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**United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
Statistical Division**

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

**Summary of the information provided by countries**

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Workshop on Gender statistics

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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



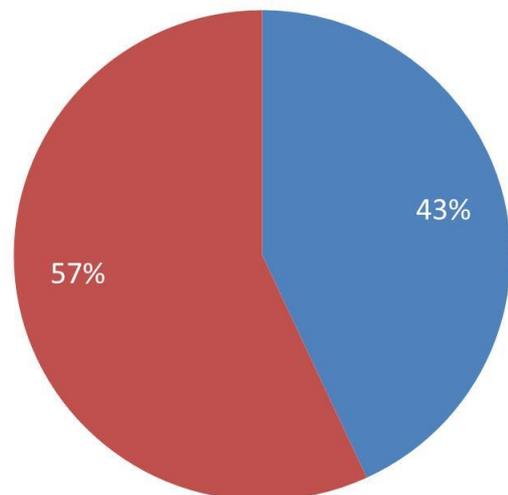
# Overview of the proposed indicators

# Overview of gender indicators



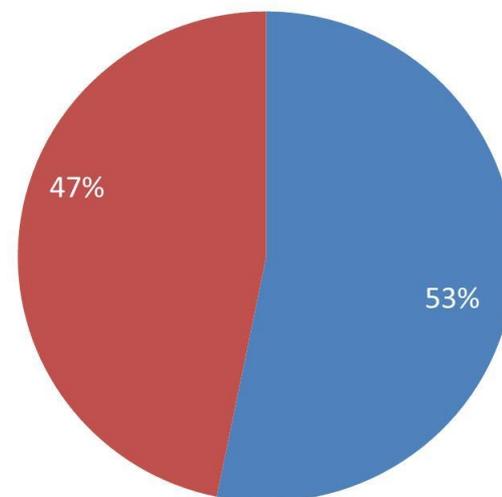
## Indicators derived from the global minimum set

