GENDER ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF GENDER STATISTICS

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Gender Analysis Defined as a Tool:

To identify and understand the differences in the lives of women and men and the diversity among women and among men themselves.

Differences in –

- Circumstances
- Responsibilities
- Social Relationships
- Status

Gender Analysis Defined as a Tool:

To assess how

- policies
- programs
- projects

may affect women and men or girls and boys differently

Why Gender Analysis?

Gender analysis helps` us to increase effectiveness and improve the design of policies, projects, and programs.

Different strategies and measures may be necessary to achieve intended results and equitable outcomes for both women and men.

What do I mean different strategies?

We need take into account women and men's different responsibilities, social relationships, and circumstances when we design programs because we may need different strategies.

How do we start to do gender analysis and what do we need for it?

- **Sex-disaggregated data.**

Sex-Disaggregated Data

To promote equality between the sexes and improve the status of both **women and men** in a society, there need to be statistics that reflect the *differing realities of women's and men's lives*.

Sex-Disaggregated Data cont.

The use of these sex-disaggregated data can help policy makers decide on and carry out activities that are **effective**, **equitable**, and **beneficial** for both women and men, as well as for their economies and country as a whole.

Does publication of sex-disaggregated data = gender analysis?

NO!

Publication is not enough

National Statistical Offices around the world regularly publish sex-disaggregated data without doing any gender analysis.

However, when we begin examining sex-disaggregated data to see the differences between women and men, we are beginning to do gender analysis.

Sex-disaggregated data are essential inputs into gender analysis and the understanding of the different social and economic contributions, circumstances, and realities of women and men.

We need to use sex-disaggregated data to identify and get an understanding of the differences between women and men.

Sex-disaggregated statistics need to be:

Collected

Analyzed

Disseminated

AND USED!!

A simple example of gender analysis

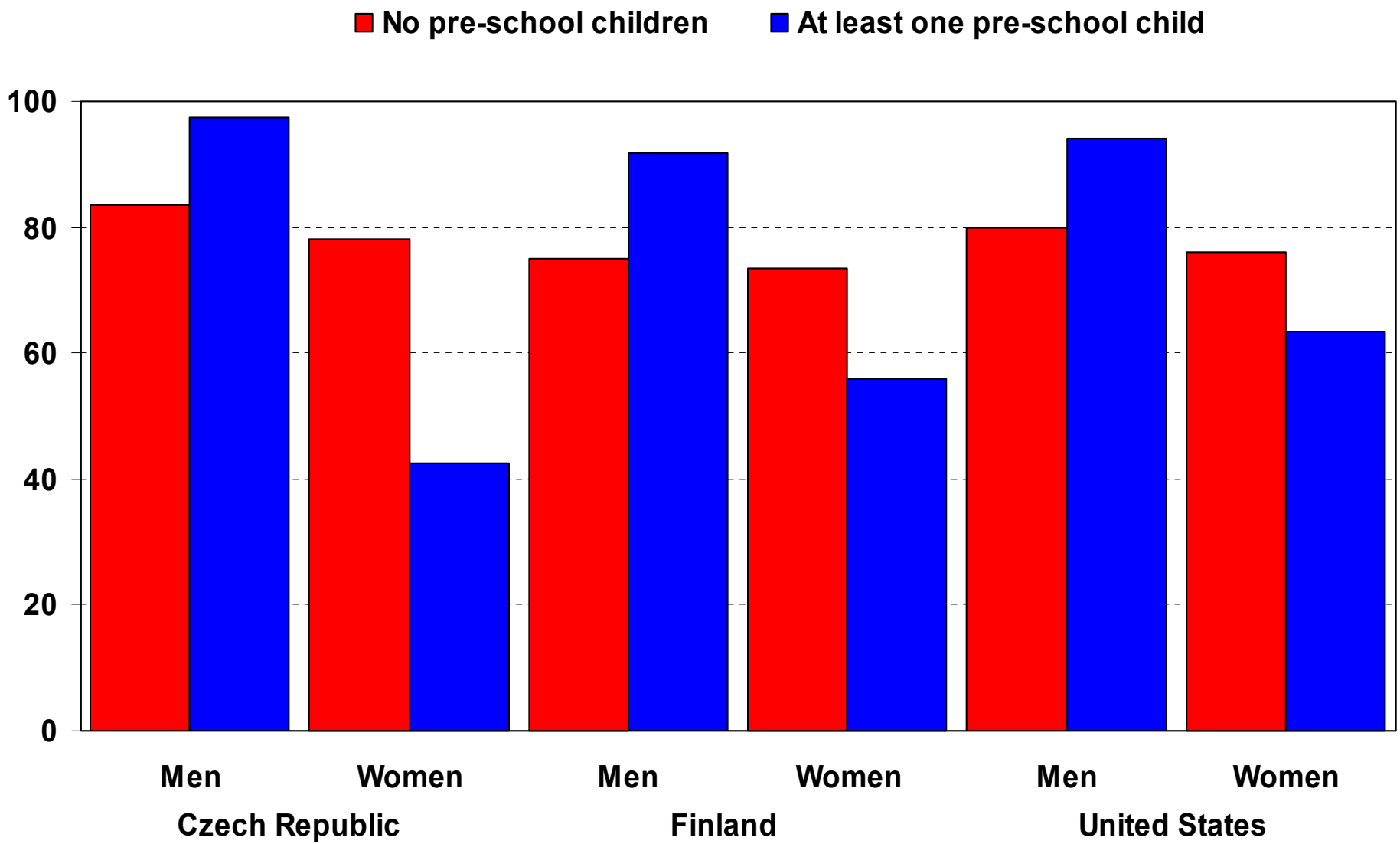
We know that in many countries, men have higher labor force participation rates than women.

