Approved by the order of the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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No. 219

**Methodology for the formation of a system of indicators of gender statistics**

1. **General provisions**

1. Methodology for the formation of a system of indicators of gender statistics (hereinafter - Methodology) refers to the statistical methodology, formed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 "On State Statistics" (hereinafter - Law).

2. This Methodology determines the algorithm for the formation of indicators that make up the system of indicators of gender statistics.

3. The methodology is applied by the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - the Committee) and its territorial bodies.

4. The following basic concepts are used in this Methodology:

1) gender is a set of social and cultural norms and roles of men and women that determine their behavior, as well as social relationships between them;

2) gender statistics - a reflection of the respective position of men and women in all spheres of social and political life and coverage of gender issues in society;

3) gender equality - equal access for women and men to resources and benefits regardless of gender in the performance of social functions.

**2. Algorithm for the formation of the national system of indicators of gender statistics**

5. To form the system of gender statistics indicators, the following main sections are defined:

1) overcoming poverty;

2) decent employment;

3) combination of professional and family responsibilities;

4) education;

5) health protection;

6) public life and participation in decision-making;

7) rights of women and girls;

8) social protection;

9) environmental protection;

10) access to information and communication technologies (hereinafter - ICT).

6. The system of indicators of gender statistics developed in this Method consists of 10 sections and 72 indicators characterizing the socio-economic status of men and women in the republic. Units of measurement and data sources are given in the Appendix to this Methodology.

**Paragraph 1. Overcoming poverty**

7. Poverty reduction includes 4 indicators:

1) the proportion of the population with incomes below the cost of the food basket, disaggregated by gender;

2) the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level, broken down by gender;

3) share of the adult population owning land, disaggregated by gender;

4) the proportion of women heading peasant or farm enterprises (hereinafter - PFE).

8. The share of the population with incomes below the cost of the food basket is defined as the ratio of the population with incomes below the cost of the food basket to the total population in percentage terms.

The cost of the minimum food basket is calculated monthly by multiplying food consumption norms by the average prices prevailing in the middle of the month in the regions, which take into account the inflation rate for each region.

The set of food products in the food basket consists of 43 items (previously - 20). The composition of the new food minimum is adjusted for seasonality, and its share is 60% of the cost of the subsistence minimum.

9. The proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum is defined as the ratio of the population with incomes used for consumption below the subsistence minimum as a percentage of the total population.

The subsistence minimum has been used since 2000 as a criterion for assessing the standard of living and determining the poverty line.

10. Adult land ownership is defined as the proportion of adults with land ownership in the total population. The indicator characterizes the access of the population, including women, to the main resource - land.

11. The proportion of women heading the PFE is defined as the proportion of women in the total number of persons heading the PFE. The indicator characterizes the level of empowerment of women in rural areas, in particular, access to land and other material resources that increase the ability to have access to sustainable income-generating activities.

**Paragraph 2. Decent employment**

12. Decent employment includes 11 indicators that characterize the position of men and women in the labor market:

1) employment rate to the population aged 15 years and older (including 15-24 years old), broken down by gender;

2) unemployment rate, disaggregated by gender and age;

3) share of self-employed workers, broken down by gender;

4) share of helping (unpaid) family workers, disaggregated by gender;

5) share of employers, broken down by gender;

6) the share of employed people working part-time, broken down by gender and age;

7) gender wage gap;

8) percentage of enterprises headed by women, broken down by size of enterprises;

9) the level of economic activity of the population (of working age), broken down by gender;

10) the share of employed by groups of types of economic activity, broken down by gender;

11) the share of informally employed people in the total number of people employed in the non-agricultural sector, broken down by gender.

13. The level of employment of the population is the share of the number of people employed in the economy in the total population aged 15 years and older (15-24), measured as a percentage.

The number of employees includes:

1) worked for wages or income (or for payment in kind);

2) temporarily absent from work due to illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or labor dispute, and unpaid family workers who have worked for at least one hour.

14. The unemployment rate is the proportion of the number of unemployed in the economically active population, measured as a percentage.

The unemployed include persons of the age established for measuring the economic activity of the population, who in the period under review simultaneously met three main criteria:

1) were unemployed (did not have a profitable occupation);

2) actively engaged in its search;

3) were ready to start work within a certain period of time.

