

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
STATISTICAL DIVISION**

**UNECE/UNDP Task Force Meeting on  
Gender Statistics Website for Europe and North America  
(25-26 September 2002, Geneva, Switzerland)**

# **Final Report**

**15 November 2002**

## **REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE MEETING ON GENDER STATISTICS WEBSITE FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**

### **1. Introduction**

Through funding from the UNDP, the second meeting of the UNECE/UNDP Task Force on the ECE Gender Statistics Website for Europe and North America was held in Geneva on 25-26 September 2002.

The project on ECE Gender Statistics Website was launched in October 2000 in Orvieto, Italy, on the occasion of the UNECE/UNDP Workshop on Gender Statistics for Policy Monitoring and Benchmarking and the Work Session on Gender Statistics. It is part of a larger, UNDP funded project to monitor human development in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

A first meeting of the advisory Task Force on the website took place in Geneva on 24 May 2001 (the Final Report is available at <http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/web>). Since then, the website has been put into operation, and the second Task Force Meeting was held to discuss the following issues: (a) review of the current version of the website, (b) issues related to data collection and the UNECE Gender Statistics Database, (c) further development and maintenance of the website.

The Task Force Meeting was attended by 38 participants from 29 Member Countries (mainly from National Statistical Offices), from UNDP, FAO, UNESCWA, UNESCO, and UNSD. The meeting documentation is available at UNECE Statistical Division's website in English and Russian (<http://www.unece.org/stats>).

### **2. Opening of the Task Force**

Tiina Luige (UNECE) opened the meeting and welcomed the participants. Meeting attendees agreed that Ms. Rina Camporese (Italy) would chair the Task Force Meeting. The participants approved the agenda for the meeting as follows:

- (1) Progress report on the work carried out on the UNECE Gender Statistics Website for Europe and North America since the last Task Force meeting (May 2001);
- (2) Review of individual parts of the site;
  - making gender statistics,
  - gender issues,
  - other parts;
- (3) Issues related to data
  - UNECE Gender Statistics Database,
  - data collection issues,
  - cooperation with other international organizations,
  - questionnaire and common gender indicators,
  - data presentation;
- (4) Future development and maintenance of the website;
- (5) Emerging policy issues and potential new indicators (with special attention to measuring poverty in gender context).

### **3. Progress made and discussion of individual parts of the website**

UNECE presented the progress report on the website since the last Task Force Meeting (Working Paper no. 1). Individual parts of the website were introduced by UNECE (Working Paper no. 2), and the Task Force was asked to comment on the content and lay-out of the current version.

Individual parts were discussed as follows: (1) Making gender statistics; (2) Gender issues; (3) Other parts of the website.

### *3.1 Making gender statistics*

This section provides an overall introduction to gender statistics – what they are and how to produce and disseminate them. It contains the following subsections:

- What is gender statistics?
- Producing gender statistics
- Presenting gender statistics
- Disseminating gender statistics
- International standards and guidelines

The Task Force approved this section in general.

The Focal Points were asked to provide national examples of presenting and disseminating gender statistics (tables, graphs, press releases, national dissemination plans, etc.). To demonstrate effective dissemination of statistics, it was suggested that the website show good examples as well as bad examples (the later anonymously) of statistical reporting (e.g. tables, graphs). The subsection on presenting gender statistics should also contain “spreading diagrams” as a way to present gender statistics. It was agreed that national examples should be made available only in English and Russian. Sweden and Netherlands promised to send examples.

It was suggested to make it very clear on the website that statistics are presented disaggregated by sex while analyses are made by gender. As presentation of data disaggregated by sex is concerned, the terms “women” and “men” should preferably be used.

A few countries mentioned that in their language, there is no distinction between the terms “sex” and “gender” which makes it difficult to explain the idea of gender mainstreaming. In some languages new words for “gender” and “mainstreaming” have been invented to overcome this problem.

### *3.2 Gender issues*

This part of the website provides an overview of gender equality work in different areas and gives examples of gender-sensitive policies in UNECE Member Countries. It is organised in four subsections:

- Gender mainstreaming
- Policy areas
- National review
- Resources

The Task Force approved this section in general. An interest was expressed to further develop this part by adding new emerging gender issues and improving the link between gender policies and statistics. Several countries proposed additional sources for policies and indicators directly related to these policies (UK, Moldova, Spain). Based on the paper presented by UNECE at the Work Session on Gender Statistics (*Gender indicators and policies: linking statistics with policy initiatives*, Working Paper no. 10, available at <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2002.09.gender.htm>), it will be further investigated how policies and indicators can be better linked on the website. The Focal Points were asked to inform the UNECE secretariat about gender policy initiatives in countries.

### *3.3 Other parts of the website*

The remaining parts of the website were reviewed. These are:

- Welcome
- Glossary
- ECE gender meetings

- Publications
- Networks and links
- Site map
- Contact us

The Task Force recommended that the *Glossary* should be organised in a way that better enables users to find the terms. E.g. it should be possible to find “Total Fertility Rate” via “Fertility Rate”. Furthermore, the glossary should possibly be organised in two ways: in alphabetical order and by topics.

