# Dictionary of GenLAC database indicators

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# 1. Employment and skills

The indicators from this category are constructed according to SEDLAC's processing protocol (CEDLAS and The World Bank).

## 1.1 Employment

### 1.1.1 Labor force participation rate
Economically active population as a percentage of the total population aged 25-54. A person is considered economically active if she is either employed or unemployed.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.1.2 Employment rate
Employed population as a percentage of the total population aged 25-54.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.1.3 Unemployment rate
Unemployed population as a percentage of the economically active population aged 25-54. A person is considered economically active if she is either employed or unemployed.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.1.4 Labor informality rate

Workers in informal jobs as a percentage of the employed population aged 25-54. Informal workers include wage workers who do not have access to social security, self-employed workers who have not completed higher education, and zero income workers.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.1.5 Weekly hours worked

Weekly hours worked in a paid job for workers aged 25-54, including all jobs.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.1.6 Distribution of employment by labor relationship

Percentage of workers aged 25-54 by labor relationship: employers, wage earners, self-employed, and unpaid workers.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.1.7 Percentage of workers in managerial positions

Workers in managerial positions as a percentage of the employed population aged 25-54. High-level positions include managers, directors, senior officials, and legislators (category 1 of the ISCO-08 classification).

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 1.2 Income

### 1.2.1 Average hourly wage
Average hourly wage in primary occupation, in 2005 PPP US dollars, for workers aged 25-54 with positive earnings and positive hours worked.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.2.2 Monthly labor income
Average monthly labor income in all occupations, in 2005 PPP US dollars, for workers aged 25-54 with positive earnings and positive hours worked.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.2.3 Gender wage gap (conditional)
Coefficient and standard error of the dummy variable *woman* in a Mincer equation, after controlling for educational level, age, region, and urban-rural area of residence, estimated using Ordinary Least Squares, based on the sample of all paid workers aged 25-54.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 1.3 Skills of the adult population

### 1.3.1 Years of education
Average years of education for population aged 25-54.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and marital status** (married or not).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

1.3.2 Percentage of high-skilled adults
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 with a college degree.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and marital status** (married or not).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2. Family, care, and time use

### 2.1.1 Age difference between spouses
Age difference between the man and the woman in a couple. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse).
Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.1.2 Education difference between spouses
Difference in years of formal education between the man and the woman in a couple. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse).
Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.1.3 Difference in hours worked between spouses
Difference in hours worked between the man and the woman in a couple who are both employed. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse).
Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.1.4 Percentage of the spousal labor income contributed by each member
Percentage of the spousal labor income contributed by each member of the couple. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse). Persons who do not report labor income are included with zero income.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

2.1.5 Percentage of individuals with equal or greater education than spouse who are inactive
Percentage of individuals with equal or more years of formal education than their spouse who are economically inactive, given that their spouse is active in the labor market. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse). Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2.2 Autonomy

2.2.1 Percentage of adults with zero income
Percentage of individuals aged 25-54 who do not have any personal income.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2.3 Household structure and headship

2.3.1 Self-reported female household headship
Households in which the self-reported household head is a woman, as a percentage of households with household head and spouse aged 25-54.
Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level of the household head (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

2.3.2 Economic female household headship
Households in which the woman has a higher labor income than the man, as a percentage of households with household head and spouse aged 25-54. If both members have the same income, the economic household head is the self-reported household head.
Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level of the household head (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.3.3 Percentage of single-parent households

Single-parent households as a percentage of households where the household head is 25-54, excluding single-person households. A household is considered a single-parent household when there are children but there is no spouse in the household.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level of the household head (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.3.4 Early marriage

Percentage of youth aged 15-19 who are married or in a union.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2.4 Time use

### 2.4.1 Participation in household chores

Percentage of individuals aged 25-54 who dedicate time to household chores.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 2.4.2 Weekly hours allocated to household chores

Weekly hours allocated to household chores, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 25-54.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 2.4.3 Participation in care activities

Percentage of individuals aged 25-54 who dedicate time to children and other household members' care, in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

2.4.4 Weekly hours allocated to care activities
Weekly hours allocated to children and other household members' care, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

2.4.5 Participation in childcare activities
Percentage of individuals aged 25-54 who dedicate time to childcare, in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

2.4.6 Weekly hours allocated to childcare activities
Weekly hours allocated to childcare, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 25-54 in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.


2.4.7 Participation in activities of support to other households
Percentage of individuals aged 25-54 who provide support to other households, including housework and care activities.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.


