

Availability and Quality of Data



Angela Me
UNECE Statistics Division



Gender Issues from the ECE/UNDP Assessment

- *Decision Making*
 - *participation in political life*
 - *participation in elections*
 - *leading positions*
- *Economic life*
 - *Inequality in the labour market (wages, segregation)*
 - *Poverty*
 - *Access to property*



Gender Issues from the ECE/UNDP Assessment

- *Household structure*
 - *Single person households*
 - *Official/de facto marital status*
 - *Childbearing*
- *Health*
 - *Abortion*
- *Violence against women*
- *School attendance*
- *Migration*



Decision Making

Topics often covered:

- *Women and men in Parliament*
- *Women and Men in Local governments*

Decision Making: where is the power?

Political

Economic

Scientific



Media

Juridical



Political Decision Making

- *Parliament **composition***
 - *By political party*
 - *Election lists*
 - *elected*
- ***Composition** of local authorities*
- *Government **positions***
 - *By position (Ministry, Deputy Minister...)*
- *Local governments **positions***



Data availability

	Source	Availability	Data collection
Parl. composition	Public records	Always	Ad hoc
Local authorities	Local records	Need Cooperation	Ad hoc
Gov. composition	Public records/Registers/ special	Fairly easy	Ad hoc
Local governments	Public records/Registers/ special	Need cooperation	Ad hoc



Political Decision Making

Others.....

- *Participation in elections (voting composition)*
- *Composition of parliamentary committees*
- *Officials and members of Trade Unions*



Political Decision Making

Participation in elections (voting composition)

Often sex-disaggregated data NOT available

Ad-hoc efforts to include sex in the reporting



Economic Decision Making

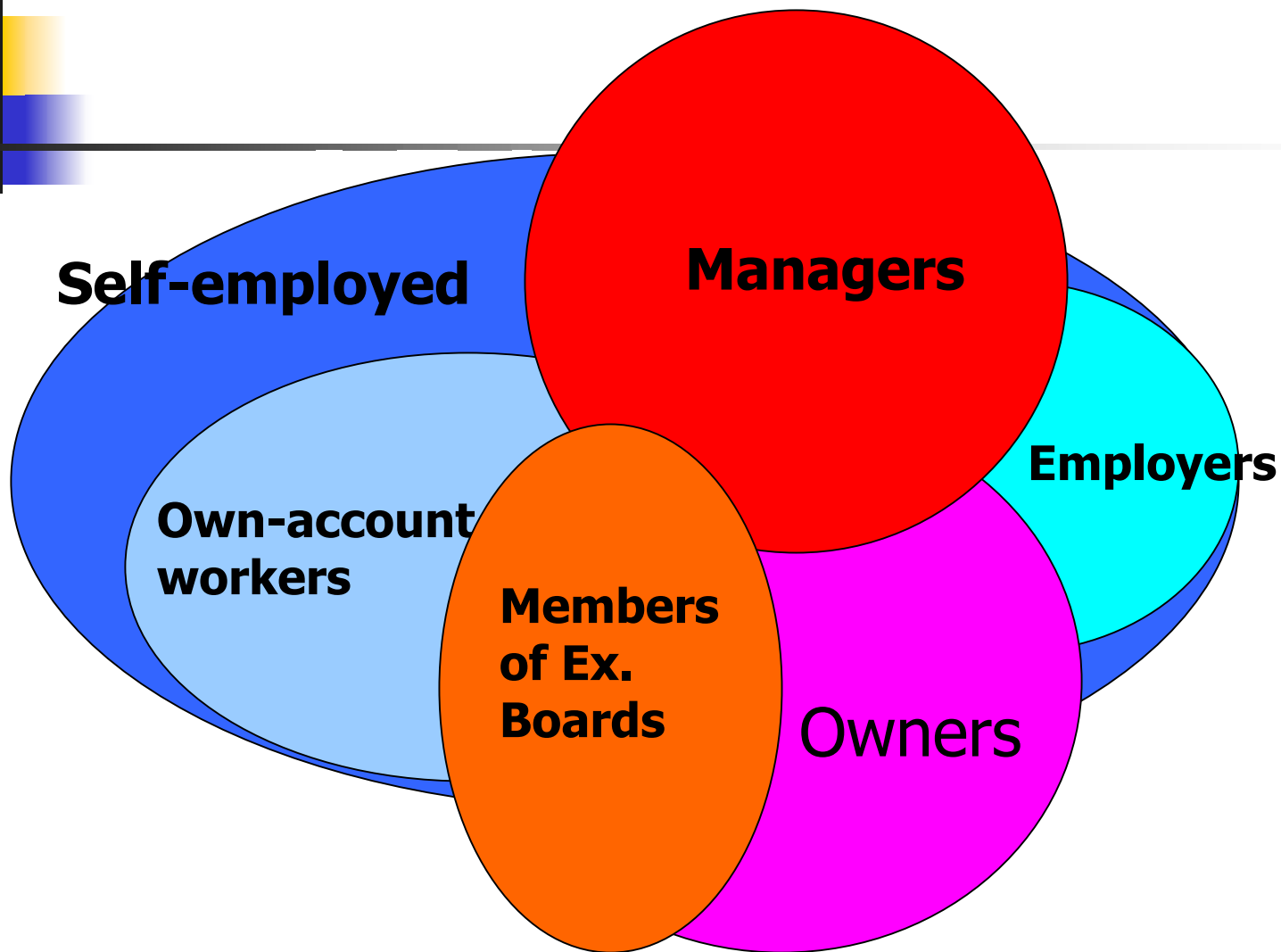
- *Entrepreneurship*
 - *Managers*
 - *Owners*
 - *Own-account workers/self-employment*
 - *Board members*
- *Composition of Ministry of Economics and Finance, and Central Bank*

