

Annex: Technical Notes

Geographical Coverage

Data is presented following the list of countries and their geographical area classification used by the United Nations Statistics Division, in compiling *The Worlds Women 2000: Trends and Statistics*. In common with comparable UN and World Bank reports, this report does not include the following small countries, territories, islands and states owing to problems of data accessibility: American Samoa, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bermuda, Dominica, East Timor, French Guyana, French Polynesia, Gaza Strip, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Kiribati, Leichtenstein, Macao, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Palau, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, San Marino, São Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, U. S. Virgin Islands.

The designations do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNIFEM concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Databases and Statistical Yearbooks

The major data source for this report is the Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)-CD-ROM, version 4, produced by UN Statistics Division (UN Statistical Yearbook; Website: www.un.org/depts/unsd), which presents data in EXCEL files, facilitating use of the data for construction of charts and tables. In addition, several other UN and other international databases have been used:

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Educational Statistics. Website: <http://unesco.org> UNESCO Annual Statistical Yearbook
- International Labour Office (ILO) Laboursta database, Website: www.ilo.org ILO Labour Statistics Yearbook (various years)
- The Human Development Report CD-ROM: This database provides internationally comparable statistics on 300 indicators for 174 countries,

and full text of Human Development Reports from 1990-1999.

- Human Development Report (various years). Website: www.undp.org/hdro
- World Income Equality Database, Beta 3, 8 November 1999. United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economic Research – United Nations Development Programme (UNU/WIDER-UNDP). Website: www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Website: www.ipu.org
- World Bank Gender Statistics GenderNet. Website: genderstats.worldbank.org
- World Bank World Development Indicators. Website: www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2000/index.htm
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Statistics for OECD countries. Website: www.oecd.org/statlist.htm Statistics for developing countries Website: www.oecd.org/dac/indicators/htm/list/htm

Chapter 3 Indicators

Gender Equality in Education

(Chart 3.1, Table 3.1, Chart 3.2)

The indicators all pertain to secondary education and are: the ratio of girls' net enrolment ratio to boys' net enrolment ratio (Chart 3.1); the girls' net enrolment ratio (Table 3.1); and the change in girls' net enrolment ratio (Chart 3.2). Data for the first two indicators are for 1997; change is measured using an index with base 1985=100. The data comes from special tabulations prepared by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the Human Development Report Office and presented in the *Human Development Report 1999*, table 25, pp. 229-32. Since these tabulations do not include all countries, they are supplemented with the latest available data for the female gross enrolment ratio obtained from the UNESCO Website: unesco.org. Estimates of progress are not provided for countries for which net enrolment ratios are unavailable.

The primary sources of enrolment data are national ministries of education, which collect the data from schools. The reliability of data varies according to the effectiveness of record-keeping in each school. Where resource allocation to schools depends upon enrolment numbers, there may be an incentive to over-report enrolment. Accurate calculations of enrolment ratios also depend upon estimates of the population of school-age children, the reliability of which is variable.

The enrolment indicator selected by the OECD to measure progress towards empowerment of women is the combined primary and secondary gross enrolment ratio for girls as a percentage of the combined primary and secondary gross enrolment ratio for boys. The UN indicator framework uses net enrolment ratios and treats primary and secondary education separately since the gender gap may be very different and may be subject to different influences at the primary and secondary levels.

Gross enrolment ratios measure the number of children enrolled in primary or secondary school as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level. These ratios can be greater than 100 per cent because many children of secondary school age may still be attending primary school, while young people who are past the normal age of completion of secondary school may still be attending secondary school if they have not yet attained the desired qualifications. Net enrolment ratios show the number of children enrolled at a schooling level who belong to the relevant age group, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in that age group. Net enrolment ratios are better indicators and are used here whenever possible.