2.4.8 Weekly hours allocated to provide support to other households
Weekly hours allocated to provide support to other households, including housework and care activities. The reference population includes people aged 25-54.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.


2.4.9 Participation in leisure activities
Percentage of individuals aged 25-54 who dedicate time to leisure activities.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

2.4.10 Weekly hours allocated to leisure activities
Weekly hours allocated to leisure activities. The reference population includes people aged 25-54.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status** (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

## 2.5 Fertility (DHS)

### 2.5.1 Number of children born alive per woman
Number of children born alive per woman. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years.
Indicator available by marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.2 Total fertility rate
Number of children that would be born to a woman, assuming they were subject during their whole reproductive life to the age-specific fertility rates of the period. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.3 Desired fertility rate
Ideal number of children. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years.
Indicator available by marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.4 Gap between actual and desired fertility
Difference between the actual and the desired number of children. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years.
Indicator available by marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.5 Gap in desired fertility between spouses

Difference in the desired number of children between the male and female of a couple. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years in heterosexual couples.
Indicator available by marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.6 Percentage of women using contraception (any method)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 using contraceptive methods (any method, including modern and traditional).
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.7 Percentage of women using modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of women aged 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods. Modern contraceptive methods include sterilization, pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injection, condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and foam/jelly.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.8 Percentage of women without access to contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 without access to contraception. Women without access to contraception are defined as fertile and sexually active women who do not want to have children and do not use any contraceptive method.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 2.5.9 Early pregnancy

Percentage of youth aged 15-19 who are pregnant or have children.

Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

## 2.6 Fertility (MICS)

### 2.6.1. Number of children born alive per woman
Number of children born alive. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years. Indicator available by marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

### 2.6.2. Total fertility rate
Number of children that would be born to a woman, assuming they were subject during their whole reproductive life to the age-specific fertility rates of the period. The reference population includes women aged 25 to 49 years.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

### 2.6.3. Percentage of women using contraception (any method)
Percentage of women aged 15-49 using contraceptive methods (any method, including modern and traditional).
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

### 2.6.4. Percentage of women using modern contraceptive methods
Percentage of women aged 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods. Modern contraceptive methods include sterilization, pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injection, condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and foam/jelly.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

2.6.5. Percentage of women without access to contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 without access to contraception. Women without access to contraception are defined as  fertile and sexually active women who do not want to have children and do not use any contraceptive method.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

2.6.6. Early pregnancy
Percentage of youth aged 15-19 who are pregnanct or have children.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

# 3   Childhood and youth

## 3.1 Schooling

### 3.1.1 Pre-primary enrollment rate (5 years old)
Percentage of five-year-old children enrolled in an educational institution.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household* (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.2 Pre-primary enrollment rate (3-5 years old)
Percentage of children 3-5 years old enrolled in an educational institution.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household* (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.3 Primary net enrollment rate
Individuals enrolled in primary education as a percentage of primary school age population.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household* (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.4 Secondary net enrollment rate
Individuals enrolled in secondary education as a percentage of secondary school age population.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household* (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.5 Tertiary net enrollment rate
Individuals enrolled in tertiary education as a percentage of tertiary school age population.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.6 Primary completion rate
Percentage of children aged 3-5 years above the theoretical age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary school.
Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household* (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.7 Secondary completion rate
Percentage of youth aged 3-5 years above the theoretical age for the last grade of secondary education who have completed secondary school.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 3.2 Activities and time use

### 3.2.1 Participation in care activities
Percentage of individuals aged 15-24 who dedicate time to children and other household members' care, in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 3.2.2 Weekly hours allocated to care activities
Weekly hours allocated to children and other household members' care, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 15-24 in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 3.2.3 Participation in childcare activities
Percentage of individuals aged 15-24 who dedicate time to childcare, in households with children aged 0-14.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 3.2.4 Weekly hours allocated to childcare activities

Weekly hours allocated to childcare, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 15-24 in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 3.2.5 Youth neither in school nor economically active

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who are neither in school, nor employed or looking for work.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 3.3 Test scores

### 3.3.1 Average score in standardized tests for 3rd grade students

Average score in standardized tests for students in 3rd grade.

Indicator available by subject (math and language), gender (women and men), and educational level of the household (*).

(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

### 3.3.2 Average score in standardized tests for 6th grade students

Average score in standardized tests for students in 6th grade.

Indicator available by subject (math, language, and science), gender (women and men), and educational level of the household (*).

(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

### 3.3.3 Average score in standardized tests for 15 year-old students

Average score in standardized tests for students aged 15 years old.