Entrepreneurship



An issue of definition and data availability

Entrepreneurship: definitions





Entrepreneurship



Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

**self-employed
managers
employers
own-account workers**

Enterprise Surveys

**employers
managers
owners
members of ex. boards
access to credit**

Registers (Business, taxes, ...)

**SME
owners
access to credit**



Entrepreneurship

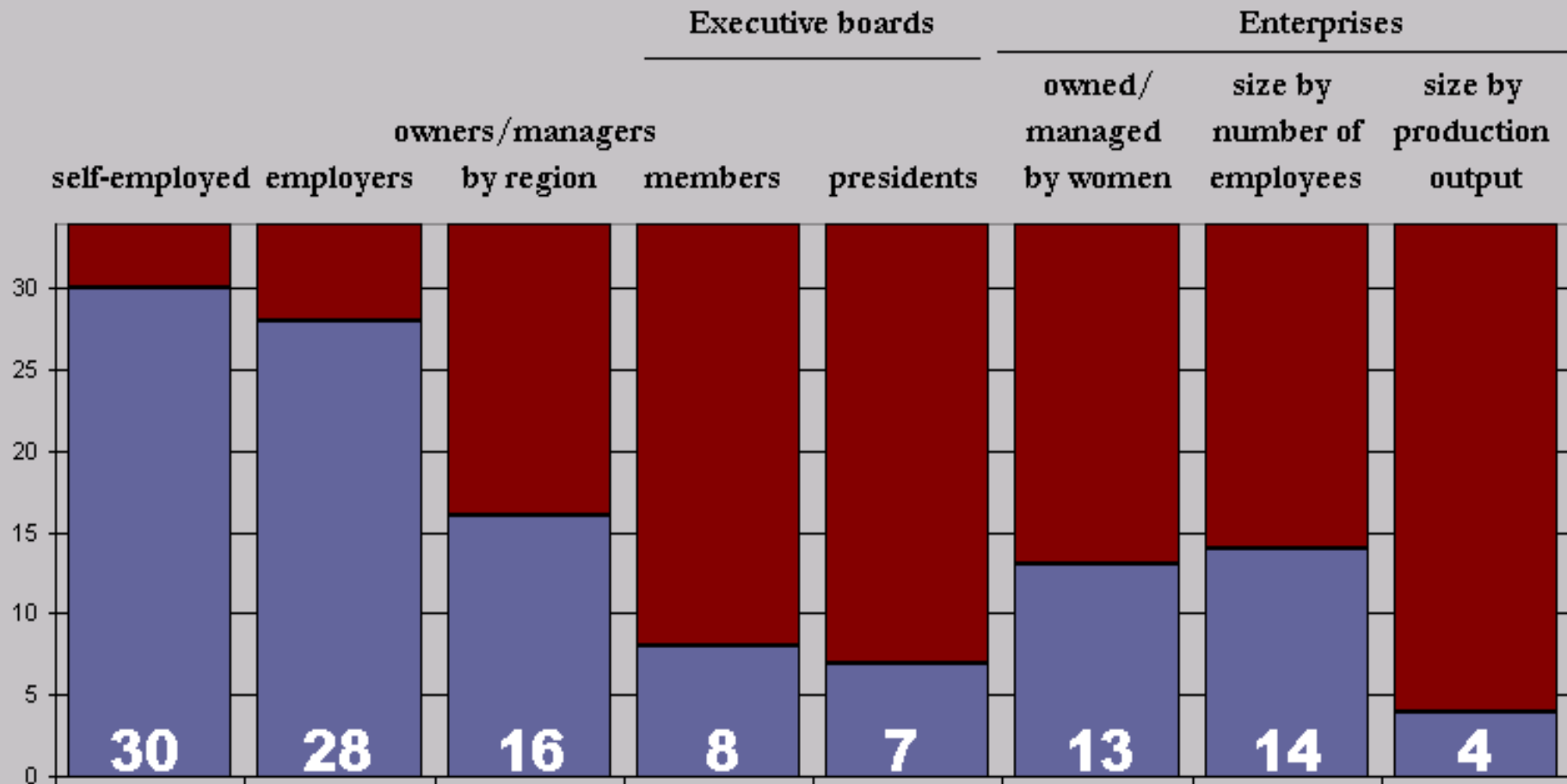


Different sources → different perspectives → different concepts and definitions



Data from different sources may not be comparable

Entrepreneurship: Data Availability



Scientific Decision Making

- *Composition of University Boards*
- *University professors*
 - *by grade*
 - *by field of study (segregation)*
- *Medical doctors*
 - *by level*
- *ISCED level 6 (Ph.D)*
 - *enrolled*
 - *graduates*





Data availability

	Source	Availability	Data collection
University Boards	Ministry of Education/Research	To be checked	Registration/ ad hoc
University professors	Ministry of Education/NSO	Easy but check private sector	Registers
Medical doctors	Ministry of Health/NSO	Easy but check private sector	Registers
Ph.D	Ministry of Education/NSO	Easy but check private sector	Registers



Scientific Decision Making

Other.....

