

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix-Travail-Patrie

**Ministère de l'Économie, de la
Planification et de l'Aménagement du
Territoire**

Conseil National de la Statistique



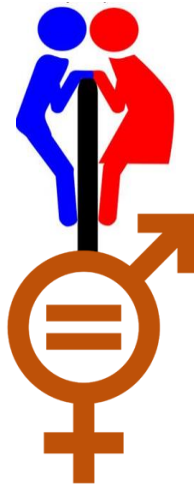
REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace-Work-Fatherland

**Ministry of Economy, Planning and
Regional Development**

National Statistics Council

MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS



Edition 2020



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Note

Sex refers to the biological characteristics that define human beings as male or female. These biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive since some individuals have both. Gender is a concept that refers to the distribution of roles and the nature of relationships between women and men. Unlike biological sex, this social construction of gender relations evolves over time and space. Thus, the status, roles and responsibilities as well as the power attributed to individuals may vary according to criteria other than mere belonging to one or the other sex; depending on country, culture, age, ethnicity, political status, socio-economic group, caste, religion, sexual orientation etc..

globally, the likelihood of being at a social, political and economic disadvantage is much higher for women than for men. The benefits of taking gender into account for development are now recognized by donors. Gender inequalities mean not only giving up the important contribution women can make to the economy, but also losing the benefit of years of investment in the education of girls and young women. By making the best use of talents, we can ensure that women and men have the same opportunities to make their contribution, both in the family sphere and at work, which contributes to well-being. each other, and society more generally. La prise en compte de la perspective de genre nécessite une approche globale qui permet d'intégrer cette dimension à tous les stades (planification, élaboration, mise en œuvre, suivi et évaluation) des politiques, programmes et projets, afin de mettre en évidence les problèmes de développement liés au genre, les besoins dans ce domaine et les effets obtenus.

Gender mainstreaming is an organizational strategy aimed at introducing a gender perspective into all aspects of an institution's policies and activities, through capacity building and gender accountability. **Gender analysis**, on the other hand, is the systematic collection and study of information about gender-related social differences and relationships in order to identify, understand and reduce gender-based inequalities. Mainstreaming gender in statistical production requires the prior identification of relevant indicators that can be produced by valid methodologies.

Indicators are criteria or measures by which to evaluate changes. A "**gender sensitive indicator**" measures changes that take place over time in society in relation to gender differences. These can be indicators listed by gender that provide separate measures for men and women on a specific indicator, such as literacy rates, or gender indicators for specific issues for men or women. , such as gender-based violence.

Minimal set of gender indicators

Item	Component	Sub-Component	Indicators	Value of the indicator			Data sources	Periodicity	Framework (SDG, NSD30, Agenda 2063, ...)	Gender indicator
				Man	Woman	Total				
SOCIAL POWER (Capacities)	Education	school attendance	Gross/net enrolment ratio (4- 5 years) in preschool			36,8	DHS-V 2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG4.2	IG 1.
			Net enrollment rate of 6-14 years by sex	84,1	80,1	82,1	DHS-V 2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4.3	IG 2.
			Adjusted net enrollment rate of 6-11 years in primary	82,0	78,4	80,2	DHS-V 2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4	IG 3.
			Net school attendance rate of 6-11 years by sex	79,6	75,4	77,5				
			Adjusted net enrollment rate for 12-18 year olds by sex	48,9	47,1	48,0	DHS-V 2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4	IG 4.
			Net school attendance rate for 12-18 year olds by sex	53,4	48,8	51,1				
			Net enrollment rate 19-24 years old by sex	43,5	29,7	36,2	DHS-V 2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG4	IG 5.
			Indice de parité au primaire			0,92	INS (ECAM 2014),	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4.5	IG 6.
		School completion (Primary and secondary)	Primary completion rate by sex	64,6	72,0	68,3	MINEDUB / MINEDUB school map 2017/2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4.1	IG 7.
			Gross completion rate of 1st cycle of GSE	50,1	48,2	49,2	Statistical year book MINESEC 2018-2019	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4.1	IG 8.
			Gross completion rate of 1st cycle technical secondary education	10,7	6,5	8,7				
			1st cycle gross completion rate	60,8	54,7	57,8				
		School abandon (Primary and secondary)	Gross dropout rate in primary by sex	103	115	109	School map MINEDUB 2017/2018	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4	IG 9.
			Dropout rate in GSE	16,2	16,9	16,5	Statistical year book MINESEC 2018-2019	Annual (school map) and five-year (NIS-surveys)	SDG 4	IG 10.
			Dropout rate in Technical secondary education	21,3	20,6	21,1				
			Dropout rate in 1st cycle secondary education	17,3	17,4	17,3				
		Literacy	Literacy rate of 15-49 year olds	82,9	70,1		NIS (DHS-V 2018)	Five-year (DHS) Three years (MICS)	SDG 4.5	IG 11.
			Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds by sex	87,5	76,5					

