

Gender Statistics

Metadata

National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (NBS)

1. Contact Information

1.1. Responsible subdivision within NBS

Social Services and Living Conditions Statistics Division

1.2. Contact person

Ala Negruța, Head of division

tel. : +373 22 40 30 78

e-mail: maria.vasiliev@statistica.gov.md

2. Metadata Update

2.1. Last certification of metadata

22.12.2014

2.2. Last update of metadata

22.12.2014

3. Statistical Presentation

3.1. General description

Gender Statistics includes statistics about women and men, reflecting their situation in all spheres of society. Gender Statistics shows the place and role of women and men in society, taking into account the characteristics of women and men as socio-demographic groups.

Gender statistics is not only the production of statistics on women and is more than just statistical data disaggregated by gender. Producing statistics that adequately reflect gender issues implies that all statistics should be produced taking into account different socio-economic realities of women and men in society. This means that all statistical data (both those concerning individuals and those not directly linked to individuals) must be collected, compiled and analyzed taking into account gender factors affecting women and men differently. (Gender Statistics User's Guide)

For details see:

http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Gender/Gen_Guide_2008.pdf

3.2. Concepts and definitions

3.2.1. Definitions

Share of seats held by women in Parliament - shows the share of number of seats held by women share in the total number of members of Moldovan Parliament. Parliament elections are held in a single national constituency, to which 101 members of Parliament are elected.

Share of women in the total population - the number of women compared to total population.

Share of women of working age population - the number of economically active women reported to the total number of active population.

Share of women employed in the economy by type of economic activity - share of women in totalemployed population by economic activities (CAEM sections).

Female managers and senior officials in public administration and economic and social units - the share of women in positions and occupations, which correspond to major group I of the Occupations Classification of the Republic of Moldova (aligned with ISCO-88) and include: leaders (representatives) of public authorities at all levels, leaders and senior officials of socio-economic and

political units in total number of employed population.

Women with higher qualification degree - the share of women in positions and occupations, corresponding to the major group II of Classification of Occupations in the Republic of Moldova (aligned with ISCO-88) in the total number of employed population.

Women's average salary ratio to men's salary - is calculated as the ratio between the average salary of women and the average salary of men. It shows the gap between women and men's wages.

Active population - in terms of economic activity (or labor force) covers all persons providing labor force available for production of goods and services in the reference period, including the employed and unemployed.

Types of economic activities - are classified according to Classification of Economic Activities in of Moldova (CAEM), harmonized with EU NACE Classification ver.1.

Monthly average (gross) salary - the average earnings of an employee in a month and is determined by dividing the gross amount paid in payroll (including seasonal and annual awards) from the net profit and other funds in the average number of employees .

Life expectancy at birth - is an estimate of the average number of years a person would live if age specific mortality rates of a reference year remained unchanged the whole life of such person.

Adult literacy rate - is calculated as:

- a) the ratio between the population aged 15 and over who can read and write and the total number of population aged 15 and over, multiplied by 100 Source: Population Census;
- b) the ratio between the population aged 15 and over, holding at least primary education degree to total population aged 15 and over, multiplied by 100

Source: Labor Force Survey.

Literacy rate of population aged 15-24 years - is calculated as:

- a) ratio of population aged 15-24 years, who knows how to read and write and the total number of population aged 15-24 years;
- b) the ratio between population aged 15-24, holding at least primary education degree to total population aged 15-24. Source: Labor Force Survey.

Gross enrollment rate at a level of education (preschool / primary / secondary) is the total number of children / students enrolled in this level of education regardless of age, as percentage ratio of the total population of official age corresponding to this level of education (in a given year of study).

Share of entrepreneurs - number of women/men reported to the total number of entrepreneurs.

3.2.2. Unit of measure

All relative data are expressed as a percentage %).

Life expectancy at birth is expressed in years.