- *Access to funding*
 - *applications for grants*
 - *granted grants*

BUT

Very difficult to find data



Decision Making in the Media

- *Chief editors of national newspapers*
- *Journalists*

Source: National association of journalists



Juridical Decision Making

- *Magistrates*
 - *Judges*
 - *Prosecutors*
- *Lawyers*

Source: Ministry of Justice, national association of lawyers



Economic life

Work

Segregation

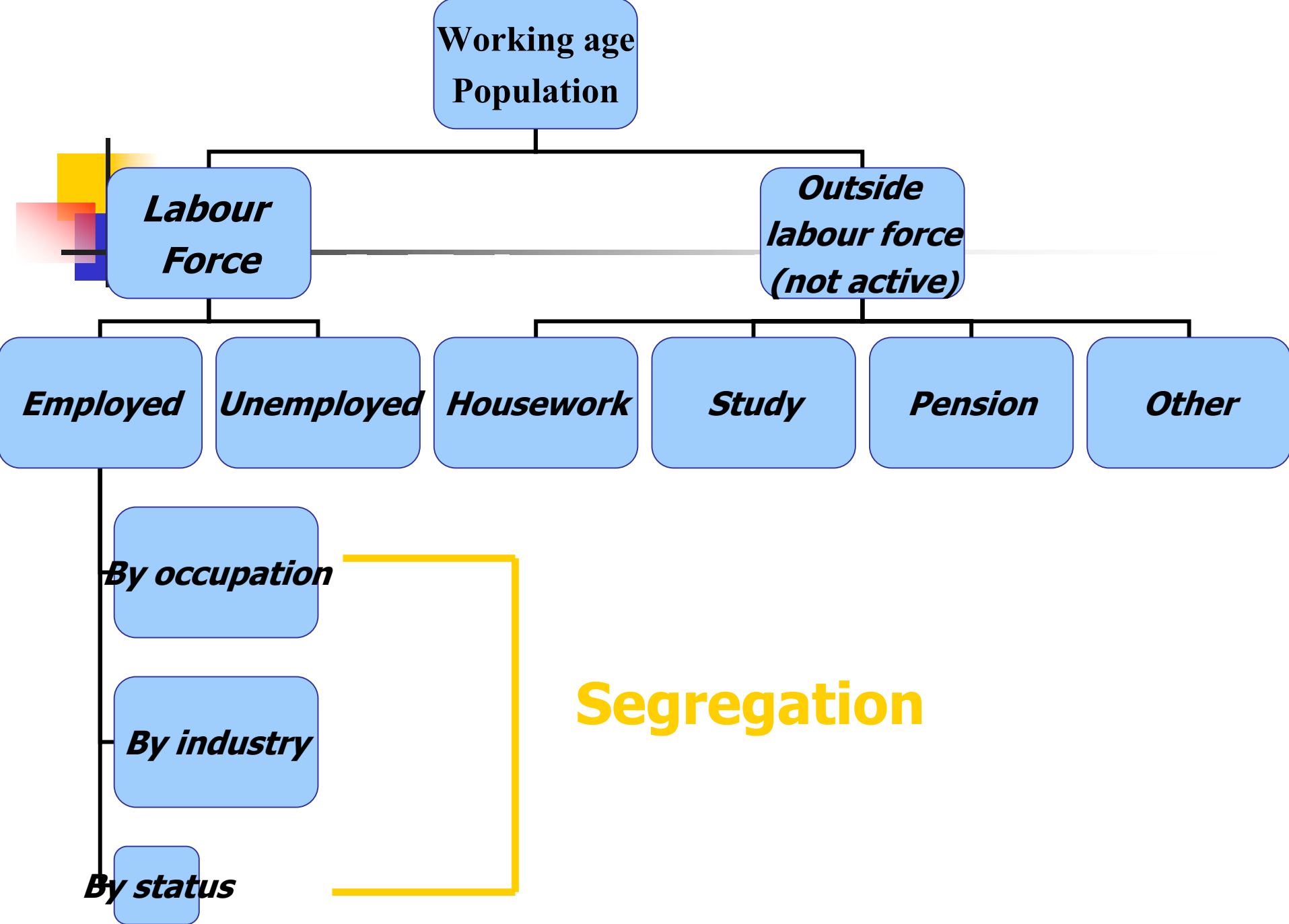
Wages

Accessibility

Quality



***Income
Poverty***





**Working age
Population**

Activity rates

***Labour
Force***

***Outside
labour force
(not active)***

***Employment and
unemployment
rates***

Employed

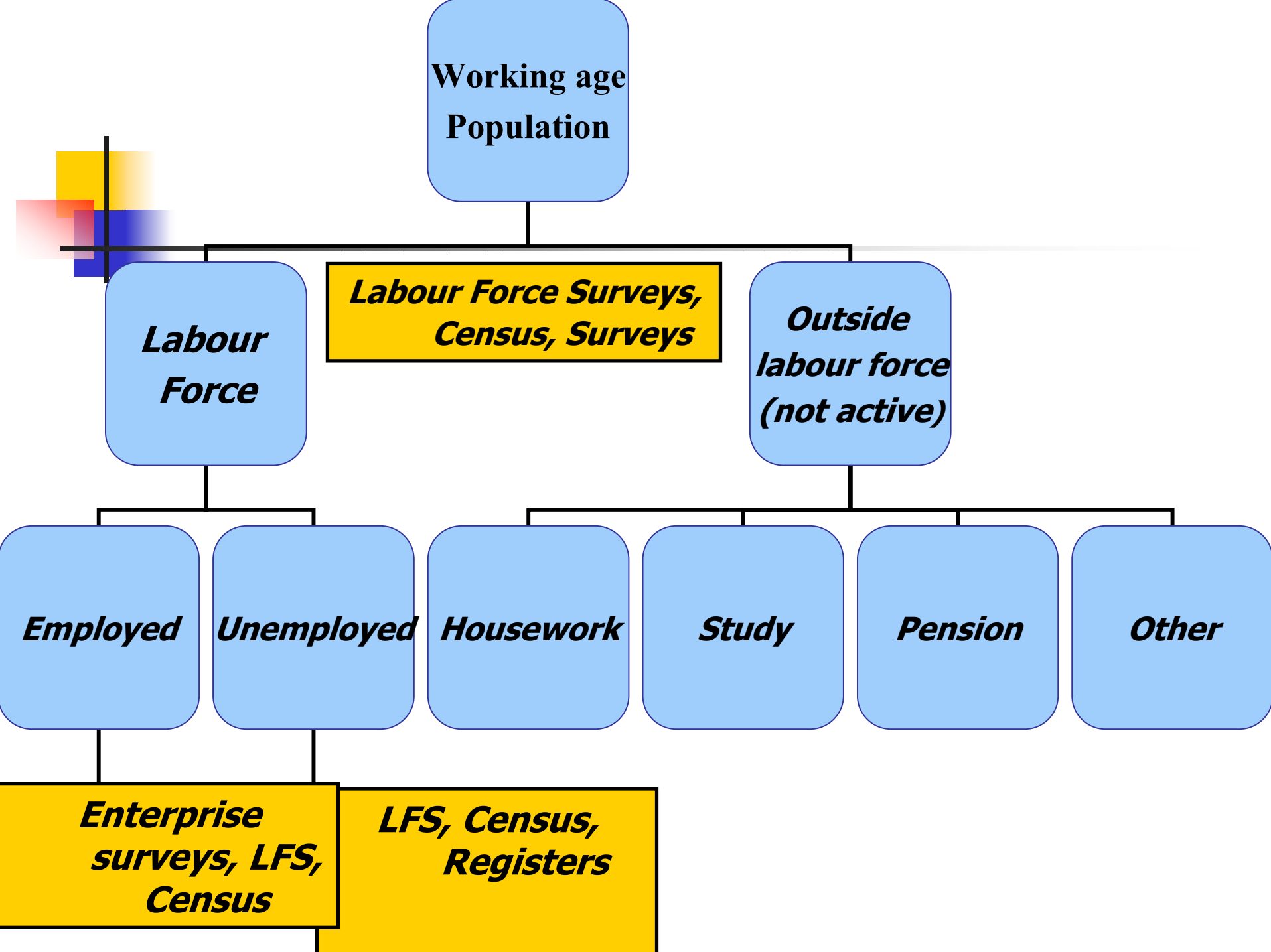
Unemployed

Housework

Study

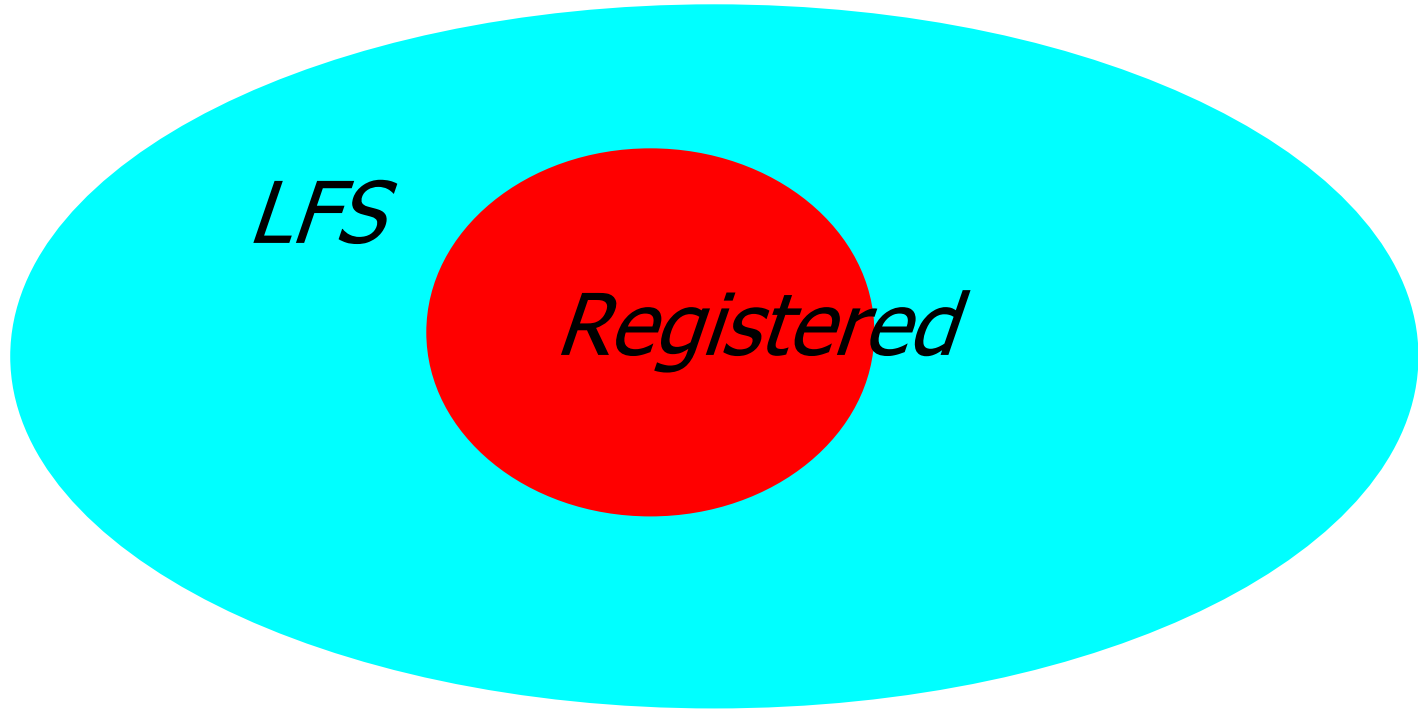
Pension

Other





Unemployment



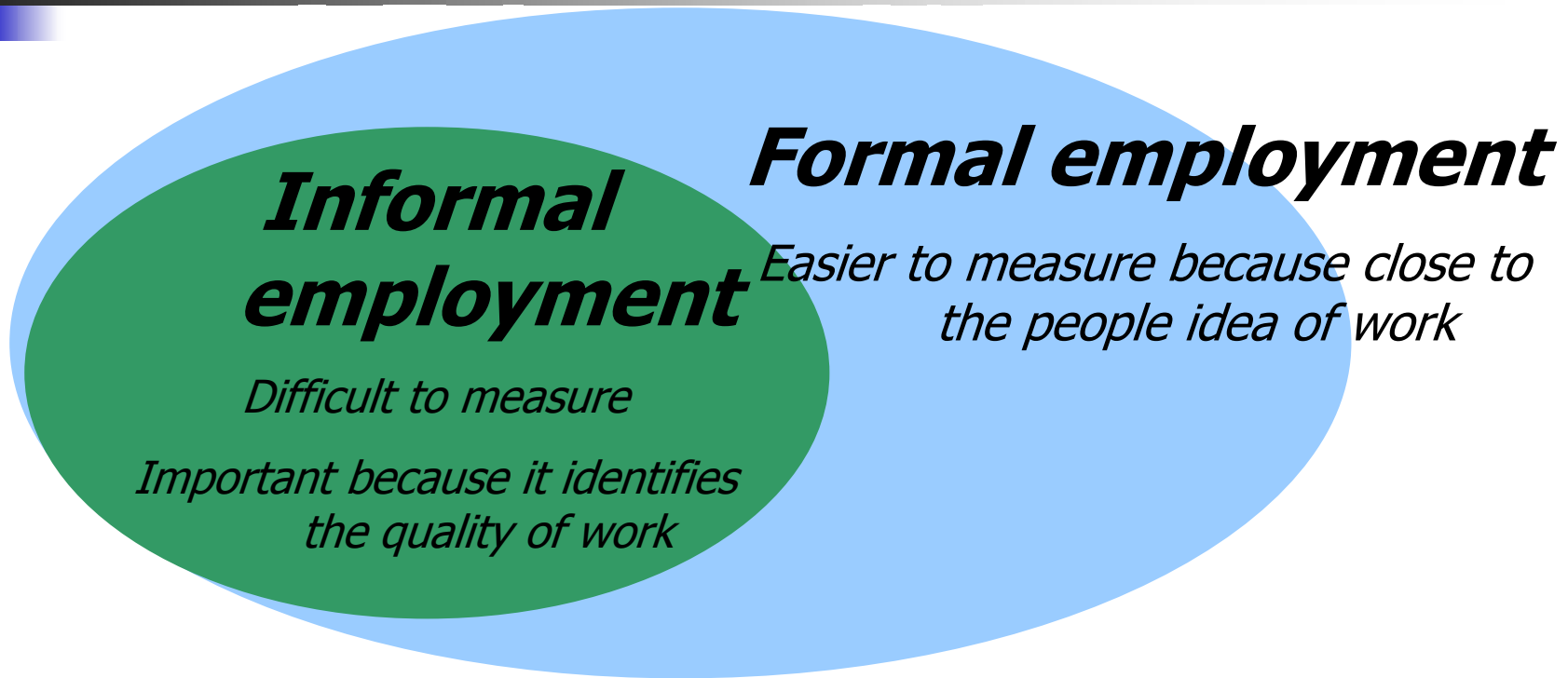


Employment

- Formally there is a clear distinction between employed and non employed population
- *ILO definition: a person is currently employed if he/she **has work** at least one hour the week previous the survey*
- **Work:** *for income (cash or kind) or unpaid production of goods*

BUT ...

measurement challenges



Often informal employment is not measured: need for special module in surveys



What is Informal Employment?

