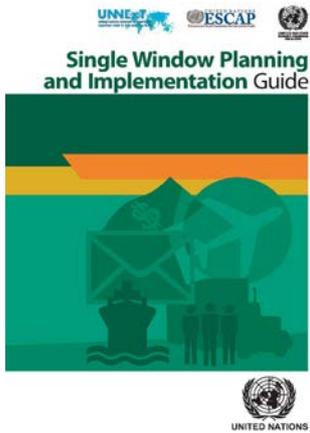


more closely in the current preparation of the UNECE census recommendations, to ensure that harmonized solutions are found to their specific situations and information needs. ■

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2013.10.hls.html>

Off the press



Single Window Planning and Implementation Guide

Improving trade and transport-related procedures and documentation with some forms of electronic-based Single Window environments is well recognized as one of the most important development visions for increasing trade competitiveness of many economies. However, how to transform these visions into reality is neither simple nor obvious.

This Planning and Implementation Guide recommends an architecture-based approach, called Single Window Implementation Framework. It provides policy managers and decision makers with guidelines on how to systematically structure the complicated challenges of Single Window implementation into less complicated and more manageable sub-components.

The guide also suggests a stepwise project management process and practical steps on how to initiate a project, how to analyse the current environment, how to propose the target architectures from different viewpoints, and, finally, how to formulate the high-level master plan for implementation. A case study summarizes the implementation experiences and history of a national Single Window project using the described implementation framework. ■

The publication is available at: <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33853>

Statistics

New data set for finer analysis of gender pay gap

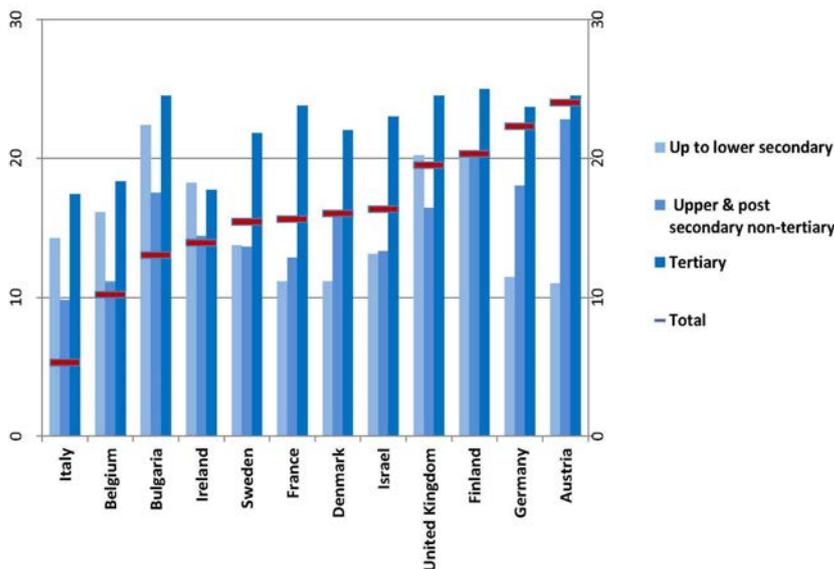
At the completion of the latest round of gender statistics updates, the UNECE Statistical Division introduced a new data set on the gender pay gap by level of education. Given the widespread gender pay gap in favour of men across Europe, this breakdown helps refine the analysis and shows the extent of confinement to low paying jobs of men or women. In practice, more educated workers receive higher pay. Therefore the analysis of gender pay gap through this education lens gives greater insight into the distribution of workers across different pay levels, which can help target policies aiming at reducing the gaps. ■

The new data set is available at: www.unece.org/data

Facts and Figures

Gender pay gap largest among the highly educated

In all countries with available data, men earn more than women at all levels of education and the gap tends to be largest among the highly educated.



In some countries (e.g. Austria, Denmark, Germany) the gender pay gap has a clear pattern of increasing by level of education. In Finland, France, Israel and Sweden, the gaps for lower and middle educational groups are fairly similar, but noticeably smaller than for workers with tertiary education. In contrast, for some countries the gap is higher for lower educated workers, than for middle educated workers (e.g., Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Ireland, United Kingdom).

The size of the overall gender pay gap depends, among others, on the distribution of working women and men by education level. For example, in countries where the education level of working women is on average higher than that of working men, the overall gender pay gap is lower than the gap within any education category (Belgium, Bulgaria, Ireland, Italy). The opposite situation would have an increasing effect on the overall gender pay gap (Austria, Germany).

The gender pay gap in hourly wage rates is the difference between men's and women's hourly wage rates, shown as a percentage of men's average wage rates. ■

Source: UNECE Gender Statistics Database, www.unece.org/data

Not an official record - For information only