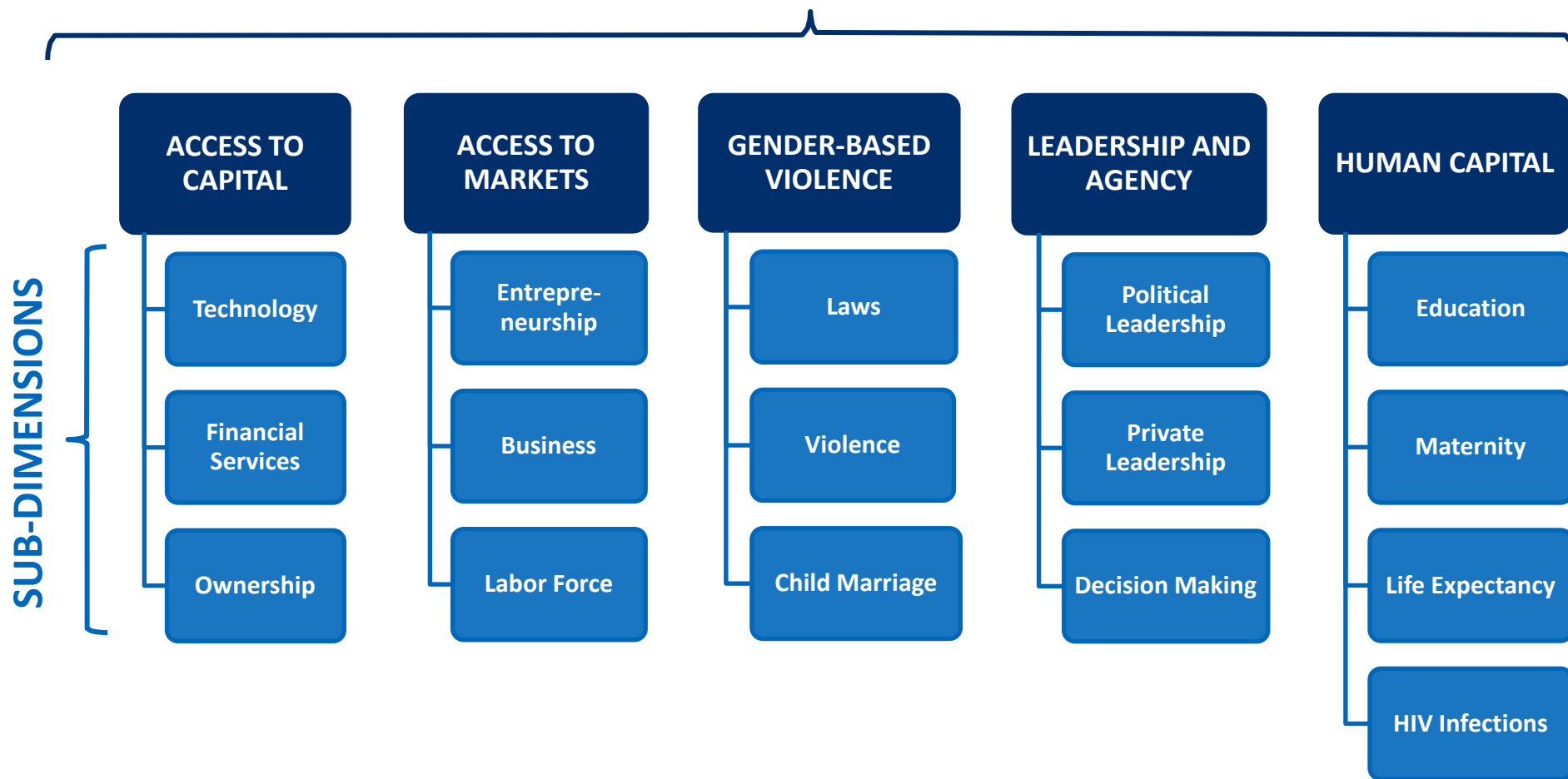


WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY DASHBOARD

LIST OF INDICATORS

DIMENSIONS



ACCESS TO CAPITAL

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Technology			
Used a mobile phone or the internet to access an account, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report personally receiving money from their business, from selling goods, or from providing services (including part-time work) in the past 12 months, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Financial Services			
Borrowed from a financial institution, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report borrowing any money from a bank or another type of financial institution in the past 12 months, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Borrowed from a savings club, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report borrowing any money from an informal savings club in the past 12 months, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Borrowed from family or friends, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report borrowing any money from family, relatives, or friends in the past 12 months, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Credit card ownership, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report having a credit card, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018