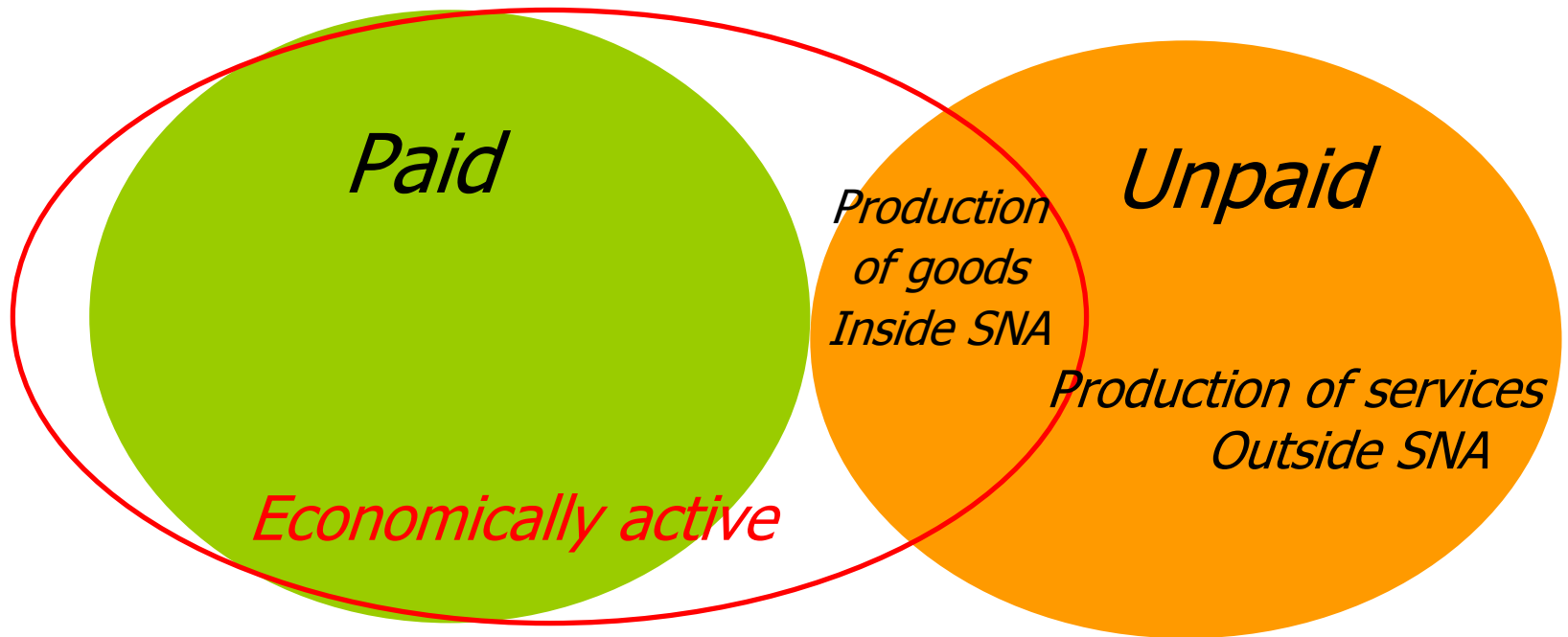
Persons in **informal employment** are those who work in the informal sector or in formal units with no formal benefits

Informal employment \neq employment in informal sector

Informal sector units are household units with low level of organization, small scale operations, casual labour relations, and where business and household accounting can not be distinguished



Paid/Unpaid work





Paid/Unpaid work

Theoretically the economically active population include:

- Paid work
- Unpaid production of goods

BUT

It is difficult to measure the unpaid production of goods



Paid/Unpaid work

Unpaid work

- Production of goods
- Production of services (child care, preparation of meals, ...)