3.2.3. Computation formula

Share of seats held by women in Parliament

$$C_f = \frac{D_f}{D_{total}} \times 100$$

where:

C_f = Share of women;;

D_f = Women MPs;

D_{total} = Total members

Share of women in total population

$$P_{fem} = \frac{N_{fem.}}{P_{total}} \times 100$$

where:

P_{fem.} = women's share;
 N_{fem} = number of women;
 P_{total} = Total population

Share of women in the active population

$$P_{fem\ act} = \frac{N_{fem.act}}{P_{total.act.}} \times 100$$

where:

P_{fem. act.} = share of economically active women;
 N_{fem. act} = number of economically active women;
 P_{total act.} = Total number of economically active population

Active Population (AP) = Employed population (PO) + Unemployed BIM (SO)

Life expectancy at birth - is an estimate of the average number of years a person would live if age specific mortality rates in a reference year remained unchanged throughout his/her life.

Literacy rate

$$R_{alf} = 100 - \left(\frac{P_{analf}}{P_{total}} \times 100 \right)$$

where:

R_{alf.} = literacy rate;
 P_{analf.} = number of illiterate population;
 P_{total} = total population number

Average population number

$$\bar{P} = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2}$$

where:

P₁ – population number at the beginning of the year;
 P₂ – population number at the end of the year;
 \bar{P} – average annual population number

Gross enrollment rate in primary education

$$RBC_{tp} = E_{tp} / P_{tpv} \times 100$$

where:

RBC_{tp} - Gross enrollment rate in primary education, in school year **t**;
E_{tp} - Total number of pupils enrolled in primary education, regardless of age, in school year **t**;
P_{TV} - Total population in age group **V**, official age group corresponding to primary level of education (7-10 years) in school year **t**.

3.3. Used classifications

Economic activity: Research results are classified according to Classification of Economic Activities in the Republic of Moldova (CAEM), harmonized with NACE ver.1, approved by Moldova-Standard Decision no. 694-ST of 09.02.2000, with amendment no. 1 approved by Resolution No. 1444-

ST of 04.01. 2004 (CAEM, 2005).

Occupations: Data on occupations are classified according to Classification of Occupations in the Republic of Moldova, aligned with the corresponding international standard ISCO-88, approved by Moldova-Standard Decision no. 336-ST of January 20, 2008, aligned with the corresponding international standard ISCO-88 (major groups level).

Education: Level of education / training is in accordance with classification of educational programs in the Republic of Moldova, harmonized with the international standard ISCED-97, approved on April 13, 2006.

Administrative-territorial units: Data are grouped according to the Classifier of Administrative Units of the Republic of Moldova (CUATM), approved by the Decision of Moldova-Standard Department no. 1398-ST of 03.09.2003 as amended subsequently.

3.4. Scope

3.4.1. Sector coverage

Gender statistics cover all economic activities.

3.4.2. Statistical population

Total population.

3.4.3. Geographical coverage

The information is compiled and disseminated without the data from organizations and enterprises on the left bank of Nistru river and Bender municipality.

3.4.4. Time coverage

Time series are available since **2000**.

3.5. Disaggregation level

All data are disaggregated by sex.

Share of women employed in the economy is presented by economic activities as well.

3.6. Dissemination frequency

Annual

3.7. Timeliness

Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament - in January

Share of women in the total population - in April.

Share of women in the active population - in April.

Share of women employed in the economy by type of economic activity - April.

Female managers and senior officials in public administration and economic and social units - in April.

Women with higher qualification degrees - April.

Active population - April.

Share of women's average salary in men's salary - once a year, in November.

Literacy rate in adults and young people aged 15-24 based on Labor Force Survey - April.

Life expectancy at birth - June.

Gross enrollment rate in primary education - April

3.8. Revision

The data are final upon first release.

3.9. Period of reference

Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament - at the beginning of the reference year.

Share of women on total population number - at the beginning of the reference year.

Share of women in the active population - reference year.

Share of women employed in the economy by type of economic activity - reference year.

Female managers and senior officials in public administration and economic and social units - reference year.

Women with higher qualification degrees - reference year.

