

## Fourth Session of OIC-StatCom

21-23 April 2014, Ankara-Turkey

### Follow-up Reports and Activities

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## Results of the Survey on the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

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### 1 Background Information

Having considered the recommendations of the TCE on “*Gender Related Issues*”, the participants of the Third Session of OICStatCom,

- a. extended its gratitude for the efforts of SESRIC for hosting the preparatory meeting that was held on 21-22 January 2013 in Ankara and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of United Arab Emirates for assuming the role as the Lead Country;
- b. endorsed the recommendations agreed on the aforementioned meeting (attached herewith as Annex) and
- c. accepted to express the common view of the member countries on the relevant themes and indicators in a coordinated manner so as to enhance works of global statistical community in these areas.

To understand the relevance of UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for OIC Member Countries, The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), being the Secretariat of OIC-StatCom, prepared a short survey and sent it to the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 57 OIC Member Countries.

### 2 Respondents of the Survey

22 Member Countries, namely Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates completed and sent the surveys to the Secretariat.

### 3 Objective of the Survey

During the past three decades, there has been a growing concern about the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in all walks of life, which have also inspired the production of relevant statistics and indicators to assess the existing situation both within countries and at an international level. It is generally accepted that gender issues are complex, multi-dimensional and politically controversial subjects, which necessitates the adoption of a wider perspective, particularly in the negotiations conducted at an international level.

Within this framework, one of the featured studies was the development of a core set of indicators on violence against women and correspondingly launching a survey specific to this topic to measure the practices at country level, which will allow for cross-country comparisons. Debates on this issue are continuing and, based on these negotiations, it can be concluded that there is an urgent need for further methodological developments and the establishment of common operational definitions on gender related issues that are accepted by all stakeholders.

Due to the growing importance of this issue, the National Bureau for Statistics (NBS) of United Arab Emirates had proposed to the OIC-StatCom to work on gender related issues, particularly going through the concepts and definitions, and thus contributing, at the international level, to the developments in this respect by giving justification to the UN Questionnaire on Violence Against Women, which has to be completed by the countries.

#### 4 Content of the Survey

The Survey on the Relevance of Gender Related Indicators involves two sections:

- Intro: NSOs are asked to provide basic information regarding their institution, head of their institution and other contact persons.
- Survey in 3 three official languages of the OIC (English, Arabic, French): The survey has 2 parts involving questions about Training (Part A) and UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (Part B)

#### 5 Results of the Survey

Based on the 22 surveys received, gender statistics is produced in all of them except for one country. 20 Member Countries responded affirmatively that the National Statistical Office (NSO) is the main responsible authority for collecting gender statistics. Only in the Maldives, the key agency mandated to collect gender statistics is the Ministry of Gender and Human rights, though most of the indicators in the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators are being collected through the Census and Household surveys conducted by the NSO.

Among the NSOs completed the survey, 10 member countries stated that they can offer training on gender while 19 member countries requested to receive training on gender statistics.

##### Part A: TRAINING

Question			Count	%
1	Does your country produce gender statistics?	YES	21	95.5
		NO	1	4.5
2	If YES, is it collected by the National Statistical Office (NSO)?	YES	20	90.9
		NO	2	9.1
3	If it is collected by the NSO, can you offer training to other OIC Member Countries in gender statistics?	YES	10	45.5
		NO	12	54.5
4	Do you need any training in gender statistics?	YES	19	86.4
		NO	3	13.6



**Part B: UN MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS**

NO	CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIER	Leading Agencies	Is the indicator relevant for your country?	Does your country collect data on this indicator?
					YES	YES
1	<b>I. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES and ACCESS TO RESOURCES</b>	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, by sex (Note: Separate housework and child care if possible)	2	ILO	68.2	45.5
2		Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	2	ILO	90.9	68.2
3		Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex	1	ILO	100.0	100.0
4		Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	1	ILO	100.0	100.0
5		Proportion of employed who are working as contributing family workers, by sex	1	ILO	90.9	90.9
6		Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	1	ILO	100.0	100.0
7		Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	3	ILO	72.7	40.9
8		Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, by sex	1	ILO	100.0	95.5
9		Informal employment as a percentage of total nonagricultural employment, by sex	2	ILO	72.7	68.2
10		Youth unemployment, by sex	1	ILO	95.5	95.5
11		Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	3	WB / FAO / OECD	50.0	27.3
12		Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	3	WB / FAO / OECD	59.1	31.8
13		Gender gap in wages	1	ILO	95.5	81.8
14		Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	1	ILO	81.8	68.2
15		Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	3	ILO	40.9	27.3
16		Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	3	OECD	50.0	22.7
17		Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	1	ITU	90.9	81.8
18		Proportion of individuals using mobile/cellular telephones, by sex	1	ITU	86.4	86.4
19		Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	1	ITU	86.4	68.2



NO	CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIER	Leading Agencies	Is the indicator relevant for your country?	Does your country collect data on this indicator?
					YES	YES
20	II. EDUCATION	Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex	1	UIS	100.0	100.0
21		Adjusted net enrolment ratio in primary education, by sex	1	UIS	100.0	100.0
22		Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	1	UIS	100.0	100.0
23		Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education, by sex	1	UIS	95.5	86.4
24		Gender parity index in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels	1	UIS	100.0	90.9
25		Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	2	UIS	81.8	72.7
26		Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	2	UIS	90.9	72.7
27		Net intake in first grade of primary education, by sex	1	UIS	86.4	86.4
28		Primary education completion rate, by sex	1	UIS	100.0	100.0
29		Graduation from lower secondary education, by sex	1	UIS	86.4	90.9
30		Transition rate to secondary education, by sex	1	UIS	86.4	86.4
31		Educational attainment of population aged 25 and over, by sex	1	UIS	90.9	86.4
32		III. HEALTH and RELATED SERVICES	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	1	UNPD	95.5
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		1	UNICEF/UNPD /WHO	95.5	100.0
34	Maternal mortality ratio		1	WHO/UNICEF /UNFPA	100.0	90.9
35	Antenatal care coverage		1	UNICEF	86.4	90.9
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional		1	UNICEF	100.0	100.0
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex		1	WHO	90.9	59.1
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex		1	WHO	63.6	36.4
39	Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS		1	UNAIDS	81.8	63.6
40	Access to anti-retroviral drugs, by sex		1	WHO	50.0	36.4
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex		1	UNPD	95.5	95.5
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups		3	WHO	90.9	72.7



NO	CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIER	Leading Agencies	Is the indicator relevant for your country?	Does your country collect data on this indicator?
					YES	YES
43	IV. PUBLIC LIFE and DECISION-MAKING	Women's share of government ministerial positions	1	IPU	90.9	86.4
44		Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1	IPU	95.5	95.5
45		Women's share of managerial positions	1	ILO	81.8	68.2
46		Percentage of female police officers	2	UNODC	81.8	54.5
47		Percentage of female judges	2	UNODC	86.4	63.6
48	V. HUMAN RIGHTS of WOMEN and GIRL CHILDREN	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	2	UNICEF	72.7	40.9
49		Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner	2	UNICEF	68.2	40.9
50		Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)	1	UNICEF	40.9	31.8
51		Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18	1	UNICEF	81.8	72.7
52		Adolescent fertility rate	1	UNPD	95.5	86.4