The national Focal Points have a very important role in providing input for the Website and promoting the site in their countries. It was recommended to refer to them always as *Gender Statistics Focal Points*, and to make their role more visible on the website. The addresses of Focal Points will not be made available on the website. They can be obtained from the UNECE secretariat upon request.

It was recommended to put up a list of national gender publications (with links to national websites where applicable) and to provide direct links to national gender statistics websites where available. The Gender Statistics Focal Points will supply UNECE with the necessary information.

The Task Force approved the overall structure of the website. The scroll-down menu was considered not very user-friendly; UNECE will investigate how to improve on this. Also, the use of some terms should be harmonised across the website (e.g. statistics – statistical data, indicator).

#### **4. Issues related to data**

In May 2001, the Task Force recommended that – next to the actual setting up of the website - priority should be given to work on the statistical part. UNECE presented the progress made on the Gender Statistics Database (for further details please refer to Working Paper no. 4). This was followed by consideration of various issues related to data. Special attention was given to co-operation with other international organisations in data collection and to the potential use of existing data sources. The use of data sources was considered in terms of data quality, timeliness, coverage, metadata, resources and the crosscutting character of gender statistics. The current questionnaire and the Common Gender Indicators as recommended by the Task Force in May 2001 were discussed in detail.

##### *4.1 UNECE Gender Statistics Database*

During 2002, the UNECE secretariat collected data on the common gender indicators recommended by the previous Task Force. Using the data received from 37 countries, the UNECE Gender Statistics Database was built. A demonstration of the database was given. The database is currently available on the UNECE Intranet (<http://home.unece.org> or <http://192.168.202.88>). Other UN offices that are connected to the UN Intranet system should be able to access it. The data from a few more countries still need to be imported to the database, as well as a big portion of metadata. An introductory page and a short user guide will be developed. After that, the database will be made available on the gender website. The Focal Points will be informed when the database will go online and a press-release will be issued.

Formulation of the names of time series and indicators in the database were considered to be of utmost importance by the Task Force; UNECE will review the database in this respect.

The question arose whether the database should contain a function to produce graphs. There are constraints in terms of resources and technical capabilities to do so. It was also argued that – in order to be user-friendly – standard tools and software should be used as much as possible. Data can be downloaded into Excel, and from Excel, users can produce the charts according to their needs.

UNECE encouraged the Focal Points and other staff of statistical offices to use the database for analyses when it will be available on Internet. The Focal Points are asked to inform the UNECE secretariat about the results in order to make them available on the website.

#### *4.2 Data collection*

The Task Force recommended that data should be collected annually; this increases the value of the website in terms of timeliness and is also in line with national data production cycles. As regards the best timing for sending out the questionnaire, it was agreed to divide countries participating in the website into two groups. One group will receive the questionnaire around March, the other group in September, with a delay of 34 months for answering. Data that becomes available in National Statistical Offices (NSOs) after the given deadlines can be sent to the UNECE secretariat at any time. It was agreed that NSOs are the best data providers and that NSOs should take main responsibility in data collection.

In case there are alternative data sources for one table within the NSO, it is up to the NSO to decide on the best source since they can best evaluate the quality of the data.

Several countries raised the problem of providing data not available at the NSO (e.g. public life and decision-making, crime). UNECE strongly encouraged Focal Points to seek for this information at other government bodies. It is impossible for the UNECE to turn to all these national sources. For data provided through the Focal Points but not coming from the NSO, the source information (agency) is of utmost importance – it might help other countries to think about potential data providers in their country.

From the 2003 data collection onwards, each country will receive a pre-filled questionnaire containing data formerly provided to UNECE. This allows verification and revision of the existing series (e.g. major revisions based on the census). In case of revisions, UNECE needs to be clearly informed about changes in order to up-date the Gender Statistics Database, and to recalculate any series related to revised data.

Concerning the derived indicators such as rates etc., the UNECE has taken an approach to ask as much as possible for absolute figures and to calculate itself the derived series. The calculation formulas are provided in metadata in the database. However, in this case it can happen that the derived indicators calculated by NSOs and UNECE are different. It was agreed that UNECE should continue to calculate the derived series for better comparability of data. However, UNECE will prepare a documentation explaining how and from which tables of the questionnaire the derived series are calculated. Member States can then send us their own calculation in case the data differ from the UNECE series.

The data collection questionnaire will be revised based on the discussion at the Task Force (see below). After that, the questionnaire is expected to be stable for several subsequent data collections and will be translated into Russian.

#### *4.3. Co-operation with other international organisations*

The Task Force approved UNECE's approach to collect the recommended time series (1980, 1990, 1995, 2000) directly from NSOs, and there was an agreement that the NSOs remain the best source for data. The problems related to data quality, timeliness, coverage, metadata, resource requirements and the cross-cutting character of gender data often make the use of other sources (like Internet, other international organisations databases) not feasible. However, wherever possible, UNECE should seek co-operation in data collection and link to joint data collection exercises in the long term. UNESCO offered co-operation as regards education data. Part of the health data is taken from the WHO database. UNECE is also investigating the cooperation possibilities in data collection with other organisations (like UNSD, ILO, Eurostat).

#### *4.4. The questionnaire*

The current questionnaire for collection of data for the core, supporting and background indicators as recommended by the Task Force in May 2001 was discussed in detail. Beyond some improvements of the table layout and indicator definitions, the following was decided. The new list of Common Gender Indicators is attached.

##### Chapter 1

Concerning the mid-year de-facto population by age (table 1.1), the Task Force agreed to create an extra table for age groups 0<1, 1-<5. The tables 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, were recommended to keep as they are, i.e. there will be no reduction of the level of detail of the age breakdown.

##### Chapter 2

It was agreed to move the indicator on “contraceptive use” (table 2.6) to future indicators and skip the table from the data collection.

For table 2.7 (Total number of one parent families + Children living in one parent families by age of child), it was decided that the table should be as follows “Total number of one parent families” and “Children living in one parent families, total and by age of youngest child”. This should be defined as follows: “number of children in one parent families with at least one dependant child under age 14 in the family”; in addition, it is necessary to ask for the national definition for children.

The age breakdown in table 2.8 (one person households) was reduced to 3 groups: 0-30, 30-65, 65+.

##### Chapter 3

Although the data availability for “average annual earnings” (table 3.10) is not good, the Task Force recommended to keep this indicator since it is currently the best available. If countries do not have these data, they can provide alternative data (e.g. monthly earnings).

##### Chapter 4

Concerning the “Expenditure on education as % of GDP”, it was agreed to change the indicator definition to “Total expenditure on education as a % of GDP”.

##### Chapter 5

No changes.

##### Chapter 6

For table 6.6 (HIV positive persons), additional information will be added to clarify that data on persons living with HIV and not on new cases are needed. The unit for data on persons overweight/underweight by age group will be changed to percent.

##### Chapter 7

The layout of table 7.10 will be improved to show that the total of convictions refers to all convictions and not only sums of the 4 types of crimes provided in the table.

#### *4.5. Data presentation on the website*

The data on the website will be presented in two ways: through direct access to the UNECE Gender Statistics Database, and as a set of ready-made Excel tables showing the indicators selected by the May 2001 Task Force (and its 2002 modifications).

The Task Force recommended selecting a limited number of key indicators that would best reflect the situation of gender equality in countries (about 10-12 out of the nearly 90 indicators for which data are collected). The indicators should be linked to the Millennium Development Goals. These indicators would be presented at a prominent place on the website. It was agreed that UNECE

would make a first proposal for these key indicators. The proposal will be sent to selected Focal Points for comments, and the final proposal will be circulated to all Focal Points for approval.

The Task Force considered it useful to present charts together with the ready-made Excel files. UNECE will investigate what is feasible in this respect. The charts could only show the situation/developments in a very few countries (4-5) as it is not possible to prepare a good chart presenting data from 30-40 countries

## **5. Future maintenance of the website**

### *5.1 Site maintenance and development*

The future development and maintenance of the site depends on how many resources will be available for this purpose. The website and database were developed with financial help from UNDP. This project ends in December 2002. There are two possible scenarios for future development: a minimum programme using only the regular budget resources of UNECE and a more advanced program in case of new external funds (see Working Paper no. 5).

The Task Force participants stressed the importance of the website and encouraged strongly its continuation. The important role of Focal Points for maintaining the website was emphasised and their necessary commitment in providing information, updates and data was recognised.

The minimum program using the limited regular budget resources of the UNECE entails:

- maintenance of the website by updating links, networks, publications, etc.;
- maintenance of the Gender Statistics Database and collecting new data (annually);
- maintenance of the gender policies network, adding new examples and best practices.

In the immediate future, the general parts of the website will be translated into Russian. The participants expressed the need to translate also the parts related to data.

It is planned to provide access to the Gender Statistics Database and to a set of ready-made Excel tables. Links to additional data sources both inside and outside the statistical system will be added. Also, UNECE will investigate into means to get more detailed user feedback (who uses the site and which parts) and will develop a short evaluation questionnaire to post on the site.

A more advanced program would entail adding new data and new material on gender policy initiatives, creation of the methodological files for data, organising workshops for National Statistical Offices on implementing the recommended set of indicators, etc. In the case of extra-budgetary support, the UNECE could carry out additional tasks that are necessary for the use of the website as a tool for linking statistics and policies and for policy monitoring and benchmarking.

Promotion of the website was considered to be very important. UNECE will issue a press release and will inform all gender Focal Points when the Gender Statistics Database will be made available on-line. UNECE encouraged national Focal Points to promote the website through their national gender networks.

