

Indicators of the Status of Women and Children
CWS sponsored invited paper session (IPM80) at the 56th Session of the
ISI, Lisbon, Portugal, August 27 - 29, 2007 (www.isi2007.com.pt)

| 2007 ISI Lisbon, Portugal - CWS Meetings |
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| Meeting of CWS Country Representatives Monday, August 27 from 7:45 to 9:15 |
| CWS Session on Indicators of Women and Children (IPM*) Monday, August 27 from 9:30 to 11:45 |
| Meeting of CWS Members Tuesday, August 28, 11:45 to 13:15 |

Chair: Martha Farrar

Eva Laczka

Gender Related Data on the Role of Women in Agriculture

keywords: importance of gender related statistics, existing information sources, re-tabulation of data, joint analyses of data

Until a few years ago the demand for specific data and indicators incorporating gender aspects was limited to promoters of women's rights and rights of disadvantaged groups. Nowadays the user demand has widened to include decision makers at every level and in every area of social and economic life. There is a greater awareness of the need for a gender perspective in the area of social and economic development and the need for relevant statistics. In the recent years information and knowledge available on women and men and their living conditions in agriculture and rural areas has also increased. Despite this development gaps still exist and there is a need for improvements. The rapid changes also induce varying needs for new information. Through the use of existing information the Hungarian Statistical Office made an attempt to satisfy user demand on gender-related agricultural statistics. The gender-specific re-tabulation of results of the agricultural census of year 2000 and the joint analysis of the collated data of the agricultural census of year 2000 and population and housing census of year 2001 revealed earlier unavailable output for those interested in this topic. It is also planned to assess the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, the Employment and Labour Force Surveys, Time-use Surveys for using their data as an input for gender related processing and to carry out pilot projects in the future.

Mubarka Haq

The Invisible Citizens: Pakistan's Infant Mortality

keywords: infant mortality, Pakistan

Out of a study of 225 countries, the CIA World Factbook ranks Pakistan as the 37th highest country in infant mortality with 70.45 deaths/1,000live births estimated in 2006, where the weighted average falls at 34.44 deaths/1,000live births and the median at 20.32 deaths/1,000live births. While there are several socio-economic factors accounting for these statistics which require long term strategic planning, it is imperative, in the interim, that a short term solution be developed to help reduce infant mortality in Pakistan. For the purpose of this paper we concentrate on one province of Pakistan – the Province of Punjab. We analyze various health and non-health variables in the 34 districts of Punjab to uncover which variables are most influential and how these variables affect the incidence of infant mortality in this province. We evaluate the availability of prenatal care programs within the areas for expectant mothers and compare infant mortality among those who participated in the program with those who did not. Finally to the extent possible we compare Punjab infant mortality rates to other areas of Pakistan and analyze government policy in this area as it has affected the establishment of preventive programs.

Faisal Awartani and Mary W. Gray

(presenter: Dr. Awartani)

A Pilot Study Of The Well-Being Of Young People In Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon

keywords: Well-Being, Survey

To engage children and young people more proactively in discussion related to their learning environments, pilot surveys were conducted in Palestine, Jordan, and Lebanon with the purpose of using the results to enhance the survey design and its relevance to children and young people. This exploration of the views of young people and children of their learning environment, which will be adapted and replicated in other regions of the world, is part of a highly complex study of the concept of their well-being, defined as the realization of that physical, emotional, mental, social, and spiritual potential. A single stage cluster sample of 50 sections of 10th grade students using probability proportional to size sampling was selected from data bases of all public and private schools, single sex and mixed. The resultant sample size from the selected sections in each country included 1697 students in Palestine, 1340 in Jordan and 1500 in Lebanon (between 57 and 52 percent female). Among the results were a high perception of overall good or very good health (96 to 98%), On the other hand only 66.9% (Palestine) to 74.5% (Lebanon) were satisfied or very satisfied with their academic achievement. While a substantial majority expressed satisfaction with such things as relations with their

family and their ability to deal with different life challenges, the preponderance of the answers in the first instance fell in the “very satisfied” category but in the “satisfied” category in the second. One striking difference among the countries was in comfort level with friends from the opposite sex: 51% for Palestine, but 85.7% in Lebanon. Other results involved relations with teachers and general feelings of security, happiness, frustration, control of surroundings, detachment, hope, and optimism.

Charita L. Castro

Child Labor in Philippine Agriculture: Researching Occupational Safety and Health Indicators of Hazardous Work for Children

keywords: Child labor; risk factors; injury hazards; labor standards; agriculture

Children who work in agriculture encounter various occupational safety and health risks that may result in fatal or non-fatal injuries. In the Philippines, there are approximately 2.5 million children working in agriculture. Article 3(d) of the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Recommendation 190 calls on member states to undertake tripartite consultations to specify and create a list of hazardous work for children. Furthermore, trading partners with the United States are also required to demonstrate commitments to eliminating exploitive work to children. Through the ILO’s Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labor (SIMPOC) around 50 countries have received technical assistance to carry out national child labor surveys. Many of these surveys collect data on important occupational exposures and risk factors for non-fatal injuries and illnesses that can assist in identifying hazardous work. This study presents a systematic methodology to identify hazardous work and highlights key risk factors for non-fatal injuries to children working in agriculture. Using data from the 2001 Philippine Survey on Children, an ILO-sponsored SIMPOC survey, with a nationally representative sample of 6,058 children, findings from this study demonstrate that children working in agriculture had a five times relative risk of injury compared to children working in other industries. Adjusted odds ratios from a logistic regression model indicated that the most robust risk factor for the occurrence of an agricultural injury to a child included the use of tools/equipment, increasing the odds of injury by three times. Agricultural sectors with elevated risks of injury included children working in hunting and logging, hog farming, rice, corn, coconut, banana, and sugarcane sectors. Recommendations for future research on identifying hazardous work for children and preventing occupational injuries in agriculture are also discussed.

John Curry
Comments on ISI 2007 IPM 180

Over the last two decades there has been an increased interest in the development and use of indicators—qualitative and quantitative—related to the health and social status of women and children. This increased interest in indicators for women and children has received impetus largely through a series of international mandates. Similarly, major mandates for indicators on the child have stressed the need for indicators on child well-being (including physical health and child perceptions of well-being) and child protection/human rights. The papers presented to this session offer a number of lessons that can be learnt for future work on indicators on women and children. Laczka's discussion of the re-tabulation of the Hungarian Agricultural Census to produce a gender-disaggregated data set is a useful case study of an attempt to fill the gender data gap in agricultural statistics. Castro's study provides compelling evidence of how hazardous agricultural work is for children. Her methodology may also be useful for ILO Member States who are in the process of refining their hazardous work lists. Haq's paper illustrates the challenges of disentangling the complexity of underlying causes of infant mortality and other indicators. The paper by Awartani and Gray was for me a fascinating foray into documenting and quantifying adolescent perceptions and attitudes towards their well-being, safety and their school environment in a very important cultural and political setting.