The Gender Digital Divide in ASEAN

The Bangkok Brothers, Thailand

Rationale Timeline

- The UN launched **MDG**s.
- **MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

1990

- The impact of **MDG3** was measured
- Huge gender gap remained

2005

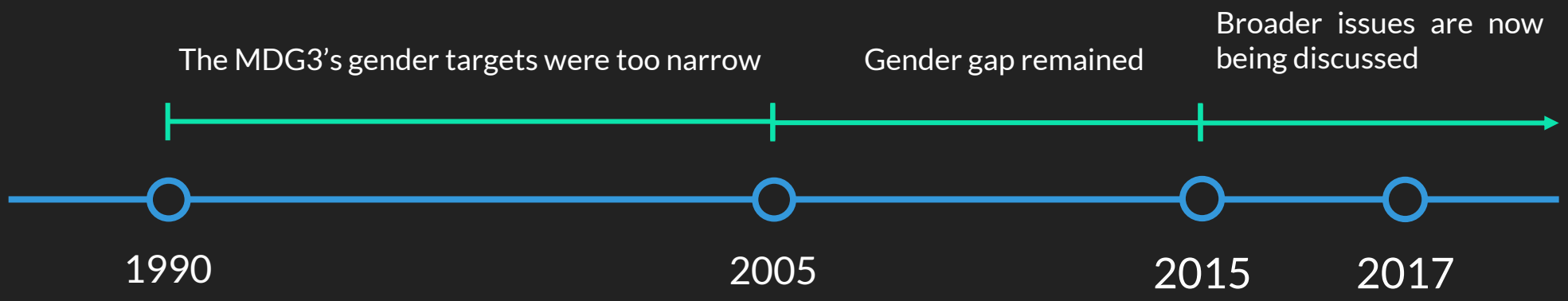
- The **SDG**s was adopted
- **SDG5** addresses past failure of **MDG3** and emerging challenges

2015

- Broader gender issues are now being discussed
- Including the Gender Digital Disparity

2017

Rationale Timeline



Selected Goal, Target and Indicators

Target 5.B : Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

Indicator: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

What is happening?

1.7 Billion

females do not own mobile phones

Women in South Asia

38% Less Likely

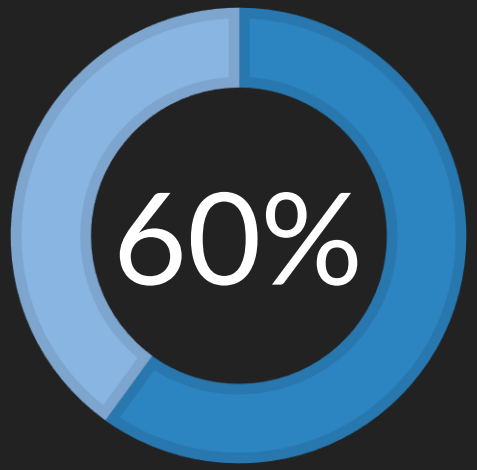
to own a mobile phone

Women are on average

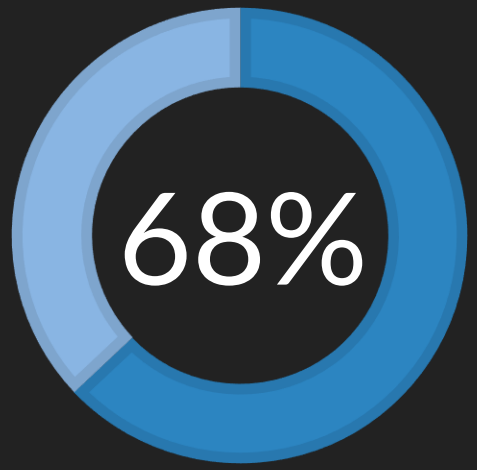
14% Less Likely

to own a mobile phone than men

Why does it matter?

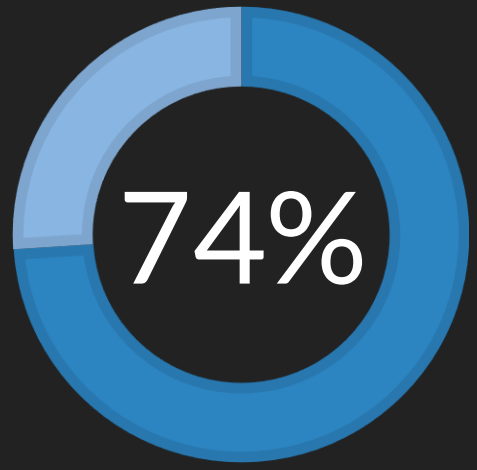


"mobile phones helps (or would help) make running errands either more convenient or less expensive

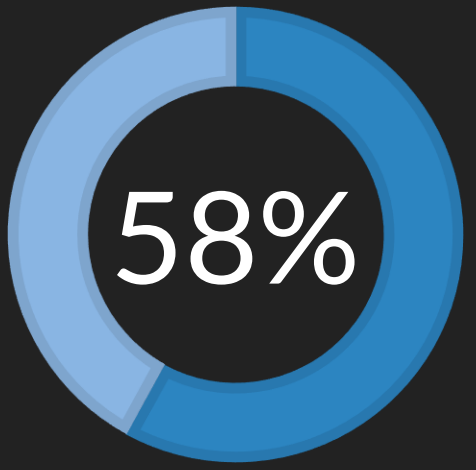


"feel safer (or would feel safer) with a mobile phone"