### *5.2 A future Task Force meeting*

It will left up to the secretariat (in consultation with the Focal Points) to decide whether and when a future Task Force meeting would be needed. A Task Force meeting might be envisaged back to back with the next Work Session on Gender Statistics in 2004. In case there is new additional funding, a meeting might be necessary earlier to discuss additional tasks and issues related to the website. In the meantime, communication via e-mail is encouraged.

## **6. Emerging policy issues and future indicators**

The future indicators as identified by the Task Force in May 2001 will be kept on the list for eventual inclusion in the set of common indicators in future. Some additional proposals for future indicators emerged from the discussion at the Work Session on Gender Statistics and the Task Force. The areas where future indicators might be developed are: migration, gender roles and responsibility sharing, education (drop-outs from school, life-long learning), health status, gender budgets, environment, access to resources and information, ICT and new economy, agriculture, transport (women/men with driving licence, access to a car, main mode of transport, purpose of trips made).

### *6.1 Poverty indicators*

The Task Force discussed in more detail whether it would be feasible to add gender sensitive indicators on poverty. Monitoring poverty in a gender context was considered very important, especially in the transition countries.

To facilitate the discussion, the UNECE secretariat presented a paper on indicators on poverty (Working Paper no. 6). It recommended to use monetary indicators, both absolute and relative, to provide a picture of poverty and low-income in the region. It was also recommended to use both households and persons as units in order to get a picture of the gender differences in this area.

The Task Force discussed the possibility of covering more aspects of poverty, taking into account the multi-faceted dimensions of poverty like nutrition levels and access to education, housing and basic health services. It was advised to use PPP-adjusted dollars as a basis measurement for monetary indicators to facilitate comparison between countries. A need to link the gender poverty indicators to the Millennium Goals and Indicators was expressed. The sensitivity of poverty indicators in the countries' political context was underlined. The Task Force was also concerned about the possibility of the countries of the region to provide sex-disaggregated data on this topic.

The Task Force concluded that the UNECE secretariat should formulate specific indicators based on the discussion so far, and send these out for comments and approval to the Focal Points. This communication should also provide the UNECE with a better picture of the countries possibility to provide data for these indicators. In Future Indicators the ECE secretariat should also include indicators that cover the multi-faceted dimensions of poverty, based on for instance information that the new EU-SILC survey will provide.

## **7. Miscellaneous**

Sweden informed that a copy of the publication "Engendering statistics – a tool for change" is available to participants of the meeting in English or Russian. For receiving a copy, please contact [pehr.sundstrom@scb.se](mailto:pehr.sundstrom@scb.se).



## **ANNEX**

### **New List of Common Gender Indicators (September 2002)**

**Annex A:** Population – List of recommended indicators

**Annex B:** Families and households – List of recommended indicators

**Annex C:** Work and the economy – List of recommended indicators

**Annex D:** Education and communication – List of recommended indicators

**Annex E:** Public life and decision making – List of recommended indicators

**Annex F:** Health – List of recommended indicators

**Annex G:** Crime and violence – List of recommended indicators

**Annex H:** General indicators – List of recommended indicators

**Annex I:** Topics for future indicators

## **Annex A**

### **Population – List of recommended indicators**

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### ***Core indicators***

1. Population (current and projected for 2025). *Total number*
2. Population by age (0-14, 15-64, 65+). *Percentage distribution*

#### ***Supporting indicators***

1. Sex ratio for age 80+

#### ***Background indicators***

1. Population by rural/urban residence and age (0-14, 15-64, 65+). *Percentage distribution*
2. Refugees and displaced persons by age (0-14, 15-64, 65+). *Percentage of all refugees*

#### ***Population***

Total *de facto* population is defined as all persons physically present in the country at a given reference date.

#### ***Sex ratio***

Women per 100 men for the age group 80 years and over.

#### ***Rural and urban population***

There is no international definition of urban and rural areas. Therefore, national definitions will be used.

#### ***Refugees and displaced persons***

##### ***Refugees***

Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, persons recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted humanitarian or comparable status and those granted temporary protection.

##### ***Internally displaced persons***

Persons displaced internally within their country for reasons that would make them of concern to UNHCR if they were outside their country of origin and who have become of concern to UNHCR as a result of a request from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations.

## Annex B

### Families and households - List of recommended indicators

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### ***Core indicators***

1. Population 18 years and over by marital status (never married, married, co-habiting, widowed and divorced) and age (18-29, 30-59, 60+). *Percentage distribution within age group*
2. Total fertility rate
3. Adolescent fertility rate
4. Mean age of women at birth of first child

#### ***Supporting indicators***

1. Mean age at first marriage
2. Cohabiting couples. *Percentage of all married and cohabiting couples*
3. One-person households over 65 years. *Percentage of all women/men 65+*
4. Abortion rate

#### ***Background indicators***

1. Households by type. *Percentage distribution*
2. Children living in one-parent families by sex of parent (and age of child). *Percentage of all children living in one-parent families*

#### ***Total fertility rate***

The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

#### ***Adolescent fertility rate***

The number of children born alive to women aged 15-19 per 1 000 women aged 15-19.