15. The share of the number of self-employed workers is defined as the ratio of the number of self-employed workers to the total number of employed population, measured as a percentage. Self-employed workers include individuals who work alone or with one or more partners and are self-employed and do not employ full-time employees.

16. The proportion of contributing (unpaid) workers is defined as the ratio of the number of helping (unpaid) family workers to the total employed population.

Contributing (unpaid) family workers include individuals who, as a rule, work without remuneration in an enterprise (farm) managed by a relative.

17. The share of employers is defined as the ratio of the number of employers to the total number of employed people.

Employers are individuals who operate their own business or are self-employed in some form of economic activity and who have one or more employees.

18. The share of employed people working part-time characterizes the part of the employed population whose working hours are less than “full working time”.

The share of underemployed (working less than 30 hours a week) is defined as the ratio of the number of underemployed (working less than 30 hours a week) to the total employed population.

19. The gender wage gap is defined as the ratio of men's average monthly wages to women's average monthly wages. The indicator reflects the differences between the level of wages of men and women in a particular period of time.

20. The percentage of women-led enterprises characterizes the participation of women in business and reflects not only small and medium enterprises (small, medium enterprises, individual enterprises and PFE), but also large businesses. Defined as the proportion of women-led enterprises in the total number of enterprises.

21. The level of economic activity of the population (of working age) is the share of the economically active population (of working age) in the total population of working age, measured as a percentage.

The economically active population refers to the part of the population at the age established for measuring the economic activity of the population, providing the supply of labor for the production of goods and services. The indicator includes the number of people employed in all types of economic activity and the unemployed.

According to the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Pension Provision for Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, persons of working age include citizens who have reached the age of 16 and men at the age of 63, women - 58 years.

22. The share of people employed by groups of types of economic activity is defined as the number of people employed in three main groups: in agriculture, industry and construction, and the service sector.

The breakdown of the indicator by gender shows the evenness of the distribution of employed men and women by sectors of the economy. A high concentration of women or men in some areas, leading to "female" or "male" industries, is an indicator of horizontal segregation and hidden discrimination in society based on gender.

23. The share of informal employment in the total number of employed in the non-agricultural sector is calculated as the ratio of the number of people employed in the non-agricultural informal sector to the total number of people employed in the non-agricultural sector, expressed as a percentage.

Those employed in the informal sector are persons who, during the survey period, were employed in at least one of the informal sector production units, regardless of their employment status and whether the job was their primary or secondary job.

**Paragraph 3. Combination of professional and**

**family responsibilities**

24. The combination of professional and family responsibilities includes 4 indicators:

1) the average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, disaggregated by gender;

2) the average number of hours spent on both paid and unpaid domestic work (total workload), disaggregated by gender;

3) the proportion of children under the age of three who are in preschool organizations (kindergartens, mini-centers);

4) in total enrollment in pre-school education, disaggregated by gender.

25. The average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work characterizes the differences in the use of time for unpaid domestic work (domestic work) between men and women. Time use refers to the average time spent on various activities per day (hours and minutes per day).

Household work includes: housework, babysitting, gardening and looking after animals, building and repairing, shopping and visiting service businesses, and housekeeping. The data includes the entire population, whether or not they were engaged in this activity, all days of the week and holidays are included.

26. The average number of hours spent on both paid and unpaid domestic work (total workload) reflects the differences in the use of time for paid and unpaid work between men and women.

Paid work includes time spent in primary and secondary work (including informal employment) and related breaks and travel during working hours, as well as job search.

27. The proportion of children under three years of age in preschool organizations (kindergartens, mini-centers) is defined as the number of children under three years of age registered in preschool organizations (kindergartens, mini-centers), per 100 children of that same age group.

Preschool organizations (kindergartens, mini - centers) are private or public, include care for a group of children in a nursery and registered nannies who work from their homes and care for two or more children.

Childcare refers to children under the age of three, pre-primary education is not included.

28. Gross enrollment in preschool education is calculated as the ratio of the number of children aged 1-6 years attending preschool organizations to the total number of children aged 1-6 years.

**Paragraph 4. Education**

29. Education includes 9 indicators:

1) literacy rate among the population aged 15-24, disaggregated by gender;

2) net (adjusted) enrollment ratio in primary education, disaggregated by gender;

3) gross enrollment ratio in secondary education, disaggregated by gender;

4) gross enrollment ratio in higher education, disaggregated by gender;

5) the ratio of girls and boys at the primary, secondary and higher levels of education (gender parity index);

6) distribution of students by groups of specialties at the level of education in higher education institutions (hereinafter - HEI), with a breakdown by gender;

7) the proportion of women among heads of general education schools and technical and vocational education institutions (hereinafter - TVE).