53 out of 123 headline & supporting indicators



■ Linked to global minimum set  
■ Not linked to global minimum set

25 out of 47 headline indicators

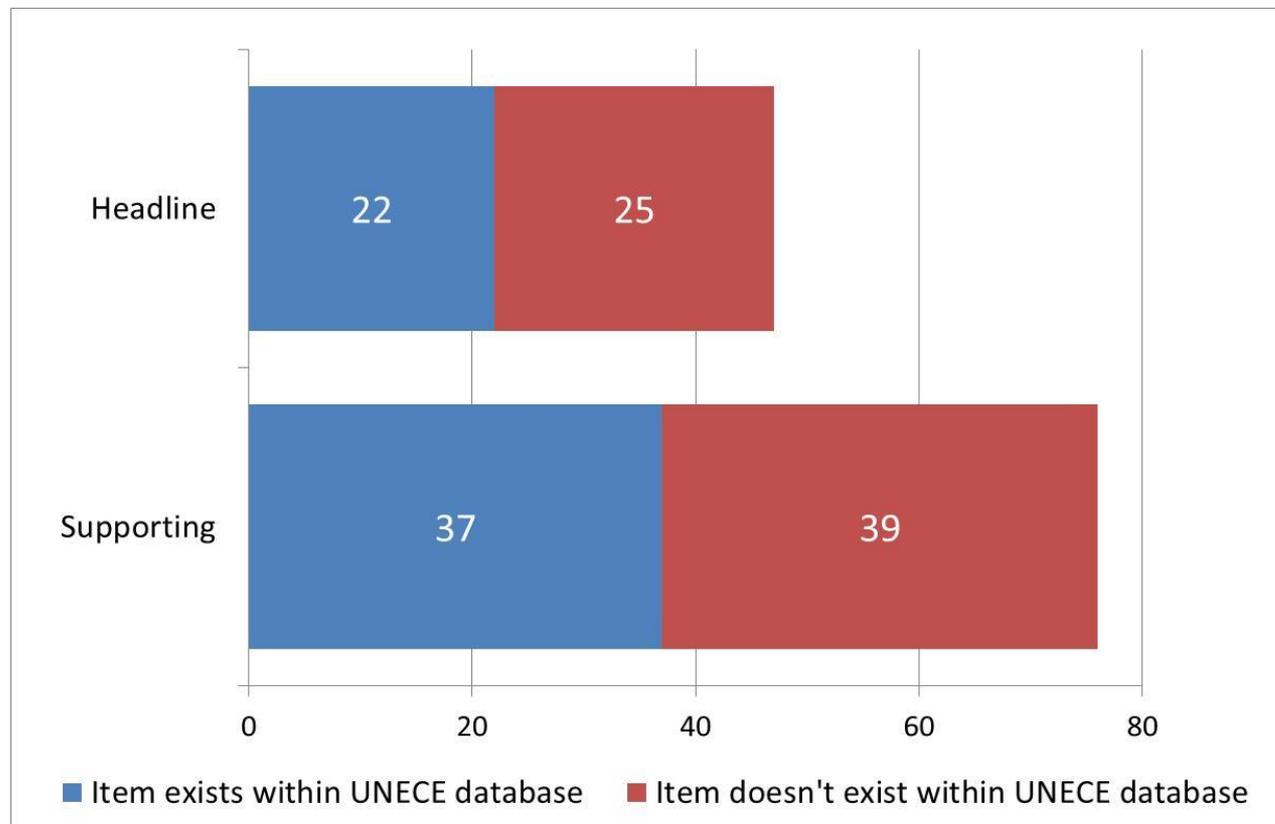


■ Linked to global minimum set  
■ Not linked to global minimum set

# 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**

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# 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

