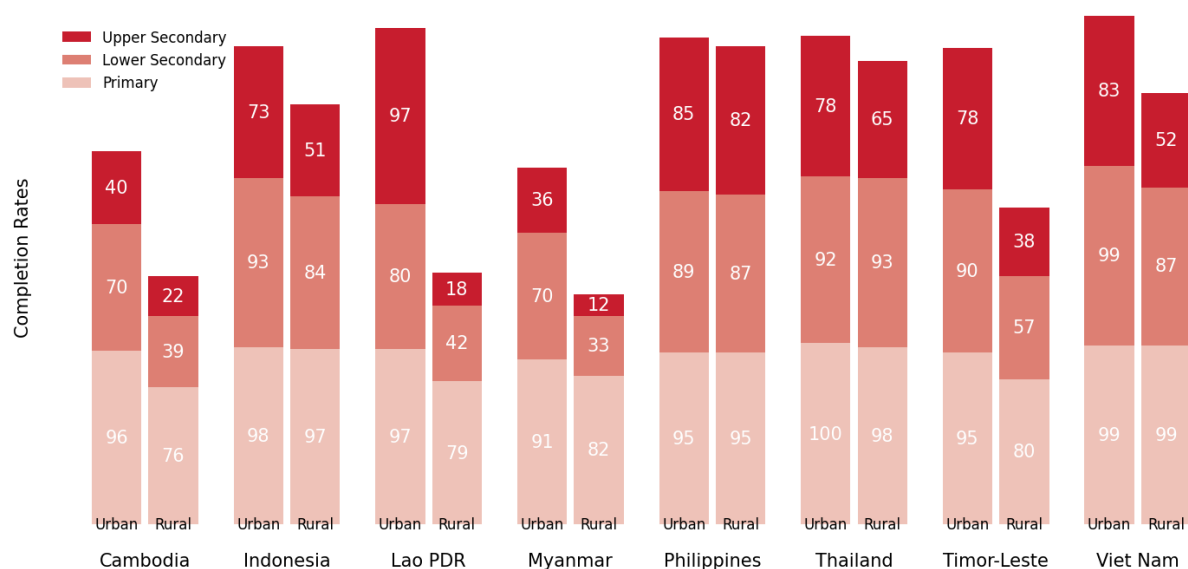


Goal 4

Women's Completion rates by education level, Urban vs. Rural

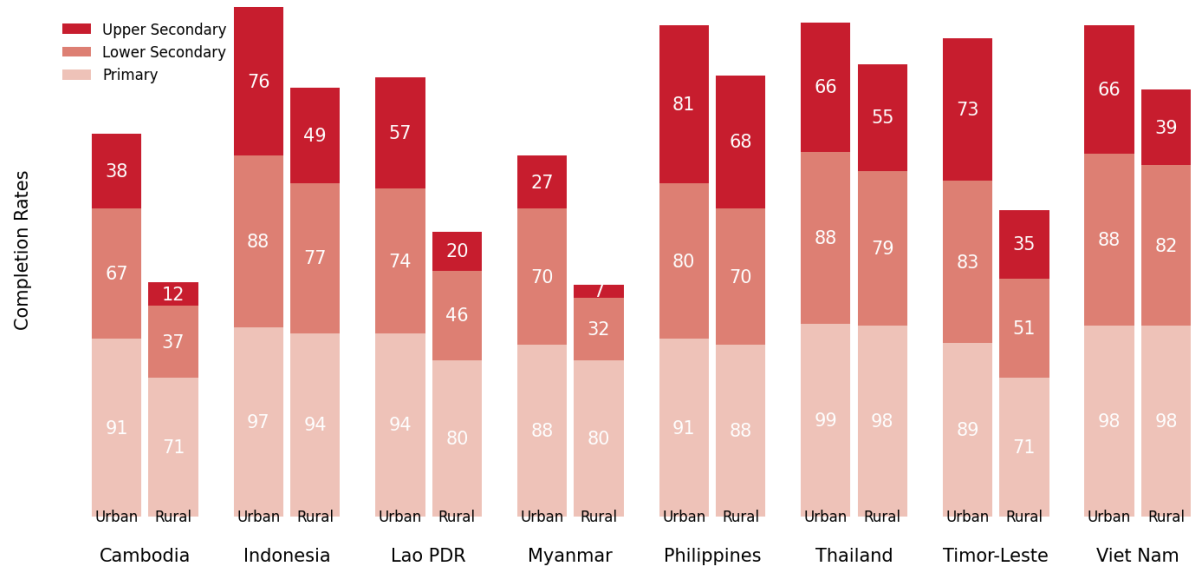


Observation: There is a disparity in completion rates (SDG 4.1.2) by education between urban and rural areas in the ASEAN region. The extent of this gap varies across member states, particularly at the upper secondary level (except for the Philippines). For Cambodia and Lao PDR, the disparity is visible in all levels of education between urban and rural areas.

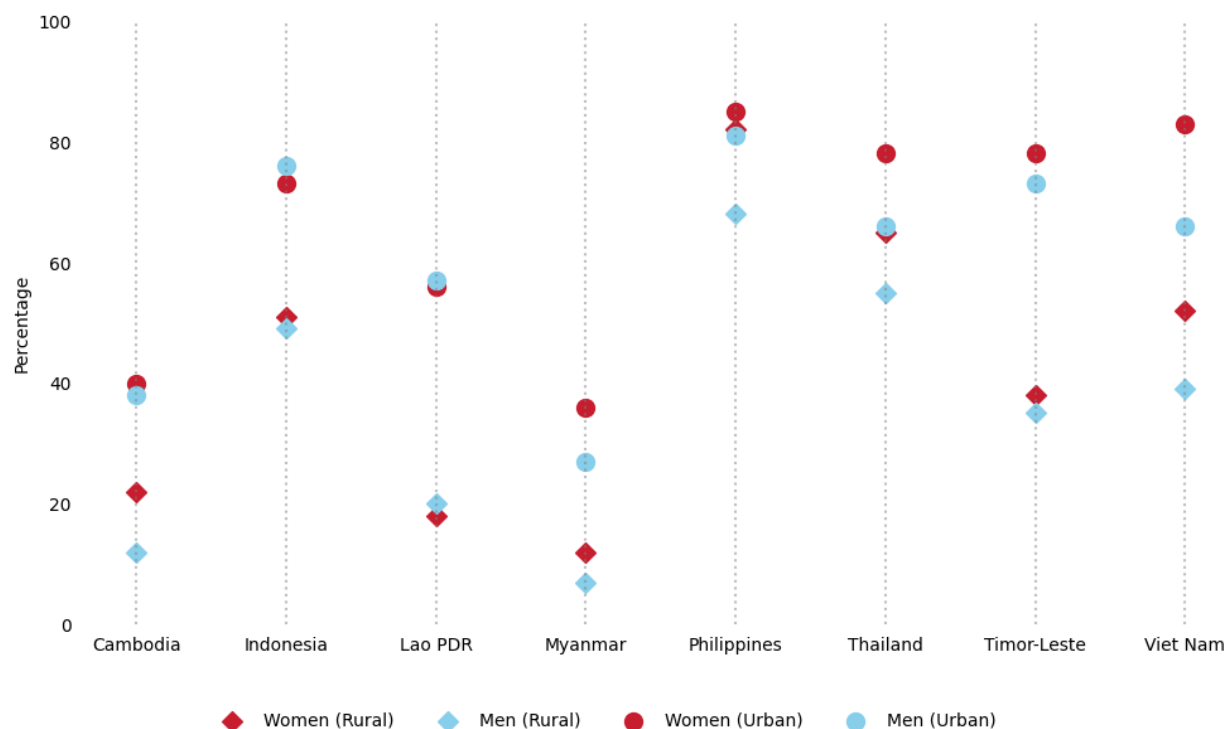
Data source: SDG Global Database, latest available year: Cambodia (2020), Indonesia (2017), Lao PDR (2017), Myanmar (2016), Philippines (2018), Thailand (2019), Timor-Leste (2016), Viet Nam (2021)

Note: SDG Indicator 4.1.2 - Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. For example, the intended age for the last grade of primary education is 11 years. In this case, 14-16 years would be the reference age group for calculation of the primary completion rate.