8) the ratio of women and men with a scientific degree, by branches of science;

9) the ratio of women and men in the system of higher education at the managerial level.

30. The literacy rate for the population aged 15-24 is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15-24 who are literate (able to read and write, and able to understand simple and short information about everyday life) by the total number of population in the same age group and the result is multiplied by 100 percent.

31. The net (adjusted) primary education enrollment rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of children in the official primary education age group enrolled in primary school to the total number of children in the official primary education age group.

32. The gross secondary enrollment ratio is calculated as the ratio of the number of students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, to the total population in the theoretical age group corresponding to the secondary level of education.

33. The gross enrollment ratio in tertiary education is calculated as the ratio of the number of students enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, to the total population in the theoretical age group corresponding to the highest level of education.

34. The ratio of girls to boys at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education (gender parity index) is calculated by dividing the girls' gross enrollment rate by the boys' gross enrollment rate for the corresponding level of education.

The gender parity index, equal to one, indicates the equality of the genderes. A score less than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of boys, i.e. girls are at a disadvantage. A score higher than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of girls, i.e. boys are at a disadvantage.

35. The distribution of students by specialty groups and gender at the level of study at HEI reveals the gender preferences of students in the choice of specialties, which further influence the horizontal segregation of the labor market.

36. The proportion of women among heads of general education schools and educational institutions of technical and vocational education is defined as the proportion of women who are heads of general education schools, colleges and professional lyceums out of the total number of heads. Data on directors of schools, colleges and professional lyceums are included.

37. The ratio of women to men with an academic degree is defined as the percentage of women and men who hold PhD, PhD and PhD degrees by field of science.

Comparison of men and women, broken down by different branches of science, reveals the presence of typically “female” or “male” areas of scientific activity.

38. The ratio of women to men in higher education at the managerial level is defined as the percentage of women and men who hold leadership positions in higher education.

The following management positions in higher educational institutions are included: heads of departments, deans and their deputies, vice-rectors, rectors.

**Paragraph 5. Health protection**

39. Health protection includes 17 indicators:

1) proportion of women (aged 15-49) using contraceptives;

2) infant mortality rate (under the age of one year);

3) the mortality rate of children under the age of five;

4) maternal mortality rate;

5) antenatal care coverage, including early registration for up to 12 weeks (up to 12 weeks - at least 1 time, for the entire period of pregnancy - at least 4 times);

6) the proportion of births with skilled obstetric care;

7) prevalence of smoking among the population aged 15 years and over, disaggregated by gender;

8) proportion of the adult population suffering from obesity, disaggregated by gender;

9) proportion of women among persons aged 15-49 living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus - HIV/AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;

10) access to antiretroviral drugs, disaggregated by gender;

11) average life expectancy , disaggregated by gender.

12) o life expectancy at age 60, disaggregated by gender;

13) mortality among the adult population, by cause of death and age groups, disaggregated by gender;

14) the proportion of pregnant women who have iron deficiency anemia;

15) the incidence of diseases associated with iodine deficiency, disaggregated by gender;

16) the incidence rate of malignant neoplasms, disaggregated by gender;

17) the incidence rate of diseases of the circulatory system, disaggregated by gender.

40. The proportion of women (aged 15-49 years) using contraceptives is calculated as the ratio of the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method of contraception used, to the average annual the number of women.

41. The infant mortality rate (under one year of age) is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

42. Under-five mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths of children under five years of age in a calendar year divided by the number of live births in that year multiplied by 1,000. age-specific mortality rates.

43. The maternal mortality rate is calculated as the number of maternal deaths per year due to any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its medical management (excluding accidents or any other unforeseen causes), during pregnancy and childbirth, or within 42 days after the termination of pregnancy, regardless of the date and place where the pregnancy took place, per 100,000 live births in a given year.

44. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the time period under review and who received antenatal care from a skilled health worker at least once during their pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the time period under review and who received four or more antenatal care services during their pregnancy from any source.

45. The proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants is calculated as the number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) divided by the total number of births in the same period and multiplied by 100.

