MARSHALL ISLANDS GENDER EQUALITY OVERVIEW

KEY STATISTICS FOR INFORMED DECISION-MAKING
IN CELEBRATION OF BEIJING+25

DECEMBER 2020

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On the cover: Woman doing handicrafts work in Majuro, Marshall Islands; Kids stroll in the streets of Ebeye; an oceanscape in the Republic of Marshall Islands (photos by ADB; cover design by Edith Creus).

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Further Information

The Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office of the Marshall Islands has the lead role in the collection and analysis of data, including gender statistics. For further information on Marshall Islands gender and other statistics, please contact the Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office at PO Box 7, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960. Phone +692 625 3802 or 625 3803.

A teacher and a student of Rita
Public Elementary School in
Majuro, Marshall Islands.

1 Introduction

This publication presents gender statistics for the Marshall Islands. It also provides a brief overview of the Marshall Islands to give context to the statistics. Gender statistics assist in the monitoring and evaluation of gender equity progress and inform future gender equality policy, plans, and implementation. Gender equality is central to the achievement of sustainable development. That this document coincides with the Beijing 25+, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the original fourth world conference on women in Beijing, is a significant milestone, and a reminder of the importance of government efforts in advancing progress on gender equality.

The gender statistics were derived from the latest key data collections in the Marshall Islands. These include the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey, the 2012 Family Health and Safety Study, the 2012 Labour Force Survey, and data from the education and health sectors.

Gender statistics is an established field of statistics for gender analysis and monitoring that uses sex-disaggregated data from the social, economic, and environment sectors. Gender statistics uses (i) sex-disaggregated data; (ii) data relevant to gender equality (e.g., unpaid household work, gender parity in education and work); (iii) gender-sensitive concepts, definitions, and language; and (iv) data collections that have no gender bias (e.g., through questionnaire design and interviewer training).¹

There are 80 gender-related indicators across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).² One in ten indicators (11%) is still being developed globally. For the remainder, the Marshall Islands can produce 54% of the indicators from existing sources (Figure 1). The Marshall Islands is preparing for its next national population and housing census in 2021, which will provide new sex-disaggregated data, and have a stronger gender focus than in the 2011 census. This will assist progress in comprehensive gender data collection, enabling good monitoring of progress toward the SDGs and gender equity. A detailed analysis of SDG gender-related data sources and gaps in the Marshall Islands is presented in the Appendix to this overview document.

¹ United Nations. 2016. *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics*. New York.

² United Nations. 2018. Gender-relevant SDG indicators (80 indicators) (updated on 14 March 2018). New York.

Figure 1: Current Availability of Gender-Related Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Marshall Islands

80 gender-specific or gender-related Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the global framework

Number of gender indicators

More than half of the global gender indicators can be produced for the Marshall Islands from existing sources.

Sources: Based on the authors' assessment of the latest reports of the Government of the Marshall Islands: The 2011 Population and Housing Census, the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey, the 2012 Family Health and Safety Study, the 2012 Labour Force Survey, the 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, and administrative data.

Health worker carrying out the valued work of lab testing.

2 Data Sources

Population and Housing Census (2011)

The national population and housing census is conducted every 10 years and is a key data collection for official Marshall Islands statistics, including gender statistics. Census data is disaggregated by sex and other characteristics. The census gathers information on every person and their housing conditions in the Marshall Islands. The results, which are nationally representative, are used to design the sample for subsequent household surveys.

Civil registration data is incomplete in the Marshall Islands (e.g., births, deaths), and the census is one of the main sources for estimating fertility (number of children born) and mortality rates (number of deaths). The census also identifies persons with disabilities, and enables comparison of their situations with the rest of the population. The next population and housing census is planned for 2020.

Demographic and Health Survey (2007)

The demographic and health survey (DHS) is a major source of gender statistics in the Marshall Islands. The DHS is based on an international standard that (i) assures accurate, reliable, and comparable results on difficult-to-measure issues; and (ii) has been used in almost 100 countries globally. The DHS provides information on fertility, family planning, maternal health, infant and child mortality, nutrition, and other characteristics. The DHS includes a section on women's empowerment by using measures relating to economic empowerment, attitudes, and women's involvement in household decision-making. The next DHS, using a methodology combined with a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), is planned for 2021.

Family Health and Safety Study (2012)

The family health and safety study (FHSS) is a household survey based on well-tested international standards. The FHSS gathers data on women's experiences of violence, an important gender equality concern. The data collected includes the prevalence of intimate partner violence, women's experiences of non-partner violence since age 15, and women's experiences of sexual abuse as a child. The FHSS also gathers qualitative information on the causes and consequences of violence to inform policy and decision makers on this sensitive and often largely hidden problem.

Labour Force Survey (2012)

In 2012, a Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted in Majuro and Ebeye, the two most populous atolls. The LFS is a household survey that measures employment, unemployment, and the characteristics of people within and outside the labor force based on the latest international standards. An LFS is one way to produce key data such as unemployment and paid work. Through carefully designed questions, the LFS classifies every person of working age (age 15 and above) as employed or self-employed (doing any work for pay or for profit), unemployed (seeking paid work), or outside the labor force.