Indicator available by subject (math, language, and science), gender (women and men), and educational level of the household (*).

(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on PISA (OECD).

### 3.3.4 Ratio of standardized tests scores for 3rd grade students

Ratio of standardized tests scores between girls and boys in 3rd grade.
Indicator available by subject (math and language), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

### 3.3.5 Ratio of standardized tests scores for 6th grade students
Ratio of standardized tests scores between girls and boys in 6th grade.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, and science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

### 3.3.6 Ratio of standardized tests scores for 15 year-old students
Ratio of standardized tests scores between female and male students aged 15.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, and science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on PISA (OECD).

### 3.3.7 Percentage of women among the bottom 10% test scores in 3rd grade
Percentage of students in the bottom 10% of the standardized test scores distribution in 3rd grade who are women.
Indicator available by subject (math and language) and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

### 3.3.8 Percentage of women among the bottom 10% test scores in 6th grade
Percentage of students in the bottom 10% of the standardized test scores distribution in 6th grade who are women.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

3.3.9 Percentage of women among the bottom 10% test scores for 15 year-old students
Percentage of students in the bottom 10% of the standardized test scores distribution for 15 year-old students who are women.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on PISA (OECD).

3.3.10 Percentage of women among the top 10% test scores in 3rd grade

Percentage of students in the top 10% of the standardized test scores distribution in 3rd grade who are women.
Indicator available by subject (math and language), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

3.3.11 Percentage of women among the top 10% test scores in 6th grade
Percentage of students in the top 10% of the standardized test scores distribution in 6th grade who are women.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on SERCE and TERCE (UNESCO).

3.3.12 Percentage of women among the top 10% test scores for 15 year-old students
Percentage of students in the top 10% of the standardized test scores distribution for 15 year-old students who are women.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on PISA (OECD).

3.3.13 Percentage of women among 15 year-old functionally-illiterate students
Percentage of 15 year-old functionally illiterate students who are women. Functionally illiterate students are those who do not reach proficiency level 2 in standardized test scores. For more detail, visit https://www.oecd.org/pisa/.

Indicator available by subject (math, language, science), and educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on PISA (OECD).

### 3.4. Non-cognitive skills

3.4.1 Sixth grades students responding always/almost always or several times to *'I follow class rules and regulations.'*
Percentage of sixth grades students responding always/almost always or several times to 'I follow class rules and regulations.'.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on ERCE (UNESCO).

3.4.2 Sixth grades students responding to *"I ask the teacher for help when I don't understand what to do".*
Percentage of sixth grades students who respond always/almost always or several times to 'I ask the teacher for help when I don't understand what to do'.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on ERCE (UNESCO).

3.4.3 Sixth grades students responding to *"Before turning in an assignment or test I check it well".*
Percentage of sixth grades students who respond always/almost always or several times to 'Before turning in an assignment or test I check it well.'
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on ERCE (UNESCO).

3.4.4 Sixth grades students responding to *"I wait my turn to speak in class".*
Percentage of sixth grades students who respond always/almost always or several times to 'I wait for my turn to speak in class.'
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on ERCE (UNESCO).

3.4.5 Sixth grades students responding to *"Even if things don't work out for me, I keep trying".*
Percentage of sixth grades students responding always/almost always or several times to 'Even if things don't work out for me, I keep trying'.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on ERCE (UNESCO).

### 3.4.6 Self-regulation index for sixth grades students.
Average self-regulation index for sixth grade students.

The index of socioemotional abilities is constructed based on students' answers to ten different questions about how strongly they agree with certain statements. Each question has four possible answers: 0 (never or rarely), 1 (sometimes), 2 (often), 3(always or almost always). To calculate the index, the scores of an individual's responses are summed and then the sum is divided by the maximum possible value (10 x 3 = 30). The ten statements considered are:

1. I follow the norms and rules of the class.
2. I ask the teacher for help when I don't understand what to do.
3. I follow the class rules, even if the teacher is not watching me.
4. I continue working in class, even though my classmates are making a mess.
5. Before turning in an assignment or test I check it well.
6. Before I start playing I finish studying.
7. Even if a task is very difficult, I continue working on it.
8. I do class activities, even if I don't feel like it.
9. I wait my turn to speak in class.
10. Even if things don't work out for me, I keep trying.

Source: constructed based on ERCE (UNESCO).

