.3	43.6
Judiciary records	48.5	70.0	33.3	64.3	80.0	57.9
Parliamentary records	60.6	60.0	45.8	78.6	60.0	59.5
Media records	15.2	12.5	–	28.6	6.7	14.7
Police records	45.5	75.0	–	28.6	86.7	60.8
Shelters records	12.1	35.0	–	7.1	33.3	23.5
Mechanism for collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics						
Formal mechanism for collaboration/dialogue	60.6	70.0	41.7	71.4	73.3	62.7
Informal opportunities	24.2	15.0	33.3	21.4	–	19.8
Neither/missing	15.2	15.0	25.0	7.1	26.7	17.5
Laws or regulations governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics (or indicators)						
Statistics law	63.6	37.5	41.7	64.3	6.7	44.4
Statistics regulation	24.2	10.0	20.8	35.7	–	17.4
National statistical action plan	27.3	35.0	45.8	42.9	6.7	32.5
Gender-related law	18.2	37.5	41.7	–	53.3	31.0
Gender-related regulation	12.1	12.5	29.2	7.1	20.0	15.9
Gender-related national action plan	33.3	45.0	37.5	21.4	60.0	39.7
None	18.2	10.0	20.8	–	20.0	14.3
Specific legislation requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys						
Having specific legislation	18.2	12.5	16.7	–	26.7	15.1

Abbreviations: ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. Production of gender statistics in different areas

<i>Areas</i>	<i>Percentage of countries producing statistics</i>		
	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>Irregularly</i>	<i>Not producing statistics</i>
Labour force	83.3	8.7	7.9
Informal employment	36.5	17.5	46.0
Unemployment	88.1	7.2	4.8
Poverty	70.6	14.3	15.1
Unpaid work	42.1	24.6	33.3
Satellite accounts	7.2	18.3	74.6
Entrepreneurship	27.8	19.1	53.2
Agriculture	44.4	19.1	36.5
Education and training	81.0	9.5	9.5
Power and decision-making	52.4	18.3	29.4
Media	15.1	19.8	65.1
Information and communications technology	38.9	20.6	40.5
Mortality	84.9	7.1	7.9
Morbidity	73.0	11.9	15.1
Disability	53.2	24.6	22.2
Access to health services	65.1	12.7	22.2
Sexual and reproductive health	65.9	14.3	19.8
Child marriage	39.7	11.1	49.2
Adolescent fertility	65.9	11.1	23.0
Violence against women	40.5	31.0	28.6
Access to clean water	37.3	17.5	45.2
Access to sanitation	38.9	16.7	44.4

Annex II

Minimum set of gender indicators, by domain*

Indicator number	Indicator	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action^a and the Millennium Development Goals and targets</i>	Tier	Leading agencies
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 childcare if possible	C.2, F.1, H.3	2	ILO
2	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	F.1, H.3	2	ILO
3	Labour force participation rates for 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 working as 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	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 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	1	ILO
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	F.5	1	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

* The minimum set of gender indicators listed here differs from the list presented at the forty-third session of the Statistical Commission. It has been updated to reflect the agreements made at the 6th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and of its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues. The Statistics Division and the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues are reviewing the list to ensure consistency with the United Nations guidelines on producing statistics on violence against women and to accommodate the tier classification revisions proposed by the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues.

<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action^a and the Millennium Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Tier</i>	<i>Leading agencies</i>
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	F.3; Goal 8, target F	1	ITU
18	Proportion of individuals using mobile/cellular telephones, by sex	F.3; Goal 8, target F	1	ITU
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	F.3	1	ITU
II. Education				
20	Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex	B.2, L.4; Goal 2	1	UIS
21	Adjusted net enrolment ratio 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
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
24	Gender parity index in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels	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	2	UIS
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	B.4, L.4	2	UIS
27	Net intake in first grade of primary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
28	Primary education completion rate, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
29	Graduation from lower secondary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
30	Transition rate to secondary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
31	Education attainment of population aged 25 and over, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
III. Health and related services				
32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	C.1, C.2; Goal 5	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

<i>Indicator number</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action^a and the Millennium Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Tier</i>	<i>Leading agencies</i>
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 and 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	3	WHO
IV. Public life and decision-making				
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
V. Human rights of women and girl children				
48	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	D.1, D.2	2	UNICEF
49	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner	D.1, D.2	2	UNICEF
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)	I.2	1	UNICEF
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18	L.1, L.2	1	UNICEF
52	Adolescent fertility 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, United Nations Population Division; WB, World Bank; WHO, World Health Organization.

^a The Beijing Platform for Action was adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, convened by the United Nations in 1995 in Beijing. The Conference focused on 12 areas of concern identified as obstacles to the advancement of women in the world and adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in order to address those concerns. It also urged Governments to regularly collect statistics related to each of those areas, to serve as a basis for monitoring progress and evaluating the impact of policies. Available from un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf.