

Gender-responsive budgeting in the Asia-Pacific region



Explanatory notes

Socioeconomic indicators

Indicator	Explanation of the indicator	Data source
Population in 2008	Estimated number of persons in mid-2008. Estimates are based on a recent census, official national data, or Population Reference Bureau, United Nations, and United States Census Bureau projections. The effects of refugee movements, large numbers of foreign workers and population shifts due to contemporary political events are taken into account to the extent possible.	Population Reference Bureau (2008). Table: Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World. <i>World Population Data Sheet 2008</i> . Washington DC, USA: pp.7. Available online (14/09/2009) http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2008/2008wpds.aspx
	Population Reference Bureau (2008). <i>World Population Data Sheet 2008</i> . Washington DC: USA: pp.15	
Projected population change 2008–50	Percentage of growth or decline between 2008 and 2050. Projected populations are based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality and migration. Projections are based upon official country projections, series issued by the United Nations or the United States Census Bureau, or Population Reference Bureau projections.	Population Reference Bureau (2008). Table: Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World. <i>World Population Data Sheet 2008</i> . Washington DC, USA: pp.7. Available online (14/09/2009) http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2008/2008wpds.aspx
	Population Reference Bureau (2008). <i>World Population Data Sheet 2008</i> . Washington DC: USA: pp.15	
Per cent urban	Percentage of the total population living in areas termed 'urban' by that country. Countries define urban in many different ways, from population centers of 100 or more dwellings to only the population living in national and provincial capitals.	Population Reference Bureau (2008). Table: Demographic Data and Estimates. <i>World Population Data Sheet 2008</i> . Washington DC, USA: pp.11. Available online (14/09/2009) http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2008/2008wpds.aspx
	Population Reference Bureau (2008). <i>World Population Data Sheet 2008</i> . Washington DC: USA: pp.15	

GDP per capita (PPP \$US) 2005	<p>Gross domestic product per head of population adjusted for exchange rate differences to allow international comparisons of living standards.</p> <p>GDP (gross domestic product) is a measure of economic goods and services becoming available to the nation from economic activity. In other words the sum of the value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.</p> <p>Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is a rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US\$ rate (as used in this website), PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as US\$1 has in the United States.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (2007). <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 366</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 1: Human Development Index. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 229. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>
Human Development Index 2005	<p>The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a long healthy life – as measured by life expectancy at birth ▪ knowledge – as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio (with one-third weight) ▪ a decent standard of living – as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms in US dollars 	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 1: Human Development Index. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 229. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>

The HDI is expressed as a value between 0 and 1, where a value of 1 indicates a high level of human development. Countries are given a ranking position out of 177 countries.

United Nations Development Program (2007). *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 356

Proportion (per cent) of population below the poverty line (\$1 PPP a day), 1990–2005	Proportion of the population having per capita consumption of less than \$1.08 a day, measured at 1993 international prices. Asian Development Bank (2008). <i>Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2008</i> . Bangkok, Thailand: pp 241.	Asian Development Bank (2008). Table 1.1: Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. <i>Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2008</i> . Bangkok, Thailand: pp 62. Available online (14/09/2009) http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2008/
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Gender equality

Indicator	Explanation of the indicator	Data source
Gender Development Index (GDI) 2005	<p>Gender Development Index (GDI) is a composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index – a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living – adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women.</p> <p>The GDI is expressed as a value between 0 and 1, where a value of 1 indicates a high level of gender equality. Countries are given a ranking position out of 157 countries.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (2007). <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 366.</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 28: Gender-Related Development Index. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 326. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>
Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)	<p>Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) is a composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Economic participation and decision making, as measured by two indicators women's and men's percentage share of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers and women's and men's percentage share of professional and technical positions▪ Political participation and decision making, as measured by women's and men's percentage shares of parliamentary seats▪ Power over economic resources, as measured by women's and men's estimated earned income (PPPUS\$) <p>The GEM is expressed as a value between 0 and 1, where a value of 1 indicates a high level of women's empowerment. Countries are given a ranking position out of 93 countries.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (2007). <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 360, 366.</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 29: Gender Empowerment Measure. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 326. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>

Gender Gap Index (GGI) 2007

The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, assesses countries on how well they are dividing their resources and opportunities among their male and female populations, regardless of the overall levels of these resources and opportunities. There are three basic concepts underlying the Global Gender Gap Index: (1) it focuses on measuring gaps rather than levels; (2) it captures gaps in outcome variables rather than gaps in means or input variables, and (3) it ranks countries according to gender equality rather than women's empowerment.

Hausmann, R., Tyson, L.D. and Zahidi, S. (2007). *Global Gender Gap Report 2007*. World Economic Forum: Geneva, Switzerland: pp.3. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GenderGap/index.htm>

The GGI comprises issues such as: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival.

The GGI is expressed as a value between 0 and 1, where a value of 1 indicates equality. Countries are given a ranking position out of 128 countries.