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2002)

In 2002, a Household Income and Expenditure Survey gathered information on income, assets, consumption, and expenses from a nationally representative sample of households. The resulting data provides a basis for producing a range of statistics, including on poverty, expenditure on health and education, and individual income and sociodemographic characteristics. The next Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted in 2019.

Administrative Data Sources

Gender statistics are also produced from administrative data sources, as a byproduct of records kept by government ministries and agencies in the course of their work. This overview includes statistics produced by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Marshall Islands Police Department, Majuro Police and Ebeye Police, the Marshall Islands Parliament, Marshall Islands courts, and the Marshall Islands National Disaster Management Office.

Women and children
in the district of Delap.

3 About the Marshall Islands

Year of independence	1979
Land area	181 km ²
Exclusive economic zone area	2,131,000 km ²
Currency	United States dollar
Official language	Marshallese and English
CEDAW ratification	2 March 2006

km² = square kilometer, CEDAW = Human Rights Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Source: ADB

The Marshall Islands is one of the smallest countries in the world with 181 square kilometers of land mass across 29 atolls and islands. It has a population of around 54,000 people (as at the last population census in 2011). Most live in urban settings either in the capital of Majuro (52% of the population lives there) or the island of Ebeye of the Kwajalein Atoll (22%).

The Marshall Islands is a self-governing republic in a Compact of Free Association, as amended, with the United States. The Compact, which will end in 2023, provides monetary and other support, including granting Marshall Islands citizens access to live and work in the United States.

The Marshall Islands legislature is bicameral. The 12-member appointed Council of *Iroij*, made up of traditional leaders, requests the 33-member elected *Nitijela* to consider bills affecting customary law, land tenure, or any traditional practice. Women can be traditional leaders. The Cabinet is the executive branch of the government, directs the actions of the public service, and is answerable to the *Nitijela* for its actions. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, a high court, a traditional rights court, and community courts.

The key gender equality legislative efforts are the following:

- Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act of 2011
- Child Rights Protection Act of 2015
- Human Rights Committee Act of 2015
- Rights of Persons with Disability Act of 2015
- Birth, Death and Marriage Registration Act of 2016
- Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2017

The Marshall Islands has a narrow economic base, limited long-term economic growth and fiscal sustainability, and vulnerability to severe weather and climate change. Economic growth in the last two financial years (2017 and 2018) has been driven by the fishing, construction and transport sectors. There has been a huge increase in donor support with approximately US\$250 million worth of planned projects funded by the ADB and a number of other multilateral and bilateral development partners. The Graduate School USA highlights that limited local capacity is likely to make implementation a major challenge. The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was US\$5,175 in 2018, below the average of \$7,325 for Pacific island small states published by the World Bank. The social security system is currently unsustainable, with significant mismatch between contributions and benefits despite some recent reforms. Grants have comprised 45%–55% of government revenues in the last 5 financial years (2014–2018).³

The Marshall Islands is matrilineal and, culturally, women have high status, although there are high reported rates of intimate partner violence (51%) and physical violence on children (61% for girls and 62% for boys).⁴ The government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2006, and endorsed a national gender policy in 2015. The Marshall Islands had the first woman president in the Pacific countries but in 2011 had only 28% economic participation of women, and in 2018, 9% political participation of women (footnote 4). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) does not calculate the gender equality index for the Marshall Islands.⁵

³ Graduate School USA. 2019. Economic Brief: RMI FY 2018; and World Bank Data: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$). Accessed 17 July 2020.

⁴ Government of the Marshall Islands and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. 2018. *Gender Equality. Where Do We Stand?* Majuro.

⁵ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2019. *Human Development Report 2019*. New York.

Girls are outperforming boys in all school subjects, except maths and sciences. Proficiency in reading English is low for all (footnote 4). A higher proportion of girls than boys complete year 8 (95% to 87%), although fewer girls complete education beyond year 8 (footnote 4). In 2013, however, there was near gender parity in the 979 students enrolled at the post-secondary College of the Marshall Islands.⁶

Health priorities include prevention and treatment of noncommunicable diseases, which are increasing and linked to obesity, are reemerging through urban overcrowding. The nuclear testing conducted in parts of the country in 1954 has resulted in excessive cases of cancer, 530 more than would have been expected in the absence of testing (footnote 4). Of the households, 100% used improved water for drinking in 2011.⁷ Forty percent of boys and 30% of girls are stunted, impacting their development throughout life.⁸ Teenage pregnancy rates, while still high, have decreased by 34% since 2014 from 73 to 48 births per 1,000 women age 15–19 (footnote 4). In 2018, the Pacific average for teenage pregnancy was 51 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19.⁹

National gender-related priorities include eliminating high levels of domestic violence, providing adequate maternal and child health care services to rural and fast-growing urban areas, reducing teenage pregnancy, retaining young men in education, and promoting equal access to economic opportunities.