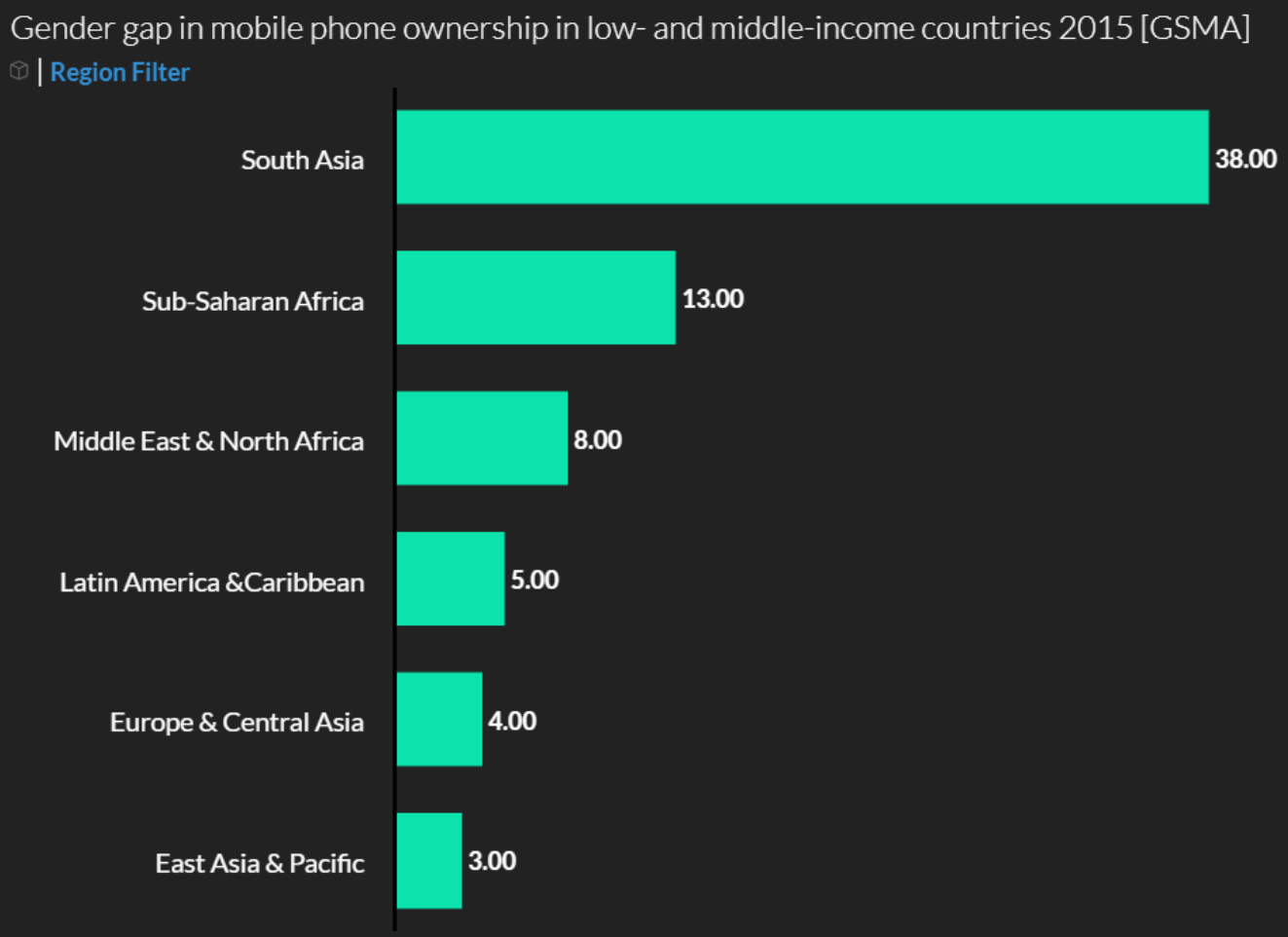
"mobile phones saves time (or would save them time)"



"feel more autonomous and independent with a mobile phone"



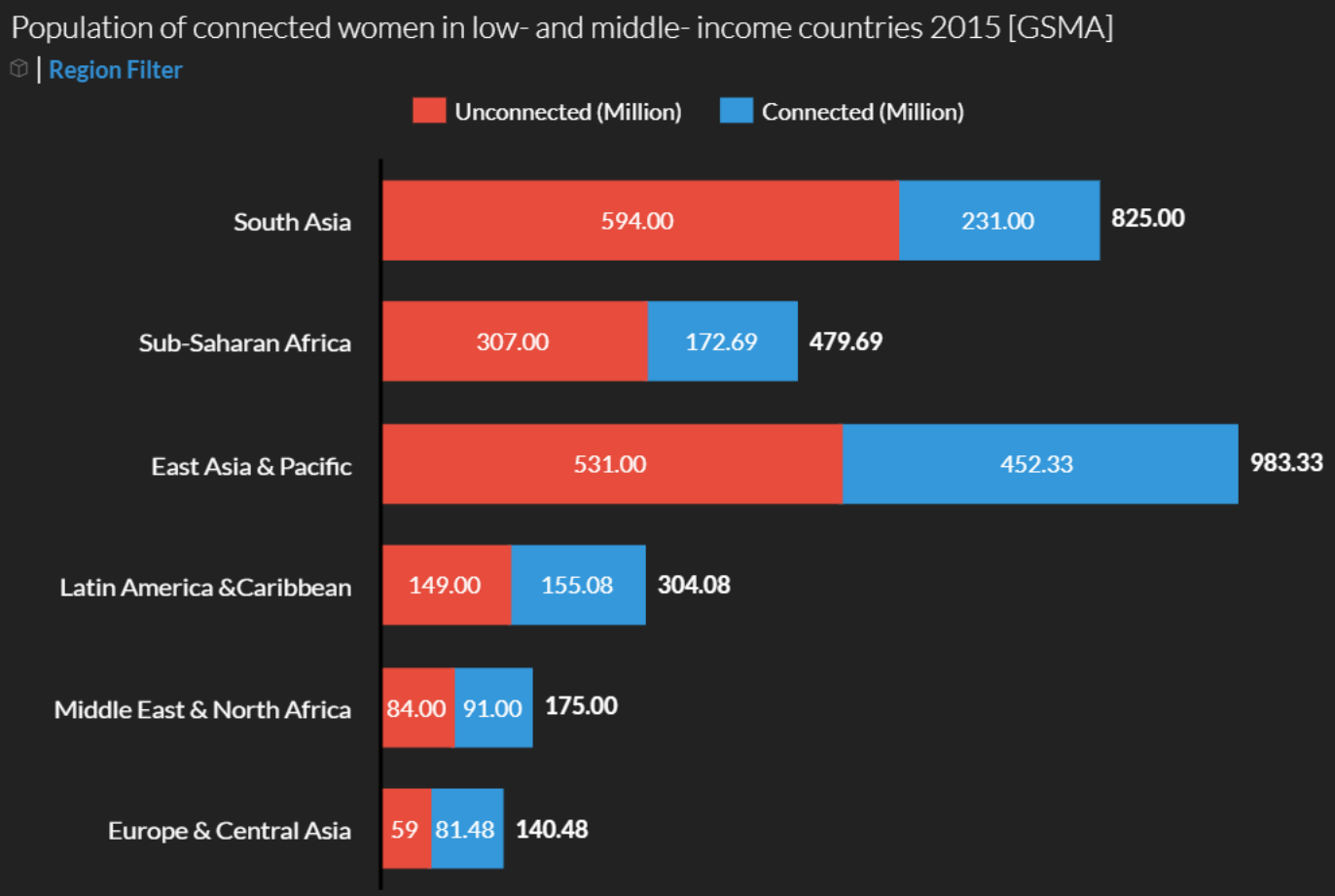
Global Outlook



Key Takeaway

- South Asia has the biggest gender gap in mobile phone ownership.
- East Asia & Pacific has the sixth highest ratio.

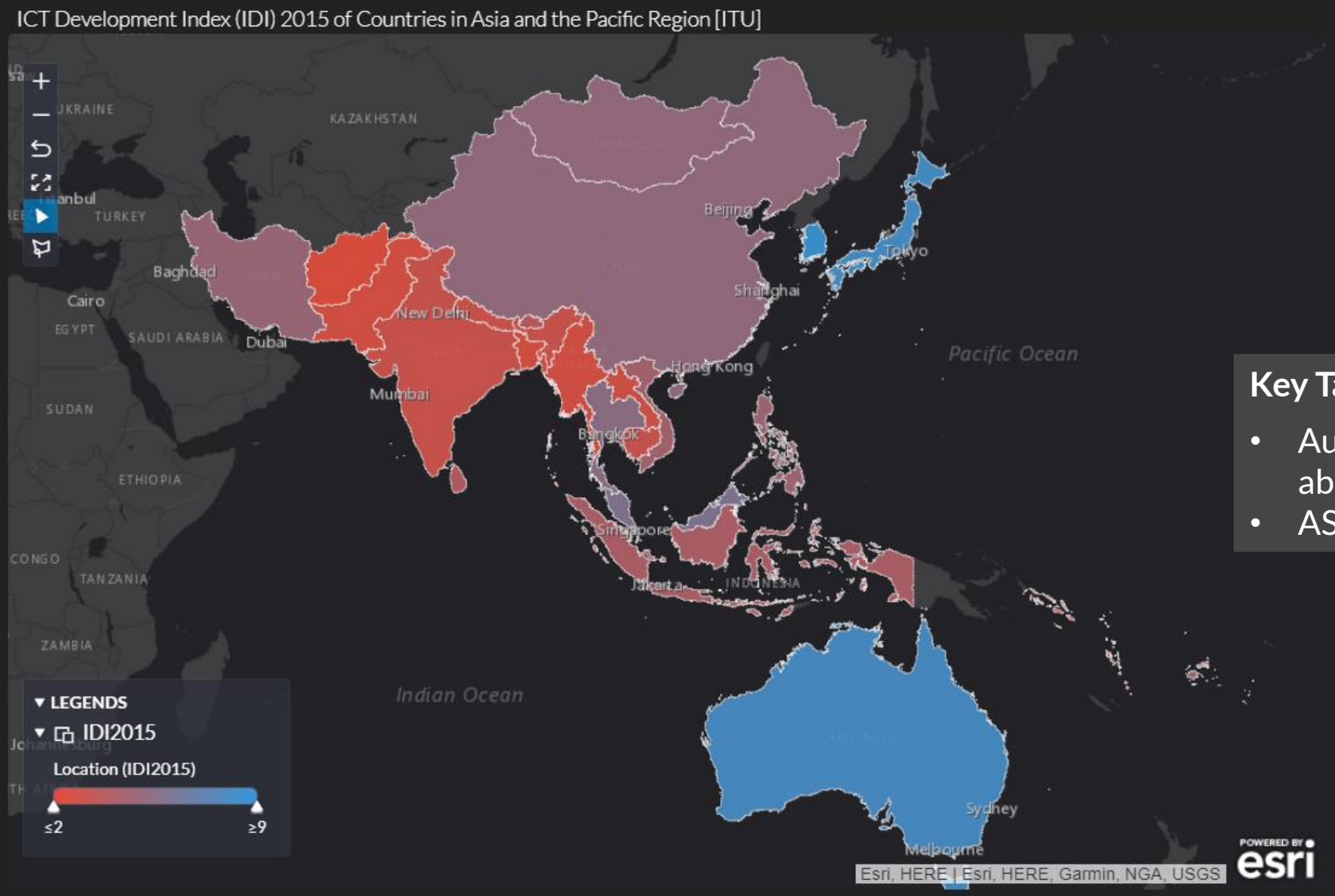
Global Outlook



Key Takeaway

- South Asia has also the highest ratio of unconnected women to total women population.
- East Asia & Pacific has the third highest ratio.

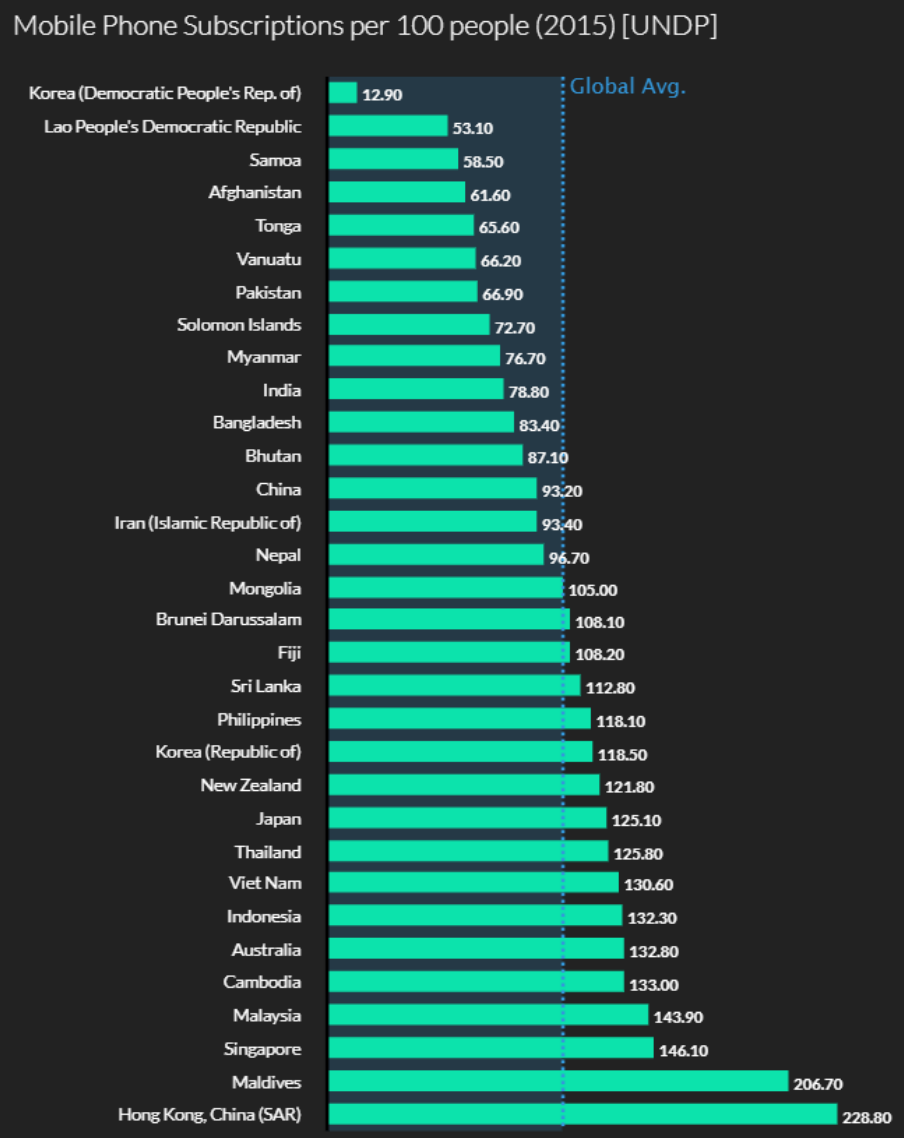
Regional Overview



Key Takeaway

- Australia and Japan's IDIs are clearly above global average.
- ASEAN's IDIs are still at/below average.

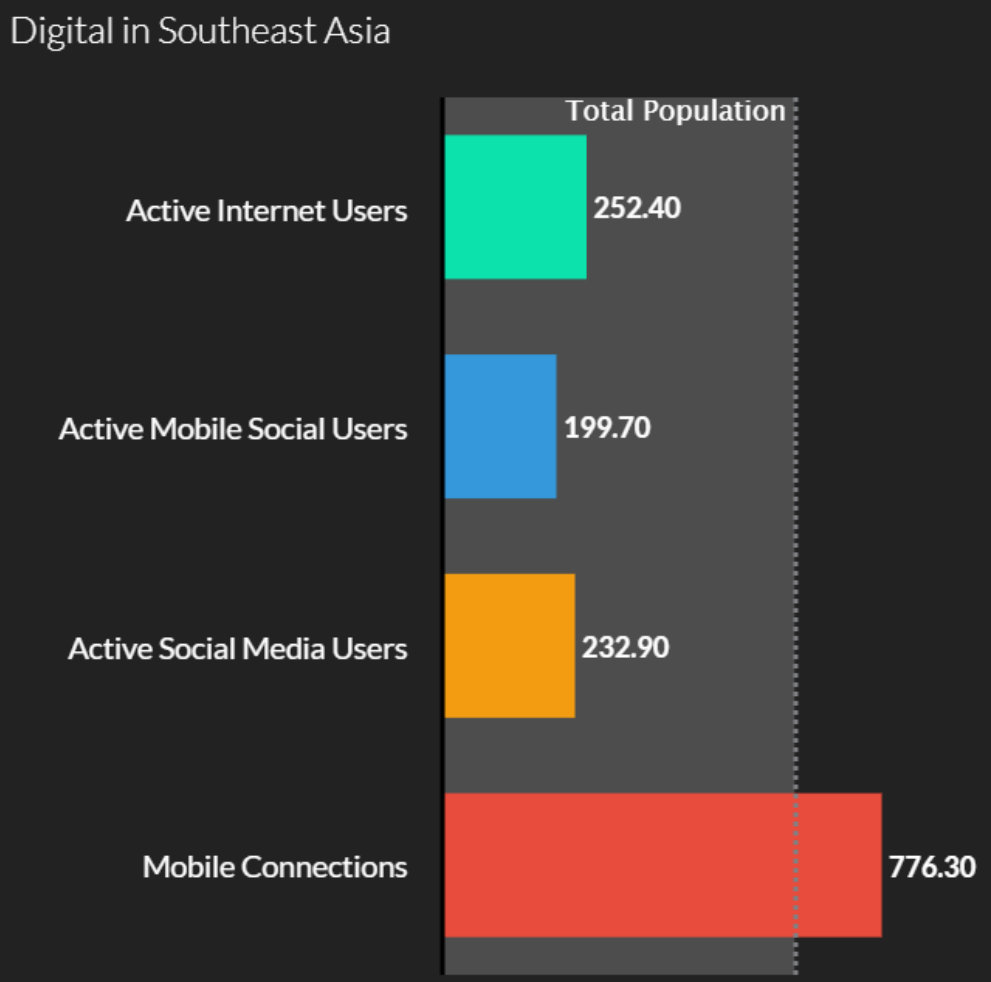
Regional Overview



Key Takeaway

- Lao PDR and Myanmar are ASEAN countries that fall below average.
- Lao PDR is the second lowest in East Asia & Pacific.