#### ***Mean age of women at first birth***

The mean age of women at first birth is the weighted average of the age specific rates of first order births.

#### ***Marital status***

Marital status is the legally defined marital state. There are four types of marital status: single (i.e. never married), married, widowed and divorced. For countries that record data on cohabiting couples, this data is added.

#### ***Cohabiting couples***

Couples who report consensual unions with or without children fall into this category.

#### ***Mean age at first marriage***

The mean age at first marriage is the weighted average of the age specific rates of first marriage.

#### ***Abortion rate***

Defined here as the number of abortions during a given year per 1 000 live births.

### ***Private household types***

- one-person households
- lone-parent households
- couple households without children
- couple households with children
- 3-generation households
- other households

A private household is either:

(a) One-person household consists of a person living alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household.

(b) Multi-person household consists of a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both. The group may also pool their income.

### ***Children***

There is no unique international definition available although in many reports 0-18 has been used. Therefore, the national definitions for children are to be used. An additional breakdown by pre-school, primary, and secondary school ages is desirable.

## Annex C

### Work and the economy - List of recommended indicators

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### *Core indicators*

1. Economic activity rate (15 years to retirement)
2. Labour force (15 years to retirement). *Sex distribution*
3. Part-time employed. *Percentage of all employed*
4. Unemployment rate
5. Time spent per week in paid and unpaid work
6. Women's average annual earnings (full time, full year). *As a % of men's*

#### *Supporting indicators*

1. Employment in the three main sectors of economy (agriculture, industry, services). *Percentage distribution and/or sex distribution*
2. Employment in ISCO's 9 major groups. *Percentage distribution and/or sex distribution*
3. Long-term unemployment rates
4. Youth (15-24) unemployment rates
5. Women's average annual earnings by level of education. *As a % of men's*
6. Activity rates by five year age groups

#### *Background indicators*

1. Self-employed. *Sex distribution*
2. Employed in private/public sector. *Sex distribution*

#### *Economic activity rate*

is the ratio (expressed in percent) of the economically active population (see labour force) aged 15 years to retirement to the total population of the corresponding age group.

#### *Retirement age*

National retirement ages are to be used. Where there is no unique retirement age, the age group 15-64 should be used.

#### *Labour force*

The labour force or "currently economically active population" comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed (see employment and unemployment).

#### *Part-time employment*

Persons who usually perform paid work for less than 30 hours a week.

#### *Unemployment\**

The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- (a) "without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment;
- (b) "currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- (c) "seeking work".

### ***Unemployment rate***

It is calculated by relating the number of workers who are unemployed during the reference period to the labour force at the same date.

### ***Paid and unpaid work***

*Paid work* covers: work for pay plus unpaid work in family businesses or farm. In time-use studies, training and studies in relation to work is also usually included.

*Unpaid work* covers all the other work done in the household or community, all care activities including personal care, studies, socialising and leisure time.

### ***Average earnings***

Remuneration, usually in cash, paid to full time full year employees for work. Should relate to gross remuneration.

### ***Employment\****

The "employed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

(a) "paid employment":

(a1) "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;

(a2) "with a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job.

(b) "self-employment":

(b1) "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;

(b2) "with an enterprise but not at work": persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

### ***Main economic sectors***

Using the International Standard Classification (ISIC Rev2 1968 or Rev3 1990) the economy is divided into three branches: 1) agriculture, 2) industry, and 3) services.

From ISIC Rev2 the following are grouped together:

- Agriculture = Major group 1
- Industry = Major groups 2-5
- Services = Major groups 6-9, 0

From ISIC Rev3

- Agriculture = Categories A and B
- Industry = Categories C to F
- Services = Categories G to Q, X

### ***ISCO-88 - major groups***

- Group 1 Legislators, senior officials and managers
- Group 2 Professionals
- Group 3 Technicians and associate professionals
- Group 4 Clerks
- Group 5 Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Group 6 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- Group 7 Craft and related workers
- Group 8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Group 9 Elementary occupations

### ***Long-term unemployment***

Those people who are unemployed (see unemployment) for 12 months or more.

### ***Youth unemployment rate***

Unemployed persons aged 15-24 as a percentage of the labour force aged 15-24.

### ***Level of education***

ISCED 97

### ***Self-employment***

Persons who were not employed but performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind. Persons having an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm, or a service undertaking. Includes employers, own account workers, members of producers' co-operatives, unpaid family workers and persons engaged in the production of economic goods and services for own and household consumption if such production comprises an important contribution to the total consumption of the household.

### ***Private/Public sector***

The private sector covers private corporations (including those in foreign control), households, and NPISHs (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households).

