



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

SURS We count. Today for tomorrow.

SIMPLY NOT THE SAME

a book about

Women and Men in Slovenia from Childhood to Old Age

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Workshop on Gender Statistics
Belgrade, November 2017



Organizational approach

- no gender statistics department
- no regular publications on this topic
- completely in-house production:
 - 3 authors (Demography and Level of Living)
 - designers
 - editor, copy editor, translator



SIMPLY NOT THE SAME

- published on 8 March 2016
- the title: famous Slovene evergreen
- storytelling
 - 4 periods of life - icons
 - seeking for similarities/differences between W/M
 - pointing out the main characteristics of each period
 - comparing data for SI with EU-28

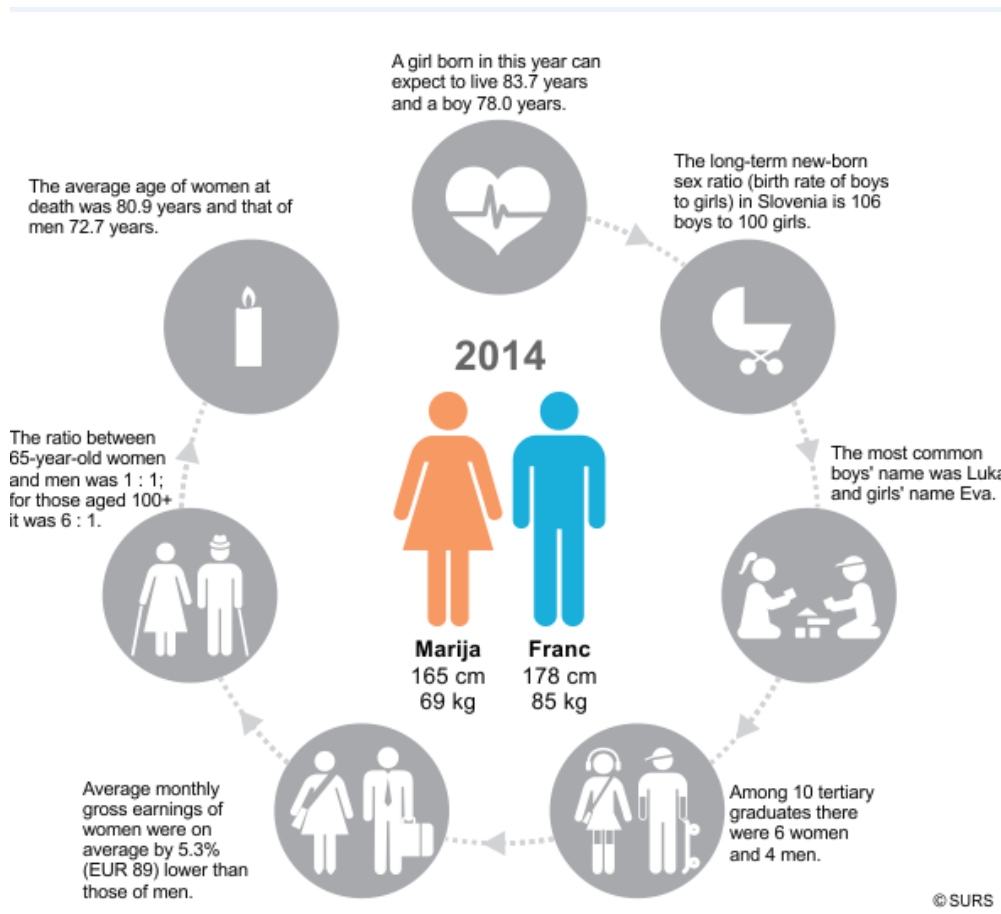


SIMPLY NOT THE SAME

- data sources
 - database at SURS website www.stat.si
 - a lot of data by gender from administrative sources and surveys → no gender statistics department
 - no data on time use, violence, disability, literacy
 - external sources
 - National Institute of Public Health
 - University of Ljubljana
 - Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia
 - Employment Service of Slovenia
 - WHO, OECD, Eurostat



Life cycle





Book structure

- 5 chapters
 - Women and men in general
 - summary (text only - highlights)
 - infographic
 - Children (0-14 years)
 - Youth (15-29 years)
 - Adults (30-64 years)
 - Elderly (65+)
- } 4 periods of life



Book structure

- 60 pages
- 30 infographics
- 31 graphs (international comparison)
- 32 graphs (data on Slovenia)
- 4 tables
- balanced chapters

Chapter structure

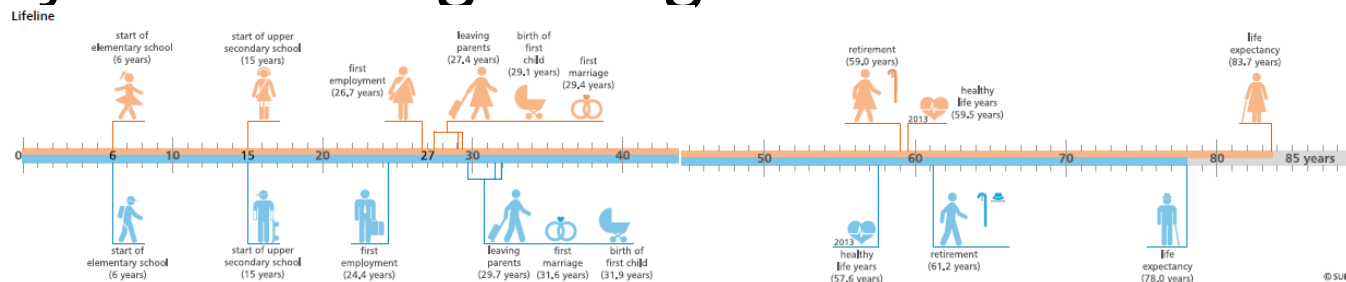


- cover: ID card
- 1st page: historical data – graph on nr of people from 1985 on
- next pages:
 - one page = one topic = one message
 - the main characteristics of the life period

