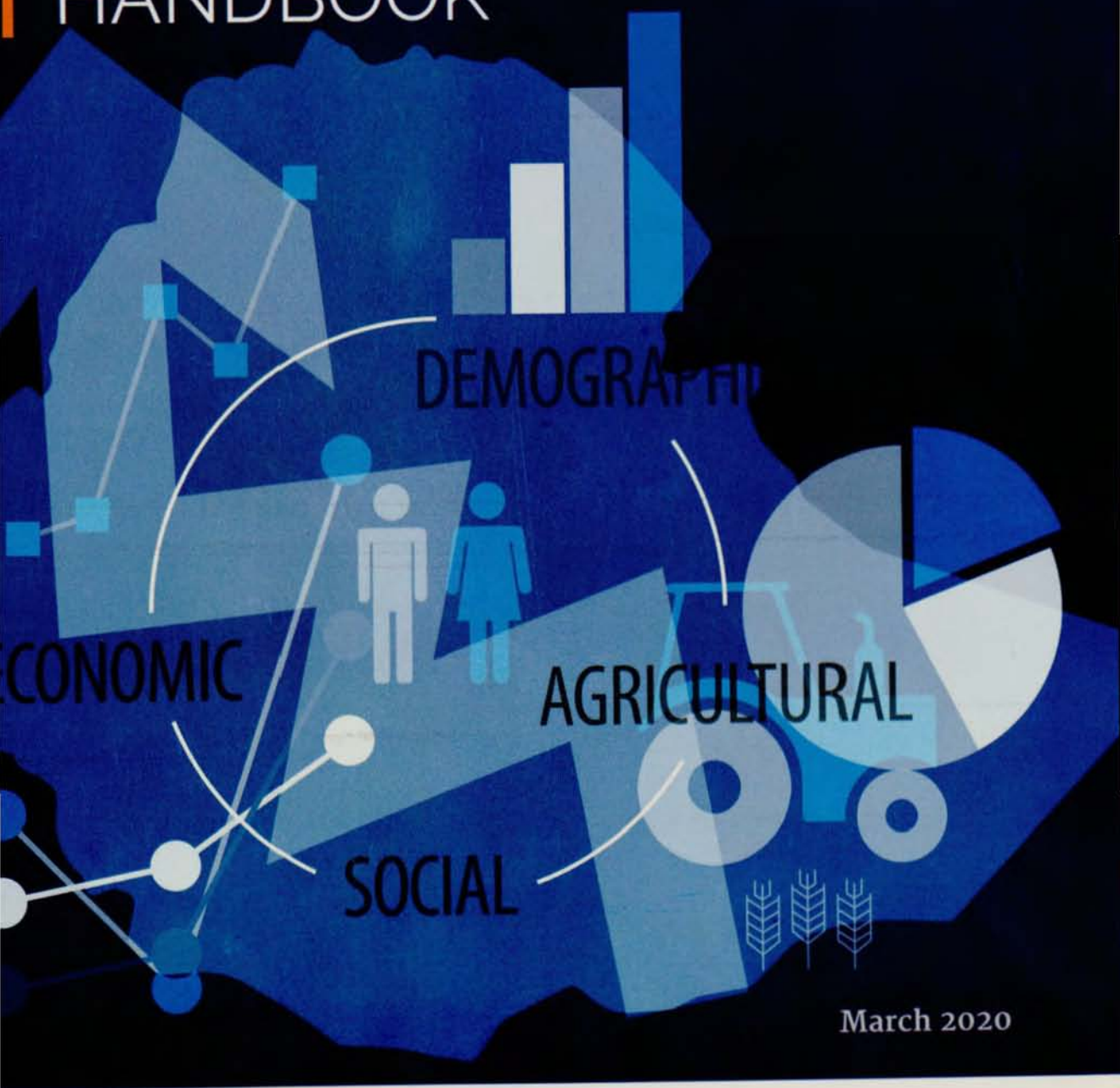
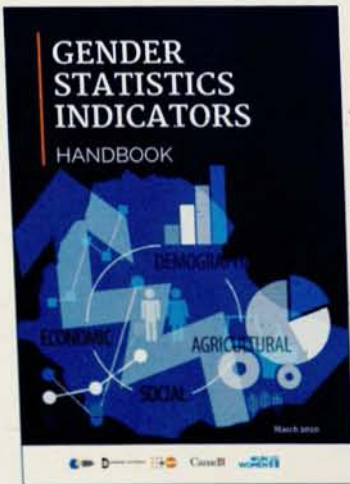


# STATISTICS INDICATORS

## HANDBOOK



March 2020



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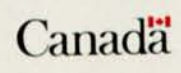
March 2020

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# GENDER STATISTICS INDICATORS

## HANDBOOK

March 2020



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# FOREWORD

This handbook constitutes a conceptual and methodological framework for gathering quantitative information and constructing indicators. The handbook has been developed with two primary objectives:

- ♦ To provide national data producers and users with the methodological and statistical guidelines needed to construct the chosen indicators and make them compatible with international standards; and
- ♦ To foster a gender perspective in national statistics.

Recognizing that systematic integration of gender in regular statistical activities is still missing, the handbook has been designed to guide a sustainable development of gender statistics. The handbook provides concrete information needed to: (a) achieve a comprehensive coverage of gender issues in data production activities; (b) incorporate a gender perspective in the design of surveys or censuses by taking into account gender issues and gender-biases in measurement; and (c) improve data analysis and data presentation and deliver gender statistics to policy makers and planners that are easy to use.

Summaries of important socio-economic indicators have proven useful among busy policy and decision makers in need of quick access to useful indicators in a summarized handbook. This is the "Selected Demographic, Socio-Economic and Agricultural Statistics Indicators" produced by the Central Statistics Agency (CSA). The compilation of indicators has been done using different levels of disaggregation e.g. Residence, Gender, Time period etc.

This handbook should guide data users on the correct calculation of gender-based indicators, and highlight the strengths and limitations of the data and indicators.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge Statistics Sweden and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for providing the International Training Program on Gender Statistics to the producers of this report. My appreciation also goes to UNFPA and UN Women Country Offices for their unreserved and continuous financial and technical support, without which it would have been impossible to produce this handbook.

## **Mr. Asalfew Abera**

Population & Vital Statistics Deputy Director-General CSA



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are pleased to have the opportunity to work for the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia (CSA). The authors would also like to extend their sincerest gratitude to all Director General, Deputy Directors-General, the Directors and Technical Experts in CSA core Directorates. The handbook benefited from their feedback during the inception, validation workshop and bilateral meetings. A special thanks goes to Mr. Asalfew Abera, Population and Vital Statistics Deputy Director-General, who was directly involved in supervising the Gender Statistics Change Project and contributed greatly to the preparation of this reference material. Our sincere gratitude also goes to Ms. Bethlehem Kebede, Programme Specialist: Gender and Human Rights of UNFPA, for all her effort towards finalizing the Handbook. Our completion of this Handbook could not have been possible without her support. Last but not least, we would like to thank Eleanor Keeble, Consultant, Central Statistics Agency, for proofreading the document.