Men's Completion rates by education level, Urban vs. Rural



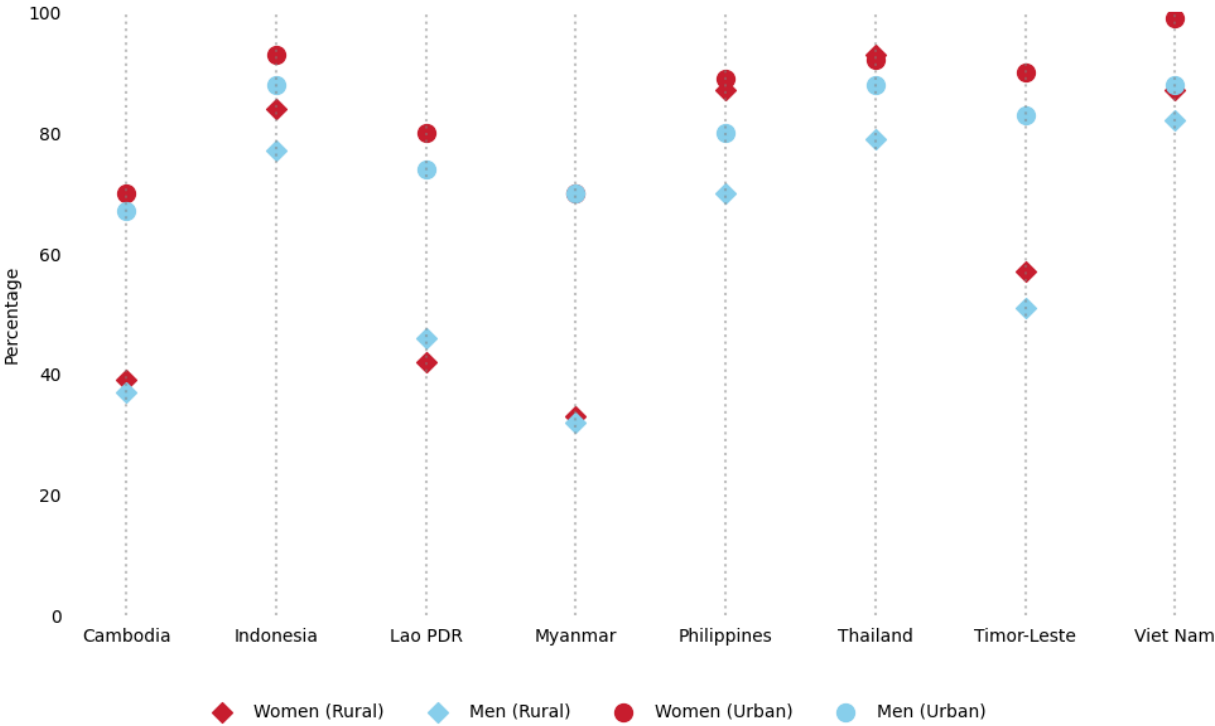
Upper Secondary Completion rates, Urban vs. Rural, Women vs. Men



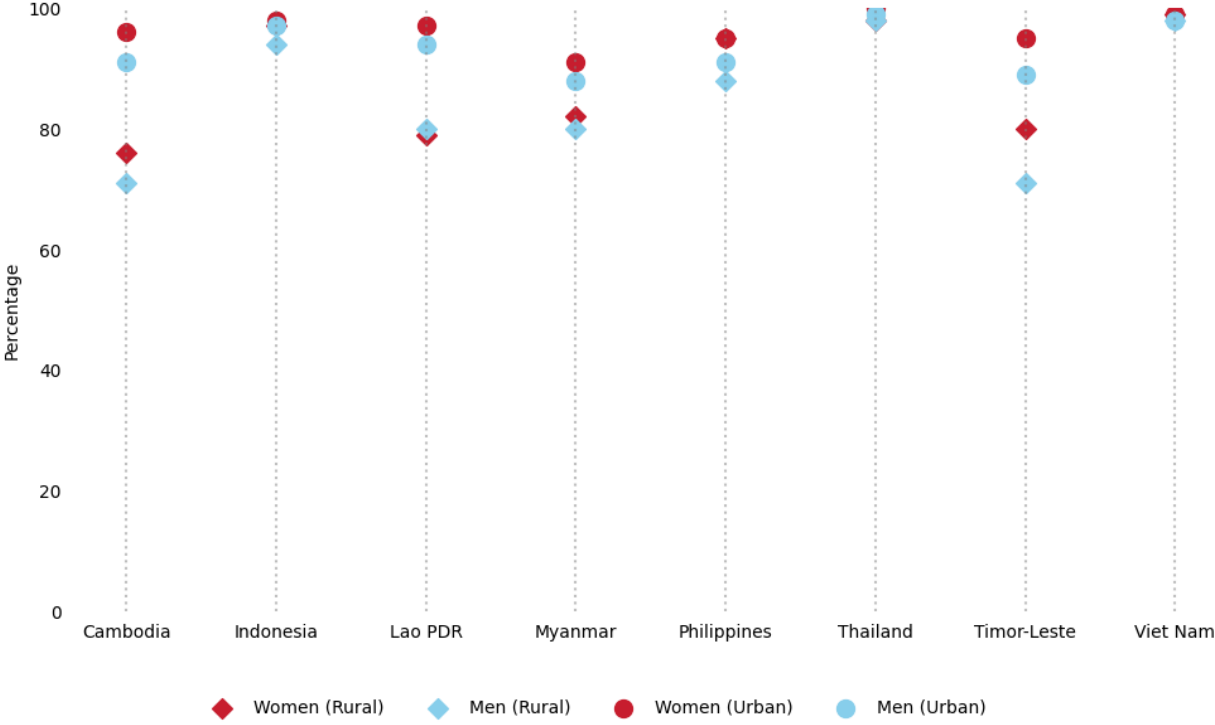
Observation: Women from urban area have the highest upper secondary completion rates while the men from rural areas have the lowest across the ASEAN countries with available data.

Data source: SDG Global Database, latest available year: Cambodia (2020), Indonesia (2017), Lao PDR (2017), Myanmar (2016), Philippines (2018), Thailand (2019), Timor-Leste (2016), Viet Nam (2021)

Lower Secondary Completion rates, Urban vs. Rural, Women vs. Men

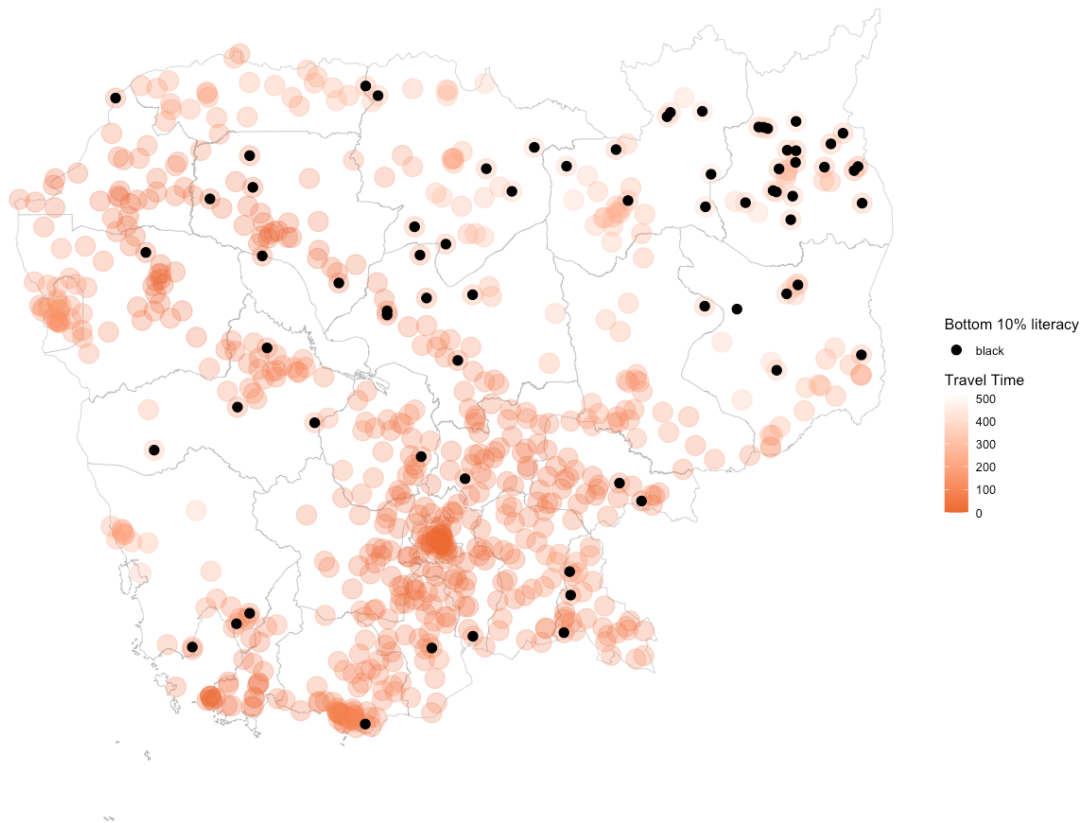


Primary Completion rates, Urban vs. Rural, Women vs. Men



Goal 9

Geographical distribution of clusters with low literacy rates among women, by level of time required to reach a high-density area, Cambodia



Observation: The black markers represent clusters with low literacy rates (bottom 10% of cluster values). In Cambodia, increase in time required to reach a high-density area seems to be correlated with declining literacy rate. Past studies have shown that ethnic minority women are less likely to complete higher education, a challenge also faced by those living in rural areas that lack roads.

Data source: DHS, latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)

Note: Literacy was calculated according to the DHS criteria outlined below. For level of time required to reach a high-density area, we used the variable “Travel Times 2015” available in the DHS dataset (See below for definition).