General overview

- summary at the beginning

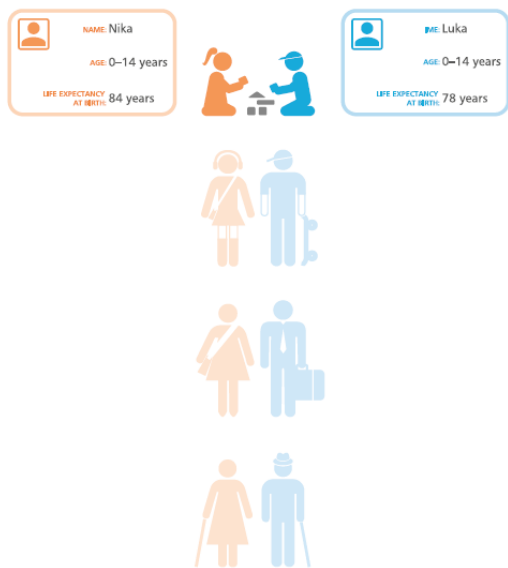
- lifeline



- infographics about

- most common names, education, pyramids, status in the household, physical characteristics, fruit and vegetables consumption, smoking and alcohol

Children (0-14)



CHILDREN

Source: SURS

- difficult to find proper topics
- names, enrolment in kindergarten, music schools, teaching staff in kindergartens, types of families, eating and exercising habits
- almost no international comparison

Youth (15-29)



- enrolment in upper-secondary educations
- students and study
- leaving parents
- forming families – marriages, births
- first employment

Adults (30-64)

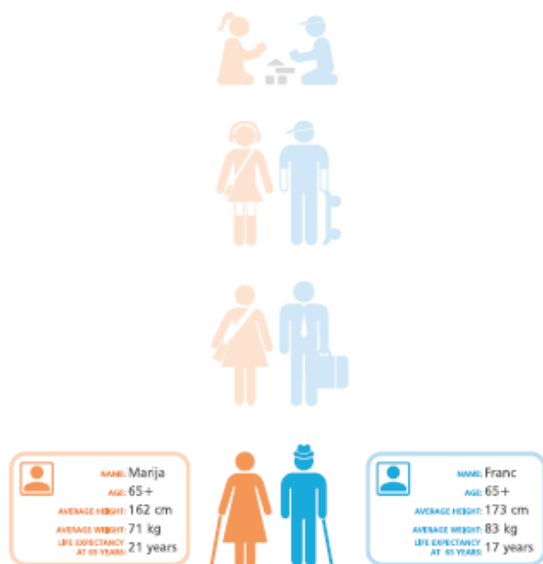


ADULTS

Sources: SURS, NIZ (ZHB)

- education
- labour force status
- gender pay gap
- occupations
- premature mortality (before the age of 65)
- eating and exercising habits

Elderly (65+)



ELDERLY

Sources: SURS, NIZ (ZHB)

- education
- at-risk-of poverty rate
- pensions
- years in retirement
- long-term care
- living in homes for the elderly
- causes of death
- life expectancy



Page structure

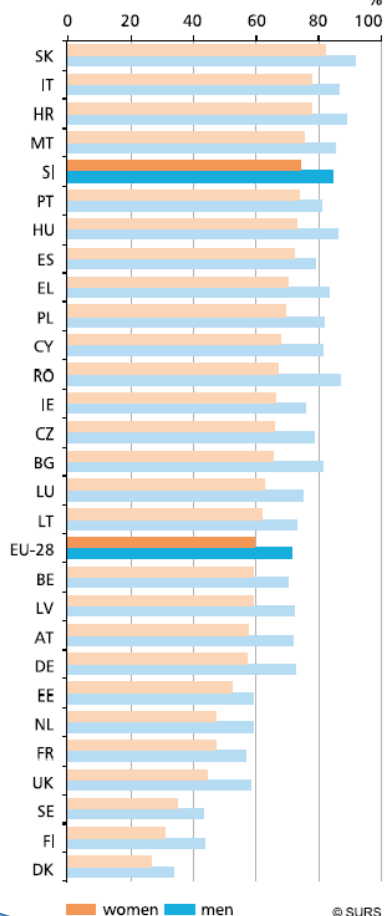
1/3 : 2/3

international comparison

active link

Young women leave their parents' families earlier

Young people (16–29 years) living with their parents, EU-28, 2013

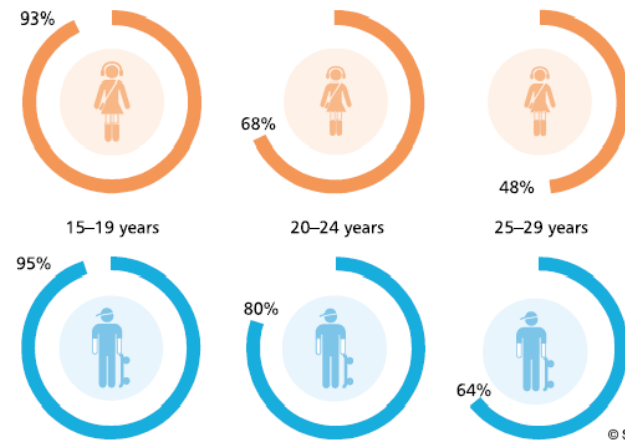


Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 21. 8. 2015)