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## **ACRONYMS**

<b>CAPI</b>	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
<b>CSA</b>	Central Statistics Agency
<b>HHs</b>	Households
<b>NSDS</b>	National Statistics Development Strategy
<b>SNA</b>	System of National Account
<b>INVEA</b>	Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency
<b>NA</b>	Not Available

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

The Central Statistics Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia is responsible for collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing and disseminating statistical data. The CSA has put a remarkable effort in providing reliable and timely information on the country's social and economic sectors, and, in particular, highlighting the inequality between men and women in various sectors. The CSA in its National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS II) intends to increase the magnitude and coverage of surveys in order to meet the growing data and statistical output demands together with the need to improve the timeliness of its data production. The agency is transitioning from a paper-based data collection system to using digital systems such as the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and tablets which increases the ability to collect more data in a shorter time frame.

The methodology of collecting statistics data depend on several sources, mainly specialized statistical surveys which are designed and carried out to collect data about a specific issue. These surveys are often performed on a sample that is designed and chosen from a certain population. In the case where all targeted units of the population are studied, such a survey is called a comprehensive survey or census count. Other important sources of statistical data that are necessary to prepare official statistics include administrative records, which are a set of data which emerges as a result of administrative operations provided by various agencies, particularly government agencies, for individuals, institutions and community.

CSA provides various official statistics that aims to provide government agencies, business sector, civil society organizations, the public, and resident and non-resident stakeholders with information and statistics. The main users of official statistics for policymaking are government and non-government agencies. Other users include companies, commercial establishments, academic institutions, researchers and other concerned agencies and individuals.

This handbook provides clarity for these data users on all gender related indicators produced by the different departments across the CSA in terms of their significance, methodology of preparation, and mechanism of calculation and how to make use of them in different areas, in addition to other metadata.

An indicator can be an absolute number, ratio, average or other statistics. Indicators help decision makers to evaluate plans, development programs and their specified goals. As such it is important for all indicators to have clarity of design, the ability to measure the change in the phenomenon under study, an easy explanation and regional and international comparability.

## **SCOPE OF THE HANDBOOK**

Even if there are more than three domains in the landscape of gender-related statistics indicators, this handbook focuses only on the following areas:

- ♦ Demographic and Social (population, vital, migration, economic activity & time use, education, health, nutrition and social wellbeing);
- ♦ Economic (business sectors and distributive trade); and
- ♦ Agricultural (crop production and livestock).

While Central Statistics Agency collects and disseminate statistical data on various aspects of public life under these domains, to manage the research flow only limited topics are subjects of the study.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE HANDBOOK**

This handbook on gender statistics indicators basically aims:

- ♦ To provide an explanation and description of the most important gender statistics indicators produced by the CSA;
- ♦ To evaluate the availability of gender related information and identify missed gender data in the national statistical landscape using the description that includes the following elements:

Table A1<sup>1</sup>

<b>Name of Indicator</b>	<b>The official name of the indicator as approved in CSA</b>
<b>Definition</b>	It is the description of the concept and meaning of the indicator to make it clearer to users.
<b>Calculation</b>	It is a description of the approved equation for calculation of the indicator
<b>Measurement Unit</b>	The unit used in the measurement of the indicator, such as year to measure age.
<b>Data Source</b>	This element specifies the type of source or main methodology to obtain the data pertaining to the indicator. There are different types of sources for such data, such as sample surveys, censuses, administrative records or more than one source. For some indicators data is derived and is prepared through special calculations.
<b>Availability</b>	Currently available or not
<b>Level of disaggregation</b>	The occurrence of each indicator was assessed for whether it was fully disaggregated or if it lacked one or more required disaggregation. Indicators that lacked sex-disaggregation will be recorded separately.
<b>Frequency measurement</b>	The required duration to update the indicator's data.
<b>Adherence to standards</b>	Adherence to international standards documented by the inventory of meta data recorded as part of the assessments
<b>Tier classifications</b>	Tier 1- have an internationally established methodology and are regularly produced; Tier 2 - indicators have an established methodology but are not regularly produced by countries; Tier 3 -indicators lack an established methodology.

The handbook also includes an explanation of the most important scientific and international references used in the preparation of gender statistics indicators, provided by the "International Training Program on Gender Statistics 307 2019" launched by Statistics Sweden in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). This program aimed to ensure participating organizations:

- ♦ Implement gender statistics in their ongoing work; and
- ♦ Work with, maintain and continuously develop the network in gender statistics between producers and users.

<sup>1</sup> We assessed Gender Data Gap based on the Table A content

# A

## **DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

**A-1. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**

**A-2. LABOR FORCE INDICATORS**

**A-3. SOCIAL INDICATORS**

## A-1.1 POPULATION

Everyone is a member of a population, and population factors have an impact on many facets of life. Population information is best communicated in terms of numbers and rates. Population statistics are fundamental since they support the demographic analysis of human populations in terms of their size, composition and spatial distribution, as well as their evolution over time in response to natural changes (births minus deaths) and existing and expected migration movements. Economic and social indicators are often measured in relation to total population or its components. Directly or indirectly, population statistics are used for planning, monitoring and evaluating programs and strategies in most social and economic areas by government authorities and other entities. These statistics facilitate the evaluation of the impact of demographic phenomena occurring at country or local level such as fertility, population aging and mortality, family formation and dissolution, and urbanization and internal movements.

Population projections are future estimates of population based on a regular analysis of population trends. Projections can be estimated using the current size of population, their age and sex composition, mortality, fertility and migration patterns. Using this we can provide the changing size and spatial composition of the population in the country in the coming years. This is very important for practical economic and social planning for any modern community.

Demography is the scientific study of population. Demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. They search for explanations of demographic change and their implications for societies.

The purpose of this part is to clarify and explain gender-related demographic terms to government and non-government agencies, researchers, students and specialists in various social and economic fields.

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total population</b>	Census population counting all usual residents regardless of legal status or citizenship	Sum of usual residents	Number	Census	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region 5. Urban/rural 6. Lower level administration	Every 10 years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Total population estimate</b>	Mid-year population estimates of all usual residents	Exponential interpolation between two adjacent end-year population estimates. End year population calculated using cohort component method	Number	Population estimates and census	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region 5. Urban/rural	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Percentage of citizen population in Ethiopia</b>	Percentage of total mid-year citizens population to total mid-year usual residents population	(Total citizens divided by total population) multiplied by 100	Percentage	Population estimates and census	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. Region 4. National	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Projection Of population</b>	Mid-year future population projection of all usual residents	Cohort Component Method, where the fertility, mortality, and migration are forecasted separately for each birth cohort based on assumptions agreed with Government entities. The base population is Population enumerated in recent census by age & sex.	Number	Population estimates and census	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region 5. Urban/rural 6. Lower level administration	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Median age of the population</b>	The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.	If n is odd: M = middle of ordered values. Count $(n + 1)/2$ down from top of ordered list. If n is even: M = average of middle two ordered values. Average values that are $(n/2)$ and $(n/2) + 1$ down from top of ordered list.	Years	Derived from calculation	Yes	-	-	Yes	Tier I

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of Disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Mean age of the population</b>	The mathematical average age of all the members of a population.	The numerical average, sum the data and then divide by the number of data points  Formula: $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$	Years	Derived from calculation	Yes	-	-	Yes	Tier I
<b>Population growth rate</b>	Average annual change of the population in a given period of time compounded annually	Average annual population growth rate compounded annually (CAGR) (compound annual growth rate) or population growth divided by number of years multiplied by 100%	Percentage	Population estimates and census	Yes	-	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Population density</b>	Total number of mid-year resident population divided by the land area in square kilometers	Persons estimates divided by land area in square kilometers	Person per one square Kilometer area	Population estimates and census	Yes	Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Population Sex Ratio</b>	Gender ratio, expressed as males per 100females, from mid-year Population estimates of residents	(Total males divided by total females) multiplied by 100	Male per 100 Females	Population estimates and census	Yes	1 National 2 Region 3 Urban/rural	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Headship Rate</b>	Men or women of a given age that are heads of their households	Male headed + Female headed number of population divided by the total population.	Percentage	Population estimates &census	Yes	1 Sex 2 Region 3 Urban/rural 4 National	Annually	Yes	Tier I



8 **A-1.2 VITAL STATISTICS**

Vital statistics<sup>2</sup> are important statistics that help with demographic analysis (life expectancy rates, fertility rates, mortality rates) required in economic and social planning operations, which include trends of growth and population distribution.