We can see that when we have sex-disaggregated data on labor force participation.

Sex-disaggregated data on labor force participation show us there is a difference between men and women but we do not know **why** there is a difference.

So we need more information….

Percent Economically Active People Aged 20-29 by Sex and the Presence of a Pre-school Child: 1998



Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2000.

Now we are starting to do gender analysis.

By getting supporting data we are beginning to see why there might be differences between women and men.

Presentation of Gender Statistics

Presentation of sex-disaggregated data matters for gender analysis.

It is very important to think about how the data are presented.

Good advice from *Engendering Statistics*…..

- To ensure that statistics and indicators are correctly used and reach a large audience, data must be prepared and presented in **accessible formats** and in ways **suited to the needs of the users.**

Presentation of Gender Statistics

There are many ways to present the same data.

And by presenting data in different ways we facilitate gender analysis.

How many statisticians present data

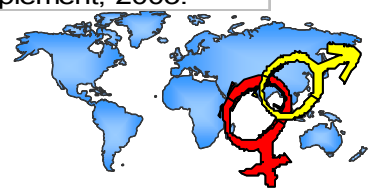
Table 6-2. Population Aged 65 and Over, by Marital Status, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(In percent)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Married, spouse present		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
65 and over	71.2	41.1	14.3	44.3
Non-Hispanic White alone	72.9	42.9	14.0	44.0
Black alone	56.6	25.4	19.3	50.8
Asian alone	68.6	42.7	13.6	39.7
Hispanic (of any race)	68.8	39.9	12.3	39.5
65 to 74	74.3	53.5	8.8	29.4
Non-Hispanic White alone	76.4	56.5	8.3	28.8
Black alone	59.2	33.4	14.3	36.2
Asian alone	70.2	51.8	9.6	27.1
Hispanic (of any race)	72.5	48.4	7.6	25.9
75 to 84	69.8	33.7	18.4	53.3
Non-Hispanic White alone	71.3	35.3	18.1	52.3
Black alone	54.9	19.3	23.2	62.7
Asian alone	69.7	35.1	16.6	53.7
Hispanic (of any race)	65.7	31.4	17.1	53.5
85 and over	56.1	12.5	34.6	78.3
Non-Hispanic White alone	57.8	13.1	33.6	77.8
Black alone	39.7	4.2	47.7	87.2
Asian alone	39.2	10.7	48.8	75.5
Hispanic (of any race)	49.8	17.4	33.2	74.2

Reference population: These data refer to the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003.