ASEAN Snapshot

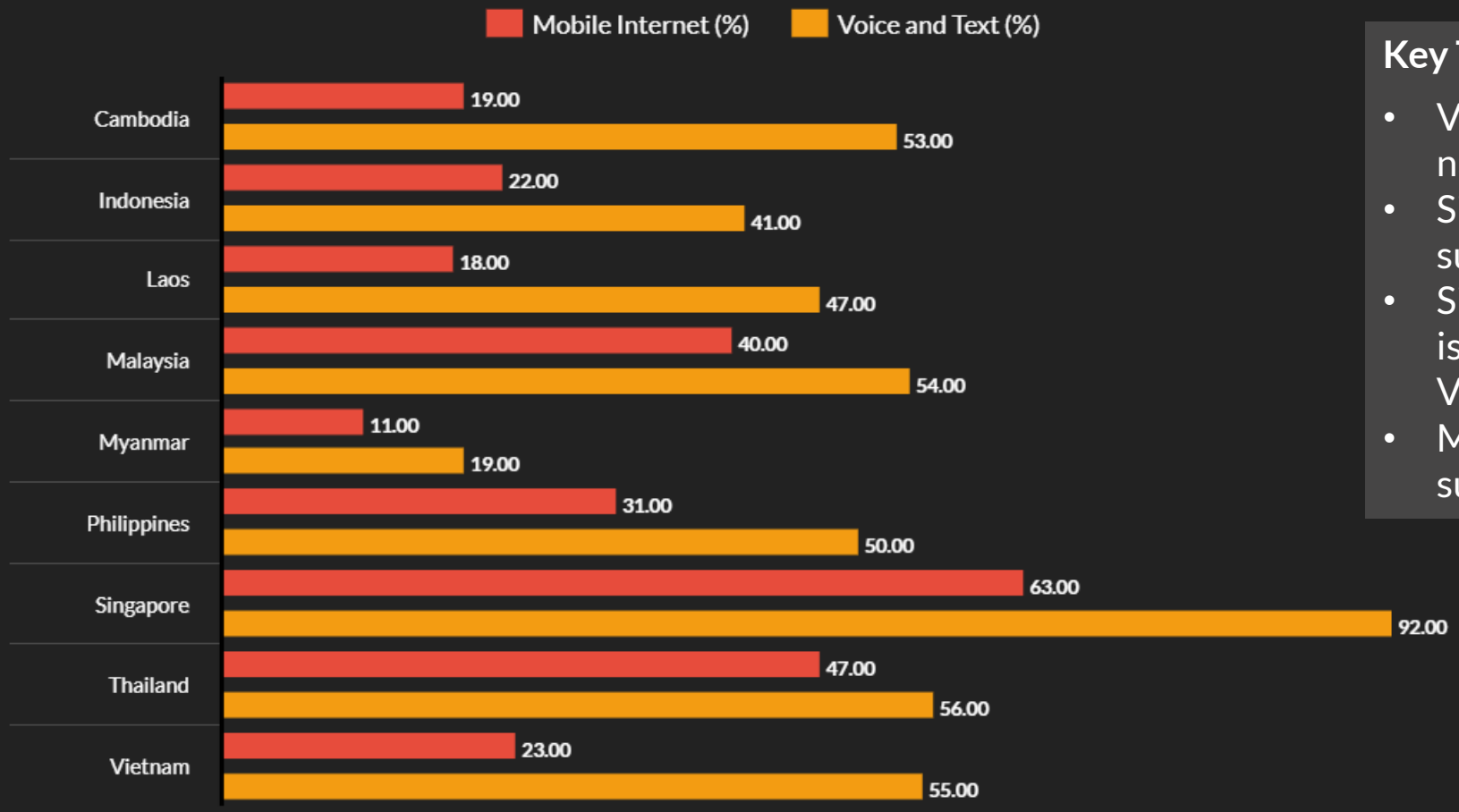


Key Takeaway

- Mobile connection outweighs Total Population.
- Mobile Ownership gap still remains.
- Mobile Ownership centralized in only certain group of people.

ASEAN Snapshot

Breakdown of mobile internet, voice and text and non mobile subscribers at the end of 2014 [GSMA]



Key Takeaway

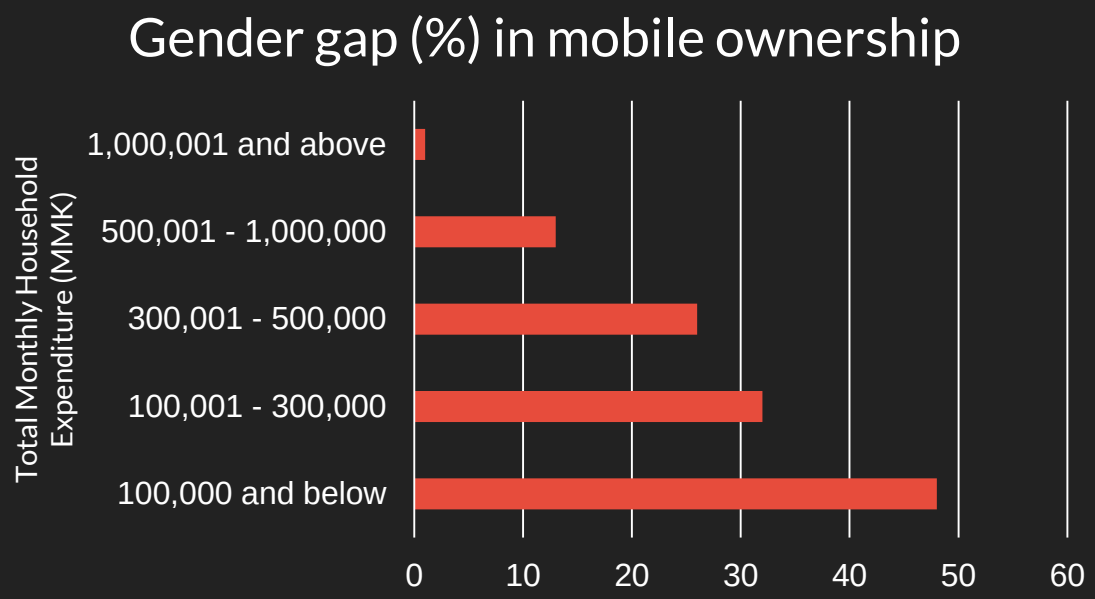
- Voice and Text is more popular across all nations.
- Singapore has the highest percentage of subscribers for both.
- Singapore's Mobile Internet's percentage is even higher than the other nations' Voice and Text percentage.
- Myanmar has the lowest percentage of subscribers for both.

