

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND COUNTRY LEVEL GENDER AND RELATED INDICATORS

Indicators	Developed by	Purpose	Components, sub-components and variables (Conceptual Framework)
African Gender and Development Index	African Center for Gender and Development and Economic Commission for Africa	It has been designed to provide African policymakers with an appropriate tool for monitoring progress towards gender equality.	The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) consists of two parts, the Gender Status Index (GSI) and The African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS). The GSI covers those aspects of gender relations that can be measured quantitatively, whereas the AWPS captures qualitative issues in relation to the performance of gender policies of African governments.
African Women's Progress Scoreboard	African Center for Gender and Development and Economic Commission for Africa	It has been designed to provide African policymakers with an appropriate tool for monitoring progress towards gender equality and to help in implementing the conventions which have been ratified by African countries.	<p>Women's rights component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEDAW, particularly its optional protocol, article 2 on the principle of equality of men and women in national constitutions and other legislations and article 16 on marriage and family relations. - The African Charter on Human and People's Rights and the Protocol on Women's Rights. <p>Social component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of demonstrated commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action. - Levels of violence against women, including domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and trafficking in women. - Health, including sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality and contraception. - Education: policy on girls' school dropouts and education on human/women's rights. <p>Economic component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ILO Conventions and policies on equitable working conditions, including Convention 100 on equal remuneration, Convention 111 on discrimination and Convention 183 on maternity protection at the workplace. - Engendering national poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) and other development plans. - Access to agricultural extension services, technology and land. <p>Political component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of Security UN Resolution 1325 on the impacts of conflict on women and their role in peace building. - Development of effective national women's machinery.

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African Gender Scorecard	African Union Commission and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	The scorecard is used by member States to measure their performance against key ratified gender equality commitments.	<p>- Gender equitable decision-making, including support for electoral quotas and gender mainstreaming in all government ministries and departments.</p> <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employment in non-agricultural sector: Women's share in non-agricultural wage employment sector -Labour force participation rate: Male and female adult labour force participation rate (percentage) <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Top management in firms: Percentage of firms with a female top manager -Ownership in firms: Percentages of firms with female participation in ownership <p>Women in politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Representation in parliament: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage) -Ministerial positions – cabinet: Proportion of women in ministerial positions (percentage) <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Youth literacy rate: Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, female and male (percentage) -Enrolment ratio in secondary education: Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female and male (percentage) -Enrolment ratio in tertiary education: Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, female and male (percentage) <p>Access to credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Account at a financial institution: Account at financial institution, female and male (percentage age 15+) -Borrowing from financial Institution: Borrowed from a financial institution, female and male (percentage age 15+) <p>Access to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Access to land: Percentage of men and women agricultural holders, Percentage of women and men owning undocumented land, Percentage share of women land owners out of total landowners and Scores based on land legislative frameworks which support women's

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			<p>ownership and access to land</p> <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maternal mortality ratio: Maternal mortality ratio -Under-five survival rate: Under-five mortality rate for girls and boys -Life expectancy at birth: Life expectancy at birth for females and males -Share of population without HIV: Men's and Women's share of population ages 15 + living with HIV (percentage) -Children under age five who are not stunted: Malnutrition prevalence, height for age, female and male (percentage of children under 5) <p>Water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Access to drinking water source with 15 minutes: Proportion of households within 15 minutes of a source of drinking water (percentage), rural and urban -Improved sanitation: Improved sanitation facilities (percentage of population with access), rural and urban
Gender Development Index	United Nations Development Programme	It measures gender gaps in human development.	It is the ratio of the Human Development Index calculated separately for female and male using the same methodology as in the Human Development Index.
Gender Empowerment Measure	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, (Supported by United Nations Development Programme)	It is an index designed to capture the gender gaps in development and empowerment of women. It seeks to measure relative female representation in economic and political power.	<p>Power over economic resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % female and male with operational land holdings - % female and male with bank accounts in scheduled commercial banks (with credit limit above Rs. 2 lakhs) - Share of female and male estimated earned income share per capita per annum <p>Economic participation and decision-making power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % male and female officials in service in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service - % male and female enrolment in medical and engineering colleges <p>Political participation and decision-making power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of parliamentary seats (elected) - % share of seats in legislature (elected) - % share of seats in Zilla Parishads (elected) - % share of seats in Gram Panchayats (elected) - % candidates in electoral process in national parties in the parliamentary election

