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# **Tools and indicators for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation**

**Task Manager: ECLAC**

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ECLAC  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality  
New York, 26 February to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2002

**REPORT OF THE TASK -FORCE ON TOOLS AND INDICATORS FOR GENDER IMPACT  
ANALYSIS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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## PRESENTATION

At the sixth meeting of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) (New York, 27 February to 2 March 2001), as manager of the Task Force on tools and indicators for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was entrusted to provide the members of IANWGE with an inventory of activities, by type and actor, with regard to make gender indicators available for policy making, by looking at indicators from a user's perspective. Since ECLAC also received the mandate of designing a multi-year project proposal on data collection and use of gender indicators for policy making that would involve the organizations of the United Nations system, the inventory became an important input to obtain a systematic vision of the tasks carried out by these in relation to the development of gender indicators, in order to avoid duplication in future activities.

As the main report of the Task-Force manager for the year 2001, the present document first informs of the interagency activities carried out at international level as well as the main conclusions that can be drawn from the results. This first section also presents a specific report of activities executed in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe. It concludes with general considerations on moving forward strategies and the identification of future activities to strengthen the use of gender indicators.

The second part of the report presents the actual inventory of available indicators and tools in the United Nations systems. Tools include technical guides to produce gender indicators, information on the primary sources of information used in the building of indicators, and principal means of dissemination - like statistical databases and publications. The information on gender indicators is organized following the different areas of interest and main problems met in the access to the information as well as in its interpretation are briefly analysed.

Finally, a series of annexes provide the last version of the project proposal prepared by the Task-Force on gender indicators for the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action; the questionnaire on gender indicators and tools sent by ECLAC to the members of IANWGE in the preparation of the inventory; the list of United Nations home pages dedicated to gender indicators; an example of indicators inconsistencies through different databases; a list of mandates received to this date at global and regional level on the issue of gender indicators<sup>1</sup>; and a detailed list of gender indicators available in the United Nations system in the different areas of interest of the Task-Force.

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<sup>1</sup> Including the conclusions of the Report of the Secretary General to the ECOSOC on the development of indicators in the context of an "Integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits" (E/1999/11).

## **I. ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK-FORCE ON TOOLS AND INDICATORS FOR GENDER IMPACT ANALYSIS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The renewal of ECLAC mandate at the sixth session of IANWGE to act as coordinator for the Task force on tools and indicators on behalf of the five regional commissions has been a positive incentive for the development of effective cooperation among the members of the Inter-Agency Network, which has been fluid and fruitful throughout the execution of the two specific tasks requested to the working group:

- 1) To design a five years project on gender indicators that would lead to the next evaluation of the implementation of the Platform for Action (Beijing+10) while stimulating the coordination between its members and avoid the duplication of efforts;
- 2) To compile an inventory of activities of all the organizations of the United Nations system, by actor and type, with regard to gender indicators in order to avoid duplication.

### **A. Project on Gender Indicators for the Follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action**

In response to the first mandate, ECLAC designed a project on Gender Indicators for the Follow-Up of the Beijing Platform for Action, which first version was sent for commentaries to all Task-Force members together with the questionnaire for the inventory. Insightful commentaries were received from the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Statistic Division, ECE, INSTRAW, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNIFEM, which are included in the version presented in Annex 1.

The main objective of the project is to make a better use of the existing capacities in the statistical divisions of the United Nations organizations and to enhance the relation producers-users of information with their governmental and non governmental counterparts, in order to further monitor compliance with the agreements of the Beijing Platform for Action and the recommendations adopted at the Beijing+5 session of the General Assembly. It shall be implemented over the next five years in order to provide reliable indicators at the 10-year benchmark of the adoption of the Platform of Action in the year 2005.

The design of the project incorporates lesson learns in the first year of activities of the Task-Force, as they were reported at the IANWGE sixth session. As such, past experience in the development of gender statistics has demonstrated the importance of incorporating the following parameters in its execution:

- i) Work on gender indicators is a process that builds on existing work in related areas;
- ii) Regional Commissions have a comparative advantage to play a catalytic role in coordinating the various stakeholders, specifically women offices, national producers of statistics and users from the civil society;
- iii) Participating organizations need to continue their efforts to raise the awareness of statisticians on the importance of a gender perspective in the collection of data and to make their know-how available to policy makers and representatives of civil society in their work;
- iv) Dialogue between producers and users of gender statistics must be stimulated, particularly with regard to developing new concepts and emerging issues that require monitoring tools;
- v) The five-year project proposal on data collection and use of gender indicators for policy making shall be designed, executed and monitored in liaison with the UN Statistics

Division and other statistics offices of the organizations involved in order to take advantage of their work on indicators in the context of the World Conference follow-up.

The execution of the project is divided into four components, based on specific objectives oriented for each region toward: i. the adoption of a core of common indicators by the multilateral system, based upon existing experiences, to permit global analysis of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action; ii. the periodical provision of a minimum set of the most relevant comparative gender indicators for the strategic areas of the Beijing Platform for Action; iii. the identification of emerging issues for which gender indicators are needed as well as future indicators that should be developed to further monitor the implementation of each strategic area of the Beijing Platform for Action; the assistance to national governments in the implementation of the minimum set of gender indicators proposed by their regional commission in view of the preparation of their national reports to the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action.

The project involves the five regional commissions, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Statistics Division and the other statistics offices of the system, particularly those of the organisms participating in the Task-Force. These include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Office (ILO), International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO). Participants in the fourth component (specific objective IV) will also include governments of the Member States of the United Nations system and their national statistical institutes, non governmental organizations and others users and stake holders from civil society.

## **B. Inventory of gender indicators and tools available in the United Nations system**

In view of its second mandate, ECLAC prepared a questionnaire under the form of a database on gender indicators and tools constructed, compiled and/or used by the organizations of the United Nations system (see Annex 2), which was first sent at the beginning of August 2001 to the members of the Task-Force, all the regional commissions, and other international organizations which are involved in the production of gender indicators<sup>2</sup>. The process of completing the questionnaire and sending back the responses to ECLAC was rather slow due both to technological problems for the weight of the electronic file and for a lack of human resources to complete the inventory in the agencies. After the sending of a reminders, answers were finally received with different quality of completion from the ECOSOC, the United Nations Statistics Division, FAO, INSTRAW, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO.

This made necessary an extensive search that was carried out through the electronic web, with a specific focus on gender websites created by United Nations organizations (see Annex 3) and their statistic data bases and publications which incorporate data disaggregated by sex as well as gender indicators. This inventory, completed by the answers received to the questionnaire, is presented in the second part of this report which organized the results in terms of actors who produce technical guidance on gender indicators and disseminate gender indicators, the data available by different areas of interest, as well as the primary and secondary sources of information used by the United Nations system in the calculation and dissemination of gender indicators.

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<sup>2</sup> Division for the Advancement of Women, ECA, ECE, ECOSOC, ESCAP, ESCWA, FAO, ILO, INSTRAW, UNCHS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, United Nations Statistics Division, WFP, WHO/PAHO, World Bank.

Nevertheless, in the context of this report of the activities of the Task-Force, we would like to present here for discussion the preliminary conclusions and recommendations that emerge from the inventory exercise as described in the following chapter.

### **Dissemination and access to information**

Even though many organizations of the United Nations system put sex disaggregated data as well as gender indicators at the disposal of users through their institutional publications and web pages, it is necessary to incorporate in their dissemination strategies specific mechanisms for diffusion of existing resources in view of accelerating their widespread circulation. The following recommendations aim at promoting such access throughout the whole United Nations electronic web, since only a few of its agencies fulfil these requirements of effective navigation through their site:

1. To facilitate the work of Internet research engines, helping them to find the information resources offered by the United Nations system in terms of gender indicators, for example with the inclusion in the respective web sites of key words such as <gender indicators>, <gender statistics> , <sex disaggregated data>, <women statistics>;
2. To visibly integrate a direct link to the gender website of each organization in the index buttons of its main page;
3. To clearly indicate in the banners of each gender website where to find the related statistical information, with the inclusion of direct links to statistical data bases;
4. To put in evidence in each gender website the access to online documentation and technical guides related to the definition, interpretation and calculation of gender indicators as well as the set of indicators which calculation is proposed by the organism. Information on other relevant institutional publications which are not available through Internet but that can be ordered online should also be incorporated, including their price and year of publication together with the habitual abstract.

The analysis of the primary and secondary sources of information showed a reasonable level of exchange of gender indicators among producers, a situation which favours the user who can find in one database information relevant to different areas of interest. While this apparent duplication is necessary to insure to the user access to a maximum of information, it must be underlined that in many sites the selected data and its periodicity do not correctly represent the information available in the original database - when comparing with the data available in the website of the organism that produced the information. For that reason, it is proposed that a more systematic organization of the access to the information be analyzed by the Task-Force, taking into account that in spite of the strategic importance of disseminating through websites, it is also necessary to develop other tools accessible to public institutions and organizations of civil society that still do not have access to electronic technology. Strengthening the technical capacity of national women's offices and statistical institutions is crucial for that purpose.

Another important information that should be available to users are the primary sources of information generally used to elaborate gender statistics and indicators. The sharing of this resource allow the user to know which country has carried out census and surveys, on which period of time, and which specific topics were considered in the questionnaires used for example in the DHS, MICS Surveys, Household Surveys or Agricultural Census.

## **Provision of better tools**

It is necessary that the members of the IANWGE Task-Force on Tools and Indicators increase their production of technical material to guide users in the construction and use of gender indicators. These manuals should be user-friendly and orient the presentation of their contents to the common user who is not familiarized with the statistical language and terminology, favouring a didactic account that should include the following elements:

- Definition of gender indicators and development of theoretical framework;
- Proposal of indicators for the each thematic area of interest to the agency regarding gender equity or the situation of women;
- Methodology used for the calculation of the proposed gender indicators;
- Orientation toward their strategic use for policy-making.

## **Credibility and consistency**

Attention should be call on the existence of seemingly identical indicators - with the same *name* and apparent *definition* - that present differences either in the underlying concepts, the use of data sources, the compilation method, or the periodicity and so forth, which lead to different numerical values; it is absolutely necessary in those cases to impulse a consensus effort between the organizations using them in view of building a sole indicator. This would prevent situations where the user may find different values in different United Nations databases, as it is the case for example with the indicator of maternal mortality which appears in many databases with noteworthy differences and has been consolidated only in the *End decade databases* elaborated in a joint endeavour by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA (see Annex 4). Another example is the different results obtained by ECLAC and ILO when calculating the same indicators due to the algorithms involved in both processes - in spite of the fact that they share primary sources of information.

Another cause of inconsistencies among indicators is the fact that sources, definitions and compilation/estimation methods are not always made explicit, which deprives the user of the ability to make an informed quality assessment. In some cases the lack of adequate referencing is due more to very succinct technical notes that do not allow the user to see the difference between two indicators used in distinct databases.

### **C. Activities carried out by Regional Commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Europe**

Inspired by the global project on gender indicators, regions have taken steps to develop projects and initiatives from a regional perspective. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a regional version of the project was presented to the Tenth meeting of specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system on the advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 October, 2001) and activities of interagency cooperation were later discussed on 22 November 2001 at an informal meeting held in La Paz (Bolivia).

As a result, concrete agreements have been signed between ECLAC and UNIFEM to assist countries from the Andean, Central America and South America subregions who require the implementation of the gender indicators system at national level, and to participate in the financing of an expert meeting on the measurement of violence against women. Memorandums of Understanding are also being prepared with WFP for the development of indicators on the contribution of women to food security; with PAHO/WHO to develop general health related gender indicators; with UNFPA to develop



reproductive health related gender indicators; with UNICEF to develop age specific indicators and incorporate mapping of child information in the project; and with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) to further analyze the data collected in this first year.

Complementary to the development of indicators, and also as a result of the work executed in the last year, various countries have requested ECLAC's technical cooperation to their women national offices as well as national institutes of statistics to build a national system of gender indicators and/or implement the recollection of data following the core set developed by ECLAC and participating UN organizations. Activities of technical assistance have already been carried out in Argentina, Bolivia and Peru while requests from the governments of Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and an additional one from Peru will soon be implemented, some of them with the support of UNFPA and UNIFEM.