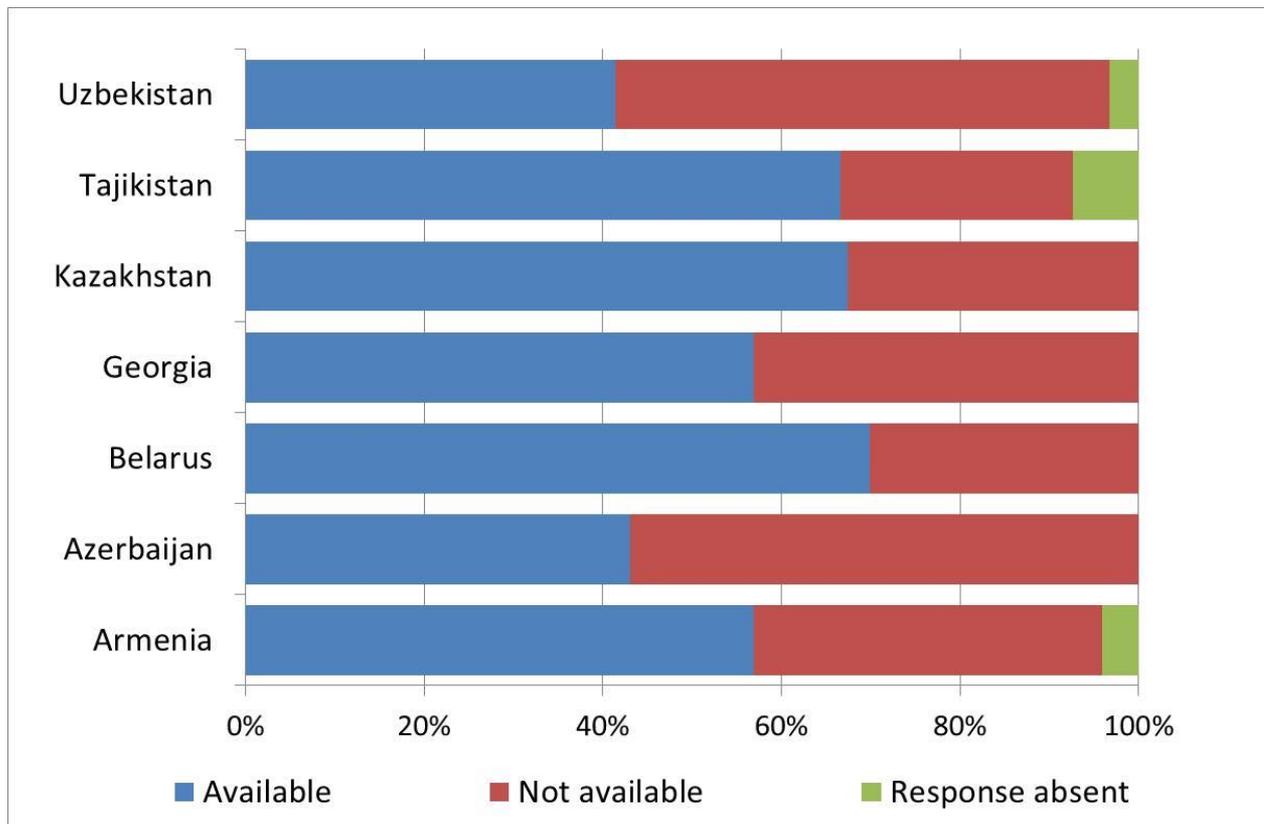
Tajikistan

Uzbekistan

# Availability of gender indicators in responding countries



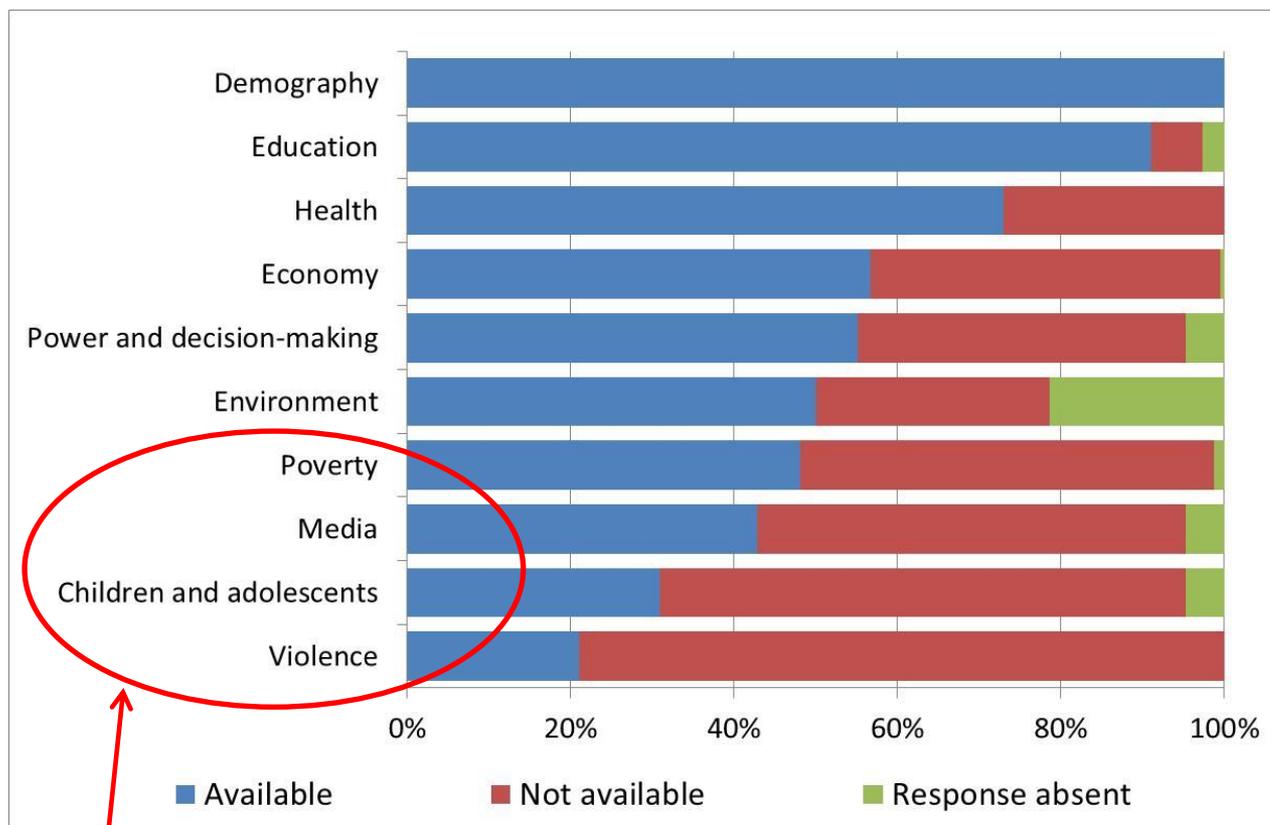
## Share of all indicators available by country