It is characteristic of Slovenia that children leave their original families late; according to Eurostat data later than in other European countries. In 2013, young people in Sweden left their parents' households the earliest, both genders at 21 years of age. In Slovenia, young women leave their parents at 27.4 years of age and young men at 29.7 years of age. In 2015 as many as 73% of 15–29-year-olds in Slovenia were still living with their parents; 67% of young women and 78% of young men. Most were still in education; one in four was employed. **One in three 29-year-old women and one in two 29-year-old men were still living with their parents.**

text, focus on Slovenia

Young people living with their parents, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



graphic element

In Slovenia the at-risk-of-poverty rate for young people living with their parents is lower than the rate for young people no longer living with their parents. There are no significant gender differences. The rate in 2014 was slightly higher for young men living alone and for young women living with parents (14.2%).

At-risk-of-poverty rate for young people, Slovenia, 2014 **table 1 out of 4**

	Living with at least one parent	Not living with their parents
Women	14.2	24.9
Men	11.9	25.3

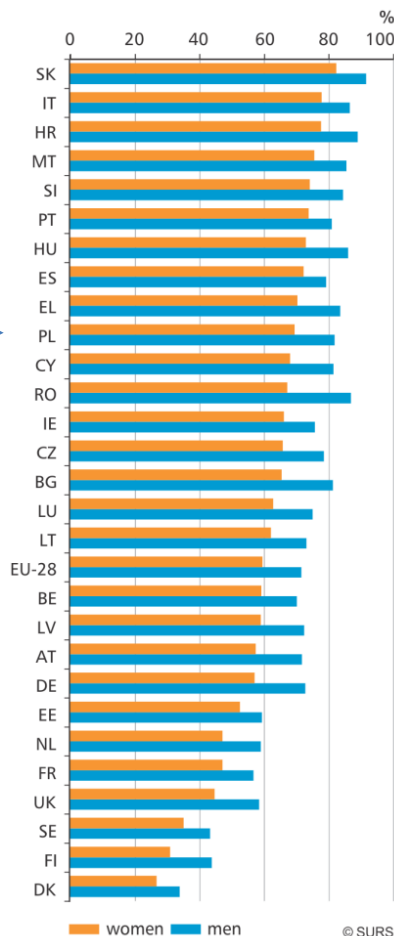


From table to draft to final version

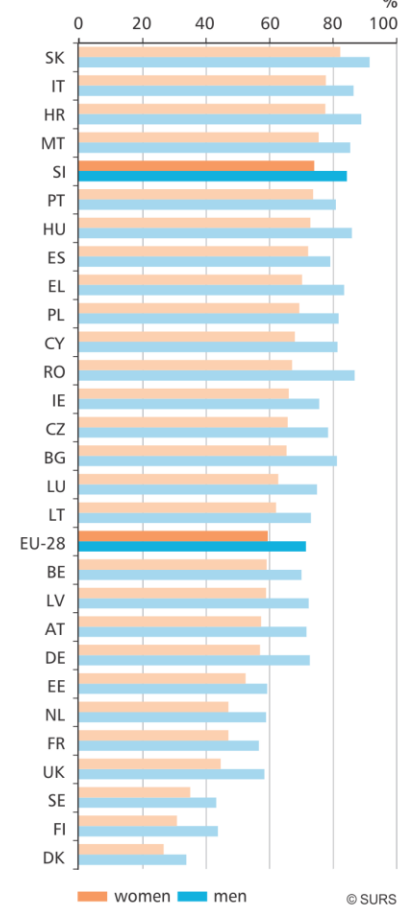
table

	W	M
AT	58	72
BE	60	71
BG	66	82
HR	78	89
CY	69	82
CZ	66	79
DK	27	34
EE	53	60
EU-28	60	72
FI	31	44
FR	47	57
DE	58	73
EL	71	84
HU	73	87
IE	67	76
IT	78	87
LV	59	73
LT	63	74
LU	63	76
MT	76	86
NL	47	59
PO	70	82
PT	74	81
RO	68	87
SK	83	92
SI	75	85
ES	73	80
SE	35	44
UK	45	59