The public sector comprises the sub-sectors of general government (mainly central, state and local government units together with social security funds imposed and controlled by those units) as well as public corporations, i.e. corporations that are subject to control by government units (usually defined by the government owning the majority of shares).

\* Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982)

## Annex D

### Education and communication - List of recommended indicators

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### *Core indicators*

1. Upper secondary pupils (ISCED 3 and 4). *Sex distribution*
2. Net enrolment ratios at the secondary level (ISCED 2, 3 and 4)
3. University students (ISCED 5A and 6). *Sex distribution*
4. Non university students (ISCED 5B). *Sex distribution*
5. Educational attainment of the adult population (25-49, 50+), by level. *Percentage distribution and/or sex distribution*

#### *Supporting indicators*

1. University graduates (ISCED 5A and 6). *Sex distribution*
2. Tertiary students (ISCED 5 and 6) by broad field of study. *Percentage distribution and/or sex distribution*
3. PhDs awarded (ISCED 6). *Sex distribution*
4. Teachers by level (ISCED 1; ISCED 2, 3 and 4; ISCED 5 and 6). *Sex distribution*

#### *Background indicators*

1. University students (ISCED 5A and 6). *Per 100 000 inhabitants*

**ISCED (1997):** Latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Education - ISCED definitions.

**Level 0** (Pre-primary education): Defined as the initial stage of organized instruction. Level 0 programmes are designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school type environment.

**Level 1** (Primary education): Primary education or first stage of basic education. Normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics, along with an elementary understanding of other subjects.

**Levels 2 and 3** (Secondary education): **Level 2:** Lower secondary or second stage education of basic education is designed to complete the provision of basic education which begins at ISCED level 1. **Level 3:** (Upper) Secondary education. Typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education, for those countries that have a system of compulsory education.

**Level 4** (post-secondary non-tertiary education): Captures programmes that straddle the boundary between upper-secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper-secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. ISCED 4 programmes can, considering their content, not be regarded as tertiary programmes.

**Levels 5 and 6** (Tertiary education): **Level 5:** First stage of tertiary education. Consisting of tertiary programmes having an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4. **Level 5A** programmes are tertiary programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements whereas, **level 5B** qualifications are typically shorter and



focus on occupationally specific skills geared for entry into the labour market. **Level 6:** Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification). Reserved for tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research qualification.

***Net enrolment ratio***

Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

***Educational attainment***

Percentage of the adult population (25 years and over) that has completed a certain level of education defined according to the ISCED. This indicator shows the distribution of educational attainment of the labour force. It helps also to assess the quality of the human capital stock in terms of highest level of education attained.

***Fields of study***

There are eight broad fields of education. These are:

- Education
- Humanities and arts
- Social sciences, business, and law
- Science
- Engineering, manufacturing, and construction
- Agriculture
- Health and welfare
- Services

## Annex E

### Public life and decision making - List of recommended indicators

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### ***Core indicators***

1. Members of national parliaments (lower or single house). *Sex distribution*
2. Ministerial positions. *Sex distribution*
3. Senior level civil servants. *Sex distribution*
4. Top executives (directors and chief executives) in “X” most important businesses in the country. *Sex distribution*
5. Employers. *Sex distribution*
6. Judges. *Sex distribution*

#### ***Supporting indicators***

1. Members of municipal councils. *Sex distribution*
2. Members on boards of Central Banks. *Sex distribution*
3. Heads of universities. *Sex distribution*
4. Chief editors of national newspapers. *Sex distribution*

#### ***Background indicators***

1. Journalists. *Sex distribution*
2. Persons voting. *Sex distribution*

#### ***Other indicators to be shown in the context of public life and decision making in an international context***

1. Senior officials in UN. *Sex distribution*
2. Senior officials in OECD. *Sex distribution*
3. Senior officials in EU. *Sex distribution*
4. Members of EU parliament. *Sex distribution*
5. Heads of NSOs in the ECE region. *Sex distribution*

#### ***Senior level civil servants/senior government officials***

ISCO 1120, e.g. government administrators, administrators at intergovernmental organisations, ambassador, consul-general, etc.

#### ***Important businesses***

There is no internationally agreed methodology of how to measure the “most important businesses”. They might either be defined via a cut-off point in turnover or by number of employees.

#### ***Employers***

According to ICSE 1993 (International Classification by Status of Employment), an employer is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires one or more employees.

***Judges***

ISCO 2422

***Municipal levels***

Local administrative levels as defined by each country. The administrative levels as referred to by the NUTS might serve as a starting point for EU and candidate countries.

***Journalists***

ISCO 2451

***Senior officials in UN***

Staff level P5 and above.

***Senior officials in OECD***

Staff level A4 and above.

***Senior officials in the European Commission***

Staff level A4 and above.