Gender Equality in Employment (Table 3.2, Chart 3.3)

The UN indicator for gender equality in employment is women's share of paid employment in industry and services. The figures used in Table 3.2 and Chart 3.3 are calculated from raw data provided in the ILO statistical database (www.ilo.org). The ILO defines paid employment as that which relates "solely to employees (wage earners and salaried employees) in employment" (ILO Labour Statistics Yearbook, 1998). Non-agricultural economic activities (industry and services) are defined according to the International

Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and include mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction and services (both private and public sector). Because of an absence of up-to-date data, this indicator is presented for the 1990s (any year available) and the 1980s (any year available). The country coverage for this indicator is low in some regions of the world, especially Sub-Saharan Africa.

There are differences in ILO's presentation of data over time. Up to and including 1995, the raw data is presented as an aggregate for paid employment in non-agricultural activities. For some countries, the data is disaggregated by sex, but for others only the total is given. From 1997 onwards, for some countries the raw data is presented disaggregated by separate non-agricultural economic activities, according to the one digit level of the ISIC, and has thus to be reaggregated to construct the chosen indicator. Again, for some countries the data is disaggregated by sex, but for others only the total is given. In all cases, sectoral coverage is often incomplete. Where aggregate data is presented there are often footnotes indicating that the aggregate figures cover only selected non-agricultural activities. Where the data are presented in disaggregated form, there is no data for some of the subsectors. Another problem is inconsistencies between the yearbooks and the online database; and internal inconsistencies within a given table, for example, the sum of male and female employment does not always equal total employment in some cases.

The data is supplied by national governments, which collect it from a variety of sources: labour-related establishment surveys; official estimates; insurance records; labour force surveys; labour-related establishment censuses; administrative records and related sources. This creates problems of compatibility; for example, the figure for Turkey seems very low, given the country's level of industrialization. This is because the primary data source is insurance records and many women workers are not covered by such insurance.

Gender Equality in Political Representation (Table 3.3, Chart 3.4)

The primary source of data for women's share of seats in parliaments or national legislatures is the Inter-Parliamentary

Union (IPU), and is supplied from surveys of parliaments in 177 countries. The data reported in Table 3.3 and Chart 3.4 is taken primarily from the IPU Website for 25 January 2000; data for Botswana, Indonesia, Panama, Pakistan, Thailand and Togo, absent from the IPU data, is from *Human Development Report 1999*, table 3, pp. 142-44, which presents information as of 1 February 1999.

A number of countries have both upper and lower chambers of parliament (bicameral legislatures): Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Haiti, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. In such cases the procedure used in the *Human Development Report* is followed and data in the tables usually refer to women's share of the seats in the combined chambers (number of women in lower house plus number of women in upper house divided by total number of seats in lower house plus upper house). In a few cases, complete data are available only for women's share of seats in the lower chamber: in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Haiti the IPU Website provides no data for women in the upper chamber; in South Africa the IPU Website data for the upper chamber is incomplete; and in the United Kingdom the upper house is currently undergoing reconstruction. In these cases, data in this report refer only to the lower house.

The IPU Website does not provide time series data. Data for 1987 is taken from *The World's Women 1995: Trends and Statistics*, table 14, pp. 171-75, and includes data only for women's share of seats in the lower chamber of bicameral parliaments. The primary source of this data is IPU, *Distribution of Seats between Men and Women in the 144 National Assemblies*, Series Reports and Documents No 14 (Geneva 1987).

Progress of Women Scoreboard (Table 3.5)

Education variable

Change in secondary level female net enrolment ratio, 1985-1997 (1985=100) (Chart 3.2)

- + index in 1997 was 106 or more
- = index in 1997 was in range 105 to 95
- index in 1997 was 94 or below
- ? no data available

Employment variable

Change in female share of paid employment in industry and services, early 1980s to mid 1990s (Chart 3.3)

- + increase of 2 or more percentage points
- = change in range of +1.9 to -1.9 percentage points
- fall of 2 or more percentage points
- ? no data available

Parliament variable

Change in women's share of seats in national parliament, 1987-2000 (Chart 3.4)

- + increase of more than 1 percentage point
- = change in range +1 percentage point to -1 percentage point
- fall of more than -1 percentage point
- ? parliament was not in existence for one or the both of the chosen dates