Impacts of COVID-19 on the Marshall Islands

As at 19 August 2020, the Marshall Islands has no recorded cases of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).^a The government issued the first COVID-19 related health travel advisories and restrictions on 24 January 2020 requiring all incoming passengers to undergo health checks and get special clearance on arrival. By end of January, all arrivals from the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and Macau, China were banned as was official government travel to those locations. A state of emergency was declared on 7 February and the National Disaster Committee was required to lead a multi-stakeholder process to plan and coordinate a national preparedness response.

The health system has been preparing by building a COVID-19 isolation ward, training medical staff and raising community awareness. Breaks in school terms have been used to thoroughly clean and sanitize school buildings and extra handwashing facilities have been installed. Most education institutions have continued classes as normal. Some foreign nationals were evacuated through chartered flights to collect Mormon missionaries and Australian citizens.^b

Expert analysts predict that the major industries in the Marshall Islands—fishing, construction, and transport—will all experience decline. Although only 2.3% of GDP, the tourism sector will clearly be impacted with the two main hotels virtually empty and no demand on the restaurant sector, which relies on approximately half of its income from visitors. It is anticipated that the economy will shrink in the 2020 financial year (ends 30 September 2020) with a 5.5% drop in GDP and another 1.4% in 2021.

continued on next page

⁶ Government of the Marshall Islands. 2015. *Education for All 2015 National Review Report: Marshall Islands*. Majuro.

⁷ Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

⁸ Government of the Marshall Islands and United Nations Children's Fund. 2017. *Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Survey*. Majuro.

⁹ World Bank Data: Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19) – Pacific island small states. Accessed 7 December 2020.

Box continued

Public sector jobs are unlikely to be impacted but the private sector is expected to be severely impacted with the loss of more than 700 full-time equivalent jobs across sectors. These are expected to hit the loining plant (175 jobs), hotel and restaurant sector (258 jobs) and transport sector (202 jobs). Mitigation is recommended to focus first on ensuring the health sector can respond to COVID-19, with an unemployment and business relief program also recommended.

The gendered impacts of COVID-19 could be significant, especially if the pandemic reaches the Marshall Islands and restrictions on movement are needed to control it. There is increased recognition that social isolation impacts mental health as well as family relationships including increasing gender-based violence. Other gendered impacts will be in the increased care work for children and older persons, which tends to be done more by women than men, and which will grow if schools need to be closed. Women and men will have different roles in managing the food insecurity that is likely to result from declining and delayed imports. The slowing economy could be felt harder by women, who hold less stable employment than men or earn no income of their own.

^a World Health Organization. 2020. *COVID-19 Pacific Islands Situation Report*. WHO.

^b DevpolicyBlog. 16 April 2020. Keeping COVID-19 at bay in the Marshall Islands.

4 Gender Statistics

Economy

The country recorded an improved GDP performance in financial year (FY) 2018 (ended 30 September 2018) with a 3.6% growth in GDP after 4.1% in 2017. The main contributor to growth in FY2018 was the manufacturing sector with increases in copra processing value and the Pan Pacific loining plant.

Figure 2: Real Gross Domestic Product Growth, Fiscal Years 2010–2018
(%)

Source: Graduate School USA. 2019. *Republic of Marshall Islands Economic Brief: RMI FY 2018*.

Figure 3: Annual Gross Domestic Product, 2010–2018
(current prices)

GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: Graduate School of USA. 2016. *Republic of the Marshall Islands. Economic Review 2016*. Honolulu.

Figure 4: Contribution to Gross Domestic Product, by Industry, 2016
(%, at constant prices)

GDP = gross domestic product.

Notes: "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.

Source: Graduate School USA. 2019. *Republic of Marshall Islands Economic Brief: RMI FY 2018*.

Figure 5: Annual Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, 2010–2018
(at constant prices)

Source: Graduate School USA. 2019. *Republic of Marshall Islands Economic Brief: RMI FY 2018*.

Population

In the 2011 census, 74% of its approximately 53,000 population lived in the capital, Majuro, and on the island of Ebeye. The average age was 19 and 40% of the population is less than 15 years old. In 2011, Ebeye had the highest population density in the Marshall Islands at 9,614 people per square mile (2.5 square kilometers).

Population growth had largely halted in 2011 (0.04% since the previous census in 1999), contributed to by (i) the fertility rate decreasing from 5.7 in 1999 to 4.1 in 2011, (ii) a high death rate, and (iii) high migration. The average household size is 6.8 people nationally, but much higher on the densely populated Ebeye Island (Kwajalein) at 8.3 people per household. The next census is being planned for 2021.

Figure 6: Age-Sex Structure of Total Population, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Fertility rates have declined significantly in recent decades

Figure 7: Total Fertility Rate, 1964–2011
(average number of children per woman)

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Out-migration and lower fertility rates are halting population growth

Figure 8: Population Size and Growth Rate, 1920–2035

Note: An average annual growth rate of 0.8% is used for the Secretariat of the Pacific Community population and demographic indicators.