Share of women's average salary in men's salary - September;

Life expectancy at birth - reference year

Literacy rate in adults and young people aged 15-24 based on Labor Force Survey - reference year.

Gross enrollment rate at a level of education - school year.

4. Data Collection and Processing

4.1. Data source

4.1.1. Statistical surveys

General Population Census

Statistical research statistics on households labor- Labor Force Survey (LFS)

http://www.statistica.md/public/files/Rapoarte/Metodology_AFM.pdf.

Statistical reports received from economic and social units with legal entity status, by all types of activities and all forms of property.

Statistical reports submitted by educational institutions.

4.1.2. Administrative sources

Data on the natural and migration movement of the population are compiled based on administrative data sources held by the following state institutions:

For the development of vital statistics - data held and provided by:

- Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Civil Status Service (CSS)
- Ministry of Health (MoH), National Center for Health Management (NCHM)

For development of statistical data on migration movement - data held and provided by: Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies (MICT), State Enterprise "State Information Resources Centre "Registru"- administrator of the Population Register

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) (holder of information on migration flows in the Republic of Moldova).

4.1.3. Estimations

Estimates are made by the NBS in the calculation of population number for inter-census years, based on latest census results and data on natural movement and migration between the census day and the reference year.

4.2. Characteristics of the statistical survey/administrative sources

4.2.1. Objective and background

Internationally. Importance of statistics about women (in addition to existing population statistics) was emphasized in 1975 at the International Conference dedicated to International Women's Year in Mexico, and in 1980 the opportunity of collecting these data was confirmed in this second International Conference in Copenhagen. It was in this period that the first press and publications with statistics about women were published.

The Third International Conference in 1985 noted that in order to correctly describe the situation of women, analogical information about the situation of men is necessary. This led to the change of focus from statistics about women to gender statistics, many statistical offices having accepted for this purpose the reorganization of national information systems for collecting and disseminating statistical information about women and men, for better understanding and reflection of gender issues. As a result, many

national statistical offices and international organizations have started to prepare reader friendly statistical booklets, comparing the situation of women and men in many aspects of life.

Beijing Platform for Action (BPA), in formulating the strategic goal no. 3 "Collection and dissemination of data disaggregated by gender and information for planning and evaluation purposes" played an important role in increasing the understanding of national, regional and international organizations about the need for gender statistics system for monitoring changes in the situation of women compared to men. The types of activities listed in section 206 BPA determine the purposes to be followed by national statistical departments in their efforts aimed at improving accessibility and expansion of gender statistics.

Nationally. Traditionally, the central statistical office of the Republic of Moldova has developed demographic data in gender statistics. At the same time, the extensive statistical data on gender statistics were developed and in Moldova" in 1999. Since the 2004 publications of this kind have appeared regularly. Edition 2008 of the collection was developed by the National Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The publication contains statistical data disaggregated by gender during the years 2006-2007 regarding participation in public and political life, population, health, international migration, labor market, education, welfare, crime, living standards. The statistics are accompanied by short explanatory analysis that helps users to have an overview of the situation of women and men and to understand better the dynamics of gender relations, progress in achieving equality and the gender inequalities existing in society. Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women become particularly important in the sustainable development of a democratic society. This is particularly in light of the current state commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to implement the provisions of CEDAW Concluding Comments to Moldova of 2000 and 2006.

Production of statistics is generally focused in two subdivisions of NBS: Labor Market and Demography Statistics Department and Social Statistics and Standard of living Department. At the same time, in order to have information from other areas, NBS currently introduces gender statistics in other areas where possible. For example, in 2009 the statistical research "Business Development Conditions" was developed, which allowed the first data collection, reflecting the characteristics of entrepreneurs, their distribution by sex, age groups, education level, area of residence, development regions and other aspects of business creation and development through the gender perspective.

4.2.2. Statistical unit

In population statistics: The unit of registration is a person: all people - residents of the country, people born, died and those who changed residence permanent or temporary residence - are registered.