A major achievement for the region was the inclusion of specific activities for promoting the use of gender indicators in the programme of work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, which held its first meeting from 9-11 May 2001 in Santiago, Chile). The Conference accepted Bolivia's proposal to host the two technical meetings on statistics and gender indicators and requested the Commission to provide technical cooperation and assistance in organizing these forums, whose conclusions were expected to be a valuable contribution to future discussions. The first of these meetings on "Statistics and gender indicators for measuring the incidence and patterns of violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean" was held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 21-23 November 2001, where participants adopted recommendations aimed at the national statistical offices and mechanisms for the advancement of women as well as the organisms of the international community. The second meeting, which is scheduled for the first half of 2002, is expected to lead to the coordination of a minimum set of indicators for systematizing the production of gender statistics in all countries in the region.

Another positive result of the regional activities has been the inclusion of a gender perspective in the Program Improving the Surveys of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (ISLC/MECOVI), a program executed in the region by ECLAC and the World Bank together with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The MECOVI program is oriented toward the strengthening of the institutional capacity at national level to implement and analyze a high quality multipurpose household survey system, to meet the urgent need for an information system with reliable data for the measurement of poverty, inequality, and other social indicators in every country of the region. Up to now, participating governments include Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru.

Finally, the more dynamic outcome to date has been the launching on 8 March 2001 of a web site on the Situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>3</sup> which is regularly updated with the information produced by the project. At present, users have access to 22 profiles of countries in the region, based on a minimum set of indicators, and to a series of regional comparative socio-economic indicators relating to: population and health, education, households and family, employment, income and political participation - which has been updated to the period 1999-2000 for all the countries with the corresponding data. The updated series will be published together with a comparative thematic review at regional level.

### **The ECE region**

A similar process has taken place in the ECE region, where the work on the development of statistics and indicators specifically concerned with the situation of women goes back to a UN Economic and Social Council resolution (1981/11 of May 1981) on social indicators applicable to studies on women.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/indicadores/Default.htm>.

Subsequently, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) decided to include into its work programme a regular series of meetings on Statistics and Indicators on Women (later renamed Gender Statistics).

ECE has published two regional publications on the situation of *Women and Men in Europe and North America* (in 1995 and 2000) and at the 2000 Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action (Geneva, 19-21 January, 2000), it was decided that ECE should develop follow-up indicators and mechanisms that could be used for monitoring the gender situation in the region on a regular basis. This recommendation led to the idea of a regional gender website, which first proposal was presented and discussed with member countries on the occasion of a ECE/UNDP Workshop on Gender Statistics for Policy Monitoring and Benchmarking and subsequently at a Work Session on Gender Statistics. After these meetings, a revised version of the Website proposal was posted on ECE gender web page for further comments.

The ECE/UNDP project proposes to establish a regional website which would contain: a set of common indicators and information for monitoring progress on gender equality; guidelines and standards for concepts and classifications; best practices for presentation and analysis of gender statistics, a network of gender experts and statisticians; and selected policy information. The website would be jointly established by the ECE and UNDP, and countries would be invited to participate. A Task-Force of gender experts was nominated to act as an advisory board and guide to the implementation of the website, and a first meeting was held on 2-4 May 2001. The meetings on gender statistics held under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians would act as a dedicated contributor of statistical expertise to the project. By providing a set of policy-relevant harmonized gender indicators, covering the major areas of concern in the countries of the region, the website will rapidly become the major source of gender information on countries in the region and a powerful tool for monitoring progress in areas where gender equality is lacking.

Due to the limited resources available within ECE for new projects, it was essential to obtain outside funding to get the website project started. The contract signed in January 2001 with UNDP made the ECE Statistical Division the executor of a major project on Monitoring Systems for Social Development and Support of the Statistical Base of the National Human Development Reports. The regional gender website is a core component of this project as it functions as support to gender statistics and monitoring tool in transition countries.

The first stage of the project consisted of reviewing all relevant gender issues and indicators in the region for national and international purposes; in addition to ECE's, the inventory revised the databases of WISTAT, World Bank, UNDP, Eurostat, UNDAF/CCA, UNSD/MNSDS, ILO, WHO, OECD and UNESCO. National publications of the region were also used for clarifications but not systematically surveyed. The inventory provided an overview of existing and proposed indicators and revealed difficulties for users, on the basis of which the Task-Force of gender experts proposed a first set of common indicators that were divided into four types: *core, supporting, background and future indicators*.

The design and structure of the website approved by the Task-Force has been currently established for internal use only: public access should be granted in April 2002. As already mentioned, it will contain a set of statistical indicators relevant to the countries of the region and suitable for monitoring women's progress relative to men in all relevant policy areas, which will offer reliable monitoring of the 10 year benchmark for the adoption of the Beijing Platform of Action in 2005 and for some of the goals of the UN Millennium Declaration. The site will also include meta-data in the form of a methodological sheet for each indicator that will be an essential component for evaluating the quality of the information, and a framework for availability and quality monitoring of the various gender indicators is planned to be added later. Specific national country data are presently collected via questionnaires with the support of focal points that were nominated at the request of ECE by the national statistical offices of its 55 Member countries.

#### **D. Recommendations for moving-forward strategies**

Regarding the inter-agency project on gender indicators, experiences carried out work in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ECE region lead to the following considerations that should guide its implementation in other regions:

- 1) Considering the restrictions of available resources and their comparative advantages, regional commissions should strengthen their catalyst role in the necessary political and technical work toward expansion in the use of gender indicators at national and regional levels, a role sustained by their capacity to supervise the application of international rules and guidelines provided by the UN system regarding social indicators as well as by their greater possibilities to connect with women's offices, national producers of statistics and other users;
- 2) Extension to other regions should be prompted, taking into account that in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Europe, interagency work at regional level has facilitated the initial implementation of the project on gender indicator even without substantial financial resources;
- 3) At this point, availability of financial resources is nevertheless becoming indispensable to further carry out this task; therefore, a financing strategy should be adopted at the present session of IANWGE.

As for the inventory, the analysis of the information provided shows that specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations should move ahead in the preparation, dissemination and/or updating of technical tools that constitute the basis to the generation of statistical data and indicators useful for the development of public policies committed to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. Access to databases should be available to governments and civil society in a timetable that facilitate the preparation of their reports for the 10-year benchmark of the adoption of the Platform for Action in the year 2005.

One remaining task is to impel ahead public access to information and to induce producers of data to give access through internet and other means to properly harmonized and validated databases, together with the necessary methodological and technical guidances for the correct processing and analysis of the data. On the one hand, this would allow users to analyse the information following their own needs of disaggregation, while on the other it would alleviate the load of information requests that are usually received by regional commissions, specialized agencies and other institutions producers of information.

In relation to the development of new indicators related to emerging issues, the manager suggests that the absence of primary sources of information should not be an obstacle to the proposal of basic sets of indicators that may be useful to the formulation of public policies. Proposing these tools could well promote at national level the development of new sources of information to supply the suitable data, or even impelled the adaptation of existing instruments - as it is possible in the case of surveys.

Finally, any proposal aimed at promoting the use of gender indicators should take into account the challenges mentioned in the Report of the secretary general to the ECOSOC on *“Integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits. A critical review of the development of indicators in the context of conference follow-up”*<sup>4</sup>: While these considerations

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<sup>4</sup> Report of the Secretary General to the Meeting on the work being carried out by the United Nations system and other relevant international and national institutions on basic indicators to measure progress towards the implementation of the integrated and coordinated follow-up of all aspects of major United Nations conferences and summits (New York, 10 and 11 May 1999).

are mostly related to social indicators, they are also applicable to the issue of gender indicators (see Annex 5).

### **E. Future activities**

In summary, in the next period, the activities of the Task-Force on tools and indicators for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation should be oriented toward:

- 1) Expansion of regional activities related to the inter-agency project to the regions of ESCAP, ESCWA and ECA;
- 2) Strategy of fund-raising to go forward in the implementation of the project, especially in regions where the interagency activities are carried-out without significant funding;
- 3) Preparation and dissemination through internet and other means of inputs for the preparation of national reports to be presented at the Beijing 10-year benchmark;
- 4) Capacity-building at national level for the use of gender indicators for policy-making and for the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action.

## II. INVENTORY OF GENDER INDICATORS AND TOOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

The information collected through internet and the answers to ECLAC questionnaire show that there are currently intensive efforts to respond to the need of gender indicators in the United Nations system and that many organizations play a relevant role in their production, harmonization and dissemination. Twenty-five of them are recorded in the present document and their activities are presented following their relation to the production of technical guides, the dissemination of data, the calculation or dissemination of gender indicators by strategic areas of the Beijing Platform of Action, the information provided on their primary sources of information as well as their other major sources of secondary information.

### A. Producers of technical guidance on gender indicators

In this inventory, are considered as tools for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation all activities intended to supply users with technical guidance for the production of gender indicators through which develop conceptual aspects and definitions, indicate sources of information and detail calculation methodologies that need to be followed to collect and analyse gender indicators. Specifically were included two types of tools:

- *Methodological guides to produce gender indicators*: Is understood as such, any document that identifies and explains the different phases which are considered necessary for the construction of the set of indicators proposed by the organization - including their definition, the source of information that allows the generation of the indicator, the variables involved, the formulation used for its calculation and the necessary criteria for comparability between countries. Periodicity should also be identified, to allow for calculation of time-series and facilitate the calculation of tendencies, without which it is not possible to evaluate and monitor impact.
- *Proposal of a set of indicators for specific thematic areas*: The thematic areas identified by the organization as its own - in terms of the action carried out toward gender equity - need to be represented in a set of indicators which allow to partially or fully report on the various dimensions at play in each particular issue. Only then does it constitute a valuable tool for decision-making and the design and implementation of public policies.

The information obtained in the preparation of the inventory shows that the preparation and/or dissemination of such important tools do not constitute yet a generalized practice, since only eight of the 25 organizations which activities have been revised give access to that kind of tools. One interesting point for the importance given to the role of regional commissions in the interagency project on gender indicators, is that four of them (with the exception of ESCAP) have elaborate guides for the production of gender statistics in their region, together with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), FAO, ILO and UNCHS-Habitat (see Table 1). Unfortunately, the documents of UNSD are not available on line and some of them are presently out of print, since most of them respond to their role of pioneer in this area and have been originally published in the second part of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s.

Agency	Tools on Statistics and Indicators on Gender Issues
UNSD <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women</i> (1984)</li> <li>• <i>Concepts and Methods for Improving Statistics on the Situation of Women</i> (1984)</li> <li>• <i>Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys</i> ((1988)</li> <li>• <i>Methods of Measuring Women's Economic Activity-- Technical Report</i> (1993)</li> <li>• <i>Methods of Measuring Women's Participation in the Informal Sector</i> (1990)</li> <li>• <i>Training Users and Producers in Compiling Statistics and Indicators on Women and Development</i> (1987)</li> <li>• <i>Handbook for the Development of National Statistical Databases on Women and Development</i> (1989)</li> <li>• <i>Statistics and Indicators on Women in Africa</i> (1989)</li> <li>• <i>Women's Indicators and Statistics Spreadsheet Database for Microcomputers (Version 2) Users Guide and Reference Manual</i> (1992)</li> </ul> <p>The <i>Handbook for Producing National Statistical Reports on Women and Men</i> (1997) provides a framework for developing and disseminating, in the form of a publication, a minimum set of statistics and indicators on women's and men's position in society. It explains how to prepare and use available data and generate indicators on the basis of critical gender issues and concerns identified through user-producer consultations.</p>
FAO	<p><i>Gender-sensitive statistics for agricultural development</i>  <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/X2785e/X2785e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/X2785e/X2785e00.htm</a></p> <p>This publication discusses methodological and measurement issues, identifies data gaps and highlights the efforts that are still needed to improve the availability of data necessary for a better understanding of gender issues in rural and agricultural development, particularly in the developing countries.</p>
ILO	<p><i>Qualitative and Quantitative Indicators for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the ILO Gender Mainstreaming Strategy</i>  <a href="Http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/gender/download/pdf/indic.pdf">Http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/gender/download/pdf/indic.pdf</a></p>
UNCHS-HABITAT	<p><i>Key indicators and procedures for their application</i>  <a href="Http://www.unchs.org/unchs/english/women/contents.htm">Http://www.unchs.org/unchs/english/women/contents.htm</a></p> <p>Presents a user-friendly manual on the base-line survey for measuring women's participation within their human settlements and the methodology for arriving at the key indicators.</p>
ECE	<p>Proposed structure and content of a "Gender statistics website for monitoring changes"  <a href="http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/">http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/</a></p> <p>Presents a description of the proposed structure and content of the ECE regional website on gender statistics and includes definition of gender statistics, as well as a brief history and a conceptual guide for its use and production.</p>
ECA	<p>Selected Indicators of the Status of Women in Africa  <a href="http://www.uneca.org/programmes_home.htm">http://www.uneca.org/programmes_home.htm</a></p>

<sup>5</sup> Complete information for ordering these tools is available at the following electronic address:  
[http://www.un.org/partners/civil\\_society/docs/d-women.htm#women](http://www.un.org/partners/civil_society/docs/d-women.htm#women)

Agency	Tools on Statistics and Indicators on Gender Issues
ESCWA	<p><i>Development of National Gender Statistics Programmes in the Arabian</i>  <a href="http://www.escwa.org.lb/divisions/statistics/social.html">http://www.escwa.org.lb/divisions/statistics/social.html</a></p> <p>On-line project which provides guidelines that aims to strength the national capacities in the production, use and dissemination of statistics related to gender issues in order to promote changes for the benefit of women.</p>
ECLAC	<p><i>Gender Indicators for follow-up and evaluation of the regional programme of action for the women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995 –2001, and the Beijing Platform for Action</i>  <a href="http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/4/4334/P4334.xml&amp;xsl=/mujer/tpl/a78f.xsl&amp;base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xsl">http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/4/4334/P4334.xml&amp;xsl=/mujer/tpl/a78f.xsl&amp;base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xsl</a></p> <p>Document that provides a set of indicators devised on the basis of the measures recommended to governments in the Regional Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action.</p>

## B. Actors who disseminate gender indicators

The inventory reflects a high preoccupation among the organizations of the United Nations system that produce and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators. The following repertory indicate available sources either through their main institutional publications as well as through their statistical data bases available in Internet. It is completed by a brief analysis of the main problems encountered in the access to the information.