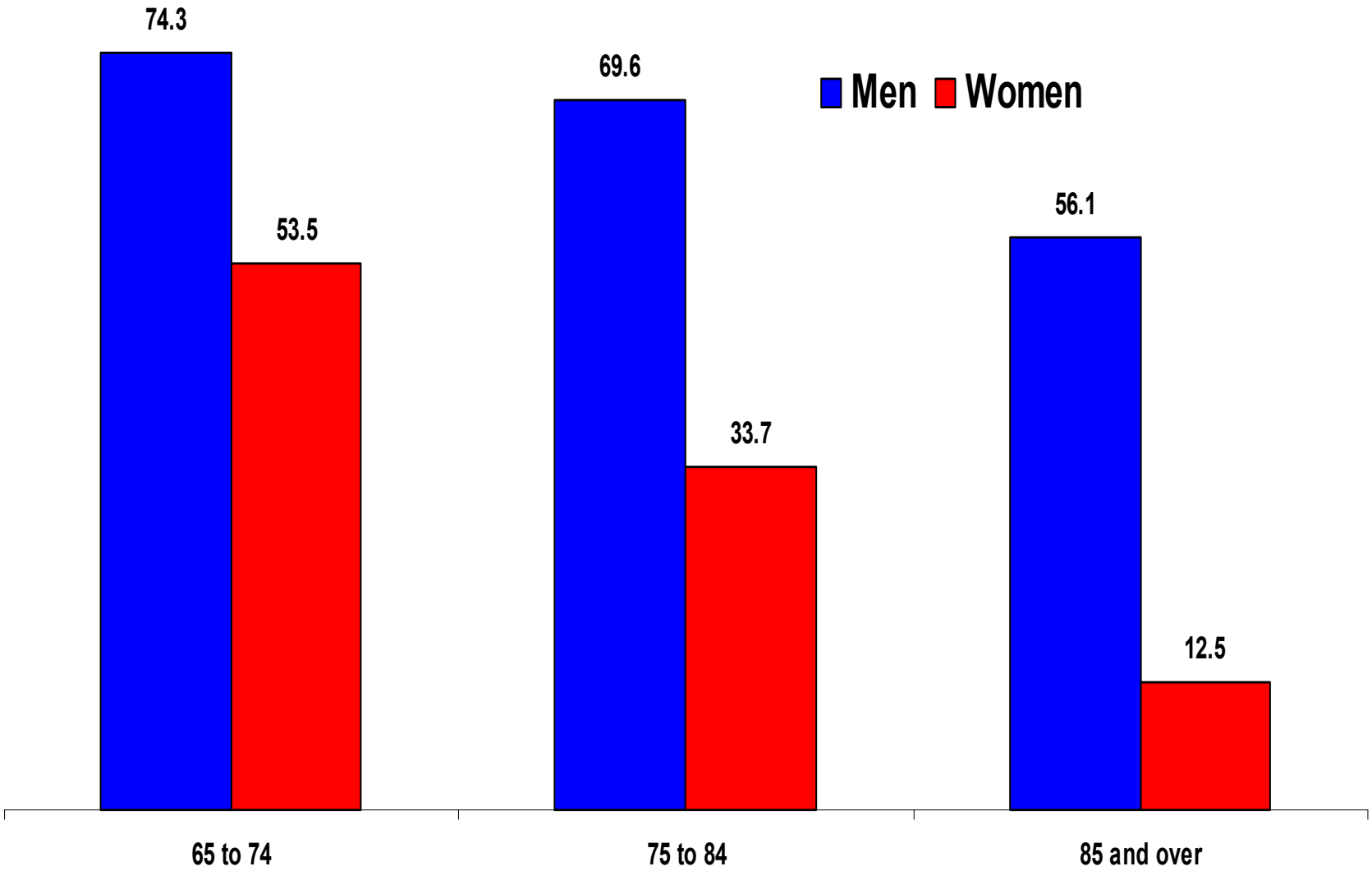


Make the data accessible

Make the table simpler.

Graphic presentation of data makes it easier to understand and makes it easier see the differences between men and women.

Percent Married at Older Ages by Sex in the United States: 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003.