Literacy

Percent distribution of women and men by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate

Definition

- 1) Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy.
- 2) Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are literate.

Coverage:

Population base: Women (or men) age 15-49 (IR file, MR file)
Time period: Current status at time of survey

Numerators:

- 1) Number of women (or men) age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy:
 - a) Higher than secondary education (women: v106 = 3; men: mv106)
 - No schooling, primary or secondary schooling and:
 - b) Can read a whole sentence (women: v155 = 2; men: mv155 = 2)
 - c) Can read part of a sentence (women: v155 = 1; men: mv155 = 1)
 - d) Cannot read at all (women: v155 = 0; men: mv155 = 0)
 - e) No card with required language (women: v155 = 3; men: mv155 = 3)
 - f) Blind or visually impaired (women: v155 = 4; men: mv155 = 4)
- 2) Number of women (or men) age 15-49 literate (women: v106 = 3 or v155 in 1,2; men: mv106 = 3 or mv155 in 1,2)

Denominator: Number of women (or men) age 15-49

Variables: IR file, MR file.

v106	Highest educational level (women)
v155	Literacy (women)
v005	Women's sample weight
mv106	Highest educational level (men)
mv155	Literacy (men)
mv005	Men's sample weight

Calculation

Numerator divided by denominator, multiplied by 100.

The description about 'Time required to reach a high density area' is as below.

Column Name: Travel Times 2015

Derived Data Set: [Malaria Atlas Project Accessibility to Cities](#)

Derived Data Set Cell Size: ~1 km

Summary Statistic: Mean

Year: 2015

Units: Minutes

Description:

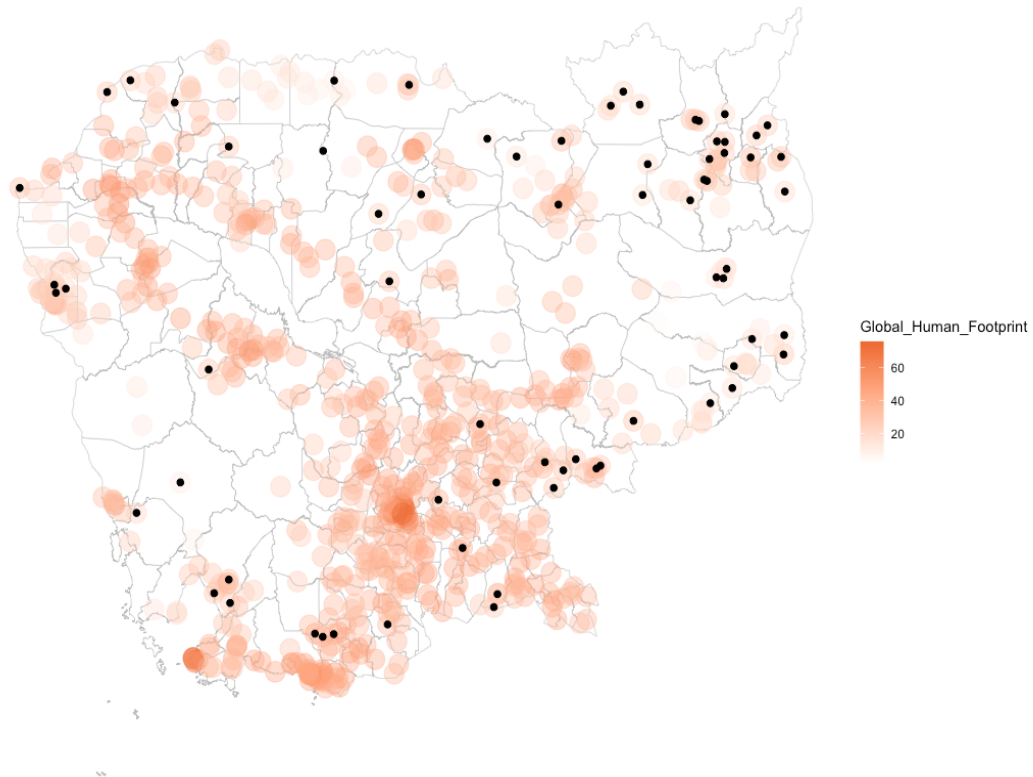
The average time (minutes) required to reach a high-density urban center, as defined by Pesaresi and Freire (2016), from the area within the 2 km (urban) or 10 km (rural) buffer surrounding the DHS survey cluster location, based on year 2015 infrastructure data.

Travel times or accessibility estimates provide a useful measure of the extent to which regions are rural or urban, as well as the degree of their connectedness to the national system of transportation. For instance, locations that are near major roads would be relatively well connected, even if they were some distance from major cities (Linard and Tatem 2012). The University of Oxford's Malaria Atlas Project (MAP), in collaboration with Google, EU Joint Research Center (JRC) and the University of Twente, has developed a new accessibility estimate (measured in travel time) for 2015 (Weiss et al. 2018). The analysis considered data on recent expansion in infrastructure networks, particularly in lower-resource settings, which are provided in unprecedented detail and precision by OpenStreetMap and Google. Using such data, the MAP developed a global accessibility estimate that quantifies travel time to cities by integrating ten global-scale surfaces that characterize factors affecting human movement rates and 13,840 high-density urban centers within an established geospatial-modelling framework.

Citation:

Weiss. Daniel J., Andy Nelson, Harry S. Gibson, Will Temperley, Stephen Peedell, Allison Lieber, Matthew Hancher, Eduardo Poyart, Simao Belchior, Nancy Fullman, Bonnie Mappin, Ursula Dalrymple, Jennifer Rozier, Timothy C.D. Lucas, Rosalind E. Howes, Lucy S. Tusting, Su Y. Kang, Ewan Cameron, Donal Bisanzio, Katherine E. Battle, Samir Bhatt, and Peter W. Gething. 2018. "A global map of travel time to cities to assess inequalities in accessibility in 2015". *Nature* 553: 333–336. <http://doi.org/10.1038/nature25181>
Malaria Atlas Project. 2018. "Accessibility to Cities." Accessed August 21, 2018. <http://www.map.ox.ac.uk/>

Geographical distribution of clusters with adolescent birth rates among women, by level of global human footprint, Cambodia



Observation: The black markers represent clusters with high adolescent birth rates (Top 10% of cluster values). In Cambodia, the degree of urbanization seems to be negatively correlated with adolescent birth rate. Past studies have shown that women in rural areas are more likely to have higher adolescent birth rates. It is due to limited access to healthcare and reproductive services, fewer educational resources, particularly in sexual health education. (Hamilton et al., 2016)

Data source: DHS (latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)), NASA Earth data

Note:

1. Adolescent birth rate was calculated by dividing the total weight of births to adolescents (under age 20) by the total weight of all births in each cluster.
2. The description about 'Global Human Footprint' is as below.

Column Name: Global_Human_Footprint

Derived Data Set: [The Global Human Footprint Dataset of the Last of the Wild Project, Version 2, 2005 \(LWP-2\)](#)

Derived Data Set Cell Size: ~1 km (grid)

Summary Statistic: Mean

Year: 1995~2004

Units: The Human Influence Index (HII)

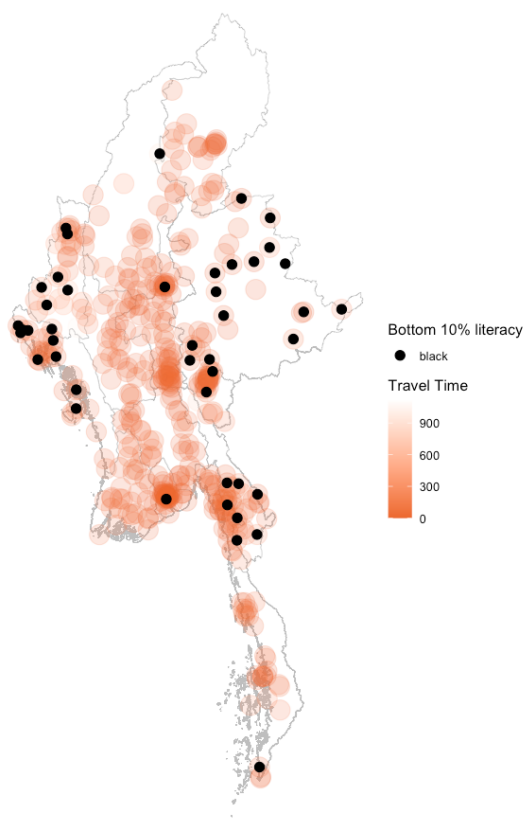
Description:

The Global Human Footprint Dataset of the Last of the Wild Project, Version 2, 2005 (LWP-2) is the Human Influence Index (HII) normalized by biome and realm. The HII is a global dataset of 1-kilometer grid cells, created from nine global data layers covering human population pressure (population density), human land use and infrastructure (built-up areas, nighttime lights, land use/land cover), and human access (coastlines, roads, railroads, navigable rivers). The dataset in Clarke 1866 Geographic Coordinate System is produced by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).