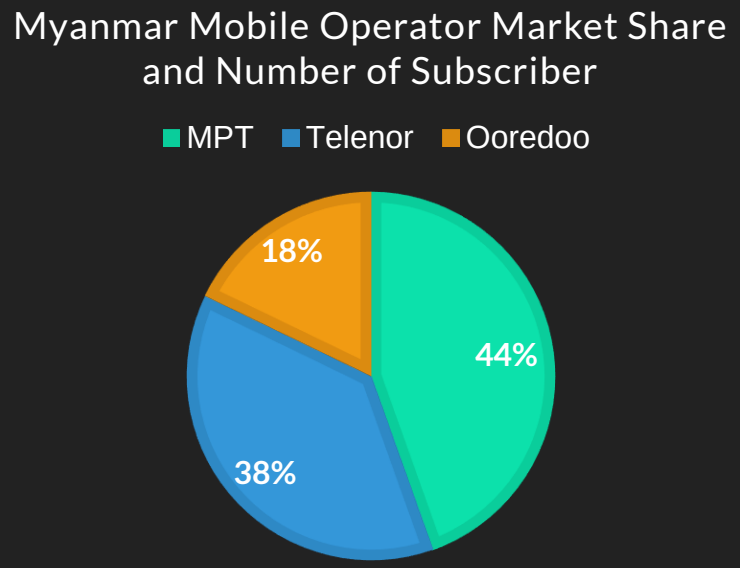
Country Profiles - Myanmar

- Population: 52.885 Million
- Rural: 65%
- GDPpc: 1,140,520 USD
- Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people): 1%
- Individuals using the Internet: 22%

29%

Gender Gap in Ownership



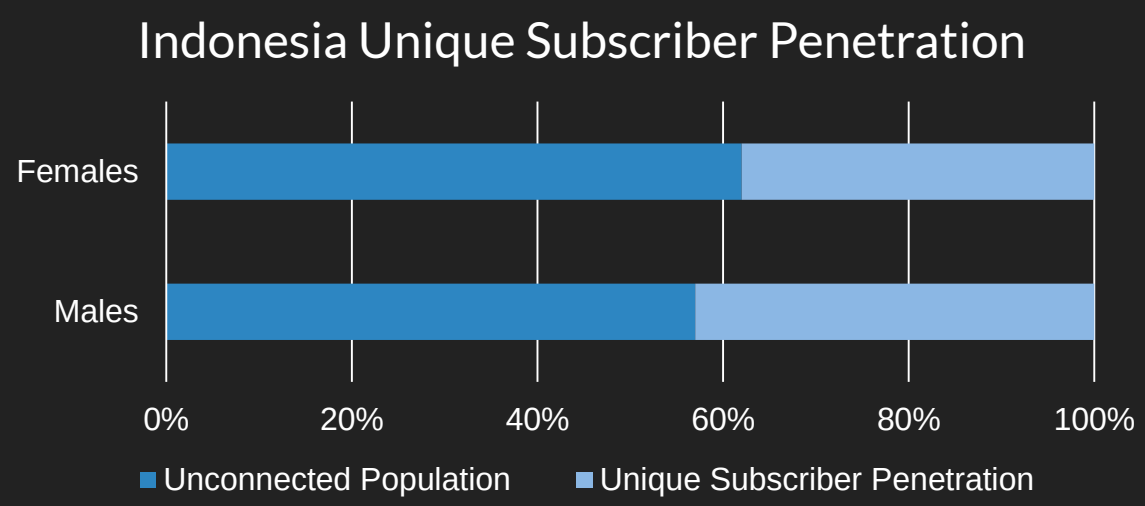


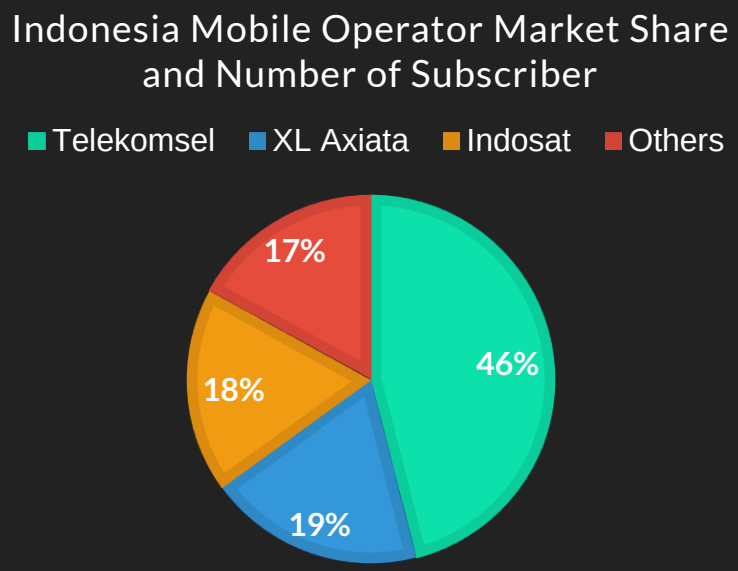
Country Profiles - Indonesia

- Population: 261.115 Million
- Rural: 46%
- GDPpc: 36,125,914 USD
- Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people): 9%
- Individuals using the Internet: 22%