Let's look again at the data

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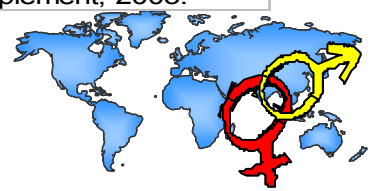
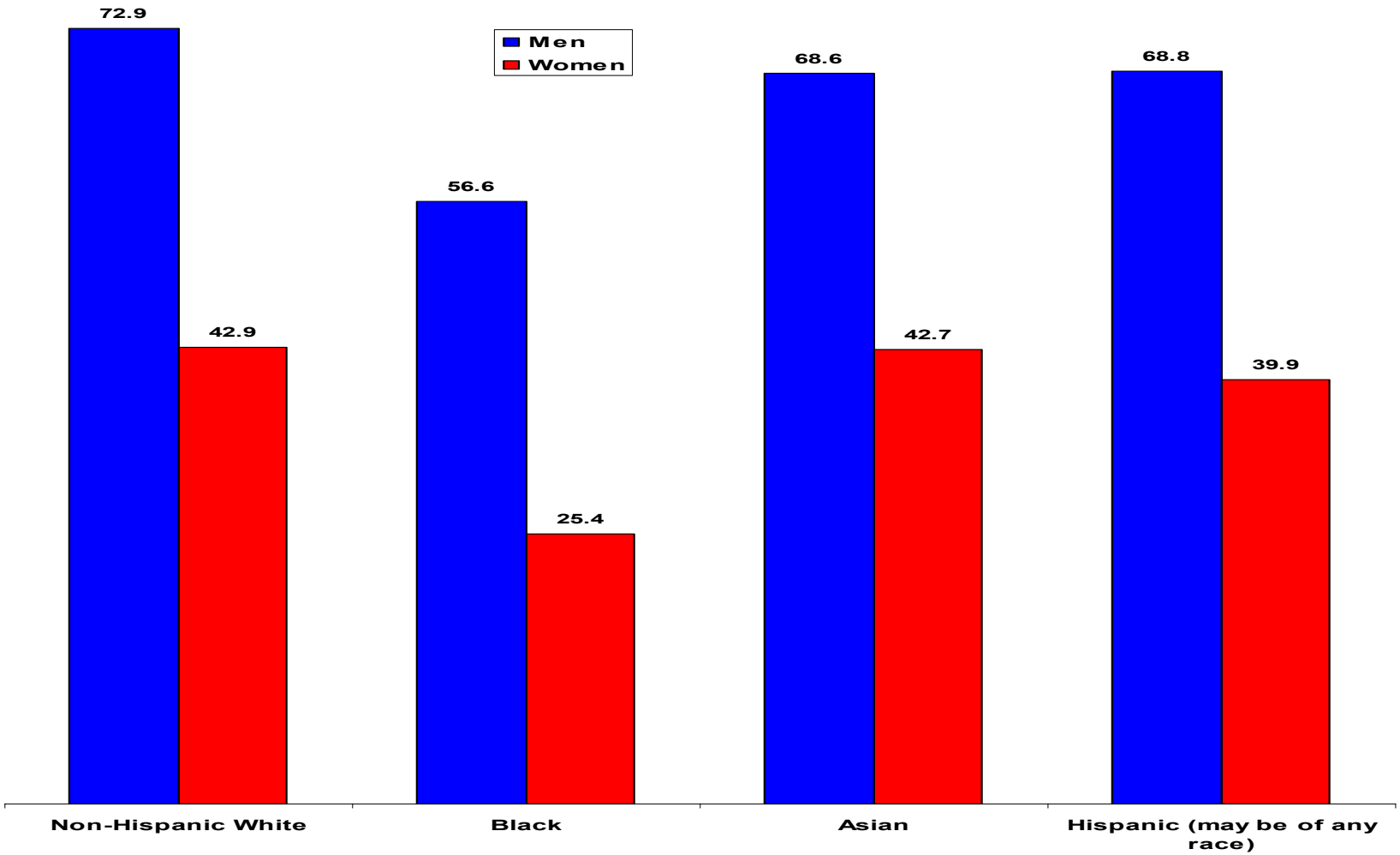


Percent Married of the Older Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin in the United States: 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003.