### 1. United Nations main publications containing gender indicators

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS		
UNICEF	The State Of The World's Children 2002	<p>This issue of The State of the World's Children calls for leadership from all continents and all sectors of society. It illustrates the many and varied ways that people have shown their commitment to children's welfare. The Report emphasizes the need to give children the best possible start in life, to ensure that every child completes a basic education, and to involve children - adolescents in particular - in the decisions that affect their lives. The State of the World's notes that no single government or organization can achieve those goals on their own, but together we can build a world fit for children. This report includes statistical data, text figures, maps and excerpts from the regional high level meetings that were held in 2000-2001 in preparation for the Special Session on Children.</p> <p><a href="http://www.un.org/Pubs/unicef/e02swc.htm">http://www.un.org/Pubs/unicef/e02swc.htm</a></p>
UNFPA	The State Of World Population 2001	<p>The report examines the close links between environmental conditions, population trends, and prospects for alleviating poverty in developing countries. It finds that expanding women's opportunities and ensuring their reproductive health and rights are critically important, both to improve the well-being of growing human populations and to protect the natural world.</p> <p><a href="http://www.un.org/Pubs/whatsnew/swp01.htm">http://www.un.org/Pubs/whatsnew/swp01.htm</a></p>

<b>UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS</b>		
<b>ILO</b>	Yearbook Of Labour Statistics	Each edition (the 56th) contains 31 tables corresponding to nine major substantive chapters on the following: economically active population, employment,unemployment,hours of work,wages,labour cost,consumer prices ,occupational injuries, strikes and lockouts, The series usually cover the preceding ten years. <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/child/actrep/yearbook.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/child/actrep/yearbook.htm</a>
<b>UNSD</b>	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics	The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics is the third issue in the series of reports (the other two issued in 1991 and 1995) that looks at the status of women through the lens of statistical data and analysis. The World's Women 2000 is a statistical source-book which provides a comprehensive analysis of how women fare in different parts of the world. It highlights the main findings of statistical analysis on women's situation as compared to men's worldwide in a broad range of fields---including families, health, education, work, human rights and politics <a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/gender/">http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/gender/</a>
<b>UNESCO</b>	UNESCO Statistical Yearbook,1999	This major UNESCO reference book, revised annually, provides key statistical information on education, science, technology and communication in more than 200 countries. Main entries: Education: illiteracy, enrolment, graduates, teaching staff, expenditures: Science and Technology: manpower and expenditure in R & D; Culture and Communication: libraries, printed matter, films and cinemas, broadcasting. <a href="http://upo.unesco.org/bookdetails.asp?id=2800">http://upo.unesco.org/bookdetails.asp?id=2800</a>
<b>UNIFEM</b>	Progress of The World's Women 2000	This report examines the progress of the world's women from the mid 1980s to the late 1990s. It concentrates on the economic dimensions of gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of globalization. It assesses women's progress using a variety of indicators and examines the issue of accountability, focusing in particular on government accountability for the gender impact of their policies and programmes, including national budgets, and on corporate accountability for the social impact of their operations. Finally, it explores ways in which globalization can be reshaped to promote the progress of poor women. <a href="http://www.unifem.undp.org/progressww/">http://www.unifem.undp.org/progressww/</a>
<b>UNCHS</b>	Cities In A Globalizing World: Global Report On Human Settlements 2001	Cities in a Globalizing World presents a comprehensive review of the world's cities and analyses the positive and negative impacts on human settlements of the global trends towards social and economic integration and the rapid changes in information and communication technologies. In this Global Report, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) draws on specially commissioned and contributed background papers from more than 80 leading international specialists. Written in clear, non-technical language and supported by informative graphics, case studies and extensive statistical data, it should be an essential tool and reference for academics, researchers, planners, public authorities and civil society organizations around the world. <a href="http://www.unchs.org/Istanbul%2B5/statereport.htm">http://www.unchs.org/Istanbul%2B5/statereport.htm</a>



<b>UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS</b>		
<b>UNDP</b>	Human Development Report 2001	<p>The Human Development Report was first launched in 1990 with the single goal of putting people back at the center of the development process in terms of economic debate, policy and advocacy. It was both massive and simple, with far-ranging implications - going beyond income to assess the level of people's long-term well-being. Bringing about development of the people, by the people, and for the people, and emphasizing that the goals of development are choices and freedoms. Since the first Report, four new composite indices for human development have been developed - the Human Development Index, the Gender-related Development Index, the Gender Empowerment Measure, and the Human Poverty Index.</p> <p><a href="http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/abouthdr.html">http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/abouthdr.html</a></p>

## 2. United Nations Statistical Databases with gender indicators

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Databases</b>	<b>Website</b>
<b>FAO</b>	Faostats	<a href="http://apps.fao.org/page/collections?subset=agriculture">http://apps.fao.org/page/collections?subset=agriculture</a>
<b>ILO</b>	Key Indicators Of The Labour Market	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/indicats.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/indicats.htm</a>
<b>ILO</b>	Laborsta	<a href="http://laborsta.ilo.org/">http://laborsta.ilo.org/</a>
<b>WHO</b>	WHOSIS	<a href="http://www3.who.int/whosis/menu.cfm">http://www3.who.int/whosis/menu.cfm</a>
<b>PAHO/WHO</b>	Table Generator System	<a href="http://www.paho.org/English/SHA/CoreData/Tabulator/newTabulator.htm">http://www.paho.org/English/SHA/CoreData/Tabulator/newTabulator.htm</a>
<b>UNCHS</b>	Citibase	<a href="http://www.unchs.org/guo/citibase/citibase.asp">http://www.unchs.org/guo/citibase/citibase.asp</a>
<b>UNCHS</b>	Statistics Programme/Global Report On Human Settlements 2001	<a href="http://www.unchs.org/unchs/english/women/content.htm">http://www.unchs.org/unchs/english/women/content.htm</a>
<b>UNCTAD</b>	Unctad Handbook On Statistics	<a href="http://stats.unctad.org/eng/wdsapp/loginP.asp">http://stats.unctad.org/eng/wdsapp/loginP.asp</a>
<b>UNDP</b>	Human Development Indicators	<a href="http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/indicator/">http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/indicator/</a>
<b>UNESCO</b>	Statistics/Indicators	<a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org/uisen/stats/stats0.htm">http://www.uis.unesco.org/uisen/stats/stats0.htm</a>
<b>UNFPA</b>	The State Of World Population 2001	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2001/english/indicators/">http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2001/english/indicators/</a>
<b>UNICEF</b>	End decade databases	<a href="http://childinfo.org/eddb/index.htm">http://childinfo.org/eddb/index.htm</a>
<b>UNICEF</b>	Unicef Statistics	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/statis/index.html">http://www.unicef.org/statis/index.html</a>
<b>United Nations Statistics Division</b>	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics	<a href="http://www.un.org/depts/unsd/ww2000/tables.htm">http://www.un.org/depts/unsd/ww2000/tables.htm</a>
<b>United Nations Statistics Division</b>	Women's Indicators And Statistics Database	<a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/gender/wistat/topiclist.htm">http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/gender/wistat/topiclist.htm</a>
<b>World Bank</b>	Genderstats	<a href="http://genderstats.worldbank.org/menu.asp">http://genderstats.worldbank.org/menu.asp</a>

### **3. Main problems regarding access to the information**

#### **Difficult search of information**

As can be observed in the previous table, the United Nations organizations have made specific efforts to implement websites that allow the consultation of their databases. Nevertheless, access to these sources of information is still a major problem, a fact that was corroborated by the very process of preparing this inventory. Even using the usual key words provided by Internet - like <gender indicators>, <gender statistics>, <data disaggregated by sex> or <statistical database> - only a small quantity of websites is about to turn out on the user's screen.

Even after locating the desired website, too often the absence on the main page of banners that clearly indicate where to find statistical information make the search for information tortuous and slow for the common user. A common proceeding should be adopted on this issue by all the organisms that provide sex-disaggregated data.

#### **Restricted coverage of information**

The information provided by existing databases generally cover a wide range of countries for different periods of time, which benefits our capacity to evaluate historical tendencies. Nevertheless, significant gender indicators are still lacking for various countries and many databases are not able to present sex-disaggregated data for all the periods they aim to cover.

All the same, the databases of ILO, UNESCO and WHO are the ones that provide the most information for all periods in each region, a positive return of their long trajectory of compilation, harmonization and dissemination of indicators on the basis of the information received from the countries.

#### **Lack of comparable indicators**

At regional level, available data is not always disaggregated by country nor comparable between countries. This is an important obstacle to the elaboration of regional statistics and to their analysis for the follow-up of public policies.

#### **Operative difficulties**

The necessity of incorporating various indicators with information corresponding to different countries for different periods of time, has led some agencies to develop searching tools that accept multiple criteria and request the user to select the desired combination of key words before it can locate the solicited data. This process is fairly useful to the experiment user and is absolutely justified in the presence of a great number of indicators. Even so, in the specific case of gender indicators, which are still in a moderate number on a reduced range of issues, this method makes for too complex searches. It would be more advisable to post a list of gender indicators that would ease the way of the user in his/her quest for information.

#### **Limiting impact of paid information**

Another inhibiting factor to access is the practice of selling the right to use the information, as it is the case for example with the database of the United Nations Statistics Division on Women's Indicators and Statistics or the Key Indicators of the Labour Market of ILO.

### C. Inventory of actors by different areas of interest

Most information on gender equity and the situation of women, made available by the United Nations organizations through their publications and databases, is related to the following thematic areas<sup>6</sup>:

- Education,
- Health
- Reproductive health
- Household, marital status and fertility
- Work and income
- Women in power and decision-making
- Population

A second listing of issues presents those among emerging issues for which few or no information seem to be available:

- Situation of rural women
- Violence against women
- HIV/AIDS
- Unremunerated work
- Poverty
- Environment
- Science and technology

#### 1. Agencies of the United Nation that calculate and/or disseminate gender indicators, by main areas of interest and source of information

EDUCATION	
FAO	FAOSTATS
ILO	Key Indicators Of The Labour Market
PAHO/WHO	Table Generator System
UNCHS	Statistics Programme/Global Report On Human Settlements 2001
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
UNESCO	Statistics/Indicators
UNFPA	The State of World Population 2001
UNICEF	UNICEF Statistics
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics
	Women's Indicators And Statistics Database
World Bank	Genderstats
HEALTH	
PAHO/WHO	Table Generator System
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
UNFPA	The State Of World Population 2001
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics
	Women's Indicators And Statistics Database
World Bank	Genderstats

<sup>6</sup> A detailed listing of the gender indicators calculated or disseminated by each agency for these thematic areas is presented in Annex 6 to the present report.