Source

Time-use surveys

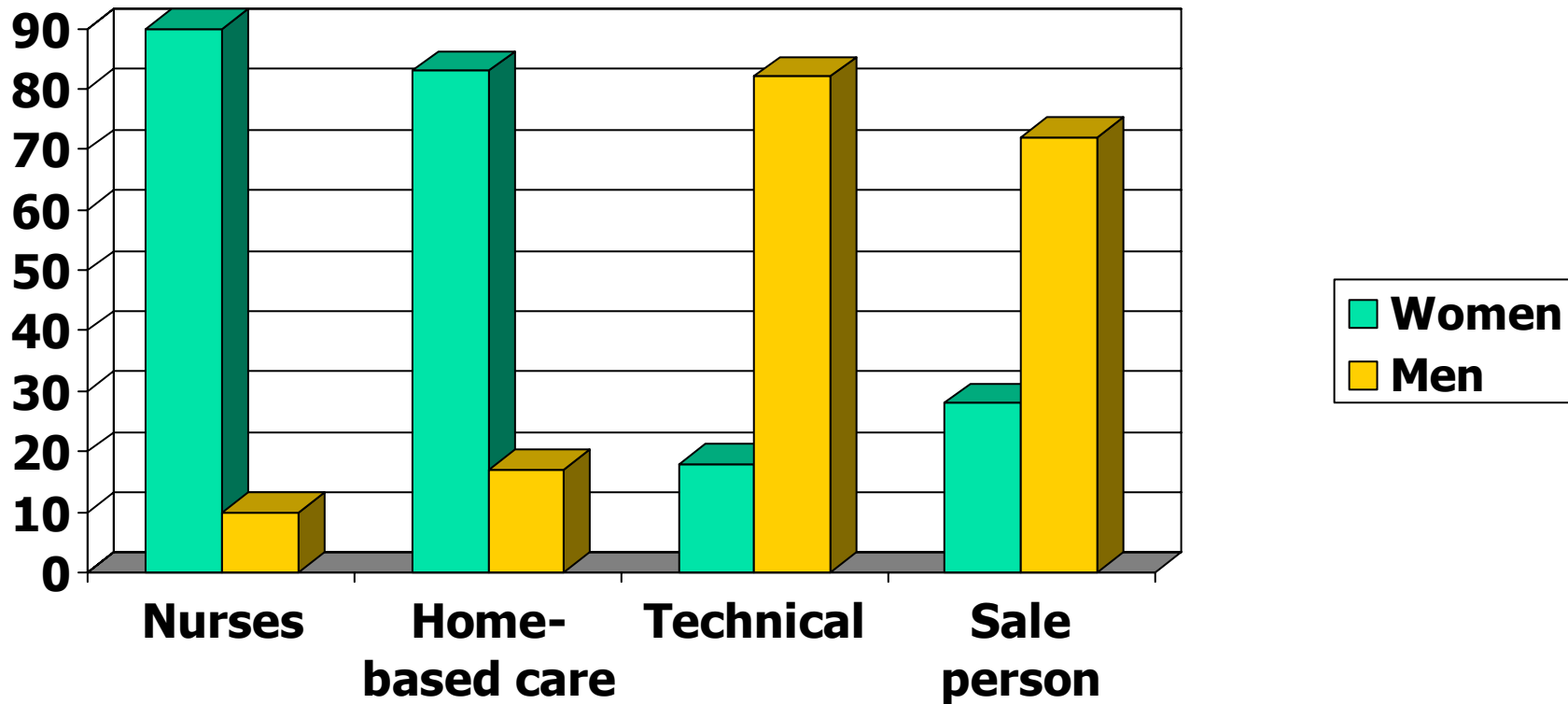


Paid/Unpaid work

Why is the measurement of informal sector and unpaid work a gender issue?

Because they contribute to have a better understanding of women work

Occupational segregation





Segregation

- *Horizontal Segregation*
 - *There is no hierarchical order in the different categories*
- *Vertical Segregation*
 - *There is a hierarchical order (salary, power, prestige, ...)*

Inequality

Employment: Data availability

	Source	Availability	Data collection
By Occupation	NSO	Small categories need large sample (census)	LFS, Census,
By Industry	NSO	Enterprise surveys may be incomplete/small categories need large samples	LFS, Census, Enterprise surveys
By status	NSO		LFS, Census



Wage gap

women salary as percentage of men salary

- **Does it measure discrimination?**



Wage gap

It simply measures different earnings between women and men without saying the causes

- **Need to disaggregate wage gap by:**
 - **Occupation**
 - **Full/part time**
 - **.....**



Wage gap

Sources

- **Enterprise surveys**
- **LFS**
 - **Better source for disaggregated data**



Accessibility to labour market

Employment by family composition
(number of children)

***Need to include a module
on family care in LFS***



Monetary Poverty

Based on household income or consumption

- Difficult to disaggregate by sex (transfers within households are unknown)
- It is not relevant to use the concept of head of household: it is only a statistical concept that does not reflect the income distribution in households



Monetary Poverty

*To be measured considering income or consumption by **type of household***

- One-single-person households by sex
- One-single-parent households by sex
- One-income-earning-person households by sex
- Others...



Violence against women

Data on crime can be collected by:

- Counting *offences or offenders*
- Counting *victims*



Violence against women

