



**Economic and Social
Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

ECE/CES/2008/7/Add.1
1 March 2008

ENGLISH ONLY

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Fifty-sixth plenary session
Paris, 10-12 June 2008
Item 3(c) of the provisional agenda

**COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL WORK IN THE REGION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE.
GENDER STATISTICS**

EXTRACT FROM THE DATABASE OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES
(DISA)

Note by the secretariat

2008 – INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN GENDER STATISTICS

| | | |
|--------|----------|---|
| 3.3.2. | Title | Gender and special population groups (edition 2008) |
| 3.3.2 | UNECE | <p>Gender statistics database (<i>Activity 3.1 of the 2008 UNECE Statistical Programme</i>)</p> <p>Summary description Maintain, update and improve the UNECE Gender Statistics Database. This user-friendly database is freely accessible to the public through the UNECE website. It contains sex-disaggregated data relevant to gender policy analysis in the economic and social areas. This database is available in English and Russian.</p> <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide relevant, timely and harmonized statistics for gender policy analysis for all countries of the UNECE region. • Provide a comprehensive framework on gender-relevant issues and statistical indicators that provides guidance to countries in establishing national frameworks. <p>Output expected by the end of 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database regularly updated, with improved data availability. • Data available for additional subject areas, such as Life balance, Science and Technology, ICT. • Increased number of users, also thanks to better tailored marketing strategy. • Analytical publication/report based on UNECE Database on Gender statistics (subject to availability of additional resources). <p>Quality improvements to published data, focusing on better coverage, timeliness and comparability, in line with the UNECE data quality framework.</p> |
| 3.3.2 | UNECE | <p>Gender statistics (<i>Activity 6.3 of the 2008 UNECE Statistical Programme</i>)</p> <p>Summary description Methodological work on gender statistics. UNECE serves as an institutional framework for work on gender statistics in the region. Moreover, the knowledge and expertise of UNECE on gender statistics enhances their unique role in supporting the work on gender statistics in the CIS and Balkan countries in collaboration with other agencies (i.e., UNDP/Bratislava, the World Bank, USAID, U.S. Census Bureau, among others).</p> <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional collection of practices on how to carry out training on gender statistics, developed in cooperation with UNDP, the World Bank, FAO and member countries. • Technical assistance to countries to define relevant official statistics on emerging gender related issues and to facilitate the integration of gender issues in member countries' statistical systems (see also activity 4.4 on technical assistance). • Contribution to the Inter-Agency Working Group on gender statistics. <p>Output expected at the end of 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of the Training Manual on gender statistics to be used as a training tool for national and regional workshops. • Draft proposal on indicators to assess scope, prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence to be submitted to the Statistical Commission. |
| 3.3.2 | Eurostat | <p>Gender and youth statistics</p> <p>The aim of gender statistics is to describe the different roles of women and men in</p> |

| | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| | | <p>society. A gender perspective should be integrated within all statistics on individuals. The strategy is to increase data collection by sex, to develop gender statistics, and to work towards a more extensive presentation of gender statistics.</p> <p>The political interest in youth is growing and the need to base policy in this area on solid statistical and sociological analysis is obvious. At EU level, harmonised statistical data sources are numerous but should be better exploited. These harmonised data will be gathered and presented in a user-friendly publication.</p> <p>In gender statistics, the key priority is to ensure that the gender aspect is incorporated into all statistics on individuals in Eurostat. The provision of coherent and timely data on the gender pay gap remains a priority. Furthermore, an analysis of the sources for data and indicators on the care of dependent adults is planned.</p> <p>In youth statistics, the key priority is to ensure proper preparation of the publication on young people.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES 2008</p> <p>Improvement of the comparability of gender pay gaps, including revision of the methodology if necessary</p> <p>New work</p> <p>Preparation of inventory of harmonised data sources with information on young people</p> <p>Preparation of the publication on youth</p> |
| 3.3.2 | ILO | <p><u>Gender</u></p> <p>The ILO database on employment by occupation and sex (SEGREGAT) is updated periodically and disseminated on the ILO statistical website laborsta.ilo.org.</p> <p>The new ILO Yearbook Volume 2: “Country profiles” will present data for basically all population categories, including total and share of women.</p> <p>The ILO actively promotes the compilation and dissemination of sex-disaggregated national labour statistics through its programmes of training and technical assistance. In 2007, training will continue to be provided to a number of countries on the production of gender-sensitive statistics, in the context of the Guidelines on good practices for gender mainstreaming in the production of labour statistics, approved by the 17th ICLS.</p> <p>Work will continue on assisting ILO member states in compiling gender sensitive labour statistics as part of the MDG process.</p> |
| 3.3.2 | ILO | <p><u>Child labour</u></p> <p>Ongoing methodological work</p> <p>ILO has developed methodology for child labour surveys, which have been implemented in more than 56 countries at the national level, including 10 in the European region. Additional 80 baseline surveys and 100 rapid assessments have been supported, targeting specific issues on child labour in particular geographical locations.</p> |