draft



final

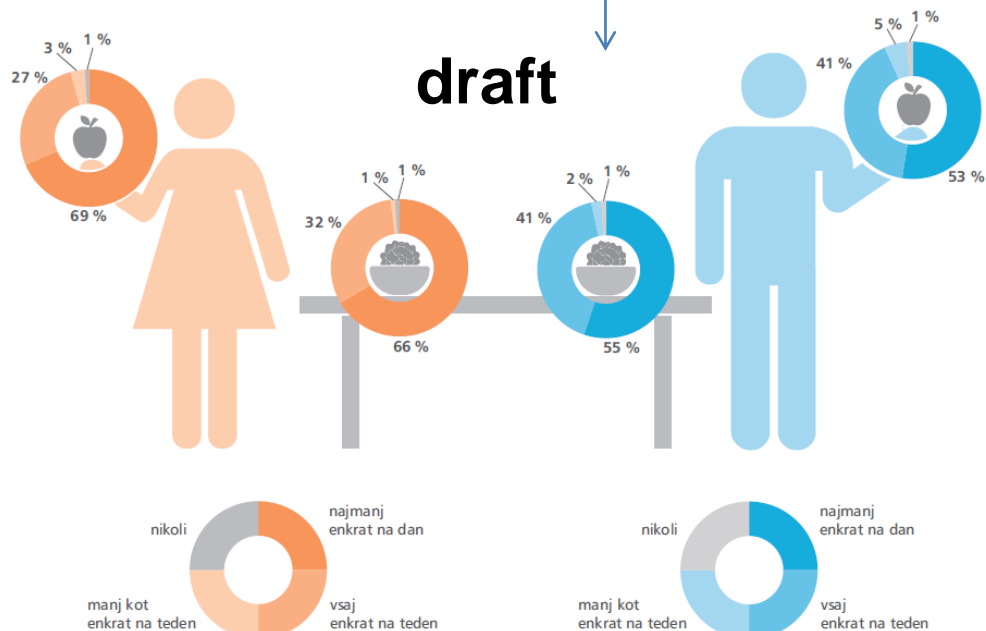
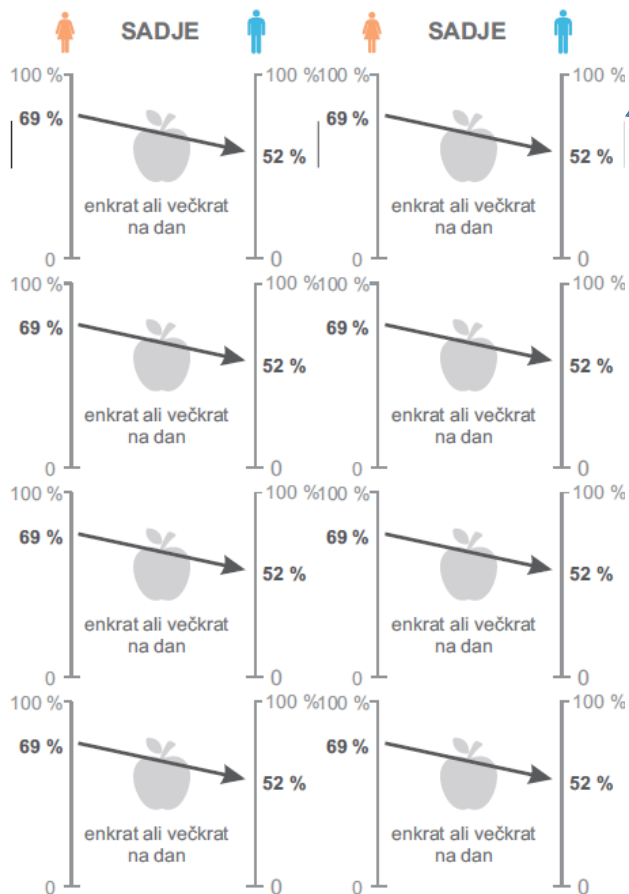




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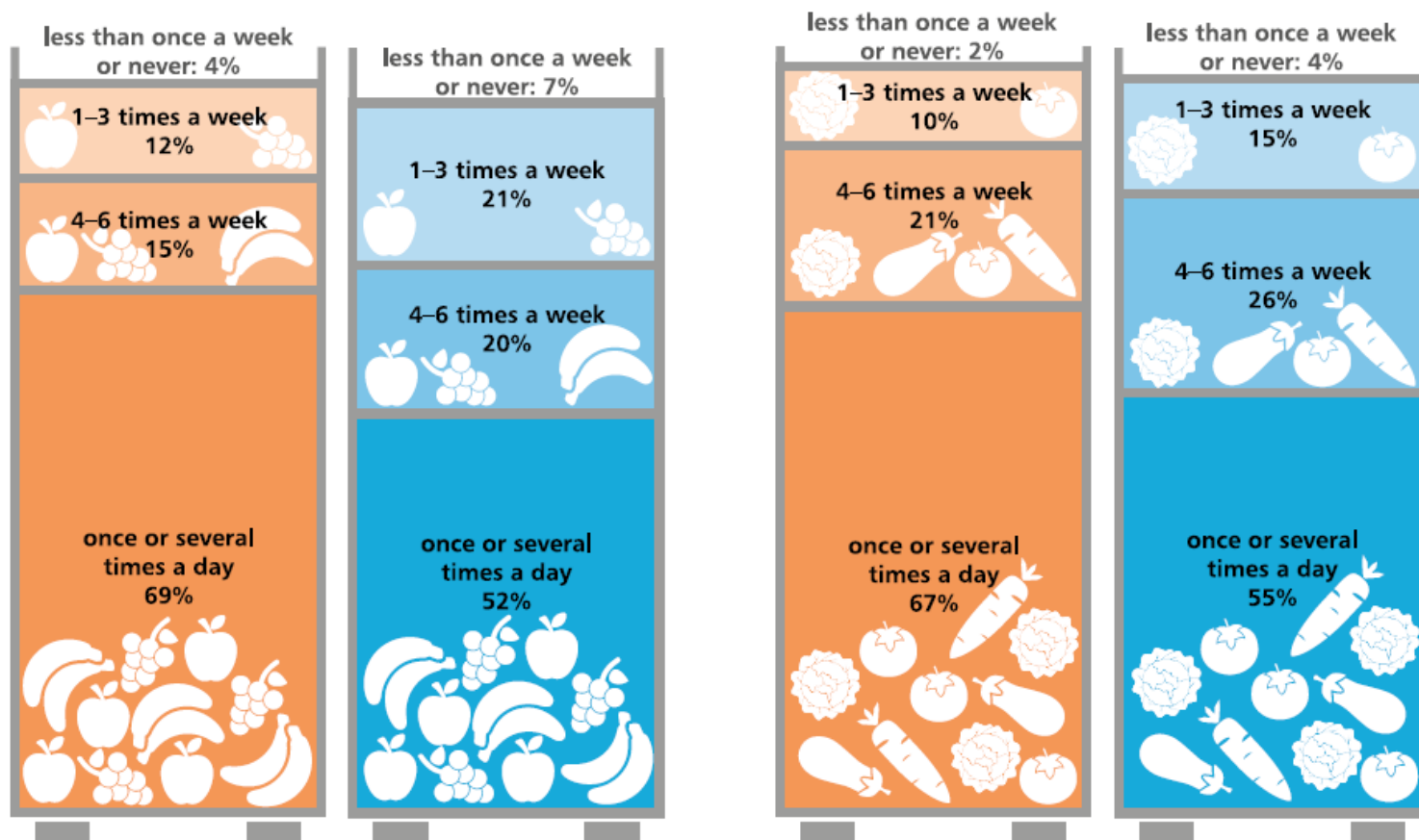
Fruit and vegetables consumption draft