Hausmann, R., Tyson, L.D. and Zahidi, S (2007). *Global Gender Gap Report 2007*. World Economic Forum: Geneva, Switzerland: pp.3. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/index2007.pdf>

Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) 2007

Refers to seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant. The percentage was calculated using as a reference the number of total seats filled in parliament at that time. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's shares of seats in both houses.

United Nations Development Program (2007). *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 370 and 333.

United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 29: Gender Empowerment Measure. *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 326. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>

<p>Population sex ratio</p> <p>2005</p>	<p>Number of males per 100 females in the population.</p> <p>United Nations Population Division. (2008). <i>World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision</i>. Available online (14/09/2009). http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx?q=population+sex+ratio</p>	<p>United Nations Population Division (2008). <i>World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision</i>. Available online (14/09/2009). http://data.un.org/Browse.aspx?d=PopDiv</p>
<p>Maternal mortality ratio 2005</p>	<p>The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.</p> <p>United Nations (2003). <i>Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Sources</i>. New York, USA :pp.36 Available online(14/06/2009) http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/Handbook.htm</p>	<p>UN Statistics Division (2008). <i>Millennium Development Goal Indicators</i>. Available online (14/09/2009) http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx</p>
<p>Adult literacy rate, female (aged 15 and older), 1995–2005, (male)</p>	<p>The proportion of the adult population aged 15 years and older that is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, total or for a given sex, in a given country, territory or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year.</p> <p>For statistical purposes, a person is literate who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (2007). <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 368</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 28: Gender-Related Development Index. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 326. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>

<p>Gross secondary enrolment: ratio of female rate to male rate 2005</p>	<p>The gross secondary enrolment rate for females (see below) expressed as a proportion of the gross secondary enrolment rate for males.</p> <p>World Bank (2004). <i>Millennium Development Goals</i>. Available online (18/09/2009) http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/gdmis.do?siteId=2&contentId=Content_t9&menuId=LNAV01HOME1</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 30: Gender Inequality in Education. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 334. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>
<p>Gross secondary female rate (female enrolment as a % of the female school-aged population) 2005</p>	<p>The gross secondary female rate is the total number of girls enrolled in secondary level education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the secondary school age population of girls. A gross enrolment rate in excess of 100 indicates that there are girls outside the secondary school age group who are enrolled in secondary school.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (2007). <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 366.</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 30: Gender Inequality in Education. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 334. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>
<p>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%) of total</p>	<p>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector.</p> <p>Asian Development Bank (2008). <i>Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific</i>. Bangkok, Thailand: pp. 242.</p>	<p>UN Statistics Division (2008). <i>Millennium Development Goal Indicators</i>. Available online (14/09/2009) http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx</p>

Ratification to CEDAW (year)	<p>The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a legally binding international agreement to protect and promote women's human rights. It defines human rights principles, norms and standards of conduct and obligations that States Parties to the convention must fulfill with respect to women. CEDAW is the first and only international treaty that comprehensively addresses women's rights in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and public and private domains. This indicator indicates the year that the specific country endorsed CEDAW.</p> <p>United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (date unspecified) <i>Overview of the Convention</i>. Division for the Advancement of Women: New York. http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 34: Status Of Major International Human Rights Instruments. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 347. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>
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Budgetary context

Indicator	Explanation of the indicator	Data source
Central Government Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	<p>Central government tax revenue comprises: (1) taxes on income, profits and capital gains; (2) taxes on payroll and workforce; (3) taxes on property; (4) taxes on goods and services; (5) taxes on international trade; and (6) other taxes. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions, are excluded from tax revenue. Central government tax revenue is expressed as a percentage of GDP.</p> <p>Central government taxation excludes taxes raised at the state, provincial, local or city levels of government. Countries with federal structures can have lower central government revenues as a % of GDP than unitary states. This is because the revenue raising powers may have been devolved to lower levels of government.</p> <p>International Monetary Fund (2001). <i>Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001</i>. Washington, DC, USA: pp. 13 & 47.</p>	<p>International Monetary Fund (2008). Table W4 Revenue Categories. General and Central Government. <i>Government Finance Statistics Yearbook</i> (Volume 32). Washington, DC, USA: pp. 20.</p>
Central Government Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	<p>Central government total expenditure includes the provision of goods and services to the community on a non-market basis and transfer payments to individuals, families, businesses and other groups. Central government total expenditure comprises: (a) general public services; (b) defense; (c) public order and safety; (d) economic affairs; (e) environmental protection; (f) housing and community amenities; (g) health; (h) recreation, culture and religion; (i) education; (j) net acquisition of non-financial assets. Central government expenditure is expressed as a percentage of GDP.</p> <p>Central government expenditure excludes expenditures that are the responsibility of the state, provincial, local or city levels of government. Countries with federal structures can have lower central government expenditures as a % of GDP than unitary states. This is because the significant expenditures may have been devolved to lower levels of government.</p>	<p>International Monetary Fund (2008). Table W3 Major Categories. General and Central Government. <i>Government Finance Statistics Yearbook</i> (Volume 32). Washington, DC, USA: pp. 15.</p>

International Monetary Fund (2001). *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001*. Washington, DC, USA: pp. 62.