Sources: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro; and Pacific Community (SPC). *Population and Demographic Indicators*. Noumea (undated).

Most people live in urban centers of Majuro (52%) or Kwajalein (22%)

Table 1: Population by Island or Atoll, Marshall Islands, 2011

	Population			Sex ratio	Land Area (square miles)	Population Density (square miles)	Average Number of People per Household
	Total	Male	Female				
Marshall Islands	53,158	27,243	25,915	105.1	70.07	759	6.8
Ailinglaplap	1,729	875	854	102.5	5.67	305	6.0
Ailuk	339	166	173	96.0	2.07	164	5.4
Arno	1,794	927	867	106.9	5.00	359	6.9
Aur	499	276	223	123.8	2.17	230	5.3
Bikini ^a	9	9	–	–	2.32	–	–
Ebon	706	380	326	116.6	2.22	318	5.2
Enewetak	664	47	317	109.5	2.26	294	6.3
Jabat	84	43	41	104.9	0.22	382	4.4
Jaluit	1,788	933	855	109.1	4.38	408	6.2
Kili	548	293	255	114.9	0.36	1,522	6.2
Kwajalein	11,408	5,847	5,561	105.1	6.33	1,802	8.3
Lae	347	178	169	105.3	0.56	620	7.2
Lib	155	84	71	118.3	0.36	431	8.6
Likiep	401	208	193	107.8	3.97	101	5.4
Majuro	27,797	14,080	13,717	102.6	3.75	7,413	6.7
Maloelap	682	367	315	116.5	3.79	180	5.5
Mejit	348	172	176	97.7	0.72	483	6.1
Mili	738	380	358	106.1	6.15	120	5.2
Namdrik	508	263	245	107.3	1.07	475	5.2
Namu	780	423	357	118.5	2.42	322	6.0
Rongelap ^a	79	78	1	–	3.07	–	–
Ujae	364	186	178	104.5	0.72	506	7.0
Utirik	435	219	216	101.4	0.94	463	6.3
Wotho	97	56	41	136.6	1.67	58	4.4
Wotje	859	453	406	111.6	3.16	272	6.4

– = data not available.

^a Bikini and Rongelap are inhabited by construction workers involved in rehabilitation projects.

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Education

The Marshall Islands Public School System Act 2013 makes schooling compulsory between age 5 and age 18. Education is provided free of charge through public kindergarten (age 5), primary (elementary, age 6–13), and secondary schools (age 14–18).

Private schools make up 14% of the 93 elementary schools and 65% of the 17 secondary schools.

More girls than boys attend higher levels of education

Figure 9: Gender Parity Index, by Level of Education, 2011

Note: Gender parity index is based on gross attendance ratios; age range used for tertiary education is 19–21 years.

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Universal primary education is still to be achieved. About 80% of children are attending schools, with little gender gap overall

Figure 10: Male Education Status, 2011
(age 5–18)

Figure 11: Female Education Status, 2011
(age 5–18)

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Yet, girls are more likely to attend secondary school than boys

Figure 12: Net Enrollment Ratios, by Level of Education and Sex

Note: In 2013, compulsory school age changed from 6–14 years to 5–18 years. Age range used for tertiary education is 19–21 years. In the absence of recent sex-disaggregated data on enrollment, attendance data from the 2011 population census have been used.

Sources: Primary and secondary attendance ratios from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) database; tertiary ratio was based on 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Table 2: Literacy Rates in the Marshall Islands, 2011

Literacy Rates (%)		
	Male	Female
Adult (15+)	95.0	95.9
Youth (15–24)	94.2	96.1

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Table 3: Enrollment in National Training Programs, 2013

	Students Enrolled		% Female
	Male	Female	
Basic education	25	0	0
Entrepreneurship	22	83	79
Technical-vocational	205	121	37

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2015. *Education for All 2015 National Review Report: Marshall Islands*. Majuro.

For the adult population age 25 and older, the gender gap in highest level of education reached has been narrowing over time. Yet, it remains that, overall, higher percentages of adult men than adult women have completed secondary or tertiary education.

Figure 13: Primary School Completion Rate for Adults (age 25+)

Note: Period of time varies between years shown.

Sources: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2009. *Marshall Islands Millennium Development Goal Report* (for 1967, 1980, and 1999 data). Majuro; and Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Figure 14: Secondary School Completion Rate (age 25+)

Note: Period of time varies between years shown.

Sources: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2009. *Marshall Islands Millennium Development Goal Report* (for 1967, 1980, and 1999 data). Majuro; and Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Figure 15: Highest Education Attainment Among Age 25+, by Sex, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Health and Well-Being

Health is a key gender issue with men and women experiencing different health needs and concerns. Maternal and child health are top priorities in the Marshall Islands.¹⁰ Family planning services and adequate antenatal and postnatal care are essential for these health concerns.

Other health issues for the Marshall Islands include providing support to people impacted by nuclear testing; addressing high rates of teenage pregnancy; supporting people with disabilities, including those with mental health problems; and the prevention and treatment of diabetes and tuberculosis.