Vital records are an important, fundamental and direct source of vital statistics. They help to reveal the factors of population growth and change, especially births, deaths and migration, in addition to marriage and divorce data.

Since collecting and classifying vital events official data by CSA, which is recorded by the Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency (INVEA), is newly commenced in Ethiopia, this part includes statistics on occurrence of vital events that formally fall under fertility, mortality, marriages and divorces.

**BIRTH INDICATORS**

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total Births</b>	Total live births in a calendar year occurs when the baby shows evidence of life such as breathing or heartbeat	Total number of registered live births	Number	Census, Sample Survey, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region 4. Mother's age group	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)</b>	The number of male live-births per 100 female live-births	Total number of males live- births divided by total number of females live-births multiplied by 100	Males per 100 females	Census, Administrative Records	Yes	1. National 2. Region	Ten years and Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Average age of mother at first birth</b>	The average age of females who gave birth for the first time in a calendar year	Sum of first birth mothers' age divided by total number of first birth mothers	Year	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. National 2. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I

<sup>2</sup> The focus of vital statistics here is not derived from civil registration system rather it is the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (birth, death, marriage and divorce)

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>General Fertility Rate</b>	Percentage of total mid- year citizens population to total mid-year usual residents population	(Total Citizens divided by Total Population) multiplied by 100	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. National 2. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	The number of births per 1000 population	Total number of live births divided by total population multiplied by 1000	Births per 1000 women	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. National 2. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Age Specific Fertility Rate</b>	The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of registered births to women of a specified age or age group per 1000 women in that age group	Total number of live births to women in a particular age group divided by the number of person-years lived by women in the same age group, multiplied by 1000 in a calendar year	Births per 1000 women	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	The average number of children a woman would bear over the course of her lifetime, if current age-specific fertility rates remained constant throughout her childbearing years	Sum of Age Specific Fertility Rates multiplied by the age group width (5 years)	Number	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Parity Progression Ratio</b>	The number of children previously born alive to a woman; for example, "two-parity women" are women who have had two children and "zero parity women" have had no live births.	It is computed in the same way as the TFR, but limited to women who have had exactly n live-born children	Number	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Adolescent Birth Rate</b>	The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) for women aged 15-19	Total number of live births to women in a 15-19 age group divided by the number of person-years lived by women in the same age group, multiplied by 1000 in a calendar year	Number	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority,</b>	The number of children (one month, one year, five years of age) whose births have been registered in a civil registration and vital statistics	Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100	Proportion	Administrative Records, Surveys and Population Census	NA	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region 4. Age	Regularly	Yes	Tier I

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio</b>	The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or birth complications per 100,000 live births in a given year.	Maternal Deaths divided by live births in a given year multiplied by 100,000.	Maternal death per 100,000 live Births	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Maternal Mortality Rate</b>	The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and child birth complications per 1000 women of reproductive age in the population.	Maternal Deaths divided by women of reproductive age multiplied by 1000	Maternal death per 1000 women of reproductive age	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Age-Specific Death Rate</b>	The number of people of a given age that die during a year, divided by the average population of that age during the year	The number of people of a given age that die during a year, divided by the average population of that age during the year	Death Per 1000 population	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II

## MARRIAGE INDICATORS

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total marriages</b>	Number of marriage contracts registered legally in the calendar year	Number of marriage contracts registered legally in the calendar year	Number	Administrative Records	NA	1 Sex 2 Region 3 Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Median age at first marriage</b>	Measure of the age at which individuals enter a marriage union for the first time	The median age of the husband and wife at first marriage	Year	Administrative Records	Yes	1 Sex 2 Region 3 Age	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Crude marriage rate</b>	The number of marriages per 1000 midyear population during that year	Number of marriages during the year divided by estimated population in the mid of that year, multiplied by 1000	Marriages per 1000 population	Administrative Records	NA	1 Sex 2 Region 3 Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>General marriage rate</b>	The number of marriages per 1000 population aged 15 years and above in that region in the specified year of time	Number of marriages during the year divided by estimated population in the mid of that year aged 15 years and over, multiplied by 1000	Marriages per 1000 population	Administrative Records	NA	1 Sex 2 Region 3 Age	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Singulate Mean Age at Marriage</b>	Is the average length of single life, expressed in years, among those who marry before age 50	It is calculated from the proportion of single persons (not including persons separated, divorced or widowed) by age	Year	Administrative Records	Yes	1 Sex 2 Region 3 Age	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Proportion of women /men aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</b>	Proportions of women who first married or lived with a man before attaining the specified ages and vice-versa.	Number of women/men whose first marriage or consensual union occurred before they attained the specified age group per total number of women/men, including those who have never been married or in a consensual union	Proportion	Survey	Yes	1 Sex 2 Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II

## DIVORCE INDICATORS

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total divorces</b>	Number of divorce cases registered legally in the calendar year	Total number of divorces	Number	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Crude divorce rate</b>	The number of divorces per 1000 population in that region/country in the specified year/period of time	(Number of divorces during the year divided by estimated population in the mid of that year) multiplied by 1000	Divorces per 1000 population	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>General divorce rate</b>	The total number of divorce cases per 1000 mid-year population aged 15 years and above	Number of divorces during the year divided by mid-year estimated population aged 15 years and above of that year multiplied by 1000	Divorces per 1000 population	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Duration of marriage</b>	The interval of time between the day, month and year of marriage to the day, month and year of divorce	Subtract date of marriage from date of divorce and present in year format	Year	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III

## A-1.3 MIGRATION STATISTICS

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. The terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration). The parallel terms "in-migration" and "out-migration" are used for movement between areas within a country (internal migration).

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Net migration</b>	The difference between immigration to and emigration from Ethiopia during the year	The difference between immigration and emigration during the year	Number	Population estimates and census	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Net migration rate</b>	The net effect of immigration and emigration on an area's population	Immigrants minus emigrants per 1,000 population of the area in a given year	Immigrants minus (-) emigrants per 1000 Population	Population estimates and census	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Immigration rate</b>	The number of immigrants arriving at a destination per 1,000 population at that destination in a given year	Number of immigrants divided by population at that destination multiplied by 1000	Immigrants per 1000 Population at that destination	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Region 3. Age	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Total arrivals</b>	Total number of persons who arrive to Ethiopia through Immigration control points	Total arrivals as per administrative register	Number	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. Border crossing 4. National	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Total departures</b>	Total number of persons who depart from Ethiopia through Immigration control points	Total departures as per administrative register	Number	Administrative Records	NA	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. Border crossing 4. National	Annually	Yes	Tier III

## A-2. LABOR FORCE INDICATORS

The labor force is of fundamental importance to the community and country's economy. Labor data provides information about employees, unemployed and job seekers, as well as the quality of jobs and working condition of persons in employment. It also provides information on the distribution of employed population in the various sectors of the economy and in different positions in the economy. It is useful to assess the participation of the population in the economic and social development process of the country and labor underutilization in poor quality jobs or unemployment.