ACCESS TO CAPITAL

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Financial Services (Cont.)			
Financial institution account, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Debit card ownership, female (percentage of age 15+)	The percentage of respondents who report having a debit card, female (percentage of age 15+).	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion (Findex) Database	April 2018
Ownership			
Varieties of Democracy, Property rights for women (0-5, higher is better)	Private property includes the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Limits on property rights may come from the state (which may legally limit rights or fail to enforce them); customary laws and practices; or religious or social norms. This question concerns the right to private property, not actual ownership of property. This indicators does not assess the relative rights of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal -- and very minimal -- property rights. 0: Virtually no women enjoy private property rights of any kind. 1: Some women enjoy some private property rights, but most have none. 2: Many women enjoy many private property rights, but a smaller proportion enjoys few or none. 3: More than half of women enjoy most private property rights, yet a smaller share of women have much more restricted rights. 4: Most women enjoy most private property rights but a small minority does not. 5: Virtually all women enjoy all, or almost all, property rights.	Varieties of Democracy, V-Dem data	March 2020
Firms with female participation in ownership (percentage)	Percentage of firms with females among the owners.	World Bank, Enterprise Surveys	October 2020

ACCESS TO MARKETS

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Entrepreneurship			
Contributing family workers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	Contributing family workers are those workers who hold 'self-employment jobs' as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (percentage of total)	The proportion of females in total employment in senior and middle management. It corresponds to major group I in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs.' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Business			
Doing Business: Starting a business: number of procedures for women	The number of procedures for women records all the procedures required in practice for five female married entrepreneurs to start and operate a local limited liability company. A procedure is defined as any interaction of the company founders with external parties or spouses (if legally required). Both pre- and post-incorporation procedures that are officially required or commonly done in practice are recorded.	World Bank, Doing Business Database	October 2019
Doing Business: Starting a business: time for women (days)	The time for women captures the median duration that business incorporation experts indicate is necessary for five female married entrepreneurs to complete all procedures required to start and operate a business with minimum follow-up and no extra payments. It is calculated in calendar days. The time estimates of all procedures are added to calculate the total time required to start and operate a business, taking into account simultaneity of processes. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is one day, except for procedures that can be fully completed online, for which the time required is recorded as half a day.	World Bank, Doing Business Database	October 2019
Doing Business: Starting a business: cost for women (percentage of income per capita)	The cost for women is the total cost required for five female married entrepreneurs to complete the procedures to incorporate and operate a business. It is calculated as a percentage of income per capita. All the fees and costs associated with completing the procedures to start a business are recorded, including all official fees and fees for legal and professional services, if such services are required by law or commonly used in practice. Only incorporation costs are counted, which excludes value added taxes and bribes.	World Bank, Doing Business Database	October 2019

ACCESS TO MARKETS

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Labor Force			
Labor force participation rate, female (percentage of female population ages 15+) (national estimate)	Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
R&D personnel: Researchers, female, headcount (HC) (percentage)	Researchers: Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods. R&D personnel by sex : R&D personnel (i.e. researchers, technicians and equivalent staff, and other supporting staff), broken down by sex (male and female).Headcount (HC) of R&D personnel: The headcount (HC) of R&D personnel is defined as the total number of individuals contributing to intramural R&D, at the level of a statistical unit or at an aggregate level, during a specific reference period (usually a calendar year). That means headcount data reflect the total number of persons who are mainly or partially employed in R&D. The use of HCs is mostly recommended in terms of exploring, usually in percentage terms, the characteristics of R&D personnel. Original Source: Researchers: R&D surveys. R&D personnel by sex : R&D surveys. Headcount (HC) of R&D personnel: R&D surveys.	UNESCO, Institute for Statistics (UIS) Database	September 2020
SIGI: Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources Sub-Index, Discriminatory Attitudes toward Working Women (proportion)	Measures the prevalence of discriminatory attitudes towards working women. Percentage of the population (reported as a proportion from 0 to 1) who disagrees with 'It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in your family to have a paid job outside the home if she wants one'. This indicator is part of the Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources sub-index and the Workplace Rights indicators.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Laws			
<p>Trafficking in Persons - Tier Assignment (1-3, lower is better)</p>	<p>A country's tier assignment on the Trafficking in Persons report released annually by the US Department of State. A value of 1 indicates that the country is a Tier One country (countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking). A value of 2 indicates that the country is a Tier Two country (countries whose governments do not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards). A value of 2.5 indicates that the country is on the Tier Two Watch List (countries that meet the criteria for Tier Two but have very significant and/or significantly increasing absolute numbers of victims of severe human trafficking, fail to provide evidence of increasing efforts against human trafficking, or have committed to taking additional steps over the next year). A value of 3 indicates the country is a Tier Three country (countries whose governments do not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so). Refer to https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf for complete definitions of each tier.</p>	<p>U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p>	<p>June 2020</p>
<p>SIGI: Restricted Physical Integrity Sub-Index, Laws on Violence Against Women (0 to 1, lower is better)</p>	<p>Measures whether the legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without legal exceptions and in a comprehensive approach. 0: The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without any legal exceptions and in a comprehensive approach. 0.25: The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without any legal exceptions. However, the approach is not comprehensive. 0.5: The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment. However, some legal exceptions occur. 0.75: The legal framework protects women from some forms of violence including intimate partner violence, rape or sexual harassment but not all. 1: The legal framework does not protect women from violence nor intimate partner violence nor rape and sexual harassment. This indicator is part of the Restricted Physical Integrity sub-index and the Violence indicators.</p>	<p>OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)</p>	<p>December 2018</p>