Table 4: Life Expectancy, Fertility and Mortality Rates in the Marshall Islands, 2011

Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Male	71.3
Female	72.5
Fertility rate (average children per woman)	
Total	4.1
Urban	3.9
Rural	4.5
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)^a	
2010	16
2011	17
2012	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)^b	
Total	22.0
Male	24.0
Female	20.0

^a Neonatal mortality rate refers to deaths occurring before the baby reaches 28 days.

^b Infant mortality refers to deaths before reaching 12 months (includes neonatal deaths).

Sources: Number of maternal deaths from the *Ministry of Health Annual Report 2012*; all other data are from the 2011 Population and Housing Census (Government of the Marshall Islands. 2012. *Ministry of Health Annual Report 2012*. Majuro; and Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.)

¹⁰ Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Ministry of Health Three-Year Rolling Strategic Plan (October 2017–September 2019). Majuro.

Table 5: Main Causes of Death in the Marshall Islands, 2016

Main causes of death	Number	
	Male	Female
Diabetes related	63	46
Cardiovascular disease	39	17
Cancer (all types)	14	18
Hepatitis B	16	9
Injury/accident/drowning	11	3

Source: Ministry of Health.

High rates of teenage pregnancy is a key gender issue

Figure 16: Teenage Mothers as Percentage of All Registered Births, 2008–2016

^a Teenage mothers are defined as all mothers age 19 or younger.

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2012. *Ministry of Health Annual Report 2012*. Majuro.

Lack of sanitation remains an issue

Figure 17: Percentage of Households with Access to Decent Water and Sanitation, 2007

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2007. *Demographic and Health Survey*. Majuro.

Malnourished children are more likely to be from the rural poor

Figure 18: Percentage of Children Age 0–5 Who Are Malnourished Based on Assessment of Thinness and Swelling of Feet, 2007

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2007. *Demographic and Health Survey*. Majuro.

Steady rates of international adoption

Figure 19: Number of Marshall Islands Children Adopted Overseas, by Sex, 2010–2017

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

One in 10 people has a disability

Figure 20: Prevalence of Disability, by Sex and Number of Disabilities, 2011

Note: The proportion of people with a disability is based on reporting about each individual's ability to see, hear, walk, or climb stairs, and/or remember/concentrate. The questions about these four domains of functioning were based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (<http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>) international recommendations for a short set of questions to determine disability status.

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Work and Employment

There are many types of work, both paid and unpaid, that are providing a valuable contribution to the economy.

Work involved in producing goods (e.g., vegetables, fish) for own consumption or for sale, is counted as employment and part of GDP.

However, unpaid household, community and family care work—work typically done by women—are not considered employment, or counted in the GDP. Excluded from statistics, the essential nature of this work and its contribution to the economy are often undervalued.

About half of men are employed, compared with only a quarter of women

Figure 21: Economic Activity Status of Population Age 15+, by Sex, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Gender gaps in employment persist across age groups in both urban and rural areas

Figure 22: Employment-to-Population Ratio in Urban Areas, by Age Group, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Figure 23: Employment-to-Population Ratio in Rural Areas, by Age Group, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Table 6: Data on Employment- and Unemployment-to-Population Ratio, Marshall Islands, 2011

Key Indicators, 2011	Marshall Islands			Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	51.0	28.0	39.6	47.4	24.9	62.2	38.3
Paid employment-to-population ratio (%)	48.0	26.5	37.4	45.8	23.7	54.9	35.7
Unemployment rate (%) ^a	n.a	n.a	n.a	27.0	39.4	n.a	n.a
Population doing home duties as main activity (%) ^a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.9	20.6	n.a	n.a

n.a. = not available.

^a Data are from 2012 Labor Force Survey conducted in Majuro and the island of Ebeye (sample size: 6,841 respondents).

Sources: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro; and Government of the Marshall Islands. 2012. *Labor Force Survey*. Majuro.

More women are producing goods for sale, while men are more likely to be public or private sector employees

Figure 24: Employment Status of Population Age 15+, by Sex, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Income levels are highest in Kwajalein for both men and women

Figure 25: Average Annual Income Population Age 15+, by Sex and Island and Atoll, 2011 (\$)

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

Most paid employment is in the services sector

Figure 26: Share of Women in Paid Employment, Population Age 15+, by Sector and Sex, 2011

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

35.1%

WOMEN'S
SHARE OF WAGE
EMPLOYMENT IN
NON-AGRICULTURE
SECTOR (2011)

Gender-Based Violence, Public Safety, and Human Rights

Everyone has a right to live in a safe environment that is free from violence. Violence and public safety are gendered issues, with significant disparities in the perpetrators of various crimes (predominantly men), and in the making and enforcement of laws.

Human Rights Conventions Ratified by the Marshall Islands

CEDAW	2 March 2006
CRC	4 October 1993
CRPD	17 March 2015

CEDAW = Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, CRC = Convention on the Rights of the Child, CRPD = Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Most police arrests are men

Figure 27: Number of Persons Arrested, by Sex, 2010–2016

Note: Only data on the number of arrests provided.