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



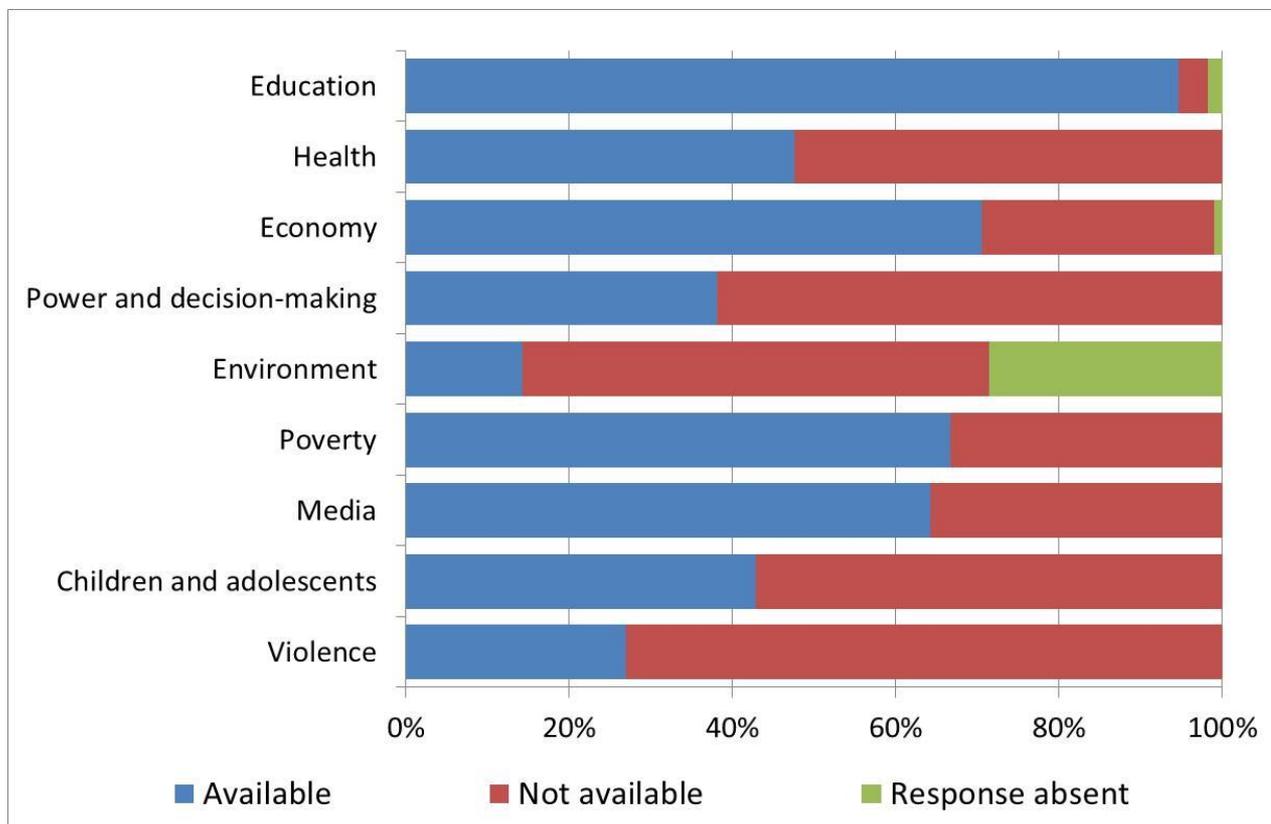
Number of indicators		
Domain	Headline	Supporting
Demography	0	8
Education	8	8
Health	3	6
Economy	15	15
Power and decision-making	3	18
Environment	1	1
Poverty	3	8
Media	2	1
Children and adolescents	3	3
Violence	9	8

Less than half of the proposed indicators were available for these domains.