Labor force surveys are the main source of statistics for monitoring labor market from censuses and sample surveys.

### A-2.1 LABOR FORCE STRUCTURE

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total labor force estimated</b>	All persons above a specified age (10 years and above) who were employed or unemployed during a short reference period (one week).	Total number of employed plus total number of unemployed	Number	Sample Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Crude activity rate</b>	Percentage of labor force (economically active persons) to the total population	Total number of labor force divided by total population multiplied by 100	Percentage	Sample Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Education attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Refined activity rate</b>	Percentage of labor force (economically active persons) to the Population aged (10 years and above).	Total number of labor force divided by total population aged 10 years and above multiply by 100	Percentage	Sample Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Education attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor,</b>	Child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as stipulated by national legislation	Child labour measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities either on the farm or in non-farm production	Proportion/number	Sample Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Education attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I

## A-2.2 EMPLOYMENT

The employed population is defined as those persons who are engaged in productive activity at least one hour or more during the seven days prior to the survey date. Persons who had regular jobs or business or holdings to return to but absent from work (i.e., not at work or worked less than one hour) for various reasons are also considered as employed persons.

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total employed estimates</b>	All persons aged 10 years and above who performed one hour or more for seven days, who had jobs but absent from work	Total number of labor force minus total number of unemployed persons	Number	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Education attainment</li> <li>7. Occupation</li> <li>8. Economic activity</li> <li>9. Sector</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Employment rate</b>	Percentage of employed persons to the labor force (economically active people).	Total number of employed persons divided by total number of labor force multiplied by100	Percentage	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Education attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	Percentage of employed persons to the population aged (10 years and above).	Total number of employed person divided by total population aged (10 years and above) multiplied by100	Percentage	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Employment rate in the informal sector</b>	Employees were engaged in:- a) an enterprise which has no book of account; or b) an enterprise which has no license; or c) the product /service of the organization they were engaged in is mainly for market	Total number of employed persons in the informal sector divided by total number of labor force multiplied by100	Percentage	Sample survey	NA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Education attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Labor mobility (the rate at which an employer loses employees)</b>	The movement of workers from their former employer organization to the organization they are engaged recently	Total number of employed persons who have changed their previous organization divided by total number of employed population multiplied by100	Percentage	Sample survey	NA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Education attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier III

## A-2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is one of the foremost issues that have economic and social implications. Therefore its indicators are critical for future planning for the labor force, including connecting education with labor market requirements. Below is the descriptive information for the key unemployment indicators:

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total unemployed estimates:</b>	All persons who are: Aged 10 years and above without work during the reference week; Available to start work within the next four weeks; Actively seeking work during the last four weeks	Total number of labor force minus total number of employed persons	Number	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Educational attainment</li> <li>7. Previous Working status (ever work, never work)</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	Total unemployed persons to the labor force (economically active people).	Total number of unemployed persons divided by total number of labor force (employed + unemployed) multiplied by 100	Percentage	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Educational attainment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I

## A-2.4 THE POPULATION OUT OF THE LABOR FORCE (INACTIVE)

The data on the population out of the labor force cover all persons, namely those (10 years old and above) who do not work or look for jobs, like students, patients, the handicapped, full time housewives, retired people or those who are not available for work during the benchmark period. This is important in the development of policies that help to take maximum advantage of the community's human resources. The characteristics of persons outside the labor force and the potential change of people's status relative to employed people can help to create policies to include them. The following is the descriptive information of the key population indicators outside labor force:

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Total population outside labor force</b>	Total number of population (10 years or above) who are outside labor force	Total population (10 years and above) minus (labor force)	Number	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sex</li> <li>2 Age group</li> <li>3 National</li> <li>4 Region</li> <li>5 Reason for not wanting or looking for work</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	Ratio of population Outside Labor Force (aged (0-14 years) +elderly persons (65 years and above) to the working age population (15-64Years old).	Total number of persons (aged (0-14) plus persons (65 or above) divided by total number of persons (15-64)	Ratio	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sex</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Old-age dependency ratio</b>	Ratio of number of elderly persons (65 years and above) to the working-age population (15-64 years old)	Old-age dependency ratio = total number of old persons (age >- 65) divided by total number of persons (15-64) years	Ratio	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sex</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Young-age dependency ratio</b>	Ratio of number of children (0 - 14 years old) to the working- age persons ((15-64) years old)	Total number of young persons (less than 15 years) divided by total number of person (15-64) years	Ratio	Sample survey	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sex</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Economic dependency ratio</b>	Ratio of total population outside labor force (total population-labor force) to total number of labor force(economically active)	Total population minus total number of labor force) divided by total number of labor force	Ratio	Sample survey	Yes	1. Sex	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Total number of potential labor force</b>	Total persons (10 years and above) who during the reference period (4 weeks preceding the interview date)n searched for work, but not available + those who during the reference period didn't search for work but available	Total population (10 years and above) who searched for work, but not available+ those who didn't search for work and available	Number	Sample Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. National 3. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II

### A-2.5 TIME USE/CHILD CARE

Human time use studies<sup>3</sup> provide a valuable attachment to traditional statistical information regarding income, household expenditure, employment patterns, housing and demographics. They complement other forms of data collection by giving a more comprehensive measurement of all forms of work that people do and by providing the most accurate current estimates of all unpaid work and child care that takes place in society (Robinson and Godbey, 1997).

<sup>3</sup> Such kind of study enables to measure unpaid household

work and to involve those engaged in this activity

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Average time spent</b>	Average time spent per day on different types of activities by people in a particular category	Sum all the minutes spent by respondents in a specified group (e.g. women or girl) on the specified activity or activity category. Dividing the sum of all the minutes by the total number of respondents involved (actors) for that specified activity or activity category	Minutes or Hour	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work</b>	The proportion of time spent per day on a domestic, children and adult care and community services activity during the reference period	Counting the time spent per day in domestic and care work Dividing the sum of all the time spent by the total number of respondents in the domestic and care work	Proportion	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Participation rate</b>	The proportion of persons in the survey who took part in a specific activity during the reference period (24 hours covered by the diary).	Counting the number of respondents in the specified group. These are the "actors or doers" for that activity. Dividing the number of actors by the total number of respondents in the specified group.	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Participation rates in SNA activities</b>	The proportion of persons in the survey who took part in a formal sector activity during the reference period	Counting the number of respondents in the formal sector. Dividing the number of actors by the total number of respondents in the formal sector.	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Participation rates in extended SNA activities</b>	The proportion of persons in the survey who took part in a domestic, children and adult care and community services activity during the reference period	Counting the number of respondents in the extended SNA activities Dividing the number of actors by the total number of respondents in the extended SNA activities	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Participation rates in leisure (non-productive) activities</b>	The proportion of persons in the survey who took part in a personal care, socialization and mass media activity during the reference period	Counting the number of respondents in the leisure activities Dividing the number of actors by the total number of respondents in the leisure activities	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	5 years	Yes	Tier II

## A-3 SOCIAL INDICATORS

### A-3.1 EDUCATION

Education statistics are crucial for providing quantitative information on the educational status of the population and the effectiveness of educational activities in the country, and to design, implement, monitor and evaluate education policies. Education statistics are also used to characterize, in quantitative terms, the providers and beneficiaries of education services, to identify policy issues and to measure learning outcomes for individuals. They provide valuable information to international partners on the performance of the national education system for the purpose of drafting international conventions.