46. The prevalence of smoking among the population aged 15 years and over is defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who smokes at least one cigarette daily in the total population of the corresponding age group.

47. The proportion of the adult population who are obese is determined on the basis of the Body Mass Index (hereinafter - BMI), the international standard for measuring underweight, overweight and obesity.

BMI is defined as weight (in kilograms) divided by a person's height squared (in meters): kg/sq.m.

For assessing adult obesity, the BMI has the following categories:

BMI less than 18.5 kg/sq.m. = reduced weight.

BMI 25 - < 30 kg/sq.m. = excess weight.

BMI 30kg/sq.m. and more = obesity.

48. The proportion of women among persons aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS is calculated as the proportion of women in the total number of persons aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS.

49. Access to antiretroviral drugs is calculated by dividing the number of adults and children with HIV who need and receive antiretroviral therapy (hereinafter - ART) by the total number of adults and children with HIV eligible for ART and multiplying the result by 100.

50. Average life expectancy is the number of years that one person in a given generation of births will live on average, provided that, throughout the life of this generation, mortality in each age group remains unchanged at the level of the calculation period.

51. Life expectancy at age 60 refers to the average number of years a person would be expected to live at age 60 if the prevailing patterns of mortality at the time he reached age 60 remained the same for the remainder of his life..

52. The adult mortality rate by cause of death and age group is calculated as age-standardized mortality per 100,000 population for selected major causes of death for the respective age groups.

Causes of death are determined in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision.

53. The proportion of pregnant women diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia is defined as the ratio of the number of pregnant women diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia for the first time, detected at the time of contacting a medical institution or during a preventive examination in a given year, to the total number of women who completed their pregnancy.

The indicator reflects the insufficiency or existing disorders in the nutrition of pregnant women.

54. The incidence rate of diseases associated with iodine deficiency is defined as the ratio of the number of patients with newly diagnosed hypothyroidism, detected at the time of contacting a medical institution or during a preventive examination in a given year, to the average annual population by gender.

55. Incidence rate of malignant neoplasms is defined as the ratio of the number of patients with a newly established diagnosis of malignant neoplasms, identified when contacting a medical institution or during a preventive examination in a given year, to the average annual population by gender.

56. The incidence rate of diseases of the circulatory system is defined as the ratio of the number of patients with a newly diagnosed disease related to diseases of the circulatory system, identified when contacting a medical institution or during a preventive examination in a given year, to the average annual population by gender.

**Paragraph 6. Public life and participation in decision-making**

57. Public life and participation in decision-making includes 13 indicators:

1) the share of seats occupied by women in the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Senate, Mazhilis);

2) the proportion of women in elected local authorities (maslikhats);

3) the proportion of women among persons holding ministerial positions in the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) the proportion of women among political civil servants;

5) the proportion of women holding leadership positions;

6) the proportion of women ambassadors;

7) the proportion of women holding leadership positions in law enforcement agencies;

8) the proportion of women among members of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

9) proportion of women judges;

10) the proportion of women among the leaders of trade unions and non-governmental organizations;

11) the proportion of women among members of the board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

12) the proportion of female police officers;

13) the proportion of women heads (rectors) of higher educational institutions.

58. The share of seats held by women in the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Senate, Majilis) is calculated as the total number of seats held by women divided by the total number of seats in parliament multiplied by 100.

59. The proportion of women in elected local authorities (maslikhats) is calculated as the ratio of the number of women who are deputies of maslikhats (at the regional, city and district levels) to the total number of deputies of maslikhats, multiplied by 100.

60. The proportion of women among persons holding ministerial positions in the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is defined as the percentage of women in senior ministerial positions out of the total number of persons holding ministerial positions. The total number includes vice-premiers and ministers.

61. Proportion of women among political civil servants is defined as the percentage of women in the total number of persons holding political positions appointed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including at the local executive level (akims of various levels).

62. The proportion of women in leadership positions is defined as the proportion of women in the total number of employees in senior and middle management, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (hereinafter - ISCO-88) categories 11 (legislators and senior officials) and 12 (corporate managers).

The occupation is classified according to ISCO-88, which organizes work into a well-defined set of groups according to the tasks and responsibilities of the work performed.

From ISCO-88, subgroup 13 (general managers) is not included in the calculation of this indicator, since this group mainly includes managers of small enterprises.