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Laws (Cont.)			
SIGI: Restricted Physical Integrity Sub-Index, Laws on Reproductive Autonomy (0 to 1, lower is better)	Measures whether the legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights. 0: The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy, without any justifications. 0.25: The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy, but requires justifications. 0.5: The legal framework only protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy with some justifications. 0.75: The legal framework only protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy with strict justifications. 1: The legal framework does not protect women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy. This indicator is part of the Restricted Physical Integrity sub-index and the Reproductive Autonomy indicators.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018
Violence			
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded. Original Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics database. NOTE: The USAID Data Services team uses female homicides divided by the total number of homicides to arrive at the calculation presented in WE3.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Child Marriage			
SIGI: Discrimination in the Family Sub-Index, Prevalence of Child Marriage (proportion, girls aged 15-19)	Percentage of girls aged 15-19 years (reported as a proportion from 0 to 1) ever married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union. This indicator is part of the Discrimination in the Family sub-index and Child Marriage indicators.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018

LEADERSHIP AND AGENCY

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Child Marriage (Cont.)			
SIGI: Discrimination in the Family Sub-Index, Laws on Child Marriage (0 to 1, lower is better)	Measures whether women and men have the same legal minimum age of marriage. 0: The law guarantees the same minimum age of marriage above 18 years to women and men, without legal exceptions regarding either consent or some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not encourage girl child marriage. 0.25: The minimum age of marriage might be different for men and women, but it is above 18 years, without legal exceptions regarding either consent or some groups of women. However, some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage girl child marriage. 0.5: The minimum age of marriage might be different for men and women, but it is above 18 years. However, legal exceptions exist regarding consent and/or some groups of women. 0.75: The law allows child marriage for both women and men or there is no legal age of marriage for women nor men. 1: The law allows child marriage for women but not for men. This indicator is part of the Discrimination in the Family sub-index and Child Marriage indicators.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018
Political Leadership			
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage)	Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Varieties of Democracy, Power distributed by gender (0-4, higher is better)	The power distributed by gender indicator measures if political power is distributed according to gender. The indicator is scaled between 0 and 4. Higher scores are better. A score of zero indicates men have a near-monopoly on political power. A score of four indicates men and women have roughly equal political power.	Varieties of Democracy, V-Dem data	March 2020
Private Leadership			
Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
SIGI: Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources Sub-Index, Prevalence of Women in Managerial Positions (proportion)	Measures the prevalence of women at managerial positions. Percentage of women (reported as a proportion from 0 to 1) among the total number of managers. This indicator is part of the Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources sub-index and the Workplace Rights indicators.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018