Economic growth variable

Change in real per capita income, 1985-1997 (measured in 1987 US \$)

- + increase of more than 0.5 percent point
- = change in range +0.5 to -0.5 percentage points
- fall of more than -0.5 percentage point
- ? no data available

The data source for real per capita income is the Human Development Report CD-ROM. The calculation of growth rates uses a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. The equation used for the calculation is as follows:

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_1)/n$$

$$r = \text{growth rate}$$

$$\ln = \text{natural logarithm operator}$$

$$p_n = \text{GDP per capita, 1985}$$

p1 = GDP per capita, 1997
n = number of years in the period, 12

Income equality variable

The gini coefficient indicates the degree of equality in distribution of national income among households. A lower value means greater equality. The source is the UNU/WIDER-UNDP World Income Inequality Database, Beta 3, 8 November 1999. Change is calculated between 1980s and 1990s.

- + decrease of more than -2 percentage points, i.e. greater equality
- = change in range -2 to 2 percentage points
- increase of 2 or more percentage points, i.e. less equality
- ? no data available

Debt reduction variable

Change in the ratio of external debt to GNP between 1985 and 1997. The source for external debt ratio data is the Human Development Report CD-ROM. The change is calculated in terms of the ratio of 1997 debt ratio to 1985 debt ratio.

- + an improvement, ratio is less than 1
- = no change, ratio is equal to 1
- a deterioration, the ratio is greater than 1
- ? no data available

Chapter 4 Indicators

Unpaid Family Workers and Employers/Own-account Workers (Table 4.1, Chart 4.1, Chart 4.2)

According to International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993): *employer* refers to a person who operates his or her own enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees; *own-account worker* refers to a person who operates his or her own-enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees; *unpaid family worker* usually refers to a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

This report draws upon the Wistat database, which provides raw data for economically active population by status in employment, disaggregated by sex, using data supplied by ILO.

The primary data is collected by national governments via labour-force surveys and labour-related establishment surveys. Comparisons are complicated by differences in the ways in which people, especially women, are assigned to the categories of own-account worker and unpaid family worker. The latest data available refers to early or mid-1990s. Data for 1980s mostly refers to the early 1980s, with few exceptions from the late 1970s.

Female Share of Administrative and Managerial Positions (Chart 4.3)

The International Standard Classification of Occupations was revised during the period (mid 1980s to mid 1990s) covered by Chart 4.3. Data for the mid 1980s is based on ISCO-1968. While some countries switched to ISCO-88 immediately after its publication in 1990, the following countries listed in Chart 4.3 continued to use ISCO-68: Egypt, Niger, Swaziland, Bahrain, Syria, Turkey, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Canada, Finland, Japan, Norway.

The source of data, with few exceptions, is ILO Website "laboursta" database. However, for Ethiopia, Brunei Darussalam, Iran, Bulgaria, France and Luxembourg, the source is Wistat version 4, because data was unavailable from "laboursta."

One complication is that a number of countries combine the category of administrative and managerial positions with the category of clerical and related workers. As far as possible, countries which do this have been excluded from Chart 4.3.

Gender Gap in Wages (Table 4.2, Chart 4.4, Chart 4.5)

Wages refer to remuneration paid to employees for the work they have carried out. The source of data is the Wistat database, which draws upon data from ILO, and ECLAC 1998.

Wistat provides female wages as a percentage of male wages for 38 countries in manufacturing and 25 countries in industry and services for circa 1997, and for 29 countries in manufacturing and 27 countries in industry and services for circa 1980. The indicator for manufacturing in Costa Rica proved to be

erroneous and was recalculated from raw data in the ILO laboursta database. Wistat data for Hong Kong and Bangladesh is not used in this report because it refers to wage rates rather than earnings.