The measurement of progress towards the objectives set at the national level for the education sector requires a range of comparable statistics on literacy, enrollment in education and training, as well as data on educational attainment and adult learning.

Education statistics enable:

- ♦ The formulation, monitoring and development of education policies based on facts.
- ♦ Information to help decision makers and government agencies plan for the future, identifying the community's need from schools, universities and educational institutes.

The following is the descriptive information of the key education indicators:

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Illiteracy rate</b>	Total population aged 4 years and more who are illiterate to the total population aged 4 years and above	Total population aged 4 years and above who are illiterate divided by the total population aged 4 and above) multiply by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Literacy rate</b>	Total population aged 4 years and more who can read and write a short simple statement on their language to the total population aged 4 and above	Total population aged 4 years and more who can read and write a short, simple statement on their language divided by the total population aged 4 and above) multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Pupil gender ratio</b>	Ratio of female pupils to male pupils	Total number of female pupils in government and private schools divided by total number of male pupils in government and private schools*100	Females pupils per 100 males pupils	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Education stage 2. Education Sector 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Gender Parity Index (GPI)</b>	It is the ratio of female to male attendance	Total females attending a particular level of schooling divided by total males attending that same level of schooling multiplied by 100	Female per 100 males school attendance	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Education stage 2. Education Sector 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Net attendance ratios for primary school</b>	The total number of students of primary school age (age 7-14) expressed as the percentage of the population of primary school age	The total number of students of primary school age divided by the population of primary school age multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Net attendance ratios for secondary school</b>	The total number of students of secondary school age (age 15-18) expressed as the percentage of the population of secondary school age	The total number of students of secondary school age divided by the population of secondary school age multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age group 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Gross attendance ratios for primary school</b>	The total number of primary school students of any age, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school- age population	The total number of primary school students of any age divided by the official primary-school-age population multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Gross attendance ratios for secondary school</b>	The total number of secondary school students of any age, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population	The total number of secondary school students of any age divided by the official secondary-school-age population multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Gross enrollment ratio</b>	Ratio of pupils enrolled in education (regardless of age) to the population aged 5-18	Total number of government and private schools pupils divided by population aged 5-18 multiplied by 100	Ratio	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Education stage</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Net enrollment ratio</b>	Ratio of pupils enrolled in education of the official agegroup 5-18 to the population aged 5-18	Total number of government and private schools pupils aged 5-18 divided by population aged 5-18 multiplied by 100	Ratio	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Education stage</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Dropout rate</b>	Number of pupils who are no longer enrolled in a specific grade in a specific year to the total number of pupils enrolled in the same grade in previous year	Total number of dropout pupils in a given school year divided by total number of pupils enrolled in the previous year multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Education sector</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Total educational attainment</b>	Total population aged 4 years and more by educational attainment	Total population aged 4 years and more by educational attainment	Student	Census or household surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier III

### A-3.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health statistics provide information about the health status of the population: fertility and mortality rates among the different age groups and according to sex, geographic region, and other social and economic features, as well as incidence of infectious and non-infectious diseases, and the rate of vaccination of children as suits their different ages. These statistics help to pursue and evaluate the different health policies and programs in the fields of therapeutic and preventive medicine and develop, implement and pursue the appropriate procedures of medical and social policy.

Health statistics mainly make it possible to:

- ♦ Analyze public health;
- ♦ Identify the causes of death;
- ♦ Evaluate the outcome of health policies;
- ♦ Inform social policies on the links between health care and social structures;
- ♦ Inform public health education on individual behavior in response to specific diseases;
- ♦ Provide early warning systems and support emergency response in case of epidemics;
- ♦ Provide information on vital statistics (birth and death data)\*;
- ♦ Perform international comparisons through the Sustainable Development Goals' indicators; and
- ♦ Develop and follow up sector health programs.

The following is the descriptive information of the key indicators:

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4 We can refer indicators about this under section A-1.2, whereas here we include about nutritional statistics indicators

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Height-for- age index</b>	An indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below (-2SD) are considered short for their age (stunted) and below (-3 SD) severely stunted.	Total number of children below minus two standard deviation (-2SD) of the average height of children under 5 years age divided by total children under 5years old multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Irregular	Yes	Tier I
<b>Weight-for- height index</b>	Measures body mass in relation to body length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose weight- for-height Z-score is below (-2SD) are considered thin (wasted) and below (-3 SD) severely wasted.	Total number of children below minus two standard deviation (-2SD) of the average weight of children under 5 years age divided by total children under 5years old multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Irregular	Yes	Tier I
<b>Weight-for- age</b>	A composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height	Total number of children below minus two standard deviation (-2SD) of the average weight for age of children under 5 years age divided by total children under 5years old multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Irregular	Yes	Tier I
<b>Percentage of undernourished population</b>	Percentage of undernourished population	The percent of persons with level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements in a specific year divided by midyear population multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Irregular	Yes	Tier I
<b>Obesity rate</b>	Rate of obesity for the population	The rate of (obese) persons with Body Mass Index(BMI) higher than 30.0in a specific year divided by midyear population multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National	Irregular	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Children by breastfeeding status</b>	Percentage of children ever breastfed	Number of children ever breastfed per number of children born in the five years preceding the survey to interviewed women multiplied by 100	Percentage	Surveys,	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Irregular	Yes	Tier II
<b>Total vaccination and immunization cases</b>	Number of vaccination and immunization cases	Total number of vaccination and immunization cases in a specific year	Number	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Irregular	Yes	Tier II
<b>DPT vaccination coverage</b>	Triple vaccine for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, received in three doses at 6, 10, and 14 weeks after birth; may also be given as a pentavalent vaccine with Hepatitis B and Hib	Number of children receiving specified vaccines divided by living children age 12–23 months multiplied by 100	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Irregular	Yes	Tier II
<b>Measles vaccination coverage</b>	Vaccine to be given at 9 months or between 12 and 15 months of age.	Number of children receiving specified vaccines divided by living children age 12–23 months multiplied by 100	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Irregular	Yes	Tier II
<b>BCG vaccination coverage</b>	Anti-tuberculosis vaccine to be received shortly after birth	Number of children receiving specified vaccines divided by living children age 12–23 months multiplied by 100	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Irregular	Yes	Tier II
<b>Polio vaccination coverage</b>	Vaccine received in three doses usually given at the same time as DPT	Number of children receiving specified vaccines divided by living children age 12–23 months multiplied by 100	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Irregular	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)</b>	The number of women of reproductive age who are using contraception per 100 women of reproductive age	The number of women of reproductive age who are using contraception divided by women of reproductive age multiplied by 100	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Percent Distribution of Women by Provider of Antenatal Care</b>	Percentage of women with a birth in the last five years, distributed by highest type of provider of antenatal care	Number of women who were attended for antenatal care for their last birth, distributed according to the type of provider with the highest level of qualification per number of women with a birth in the last five years	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Antenatal care coverage</b>	Percentage of women with a Birth in the last five years, distributed by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during the pregnancy of the most recent birth	Numbers of women distributed, according to the number of tetanus toxoid injections received during the pregnancy of the most recent birth per number of women with a birth in the last five years	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Delivery care coverage</b>	Percent distribution of live births by place of delivery	Numbers of live births distributed according to whether the delivery took place in a public health facility, private health facility, at home, or in another place per Number of live births in the last five years	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Post-natal care coverage</b>	Percent distribution of women, by time since delivery at first postnatal checkup	Number of women with a delivery outside of a health facility, distributed by the number of days since delivery at time of first postnatal checkup per number of women with a live birth in the last five years, which was not delivered in a health facility	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier I

