INDICATOR OF GENDER EQUALITY

Task Force on Indicators of Gender Equality

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.... to monitor progress towards gender-related policy goals → proliferation of indicators;

.... 2010 UNECE Work Session on Gender Statistics → to assess the indicators’ suitability for describing gender inequalities, for monitoring policies, data availability and comparability across countries;

.... UNECE Task Force on Indicators of Gender Equality → to improve the monitoring of gender equality in the UNECE region.
Indicators developed in international initiatives:

- Beijing Platform of Action,
- Millennium Development Goals,
- Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
- European Union roadmap for equality between women and men; Global Minimum set of gender indicators.

To achieve its objective, the Task Force has reviewed

the availability of data for the established indicators in international databases:

- UNECE Gender Statistics Database,
- GenderInfo 2010,
- Millennium Development Goals database,
- GenderStats (World Bank)
- OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base.
The Task Force has relied on the contribution of 21 experts from several National Statistical Offices and international organizations, and has cooperated with the European Institute for Gender Equality.

Consider policy needs, existing indicator frameworks, relevance to the measurement of gender equality.

Identify headline and supporting indicators in each domain.

Propose methodological work in areas where gender equality indicators have not been developed or for which there are no internationally consistent measurement approaches.

The indicator set incorporates the great majority of the indicators of the global minimum while including many in addition.
SELECTION CRITERIA

- The indicator clearly addresses a relevant policy issue related to gender equality and/or women’s empowerment;

The indicator is

- relevant to the CES member countries;

- conceptually clear, easy to interpret, and has an agreed international definition;

- sensitive to changes and changes in the value of the indicator have a clear and unambiguous meaning;

- feasible, robust and reliable

- comparable over time and enables international comparison
The **Beijing Platform for Action** (BPA) (UN, 1995) is taken as a **starting point** for identifying the domains of gender equality.

1. **Poverty** (area A of BPA);
2. **Education and training** (B);
3. **Health** (C);
4. **Violence against women** (D);
5. **Economy**, including the labour market and work-and-family issues (F);
6. **Women in power and decision-making** (G);
7. **Media** (J);
8. **Environment** (K);
9. **The girl child** (L).

Although not explicitly addressed in BPA, the topic of **power and decision-making in the household** is included.

In addition, a few **indicators on demographic situation** have been selected.
Domain E of BPA, **“Women and armed conflict” is less relevant for the CES member countries**

Domain H, **“Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women”**: no indicators require statistical methods for monitoring.

Domain I, **“Human rights of women”** was considered, with the conclusion that the human rights aspects are covered under other domains and no additional indicators need to be proposed under this domain.
## ½ SUMMARY OF SUB-DOMAINS

### POVERTY
- Relative poverty
- Absolute poverty
- Material deprivation

### EDUCATION
- Enrolment
- Lifelong learning
- Graduation
- Level of education and literacy attained
- Others

### HEALTH
- Health Status
- Determinants of health

### VIOLENCE
- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Psychological and economic violence
- Violence by the partner
- Stalking
- Under reporting
- Violence in childhood
ECONOMY
- Labour force participation
- Employment
- Entrepreneurship
- Unpaid work and work-life balance

MEDIA
- Media Use
- Stereotypes and portrayal of men and women

ENVIRONMENT
- Representation of women amongst environmental scientists and decision-making bodies

POWER AND DECISION-MAKING IN SOCIETY
- Representation of men and women in different social decision-making roles

POWER AND DECISION-MAKING IN THE HOUSEHOLD
- Organisation of household finances, work, and participation in other household decision-making

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
- Early marriage and sexual activity
- Self-esteem or self-image
- Violence in childhood

DEMOGRAPHY
The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is pursuing the development of indicators both on media domain and institutional mechanisms for the advancement of gender equality.

**Poverty**: individual-level measures of poverty, and the financial (in)dependence of people

**Health**: the role of a country’s health system in determining health outcomes, monitoring disabilities, mental illnesses and long-term health conditions

**Violence against women**: reporting behaviour, stalking, violence in childhood

**Power and decision-making in the household**: gender equality related to decisions to have children, both in terms of those constraints external to the family, and in terms of decision-making between partners

**Children and adolescent**: lack of available data on both child labour and child domestic work.
It is important to understand in-depth the applicability of the indicators for countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia...

A review of data availability has shown important data gaps in those countries....

...aspects where the statistical capacity needs to be improved and how internationally coordinated capacity-building could better target their needs.
Your contribution to the discussion will be crucial!

Thank you for the attention!
the UNECE Task Force on Indicators of Gender Equality consisted of the following members:

- Cristina Freguja (Istat, Italy, Chair of the Task Force),
- Dean Adams and Rajni Madan (Australian Bureau of Statistics),
- Yafit Alfandari (Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel),
- Sara Demofonti, Lidia Gargiulo, Paola Ungaro and Maria Giuseppina Muratore (Istat, Italy),
- Marion van den Brakel (Statistics Netherlands),
- Maria José Carrilho (Statistics Portugal),
- Teresa Escudero (National Statistics Institute, Spain),
- Karen Hurrell (Equality and Human Rights Commission, United Kingdom),
- Ilze Burkevica, Ligia Nobrega and Anna Rita Manca (European Institute for Gender Equality),
- Piotr Ronkowski and Sabine Gagel (Eurostat),
- Adriana Mata Greenwood (ILO),
- Andres Vikat, Christopher Jones and Mihaela Darii-Sposato (UNECE).