# Indicator availability by subject area



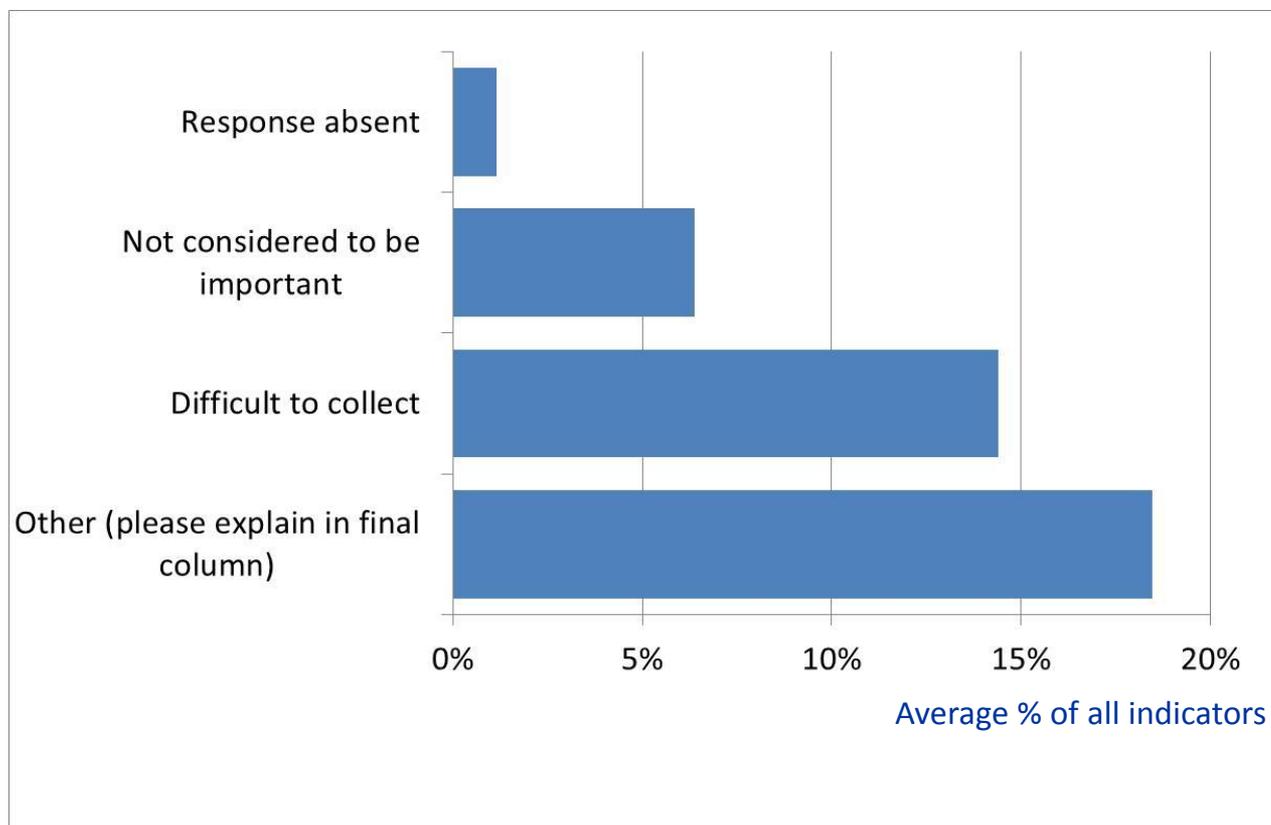
## Average share of all indicators available by domain – for headline indicators only



Number of indicators	
Domain	Headline
Demography	0
Education	8
Health	3
Economy	15
Power and decision-making	3
Environment	1
Poverty	3
Media	2
Children and adolescents	3
Violence	9