Source: Marshall Islands Police Department.

Few women are in the police force, which limits the access of women to a woman police officer where preferred

Table 7: Number of Police Officers, by Sex and Police Force, 2017

	Men	Women
Marshall Islands National Police	164	11
Majuro Local Police	101	5
Ebeye Local Police	52	4

Sources: Majuro Police and Ebeye Police.

6% OF POLICE OFFICERS ARE WOMEN (2017).

IN 2007, **26%** OF WOMEN BETWEEN AGE 20 AND 24 WERE IN UNION AND/OR MARRIED BEFORE AGE 18

Early marriage is a deprivation of human rights. Eliminating this practice is one of the global goals for achieving gender equality and sustainable development. Women who marry as girls, before the age of 18, tend to miss out on education and face greater health risks for themselves and their children if they start childbearing in adolescence.

Source: 2007 Demographic and Health Survey, Government of the Marshall Islands.

Women are more likely than men to marry at very young ages

Figure 28: Number of Persons in Union/Married, by Age and Sex, 2011

Note: The legal age for marriage is 18 years for men and women (2011).

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2011. *Republic of the Marshall Islands 2011 Census Report*. Majuro.

The majority of women in relationships have experienced some form of violence by their partners

Figure 29: Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence among Ever-Partnered Women, 2012

54%

OF WOMEN TOLD
NO ONE ABOUT
THE VIOLENCE^a

^a 54% of women among those who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their partner in their lifetime told no one about the violence.

Notes: Lifetime refers to experiences since age 15. Total eligible women refers to ever-partnered women aged 15–49 years.

Source: Government of the Marshall Islands. 2014. *Marshall Islands Family Health and Safety Study 2014*. Majuro.

Political Participation and Decision-Making

The head of state and government is the President. Marshall Islands has a bicameral parliament comprising the Council of Iroji (upper house) of 12 appointed tribal chiefs, and the Nitijela (lower house) of 33 elected senators. There are local governments in the 24 main islands and atolls. They each have an elected council, mayor, appointed local officials, and a local police force. The latest official statistics are for 2011, when 3 of the 24 mayors (13%) and 47 of the 251 councillors (19%) were women.

Two women are in Parliament

Figure 30: Share of Parliamentary Seats, by Sex, 2020

Source: Marshall Islands Parliament.

Few of the judges are women

Figure 31: Number of Judges in the Marshall Islands Judiciary, by Sex (2010–2017)

Sources: Marshall Islands courts.

Figure 32: Proportion of Women in the National Parliament, 2019

Nitijela, the lower house, has 33 elected senators (2020)

Council of Iroji is Upper House of traditional leaders (2019)

Sources: Marshall Islands courts (rmicourts.org/the_judiciary.html); Embassy of the Marshall Islands in the United States (www.rmiembassyus.org/Government.htm); and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. 2012. *Stocktake of the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity of Pacific Island Governments: Republic of the Marshall Islands*. Noumea.

Environment and Climate Change

Gender is an important factor in managing the environment. Women and men have varying degrees of access to and control of natural resources, and environmental policies and initiatives need to take this into account.

There are strong commitments and action to meet the outcomes of the Sendai Framework for action while risks remain high. These are guided by the 2011 National Climate Change Policy and 2014–2018 Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. Included as an aim is stronger gender-specific monitoring.

The Marshall Islands ranks ninth in the Pacific island countries in protecting land and marine resources.

Land and marine resources are threatened by numerous factors, including overfishing, coastal habitat degradation, population density, and pollution from a wide range of sources. The government is actively engaged in a range of initiatives in response.¹¹

Table 8: Ranking of Pacific Island Countries by the Proportion of Land and Marine (Exclusive Economic Zone) Area Under Protection, 2015

Ranking (most-to least-protected area)	Country	Land Area (km ²)	EEZ (km ²) ^a
1	New Caledonia	18,576	1,740,000
2	Northern Mariana Islands	457	1,823,000
3	Kiribati	811	3,550,000
4	American Samoa	199	390,000
5	Tonga	650	700,000
6	Fiji	18,273	1,290,000
7	Papua New Guinea	462,840	2,446,757
8	Palau	444	629,000
9	Marshall Islands	181	2,131,000
10	Samoa	2,935	120,000
11	Solomon Islands	30,407	1,340,000
12	Vanuatu	12,281	680,000
13	Guam	541	218,000
14	Federated States of Micronesia	701	2,978,000
15	Niue	259	390,000
16	Tuvalu	26	900,000
17	French Polynesia	3,521	5,030,000
18	Tokelau	12	290,000
19	Cook Islands	237	1,830,000
20	Wallis and Futuna	142	300,000

EEZ = exclusive economic zone, km² = square kilometer.

^a The EEZ is the ocean area surrounding Pacific island states in which they have exclusive rights to exploit their natural resources.