## Annex F

### Health - List of recommended indicators

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### ***Core indicators***

1. Life expectancy at birth
2. Disability adjusted life expectancy
3. Life expectancy at 65 years
4. Probability of dying between 15 and 59 years. *Per 100*
5. Infant mortality rate
6. Adult smokers (15 years and over). *Percentage of all in age group*
7. Young adult smokers (15-24 years) *Percentage of all in age group*

#### ***Supporting indicators***

1. Death rates (SMR) for selected causes (Cardio-vascular, circulatory system, cancer, external causes) by major age groups. *Per 100 000 standard population*
2. Death rates (SMR) from trachea, bronchus, lung cancer. *Per 100 000 standard population*
3. HIV prevalence rate. *Per 100 000 population*
4. HIV positive persons. *Sex distribution*

#### ***Background indicators***

1. Child mortality rate (1-4 years)
2. Persons over/underweight by age groups (based on Body Mass Index). *Percentage of all in age group*

#### ***Life expectancy***

is an estimate of the expected number of years to be lived by a female or male newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates.

#### ***Disability adjusted life expectancy***

Disability Adjusted Life Expectancy (DALE) summarises the expected number of years to be lived in what might be termed the equivalent of "full health." To calculate DALE, the years of ill-health are weighted according to severity and subtracted from the expected overall life expectancy to give the equivalent years of healthy life.

#### ***Infant mortality rate***

Infant mortality rate is the total number of deaths in a given year of children less than one year old divided by the total number of live births in the same year, multiplied by 1 000. It is an approximation of the number of deaths per 1 000 children born alive who die within one year of birth

#### ***Smoking/Tobacco consumption***

Daily smoking of at least one cigarette.

#### ***Age standardised mortality rate (SMR)***

Age specific death rates that are averaged using the distribution of the European standard population as weights. This standardised rate represents what the crude death rate would have been in the population if that population had the same age distribution as the standard population.

***HIV positive persons***

This refers to the total population living with HIV.

***Child mortality rate***

Child mortality rate refers to the annual number of deaths in the 1-4 years age group per 1 000 of the population aged 1-4.

***Body Mass Index***

The international standard for measuring underweight, overweight, and obesity is the Body Mass Index (BMI), defined as weight (in kg) divided by the square of one's height (in m):  $\text{kg/m}^2$ .

For assessing obesity in adult populations, the BMI (Body Mass Index) categories are:

- BMI less than  $17 \text{ kg/m}^2$  for underweight;
- BMI  $25 - < 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$  for overweight (pre-obese);
- BMI  $30 \text{ kg/m}^2$  for obesity.

## Annex G

### Crime and Violence - List of recommended indicators

All indicators are by sex (if applicable)

#### ***Core indicators***

1. Convicted criminals. *Sex distribution*
2. Convicted juveniles. *Sex distribution*
3. Crimes recorded by the police, by sex of victim and selected crime (assault, homicide, robbery, sexual assault). *Sex distribution of victims*
4. Homicide death rates
5. Men convicted for rape and attempted rape. *Percentage of all convicted men*

#### ***Supporting indicators***

1. Prisoners (by recidivity, i.e., first time convicts and others). *Sex distribution*
2. Convictions for theft. *Sex distribution*
3. Convictions for assaults. *Sex distribution*
4. Convictions for serious assaults. *Sex distribution*
5. Convictions for drug crimes. *Sex distribution*

#### ***Background indicators***

1. Number of persons in prison. *Per 100 000 population*
2. Foreign prisoners. *Sex distribution*
3. Clear up rates for rape and attempted rape. *Percentage of all reported rapes and attempted rapes*

#### ***Assault***

An assault refers to physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault. Some criminal or penal codes distinguish between aggravated and simple assault depending in the degree of resulting injury.

#### ***Convicted criminals***

Prisoners who have been found guilty whether or not they have been sentenced, and prisoners who are undergoing an appeals process.

#### ***Recorded crime***

Those crimes that are reported to, detected by, or otherwise drawn to the attention of the police. What constitutes a crime as well as the definitions of different types of crimes also varies from country to country. Therefore, comparisons should be used with caution. Where investigation of one crime reveals the existence of other unrelated crimes, each crime is recorded separately. Where a case includes several related offences, the most serious crime is recorded. One offence committed by several offenders is recorded as one crime.

#### ***Homicide***

Intentional and unintentional killing. The distinction between intentional and unintentional homicide differs from country to country, as does the definition of attempted murder.

#### ***Rape and attempted rape***

Sexual intercourse, or the attempt to have such, without valid consent.

***Prisoners/prison population***

All prisoners, including those awaiting trial or sentence, except those in youth/juvenile detention centres.

***Theft***

Any act of intentionally and unlawfully removing property belonging to another person (or organisation).

***Serious assault***

An injury whereby life could be endangered, including cases of injury involving the use of a dangerous instrument. Cases where instruments are used only to threaten are excluded.

***Drug offences***

Any violation involving the illicit brokerage, cultivation, delivery (on any terms whatsoever), dispatch, dispatch in transit, distribution, extraction, exportation or importation, offering for sale, preparation, production, purchase, manufacture, sale, traffic, transportation, or use of narcotic drugs.