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of women who use tobacco</b>	Percentage of women who use tobacco	Number of women who use tobacco: cigarettes, pipe, and other tobacco per number of interviewed women	Percentage	Administrative records, surveys	NA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Percentage of women age 15-49 circumcised</b>	Percentage of women age 15-49 circumcised which involves removing some of the clitoris or the labia for non-therapeutic reasons	Number of women age 15-49 circumcised per number of interviewed women	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Age group</li> <li>4. Urban/rural</li> <li>5. Religion</li> <li>6. Type of circumcision</li> <li>7. Person who performed the circumcision</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Prevalence of circumcision of girls age 0-14</b>	Percentage of girls age 0-14 circumcised	Number of girls age 0-14 circumcised per number of girls	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Age group</li> <li>4. Urban/rural</li> <li>5. Religion</li> <li>6. Type of circumcision</li> <li>7. Age at circumcision</li> <li>8. Mothers background</li> <li>9. Person who performed the Circumcision</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of women who have experienced obstetric fistula</b>	Percentage of women who have experienced obstetric fistula(hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or facial incontinence results from problems during labor, surgical error, or trauma).	Number of women who have experienced obstetric fistula per number of interviewed women	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Age group</li> <li>4. Urban/rural</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Prevalence of new HIV infections</b>	Number of new HIV infected men/women per sampled men/women	Number of new HIV infections per 100 uninfected population	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Age</li> <li>3. National</li> <li>4. Region</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> <li>6. Marital status</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick</b>	Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems (getting permission, money and travel to health facility) in accessing health care for themselves.	Percentage of women age 15- 49 who have serious problems in accessing health care per number of interviewed women.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Age group</li> <li>4. Urban/rural</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Marital status</li> <li>7. Problems</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II

## A-3.3 SOCIAL WELLBEING

### POVERTY INDICES

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Poverty line</b>	A well-defined level of standard of living, called the poverty line, below which a person is deemed to be poor.	There are three methods of setting poverty lines: The minimum calorie requirement for survival The food energy intake method The cost of basic needs method	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Proportion of population below the international poverty line</b>	In October 2015, the World Bank updated the international poverty line to US\$1.90 per person per day.	To calculate the poverty indices; The nominal values of per adult food and non-food consumption- expenditure items were deflated by price indices, to arrive at real per adult consumption. The value of the total poverty line is applied to real per adult household consumption-expenditure.	Proportion	Surveys	Yes	1. Sex 2. Age 3. National 4. Region 5. Urban/Rural	Five years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line</b>	The minimum level of income or expenditure (since household expenditure is proxy to household income) deemed adequate in a particular country.	To calculate the poverty indices; The nominal values of per adult food and non-food consumption-expenditure items were deflated by price indices, to arrive at real per adult consumption. The value of the total poverty line is applied to real per adult household consumption-expenditure.	Proportion	Surveys	Yes	6. Sex 7. Age 8. National 9. Region 10. Urban/Rural	Five years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Head Count Index (Po)</b>	The share of the population whose income or consumption- expenditure is below the poverty line.	Incidence of Poverty i.e., the share of the population that can't afford to buy a basic basket of goods and services.	Proportion	Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five years	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Poverty Gap Index (P1)</b>	Depth of poverty: provides information regarding how far households are from the poverty line.	It is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of the poor, assuming that the non-poor have a shortfall of zero, and dividing the total by the population.	Proportion	Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Urban</li> <li>4. Rural</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Squared Poverty Gap Index (P2)</b>	Poverty severity: It is a poverty measure, which is sensitive to the income/ expenditure distribution among the poor – the worse this distribution is, the more severe poverty is.	Takes into account not only the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the equality from the poverty line.	Proportion	Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Urban</li> <li>4. Rural</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>	Proportion of men, women and children out of the total reference population who are deprived in a number of dimensions that is equal to or above the chosen cut-off point (equivalent to poverty line)	The share of all deprivations that multi dimensionally deprived men, women and children (i.e. deprived in three up to six dimensions): Development, Housing, Health, Nutrition, Sanitation and Water	Proportion	Surveys	NA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Urban</li> <li>4. Rural</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II

## LIVING CONDITION

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of HHs with orphaned children under the age of 18</b>	Proportion of HHs with children under age 18 that are double orphans(both father & mother dead) or single orphans (with one parent not alive)	Proportion of HHs with orphaned children under age 18 per Surveyed HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of HHs with foster children under the age of 18</b>	Proportion of HHs with children under age 18 that are living in households with neither their mother nor their father present	Proportion of HHs with foster children under the age of 18 per surveyed HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	NA	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Mean size of HHs</b>	Average number of usual members of HH	Total number of HH members divided by total households	Number	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of HH's that have access to an improved source of drinking water</b>	Proportion of HHs that have access drinking water source from piped into the dwelling and yard plot, public tap/stand pipe, borehole, protected well and spring, rain or bottled water.	Household's that have access to an improved source of drinking water divided by total HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Percentage of HH's that have access to water on the premises</b>	Proportion of HHs that have access to water source from piped into the dwelling and yard plot	Household's that have access to water source from piped into the dwelling and yard plot divided by total HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier I

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of HH's having an improved toilet facility</b>	Proportion of HHs having toilet used only by members of one HH (not shared) and the HH separates the waste from human contact.	Household's that have access to an improved toilet facility divided by total HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier I
<b>The extent of crowding in the HH</b>	The extent of crowding in the HH.	The number of people residing in the household divided by the number of bedrooms in the dwelling. The national standard for over-crowding is provided by CSA	Ratio	Census, Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of HH using solid fuel for Cooking</b>	Percentage of HH using solid fuel (charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops and animal dung) for cooking.	HH using solid fuel for cooking divided by total HHs.	Percentage	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Proportion of population with access to electricity</b>	Proportion of HHs that have access to electricity	Household's that have access to electricity divided by total HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier I
<b>Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</b>	Proportion of HHs that have access to basic services	Household's that have access to basic services divided by total HHs	Percentage	Census and Surveys	NA	1. National 2. Region 3. Urban 4. Rural	Five or ten years	Yes	Tier III