<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>	
FAO	FAOSTATS
PAHO/WHO	Table Generator System
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
UNFPA	The State Of World Population 2001
UNICEF	Unicef Statistics
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics
	Women's Indicators And Statistics Database
World Bank	Genderstats
<b>HOUSEHOLDS, MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY</b>	
PAHO/WHO	Table Generator System
UNCHS	Statistics Programme/Global Report On Human Settlements 2001
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
UNFPA	The State Of World Population 2001
UNICEF	Unicef Statistics
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics
	Women's Indicators And Statistics Database
World Bank	Genderstats
<b>WORK &amp; INCOME</b>	
FAO	FAOSTATS
ILO	KEY INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET
ILO	LABORSTA
UNCHS	Statistics Programme/Global Report on Human Settlements 2001
UNCTAD	UNCTAD HANDBOOK ON STATISTICS
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics
	Women's Indicators and Statistics Database
World Bank	Genderstats
<b>WOMEN IN POWER AND DECISION-MAKING</b>	
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics
	Women's Indicators and Statistics Database
<b>POPULATION</b>	
FAO	FAOSTATS
PAHO/WHO	Table Generator System
UNCHS	Statistics Programme/Global Report On Human Settlements 2001
UNDP	Human Development Indicators
United Nations Statistics Division	The World's Women 2000: Trends And Statistics
	Women's Indicators And Statistics Database
World Bank	Genderstats
<b>POVERTY</b>	
ILO	Key Indicators of The Labour Market
<b>VIOLENCE</b>	
United Nations Statistics Division	Women's Indicators and Statistics Database
	The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics

## **2. Main problems in the interpretation of statistics and indicators**

### **Inconsistencies between indicators**

The inventory detected the existence of indicators which have the same name and refer to the same concept, but show differences in their definition and/or methodologies of calculation. Likewise, identical indicators which have been calculated by distinct organizations on the basis of different primary sources of information present values of significant difference. The indicator of maternal mortality - which is considered particularly meaningful in the area of reproductive health - offers a good example of this whole situation, with the result that the information contained in one database is notably inconsistent with the data supplied by others (see Annex 4).

The lack of coordination and consensus between producers prejudice the user who find herself confronted to diverse numerical values without any explanation, which can also damage the credibility of the organization responsible for the dissemination of that information.

### **Integrity of indicators**

The presentation of sources, definitions and methodologies used for compilation and analysis of the information is not always exhaustive, a situation that can lead to incorrect interpretation of the data involved. Regarding gender indicators, this observation acquires a particular relevance, since their novelty for most producers and users of statistics call for clear and comprehensive technical notes that explicit the difference with other social indicators more familiar to the common user.

### **D. Access given to primary sources of information**

Another important tool offered by the producers is the information given to users on their primary sources of information like census and surveys. The availability of this information favours:

1. Knowledge on primary sources available in specific countries for specific periods of time, in view of:
  - Fomenting the implementation of projects aimed at developing these sources of information, specially in countries that have little experience in terms of data recollection or which instruments for collecting information need to be updated;
  - Providing antecedents for technical assistance at national level, facilitating knowledge both on institutional experience in collecting data from distinct sources of information and available inputs for the calculation of specific indicators;
  - Calculating tendencies in those countries that have calculated indicators for the most recent periods of time and have access to previous data in their databases, which would permit the completion of historical series;
  - Promoting exchange of experiences between countries.
2. Knowledge on the content of questionnaires that may help other countries to develop instruments on the basis of studies already carried out, or to improve or adapt the content of existing collecting tools to obtain sex-disaggregated data of better quality in a greater quantity. The following table give examples of such material made available by members of the Task-Force:

PRIMARY SOURCES OF DATA BY COUNTRY AND YEAR Resources in Internet	
<b>Census Dates for Countries and Areas of the World: 1945 to 2004</b>  <b>Population and housing census dates 1990 and 2000 rounds of censuses</b>	<p>The population <i>census</i> is the most common source of information on the size of the population and its geographical distribution, as well as basic characteristics such as age, marital status and educational attainment.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau : <a href="http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/cendates/">http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/cendates/</a>  UNSD : <a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/demog/cendate/index.html">http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/demog/cendate/index.html</a></p>
<b>World Census of Agriculture Results by countries</b>	<p>Results by country are aimed at disseminating national agricultural census results referring to the latest censuses of agriculture taken. Important information about Holding, Fragmentation, Holder, Land Tenure, Farm Population, Employment, Land Use, Irrigation, main Crops and main Livestock species is reported.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/ECONOMIC/ESS/census/wcares/WCARESFR.HTM">http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/ECONOMIC/ESS/census/wcares/WCARESFR.HTM</a></p>
<b>Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)</b>	<p>Are nationally representative household surveys with large sample sizes of about 5,000 households. DHS surveys provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. A nationally representative sample of women ages 15-49 are interviewed.</p> <p><a href="http://www.measuredhs.com/data/search_surveys.cfm?CFID=169262&amp;CFTOKEN=46056670">http://www.measuredhs.com/data/search_surveys.cfm?CFID=169262&amp;CFTOKEN=46056670</a></p>
<b>Household Surveys Poverty Monitoring Database</b>	<p>Key features and general information on income/consumption surveys conducted recently (includes if the data collection instruments were conducted by gender). The information sheets indicate whether household survey data sets are available to the general public. In most cases, data sets have to be requested directly from the agency that collected them. Users can search household surveys by country, region and year of survey.</p> <p>The FAO Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000 (WCA 2000) has put special emphasis on various items that can provide gender-related structural information on agricultural activities.</p> <p><a href="http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/dg/povertys.nsf/Surveys+By+Country?openview&amp;Count=1999">http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/dg/povertys.nsf/Surveys+By+Country?openview&amp;Count=1999</a></p>
<b>LSMS Questionnaires, Data Sets, and Other Documentation</b>	<p>The main objective of LSMS surveys is to collect household data that can be used to assess household welfare, to understand household behavior, and to evaluate the effect of various government policies on the living conditions of the population. Accordingly, LSMS surveys collect data on many dimensions of household well-being, including consumption, income, savings, employment, health, education, fertility, nutrition, housing and migration</p> <p><a href="http://www.worldbank.org/html/prdph/lms/guide/describe.html">http://www.worldbank.org/html/prdph/lms/guide/describe.html</a></p>
<b>Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)</b>	<p>The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) methodology was developed by UNICEF to support governments and other partners, in measuring progress for children and women at the end of the decade. At present, some 70 countries are planning to implement MICS surveys throughout the world. The MICS questionnaire has been designed as a series of modules which allow countries to adapt the survey to suit their individual data needs. MICS modules can also be added onto other on-going household surveys. MICS surveys are designed to measure 19 of the 27 World Summit for Children goals, additional child rights indicators, as well as indicators covering emerging priorities for UNICEF, including HIV/AIDS. In addition, to assessing progress over the last decade, the data can be used for setting the baseline for the next decade and for monitoring programmes.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/measure/guide/tools/mics/mics.html">http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/measure/guide/tools/mics/mics.html</a>  <a href="http://childinfo.org/MICS2/natlMICSrepz/MICSnatrep.htm">http://childinfo.org/MICS2/natlMICSrepz/MICSnatrep.htm</a></p>

Through the search in the electronic web, it becomes evident that information on primary sources is available and fairly well documented; unfortunately, few agencies facilitate their access through their gender websites or statistical databases. Some of the more useful sites in this respect are the following:

- The United Nations Statistical Division provides information on the population census which have been carried out in every country and gives information on the planning of future ones;
- The World Bank supplies an inventory of house surveys that were carried out in every country with their respective date. The inventory informs on the availability of sex-disaggregated data and specifies if the survey covered the issues of Income, Health, Education, Access to public services, Labor force participation, Wages and salaries. It also identifies the institution executed the survey, gives information on existing contact resources and establishes virtual links with related websites. In addition, the World Bank website includes a page with specialized information on Living Standard Measurements Surveys (LSMS) that gives the possibility of downloading some of these files.
- With the sponsorship of USAIDS, the website of the enterprise Macromedia International gives information on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), which constitute in most countries the main input to obtain indicators on the health and reproductive health situation of women in their reproductive life-cycle, in addition to other related background indicators. The website also facilitate online the calculation of indicators and provides information on questionnaires, reports and databases that can be download directly.
- FAO provides information on agricultural census already carried out by countries and year of exercise. Even though most of the data is not disaggregated by sex, the site gives basic information on land tenure and agricultural exploitation that can be useful for future researches on the situation of rural women.

#### **E. Interagency cooperation in the use of gender indicators**

Through the analysis of the sources of information used by the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations for the construction and dissemination of gender indicators, we observe a fairly good level of cooperation, if not of coordination. This is beneficial for the user who then see multiplied the available sources of information when consulting one specific database.

The following table details the major sources of data used by some members of the Task-Force and shows examples of this cooperation:

Major sources of data used by some United Nations bodies in the calculation and dissemination of gender indicators	
<b>UNFPA</b> <a href="http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2001/english/indicators/technotes.html">/http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2001/english/indicators/technotes.html</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Consensus estimates of WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA (Estimates of Maternal Mortality for 1995)</li> <li>❑ UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and World Education Report 2000.</li> <li>❑ UNAIDS. 2000. Country HIV/AIDS information spreadsheet on UNAIDS website. Data derived from surveillance system reports and model estimates.</li> <li>❑ United Nations Population Division. 2000. World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision</li> <li>❑ Data derived from sample survey reports and estimate the proportion of married women</li> <li>❑ World Health Organization; updated information provided by WHO.</li> </ul>
<b>UNDP /</b> <a href="http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/indicator/">http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/indicator/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations Population Division (UNPOP)</li> <li>❑ World Health Organization (WHO) 2001</li> <li>❑ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2000</li> <li>❑ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2000</li> <li>❑ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2000</li> <li>❑ Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) 2001</li> <li>❑ International Labour Organization (ILO) 2001</li> </ul>
<b>UNCHS</b> <a href="http://www.unchs.org/habrd/statannexes.htm">/http://www.unchs.org/habrd/statannexes.htm</a>	<p>The data for 243 countries or areas and 315 cities were collected from the national statistical offices through the <i>Human Settlements Statistics Questionnaire 1999</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1999</li> <li>❑ World Bank: World Development Indicators 2000 on CD-ROM</li> <li>❑ United Nations, Human Settlements Statistics Questionnaire 1999.</li> <li>❑ ILO Labor, Income International Labour Organization Database</li> <li>❑ United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision and United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision.</li> </ul>
<b>World Bank /</b> <a href="http://genderstats.worldbank.org/techCountry.htm">http://genderstats.worldbank.org/techCountry.htm</a>	<p>The World Bank is not a primary data collection agency for most areas other than living standards surveys and debt, in GENDERSTATS data are from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ WHO and UNICEF.</li> <li>❑ Demographic and Health Surveys</li> <li>❑ Official estimates based on national surveys or derived from official community and hospital records</li> <li>❑ United Nations</li> <li>❑ World Bank's population database.</li> </ul>
<b>UNESCO</b> <a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org/uisen/stats/stats0.htm">/http://www.uis.unesco.org/uisen/stats/stats0.htm</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Mainly National population census ; household and/or labour force surveys.</li> <li>❑ School census or surveys and teachers' records</li> <li>❑ Population censuses or estimates for single year school-age population normally obtained from the Central Statistical Office</li> </ul>



Major sources of data used by some United Nations bodies  
in the calculation and dissemination of gender indicators

**ILO**

[/http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/c2e.html#T2A](http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/c2e.html#T2A)

In general, employment data are obtained from four main sources:

- ❑ Household sample surveys,
- ❑ Establishment censuses or surveys
- ❑ Official national estimates
- ❑ or Administrative records of social insurance schemes.

**WHO /**

<http://www.paho.org/English/SHA/glossary.htm>

- ❑ Data provided by GLOBOCAN as recommended by PAHO/WHO technical regional programs (HCN/HCP).
- ❑ PAHO/WHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
- ❑ United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
- ❑ International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**UNICEF**

[/http://www.unicef.org/statis/index.html#notes](http://www.unicef.org/statis/index.html#notes)

- ❑ UNICEF, United Nations Population Division, United Nations Statistical Division, World Bank ,US Bureau of the Census.
- ❑ World Health Organization (WHO)
- ❑ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- ❑ Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- ❑ Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

## **ANNEXES**

## ANNEX 1

### THIRD VERSION PREPARED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (February 2002)

**Project title:** GENDER INDICATORS FOR THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION

**Project Venue:** Task-Force on methodologies for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)

**Project Duration:** 60 months

**Proposed Starting Date:** March 2002

**Project Budget:**

- External Source US \$
- Regional Commissions (in kind)
- United Nations Statistics Division (in kind)
- United Nations Organizations
  - FNUAP (in kind)
  - UNIFEM US \$

**Participants:** Governments, United Nations organizations

**Executing Agencies:** Task-Force on methodologies for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation of IANWGE.