Citation

Wildlife Conservation Society - WCS, and Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. 2005. Last of the Wild Project, Version 2, 2005 (LWP-2): Global Human Footprint Dataset (Geographic). Palisades, New York: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). <https://doi.org/10.7927/H4M61H5F>. Accessed DAY MONTH YEAR.

Geographical distribution of clusters with low literacy rates among women, by level of time required to reach a high-density area, Myanmar

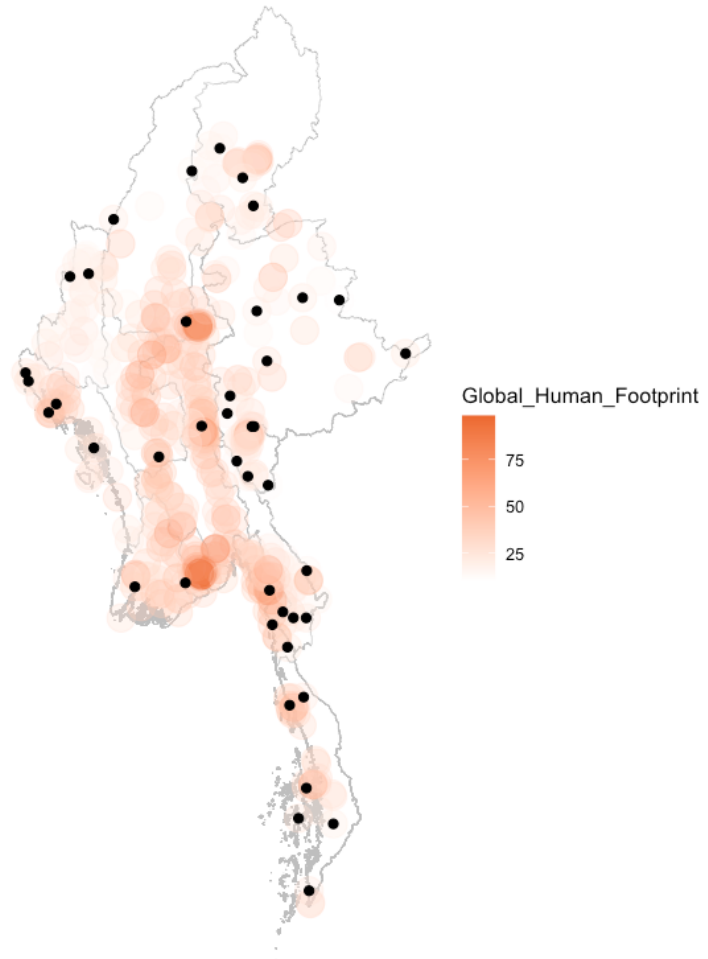


Observation: The black markers represent clusters with low literacy rates (bottom 10% of cluster values). In Myanmar, increase in time required to reach a high-density area seems to be correlated with declining literacy rate. The black markers are concentrated in regions where the time needed to reach a high-density area is elevated.

Data source: DHS, latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)

Note: Literacy was calculated according to the DHS criteria outlined below. For the level of time required to reach a high-density area, we used the variable “Travel Times 2015” available in the DHS dataset (See below for definition).

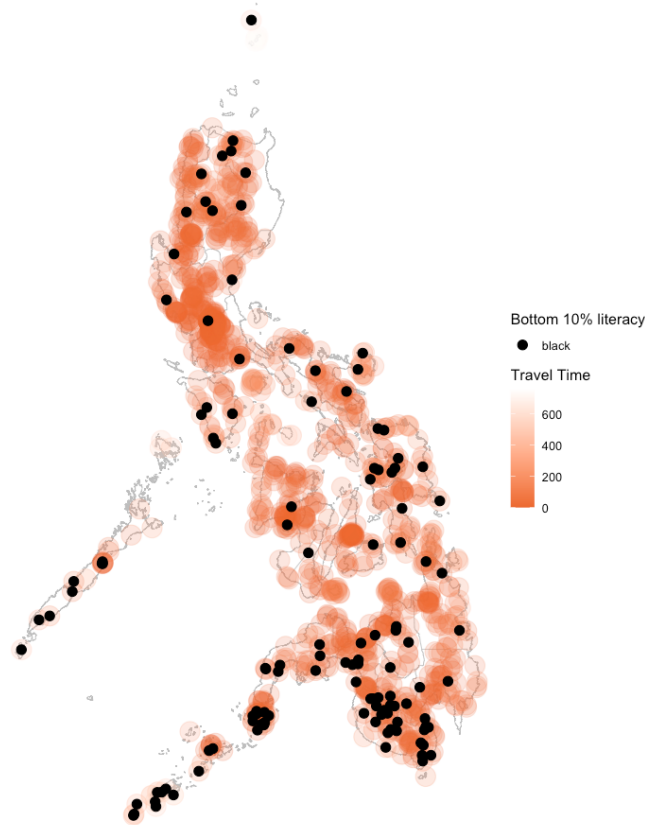
Geographical distribution of clusters with **adolescent birth** rates among women, **by level of global human footprint, Myanmar**



Observation: The black markers represent clusters with high adolescent birth rates (Top 10% of cluster values). In Myanmar, the degree of urbanization seems to be negatively correlated with adolescent birth rate. Past studies have shown that women in rural areas are more likely to have higher adolescent birth rates. It is due to limited access to healthcare and reproductive services, fewer educational resources, particularly in sexual health education. (Hamilton et al., 2016)

Data source: DHS (latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)), NASA Earth data

Geographical distribution of clusters with low literacy rates among women, by level of time required to reach a high-density area, Philippines

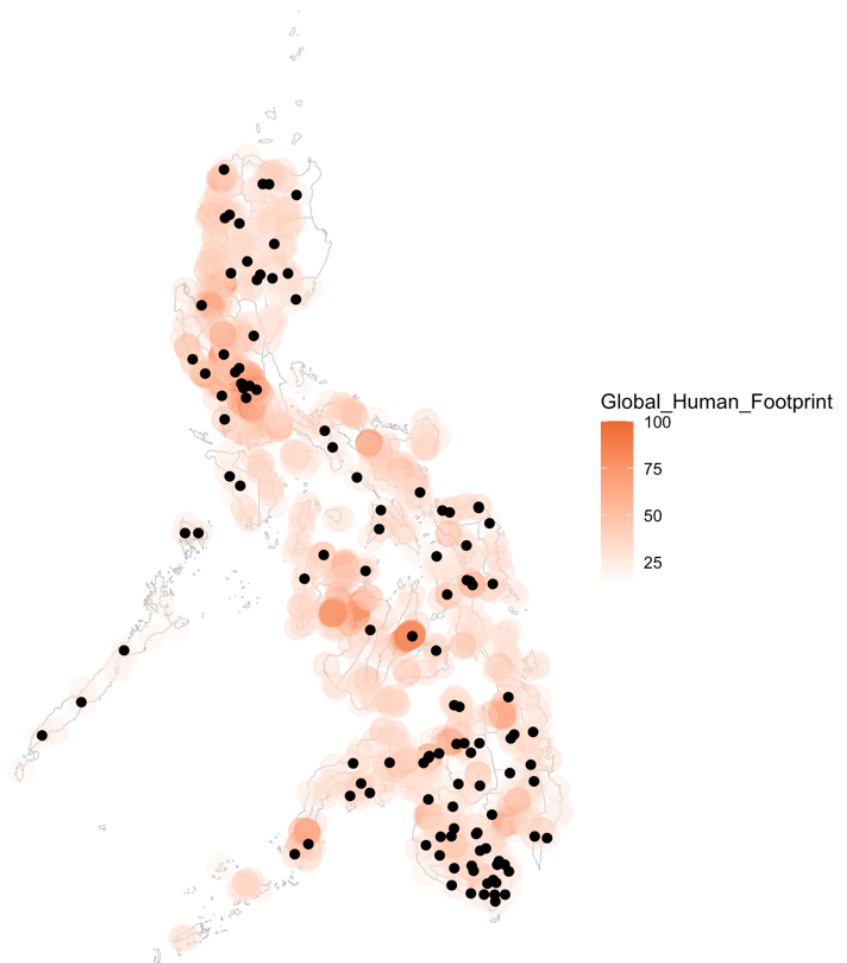


Observation: The black markers represent clusters with low literacy rates (bottom 10% of cluster values). In the Philippines, increase in time required to reach a high-density area seems to be correlated with declining literacy rate. The black markers are concentrated in regions where the time needed to reach a high-density area is elevated. The black markers clustered in the Southern region (Mindanao) represent conflict-affected areas marked by a combination of political violence and armed conflict.

Data source: DHS, latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)

Note: Literacy was calculated according to the DHS criteria outlined below. For the level of time required to reach a high-density area, we used the variable “Travel Times 2015” available in the DHS dataset (See below for definition).