## DISABILITY

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of population with sight impairment</b>	Proportion of population with partial or complete impairment in one eye or both eyes; difficulty seeing distant or nearby objects, and at night in low light even using glasses.	Population with sight impairment divided by the number of person-years lived in a calendar year	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of population with hearing impairment</b>	Proportion of population with partial or complete impairment in one ear or both ears; difficulty hearing loud noises even using hearing aids.	Population with hearing impairment divided by the number of person-years lived in a calendar year.	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of population with speech impairment</b>	Proportion of population who are unable to speak at all or cannot speak as well as a healthy person could speak.	Population with speech impairment divided by the number of person-years lived in a calendar year.	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of population with difficulty of walking or moving</b>	Proportion of population who cannot walk, climb steps, climb trees, etc. because of defects they incurred before or after birth.	Population with difficulty of walking or moving divided by the number of person-years lived in a calendar year	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of population with difficulty to remember things or lack of concentration</b>	Proportion of population with difficulty to remember things or lack of concentration due to defect incurred before or after birth.	Population with difficulty in remembering things or lack of concentration divided by the number of person-years lived in a calendar year.	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of population with difficulty in self-care</b>	Proportion of population with incapability to dress, wash the body, and feed oneself.	Population with difficulty in self-care divided by the number of person-years lived in a calendar year.	Percentage	Census, Surveys, Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Ten years, five years and annually	Yes	Tier II

## ACCIDENTS

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of HHs with at least one member injured or killed in an accident in the past 12 months</b>	Percentage of HHs with at least one member injured (physical damage that results when a human body, intentionally or unintentionally, is subjected to intolerable levels of injury) or killed in an accident.	Percentage of households with at least one member injured or killed in an accident divided by total HHs.	Percentage	Surveys,	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of HH members injured or killed in an accident in the past 12 months by type of accident</b>	Percentage of HH members injured or killed in an accident by type of accident (traffic collisions, drowning, poisoning, animal bites, kicked by cattle, falls or fire burns, or violence).	Number of household members injured or killed by type of accident per surveyed households.	Percentage	Surveys,	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Region</li> <li>4. Age group</li> <li>5. Urban/rural</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Rate of traffic deaths per 100,000 population</b>	Rate of traffic deaths per 100,000 of the population.	Total number of deaths resulting from traffic accidents in a specific year divided by mid-year population multiplied by 100,000.	Death per 100,000 population	Administrative records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Number of traffic injuries</b>	Total number of traffic injuries.	Total number of traffic injuries in a specific year.	Number	Administrative records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Casualty</li> </ol>	Monthly and annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Number of traffic accidents</b>	Total number of traffic accidents.	Total number of traffic accidents in a specific year.	Number	Administrative records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National</li> <li>2. Region</li> <li>3. Type of accident</li> <li>4. Cause of accident</li> </ol>	Monthly and annually	Yes	Tier I

## CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15</b>	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) since they were age 15.	Percentage of women age 15- 49 who have experienced physical violence since they were aged 15 divided by total number of women aged 15-49.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months</b>	Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.	Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey divided by total number of women aged 15-49.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy</b>	Percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy.	Percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy divided by total women who have ever been pregnant.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition		Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage who committed physical violence, according to current marital status</b>	Percentage who committed physical violence, according to current marital status (ever married or never married).	Percentage of women who committed physical Violence and are either married or not married, divided by total number of women who are ever married or never married respectively.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence</b>	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence	Percentage of women age 15- 49 who have ever experienced sexual violence per number of women age 15-49 surveyed	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months</b>	Percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.	Percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence during the 12 months preceding the survey per number of women aged 15-49.	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>6. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages</b>	Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by a specific age.	Women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by a specific age divided by total number of women aged 15-49 surveyed.	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence</b>	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence.	Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence divided by total number of women age 15-49 surveyed.	Percentage	Surveys	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of spousal violence</b>	Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various (physical, sexual or emotional) forms of spousal (current or the most recent husband/partner) violence.	Ever-married women age 15- 49 who have experienced various forms of spousal violence divided by ever-married women aged 15-49 surveyed.	Percentage	Surveys,	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region</li> <li>2. Age group</li> <li>3. Urban/rural</li> <li>4. Religion</li> <li>5. Marital status</li> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>7. Education</li> <li>8. Wealth quintile</li> </ol>	Five years	Yes	Tier II

## SOCIAL PARTICIPATION & DECISION MAKING

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Percent distribution of currently married women or men aged 15-49 who decide how their cash earnings are used</b>	Percent distribution of currently married women or men aged 15-49 who decide (mainly wife, wife and husband jointly or mainly husband) how their cash earnings are used.	Number of currently married women or men aged 15-49 who have control over their earnings or that use their cash earnings divided by total number of currently married women or men aged 15-49.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	Region Age group Urban/rural	Five years	Yes	Tier III
<b>Percent distribution of house and land ownership (jointly or alone) of those aged 15-49</b>	Percent distribution of women/men aged 15-49 who own house and land (jointly or alone).	Number of women/men age 15-49 who own house and land jointly or alone divided by total number of women/men aged 15-49.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	Sex Region Age group Urban/rural	Five years	Yes	Tier III
<b>Percent distribution of women/men aged 15-49 who own house and land and has a title or deed</b>	Percent distribution of women or men aged 15-49 who own house and land (jointly or alone) and has the title or deed for it.	Among number of women or men age 15-49 who own a house and land, jointly or alone, and who has a title or deed divided by total number of women/men aged 15-49.	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	Sex Region Age group Urban/rural	Five years	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 whose husbands help with the household chores</b>	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands help with the household chores (almost every day, at least once a week or rarely).	Number of women whose husbands help with the household chores divided by total number of currently married women	Percentage	Surveys.	Yes	Region Age group Urban/rural	Five years	Yes	Tier II

# B

## ECONOMIC STATISTICS

B-1. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## B. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### BUSINESS SECTOR INDICATORS

Industry and business statistics are of paramount importance because they provide a broad database on many economic activities (industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, repairing services, transport, storage, services, media and communications, banks and financial institutions).

Business statistics aim to describe the structure, specifications and performance of the business sectors of the economy and its various sectors. Therefore, they are an important source of information for policy makers and the business community. From a statistical perspective, business statistics provide a good basis for the compilation of national accounts.

Policy makers use business statistics to build strategies for the development of economic and social fields, and to monitor and evaluate the programs implemented. Business statistics meet the growing need for analysis of global, regional and national competitiveness at the sector level. They are also used to monitor the performance of industry and services sectors in terms of productivity. Business statistics are also used to assist in the evaluation of growth-enhancing procedures and the policies that impact on the business climate for companies, and the identification of appropriate support and funding mechanisms. The following is descriptive information for the available indicators of the economic sector:

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Number of establishments</b>	Number of economic establishments	Total number of economic establishments	Number	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic activity</li> <li>2. Legal Entity</li> <li>3. Large, Small and Medium Establishment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Total output (in current price)</b>	The total output for economic activities includes all goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.	Adding up the total output of each establishment across all economic activities.	Birr	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic activity</li> <li>2. Large, Small and Medium Establishment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Total number of employees</b>	The average number of employees in the establishment. Including all paid employees, those who are on leave, training or scholarships.	Total number of employees for economic activities.	Number	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Large, Small and Medium Establishment</li> <li>3. Economic activity</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Percent of employee/ permanent</b>	Those who are non- permanent are those who have contracts with a limited amount of time, whereas those who are permanent have contracts which can only be terminated for specified causes such as incompetence, serious misconduct or for economic reasons according to national legislation or custom.	Divide the number of employees who left during a period by the total number of employees at the end of a period.	Percent	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Large, Small and Medium Establishment</li> <li>3. Economic activity</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier I
<b>Initial capital</b>	Is the part of the issued capital of an establishment that has been paid by the shareholders or the individual owner to start the operation.	-	Birr	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sex</li> <li>2. Large, Small and Medium Establishment</li> </ol>	Annually	Yes	Tier II