10%

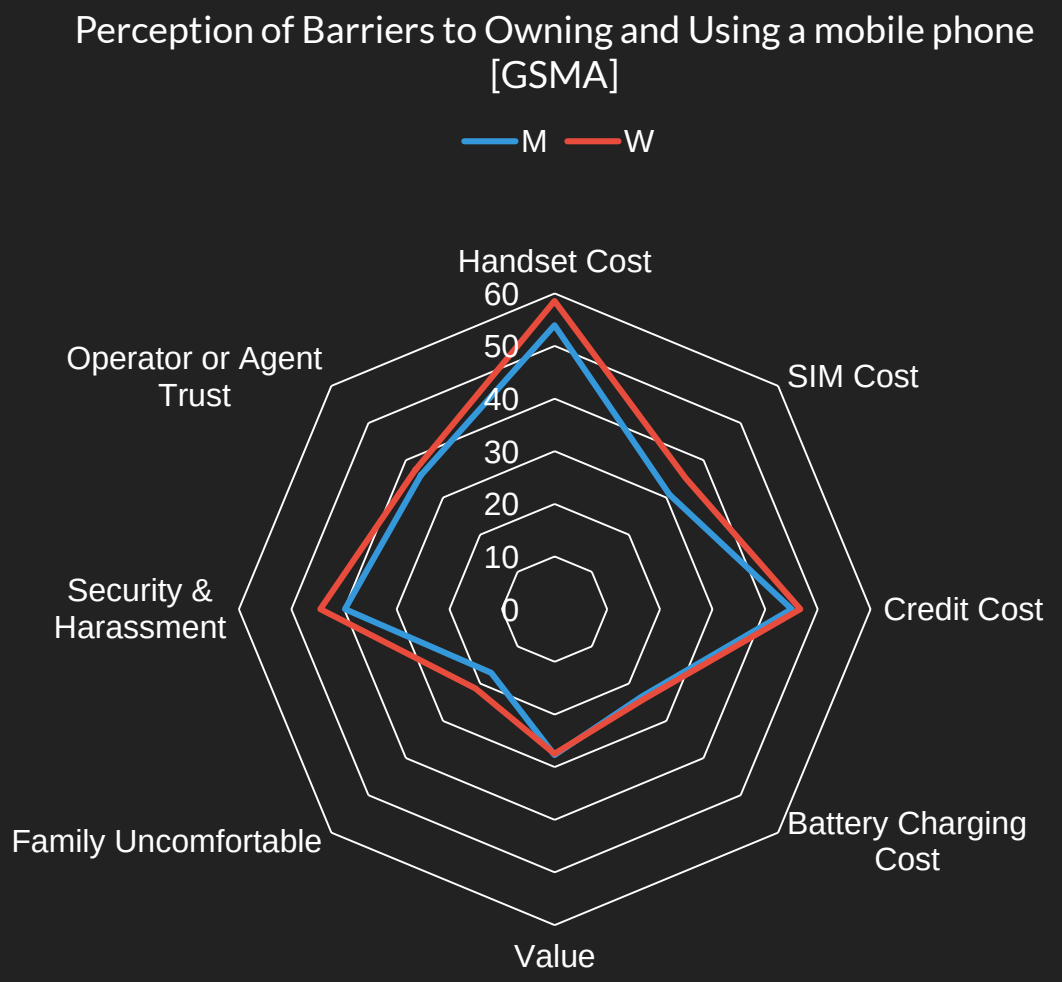
Gender Gap in Ownership





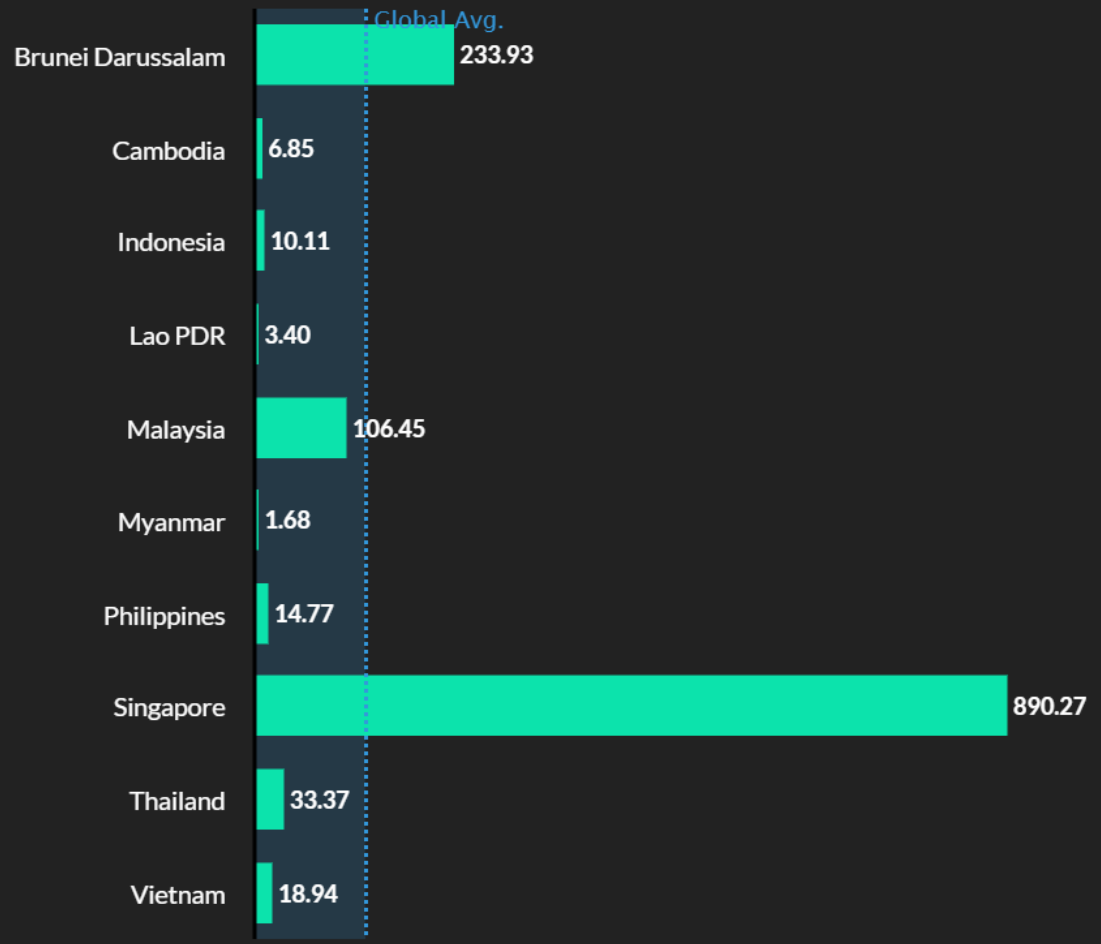
Barriers Outlook

- Cost (handset and credit)
- Network quality and coverage
- Security and harassment
- Operator/ agent trust
- Technical literacy and confidence
- Limited Free Time
- Lack of Data



Causes of Barriers

Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people) 2016 [World Bank]