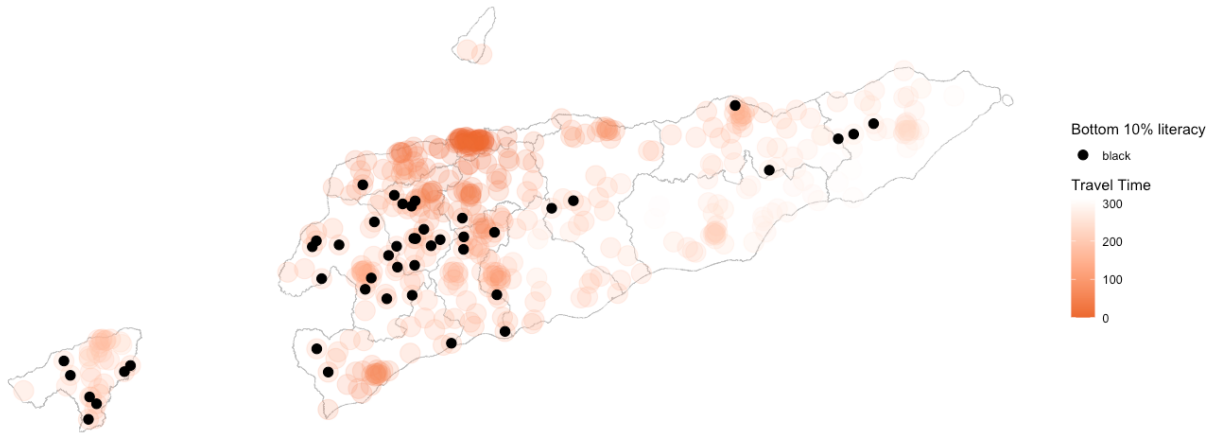
Geographical distribution of clusters with **adolescent birth** rates among women, **by level of global human footprint, Philippines**



Observation: The black markers represent clusters with high adolescent birth rates (Top 10% of cluster values). In the Philippines, the degree of urbanization seems to be negatively correlated with adolescent birth rate. The black markers clustered in the Southern region (Mindanao) represent conflict-affected areas marked by a combination of political violence and armed conflict. Past studies have shown that women in rural areas are more likely to have higher adolescent birth rates. It is due to limited access to healthcare and reproductive services, fewer educational resources, particularly in sexual health education. (Hamilton et al., 2016)

Data source: DHS (latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)), NASA Earth data

Geographical distribution of clusters with low literacy rates among women, by level of time required to reach a high-density area, Timor-Leste

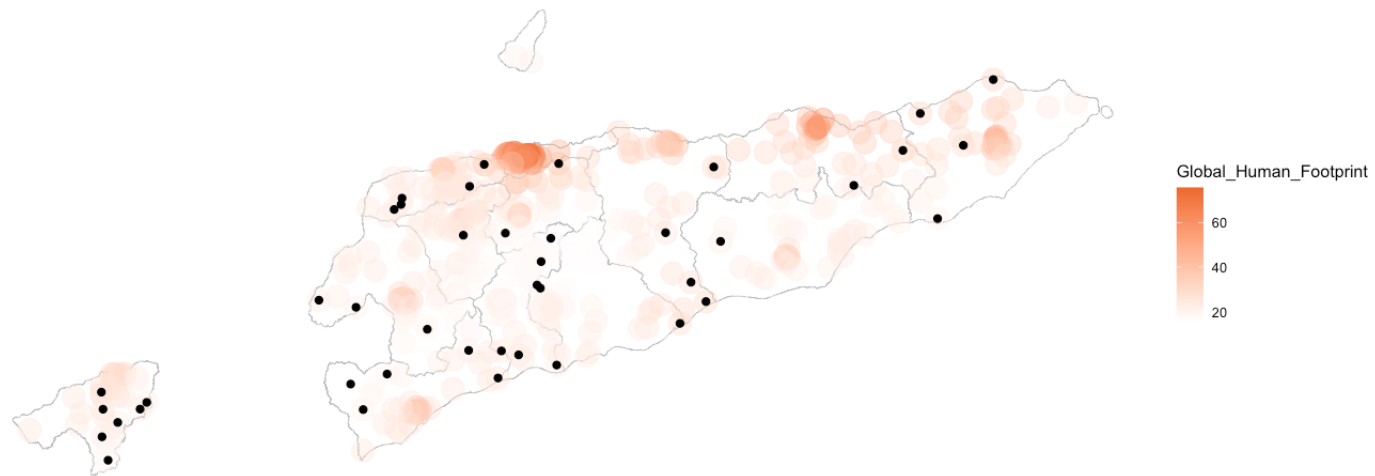


Observation: The black markers represent clusters with low literacy rates (bottom 10% of cluster values). In Timor-Leste, the increase in time required to reach a high-density area seems to be correlated with a declining literacy rate. The black markers are concentrated in regions where the time needed to reach a high-density area is elevated.

Data source: DHS, latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)

Note: Literacy was calculated according to the DHS criteria outlined below. For the level of time required to reach a high-density area, we used the variable “Travel Times 2015” available in the DHS dataset (See below for definition).

Geographical distribution of clusters with **adolescent birth** rates among women, **by level of global human footprint, Timor Leste**

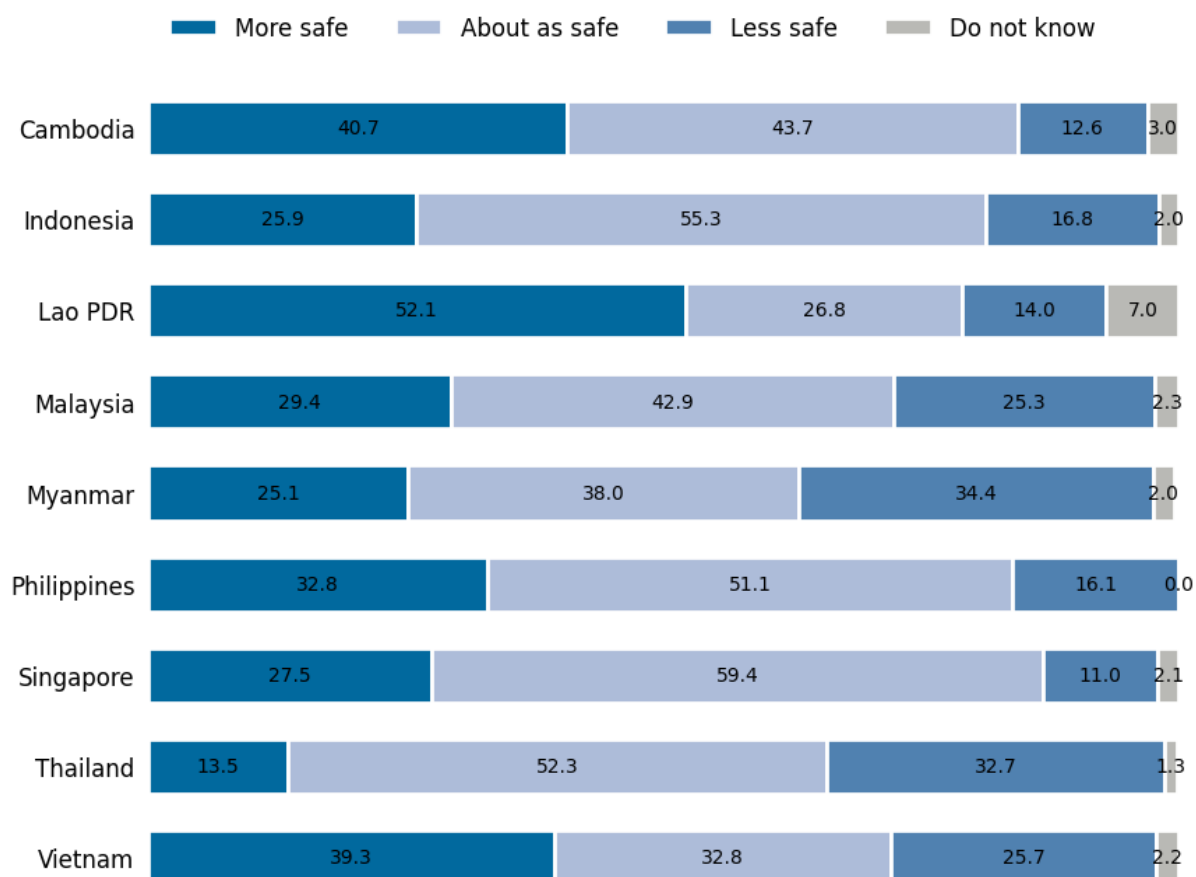


Observation: The black markers represent clusters with high adolescent birth rates (Top 10% of cluster values). In Timor-Leste, the degree of urbanization seems to be negatively correlated with adolescent birth rate. Past studies have shown that women in rural areas are more likely to have higher adolescent birth rates. It is due to limited access to healthcare and reproductive services, fewer educational resources, particularly in sexual health education. (Hamilton et al., 2016)

Data source: DHS (latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)), NASA Earth data