In the field of labor statistics: Unit of observation is the household: the group of two or more persons usually living together, connected by family ties and who keep their household (do housekeeping) jointly participating in full or in part in formation of income and in spending. The person who does not belong to a household, who lives and keeps her/his household individually is considered a household consisting of one person.

Registration unit is a person: all people aged 15 and over are registered, along with some summary data on persons under 15 years to characterize the size and structure of households, as well as the inactive population.

In education statistics:- the research unit is the education facility, organized under the law (kindergarten, school, high school, college / university), which meets the following conditions:

- has legal personality;
- Is organized and designed to train children / pupils / students by type of education approved by law;
- school education and training is carried out in the teaching language based on the criterion "the highest number of students" enrolled (in schools where training is done in two or more languages of instruction);
- has the necessary teaching staff and appropriate material for a smooth running of the process of education and training.

4.2.3. Circle of units covered in the survey
<p><u>See metadata on statistical areas:</u></p> <p>Population and Demography Occupation and unemployment (Labor Force Survey) Education</p>
4.2.4. Survey frequency
<p>Population Census - as a rule, every 10 years Current demographic statistics - monthly LFS - quarterly Education - annually</p>
4.2.5. Data collection
<p><u>See metadata:</u></p> <p>Population and Demography Occupation and unemployment (Labor Force Survey) Education</p>
4.3. Processing and compilation of data
4.3.1. Data validation
Data are checked and analyzed for their quality, especially internal and temporal consistency with other data.
4.3.2. Compilation/extrapolation of data
LMS: Annual data are calculated as simple arithmetic average of quarterly data.
4.3.3. Adjustments
No adjustments are made.
4.3.4. Quality assurance
<p>Quality assurance of statistical data is based on respect for fundamental principles of official statistics approved by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in 1992 (and the Statistical Commission / United Nations in 1994) and stipulated in the Law of Moldova on official statistics.</p> <p>In its activity of statistical information production the NBS gives paramount importance to high quality data assurance.</p> <p>To this end, a number of quality assurance measures are taken at each stage of statistical approach: in the organization of statistical research, collection, processing and preparation of statistical information. Substantial efforts are made to ensure the completeness and quality of data presented by respondents included in statistical research.</p> <p>The errors, inconsistencies and suspicious data are revealed in order to be verified and corrected.</p> <p>The primary data are reviewed and analyzed in terms of their internal consistency (within the questionnaire) and temporal consistency (with data for previous periods), with data from other similar units, and data available from other statistical surveys and administrative data sources. If necessary the imputation of missing or inconsistent data is carried out.</p> <p>To ensure the quality of primary data, meetings (seminars) are organized with respondents to explain the definitions, the correct way of completing the questionnaires, particularly in case of introduction or implementation of changes.</p>
4.4. Data accuracy
4.4.1. Non-response rate
<p>LMS: The non-response rate is calculated by the formula $(1-r) / n$ where: r - the number of households that participated in the survey, N - number of households selected according to the survey plan.</p> <p>Non-response rate is calculated quarterly and annually, disaggregated by causes.</p>

4.4.2. Sampling errors

LMS: Sampling errors are calculated taking into account the complexity of the sampling plan, with a significance level of 95%.

Based on the sampling error the confidence interval is calculated, within which the real indicator value with probability of 95% is established.

5. Comparability and Coherence

5.1. International comparability

Data on labor force statistics are compiled according to international and European standards.

The data on demography statistics are obtained by exhaustive statistical research and based on administrative data, in accordance with existing international recommendations, in particular "Principles and Recommendations for civil status statistics - UN" (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/19/Rev.2 New York, 2003).

Not UN recommendations on international migration statistics (New York, 1998, Revision 1) are complied with, in terms of methodology of registration of migrants by duration of absence / presence and country of habitual residence, because administrative data held by relevant institutions in the country do not provide data.

Statistical data in education: The methodology for developing educational indicators is aligned with ISCED 97, except the List of Training Areas and Specialties in institutions of higher education, first cycle (Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 142 - XVI of 07.07.2005) which is comparable only to the fundamental areas of study.