**Task-Force members:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Division for the Advancement of Women, Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Statistics Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Office (ILO), International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO).

## I. BACKGROUND

Growing awareness, both in the world of the social sciences and in the sphere of public policy, of the need to develop systems of gender statistics to monitor changes in the situation of women as against that of men, has led to recognition of how vitally important it is to select indicators that are appropriate for this purpose.

Acknowledging this fact, the Platform for Action adopted by the IV World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995), under the strategic area H "Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women", addressed the necessity of generating and disseminating gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation (H.3). The Platform recommended to governments, statistical institutes and the United Nations agencies to collect, compile, analyse and present on a regular basis data disaggregated by age, sex, socio-economic and other relevant indicators, including number of dependants, for utilization in policy and programme planning and implementation, while it especially requested the United Nations to promote the further development of statistical methods to improve data that relate to women in economic, social, cultural and political development<sup>7</sup>.

These mandates were reinforced by the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (Beijing+5), which assessed that in spite of the important progresses made in the measurement of the situation of women there was still significant problems to resolve. On the first hand, comparable data was not available for all countries and each one of the 12 strategic areas of the Platform for Action, while on the second, a minimum set of gender indicators that would allow the monitoring and follow-up of international compromises at national, regional and global levels was still lacking. Thus, Member States underlined that effective and coordinated plans and programmes for the full implementation of the Platform for Action required "a clear knowledge of the situation of women and girls, clear research-based knowledge and data disaggregated by sex, short- and long-term time-bound targets and measurable goals, and follow-up mechanisms to assess progress". They also recommended that efforts were needed to ensure capacity-building for all actors involved in the achievement of these goals, as well as to increase transparency and accountability at the national level<sup>8</sup>.

Nevertheless, in its 1999 "Meeting on the work being carried out by the United Nations system and other relevant international and national institutions on basic indicators to measure progress toward the implementation of the integrated and coordinated follow-up of all aspects of major United Nations conferences and summits" (New York, 10-11 May 1999), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) found that there was a serious lack of relevant and timely developed information - a problem which needed to be addressed through statistical capacity-building at the national level - as well as a problem of inconsistency in some areas among data disseminated by different agencies at the international level, which needed to be addressed through better coordination in the production and dissemination of indicators<sup>9</sup>. Later, resolution 1999/55<sup>10</sup> adopted at the ECOSOC substantive session included a section (II) related to basic indicators where the following five themes were addressed: a) networking and exchange of relevant information and metadata; b) further development of indicators for means of implementation; c) harmonization and rationalization of conference indicators; d) identification of a limited number of

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations (1995), *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women*, (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995), A/CONF.177/20, par. 206b and 208b.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations (2000), *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly*, A/S-23/10/Rev.1, par. 64.

<sup>9</sup> See ECOSOC (1999), *Integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits: A critical review of the development of indicators in the context of conference follow-up. Report of the Secretary General*, E/1999/11.

<sup>10</sup> *Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits*, E/1999/55, 30 July 1999.

common indicators and e) mobilization of resources to support national statistical capacity-building in developing countries and coordinate statistical capacity-building programmes.

Looking at the progress achieved two years later, it is important to recognize that sectorial indicators are already available at the global level or for some regions and that the methodology used to develop them can be shared in the framework of the United Nations system. One example is the publication of *The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics* by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)<sup>11</sup>, which compiles the latest data documenting progress for women worldwide in six areas: health, human rights and political decision-making, work, education and communication, population, and families. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has also published in 2000 a second edition of *Women and Men in Europe and North America*, following the recommendations of the Expert Group of Gender Statistics created by the Conference of European Statisticians, and collaborated with the ECLAC in a first interinstitutional project on making available gender indicators for policy-making.

Taking into account these efforts as well as the serious gaps still to confront in the existing information, the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality meeting at its sixth session IANWGE (New York, 27 February to 2 March 2001) requested its Task-Force on methodologies for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation - whose members include the UNSD, ECE and ECLAC - to design a five years project on gender indicators that would lead to the next evaluation of the implementation of the Platform for Action (Beijing+10) while stimulating the coordination between its members and avoid the duplication of efforts.

Previous experiences of collaboration among IANWGE's members have showed the importance of the step-by-step approach and consensus building with all stakeholders on a group of selected indicators, as well as of the systematic collection of data as a global public good. It also revealed that the construction of gender indicators, and their use and efficacy required both technical capacity and political will, including recognition that indicator development and use is a process, not a one-time effort. Meanwhile, the various processes carried out by different agencies and organizations have shown the necessity of a common framework of gender indicators that can be used to monitor advances in the status of women and that would take into account the heterogeneity of their needs, situations and contexts - i.e following the bottom-up approach.

It is based on these previous collaborations<sup>12</sup> - taking into account the aforementioned context of flexibility and the need to strengthen the diversity of initiatives in the construction of gender indicators - that ECLAC is proposing the present project of indicators for the Follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action, on behalf of the Task-Force on methodologies for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality.

This project intends to make a better use of the existing capacities in the statistical divisions of the United Nations organizations and to enhance the relation producers-users of information with their governmental and non governmental counterparts, in order to further monitor compliance with the agreements of the Beijing Platform for Action and the recommendations made by the General Assembly at its last session to the regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and to the Commission on

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<sup>11</sup> DEV/2245-WOM/1197, also available in the electronic site <http://www.un.org/depts/unsd/ww2000/tables.htm>.

<sup>12</sup> Various of which have taken place between ECLAC, ECE, FAO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WFP and WHO/PAHO.

the Status of Women regarding follow-up to its special session entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”<sup>13</sup>.

The project will be implemented over the next five years in order to provide reliable indicators at the 10-year benchmark of the adoption of the Platform of Action in the year 2005, which will also correspond to the 5-year benchmark of the United Nations Millennium Declaration where all the State Members of the General Assembly resolved "to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable"<sup>14</sup>.

Past experience in the development of gender statistics has demonstrated the importance of incorporating the following parameters in its execution:

- vi) Work on gender indicators is a process that builds on existing work in related areas;
- vii) Regional Commissions should play a catalytic role in coordinating the various stakeholders, including users and producers of statistics;
- viii) Participating organizations need to continue their efforts to raise the awareness of statisticians on the importance of a gender perspective in the collection of data and to make their know-how available to policy makers and representatives of civil society in their work;
- ix) Dialogue between producers and users of gender statistics must be stimulated, particularly with regard to developing new concepts and emerging issues that require monitoring tools;
- x) The five-year project proposal on data collection and use of gender indicators for policy making will be designed, executed and monitored in liaison with the UN Statistics Division and other statistics offices of the organizations involved in order to take advantage of their work on indicators in the context of the World Conference follow-up.

## II. OBJECTIVES

The institutional goal of the project is **to strengthen the capacity building for collection, processing and analysing of gender indicators at national, regional and global levels.**

The development goal of the project is **to make gender indicators available for the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action and the preparations for the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action.**

### *Specific objective I*

To adopt a core of common indicators, based upon existing experiences, by the multilateral system to permit global analysis of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action;

### *Specific objective II*

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<sup>13</sup> General Assembly, (2001), *Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly*, A/RES/55/71.

<sup>14</sup> A/RES/55/2, 18 September 2000.

To provide periodically in each region a minimum set of the most relevant comparative gender indicators for the strategic areas of the Beijing Platform for Action;

### ***Specific objective III***

To identify in each region emerging issues for which gender indicators are needed as well as future indicators that should be developed to further monitor the implementation of each strategic area of the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>15</sup>;

### ***Specific objective IV***

To assist national governments in the implementation of the minimum set of gender indicators proposed by their regional commission in view of the preparation of their national reports to the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action.

## **III. PARTICIPANTS**

The project involves the five regional commissions, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Statistics Division and the other statistics offices of the system, particularly those of the organisms participating in the IACWGE Task-Force on Tools and indicators for gender-impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation. These include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Office (ILO), International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO).

Participants in the fourth component (specific objective IV) will also include governments of the Member States of the United Nations system and their national statistical institutes, non governmental organizations and others users and stake holders from civil society.

## **IV. ACTIVITIES<sup>16</sup>**

1.1 Task-Force meeting to discuss the project proposal and plan its budget as well as the necessary activities of fund raisings with the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women.

1.2 Integration to the project of the commentaries and requests made by the Task-Force meeting (2001)

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<sup>15</sup> In the implementation of this specific objective, it is would be interested to take into account the experience of the Economic Commission for Europe which is proposing to divide each set of gender indicators between core, supporting, background and future indicators. See the *Final Report* of the ECE/UNDP Task Force Meeting on a Regional Gender Web-site held in Geneva, from 2 to 4 May 2001.

<sup>16</sup> Each Regional Commission may choose in this listing the activities which are most relevant for its own region.

- 1.3 Activities of fund-raising and establishment of memorandum of understandings between the regional commissions and the regional offices of the specialized agencies that integrate the Task-Force (2001-2002)
- 1.4 Compilation of an inventory of activities of all the organizations of the United Nations system, by actor and type, with regard to gender indicators in order to avoid duplication (2001)
- 1.5 Presentation of the final version of the project proposal and launching at the seventh meeting of IACNGE both on ECLAC and DAW's websites of the electronic report reflecting the results of the inventory of activities prepared by ECLAC (New York, February 2002).
- 1.6 Technical workshop with the members of the Task-Force and the Statistics Units of their organizations to define immediate and future tasks, taking into account the quantity of available resources in this frame of time (New York, March 2002).
- 1.7 Compilation by the United Nations Statistics Division of the information produced in the five regions (2004).
- 1.8 Publication by the United Nations Statistics Division of a methodological guide on gender indicators for the 12 thematic areas of the Beijing Platform for Action (2004).
- 2.1 Regional experts meetings in the region of Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific and Africa to study the minimum set of gender indicators needed to express the situation of women and men in their region (second semester of 2002).
- 2.2 Collaboration to the contents of the regional website on gender statistics proposed by ECE that will consist of a central regional website and series of national inter-connected websites, where users would also have access to a set of gender indicators compatible with ECLAC's for all the countries of this region (2002).
- 2.3 Training activities in ESCWA, ESCAP and ECA oriented toward the design of regional data base for the regions of Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific and Africa and its integration in websites that would mirror those of ECE and ECLAC (2003).
- 2.4 Compilation of data calculated on the basis of the minimum set of indicators identified in each region (2003-2004).
- 2.5 Publication by each regional commission of a fact-sheet on the situation of women that would highlight the specific problems of their region (2004).
- 2.6 Publication by the United Nations Statistics Division of a Series that would compare the situation of women and men in the territory of each regional commission following thematic issues (2005).
- 3.1 High level expert meeting to identify emerging issue for which gender indicators are needed and orient their definition (2003).
- 3.2 Preparatory meeting of one international expert and regional consultants from the five regional commissions to work on a minimum set of gender indicators for the new issues identified by the high level expert meeting (2003).
- 3.3 Integration in the websites of the five regional commissions of all new data and indicators developed in the duration of the project (2005).
- 4.1 Integration of a one-day session in the five preparatory Regional Conference for the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action to open the dialogue with policy-makers on the use of gender indicators in the follow-up of the Platform for Action in the preparation of their national reports (2004).



- 4.2 Training activities in 10 selected countries of each regional commission to reinforce the integration of gender indicators in the preparation of their national reports for the Beijing+10 Special Session (2d semester of 2004 and 1<sup>st</sup> semester of 2005).

## **V. EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- 1.1 An inventory of activities of all the organizations of the United Nations system with regard to gender indicators, including geographical scope and beneficiaries;
- 1.2 A manual on the methodological aspects of the construction and definition of gender indicators in each thematic area of the Beijing Platform for Action (published in the six official languages of the United Nations system).
- 2.1 A network of user friendly regional web-sites that will include complete statistical data bases - which will facilitate the follow-up of the situation of women in most countries of the world for international organizations, national governments and organizations of civil society;
- 2.2 A series of reports from the regional commissions that will highlight the situation and specific problems of women in each region;
- 2.3 A series of thematic publications on gender equality issues that will compare the situation of women and men in the territory of the five regional commissions (published in the six official languages of the United Nations system).
- 3.1 A series of comparative indicators and data, as well as methodological tools, on emerging issues identified as priority at regional level.
- 4.1 A series of regional reports to the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action.