Goal 16

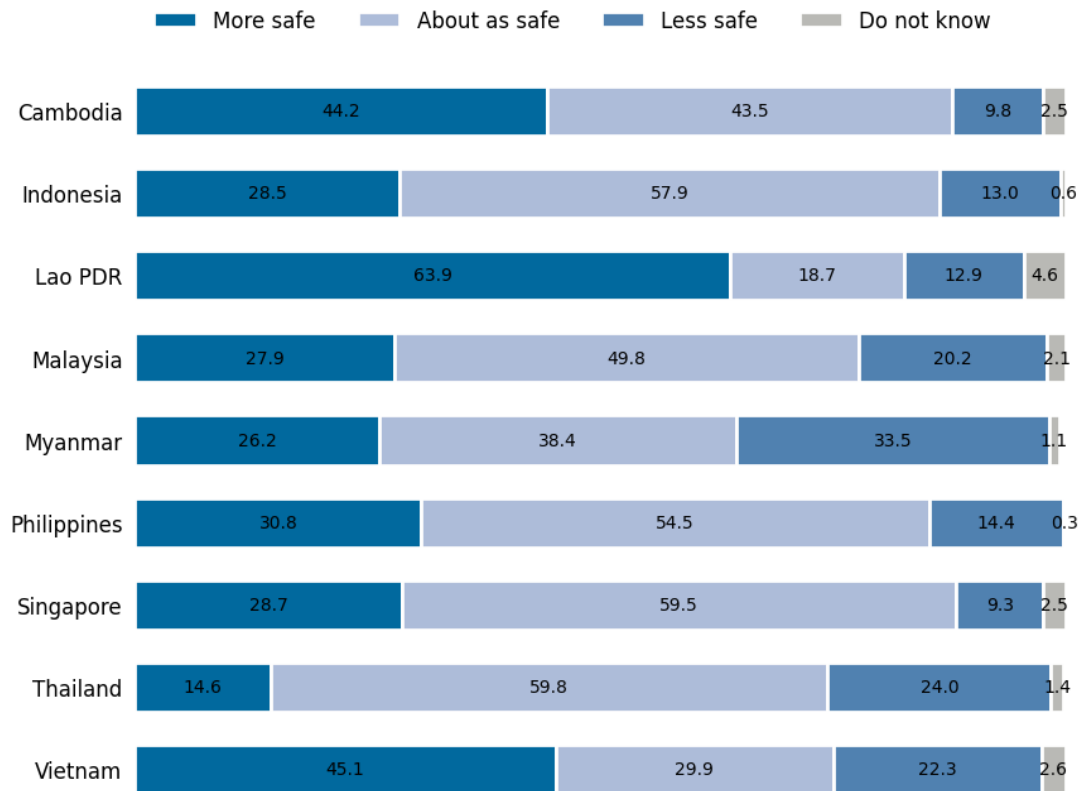
Proportion of women (15+) feeling safe compared to 5 years ago (percentage)



Observation: Most women in the ASEAN region (63.1% or higher) report feeling either more safe or about as safe as they did five years ago. Notably, a significant proportion of women in Cambodia (40.7%), Lao PDR (52.1%), and Vietnam (39.3%) expressed that they feel safer compared to five years ago.

Data source: Lloyd's Register Foundation (2022) 2021 World Risk Poll [Data set] available at <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

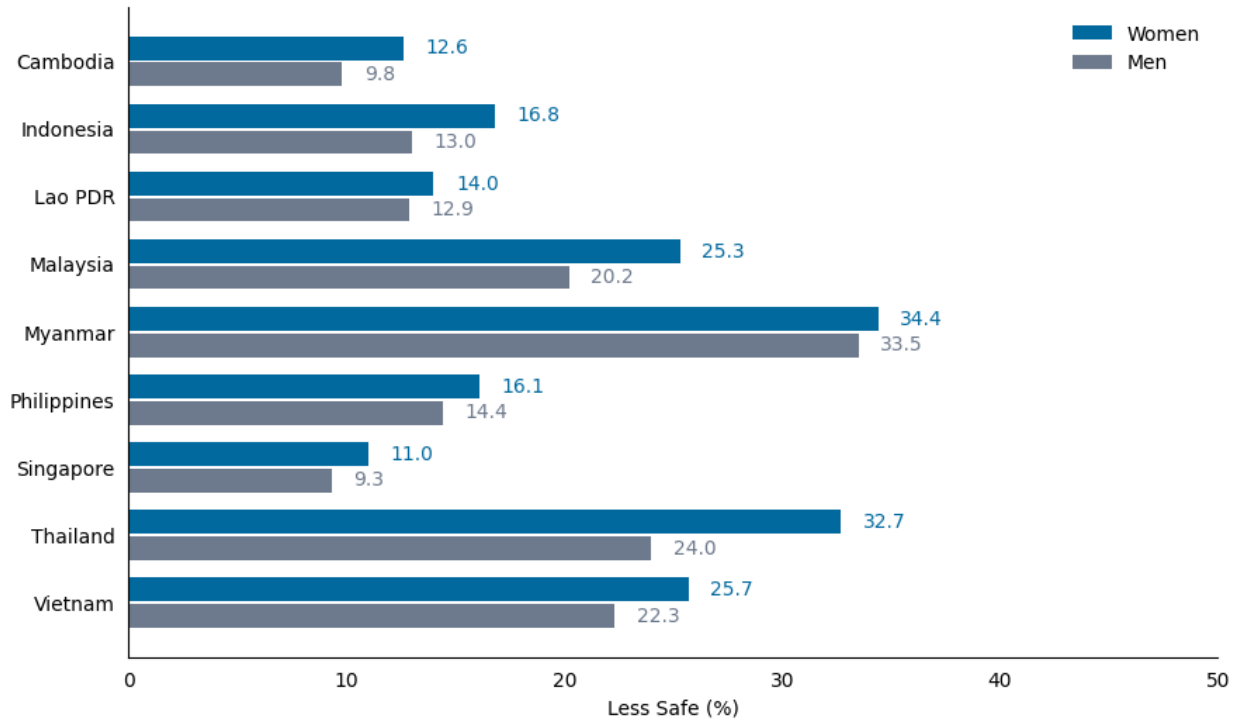
Proportion of men (15+) feeling safe compared to 5 years ago (percentage)



Observation: Similar to women, most men in the ASEAN region (64.6% or higher) report feeling either more safe or about as safe as they did five years ago. Notably, a significant proportion of men in Lao PDR (63.9%), Cambodia (44.2%), and Vietnam (45.1%) expressed that they feel safer compared to five years ago.

Data source: Lloyd’s Register Foundation (2022) 2021 World Risk Poll [Data set] available at <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

Less Safe - Women VS Men



Observation: In the ASEAN countries, women express a lower sense of safety than men when compared to the situation five years ago

Data source: Lloyd’s Register Foundation (2022) 2021 World Risk Poll [Data set] available at <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

Great source of risk to safety in daily life identified by women

Rank ■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5+

	Covid-19	Personal health	No risks	Road accidents	Crime	Financial
Cambodia	2	3	5	8	9	1
Indonesia	4	3	5	1	6	2
Lao PDR	1	2	3	5	4	6
Malaysia	1	2	7	6	3	5
Myanmar	6	7	1	4	2	16
Philippines	1	3	9	5	2	13
Singapore	3	2	1	4	5	9
Thailand	1	4	7	2	3	5
Viet Nam	2	1	7	4	5	3