Item	Component	Sub-Component	Indicators	Value of the indicator			Data sources	Periodicity	Framework (SDG, NSD30, Agenda 2063, ...)	Gender indicator
				Man	Woman	Total				
Health	Child health		Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	31,2	27,6	28,9	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 2	IG 12.
			Underweight children under 5	12,2	9,9	11,0	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)		IG 13.
			Prevalence of wasting among children under 5	5,0	3,6	4,9	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 2	
			Prevalence of overweight (obesity) among children under 5	12,2	9,7	11,0		Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)		IG 14.
			Child mortality rate	51	44	48	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 3	IG 15.
			Infant and child mortality rate	87	72	80	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 3	IG 16.
			Neonatal mortality rate	31	25	28	INS (EDS-2018)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)		IG 17.
			Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully vaccinated (compulsory EPI vaccines)	52,3	52,0	52,2	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 3	IG 18.
			Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received measles vaccine	64,7	65,8	65,3	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 3	IG 19.
			Percentage of women who received a postnatal examination within 2 days of childbirth	///	58,9	58,9	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)		IG 20.
			Percentage of newborns having received a postnatal consultation 2 days after childbirth	nd	nd	60,4	INS (EDS, MICS)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)		IG 21.
	Adult health		Adult Death Quotient per 1000	185	155	///	INS (EDS), BUCREP (RGPH)	Five-year (DHS) and ten years, population census		IG 22.
			Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births ¹	nd	nd	406	INS (EDS-2018)	Five-year (DHS)	SDG 3	IG 23.
			HIV prevalence by sex	1,9	3,4	2,7	INS (EDS)	Five-year (DHS)	SDG 3	IG 24.

¹ This indicator cannot be compared to the pregnancy-related mortality ratio calculated in previous editions of the DHS due to a change in the methodology.