5.2. Comparability over the time

Labor statistics.

Since 2006, due to the creation of a new sample of households and due to revision of definitions, indicators on the main population groups (employed, unemployed, inactive) have not been fully comparable with data series from previous years.

For details see LFS Methodology p. 11 methodological changes:

http://www.statistica.md/public/files/Rapoarte/Metodology_AFM.pdf

Population and Demographic Statistics:

Methodological changes were related to infant mortality indicator.

Since January 1, 2008, as a result of alignment with European standards on statistics of newborns, children weighing 500 grams and from 22 weeks of gestation have been registered.

(before 01.01.2008 children weighing 1000 grams and above and after the 30th week of gestation were registered).

Statistics of education:

Since the academic year 2004/2005 changes have been made in statistical reports, when a number of indicators have been introduced, which previously were not available.

For example: the number of pupils per class and age, number of computers, the profile of education, etc..

5.3. Coherence with other statistics

The following aspects are taken into account:

- coherence of current demographic statistics with population census data:
- consistency of household labor force survey with data from statistical surveys of enterprises (economic and social units).

For details see the metadata:

Population and Demography

Employment and unemployment (Labor Force Survey)

6. Institutional Mandate (normative-legal basis)

NBS activity is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, Law on Official Statistics no. 412 of 09.12.2004, other laws and regulations, orders and dispositions of the NBS leadership.

The Law on Official Statistics regulates the organization and the functioning of the unique official statistics system, establishing general principles for collecting, processing, dissemination and storage of statistical information (article 1).

Article 5 of the Law stipulates that the production of statistical information is based on principles of impartiality, statistical deontology, relevance, transparency, confidentiality, cost / efficiency, national level coordination, international cooperation.

The National Bureau of Statistics as the central statistical authority is an administrative authority established under the Government to manage and coordinate statistical activity.

In accordance with the Government Decision no. 1034 dated 29.12.11 on the approval of the National Bureau of Statistics' Regulation and the nominal composition of the NBS National Bureau of Statistics College:

- independently or jointly with other central administrative authorities develops and approves methodologies of statistical researches and calculation of statistical indicators, according to international standards, in particular to European Union standards and to the advanced practice of other countries and taking into account the specific socio-economic conditions of the Republic of Moldova;
- organizes statistical researches on the economic, social and demographic situation of the country in accordance with the statistical works schedule, annually approved by the Government, collecting, processing, storing and disseminating statistical data;

Laws and regulations governing NBS can be found on the official website www.statistica.md, section about NBS (<http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=323>)

7. Confidentiality

7.1. Principles

According to Article 9 (2) of the Law on official statistics no. 412 of 09.12.2004, official statistical authorities are obliged to protect individual data they receive.

Cap. V of this Law provides that the information collected, processed and stored to produce statistical information is confidential if it allows direct or indirect identification of individuals or legal entities and disclose individual data.

The following type of information is not confidential:

- a) information that can be obtained from public sources accessible under law;
- b) individual information about address, phone, name, type of activity, number of staff of the legal entities and individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activity;
- c) information that refers to state enterprises, presented at the request of line central and local public authorities;
- d) information concerning the central and local public administration authorities and public health facilities, other public institutions, centralized at the unit level.

According to the Law on official statistics, art. 24, access to confidential information is allowed to persons who, according to their duties, participate in the production of statistical information, to the extent that confidential information is necessary to produce this information.

The same article stipulates that access to confidential information which does not allow direct identification may be granted by decision of the Director General of the body to statistical research projects, strategies and programs of national importance, where there is no risk of violation of the regime

protection of individual data and interfering in people's private life.
Article 25 of the Law provides that "The statistical information shall not be disseminated to users if it contains confidential information. In this case, the centralized information shall include data on at least 3 units and a unit weight shall not exceed 85% of the total centralized information".

7.2. Practical assurance of confidentiality rules

In order to ensure protection of confidential statistical data in accordance with the Law No.412 of 09.12.2004 on official statistic, the National Bureau of Statistics undertakes all necessary regulatory, administrative, technical and organizational measures to protect confidential statistical information and prevent its disclosure.