## PROJECT MATRIX

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOME
I. To adopt a core of common indicators, based upon existing experiences, by the multilateral system to permit global analysis of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action	1. Integration to the project of the commentaries and requests made by members of the Task-Force (2001)	1. Inventory of activities of all the organizations of the United Nations system with regard to gender indicators, including geographical scope and beneficiaries
	2. Activities of fund-raising and establishment of memorandum of understandings between the regional commissions and the regional offices of the specialized agencies that integrate the Task-Force (2001-2002)	
	3. Compilation of an inventory of activities of all the organizations of the United Nations system, by actor and type, with regard to gender indicators in order to avoid duplication (2001)	
	4. Presentation of the final version of the project proposal and launching at the seventh meeting of IANWGE both on ECLAC and DAW's websites of the electronic map reflecting the results of the inventory of activities prepared by ECLAC (2002)	
	5. Technical workshop with the members of the Task-Force and the Statistics Units of their organizations to define immediate and future tasks, taking into account the quantity of available resources in this frame of time (2002)	
	6. Compilation by the United Nations Statistics Division of the information produced in the five regions (2004)	2. A manual on the methodological aspects of the construction and definition of gender indicators in each

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOME
	7. Publication by the United Nations Statistics Division of a methodological guide on gender indicators for the 12 thematic areas of the Beijing Platform for Action (2004)	definition of gender indicators in each thematic area of the Beijing Platform for Action (published in the six official languages of the United Nations system)
<b>II.</b> To provide periodically in each region a minimum set of the most relevant comparative gender indicators for the strategic areas of the Beijing Platform for Action	1. Regional experts meetings in the region of Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific and Africa to study the minimum set of gender indicators needed to express the situation of women and men in their region (2002)	1. A network of user friendly regional web-sites that will include complete statistical data bases - which will facilitate the follow-up of the situation of women in most countries of the world for international organizations, national governments and organizations of civil society
	2. Collaboration to the contents of the regional website on gender statistics proposed by ECE that will consist of a central regional website and series of national inter-connected websites, where users would also have access to a set of gender indicators compatible with ECLAC's for all the countries of this region (2002)	
	3. Training activities in ESCWA, ESCAP and ECA oriented toward the design of regional data base for the regions of Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific and Africa and its integration in websites that would mirror those of ECE and ECLAC (2003)	
	4. Compilation of data calculated on the basis of the minimum set of indicators identified in each region (2003-2004)	
	5. Publication by each regional commission of a fact-sheet on the situation of women that would highlight the specific problems of their region (2004)	2. A series of reports from the regional commissions that will highlight the situation and specific problems of women in each region;

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOME
	6. Publication by the United Nations Statistics Division of a Series that would compare the situation of women and men in the territory of each regional commission following thematic issues (2005)	3. A series of thematic publications on gender equality issues that will compare the situation of women and men in the territory of the five regional commissions (published in the six official languages of the United Nations system)
III. High level expert meeting to identify emerging issue for which gender indicators are needed and orient their definition	1. High level expert meeting to identify emerging issue for which gender indicators are needed and orient their definition (2003)	1. A series of comparative indicators and data, as well as methodological tools, on emerging issues identified as priority at regional level
	2. Preparatory meeting of one international expert and regional consultants from the five regional commissions to work on a minimum set of gender indicators for the new issues identified by the high level expert meeting (2003)	
	3. Integration in the websites of the five regional commissions of all new data and indicators developed in the duration of the project (2005)	
IV. To assist national governments in the implementation of the minimum set of gender indicators proposed by their regional commission in view of the preparation of their national reports to the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action	1. Integration of a one-day session in the five preparatory Regional Conference for the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action to open the dialogue with policy-makers on the use of gender indicators in the follow-up of the Platform for Action in the preparation of their national reports (2004)	1. A series of regional reports to the 10-year review and appraisal process of the implementation of the Platform for Action
	2. Training activities in 10 selected countries of each regional commission to reinforce the integration of gender indicators in the preparation of their national reports for the Beijing+10 Special Session (2004-2005)	

## ANNEX 2



### FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE ON GENDER INDICATORS AND TOOLS

ECLAC, manager  
Task-Force on methodologies for gender impact analysis  
Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality

1. Name of the organization:

2. Electronic address in Internet:

3. Do you have a specialized website on gender issues?

Yes ☐ Electronic address? No ☐

4. What is the mission or the objective of your organization in terms of gender equity?

5. How would you define the main activity of your organization in relation to gender indicators? As

1. **Productor** ☐

The organization gathers and processes basic information on countries' situation.

2. **User** ☐

The organization uses as basic input information produced by other United Nations agencies.

3. **Promotor** ☐

The organization promote or finance gender-related activities but does not calculate indicators.


IF YOUR PREVIOUS RESPONSE WAS 1. PRODUCTOR or 2. USER, PLEASE CONTINUE...



6. Which tools for the calculation of gender indicators are made available by your organization?

Tools	STATE		
Statistics disaggregated by sex for the construction of indicators	Available <input type="checkbox"/>	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Not available <input type="checkbox"/>
Definition of gender indicators	Available <input type="checkbox"/>	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Not available <input type="checkbox"/>
Proposal of a set of indicators by thematic areas.	Available <input type="checkbox"/>	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Not available <input type="checkbox"/>
Methodological guide for the construction of indicators	Available <input type="checkbox"/>	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Not available <input type="checkbox"/>

**7. What are the specific issues which are considered by your organization in relation to gender?**

 <b>Issues</b>	Is a proposal of gender indicators available for this area?		Is the calculation of these indicators currently completed?			The sources of information for the generation of these indicators are: (indicate all the sources involved)						Which periodicity is covered by the majority of these indicators (**)?	
	No	Yes	No	Yes, partially	Yes, all of them	Surveys	Census	National administrative records	Administrative	Other sources	Other United Nations organization Which one	One period of time	2 or more periods of time
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(\*\*) Refers to information which is presently available.

**8. Indicate the geographical territory covered or that will be covered in the future by these indicators:**

- Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean ☐
- Countries of Western Asia ☐
- Countries of Asia and the Pacific ☐
- African countries ☐
- European countries ☐

**9. What are the main activities that carries out your organization in terms of gender indicators:**

Activities	Specify: Addressees, Contents, Dates
Training	
Publication of technical guides	
Publication of documents	
Technical cooperation to countries	

**10. Enumerate below the set of gender indicators that is calculated and disseminated by the organization.**

*(If the list is very extensive, please indicate the name of the publication and medium of communication where these gender indicators can be found)*

### ANNEX 3

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Gender website address</b>
ILO	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/gender/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/gender/index.htm</a>
FAO	<a href="http://www.fao.org/gender/">http://www.fao.org/gender/</a>
UNESCO	<a href="http://www.unesco.org/women/index_en.htm">http://www.unesco.org/women/index_en.htm</a>
WHO	<a href="http://www.who.int/frh-whd/">http://www.who.int/frh-whd/</a>
PAHO/WHO	<a href="http://165.158.1.110/english/hdp/hdwmuje.htm">http://165.158.1.110/english/hdp/hdwmuje.htm</a>
WORLD BANK	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/gender/beijing5/">http://www.worldbank.org/gender/beijing5/</a>
ITU	<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/gender/">http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/gender/</a>
IFAD	<a href="http://www.ifad.org/gender/">http://www.ifad.org/gender/</a>
UNIDO	<a href="http://www.un.org.lb/gender/gender.htm">http://www.un.org.lb/gender/gender.htm</a>
UNDP	<a href="http://www.undp.org/gender/">http://www.undp.org/gender/</a>
UNIFEM	<a href="http://www.unifem.undp.org/index.htm">http://www.unifem.undp.org/index.htm</a>
UNICEF	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/programme/gpp/">http://www.unicef.org/programme/gpp/</a>
WPF	NO
UNFPA	<a href="http://www.unfpa.org/tpd/gender/aboutgenderteam.htm">http://www.unfpa.org/tpd/gender/aboutgenderteam.htm</a>
UNCHS	<a href="http://www.unchs.org/unchs/english/women/contents.htm">http://www.unchs.org/unchs/english/women/contents.htm</a>
INSTRAW	<a href="http://www.un-instraw.org/">http://www.un-instraw.org/</a>
WOMENWATCH	<a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/">http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/</a>
UNECE	<a href="http://www.unece.org/stats/gender.e.htm">http://www.unece.org/stats/gender.e.htm</a>
ESCWA	<a href="http://www.escwa.org.lb/divisions/social/women.html">http://www.escwa.org.lb/divisions/social/women.html</a>
ECLAC	<a href="http://www.eclac.cl/mujer">http://www.eclac.cl/mujer</a>
UNECA	<a href="http://www.unece.org/about_eca_home.htm">http://www.unece.org/about_eca_home.htm</a>
ESCAP	<a href="http://www.unescap.org/wid/index.htm">http://www.unescap.org/wid/index.htm</a>
DESA/DAW	<a href="http://www.un.org/partners/civil_society/m-women.htm">http://www.un.org/partners/civil_society/m-women.htm</a>
OHCHR	<a href="http://www.unhchr.ch/women/">http://www.unhchr.ch/women/</a>
UNHCR	<a href="http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home?page=PROTECT&amp;id=3b83a48d4">http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home?page=PROTECT&amp;id=3b83a48d4</a>



## ANNEX 4

### Example of indicators inconsistencies through different databases: the mortality rate

#### Maternal Mortality Rate Definitions, Technical Notes and Sources

##### UNICEF

###### *Maternal mortality rate*

Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy – relates causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

The WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA estimates provide the best indication of the current levels of maternal mortality in the world (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, 2001). However, because of the large margins of error around the estimates they cannot be used to assess trends over time, and indicate orders of magnitude of the problem rather than precise figures.

[http://childinfo.org/eddb/mat\\_mortal/database.htm](http://childinfo.org/eddb/mat_mortal/database.htm)

##### PAHO/WHO

###### *Maternal mortality rate reported (female)*

DEFINITION: The quotient between the number of maternal deaths in a given year and the number of live births in that same year, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, as reported by the national health authority. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within the 42 days after termination of that pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care, but not due to accidental or incidental causes.

TECHNICAL NOTE: In general terms, the maternal mortality rate reported by the national health authority is an averaged national estimate based on vital statistics registries and/or surveys. The methodology can vary from country to country and from period to period, and is not primarily intended for comparisons.

NOTE: The calculation of maternal mortality is not recommended for countries with an estimated annual number of live births less than 10,000 MEASURE UNITS: Per 100,000 live births

<http://www.paho.org/English/SHA/CoreData/Tabulator/>

##### UNDP

###### *Maternal mortality ratio* reported (per 100,000 live births) 1980-99

Reported annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, not adjusted for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification.

The maternal mortality data are those reported by national authorities. UNICEF and the World Health Organization periodically evaluate these data and make adjustments to account for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths and to develop estimates for countries with no data (for details on the most recent estimates see Hill, AbouZahr and Wardlaw 2001). Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified, Source : UNICEF 2000

[http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/indicator/indic\\_87\\_3\\_1.html](http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/indicator/indic_87_3_1.html)

##### World Bank

*Maternal mortality rate* is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data are official estimates based on national surveys or derived from official community and hospital records. Some reflect births only in hospitals and other medical institutions. In some cases smaller private and rural hospitals are excluded, and sometimes even primitive local facilities are included, coverage is therefore not comprehensive and cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

<http://genderstats.worldbank.org/techCountry.htm>

### WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Estimates for Maternal Mortality (1995)

Country	Maternal Deaths	Life time risk:	Maternal Mortality	Range of Uncertainty	
		1 in	Ratio	Lower	Upper
Argentina	550	370	85	44	90
Bolivia	1400	33	550	370	740
Brazil	8800	130	260	190	340
Chile	90	1000	33	11	95
Colombia	1200	240	120	40	320
Ecuador	640	120	210	150	270
Guyana	30	230	150	50	430
Paraguay	270	110	170	65	390
Peru	1500	110	240	190	280
Suriname	20	160	230	170	280
Uruguay	30	650	50	17	150
Venezuela	220	630	43	14	120

Source : End decade databases

### PAHO/WHO Maternal mortality rate reported (female)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Argentina	...	...	...	38.1 ...	
Bolivia	390.0...	...	...	...	
Brazil	...	...	44.4	59.1	68.0
Chile	...	...	...	22.3	20.3
Colombia	78.2	81.1...	...	...	71.0
Ecuador	...	...	...	59.6	74.3
Guyana	...	...	...	...	125.7
Paraguay	...	...	...	101.8	110.9
Peru	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0
Suriname	...	...	31.9 ...	...	
Uruguay	...	...	...	29.3	25.6
Venezuela	...	...	...	59.6 ...	