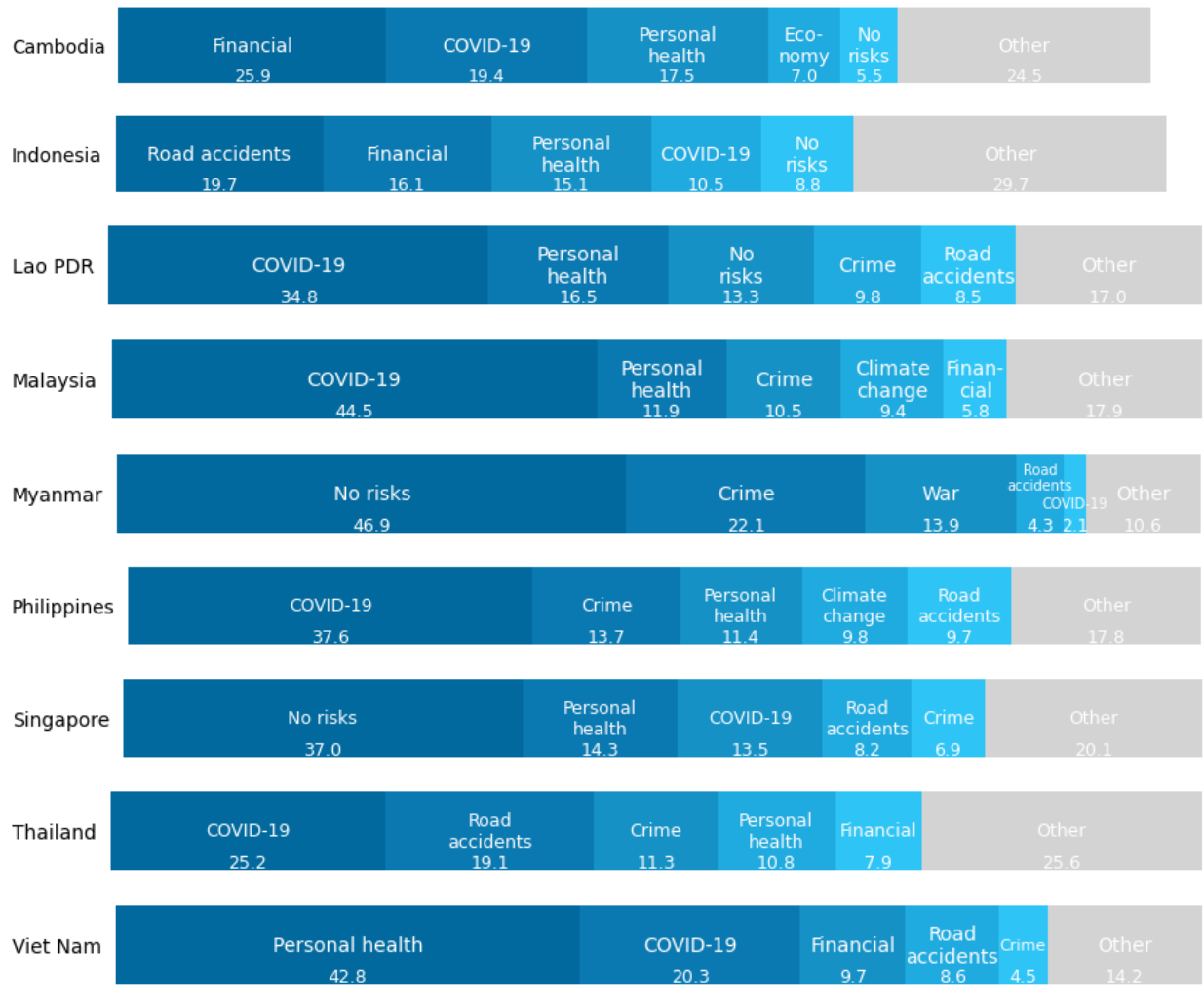
Observation: Regarding the prominent sources of risk (refer to the comprehensive list below) to safety as identified by women in the ASEAN region, issues related to COVID-19 and personal health conditions take precedence. Across ASEAN countries, health is generally acknowledged as a significant risk, except in Cambodia and Indonesia, where financial concerns (not having enough money to pay for the things you need) are recognized as noteworthy safety risks.

Data source: Lloyd's Register Foundation (2022) 2021 World Risk Poll [Data set] available at <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

Note: The top four sources of risk are highlighted in blue, with higher ranks shaded in dark blue.

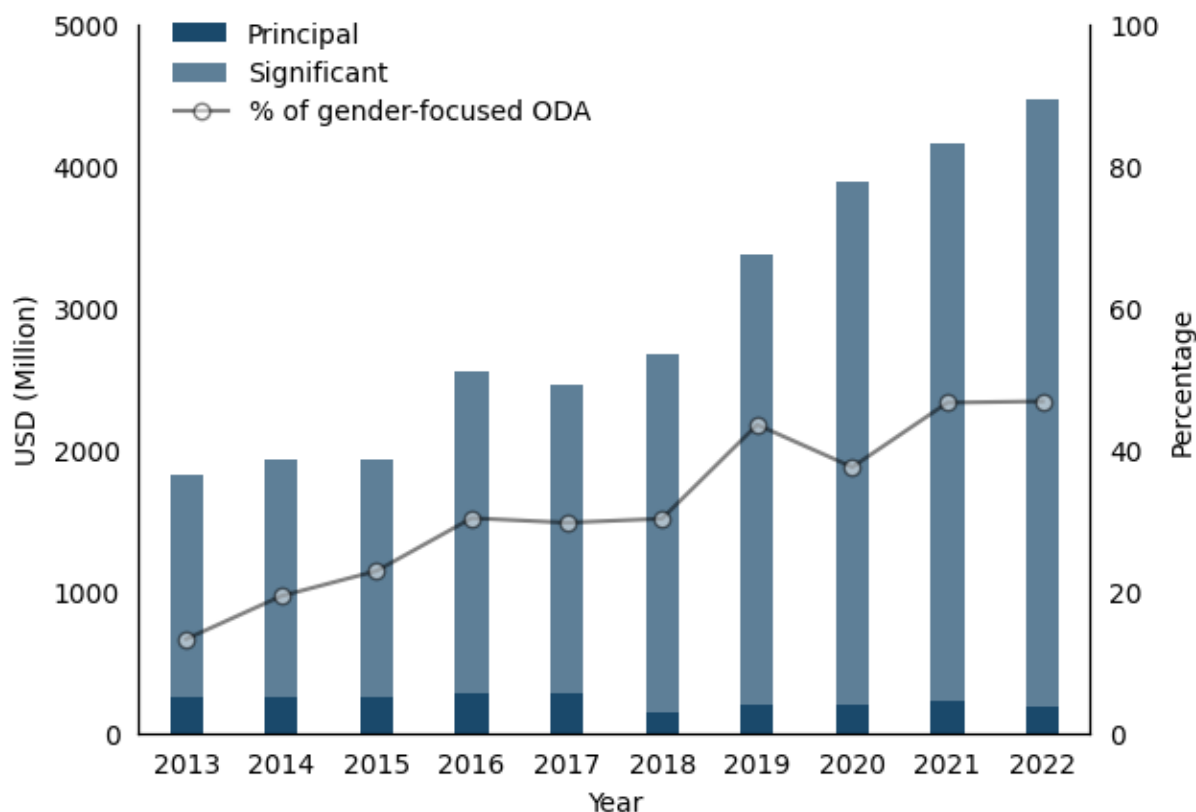
Greatest Source of Risk to Safety in Your Daily Life (Coded)

1	TRANSPORTATION: Road-related accidents/injuries (such as using a bicycle, car, motorcycle, truck, van, bus,
2	TRANSPORTATION: Other transportation-related accidents/injuries (such as subway, train, plane, etc.)
3	CRIME/VIOLENCE
4	WAR/TERRORISM
5	HEALTH: personal health condition/illness
6	HEALTH: drugs, alcohol, smoking
7	HEALTH: COVID-19/Coronavirus related
8	HEALTH: Mental stress/exhaustion
9	FINANCIAL: not having enough money to pay for the things you need
10	ECONOMY: Economy-related, such as unemployment, high prices
11	POLITICS: Politics/political situation/corruption
12	TECHNOLOGY: Internet/technology related risks
13	WATER: Water supply or drinking unclean water
14	FOOD-RELATED: eating unsafe or contaminated food
15	FOOD-RELATED: insufficient or lack of food (hunger)
16	COOKING or other household accidents/injuries
17	WORK: Work-related accidents; physical injuries
18	ENVIRONMENT: Pollution
19	ENVIRONMENT: Climate change or severe weather-related events, such as floods, drought, wildfires, etc.
20	ENVIRONMENT: Non-weather-related disasters, such as earthquakes or volcanoes
21	DROWNING
22	Other
23	Nothing/No risks
98	Don't know
99	Refused



Goal 17

Overall



Observation: The absolute and percentage of the gender-focused ODA have been consistently increasing over the years.

Data source: Creditor Reporting System, OECD-DAC statistics

Note: Both principal and significant amount are based on the aggregate data from the 9 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam)

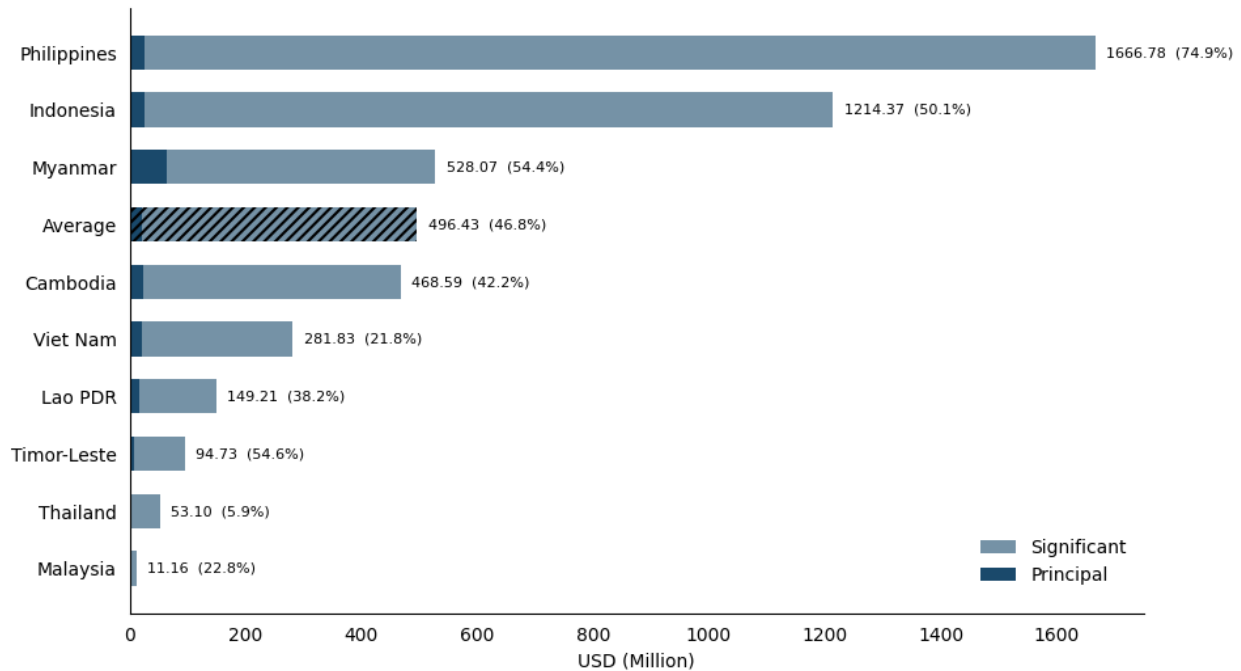
Percentage = % of gender-focused ODA

Gender-focused ODA = Principal + Significant

Principal: Gender equality is an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental to its design i.e., the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective e.g. Dedicated funding

Significant: Gender equality is an important, but secondary, objective of the activity; it was not the principal reason for undertaking the activity e.g. Funding that integrates/mainstreams gender equality

Gender-Focused ODA across the ASEAN countries (year 2022)



Observation: In the ASEAN region, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Myanmar are at the forefront of gender-focused ODA projects.