Item	Component	Sub-Component	Indicators	Value of the indicator			Data sources	Periodicity	Framework (SDG, NSD30, Agenda 2063, ...)	Gender indicator	
				Man	Woman	Total					
		Adolescent health	Adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years)	///	122	122	INS (EDS, MICS2011)	Five-year (DHS) Threes years (MICS)	SDG 3	IG 25.	
			Percentage of women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child	///	24	24	INS (EDS 2018)	Five-year (DHS)	SDG 3	IG 26.	
			HIV prevalence by sex among adolescents (15-24 years)	1,1	1,5	1,3	INS (EDS2018)	Five-year (DHS)	SDG 3	IG 27.	
		Life expectancy at birth	52,4	56,2	54,3	BUCREP (RGPH2005)	Ten years	DSCE, agenda 2063	IG 28.		
		Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in union before the age of 15		10,7		INS (EDS)	Five-year (DHS)	SDG 5	IG 29.		
			Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in union before the age of 18		29,8		INS (EDS)	Five-year (DHS)	SDG 5	IG 30.	
ECONOMIC POWER	Income									IG 31.	
	Time use/budget	Time budgets									IG 32.
		Employment	Employment rate of people aged 10 and over	65,6	58,3	61,8	EC-ECAM 2016		SDG8	IG 33.	
			Informal employment rate	84,7	89,9	87,2	EC-ECAM 2016		SDG8	IG 34.	
			Average hourly earnings per gender in FCFA	627,4	496,4	589,6	EC-ECAM 2016		SDG8	IG 35.	
			Proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) out of school and without employment or training	7,9	13,1	10,6	EC-ECAM 2016		SDG8	IG 36.	
		Financial inclusion rate of people aged 15 and over by sex	66,0	63,0	64,0	FINSCOP 2017		SDG8	IG 37.		
	Access to resources	Means of production	Proportion of people owning a parcel with land title by sex	12,0	12,3		INS (EDS 2011)	Five-year	SDG 1, SDG 5	IG 38.	
			Proportion of people owning a house with land title (15-49 years)	19,6	23,3	nd	INS (EDS2011)	Five-year	SDG 1, SDG5	IG 39.	
		Decision making	Proportion in the different territorial command posts par sexe	Governor	100	0		MINAT Decree No. 2017/461 of 04 September 2017 appointing the Sub-prefects	Yearly	SDG 5, SDG 16	IG 40.
Prefect				96,6	3,4		IG 41.				
			Sub-prefect	97,5	2,5				IG 42.		
POLITICAL POWER	Public sector	Proportion of Senate	Regular Senators	74	26		MINAT	Five-year	SDG 5, SDG 16	IG 43.	
			Substitutes Senators	66	34						

Item	Component	Sub-Component	Indicators	Value of the indicator			Data sources	Periodicity	Framework (SDG, NSD30, Agenda 2063, ...)	Gender indicator
				Man	Woman	Total				
(Power to act)			members by sex							
			Proportion of members of the National Assembly by sex	66	34		MINAT	Five-year	SDG 5, SDG 16	IG 44.
			Proportion of Ministers and assimilated by sex	Prime Minister	100	0		PR: Decree n ° 2019/002 of 04 January 2019 on the restructuring of the Government	SDG 5, SDG 16	IG 45.
				State Minister	100	0				
				Minister	80,6	19,4				
		Minister Delegate and Minister in charge of mission		96,1	3,9					
		Secretary of State	66,7	33,3						
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS			Percentage of children under 5 whose birth was reported as registered	62,1	61,8		DHS 2018		SDG16	IG 46.
			Percentage of children aged 1-14 who have experienced psychological harm or physical punishment in the past month	85,2	84,8		MICS 2014		SDG16	IG 47.
		Physical violence	Proportion of women who have ever lived in a couple and girls aged 15 and over who are victims of physical violence committed by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months		19,6		NIS (DHS-V 2018)	Five-year	SDG 5.2.1	IG 48.
			Prevalence of cases of genital mutilation or female genital mutilation (for the countries concerned only)		1,4		NIS (DHS-V 2018)	Five-year	SDG 5	IG 49.
		Sexual violence	Proportion of women who have ever lived in a couple and girls aged 15 and over who are victims of sexual violence committed by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months		6,9		NIS (DHS-V 2018)	Five-year	SDG 5.2.1	IG 50.
		Psychological violence	Proportion of women who have ever lived in a couple and girls aged 15 and over who are victims of psychological violence committed by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months		22,4		NIS (DHS-V 2018)	Five-year	SDG 5.2.1	IG 51.
			Proportion of women who have ever lived in a couple and girls aged 15 and over who are victims of physical, sexual or psychological violence committed by a		31,5		NIS(DHS-V 2018)	Five-year	SDG 5.2.1	IG 52.

Item	Component	Sub-Component	Indicators	Value of the indicator			Data sources	Periodicity	Framework (SDG, NSD30, Agenda 2063, ...)	Gender indicator
				Man	Woman	Total				
			current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months							
	DEMOGRAPHY		Percentage of women heads of household		26		NIS (DHS-V 2018)	Five-year	SDG 5	IG 53.