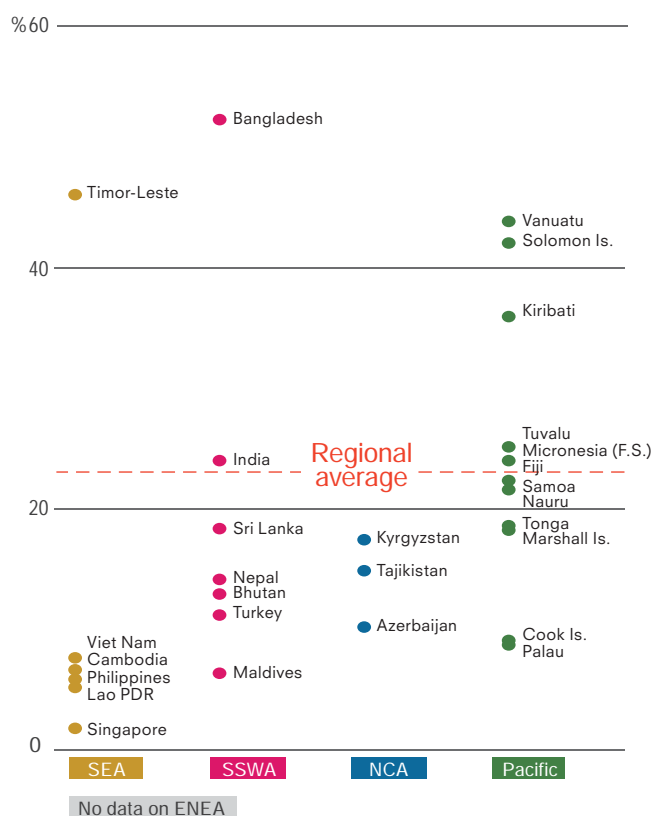




Agenda 2030 emphasizes that the promotion of gender equality is a cross-cutting issue to be addressed across all goals either as an objective by itself (Goal 5) or as essential to achieving the various goals. Goal Five expands the coverage of dimensions of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls of the Millennium Declaration to areas of discrimination and violence against women and girls, inequalities in opportunities in the labour market and leadership at all levels of decision making and in all spheres and the division of labour in unpaid care and domestic work, and access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Highlights of the baseline status of the region on goal 5 are based on the analyses of indicators on violence against women, early and forced marriage, women's participation in decision making and unpaid domestic and care work. Tracking progress on gender equality across all goals is currently constrained by the lack of gender statistics in some key areas, including poverty and environment.

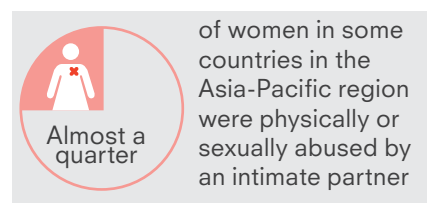
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



On average\*, 23.4% of women aged 15 years or older in 28 countries in Asia and the Pacific have been subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

The reported rates are generally lower in South-East Asia.

Across the 12 Pacific countries, the proportion ranges from 9 to over 40 per cent.



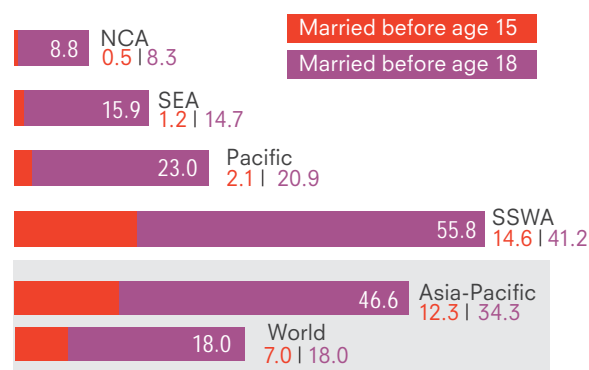
\* Aggregate is based on data from 28 countries between 2000 and 2015.

## Almost half of women in Asia-Pacific countries for which data are available were married or in union before age 18

At the regional level, the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married or in a union before 15 years was 12.3%, and between 15 and 18 years it was 34% – significantly higher than the global averages of 7% and 18% respectively.

South and South-West Asia accounts for a large proportion of this. On average, three in every 20 women aged 20-24 in this subregion were married or in union before reaching the age of 15 and another eight before they were 18 years old.

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union, before age 15 or before age 18



Aggregates are based on data between 2006 and 2014: for "before 15" from 34 countries; and "before 18" from 35 countries

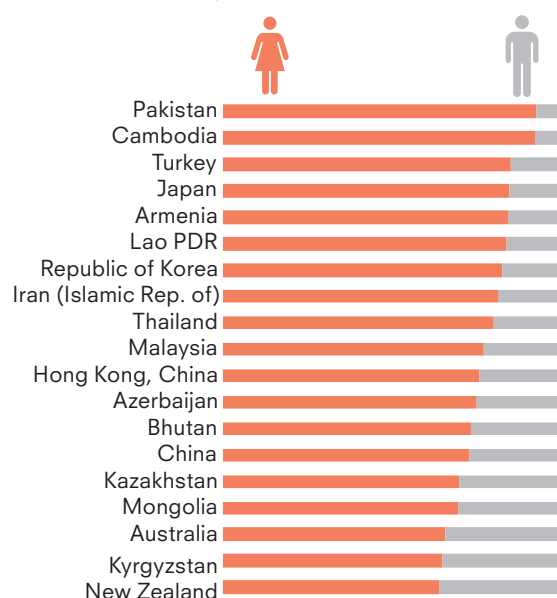
## Women absorb the burden of unpaid domestic and care work across countries, regardless of the level of development

Target 5.4 calls for recognizing and valuing unpaid care work and domestic work by putting in place services and social protection policies and promoting shared responsibility. Such work includes cooking, cleaning and taking care of children and older people.

Data on unpaid domestic and care work is available for 19 countries between 2000 and 2015. Women spent between 2.4 and 6 hours per day on unpaid work, while men spent only between 18 minutes and 2.3 hours per day.

This disparity is evident not just in the low-income countries but also in the upper middle- and high-income countries.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex

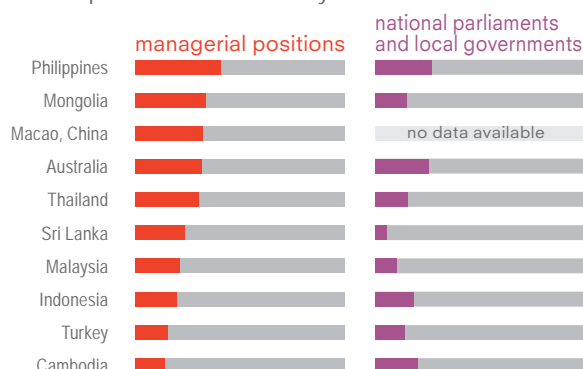


Data available between 2000 and 2015

## Women remain underrepresented in political leadership and managerial positions

In 2015, only about 18% of seats in national parliaments in Asia-Pacific countries were held by women – up from 13% in 2000. The least improvement was in the Pacific and the

Proportion of seats held by women



most was in North and Central Asia.

Data from 10 countries between 2000 and 2014 indicate that the percentage of women in senior and middle-management positions in governments, large enterprises and institutions was generally higher than women's representation in national and local political posts.

Nevertheless, in these countries less than half of such management positions were filled by women.