Source :Table Generator System

### UNDP Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) , 1980-1999

Argentina	38
Bolivia	390
Brazil	160
Chile	20
Colombia	80
Paraguay	190
Peru	270
Uruguay	26
Venezuela	60

Source :Human Development Indicators

### World Bank - Maternal mortality rate

	1980	1985	1990	1999
Argentina	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	..	188..	..	186
Peru	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..

Source : Genderstats

## ANNEX 5

### Mandates on the development of gender indicators

**The Beijing Platform for Action (1995)** dedicates one strategic objective (H.3) to the necessity of generating and disseminating gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation. More specifically, among others recommendations it requests the United Nations agencies to:

- Collect, compile, analyse and present on a regular basis data disaggregated by age, sex, socio-economic and other relevant indicators, including number of dependants, for utilization in policy and programme planning and implementation (par. 206 b);
- Promote the development of methods to find better ways to collect, collate and analyse data that may relate to the human rights of women, including violence against women, for use by all relevant United Nations bodies (par. 208 a);
- Promote the further development of statistical methods to improve data that relate to women in economic, social, cultural and political development (par. 208 b).

**The report of the Secretary General to the ECOSOC on *Integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits. A critical review of the development of indicators in the context of conference follow-up*** recalls that:

- Accurate, timely and unbiased information is crucial to sound public policy decisions. In particular, in the context of conference follow up, statistical indicators are indispensable. It is possible to conduct an objective assessment of the extent to which goals have been achieved only if benchmark data and reliable indicators are available.
- Among international organizations, there remains room for improvement in the coordination of data collection. Such coordination can promote efficient use of resources, and can contribute to easing the burden on statistical programmes of countries. There are many instances of inconsistencies between data disseminated at the international level. Inconsistent definitions and methodologies lead to a loss of credibility when two or more agencies produce different indicators of the same concept.
- The major problems, however, are the serious gaps in the international databases. These are, in most instances, a direct consequence of the lack of basic statistical data at the country level. There is an enormous mismatch between the demand for information and a demand which has increased as a result of the global conferences and the ability of most countries to supply the required information.
- This report also reviews means of implementation. It finds that official development assistance (ODA) for the implementation of conference goals has been diminishing. In general, ODA fell to 0.22 per cent of the combined gross domestic product of member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1997, far below the target level of 0.7 per cent. Additional work is needed to improve monitoring tools in this area.
- The report concludes that possible next steps fall into two broad categories: (a) to improve partnerships at the international level and (b) to strengthen statistical capacity at the national level. Continued coordination at the international level regarding data collection,

and development of concepts and methods will go a long way towards addressing the various problems related to inconsistencies. A common development indicator platform on the Internet is suggested in this context. Coordination is also necessary to focus the information demands placed on countries. This report does not propose new coordination structures, but rather recommends that efforts build upon the present mechanisms. It emphasizes, however, that improved coordination will require both a genuine commitment and the necessary resources to carry it out.

- The only way to ensure the provision of statistical information on a routine basis is to build national statistical capacity. In order to strengthen this capacity the report recommends the formation of a high-level working group consisting of major donor agencies and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to more effectively coordinate data-collection and statistical capacity-building programmes in countries. In addition, a targeted international programme to build national capacity in the areas of censuses and sample surveys is proposed.
- Given the cross-cutting nature of development indicators, with both normative and operational dimensions, the Economic and Social Council is the appropriate forum in which to review the implementation and follow-up on this issue.

**The report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly on *Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (A/S-23/10/Rev.1, June 2000) emphasizes that:**

"Effective and coordinated plans and programmes for the full implementation of the Platform for Action require a clear knowledge of the situation of women and girls, clear research-based knowledge and data disaggregated by sex, short- and long-term time-bound targets and measurable goals, and follow-up mechanisms to assess progress. Efforts are needed to ensure capacity-building for all actors involved in the achievement of these goals. Efforts are also needed at the national level to increase transparency and accountability" (par. 64).

Regarding the formulation of public policies at national level, it thus becomes necessary to:

"Develop and use frameworks, guidelines and other practical tools and indicators to accelerate gender mainstreaming, including gender-based research, analytical tools and methodologies, training, case studies, statistics and information" (par. 80).

At the national and international levels, it was recommended to governments, regional and international organizations, including the United Nations system, and international financial institutions to:

"Promote international cooperation to support regional and national efforts in the development and use of gender-related analysis and statistics by, *inter alia*, providing national statistical offices, upon their request, with institutional and financial support in order to enable them to respond to requests for data disaggregated by sex and age for use by national Governments in the formulation of gender-sensitive statistical indicators for monitoring and policy and programme impact assessments, as well as to undertake regular strategic surveys" (par. 92 a).

**For its part, the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly to assess the achievements made at the Social Summit of Copenhagen called *Further Initiatives for Social Development* (Geneva, 26 June- 1 July 2000) point out that:**

"The compilation by national Governments of broad-based and disaggregated data, both qualitative and quantitative indicators, to evaluate progress in the areas covered by the targets, has presented an important challenge. In this regard, Governments may, as appropriate, seek assistance from international organizations. Since the Summit, efforts have been made to improve the quality, timeliness and country coverage of data." (Section II, par. 7).

**In Latin America and the Caribbean, with the *Lima Consensus*, adopted by the Eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women (Lima, Peru, 8-10 February 2000) in view of strengthening the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action beyond the year 2001 and promoting the effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the countries undertook to:**

"Strengthen systems for collecting and processing statistical data disaggregated by sex, and adopt the use of gender indicators that will contribute to a baseline analysis of the status of women and to the implementation of public policies at the national and regional levels and that will make it possible to improve the monitoring and assessment of regional and international agreements" (par. x).

## ANNEX 6

### Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet

POPULATION		
AGENCIES	Indicator	
PAHO/WHO	Annual birth average	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Annual population growth rate	Table generator System
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Average annual rate of population	Women's Indicators and Stati
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated and projected population by age and sex	Women's Indicators and Stati
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Foreign-born population by sex	Women's Indicators and Stati
PAHO/WHO	Life expectancy at birth	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Population	Table generator System
WORLD BANK	Population aged 15-64 (millions) by sex	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Population by sex and selected age group	The World's Women 2000: T
PAHO/WHO	Proportion of population aged 60 years and older	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Proportion of population less than 15 years old	Table generator System
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Selected population indicators	The World's Women 2000: T
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Total, urban and rural population by sex	Women's Indicators and Stati
WORLD BANK	Women 65+ as:% of total women, % of total population	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated and projected life	Women's Indicators and Stati
WORLD BANK	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Genderstats
UNDP	Life expectancy at birth (years), Female, 1999	Human Development Indicat
FAO	Life expectancy at birth,by region	FAOSTATS
UNCHS	Life expectancy ay birth, 1995-2000,2010-2015,2025-2030	Statistics Programme/Global
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Life table survival values at selected ages, by sex (per 100,000)	Women's Indicators and Stati
UNDP	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65: female (% of cohort) 1995-2000	Human Development Indicat

### Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)

EDUCATION		
Agencies	Indicator	I
UNCHS	Access to Secondary Education	
UNESCO	Age-specific enrolment ratios by sex. Primary	Statistics/Indicators
UNESCO	Age-specific enrolment ratios by sex. Secondary	Statistics/Indicators
UNESCO	Apparent Intake Rates by sex	Statistics/Indicators
WORLD BANK	Children out of school rate (% of age group), Primary, Secondary	Genderstats
UNESCO	Coefficient of efficiency by sex	Statistics/Indicators
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Educational attainment of population 25+ by sex, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's Indicators a
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Enrolment at first level by sex	Women's Indicators a
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Enrolment at second level by sex	Women's Indicators a
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Enrolment at third level by sex	Women's Indicators a
WORLD BANK	Expected years of schooling	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	Female pupils (% of total), Primary, Secondary	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Higher education and teaching staff	The World's Women
UNESCO	Percentage repeaters by sex	Statistics/Indicators
WORLD BANK	Progression to grade 5 (% of cohort)	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	Public expenditure on education (% of GNP)	Genderstats
UNESCO	Repetition rates by grade and sex	Statistics/Indicators
UNCHS	School Drop Out	

UNESCO	School life expectancy by sex	Statistics/Indicators
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	School life expectancy, by sex	Women's Indicators a
UNICEF	Secondary School Enrolment Ratio	UNICEF Statistics
UNESCO	Survival ratios by grade and sex	Statistics/Indicators
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Third level enrolment by field of study and sex	Women's Indicators a
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Third level students per 100,000 population by sex	Women's Indicators a
UNCHS	Total Children Not At School	

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Agencies</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Total public expenditure on education as percentage of GNP and all public expenditure	Women's Indicators ar
UNESCO	Transition rates by sex . Primary to secondary	Statistics/Indicators
UNCHS	Women's Free Child Care	
UNESCO	Years input per graduate by sex	Statistics/Indicators
UNICEF	Adult Literacy Rate	UNICEF Statistics
UNESCO	Adult literacy rate	Statistics/Indicators
UNDP	Adult literacy, Female rate (% age 15 and above), 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Adult literacy, Female rate (% age 15 and above), 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Adult literacy, Female rate as % of male rate, 1999	Human Development
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Basic education and literacy	The World's Women 2
ILO	Educational attainment and illiteracy	KEY INDICATORS C
FAO	Estimated adult illiteracy rates by sex and region	FAOSTATS
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimates and projections of adult illiteracy, by sex	Women's Indicators ar
UNCHS	Illiteracy Rate Population Aged (15 y.over) (%),2000	Statistics Programme/
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Illiteracy by sex and age group, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's Indicators ar
PAHO/WHO	Literacy rate	Table generator System
UNFPA	Male and female adult illiteracy.	The State of World Pc
WORLD BANK	Youth illiteracy rate (% of people aged 15-24)	Genderstats
UNDP	Youth literacy, Female rate (% age 15-24), 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Youth literacy, Female rate as % of male rate, 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, Female (%), 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, Male (%), 1999	Human Development
UNESCO	Gross and net enrolment ratios by sex. Primary	Statistics/Indicators
UNESCO	Gross and net enrolment ratios by sex. Secondary	Statistics/Indicators



**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Agencies	Indicator	Database
WORLD BANK	Gross enrollment rate (% of age group), Primary,Secondary,Tertiary	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Gross enrolment ratio by level of education and sex	Women's Indicators ar
FAO	Gross enrolment ratios (all levels) by sex	FAOSTATS
UNESCO	Gross enrolment ratios by sex. Primary+Secondary	Statistics/Indicators
UNESCO	Gross enrolment ratios by sex. Primary+Secondary+Tertiary	Statistics/Indicators
UNESCO	Gross enrolment ratios by sex. Tertiary	Statistics/Indicators
UNESCO	Gross enrolment ratios. Pre-Primary	Statistics/Indicators
PAHO/WHO	Gross primary enrollment ratio	Table generator System
UNDP	Gross tertiary enrolment, Female ratio (%), 1994-97	Human Development
UNFPA	Male and female gross primary enrolment ratios, male and female gross secondary enrolment ratios.	The State of World Po
UNICEF	Primary School Enrolment Ratio (Gross)	UNICEF Statistics
UNESCO	Net Intake Rates by sex	Statistics/Indicators
WORLD BANK	Net enrollment rate (% of age group), Primary, Secondary	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Net enrolment ratio by level of education and sex	Women's Indicators ar
UNDP	Net primary enrolment, Female ratio (%), 1995-97	Human Development
UNDP	Net primary enrolment, Female ratio as % of male ratio, 1995-97	Human Development
UNDP	Net secondary enrolment, Female ratio (%), 1995-97	Human Development
UNDP	Net secondary enrolment, Female ratio as % of male ratio, 1995-97	Human Development
UNICEF	Primary School Enrolment Ratio (NET)	UNICEF Statistics
WORLD BANK	Female teachers (% of total), Primary, Secondary	Genderstats
UNESCO	Percentage of female teachers	Statistics/Indicators
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Teachers at first level by sex	Women's Indicators ar
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Teachers at second level by sex	Women's Indicators ar
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Teachers at third level by sex	Women's Indicators ar