Offences and offenders are registered and data are more easily available (Ministry of Justice or Ministry of Interior)

But

They **UNDERESTIMATE** committed crimes



Violence against women

Domestic Violence is very often not reported and therefore is not registered as crime



There is the need to collect data from the victims



**Victimization
surveys/Modules**



Violence against women

Ad hoc data collection

*International Victimization Survey on
Violence against Women*



Measurement of School Enrollment/Attendance

- **Net** enrollment ratios:
 - ratios of the number of children of **official school age** who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age
- **Gross** enrollment ratios:
 - ratios of the total number of children who are enrolled in school **regardless of age** to the population of the corresponding official school age



Measurement of School Enrollment/Attendance

Net enrollment ratios are better measure of the educational system's coverage and internal efficiency, **BUT** few countries have data on net enrollments

Gross ratios are affected by overage (particularly those due to repetition) and underage enrollments and they may be over 100%



Measurement of School Enrollment/Attendance

Sources

- Administrative records combined with **population data** from census or projections
 - difficult to measure net ratios
- Surveys and census
ex: MICS, LSMS



Measurement of School Enrollment/Attendance

- The real issue in primary and secondary education is **Attendance** BUT difficult to obtain data
 - Definition
 - Different questions/definitions

The UN Census Recommendations advocate for the measurement of attendance but countries often continue to collect enrollment



Migration

- International
 - Difficult to count people who left the households
 - Data on passages at borders do not have accurate data on durations
 - It is possible to accurately count migrants **inside** the country
 - Surveys
 - Census
 - Visa holders