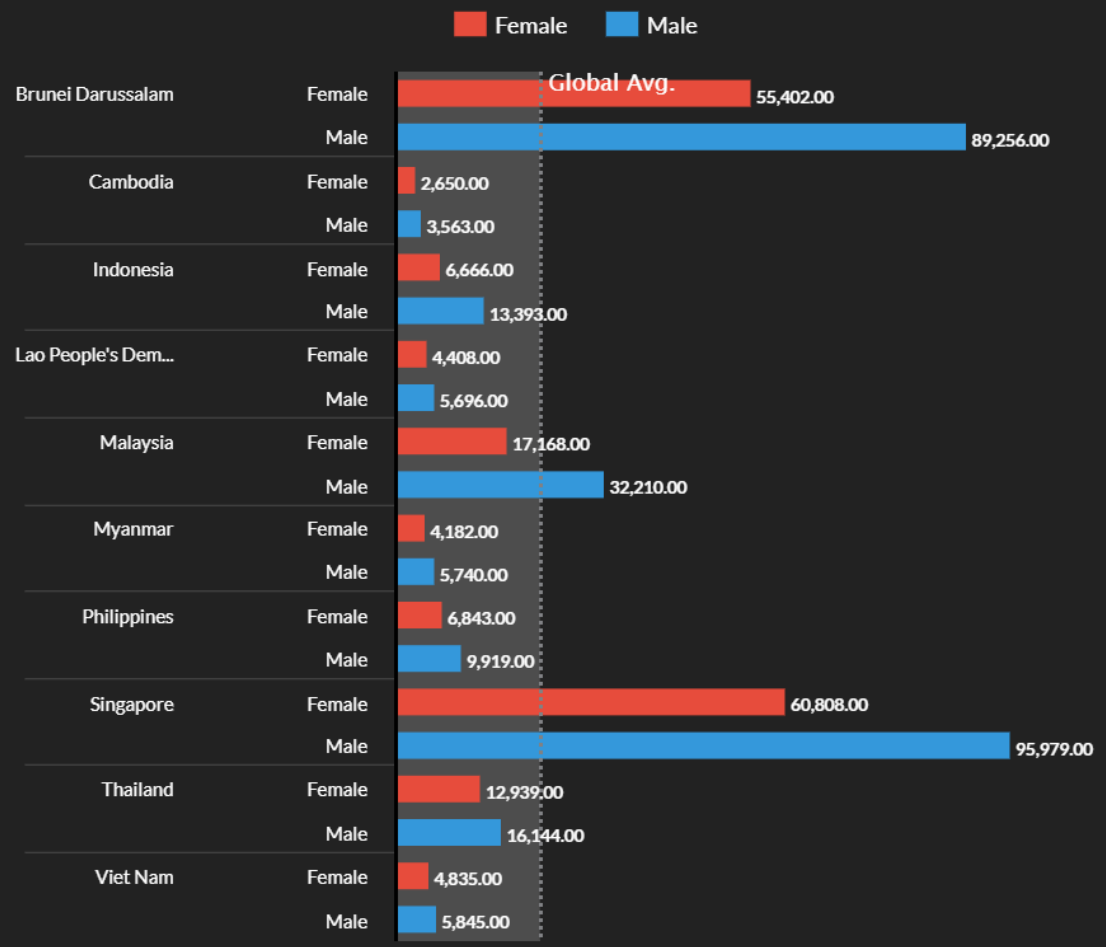


Key Takeaway

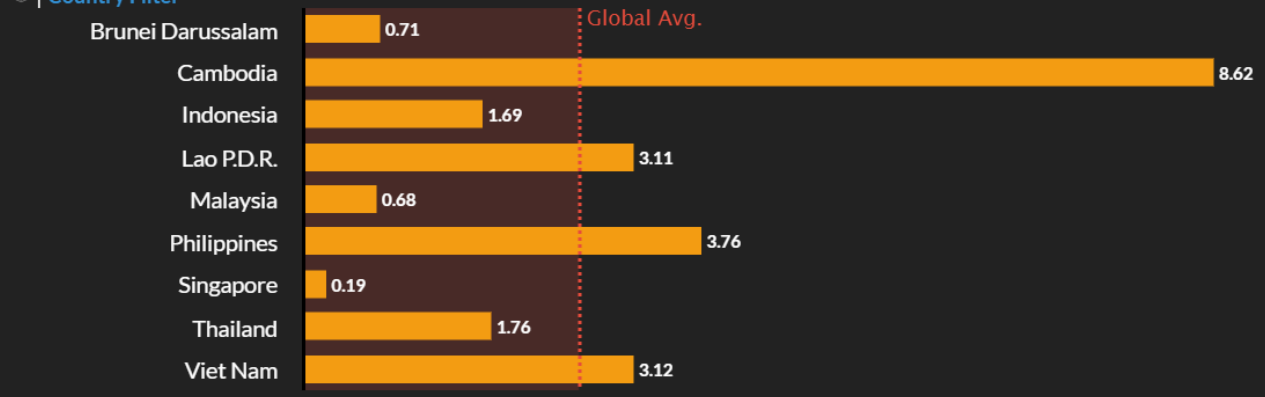
- 8 out of 10 countries are significantly below average

Causes of Barriers

Sex Aggregated estimated GNI per capita (2011 PPP$) [UNDP]



The monthly cost of running a mobile phone as % of GNI p.c. (2014, Atlas Method)



Key Takeaway

- Female's GNIs are always lower than that of Male
- Both sexes in Brunei and Singapore and male in Malaysia are the only five groups that have above average GNI per capita
- Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines have higher than average monthly cost while having lower than average GNI per capita

Recommendations

Stakeholders	Recommendations	Related Barriers
Government/ Policy makers	Collect/ Gather and analyse more gender-disaggregated data	Lack of Data
	Reduce tax related to mobile or internet to minimise the cost barrier	Cost
	Invest in the infrastructure of safe and accessible public access facilities	Network quality and coverage
	Integrate ICT and technology into school curriculum in order to prepare younger generation for technological devices	Technical literacy and confidence
	Provide vocational or informal training for those who are not enrolled in formal education system to learn about technology and ICT	Technical literacy and confidence

Recommendations

Stakeholders	Recommendations	Related Barriers
Mobile Operators	Create campaign or publications that raise awareness in ICT and media literacy	Technical literacy and confidence
	Offer affordable choices of device for Internet accessibility, especially to women with low income	Cost
	Record details of demographic customer data especially by gender	Lack of data

Recommendations

Stakeholders	Recommendations	Related Barriers
NGOs	Launch attitudinal change campaign and create positive perception of owning a mobile phone among women and girls	Security and harassment
	Raise awareness of the threats or cultural barriers that prevent women and girls from accessing mobile phone and internet	Security and harassment
	Promote gender-roles balance in family	Limited Free Time
Academia and Research Institutions	Encourage more female teachers of ICT in all levels of education	Technical literacy and confidence
	Research on social issues and threats regarding cultural and social norms that hinder women and girls from accessing mobile phone and internet	Security and harassment

References/ Data Sources