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Gender Equality Index	European Institute for Gender Equality	The Gender Equality Index provides a synthetic measure of gender equality and supports decision-makers in assessing how far a given Member State is from reaching gender equality. It provides a more comprehensive framework of gender equality. It adopts a gender approach rather than focusing on women's empowerment.	<p data-bbox="1106 165 2056 202">- % electors exercising the right to vote in the parliamentary election</p> <p data-bbox="1106 209 2056 245">Work</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 245 2056 419" style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation: Full-time equivalent employment rate, Duration of working life - Segregation: Sectoral segregation - Quality of work: Flexibility of working time, Health and safety, Training at work <p data-bbox="1106 426 2056 462">Money</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 462 2056 528" style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial resources: Earnings, Income - Economic situation: Poverty, Income Distribution <p data-bbox="1106 534 2056 571">Knowledge</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 571 2056 707" style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational attainment: Tertiary education - Segregation: Tertiary students sectoral segregation - Lifelong learning: People participating in formal or non-formal education and training <p data-bbox="1106 713 2056 750">Time</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 750 2056 885" style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic activities: Production activities - Care activities: Childcare activities, Domestic activities - Social activities: Sport, cultural, leisure, volunteering and charitable activities <p data-bbox="1106 892 2056 928">Power</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 928 2056 1064" style="list-style-type: none"> - Political power: Ministerial representation, Parliamentary representation, Regional assemblies representation - Social power: Representation in social organisations/groups - Economic power: Members of boards, Members of Central Bank <p data-bbox="1106 1070 2056 1107">Health</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 1107 2056 1209" style="list-style-type: none"> - Status: Self-perceived health, Life expectancy, Healthy life years - Behaviour: Socio-psychological behaviour - Access: Unmet medical needs, Unmet dental needs <p data-bbox="1106 1216 2056 1252">Intersecting inequalities</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 1252 2056 1318" style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination and other social grounds: Employment rates, Minorities and/or migrants, Older workers, Lone parents <p data-bbox="1106 1324 2056 1361">Violence</p> <ul data-bbox="1137 1361 2056 1425" style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct violence - Indirect violence

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Gender Equity Index	Social Watch, Europe	It measures the gap between women and men in education, economy and political empowerment.	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary school enrollment - Secondary school enrollment - Tertiary school enrollment - Adult literacy rate <p>Economic participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour force gap - Non-vulnerable employment - Earned income gap <p>Political empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional and technical workers - Legislators, senior officials and managers - Parliamentary seats - Women in ministerial positions
Gender Inequality Index	United Nations Development Programme	It is built to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men.	<p>Reproductive Health (Female Reproductive Index)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal mortality ratio - Adolescent fertility rate <p>Empowerment (Gender Empowerment Index)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female and male population with at least secondary education - Female and male shares of parliamentary seats <p>Labour market (Gender Labour Market Index)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female and male labour force participation rates
Gender Parity Index	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	It is designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
Gender Status Index	African Center for Gender and Development and Economic Commission for Africa	It has been designed to provide African policymakers with an appropriate tool for monitoring progress towards gender equality and to help in implementing the conventions which	<p>Social power component (capabilities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education: measured by levels of school enrolment and dropout, and literacy levels of men and women - Health: measured by levels of child health, new HIV infection and time spent out of work through illness <p>Economic power component (opportunities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income: measured by women's income from agriculture, from work in the formal and informal sectors and from cash transfers - Time use or employment: measured by time spent in economic

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		have been ratified by African countries.	activities, and in employment - Access to resources: measured by access to means of production and to management positions The political power component (agency) - Representation in key decision-making positions in the public sector - Representation in key decision-making positions in civil society
Gender Work Participation Index	ICAR-CIWA	To rank the states or districts and classify them into low, medium and high level of gender work participation disparity	Men work participation rate Women work participation rate
Global Food Security Index	The Economist Intelligence Unit	It provides an objective framework for evaluating food security across a wide range of countries worldwide.	Affordability - Food consumption as a share of household expenditure - Proportion of population under global poverty line - Gross domestic product per capita - Agricultural import tariffs - Access to financing for farmers - Presence of food safety net programmes Availability - Sufficiency of supply - Public expenditure on agricultural R&D - Agricultural infrastructure - Volatility of agricultural production - Political instability - Corruption - Urban absorption capacity - Food loss Quality & Safety - Diet diversification - Nutritional standards - Micronutrient availability - Protein quality - Food safety