	once or several times a day	4-5 times a week	1-3 times a week	less than once a week	never
FRUIT					
Men	52%	20%	21%	5%	1%
Women	69%	15%	12%	3%	1%
	once or several times a day	4-5 times a week	1-3 times a week	less than once a week	never
VEGETABLES					
Men	55,2%	26,2%	15,1%	2,4%	1,1%
Women	66,4%	21,1%	10,4%	1,3%	,8%



From table to draft to final version

Fruit and vegetables consumption - final

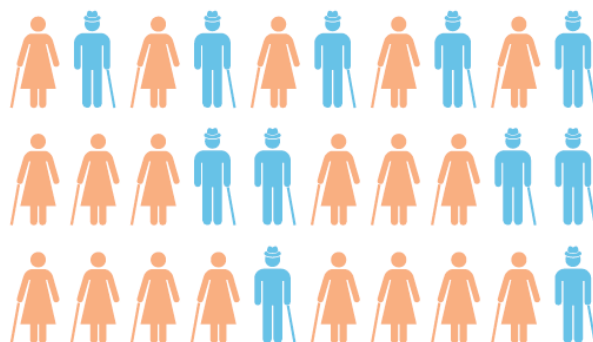




For clearer presentation

Gender ratio

draft



The ratio between women and men at age 65 is 1:1.

The ratio between women and men at age 83 is 3:2.

The ratio between women and men at age 94 is 4:1.

final



at 65 years: 1 : 1

at 83 years: 3 : 2

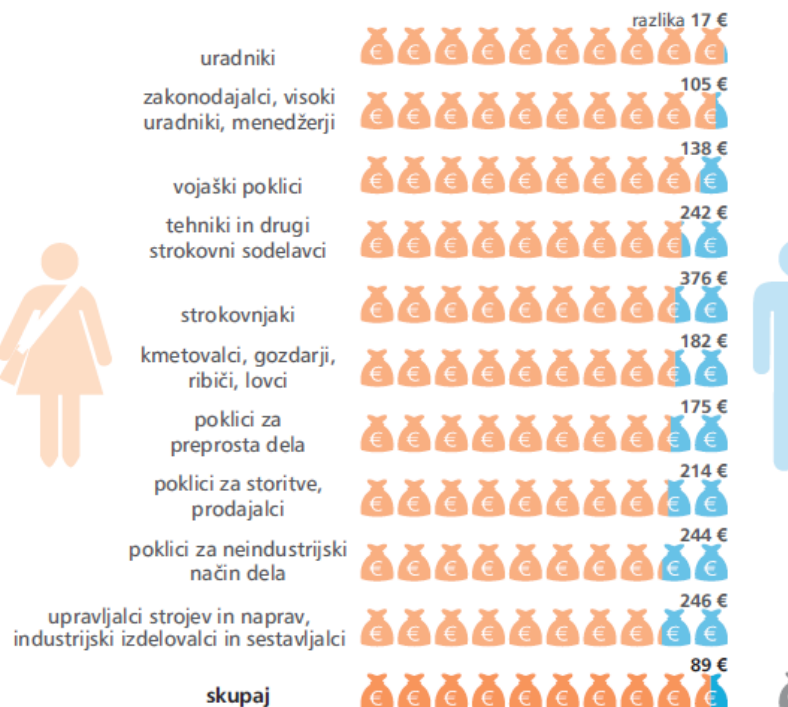
at 94 years: 4 : 1

[Simply not the same, page 50](#)