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>ILO has aided national capacity building activities by developing a child labour data repository, and information sharing among different departments for national and international policy development.</p> <p>ILO will continue providing technical assistance to national statistics offices and other implementing agencies in order to enhance their capacity and improve the quality of the surveys.</p> <p>ILO has teamed up with the World Bank, UNICEF, UNESCO and other international agencies in an effort to harmonize child labour data, survey instruments, and research efforts.</p> <p>International statistical measurement standards on child labour are being developed for consideration by the 18th ICLS (Geneva, 24 November – 5 December 2008). Prior to this a Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Labour Statistics: Child Labour will be held in Geneva from 1-10 April 2008 where a report with draft resolution on measuring child labour will be discussed.</p> <p>ILO is developing a methodology for making national level estimates of the unconditional worst forms of child labour (UWFCL) and will be pilot tested in 2007-08 in selected UWFCL sectors.</p> <p>Training in child labour data collection through rapid assessments and baseline surveys will continue to be provided for building national capacities.</p> <p>Data collection and dissemination:</p> <p>The child labour data collected through ILO supported surveys, is available to interested researchers.</p> <p>The ILO data archive on child labour is one of the largest micro-data repositories on child labour and is continually updated. It provides micro data, meta data, survey questionnaires, and national reports available on-line at www.ilo.org/childlabour/simloc as well as off-line.</p> <p>Close cooperation with other international organizations, in particular with the UNDG (UN Development Group) and UNICEF, is envisaged to contribute to development of a database system called CLInfo, which helps organize and present a set of standardized indicators on child labour and other children activities (as a variation of DevInfo), This database is available on-line since 2007. CLInfo will expand access to and usages of child labour data from ILO supported surveys, and as well raise awareness and assist in informed policy making on child labour.</p> |
| 3.3.2 | UN Statistics Division | <p><u>Gender Statistics</u></p> <p>Following the recommendations of the 2006 Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), the Division has launched a Global Programme on Gender Statistics to promote advances in gender statistics at the global,</p> |

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | <p>regional and national levels through: (1) the strengthening the collaboration among stakeholders, (2) the development and implementation of training activities and (3) the dissemination of selected gender statistics and indicators in key areas of concern. As part of the Programme, the Division, in collaboration with various partners conducted the following activities:</p> <p>Inter-regional workshop on the Production of Gender Statistics, held in New Delhi, India, 6-10 August 2007. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/India%20Aug07/DOCLIST.htm</p> <p>Global Forum on Gender Statistics, held in Rome, Italy, 10-12 December 2007. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Gender_Statistics_10Dec07/Rome/default.htm</p> <p>Second annual meeting of the IAEG-GS, held in Rome, Italy, 13 December 2007. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/wshops/Gender_Statistics_10Dec07/Rome/default.htm</p> <p>Establishment of two advisory groups to provide guidance to UNSD on (1) gender statistics training and curricula development and (2) global gender indicators database.</p> <p>Development and launch of Gender Info 2007 –a global database of gender statistics and indicators in key areas of concern. See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/genderinfo/default.htm</p> <p>Plans are underway to conduct a survey of gender statistics activities and training needs among National Statistical Offices and relevant organizations at the regional and global levels to better tailor its upcoming activities as part of the Global Programme on Gender Statistics. A second training is planned for the Africa region in June 2008 and the 3rd annual meeting of the IAEG-GS is being planned to take place in November 2008.</p> <p>UNSD continues to disseminate basic gender statistics and indicators through its website: “Statistics and indicators on Women and Men” which is updated semi-annually. See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm</p> |
| 3.3.2 | UN Population Division | <p>Gender analysis and gender factors are included in all studies in the field of population and development (See also Statistical Area 1.1).</p> |
| 3.3.2 | UNECE | <p><u>Generations and Gender Programme (GGP)</u> (<i>Activity 9.2 of the 2008 UNECE Statistical Programme</i>) Summary description The GGP is a system of national Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) and</p> |