# Non-availability of indicators

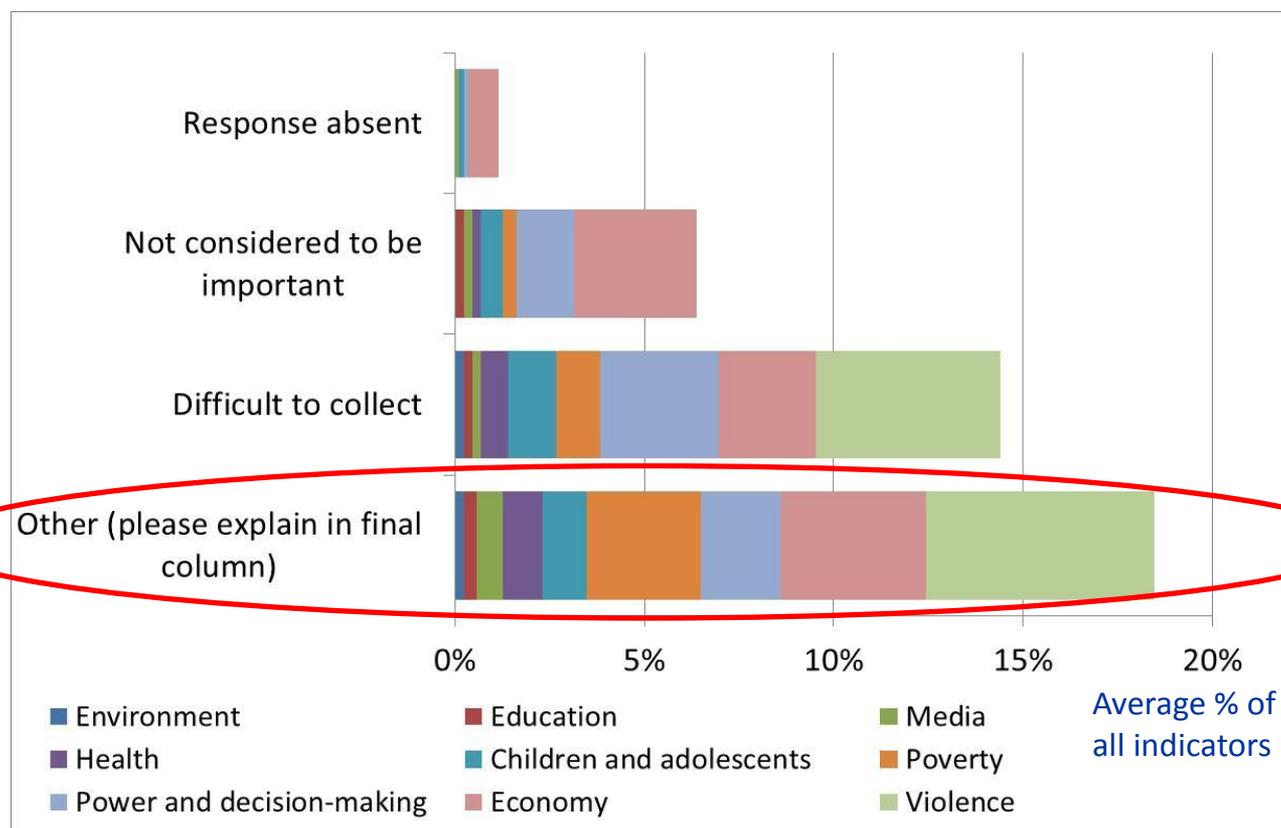
## Average proportions of all indicators not available, by reason for non-availability