For clearer presentation

Gender pay gap

draft



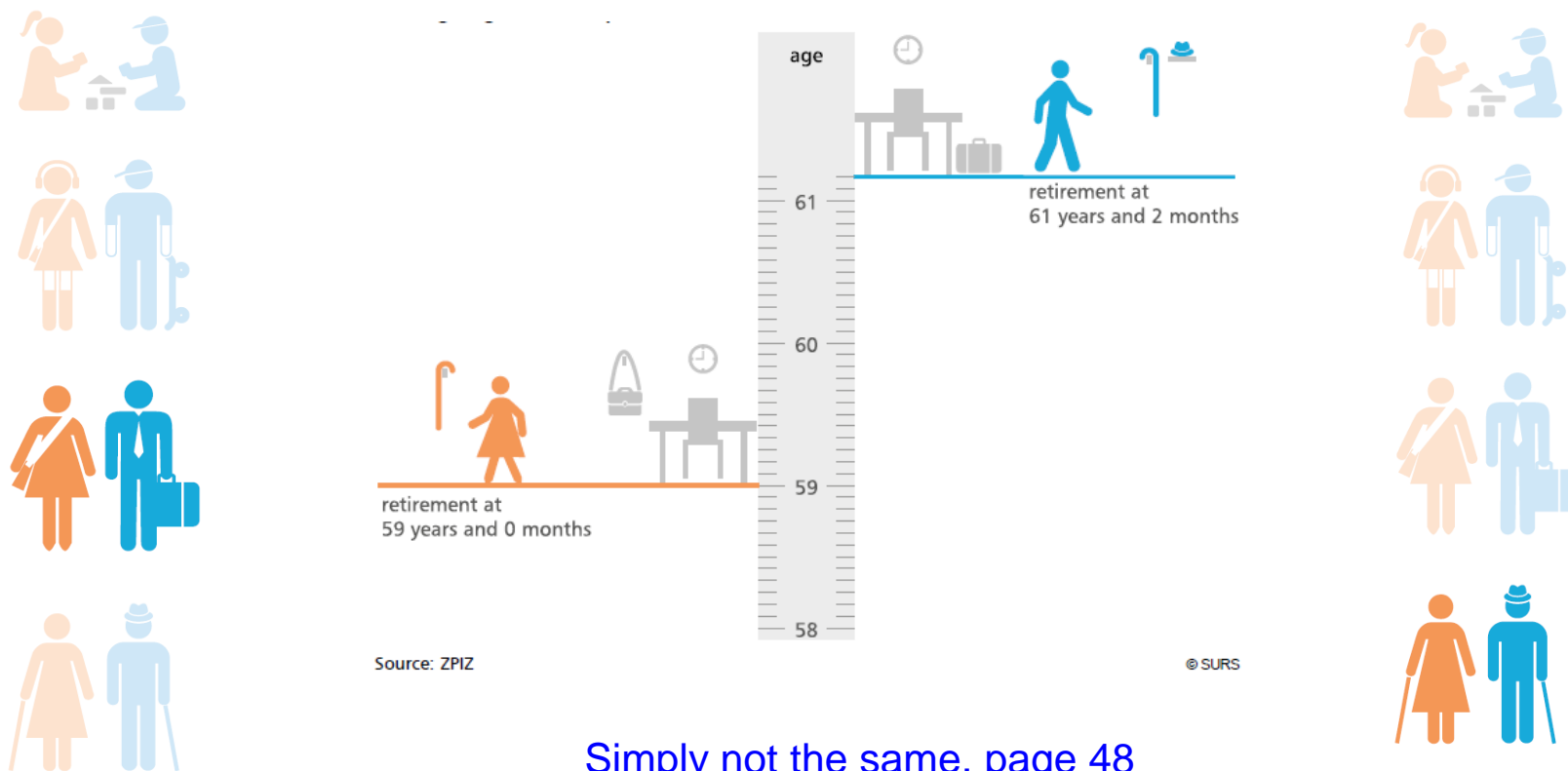
final



[Simply not the same, page 42](#)

Linking the chapters

Chapter on adults ends with infographic using elements of next chapter.



[Simply not the same, page 48](#)



After publishing – re-using of data, ideas, graphic elements

- First Release, Press conference → TV, radio,
newspapers, magazines, web news
- Quiz (internal event at SURS)
- Special Release on
 - International Women's Day (next year) and
 - National Men's Day (next year)
- Leaflets with age profiles
- Eurostat Task Force: The life of women
and men in Europe