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Global Gender Gap Index	World Economic Forum	The Global Gender Gap Index is an index designed to measure gender equality.	<p>Economic participation and opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female labour force participation over male value - Wage equality between women and men for similar work - Estimated female earned income over male value - Female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value - Female professional and technical workers over male value <p>Educational attainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female literacy rate over male value - Female net primary level enrolment over male value - Female net secondary level enrolment over male value - Female gross tertiary enrolment over male value <p>Health and survival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female healthy life expectancy over male value - Sex ratio at birth (converted to female over male ratio) <p>Political empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Females with seats in parliament over male value - Females at ministerial level over male value - Number of years of a female head of state over male value
Human Development Index	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	It is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.	<p><i>HDI is the geometric mean of Life Expectancy Index, Education Index and Gross National Income index.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life expectancy at birth (Life Expectancy Index) - Mean of years of schooling and expected years of schooling (Education Index) - Gross National Income per capita (Gross National Income Index)
Livelihood Assets	Department for International Development	The sustainable livelihoods framework presents the main factors that affect people's livelihoods, and typical relationships between these. It can be used in both planning new development activities and assessing the	<p>Human assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It represents the skills, knowledge, leadership potential, ability to labour and good health. <p>Social assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It represents networks and connectedness, membership of more formalized groups and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges <p>Natural assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It represents the natural resource stocks from which resource flows and services (e.g. land, water, trees, nutrient cycling, erosion protection) useful for livelihoods are derived.

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		contribution to livelihood sustainability made by existing activities.	Physical assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. It represents affordable transport, secure shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, clean, affordable energy, access to information, etc. Financial assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It represents the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. These are available cash, savings, liquid assets such as livestock and jewellery, remittances, etc.
Quality-of-Life Index	The Economist Intelligence Unit	It is used to assess life-satisfaction through determinants of quality of life across countries.	1. Material wellbeing GDP per person 2. Health Life expectancy at birth, years. 3. Political stability and security Political stability and security ratings. 4. Family life Divorce rate (per 1,000 population), converted into index of 1 (lowest divorce rates) to 5 (highest). 5. Community life Dummy variable taking value 1 if country has either high rate of church attendance or trade-union membership; zero otherwise. 6. Climate and geography Latitude, to distinguish between warmer and colder climes. 7. Job security Unemployment rate, %. 8. Political freedom Average of indices of political and civil liberties. Scale of 1 (completely free) to 7 (unfree). 9. Gender equality Ratio of average male and female earnings, latest available data.
Social Institutions and Gender Index	The OECD Development Centre	The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is an index designed to measure gender equality in a society. It solely focuses on social institutions that impact the roles of men and women, such as a society's norms, values and attitudes that relate	Discriminatory family code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal age of marriage - Early marriage - Parental authority - Inheritance Restricted physical integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence against women - Female genital mutilation - Reproductive autonomy Son bias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missing women - Fertility preferences

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		to women.	Restricted resources and assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure access to land - Secure access to non-land assets - Access to financial services Restricted civil liberties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to public space - Political voice
Women's Economic Opportunity Index	The Economist Intelligence Unit	The Women's Economic Opportunity Index is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative scoring model, constructed from 26 indicators, that measures specific attributes of the environment for women employees and entrepreneurs in 113 economies.	Labour policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal pay for equal work - Non-discrimination - Maternity and paternity leave and provision - Legal restrictions on job types for women - Difference between statutory (pensionable) retirement age between men and women Labour practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal pay for equal work - Non-discrimination - Degree of de facto discrimination against women in the workplace - Availability, affordability and quality of childcare services, as well as the role of the extended family in providing childcare Access to finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building credit histories - Women's access to finance programmes - Delivering financial services - Private-sector credit as a percent of Gross Domestic Product, as well as poor financing conditions Education and training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School life expectancy (primary and secondary); women - School life expectancy (tertiary); women - Adult literacy rate; women - Existence of government or non-government programmes offering small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) support/development training Women's legal and social status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing violence against women - Freedom of movement for women

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Property ownership rights - Adolescent fertility rate - Country ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) General business environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory quality - Procedures, duration, cost and paid-in minimum capital for starting a business - Infrastructure risk - Mobile cellular phone subscribers per 100 inhabitants
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	International Food Policy Research Institute, USAID and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	It was developed to track the change in women's empowerment levels that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future, the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input in productive decisions - Autonomy in production Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ownership of assets - Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets - Access to and decisions about credit Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control over use of income Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group member - Speaking in public Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workload - Leisure
Women Empowerment Index	International Fund for Agricultural Development	It was developed to assess women's empowerment status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility of women outside the home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchasing inputs from non-local shops - Selling products - Attending meetings/workshop - Depositing loan instalments - Shopping/travelling, etc. Participation of women in economic activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production activities in field crops - Production activities for vegetables and spices in field - Poultry rearing

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goat rearing - Cattle rearing - Aquiculture - Wage labour - Marketing activities - Non-agricultural activities <p>Participation of women in the intra-family decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Decision making in agricultural activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of crops and variety - Management of production activities - Purchase of inputs - Rearing cattle and poultry - Selling of crop/spices/cattle and poultry - Homestead gardening - Post harvest operations of crops -Decision making in non-agricultural activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash management (income and expenditure) - Children's education - Buying and selling of land - Travel and recreation - Voting in election