General Government Expenditure on Education (% of GDP) 2002–05

General government expenditure on education includes both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs, and purchases of heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures (spending on goods and services that are consumed within the current year and that would need to be renewed the following year, including staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel). This indicator is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 19: Priorities In Public Spending. *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 294. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>

The general government sector consists of all government units (including central, state and local governments) and all non-market non-profit institutions (NPIs) that are controlled and mainly financed by government.

United Nations Development Program (2007). *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 365.

International Monetary Fund (2001). *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001*. Washington D.C., USA: pp. 10.

General Government Expenditure on Education (% of total government expenditure) 2002–05

Current and capital spending for all levels of government on education (see above) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure in a given financial year.

United Nations Development Program (2007). *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 365.

United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 11: Commitment to Education: Public Spending. *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 266. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>

General Government Expenditure on Health (% of GDP) 2004

The sum of current and capital outlays for health maintenance, restoration or enhancement, paid for in cash or supplied in kind by all government entities, such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organisations or social security agencies (without double counting government transfers to social security and extra budgetary funds). It includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extra budgetary funds to finance health services and goods. (The revenue base of government may comprise multiple sources, including external funds). The total general government health expenditure is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 19: Priorities In Public Spending. *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 294. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (2008). *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2008*. New York, USA: pp. 68.

General Government Expenditure on Health (% of total government expenditure) 2005

Current and capital spending for all levels of government (central, state and local) on health expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure.

Total general government expenditure corresponds to the consolidated outlays of all levels of government: territorial authorities (central/federal government, provincial/regional/state/district authorities, municipal/local governments), social security institutions and extra budgetary funds, including capital outlays.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (2008). Table 10.1 Financial Resources For Health. *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2008*. New York, USA: pp. 69. Available online (14/09/2009) <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2008/index.asp>

United Nations Development Program (2007). *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 367.

Central Government Military Expenditure (% of GDP) 2005

All expenditures of the defence ministry and other ministries on recruiting and training military personnel as well as on construction and purchase of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenditures of the donor country. This indicator is expressed as a percentage of GDP.

United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 19: Priorities In Public Spending. *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World*. New York, USA: pp. 294. Available online (14/09/2009)

United Nations Development Program (2007). *Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate*

Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World. New York, USA: pp. 368.

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/>

Central Government Expenditure on Defence (% of total central government expenditure) 2004

Central government military expenditure expressed as a percentage of total central government outlays (total expenditure). According to the International Monetary Fund, defence expenditure comprises: (1) administration of military defence affairs and services; (2) operation of land, sea, air and space defence forces including operation of engineering, transport, communication, intelligence, personnel and other non-combat defence forces and operation or support of reserve and auxiliary forces of the defence establishment; (3) offices of military attachés stationed abroad and field hospitals; (4) administration of civil defence affairs and services including formulation of contingency plans and the organisation of exercises involving civilian institutions and populations; (5) operation or support of civil defence forces; (6) administration of military aid and operation of military aid missions accredited to foreign governments or attached to international military organisations or alliances; (7) military aid in the form of grants (in cash or in kind), loans (regardless of interest charged) or loans of equipment as well as contributions to international peacekeeping forces including the assignment of manpower; (8) administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to defence; (9) grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to defence undertaken by non-government bodies such as research institutes and universities; (10) administration, operation or support of activities such as formulation, administration, coordination and monitoring of overall policies, plans, programs and budgets relating to defence including the preparation and enforcement of legislation relating to defence and the production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on defence.

International Monetary Fund (2008). Table W6 Outlays by Function: General and Central Government. *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* (Volume 32). Washington, DC, USA: pp. 33.

International Monetary Fund (2001). *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001*. Washington, DC, USA: pp. 82–83.

<p>General Government Total Debt Service (% of GDP) 2005</p>	<p>General government total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt (having a maturity of more than one year) and interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund. General government total debt service is expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (2007). <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 364.</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (2007). Table 18: Flows Of Aid, Private Capital And Debt. <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World</i>. New York, USA: pp. 290. Available online (14/09/2009) http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/</p>
<p>Open Budget Index Overall Score</p>	<p>The open budget index is a score (up to 100) that reflects the comprehensiveness and range of available budget information on key budget documents: the Executive's Budget Proposal, citizens budget, pre-budget statement, in-year reports, mid-year reviews, year-end reports and audit report. It is based on the Open Budget Survey, an extensive questionnaire with 123 questions that assess the budget information available to the public at each stage of the budget process and other accountable budgeting practices at the central level. This survey covers 85 countries.</p> <p>International Budget Partnership (2009). <i>Open Budget initiative: Methodology</i>. Washington, DC, USA: pp.1–3. http://www.openbudgetindex.org/index.cfm?fa=methodology</p>	<p>International Budget Partnership (2009) <i>Open Budget initiative – Country Data</i>. Washington, DC, USA. Available online (14/09/2009) http://www.openbudgetindex.org/countryData/</p>