Special Release

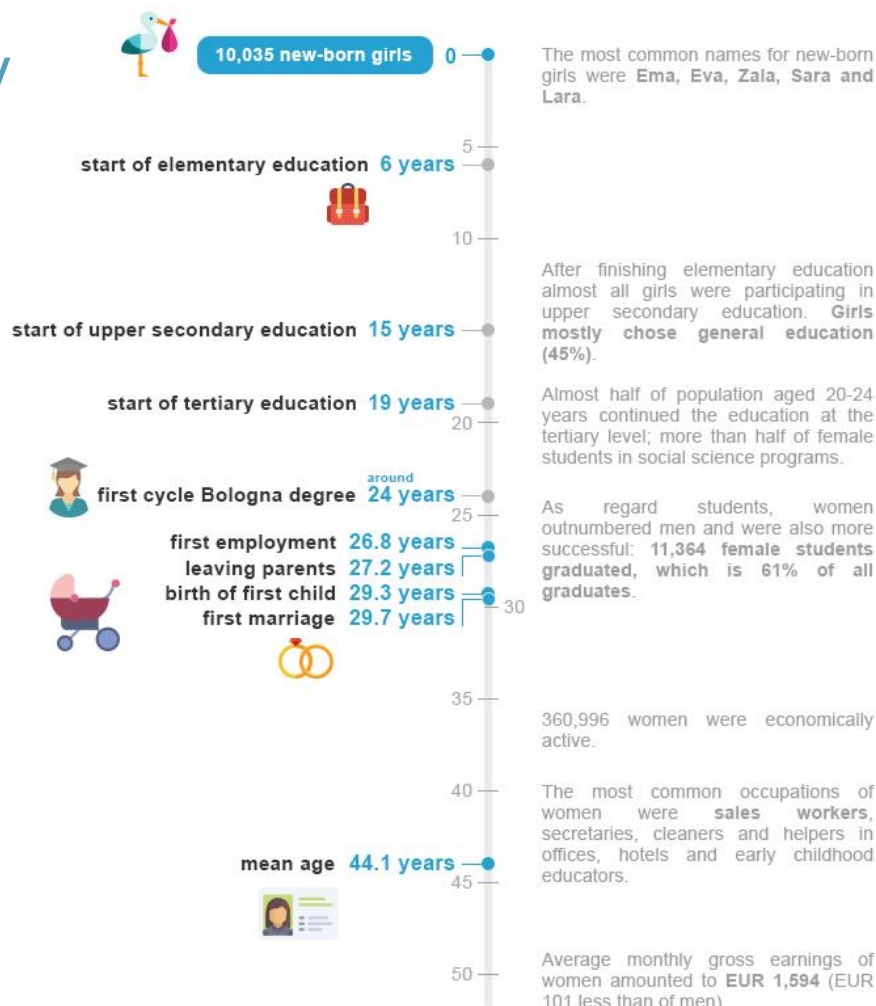
Women in Slovenia, 0–50 years, 2015¹⁾

on International Women's Day

This is your life. If you are a woman and live in Slovenia

on National Men's Day
2 days later

This is your life. If you are a man and live in Slovenia



The most common names for new-born girls were **Ema, Eva, Zala, Sara and Lara**.

After finishing elementary education almost all girls were participating in upper secondary education. **Girls mostly chose general education (45%)**.

Almost half of population aged 20-24 years continued the education at the tertiary level; more than half of female students in social science programs.

As regard students, women outnumbered men and were also more successful: **11,364 female students graduated, which is 61% of all graduates**.

360,996 women were economically active.

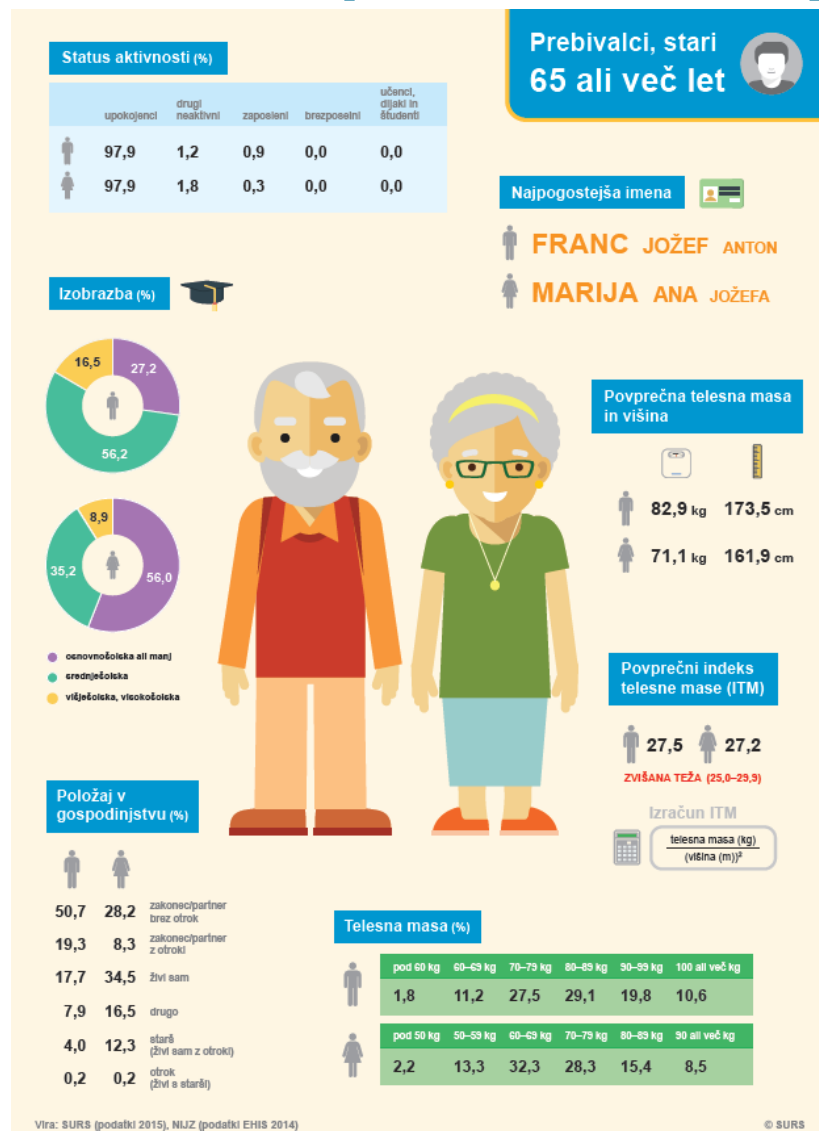
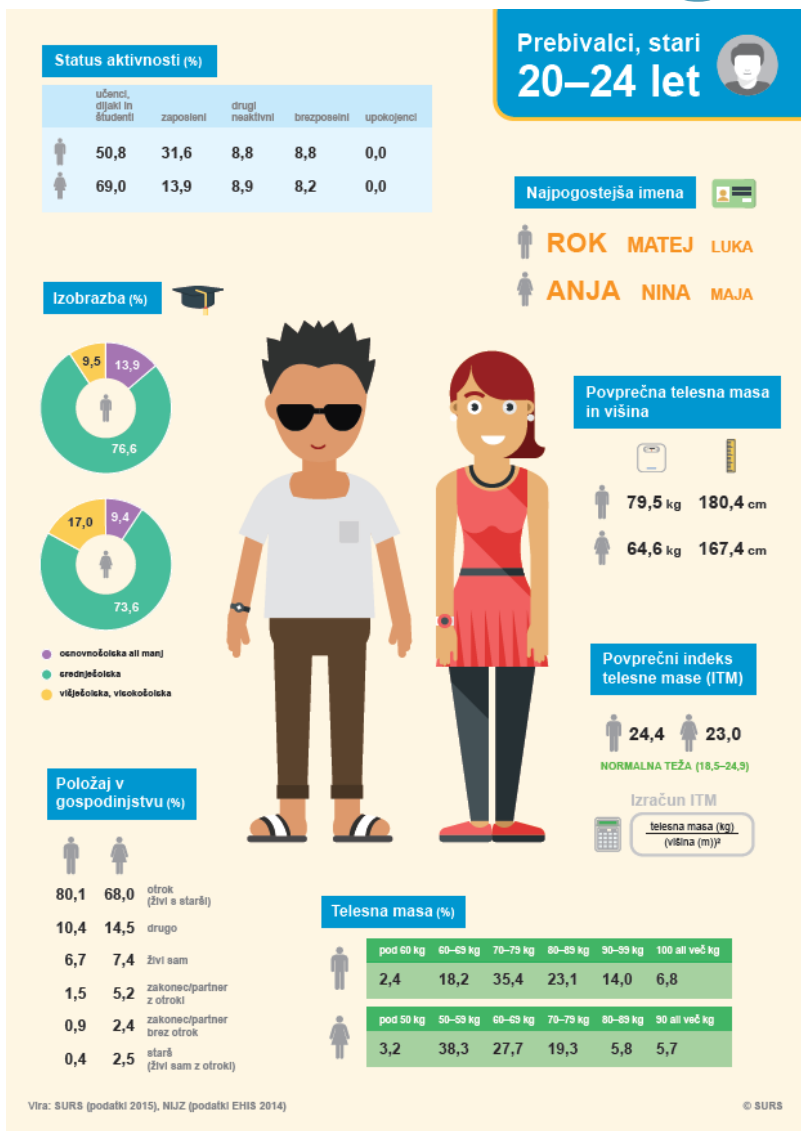
The most common occupations of women were **sales workers, secretaries, cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and early childhood educators**.