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

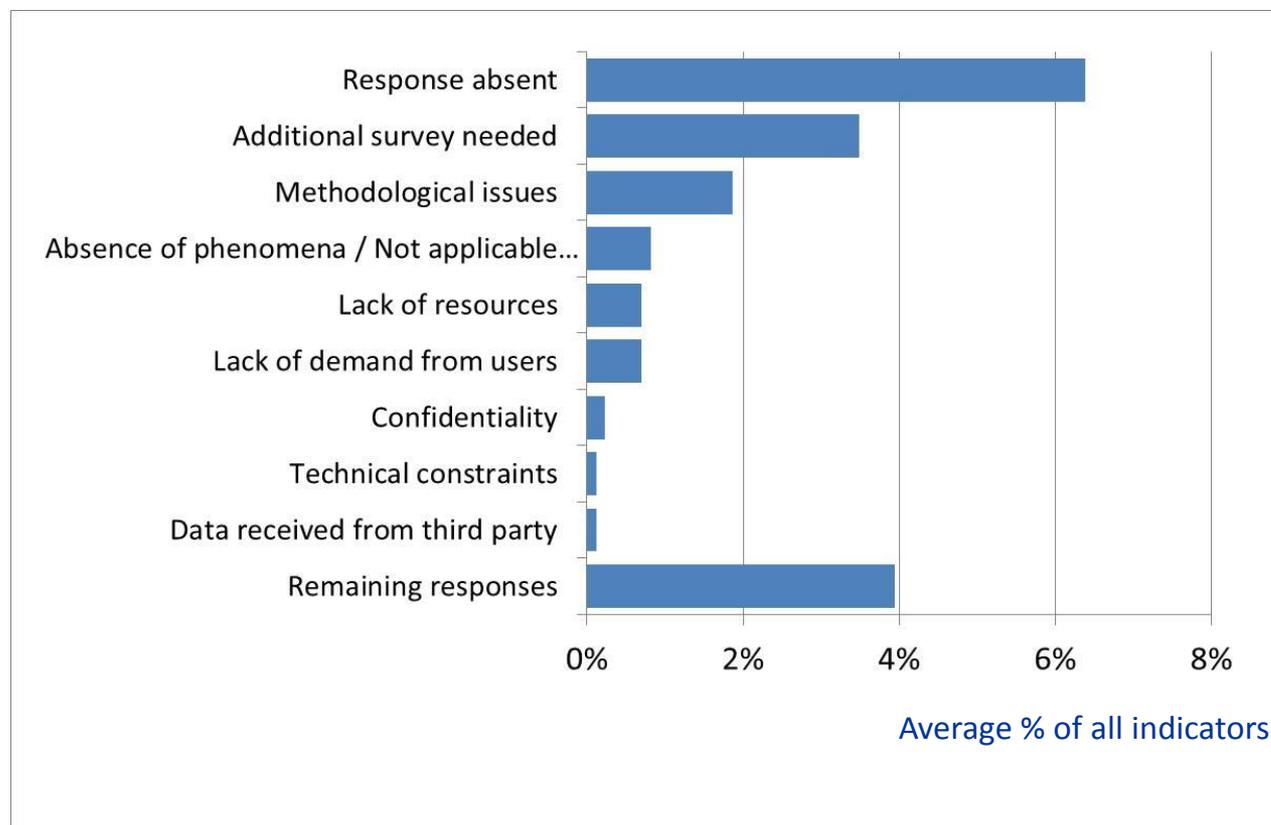


These responses are presented in more detail on the next slide.

# Non-availability of indicators – Breakdown of other reasons



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



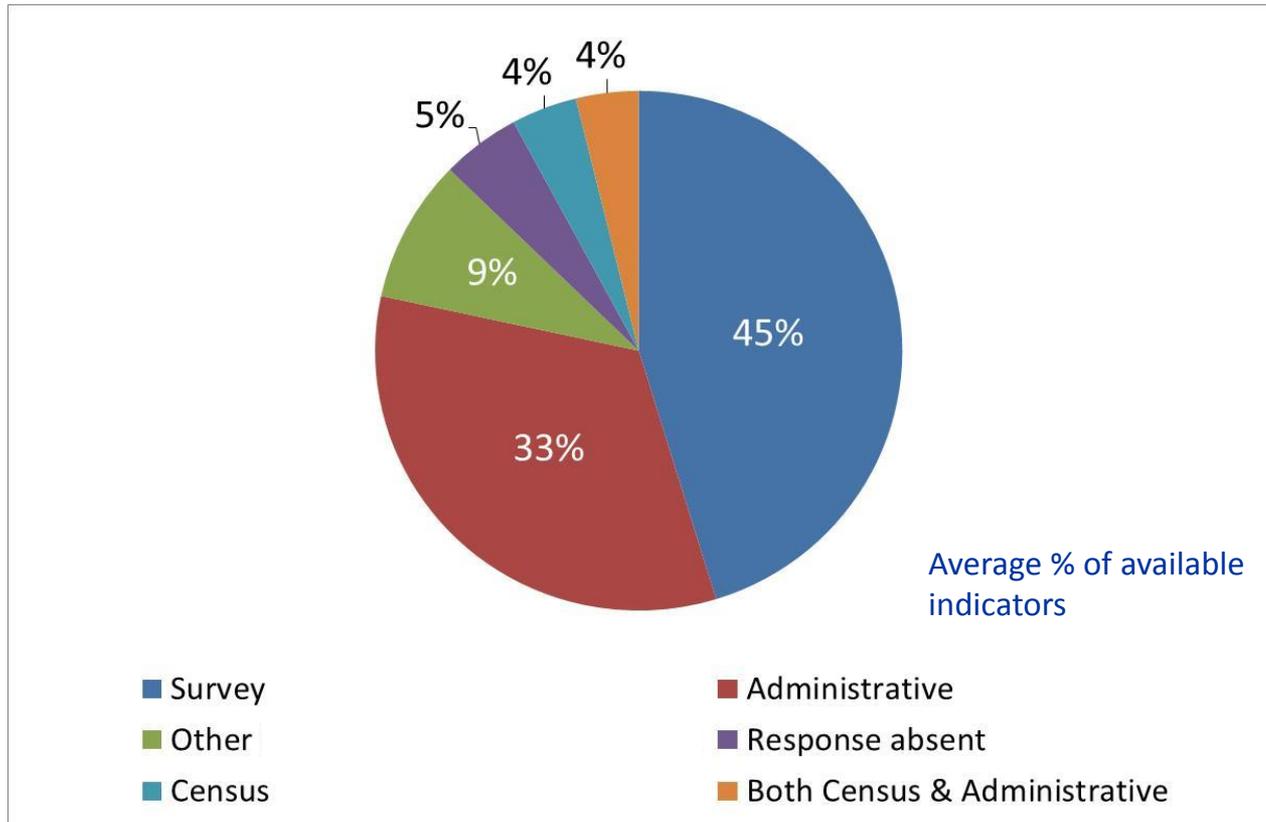
In many cases, the reason for indicator non-availability was not explained.