Data source: Creditor Reporting System, OECD-DAC statistics

Note: 9 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam)

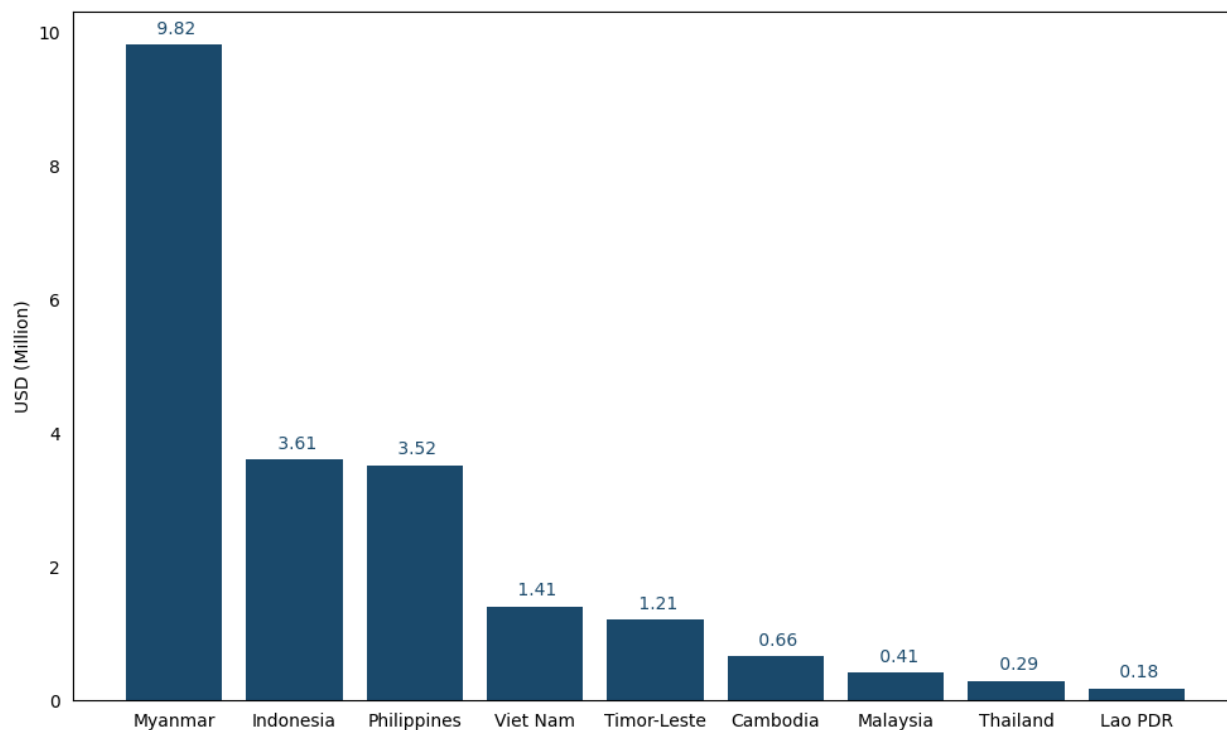
Percentage = % of gender-focused ODA

Gender-focused ODA = Principal + Significant

Principal: Gender equality is an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental to its design; i.e., the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective e.g. Dedicated funding

Significant: Gender equality is an important, but secondary, objective of the activity; it was not the principal reason for undertaking the activity e.g. Funding that integrates/mainstreams gender equality

Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions (year 2022)



Observation: Myanmar's principal component of gender-focused ODA is the most substantial among the ASEAN countries. This indicates a significant allocation of Myanmar's gender-focused ODA toward women's rights organizations, movements, and government institutions.

Data source: Creditor Reporting System, OECD-DAC statistics

Note: 9 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam)

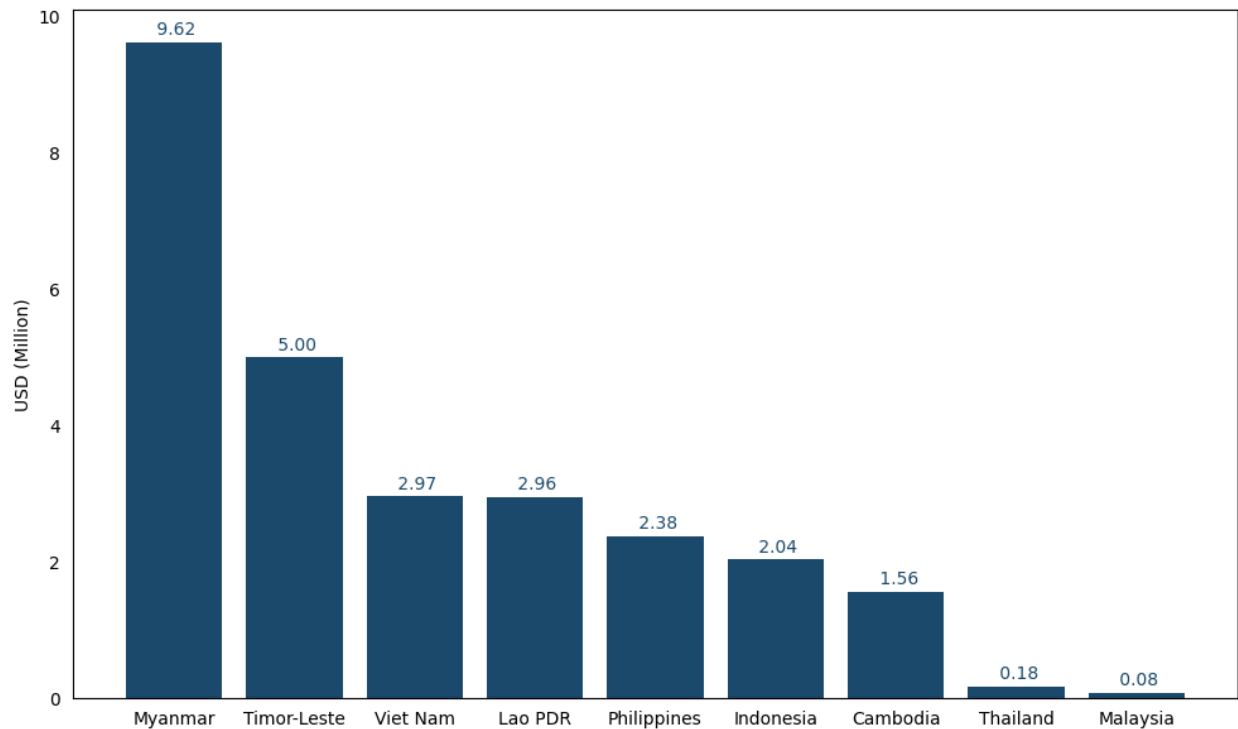
Percentage = % of gender-focused ODA

Gender-focused ODA = Principal + Significant

Principal: Gender equality is an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental to its design; i.e., the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective e.g. Dedicated funding

Significant: Gender equality is an important, but secondary, objective of the activity; it was not the principal reason for undertaking the activity e.g. Funding that integrates/mainstreams gender equality

Ending violence against women and girls (year 2022)



Observation: Myanmar's principal component of gender-focused ODA is the most substantial among the ASEAN countries. This indicates a significant allocation of Myanmar's gender-focused ODA toward ending violence against women and girls.

Data source: Creditor Reporting System, OECD-DAC statistics

Note: 9 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam)

Percentage = % of gender-focused ODA

Gender-focused ODA = Principal + Significant

Principal: Gender equality is an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental to its design; i.e., the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective e.g. Dedicated funding

Significant: Gender equality is an important, but secondary, objective of the activity; it was not the principal reason for undertaking the activity e.g. Funding that integrates/mainstreams gender equality