63. The proportion of women ambassadors is defined as the proportion of women in the total number of persons holding ambassadorial positions, expressed as a percentage. The indicator characterizes the representation of women in the senior leadership of the diplomatic service.

64. The proportion of women holding leadership positions in law enforcement agencies is defined as the percentage of women in the total number of persons in leadership positions in law enforcement agencies.

65. The proportion of women among members of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan is defined as the percentage of women in the total number of members of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, characterizes the representation of women at the highest level of the judiciary.

66. The share of female judges, defined as the percentage of women in the total number of judges, characterizes the representation of women at the level of the judiciary.

67. The proportion of women among leaders of trade unions and non-governmental organizations is defined as the percentage of women in the total number of leaders of trade unions and non-governmental organizations.

68. The share of women among the members of the board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is defined as the percentage of women from the total number of members of the board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

69. The proportion of female police officers is defined as the proportion of women in the total number of persons working in the internal affairs bodies.

70. The proportion of female leaders (rectors) HEI is defined as the percentage of women in the total number of rectors of higher education institutions. The indicator characterizes the representation of women at the managerial level in the higher education system.

**Paragraph 7. Rights of girls and women**

71. The rights of girls and women include 7 indicators characterizing the observance of reproductive rights and cases of domestic violence against women:

1) the proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months;

2) the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who experienced physical or genderual violence in the last 12 months by a person who is not their intimate partner;

3) the proportion of women aged 20-24 who entered into marriage or a family union before reaching the age of 18;

4) the birth rate among adolescents;

5) the number of registered cases of domestic violence against women;

6) the number of orders of protection issued and special requirements established on the facts of domestic violence;

7) the proportion of the population who received state-guaranteed legal aid, broken down by gender;

8) the proportion of minors who have received state-guaranteed legal assistance.

72. Proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months is calculated as the ratio of the number of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months , to the total number of interviewed women aged 15-49 years.

73. The proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence in the last 12 months by a person other than their intimate partner is calculated as the ratio of the number of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence by a person , who is not their intimate partner, over the past 12 months , to the total number of interviewed women aged 15-49 years.

74. The proportion of women aged 20-24 who entered into marriage or a family union before the age of 18 characterizes the prevalence of early marriages.

75. The adolescent birth rate is the number of live births per year among adolescent women per 1,000 adolescent women. Adolescent women for the purpose of measuring this indicator are women between the ages of 15 and 19.

76. The number of registered cases of domestic violence against women reflects the number of women's formal requests for assistance to the internal affairs bodies due to domestic violence during the reporting period.

77. The number of orders of protection issued and special requirements established for cases of domestic violence reflects the penalties that were imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence during the reporting period.

78. The proportion of the population who received state-guaranteed legal aid reflects the proportion of women and men during the reporting period.

79. The share of minors who received state-guaranteed legal assistance reflects the proportion of minors during the reporting period.

**Paragraph 8. Social protection**

80. Social protection includes 4 indicators:

1) the number of women and men among pension recipients, by type of locality;

2) the number of women and men among the recipients of the minimum pension, by type of locality;

3) average monthly pensions for women and men, by type of locality.

4) share of women recipients of targeted social assistance.

81. The number of women and men among pension recipients shows the distribution of the number of pensioners by gender, including by type of locality. The pension includes the totality of the state basic pension payment, pension payments from the authorized organization, the unified accumulative pension fund and (or) the voluntary accumulative pension fund.

82. The number of women and men among the recipients of the minimum pension shows the distribution of the number of recipients of the minimum pension by gender, including by type of locality. The amount of the minimum pension is the minimum social standard in the field of social security.

83. The average monthly pensions for women and men show gender differences in the amounts of pensions awarded to women and men.

84. The share of women recipients of targeted social assistance reflects the proportion of women with a monthly average per capita income below the established poverty line in the total number of recipients of targeted social assistance.

**Paragraph 9. Environmental protection**

85. Environmental protection is a new direction in the field of gender statistics, showing the inequality of men and women in the management of natural resources and environmental protection. Environmental protection includes 2 indicators:

1) share of households using solid fuels;

2) the proportion of the total area equipped with water supply in the house (apartment).

86. The proportion of households using solid fuels is defined as the ratio of households using solid fuels to the total number of households, expressed as a percentage. The indicator reflects the relationship between indoor air pollution, deforestation, soil erosion and greenhouse gas emissions.