Sources: Rankings are based on the sum of protected areas listed in the World Database on Protected Areas as of 3 September 2015 (www.protectedplanet.net/) divided by total land and marine area; World Bank. 2014. *Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program*. Washington, DC; and Baker et al. 2011. Reimaanlok: A National Framework for Conservation Area Planning in the Marshall Islands. *Journal of Marine Biology*.

¹¹ Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance. 2016. *The Republic of the Marshall Islands: Disaster Management Reference Book*. Majuro.

Table 9: Major Weather Events, 1979–2019

Year	Type of Event	Area(s) Affected
2015–2017	Extreme drought	All of the Marshall Islands (declared a national disaster)
2015	Typhoon Nangka	Majuro, Enewetak, Wotje, and Wotho
2014	Sea swell/king tide	Arno, Kili, Maloelap, Majuro, Mili, and Wotje State of Emergency declared
2013	Drought	15 atolls/islands north of Majuro (above 8°N latitude)
2013	Sea swell/king tide	Majuro
2008	Sea swell/king tide	Numerous Pacific locations, including the Marshall Islands
2008	State of Economic Emergency	All of the Marshall Islands
2007	Severe drought	Majuro, Utrik, Wotho, Lae, Namu, and Ailuk
1998	Severe drought	All of the Marshall Islands
1997	Typhoon Paka	Majuro, Ailinglaplap, and Namu
1994	High surf/wave action	Ajeltake in Majuro
1992	Tropical Storm Axel	All of the Marshall Islands
1991	Typhoon Zelda	All of the Marshall Islands
1988	Tropical Storm Roy	Kwajalein
1979	Sea swell	Majuro

Source: Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance. 2019. Republic of the Marshall Islands Disaster Management Reference Handbook. Hawaii.

APPENDIX

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS— DATA SOURCES AND AVAILABILITY

Many of the 240 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators require disaggregation by sex or relate to gender issues, such as maternal health and violence against women and girls. The table below summarizes which indicators are considered to be gender-related under each goal and their tier status (1, 2, or 3) as of 26 September 2019.¹ Tier 3 indicators are those for which standard definitions and methodology are still under development at the global level.

Availability of Gender-Specific and Gender-Related Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the Marshall Islands

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
1.1.1* Proportion of population below the international poverty line , by sex , age, employment status and geographical location (urban and/or rural)	Tier 1	Yes	2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	No	
1.2.1* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line , by sex and age	Tier 1	Yes	2002 HIES	No	
1.2.2* Proportion of men, women , and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier 2	Yes	2002 HIES	No	
1.3.1* Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems , by sex , distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable	Tier 2	No		Yes	For older persons only and not sex-disaggregated (International Labour Organization [ILO])

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¹ United Nations. 2019. *Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators*. New York.

Appendix table continued

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
1.4.2* Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land , with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Tier 2	No		No	
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 people	Tier 2	Yes	National Disaster Management Office	Yes	(United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [UNISDR])
1.b.1* Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women , the poor, and vulnerable groups	Tier 3			No	
2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Tier 2	Yes	2017 Integrated Child Nutrition and Health Survey	No	
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Tier 1	Yes	2017 Integrated Child Nutrition and Health Survey	Yes	
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Tier 1	Yes	2017 Integrated Child Nutrition and Health Survey	Yes	
2.3.2* Average income of small-scale food producers , by sex and indigenous status	Tier 2	No		No	
3.1.1* Maternal mortality ratio	Tier 1	Yes	2011 Census and Ministry of Health records	No	
3.1.2* Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier 1	Yes	2017 Integrated Child Nutrition and Health Survey	Yes	
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Tier 1	Yes	2011 Census	Yes	
3.3.1* Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex , age, and key populations	Tier 2	No		No	

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Appendix table *continued*

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Health	No	
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Health	No	
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (age 15 years and older) within a calendar year, in liters of pure alcohol	Tier 1	No		No	
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Health	Yes	
3.7.1* Proportion of women of reproductive age (age 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Tier 1	Yes	2007 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	Yes	
3.7.2* Adolescent birth rate (age 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Tier 1	Yes	2011 Census	Yes	
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Tier 1	Yes	Produced by WHO Western Pacific Region	No	
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Tier 1	Yes	2002 HIES	No	
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Health	No	
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All [WASH] services)	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Health	No	

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Appendix table *continued*

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Tier 1	Yes	2011 Census	No	
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Health	Yes	
4.1.1* Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics , by sex	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Education	No	
4.2.1* Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Education	Yes	
4.2.2* Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Tier 1	Yes	Ministry of Education	Yes	
4.3.1* Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex	Tier 2	No		No	
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Tier 2	No		No	
4.5.1* Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tiers 1, 2 and 3 depending on indice	Yes	Ministry of Education	Yes	
4.6.1* Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills , by sex	Tier 2	No		No	