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>HEALTH</b>		
Agencies	Indicator	Database
WORLD BANK	Birth attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Child malnutrition indicators by sex	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Deaths by cause and sex	Women's In
PAHO/WHO	Incidence rate of malignant neoplasms of the cervix uteri	Table gener
PAHO/WHO	Incidence rate of malignant neoplasms of the female breast	Table gener
PAHO/WHO	Incidence rate of malignant neoplasms of the lung	Table gener
PAHO/WHO	Incidence rate of malignant neoplasms of the stomach	Table gener
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of population with adequate sanitation facilities, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of population with safe drinking water, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's In
WORLD BANK	Prevalence of anemia (% of pregnant women)	Genderstats
PAHO/WHO	Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adult female population	Table gener
PAHO/WHO	Prevalence of tobacco use among adolescents	Table gener
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Smoking prevalence among persons 15 years of age and over, by sex	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS, numbers of AIDS cases and of AIDS deaths	Women's In
UNFPA	HIV prevalence rate, M/F, 15-24.	The State o
PAHO/WHO	Number of registered cases of AIDS	Table gener
PAHO/WHO	Number of registered deaths due to AIDS	Table gener
UNDP	People living with HIV/AIDS: Women (% age 15-49) 1999	Human Dev
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Reported cumulative AIDS cases and their % distribution by sex and by mode of transmission	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Life expectancy and infant mortality	The World's
WORLD BANK	Child mortality rate (per 1,000)	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Child mortality rates by sex	Women's In

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>HEALTH</b>		
Agencies	Indicator	Database
PAHO/WHO	General mortality rate, adjusted	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	General mortality rate, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from accidents, excluding transport accidents, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from cerebrovascular diseases, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from communicable diseases, adjusted	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from communicable diseases, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from diabetes mellitus, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system, adjusted	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from external causes, adjusted	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from external causes, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from homicide, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from ischemic heart disease, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the breast, female, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs and peritoneum, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the lung, trachea and bronchi, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the uterus, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms, adjusted	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from neoplasms, all types, adjusted	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from neoplasms, all types, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Mortality rate from transport accidents, estimated	Table generator System
PAHO/WHO	Number of registered deaths due to tuberculosis	Table generator System

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>HOUSEHOLDS, MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY</b>		
<b>AGENCIES</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
UNCHS	Daily Leisure Time	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Female population by age and number of children born alive	Women's Indicators and St
UNCHS	Household Headship	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Household headship by sex and age group	Women's Indicators and St
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Indicators on households and childbearing	The World's Women 2000:
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Number of households and average household size, total, urban and rural areas	Women's Indicators and St
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage ever married among persons ages 15-19, by sex	Women's Indicators and St
UNCHS	Persons Per Room	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNCHS	Total Guest Families (Shelter Shortage	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNCHS	Total Home Owners	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNCHS	Total Renters	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNCHS	Women's Financial Contribution to Household Expenditure	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNCHS	Women-Headed Households as % total	Statistics Programme/Glob
UNCHS	Women-Headed Households in Occupied Housing Units	Statistics Programme/Glob
WORLD BANK	Adolescent fertility rate	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Age-specific fertility rate for total, urban and rural areas	Women's Indicators and St
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated age-specific fertility rates	Women's Indicators and St
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated and projected total fertility rate	Women's Indicators and St
PAHO/WHO	Specific fertility rate in women 15-19 years of age	Table generator System
UNICEF	Total Fertility Rate	UNICEF Statistics
PAHO/WHO	Total fertility rate	Table generator System
UNDP	Total fertility rate (per woman) 1970-75	Human Development In
UNDP	Total fertility rate (per woman) 1995-2000	Human Development In
UNFPA	Total fertility rate (period: 2000-2005).	The State of World Pop
UNCHS	Economic Headship	Statistics Programme/G
WORLD BANK	Age at first marriage by sex	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Indicators on marriage and marital status	The World's Women 2000:
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Population by sex, age group and marital status	Women's Indicators and St
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Singulate mean age at marriage by sex	Women's Indicators and St

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>WORK &amp; INCOME</b>		
<b>AGENCIES</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
UNDP	Contributing family workers: female (as % of total), 1994-99	Human Development Indicat
FAO	Distribution of women's labour force agricultural and non agricultural activities	FAOSTATS
UNDP	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)	Human Development Indicat
UNCTAD	Female share of total labour force (%)	UNCTAD HANDBOOK ON
ILO	Hourly compensation costs	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
ILO	Hours of work	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
ILO	Inactivity rate	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
WORLD BANK	Labor Force by sex	Genderstats
UNCHS	Labour Force, Total % woman	Statistics Programme/Global
ILO	Labour force participation rate	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
ILO	Labour market flows	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
ILO	Labour productivity and unit labour costs	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
ILO	Manufacturing wage trends	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
WORLD BANK	Maternal leave benefits-Compensation	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Maternity benefits	Women's Indicators and Stati
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Maternity leave benefits, as of 1998	The World's Women 2000: T
ILO	Occupational wage and earning indices	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
ILO	Part-time workers	KEY INDICATORS OF THI
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Women administrative and managerial workers	The World's Women 2000: T
FAO	agricultural and non-agricultural labour force	FAOSTATS
ILO	Cases of injury with lost workdays, by economic activity	LABORSTA
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Economically active population by sex and major occupation group	Women's Indicators and Stati
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated and projected economic activity rate by sex and age group	Women's Indicators and Stati

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>WORK &amp; INCOME</b>		
<b>AGENCIES</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated economically active population by sex and branch of economic activity	Women's Indicators ar
UNDP	Female economic activity (age 15 and above): as % of male rate, 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Female economic activity (age 15 and above): index (1985=100), 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Female economic activity (age 15 and above): rate (%), 1999	Human Development
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Female economically active population by marital status and age group	Women's Indicators ar
ILO	Hours of work, by economic activity (Per week )	LABORSTA
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Indicators of economic activity	The World's Women 2
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Population, economically active population and economic activity rate, by sex and age group	Women's Indicators ar
UNCHS	Subsistence Economic Activity (women and men)	
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Total, economically active and not economically active population by sex, for total, urban and rural	Women's Indicators ar
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Distribution of the labour force by status in employment	The World's Women 2
WORLD BANK	EMPLOYMENT Agriculture	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	EMPLOYMENT Industry	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	EMPLOYMENT Services	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Economically active population by sex, status in employment and major industry group	Women's Indicators ar
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Economically active population by status in employment and sex	Women's Indicators ar
UNDP	Employment by economic activity (%): agriculture, female, 1994-97	Human Development
UNDP	Employment by economic activity (%): industry, female, 1994-97	Human Development

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>WORK &amp; INCOME</b>		
<b>AGENCIES</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
UNDP	Employment by economic activity (%): services, female, 1994-97	Human Development
ILO	Employment by sector	KEY INDICATORS C
ILO	Employment, general level	LABORSTA
UNCHS	Formal Sector Employment (women and men)	
UNCHS	Informal Sector Employment (women and men)	
UNCHS	Informal Sector Employment	
ILO	Informal sector employment	KEY INDICATORS C
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Part-time employment	The World's Women 2
ILO	Status in employment	KEY INDICATORS C
ILO	Time-related underemployment	KEY INDICATORS C
ILO	Total employment, by economic activity	LABORSTA
ILO	Total employment, by occupation	LABORSTA
ILO	Long-term unemployment	KEY INDICATORS C
UNDP	Long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment): Female 1999	Human Development
WORLD BANK	Unemployment	Genderstats
ILO	Unemployment	KEY INDICATORS C
ILO	Unemployment by educational attainment	KEY INDICATORS C
WORLD BANK	Unemployment by level of education	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	Unemployment by level of education - Secondary	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	Unemployment by level of education -Primary	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	Unemployment by level of education-Tertiary	Genderstats
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Unemployment rate	The World's Women 2
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Unemployment rate by sex	Women's Indicators ar
ILO	Unemployment, by age group	LABORSTA
ILO	Unemployment, by economic activity	LABORSTA
ILO	Unemployment, by level of education	LABORSTA

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>WORK &amp; INCOME</b>		
AGENCIES	Indicator	
ILO	Unemployment, by occupation	LABORSTA
ILO	Unemployment, general level	LABORSTA
UNDP	Unemployment: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Human Development
ILO	Youth unemployment	KEY INDICATORS C
UNDP	Youth unemployment: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Human Development
UNCHS	Access to Income	
UNCHS	Access to Income (women and men)	
UNDP	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$), Female, 1999	Human Development
UNDP	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income	Human Development
ILO	Wages in manufacturing	LABORSTA
ILO	Wages, by economic activity	LABORSTA
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Women's wages in agriculture, in non- agricultural activities and in manufacturing agricultural activities and in manufacturing as a	Women's Indicators ar
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Women's wages relative to men's	The World's Women 2

<b>POVERTY</b>		
AGENCIES	Indicator	
ILO	Poverty and income distribution	KEY INDIC



**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>WOMEN IN POWER AND DECISION-MAKING</b>		
AGENCIES	Indicator	
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Date of ratification and entry into force of CEDAW	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Distribution of ministerial posts by sex and ministry	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Distribution of seats in parliamentary assemblies by sex	Women's In
UNDP	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total)	Human Dev
UNDP	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Rank	Human Dev
UNDP	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Value	Human Dev
UNDP	Gender-related development index (GDI) Rank	Human Dev
UNDP	Gender-related development index (GDI) Value	Human Dev
UNDP	HDI rank minus GDI rank	Human Dev
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Professional staff of the organization in the UN common system by grade, total and female	Women's In
UNDP	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total): lower house or single house	Human Dev
UNDP	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total): upper house	Human Dev
UNDP	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total)	Human Dev
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	United Nations staff in posts subject to geographical distribution, by nationality and grade, total and female	Women's In
UNDP	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) 1999	Human Dev
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Women in public life	The World's
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Year of ratification of CEDAW	The World's
UNDP	Year women received right to stand for election	Human Dev
UNDP	Year women received right to vote	Human Dev
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Years in which women acquired the right to vote and to stand for election	Women's In

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>		
<b>AGENCIES</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
FAO	Anaemia during pregnancy	FAOSTATS
UNDP	Births attended by skilled health staff (%) 1995-99	Human Deve
UNFPA	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	The State of
UNFPA	Births with skilled attendants.	The State of
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Circumstances under which abortion is permitted	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated percentage of pregnant women with antenatal care, deliveries in health facilities and deliveries attended by skilled personnel	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage distribution of births by person assisting mother at the time of delivery, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of births delivered by C-section	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of infants breastfed	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of women aged 40-44 who have not had a live birth	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of women currently married or in union with unmet need for family planning, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of women requiring more than an hour or two hours travel time to the nearest facility providing family planning services	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Percentage of women who had given birth by age 20	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Women and men's expressed ideal number of children, for total, urban and rural areas	Women's Ind
WORLD BANK	Women at risk of unintended pregnancy	Genderstats
UNICEF	Contraceptive Prevalence	UNICEF Stat
WORLD BANK	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49)	Genderstats
UNDP	Contraceptive prevalence (%) 1995-2000	Human Deve
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Contraceptive prevalence among currently married women of reproductive age, by method used	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Contraceptive prevalence among currently married women of reproductive age, by method used and urban/rural residence	Women's Ind
UNFPA	Contraceptive prevalence.	The State of
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Estimated maternal mortality ratio	Women's Ind
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Indicators on HIV/AIDS, maternal care and maternal mortality	The World's
UNICEF	Maternal Mortality Ratio	UNICEF Stat
WORLD BANK	Maternal leave benefits-Number of weeks	Genderstats
WORLD BANK	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	Genderstats
PAHO/WHO	Maternal mortality rate, reported	Table generat
UNDP	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1980-99	Human Deve
UNFPA	Maternal mortality ratio.	The State of

**Gender indicators in the different areas of interest, by agencies and specific statistical database in internet (continue)**

<b>VIOLENCE</b>		
<b>AGENCIES</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Deaths from external causes, by sex, age and cause of death	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Prevalence of violence against women by an intimate partner	Women's In
UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION	Physical abuse against women by an intimate partner	The World's