87. The proportion of the total area equipped with running water in a house (apartment) reflects the level of improvement of the republic's housing stock.

**Paragraph 10. Access to ICT**

88. Access to ICT is an important resource for empowering men and women in education, skills development, employment, starting their own business and improving economic well-being. Access to ICT includes 2 indicators:

1) the share of Internet users in the total population aged 6-74 years, broken down by gender;

2) access to mobile phones, disaggregated by gender.

89. The share of Internet users in the total population aged 6-74 is defined as the ratio of the number of Internet users aged 6-74 to the average annual population aged 6-74, multiplied by 100.

An Internet user is a person who connected to the Internet at least once during the reporting period, using any device, including a computer, mobile phone, game consoles, digital television, and anywhere (at work, at home, in public places, etc.). ).

90. Access to mobile phones is defined as the ratio of the number of mobile phone users to the total population, expressed as a percentage. A mobile broadband connection (mobile communication) is a type of telecommunications in which voice, text and graphic information is transmitted to subscriber wireless terminals that are not tied to a specific place or territory.

Appendix to the Methodology for Forming a System of Gender Statistics Indicators

**Units of measurement and data sources**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No. p / p** | **The name of indicators** | **Units** | **Sources of data** |
| **1. Overcoming poverty** | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of the population with incomes below the cost of the food basket, by gender | in percentages | Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - Committee) (sample survey of households to assess living standards).  A sample survey of households to assess the standard of living is conducted by the Committee on a quarterly basis.  The sample network of households since 2006 includes 12 thousand surveyed units, which annually undergoes a 30% rotation (replacement). |
| 2 | Proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of households to assess the standard of living). |
| 3 | Proportion of adult population owning land, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee for Construction, Housing and Communal Services and Land Management of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Land Cadastre),  Committee (Agricultural census, held every 10 years) |
| 4 | Proportion of women heading peasant or farm households (PFE) | in percentages | Committee (Information system "Agricultural Statistical Register") |
| **2. Decent employment** | | | |
| 1 | Employment rate to population aged 15 years and over (including 15-24 years old), disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment).  A sample survey of employment of the population is conducted by the Committee on a quarterly basis. |
| 2 | Unemployment rate, disaggregated by gender and age | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 3 | Share of own-account workers, by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 4 | Proportion of contributing (unpaid) family workers, by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 5 | Share of employers, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 6 | Share of employed part-time workers, by gender and age | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 7 | Gender wage gap | in percentages | Committee ( Statistical observation in the form 1-T "Report on labor",conducted on a quarterly and annual basis) |
| 8 | Percentage of enterprises headed by women, by enterprise size | in percentages | Committee (Statistical Business Register) |
| 9 | The level of economic activity of the population (of working age), disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 10 | Employment share by groups of economic activities, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| 11 | Share of informally employed in the total number of employed in the non-agricultural sector, by gender | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment). |
| **3. Combination of professional and family responsibilities** | | | |
| 1 | Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, broken down  by gender | hours-minutes | Committee (sample survey of time use by the population, conducted on an ongoing basis every 5 years) |
| 2 | Average number of hours spent on both paid and unpaid domestic work (total workload), disaggregated by gender | hours-minutes | Committee (sample survey of time use by the population, conducted on an ongoing basis every 5 years) |
| 3 | Percentage of children under the age of three who are in pre-school organizations (kindergartens, mini-centers) | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 4 | Gross preschool enrollment, by gender | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| **4. Education** | | | |
| 1 | Literacy rate among the population aged 15-24 years, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (National Population Census, conducted every 10 years) |
| 2 | Net (adjusted) enrollment rate in primary education, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 3 | Gross enrollment ratio in secondary education, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 4 | Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee (Statistical observation according to the form 3-NK "Report of a higher educational institution",conducted on an annual basis) |
| 5 | Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education (gender parity index) | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Committee (Statistical observation in the form 3-NK "Report of a higher educational institution",held annually) |
| 6 | Distribution of students by specialty groups at the level of study in higher education institutions, by gender | in percentages | Committee (Statistical observation according to the form 3-NK "Report of a higher educational institution",held annually) |
| 7 | Share of women among heads of general education schools and educational institutions of technical and vocational education | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 8 | The ratio of women to men with a scientific degree, by branches of science | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 9 | The ratio of women to men in higher education at the managerial level | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| **5. Health protection** | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of women (aged 15-49 years) using contraceptives | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan , Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys |
| 2 | Infant mortality rate (under one year of age) | per 1000 live births | Committee, Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys |