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Proportion of owner of the establishment</b>	Workers who hold a job in all or part of an establishment, in which they: (a) alone, or together with other members of their families or one or a few partners, hold controlling ownership of the establishment	Shares among the partners based on each owner's percentage of ownership.		Administrative Records		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Large, Small and Medium Establishment</li> <li>3. Economic activity</li> </ul>	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Proportion of individually owner of the establishment in whole, retail and motor vehicles sales and maintenance trade</b>	Proportion of individually owner of the establishment in distributive trade, an act of purchase of goods and their disposal by way of sale without any intermediate physical transformation of goods.	Types of ownership divided by the total number of trade Establishments times	Percent	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percentages of persons engaged in whole, retail and motor vehicles sales and maintenance trade</b>	Percentages of persons engaged in distributive trade.	Percentages of persons engaged in distributive trade.	Percent	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Percent of employee/ permanent for whole, retail and motor vehicles sales and maintenance trade</b>	Percent of employee/ permanent for distributive trade.	Percent of employee/ permanent for distributive trade.	Percent	Survey and Administrative Records	Yes	1. Sex	Annually	Yes	Tier II

# C

## **AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS**

**C-1.1 CROP PRODUCTION**

**C-1.2 LIVESTOCK**

## C. AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

The agricultural sector mainly contributes to the achievement of food security and stimulates other economic activities related to them. Agricultural statistics have been designed to monitor the production and supply in agricultural products and the income earned in the agricultural sector. Over the years, the agricultural statistics sector has been expanded to cover the information on the size of agricultural property, the proceeds of land use, statistics of crops, irrigation, employment, food security and safety, as well as the numbers of livestock, animal production farms, health of animals, the use and price of agricultural pesticides, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs.

Agricultural statistics indicators provide the necessary support during the stage of planning and making of agricultural policies to develop the sector, which is one of the important strategic sectors. Its primary role is to provide food security based on safety and quality standards, and to promote the adoption of new agricultural practices, promotion of agricultural marketing opportunities stage, and reduction of food production costs.



## C-1.1 CROP PRODUCTION

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Availability	Level of disaggregation	Frequency measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Number of (temporary crop and permanent crop) holdings</b>	Number of holdings under temporary and permanent crop.	Total number of crop holdings.	Number	Surveys.	Yes	1. Region 2. National 3. Area Category 4. Holdings Status	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Area of crop holdings</b>	Area of holding is the area of all the land making up the agricultural holding.	Total area crop holdings (can be land use).	in hectare	Surveys.	Yes	1. National 2. Region 3. Area Category 4. Holdings Status 5. Land Use	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Agricultural producers price index</b>	Agricultural producers price index measures average changes in agricultural production prices according to the reference year.	Comparative period prices in relation to base period prices multiplied by proportional weight of commodity or goods groups throughout the base periods (Laspeyres Equation).	Point/ monthly based	Producer price survey	Yes	1. National 2. Regional 3. Major city	Annually Monthly	Yes	Tier II
<b>Yield</b>	Production per unit of area mostly in hectare for a specific crop type	Yield -production per hectare for the given area (from crop cut results).	Quintals	Survey	Yes	1. National 2. Regional 3. Zonal	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Land Tenure type</b>	Land holding type	Total Number (rented /owned)	Number		Yes	1. National 2. Regional 3. Zonal	Annually	Yes	Tier III
<b>Farm management practice</b>	Use of extension package, fertilizer, irrigation,	Number/count	Number	Survey	Yes	1. National 2. Regional 3. Zonal	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Number of both (livestock and crop)</b>	Mixed farming type	Number of mixed farming owners	Number	Survey	Yes	1. National 2. Regional 3. Zonal	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Decision Making on various activities</b>	Decision on inputs, production, income from agriculture, to use.	Based on adult men , adult women, young women, young men, together	Number	Survey	Yes	1. National 3. Zonal	Annually	Yes	Tier II

## C-1.2 LIVESTOCK

Name of Indicator	Definition	Calculation	Measurement Unit	Data Source	Reliability	Level of Aggregation	Frequency of measurement	Adherence to standards	Tier classifications
<b>Number of livestock holdings</b>	Number of animal holdings, which contains one type of animal or more, which includes (cows, ox, goats, sheep or domestic animals) and meet all conditions of animal holding (in terms of number of animals).	Total number of livestock holdings.	Number	Surveys, Administrative records	Yes	1. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Number of livestock</b>	Number of livestock which includes cows, sheep, goats, ox and domestic animals by type.	Total number of livestock (Cattle, sheep, goats, ox and domestic animals).	Number	Surveys, Administrative records	Yes	1. Type of animal 2. Sex of animal 3. Age class of animal 4. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Number of livestock owner</b>	Cattle, sheep, goat, etc.	Number of livestock per owner holdings	Number	Survey	Yes	1. National 2. Regional 3. Zonal	Annually	Yes	Tier II
<b>Area of commercial farms</b>	Area of commercial farms.	Total area of cattle farms.	Hectare	Surveys, Administrative records	Yes	1. Type of farm 2. Type of animal 3. Sex of animal 4. Age class of animal 5. Region	Annually	Yes	Tier II

**CONCLUSIONS,  
RECOMMENDATIONS,  
AND NEXT STEPS  
MAIN TAKEAWAYS  
ON INDICATOR  
AVAILABILITY**

## CONCLUSIONS

- Three topical domains (demographic and social, economic and agricultural) assessed in the study about availability of sex-disaggregated data, showing that even where data availability is highest, gender data gaps exist.
- Large gender data gaps exist in migration statistics including labor migration, and action must be taken to fill these gaps.
- Systems producing micro data play a significant role in providing raw data for gender indicators.
- The study identified indicators for which most observations were old enough, underscoring the importance of regular updates and timely release of data to support planning, monitoring, and decision making.
- Improvements to household surveys to better distinguish between residents at individual level beyond using households as unit of measurement, would make these surveys more useful in reporting on gender-relevant SDG indicators.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the study represent the best effort to date to locate data for defined gender-relevant indicators in the CSA and sector ministries' databases. The resulting map of existing gender data gaps should inform the national statistics offices and custodian agencies responsible for producing them. Similarly, the methodology and metadata should also be a learning tool to review the current status of data availability for sex-disaggregated data for the data producers. This study should serve as the basis for a discussion of forward-looking plans to fill data gaps through new surveys and censuses, improvements to administrative records, or exploration of new data sources.

## NEXT STEPS

- The assessment will be shared with sector ministries and other national specialists to support further documentation of gender statistics' indicators and to support strategies for filling gaps.
- Further work is needed to assess the data sources used to produce important gender indicators.
- Going forward, to establish data collection programs that meet the need for timely, high-quality gender data.
- As the auditing gender data gap exercise expands, administrative databases should receive more attention and resources to match their ability, when constructed appropriately, to produce highly relevant sex-disaggregated data.
- As well as the availability, the ease of access and the presentation of data should be looked at so that users can access and use the data.
- This assessment will offer insights into what should be done to improve data collection and production to for each of the gender-relevant indicators.

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