Availability of the UNECE indicators in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Summary of the information provided by countries

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Outline

- Overview of the proposed indicators
- Analysis of information provided by countries:
  1. Overall availability of indicators
  2. Availability by subject area
  3. Non-availability of indicators
  4. Source of available indicators
  5. Periodicity of available indicators
Overview of the proposed indicators
Overview of gender indicators

Indicators derived from the global minimum set

53 out of 123 headline & supporting indicators

25 out of 47 headline indicators

- Linked to global minimum set
- Not linked to global minimum set
Overview of gender indicators

Number of indicators corresponding to UNECE database variables.

For both headline and supporting indicators, almost half correspond to items that can be calculated from existing variables within the UNECE gender database (provided that this data is supplied to UNECE).

We also plan to redevelop UNECE database in light of proposed new indicators.
Analysis of information provided by countries
Results for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- A template concerning the availability of the 123 gender indicators was sent to countries participating in this workshop.
- Questions were also asked about indicators’ source, periodicity, reasons for non-availability, and whether they could be produced from microdata.
- This analysis includes responses from the following countries:
  - Armenia
  - Azerbaijan
  - Belarus
  - Georgia
  - Kazakhstan
  - Tajikistan
  - Uzbekistan
Availability of gender indicators in responding countries

On average, at least 58% of the proposed gender indicators are available in the responding countries, reflecting efforts made to select those indicators existing in the widest possible range of UNECE countries, despite diverse statistical systems.
Indicator availability by subject area

Average share of all indicators available by domain – for both headline and supporting indicators

Less than half of the proposed indicators were available for these domains.
Indicator availability by subject area

Average share of all indicators available by domain – for headline indicators only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Headline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power and decision-making</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and adolescents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-availability of indicators

Average proportions of all indicators not available, by reason for non-availability

- Response absent
- Not considered to be important
- Difficult to collect
- Other (please explain in final column)

These responses are presented in more detail on the next slide.
Non-availability of indicators

Average proportions of all indicators not available, by reason for non-availability

Response absent

Not considered to be important

Difficult to collect

Other (please explain in final column)

These responses are presented in more detail on the next slide.
Non-availability of indicators – Breakdown of other reasons

Other reasons for non-availability. – Summary of detailed comments.

In many cases, the reason for indicator non-availability was not explained.

However, prominent reasons for non-availability included the need for an additional survey (for example violence surveys), or the requirement for further methodological work (e.g., for sex breakdowns of poverty).
Sources of indicators

Most of the available indicators were from survey or administrative sources, with just 8% from a census or combination of census and administrative sources.

Of those indicators from “other” sources, many appeared to be from third-party sources.
Periodicity of available indicators

For most sources, indicators were available yearly or more frequently, except in the case of indicators from the census.

About 13% of indicators available from surveys were produced every 4 or 5 years, and about 2% at intervals greater than 5 years.

**Periodicity by source for available indicators**
Conclusions

- Overall for the responding countries, most of the indicators are available, although availability varies by country.
- About half indicators can be calculated from items in the UNECE gender database.
- The domain with the lowest availability was violence.
- Prominent reasons for indicator non-availability included
  - Difficulty to collect (14% of indicators)
  - Indicator not considered to be important (6%)
  - Additional survey needed (3%)
  - Methodological issues (2%)
- Most indicators were available annually from survey or administrative sources.
Thank you for your attention!