| | | |
|-------|--------|--|
| | | <p>contextual databases, which aims at improving the knowledge base for population-related policy-making in UNECE countries. The Programme is developed and maintained by the GGP Consortium of research and statistical organizations. Coordination of the Programme at the UNECE is subject to availability of extra-budgetary funds, currently provided by the European Commission. Data collection is carried out by the member States; data harmonisation and dissemination mainly by the institutions of the GGP Consortium.</p> <p>Purpose</p> <p>The main substantive goal of the programme is to improve understanding of demographic and social development and of the factors that influence these developments, with a particular attention towards relationships between children and parents (generations) and relationships between partners (gender).</p> <p>Output expected at the end of 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGP archive with harmonised micro-data of Generations and Gender Surveys with open and free access for research; • GGP Contextual Databases; • Survey instruments for the third panel wave; <p>Analytical reports prepared for the conference in May 2008. See also: http://www.unece.org/pau/</p> |
| 3.3.2 | UNECE | <p>Statistical support to monitoring ageing-related policies (<i>Activity 9.3 of the 2008 UNECE Statistical Programme</i>)</p> <p>Summary description</p> <p>Monitoring policies related to population ageing is part of the follow-up to the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002 (MIPAA) in the UNECE region. The statistical aspect of this work includes developing and maintaining a database of policy-relevant indicators and descriptions of actions undertaken in response to the commitments of the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of MIPAA. Under provisions of a Memorandum of Understanding between Austria and the UNECE, this activity is carried out by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research based in Vienna, with financial support from the Government of Austria. The UNECE secretariat assists in data collection and dissemination through the designated focal points on ageing.</p> <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist UNECE member States in monitoring developments related to population ageing in the context of the UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. <p>Output expected at the end of 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of policy-relevant indicators and policy actions; • Country profiles in the fields of demography, income and wealth, social protection and financial sustainability. <p>See also: http://www.unece.org/pau/</p> |
| 3.3.2 | UNICEF | <p>TransMONEE database: data for understanding the situation of children in Central and East European and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region</p> |

(i) Ongoing methodological work (summary description)

Since 1992, in the framework of the MONEE project, UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre (IRC) yearly collects and disseminates a wide range of social indicators in the following areas: demography; health and survival; education; labour markets; retirement/disability; family support and child protection; juvenile crime; public social expenditures; basic economic indicators for the countries of CEE/CIS. The main database contains more than 800 lines of time series data, mainly received from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the region. These data are carefully verified and checked when received from the focal points in the NSOs. The work of a database manager at IRC contributes to a high degree of credibility and comparability of consistent time series data.

The data and any deviations are extensively documented. IRC conducts extensive secondary analysis of statistical, economic and social reports received from correspondents in the MONEE statistical network, comparing and integrating these with data from the World Bank, IMF, ILO, EBRD, WHO, UN agencies and other sources.

Data are gathered in large part from a network of correspondents in national statistical offices in countries in the CEE-CIS region. The correspondents are statisticians and heads of division in the NSO. Correspondents are also asked to contribute to analytical papers on specific topics, which would act as background material for UNICEF IRC research on the region. The network of correspondents in NSOs has a capacity-building function: issues of data collection, quality, comparability and use are discussed at meetings held by IRC jointly with UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS. The iterative process has strengthened national capacities in statistics data collection and analysis, and has helped to identify areas in national data collection that needs strengthening/additional information to better perform timely social impact analysis.

The data received from the NSOs are elaborated and checked by the MONEE database manager and a selection of them are presented in the TransMONEE database (containing around 150 tables with times series data. The 2007 edition of the TransMONEE database covered the period 1989-2005)

TransMONEE database is extensively used by researchers monitoring the impact of social and economic changes on child well-being.

Information available on TransMONEE is used as a tool for assessment/analysis, evaluation, advocacy and monitoring progress of child protection reforms by the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS in Geneva.

TransMONEE database is publicly available in English and in Russian on the Internet in Excel format in the UNICEF IRC website (<http://www.unicef-irc.org/databases/transmonee/>) as well as in DevInfo format (www.MONEEInfo.org). The MONEEinfo version is prepared by the UNICEF RO CEE/CIS. In 2007, a selection of the database was presented in the Statistical Annex of the publication TransMONEE 2007 Features jointly prepared by the UNICEF IRC and the UNICEF RO CEE/CIS. This publication (in English and in Russian) is accompanied by a CD-rom containing MONEEinfo.

| | | |
|-------|-----------|--|
| | | <p>(ii) Priority objective of the work (for 2008)</p> <p>Preparation of the TransMONEE database 2008. Data quality control, calculation of indicators with standardized methodologies. Work on (comparable) definitions of the indicators. Interaction with the NSOs correspondents.</p> <p>Support to an UNICEF IRC publication on the 15 years of MONEE, the changes in the socio-economic context in the countries of CEE/CIS and the evolution of monitoring challenges (MONEE at 15). This publication will be mainly based on data from the TransMONEE database.</p> <p>Support to UNICEF RO in the evaluation and quality control of data on child protection received from the NSOs.</p> <p>(iii) New activities</p> <p>Revision of the database to improve the quality of the provided information.</p> <p>Expansion of the database to collect more information on child protection (in particular on juvenile justice).</p> <p>Preparation of methodological notes on Child Protection indicators (with focus on juvenile justice).</p> |
| 3.3.2 | See also: | <p>UNICEF-CEE/CIS: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 4.3.3</p> <p>WHO: WHO study on global ageing and adult health in 4.3.3</p> <p>UNICEF-CEE/CIS: Strengthen child-sensitive M&E systems through development of DevInfo in 5.5</p> <p>UNICEF-CEE/CIS: TransMONEE database in 4.5</p> |

* * * * *