According to this Law, the personnel of official statistical authorities, reviewers, interviewers and others who, according to their duties, have direct access to individual data, are required to maintain their privacy, not to divulge any such information in any form, including after leaving the position they hold, which is recorded in the commitment signed by each employee of NBS.

Before dissemination of statistical data, they are checked for compliance with the requirements for the protection of confidential data.

If statistical data contain confidential information (see p.7.1), they are not disseminated and the data are aggregated to the minimum available level to ensure privacy protection.

8. Access to Information and Dissemination Format

8.1. Access to information

8.1.1. Release calendar

Calendar of release of operational information and of developed information notes is issued quarterly

8.1.2. Access to the release calendar

The Calendar of Release of Operational Information and Information Notes is placed on the official website of the NBS www.statistica.md.

8.1.3. Access to statistical data

According to the Law on official statistics no. 412 of 09.12.2004, art. 9 "The official statistical bodies shall:

- a) disseminate statistical information to users in the volume, manner and terms established in the program of statistical works;
- b) provide all users access to non-confidential statistical information on an equal footing in terms of amount and terms of release. "

The statistical works program can be found on the official website www.statistica.md , box About NBS/legal and normative acts (<http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=323&>)

The web page of the NBS www.statistica.md is the most important information source in providing users access to diverse statistical information, transparency of NBS activity.

All operational information, informative notes, time series and statistical publications issued by the NBS are placed on its official web page.

8.2. Dissemination format

8.2.1. Operative information / Analytical notes

Operational information and analytical notes are posted on the official webpage of NBS: <http://www.statistica.md/> under the heading Press releases, according to Press Release Schedule.

8.2.2. Publications

„Women and Men in Moldova”

„Women and Men in Moldova. Regional analysis”

„Gender Statistics Users' Guide”

Access to publications:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - electronically, on the official website of the NBS www.statistica.md , under the heading Publications http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=350&nod=1&Publications) - on paper - in NBS library (see more details at http://www.statistica.md/libview.php?l=en&idc=340&id=2400) - or can be purchased at the NBS office (see details on www.statistica.md , Publications heading http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=350&id=2219)
8.2.3. Databases/time series
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical databank, under Gender Statistics http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/databasetree.asp - NBS official page: http://www.statistica.md under: Press Release, Statistics by themes / Gender statistics, Publications
8.2.4. Questionnaires/data sent upon request from international organizations
UNECE Questionnaires for gender database update UNECE/WBI
8.2.5. Requests for additional data
NBS makes available for users additional statistical information beyond the data presented in the statistical publications, informative notes, operative information, as well as the data placed on the official web page in the limits of available information, in line with the Law on Official Statistics. Request can be sent personally, by post, by e-mail or via online web form – www.statistica.md heading Products and services / Statistical data request http://www.statistica.md/solicitare_informatii_statistice.php?l=en

9. Useful References (links)	
9.1. Accessibility of documentation on methodology	
The methodology is available on the official webpage www.statistica.md , Metadata heading. (http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=351&nod=1&).	
9.2. Accessibility of documentation on Evaluation Reports	
NBS Evaluation Reports are available on the official webpage www.statistica.md , heading About NBS / Ratings and opinions on the NBS / Evaluation reports http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=399&id=2739	
9.3. Accessibility of information on user surveys	
User's Opinion Polls are available on the official webpage www.statistica.md , heading About NBS/ Ratings and opinions on the NBS / Evaluation reports http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=399&id=2740	
9.4. Other useful references	
Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of IMF	http://www.statistica.md/SDDS/?lang=en
EUROSTAT database	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database
UNData base	http://data.un.org/Browse.aspx
Statistical database of the UN Economic Commission for Europe	http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/Dialog/
Database Department of Statistics of International Labor Office	http://laborsta.ilo.org/
Statistical database of the World Health Organization	http://www.who.int/whosis/en/index.html