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

# Sources of indicators



## Sources of available 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.

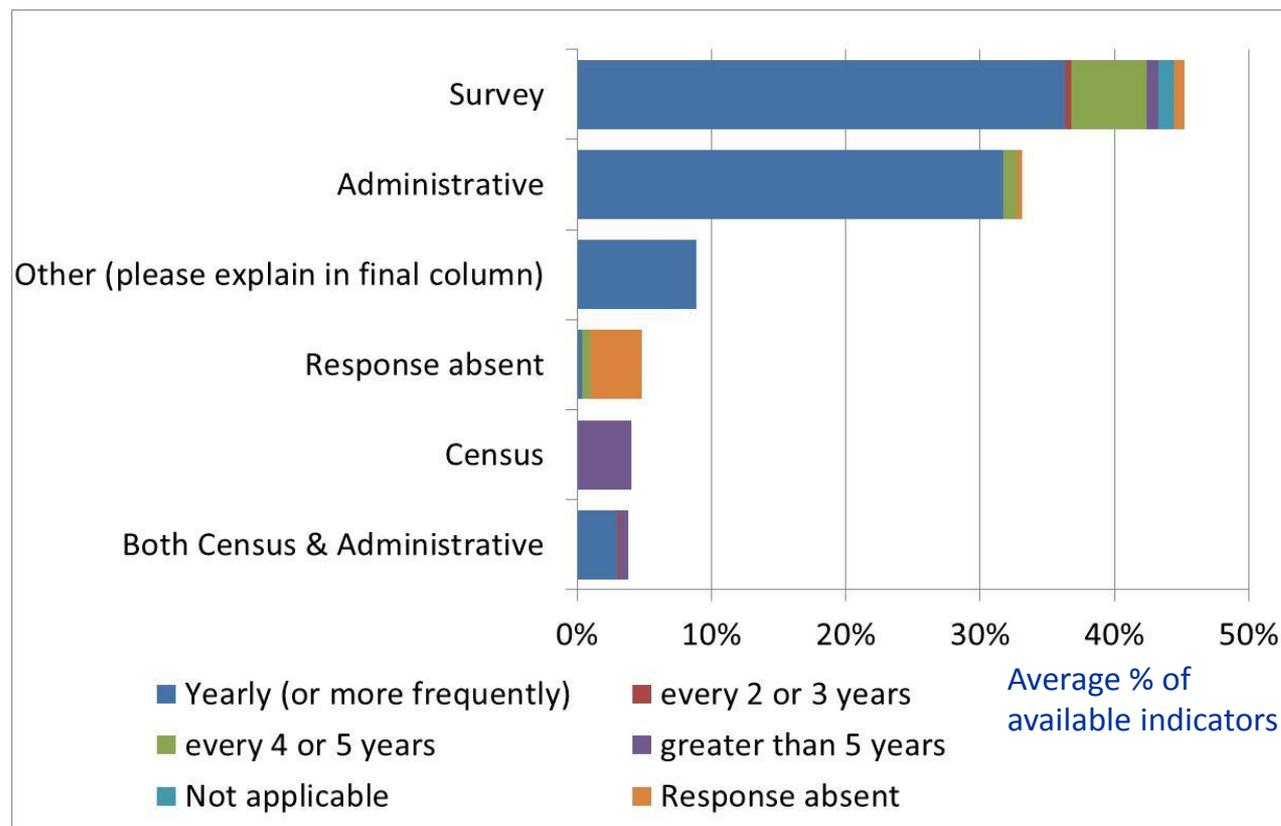
# Periodicity of available indicators



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



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# 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!**