## 4. Gender roles

### 4.1 Political

4.1.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"Men make better political leaders than women do"*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"Men make better political leaders than women do."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.1.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement "Half of Parliament members are women"
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 that agrees or strongly agrees with the statement "Half of Parliament members are women."
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

### 4.2 Labor

4.2.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women"*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 that agrees with the statement *"When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.2.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"Men make better business executives than women do"*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 that agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"Men make better business executives than women do."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.2.3 Adult population that thinks that employers do not hire women with children
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 that thinks that the main obstacle women have in joining the labor market is that employers do not hire women with children.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

4.2.4 Adult population that thinks that a team composed of men and women achieves better outcomes than a team composed of only men
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 that thinks that a team composed of men and women achieves better outcomes than a team made up of only men.
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

## 4.3 Education

4.3.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl."*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.3.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"women have the same capabilities for science and technology as men."*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"women have the same capabilities for science and technology as men."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

4.3.3 Third-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster math or language.
Percentage of third-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster each subject (math or language).
Indicator available by subject (math and language).

Source of information: Constructed based on TERCE and ERCE (UNESCO).

4.3.4 Third-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster math or language due to their innate characteristics.
Percentage of third-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster each subject (math or language) due to their innate characteristics.
Indicator available by subject (math and language).

Source of information: Constructed based on TERCE (UNESCO).

4.3.5 Sixth-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster math, language, or science.

Percentage of sixth-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster each subject (math, language, or science) due to their innate characteristics.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, or science).

Source of information: Constructed based on TERCE and ERCE (UNESCO).

### 4.3.6 Sixth-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster math, language, or science due to their innate characteristics.
Percentage of sixth-grade teachers who think that boys or girls learn faster each subject (math, language, or science) due to their innate characteristics.
Indicator available by subject (math, language, or science).

Source of information: Constructed based on TERCE (UNESCO).

### 4.3.7 Percentage of 15 year-old students who expect to work in STEM-related occupations at the age of 30
Percentage of 15 year-old students who expect to work in STEM-related occupations at the age of 30. STEM include science and engineering professionals and information and communications technology professionals.
Indicator available by educational level of the household (*).
(*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between father and mother

Source: constructed based on PISA (OECD).

## 4.4 Family

### 4.4.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"If a woman earns more money than her husband, it is almost certain to cause problems."*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees with the statement *"If a woman earns more money than her husband, it is almost certain to cause problems."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

### 4.4.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement *"When a mother works for pay, the children suffer."*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"When a mother works for pay, the children suffer.*"
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

<u>4.4.3 Adult population agreeing with the statement</u> *"Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay."*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

<u>4.4.4 Adult population agreeing with the statement</u> *"Women have to work for pay only if their husband does not earn enough."*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"Women have to work for pay only if their husband does not earn enough."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

<u>4.4.5 Adult population agreeing with the statement</u> *"It is better when the man works, and the woman stays at home"*
Percentage of the population aged 25-54 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement *"It is better when the man works, and the woman stays at home."*
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

<u>4.4.6 Percentage of women who think that husbands are justified to beat their wives in some situations (DHS).</u>
Percentage of women aged 25-49 who think that a husband beating a wife is justified if she goes out without telling him, or neglects the children, or she argues with him, or she refuses to have sex with him, or she burns the food.
Indicator available by marital status **(married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source of information: Constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

<u>4.4.7 Percentage of women who think that husbands are justified to beat their wives in some situations (MICS).</u>
Percentage of women aged 25-49 who think that a husband beating a wife is justified if she goes out without telling him, or neglects the children, or she argues with him, or she refuses to have sex with him, or she burns the food.
Indicator available by marital status **(married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(**) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

## 5. Gender violence

5.1 Domestic Violence

5.1.1 Percentage of women who have experienced psychological violence by their partner
Women who have ever experienced psychological violence by their last partner, as a percentage of women aged 15-49 years.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status*(married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

5.1.2 Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence by their partner
Women who have ever experienced physical violence by their last partner, as percentage of women aged 15-49 years.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status*(married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

5.1.3 Percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence by their partner
Women who have ever experienced sexual violence by their last partner, as a percentage of women aged 15-49 years.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

5.1.4 Percentage of women who have experienced some type of violence by their partner
Women who have ever experienced some type of violence (psychological, physical, or sexual) by their last partner, as a percentage of women aged 15-49 years.
Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).
(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 5.2.1 Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence by non-partners

Women who have ever experienced physical violence by someone other than their partner, as a percentage of women aged 15-49.

Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

### 5.2.2 Percentage of women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence

Women who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone other than their partner, as a percentage of women aged 15-49 years.

Indicator available by number of children (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status* (married or not), and educational level (high school dropouts, high school graduates or some college, higher education completed).

(*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).