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Appendix table *continued*

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
4.7.1* Extent to which (i) global citizenship education; and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education, and (d) student assessment	Tier 3			No	
4.a.1* Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes, (c) computers for pedagogical purposes, (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, (e) basic drinking water, (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities , and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as defined in WASH indicators)	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Education	Yes	
5.1.1* Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Internal Affairs	No	
5.2.1* Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls age 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Tier 2	Yes	2012 Family Health and Safety Study	Yes	
5.2.2* Proportion of women and girls age 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Tier 2	Yes	2012 Family Health and Safety Study	No	
5.3.1* Proportion of women age 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Tier 1	Yes	2007 DHS	Yes	
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women age 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Tier 1			No	

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Appendix table continued

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
5.4.1* Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work , by sex, age, and location	Tier 2	No		No	
5.5.1* Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Tier 1 (a)/ Tier 2 (b)	Yes	Administrative records	Yes	
5.5.2* Proportion of women in managerial positions	Tier 1	Yes	2012 Labour Force Survey; 2011 Census	No	
5.6.1* Proportion of women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	Tier 2	No		No	
5.6.2* Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men age 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information, and education	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Internal Affairs	No	
5.a.1* (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land , by sex ; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Tier 2	No		No	
5.a.2* Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Internal Affairs	No	
5.b.1* Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone , by sex	Tier 2	No		No	
5.c.1* Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier 2	Yes	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Yes	
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Tier 2	Yes	2011 Census	Yes	

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Appendix table continued

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Tier 1	Yes	2011 Census	Yes	
8.3.1* Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment , by sex	Tier 2	Yes	2012 Labour Force Survey; 2011 Census	No	
8.5.1* Average hourly earnings of female and male employees , by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities	Tier 2	Yes	2012 Labour Force Survey; 2011 Census	No	
8.5.2* Unemployment rate, by sex , age, and persons with disabilities	Tier 1	Yes	2012 Labour Force Survey	Yes	
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (age 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training	Tier 1	Yes	2012 Labour Force Survey	No	
8.7.1* Proportion and number of children age 5–17 years engaged in child labor , by sex and age	Tier 2	No		No	
8.8.1* Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries , by sex and migrant status	Tier 2	No		No	
8.8.2* Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Tier 2	No		No	
8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Tier 3			No	
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Tier 1	No		No	
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Tier 1	No		No	
10.2.1* Proportion of people living below 50% of median income , by age, sex , and persons with disabilities	Tier 2	Yes	2002 HIES	No	

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Appendix table continued

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
10.3.1* Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier 2	No		No	
11.2.1* Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport , by sex, age, and persons with disabilities	Tier 2	No		No	
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	Tier 2	Yes	National Disaster Management Office	Yes	
11.7.1* Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities	Tier 2	No		No	
11.7.2* Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment , by sex , age, disability status, and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Tier 3			No	
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	Tier 2	Yes	National Disaster Management Office	No	
13.b.1* Number of least developed countries and small island developing states that are receiving specialized support ; and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities	Tier 3			No	
16.1.1* Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Tier 1	Yes	Police records	No	
16.1.2* Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and cause	Tier 2			No	

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Appendix table continued

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
16.1.3* Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier 2	No		No	
16.2.2* Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation	Tier 2	No		No	
16.2.3* Proportion of young women and men age 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Tier 2	No		No	
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Tier 2	No		No	
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Tier 2	No		No	
16.7.1* Proportions of positions (by sex , age, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Tier 2	No		No	
16.7.2* Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive , by sex , age, disability, and population group	Tier 2	No		No	
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Tier 1		2017 Integrated Child Nutrition and Health Survey	Yes	
16.b.1* Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier 2	No		No	

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Appendix table continued

Gender-Specific (marked with*) and Gender-Related Indicator(s)	Tier Status (as of 26 September 2019)	Rapid Assessment of Data Availability		Data in Global SDG Database ^a	
		Can the indicator be produced?	Data Source	Currently in the Global Database	Notes
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet	Tier 1	No	2011 census captured household internet usage only	Yes	
17.18.1* Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target , in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Tier 3			No	

SDG = Sustainable Development Goals.

^a The Global SDG Database is maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>. It collates data from a range of national and international sources, classifying each data point as country data, country adjusted, estimated, global monitoring data, modelled, nonrelevant, or not available. Data availability indicated is as of 11 August 2019.

* Gender-specific data.

Sources: Based on the authors' assessment of various reports of the Government of the Marshall Islands: The 2011 Population and Housing Census, the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey, the 2012 Family Health and Safety Study, the 2012 Labour Force Survey, the 2018 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, and administrative data.

Marshall Islands Gender Equality Overview

Key Statistics for Informed Decision-Making in Celebration of Beijing+25

This publication uses graphics to summarize gender statistics from the Marshall Islands to help inform policy and planning. It draws on the latest key data collections, including the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey, the 2012 Family Health and Safety Study, the 2012 Labour Force Survey, and other data on education, health, and law enforcement. This resource supports the use of gender data for evidence-based policy making and rigorous monitoring and evaluation of progress toward transformative change. It also aims to encourage countries in the Pacific to continue to invest in data collection and research to strengthen capacity for gender analysis.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

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