Average monthly gross earnings of women amounted to **EUR 1,594** (EUR 101 less than of men).

1) The data are averages for 2015.

2) HLY: the expected number of years without disabilities in daily activities because of health problems.

Leaflets with age profiles (15-65+ years)





Eurostat publication

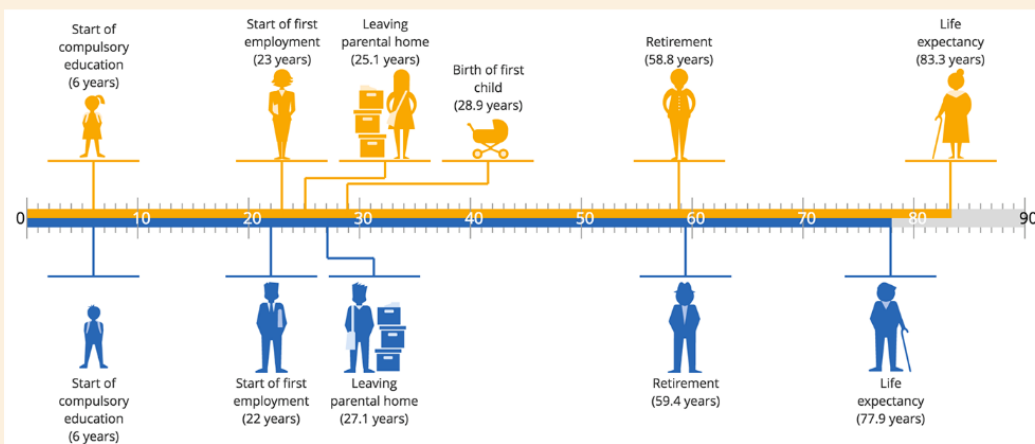
The life of women and men in Europe

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

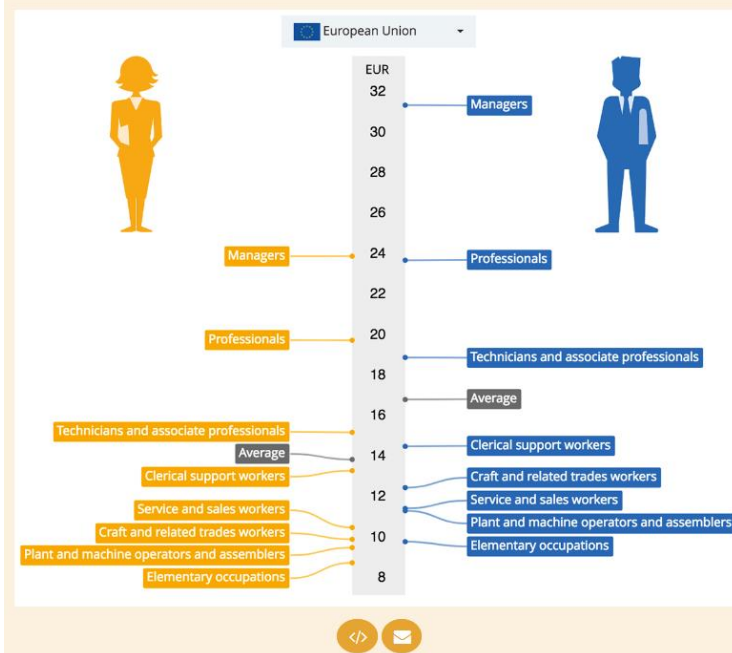
2017 edition



Lifeline of women and men



Mean hourly wages by profession, 2014





Suggestions

- Bring statistics to people (youth).
- Make data **simple, interesting** and **understandable** by using **pictures, graphs, infographics, key messages.**
- Take a look at what others have done to get ideas.
- Target audience?
- For tables use web sites.
- Keep in mind: **Less is more!**