***Prisons***

All publicly and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. These include penal, correctional, and psychiatric facilities. Youth/juvenile detention centres are excluded.

***Clear up rates***

The number of cases solved by the police as a percentage of the total number of cases known to the police for the year in question, regardless of whether the case came to the attention of the police in that year or in previous years. Clear-up rates thus exceed 100% in some cases. Crimes are considered "solved": if police are satisfied of a suspect's guilt because of a corroborated confession and/or because of the weight of evidence against the suspect; if the offender is caught in the act (even if guilt is denied); if the person who committed the act has been identified (regardless of whether they are in custody, on provisional release, still at large, or dead); or if police investigations reveal that no penal offence was in fact committed.

## Annex H

### General indicators - List of recommended indicators

#### *General indicators*

1. Population. *Number and sex distribution*
2. Population growth
3. Population density
4. Total area
5. Labour force. *Number and sex distribution*
6. GDP. *Per capita, in national currencies and in PPP*
7. GVA by three main branches
8. Gender development index – GDI
9. Human development index – HDI
10. Gender empowerment measure - GEM

#### *Other indicators taken out elsewhere*

1. Legal duration of paid parental leave
2. Total education expenditure. *Percentage of GDP*
3. Physicians. *Per 1 000 people*
4. Total health expenditure. *Percentage of GDP*

#### *Population*

See Annex A.

#### *Population Growth*

The annual(ised) population growth over one or several years is calculated using the following formula

$$[(P_v/P_0)^{(1/n)}] - 1$$

where  $P_v$  = present value  
 $P_0$  = beginning value  
 $n$  = number of periods

100 can multiply the result in order to obtain a percentage.

#### *Population Density*

Inhabitants per square metre.

#### *Total Area*

The total area of the country, including area under inland water bodies.

#### *Gross Domestic Product – GDP*

GDP (at market prices) is the principal measure of total economic activity occurring within a country's geographical boundary. It represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. For further details, see SNA 1993.



***Gross Value Added – GVA***

GVA (either at purchaser's or producer's prices) is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. GVA data is available by branch; a breakdown by the three main branches - agriculture, industry and services - is suggested. For further details, see SNA 1993.

***Gender development index – GDI***

The GDI uses the same variables as the Human Development Index. The difference is that the GDI adjusts the average achievement of each country in life expectancy, literacy and gross enrolment, and income in accordance with the disparity in achievement between men and women (UNDP – Human Development Report 2000).

***Human Development Index – HDI***

The Human Development Index measures a country's achievements in three aspects of human development: longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge is measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined gross primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment ratio; and standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$) (UNDP – Human Development Report 2000).

***Gender empowerment measure – GEM***

The Gender Empowerment Measure also measures gender inequality, but in economic and political spheres of activity. Economic participation and decision making is measured by the percentage of female administrators and managers, and professional and technical workers. Political participation and decision making are measured by the percentage of seats in parliament held by women. Power over economic resources is measured by Women's GDP per capita (PPP US\$) (UNDP – Human Development Report 2000).

## **Annex I**

### **Topics for Future Indicators**

The following topics are to be considered for future indicators:

#### ***1. Population***

Ethnic minorities by age group  
Stock of immigrants by origin and age group  
Migration

#### ***2. Families and households***

Care arrangements for children and other dependants including information on who takes parental leave and for how long  
Decision-making and responsibility sharing within households  
Contraceptive use in ages 15-54

#### ***3. Work and the economy***

Activity rates of women and men 20-49 by the presence/absence of pre-school children  
Time spent in paid work, unpaid work, leisure time, personal care and learning by life cycle factors

#### ***4. Education***

Functional literacy  
Job-related training in the past year  
Students studying IT courses leading to a certificate/award  
Internet users  
Women and men in science  
Drop-outs from school  
Life-long learning

#### ***5. Public life and decision making***

Senior officials of political-party organisations  
Senior officials of trade unions  
Heads of national NGOs  
Senior positions in the media

#### ***6. Health***

Number of machines for mammography per million female population  
Persons living with STI  
Self-perceived health status (% of women and men evaluating their health as good, average, bad)  
Alcohol consumption (daily/regularly or quantity of pure alcohol consumed per year or alcohol abuse daily/regularly)  
Exercise daily/regularly  
Health status

#### ***7. Crime and violence***

Trafficking in women for the purpose of prostitution (by age group)  
Smuggling of migrants (by age group)  
Places available in women's refuges (and number of women in refuges)

Domestic violence (future workshop)  
Victimisation (ICVS Survey data)

**8. *Other areas for future work***

Poverty indicators

Gender roles and responsibility sharing

Gender budgets

Environment

Access to resources (e.g., land, credits) and information

ICT and new economy

Agriculture

Transport (women/men with driving licence, access to a car, main mode of transport, purpose of trips made)