Wistat data may refer to hourly, weekly or daily earnings. The primary sources of data vary: Egypt, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Ukraine, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Swaziland are from "labour-related establishment censuses"; Jordan, Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Korea, El Salvador, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Belgium, Ireland, Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Portugal, Netherlands, France are from "labour related establishment survey"; Malaysia and Myanmar from "establishment survey"; Turkey and Austria from "insurance records"; Paraguay is from "administrative records." As the Wistat technical notes point out: "International comparison of wage ratios presented here must be made with great caution. As indicated above, the coverage, definitions and methods of compiling wage statistics differ significantly from country to country. Disaggregation of statistics by sex is available for only few countries and may be based on a narrow segment of the population." Many developed countries with capacity to produce detailed labour-market data are not included in the Wistat database, e.g., United States, Canada, Japan.

Neither Wistat nor recent ILO year-books include the data provided by ECLAC (1998, table 39, p. 303) for 17 Latin American countries on women's monthly labour income as a percentage of men's monthly labour income (calculated on the basis of value per hour worked, expressed in terms of the poverty line for urban and rural areas). Thus it is not strictly comparable with the Wistat/ILO data, and it is likely to include income from self-employment as well as wage employment; it also refers to geographical area rather than industrial activity. Nevertheless, there is likely to be considerable overlap between urban areas and industry and services categories. Therefore, this report includes the ECLAC indicator derived from urban household surveys for urban areas for Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Prevalence of Violence Against Women by an Intimate Partner (Table 4.5)

The indicator presented in Table 4.5 is the percentage of adult women who have been physically assaulted by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, in the current relationship or ever (in any relationship). Physical assault excludes psychological, verbal, sexual abuse and rape. However, data from Barbados, Uruguay, Canada, New Zealand, Barbados, Switzerland refer to both physical and sexual abuse. It is important to note that the definition of physical violence varies substantially from study to study. Physical violence refers to violence at least at the level of physical contact. Some studies define physical contact as "more than slaps," which would exclude pushes and slaps. Some studies define it as "at least at the level of hitting"; in this case it includes slaps but excludes pushing and shoving. Of 32 studies included in Table 4.5, 12 have national coverage (figures in brackets give the sample size): Egypt (7121), South Africa (5077), Korea (707), Philippines (8481), Barbados (264), Colombia (6097), Paraguay (5940) (except Chaco region), Australia (6300), Canada (12300), Netherlands (1016), Switzerland (1500), United States (8000), New Zealand (2000), Moldova (4790). The remaining 18 studies cover selected cities or regions within the country.

This report draws upon studies from the World Health Organization (WHO) database developed and maintained by WHO- Violence and Injury Prevention Unit in collaboration with the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, and the report on *Ending Violence Against Women*, published by the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in collaboration with the Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE) (Website: www.jhuccp.org). While the WHO database includes 36 studies, with sample size ranging from 111 to 12,300, the Johns Hopkins Report includes the same 36 plus an additional 13, which together have a sample size ranging from 97 to 12,300.

These studies include unpublished data such as academic theses, dissertations and local NGO information. The John Hopkins Report specifies that the respondents in all the studies are women except in the case of Thailand and New Zealand where the respondents are all men or married/partnered men reporting their own violence against women. There are some discrepancies between the two databases; for instance, sample sizes reported for South Africa, Netherlands and Paraguay for the same surveys do not match. Table 4.5 does not include every entry in the two databases since there are multiple entries for several countries. In such cases the entry providing the most comprehensive coverage, in terms of geographical coverage and sample size, is selected.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS (Table 4.6)

The percentages of women and adults living with HIV/AIDS refer to all people alive with HIV infection at the end of 1997, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.

Table 4.6 draws upon the Wistat database, which presents data from the *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, June 1998 issued by the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The primary source of data is the individual country Epidemiological Fact Sheets for 1997, which are prepared through the collaborative efforts of UNAIDS, WHO and national AIDS programmes or other national authorities. Regional estimates have been released in *Aids Epidemic Update: December 1999* published by UNAIDS/WHO. Updated country-level estimates will be released during the HIV/AIDS conference in summer 2000.

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