How we present sex-disaggregated data influences the analyses we make.

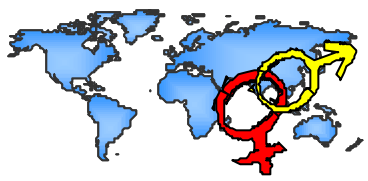
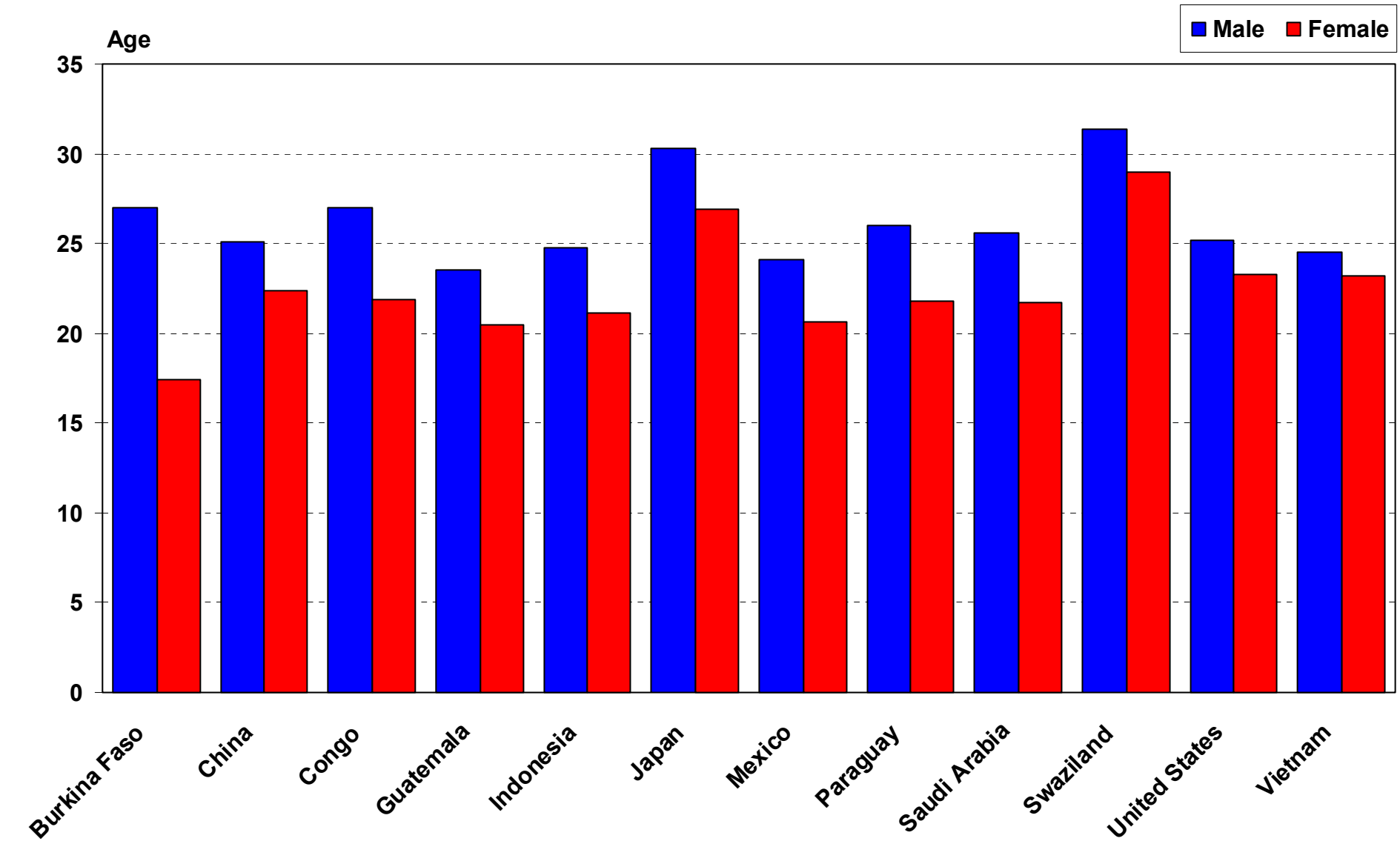