LEADERSHIP AND AGENCY

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Decision Making			
SIGI: Discrimination in the Family Sub-Index, Laws on Household Responsibilities (0 to 1, lower is better)	Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights, decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household. 0: Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household as men, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal rights. 0.25: Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household as men, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, customary, religious and traditional laws or practices discriminate against women's legal rights. 0.5: Either not all groups of women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household as men, or there is no law regulating household headship. 0.75: Women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men to be recognized as the head of household or to have parental authority. 1: Women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men to be recognized as the head of household and to have parental authority. This indicator is part of the Discrimination in the Family sub-index and Household Responsibilities indicators.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018
SIGI: Discrimination in the Family Sub-Index, Laws on Divorce (0 to 1, lower is better)	Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights to initiate divorce and have the same requirements for divorce or annulment. 0: Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalize divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's rights regarding divorce or parental authority after divorce. 0.25: Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalize divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws or practices that discriminate against women's rights regarding divorce and/or parental authority after divorce. 0.5: Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalize divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. However, this does not apply to all groups of women. 0.75: Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: either their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalize divorce or annulment are unequal, or their parental authority after divorce is restricted. 1: Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalize divorce or annulment are unequal, and their parental authority after divorce is restricted. This indicator is part of the Discrimination in the Family sub-index and the Divorce indicator.	OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	December 2018

HUMAN CAPITAL

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Education			
Net intake rate to Grade I of primary education, female (percentage)	Net intake rate in grade I is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of official primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the corresponding age.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Primary education completion rate, female (percentage of relevant age group)	Primary completion rate, or gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, is the number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Human Capital Index (HCI): Expected Years of Schooling, Female	Expected years of school (EYS) captures the number of years of school a child born today can expect to obtain by age 18, given the prevailing pattern of enrollment rates in their country. Calculated as the sum of age-specific enrollment rates between ages 4 and 17. Age-specific enrollment rates are approximated using school enrollment rates at different levels: pre-primary enrollment rates approximate the age-specific enrollment rates for 4 and 5 year-olds; the primary rate approximates for 6-11 year-olds; the lower-secondary rate approximates for 12-14 year-olds; and the upper-secondary approximates for 15-17 year-olds. Most recent estimates are used. Combined with harmonized test scores to calculate learning-adjusted years of school, which comprises the school component of the index.	World Bank, Human Capital Index	December 2020
Maternity			
Contraceptive prevalence (survey), any modern method, married or in a union women, total (percentage)	Percentage of women in the standardized age group, who are married or in a union, currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, any modern method of contraception. A union refers to women living with their partner in the same household. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the implant, injectables, oral contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, and sponge), the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, and other modern methods not reported separately (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring). Note: The age group represented by the standardized age group 'total' differs by country and year. The values reported are time-specific estimates calculated from nationally-representative household surveys. For countries with duplicate records, the record with the lower value is available on IDEA.	UN Population Division, World Contraceptive Use	March 2020
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (percentage)	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care are the percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021

HUMAN CAPITAL

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
Maternity (Cont.)			
SDG: Indicator 1.3.1: [ILO] Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit, female (percentage)	The indicator measures the proportion of persons who are effectively covered by a social protection system. It includes the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for people without a job, benefits for persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons.	United Nations (UN), Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Database	February 2021
SDG: Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (percentage)	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. Skilled health personnel are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.	United Nations (UN), Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Database	February 2021
Life Expectancy			
Adult mortality rate, female (per 1,000 population)	The probability of a female dying between the ages of 15-60 years (per 1,000 population) per year among a hypothetical cohort of 100,000 people that would experience the age specific mortality rate of the reporting year. Note: In instances where the WHO reported different values for the same country, year, series, and survey, we report only the highest value.	World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory	February 2021
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (point estimate)	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year. In instances where the WHO reported different values for the same country, year, series, and survey, we report only the highest value.	World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory	February 2021
Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)	Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if she were to pass through life exposed to the sex and age specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Note: In instances where the WHO reported different values for the same country, year, series, and survey, we report only the highest value.	World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory	February 2021

HUMAN CAPITAL

INDICATOR NAME	DEFINITION	SOURCE NAME	RELEASE DATE
HIV Infections			
Prevalence of HIV, female (percentage ages 15-24)	Prevalence of HIV, female is the percentage of females who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.	World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI)	February 2021
New HIV Infections (Females) (Adults (ages 15+)) (estimate)	Number of new HIV infections.	UNAIDS, Epidemiological Estimates (EPI) Database	March 2020
New HIV Infections (Females) (Young people (ages 15-24)) (estimate)	Number of new HIV infections.	UNAIDS, Epidemiological Estimates (EPI) Database	March 2020
People living with HIV who know their status (Females) (Adults (15+)) (estimate) (percentage)	Percentage of female adults with HIV that know their status.	UNAIDS, Epidemiological Estimates (EPI) Database	March 2020