| 3 | Under-five mortality rate | per 1000 live births | Committee, Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys |
| 4 | Coefficient maternal mortality | per 100,000 live births | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 5 | Antenatal care coverage, including early registration up to 12 weeks (up to 12 weeks - at least 1 time, for the entire period of pregnancy - at least 4 times) | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 6 | Percentage of births with skilled birth attendants | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 7 | Smoking prevalence in the population aged 15 years and over, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 8 | Percentage of the adult population who are obese, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan , Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys |
| 9 | Proportion of women among persons aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS | in percentages | Republican Center for Combating and Preventing HIV/AIDS of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 10 | Access to antiretroviral drugs, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Republican Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 11 | Average life expectancy , disaggregated by gender | years | Committee,  demographic calculations |
| 12 | Life expectancy at age 60, disaggregated by gender | years | Committee,  demographic calculations |
| 13 | Adult mortality, by cause of death and age group, disaggregated by gender | per 100,000 population | Committee,  demographic calculations |
| 14 | Proportion of pregnant women diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 15 | Incidence rate of diseases associated with iodine deficiency, disaggregated by gender | per 100,000 population | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 16 | Incidence rate of malignant neoplasms, disaggregated by gender | per 100,000 population | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 17 | Incidence rate of diseases of the circulatory system, by gender | per 100,000 population | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| **6. Public life and participation in decision-making** | | | |
| 1 | Share of seats held by women in the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Senate, Majilis) | in percentages | Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 2 | Share of women in elected local authorities (maslikhats) | in percentages | Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 3 | The proportion of women among persons holding ministerial positions in the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan | in percentages | Ministry of Civil Service Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 4 | Share of women among political civil servants | in percentages | Ministry of Civil Service Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 5 | Proportion of women in leadership positions | in percentages | Committee (sample survey of employment of the population, conducted on a quarterly basis) |
| 6 | Share of female ambassadors | in percentages | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 7 | Percentage of women holding leadership positions in law enforcement agencies | in percentages | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 8 | Share of women among members of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan | in percentages | Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 9 | Share of female judges | in percentages | Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 10 | Proportion of women among leaders of trade unions and non-governmental organizations | in percentages | Committee (Statistical Business Register) |
| 11 | Share of women among members of the Board of the National Bank | in percentages | National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 12 | Proportion of female police officers | in percentages | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 13 | Share of female heads (rectors) of higher education institutions | in percentages | Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| **7. Rights of women and girls** | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months | in percentages | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, specialized sample surveys on domestic violence |
| 2 | Proportion of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or genderual violence in the past 12 months by a person other than their intimate partner | in percentages | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, specialized sample surveys on domestic violence |
| 3 | Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or married before age 18 | in percentages | Multi-indicator cluster surveys, household sample surveys |
| 4 | Adolescent birth rate | per 1000 women | Committee,  demographic calculations |
| 5 | Number of reported cases of domestic violence against women | units | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 6 | Number of protection orders issued and special requirements established in cases of domestic violence | units | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 7 | Proportion of population receiving state-guaranteed legal aid, by gender | in percentages | Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 8 | Percentage of minors who received state-guaranteed legal aid | in percentages | Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| **8. Social protection** | | | |
| 1 | Number of women and men among pension recipients, by type of locality | Human | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 2 | Number of women and men among recipients of the minimum pension, by type of locality | Human | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 3 | Average monthly pensions for women and men, by area | tenge | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 4 | Share of women recipients of targeted social assistance | in percentages | Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| **9. Environmental protection** | | | |
| 1 | Share of households using solid fuels | in percentages | Multi-indicator cluster surveys, household sample surveys |
| 2 | The share of the total area equipped with water supply in the house (apartment) | in percentages | Committee (Register of housing stock) |
| **10. Access to ICT** | | | |
| 1 | Share of Internet users in the total population aged 6-74, by gender | in percentages | Committee  (sample survey of households on the use of ICT, conducted on a quarterly basis, statistical observation according to the statistical form 1-inform "Report on the use of information and communication technologies in education", annual frequency) |
| 2 | Access to mobile phones, disaggregated by gender | in percentages | Committee  (sample survey of households on ICT use, carried out on a quarterly basis) |