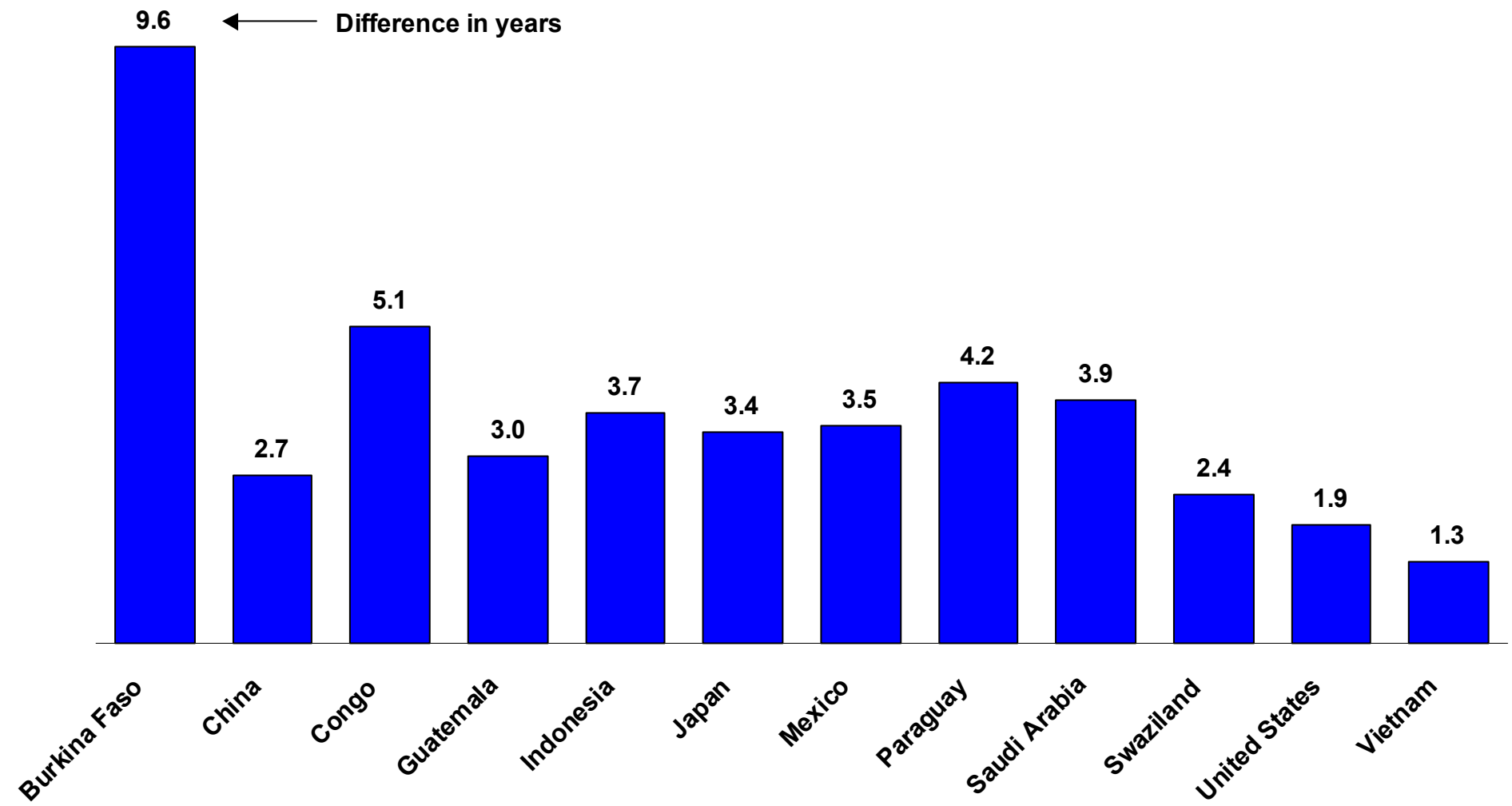


Figure G-1. Mean Age at First Marriage in Selected Countries: Circa 1995



Source: United Nations, 1995.

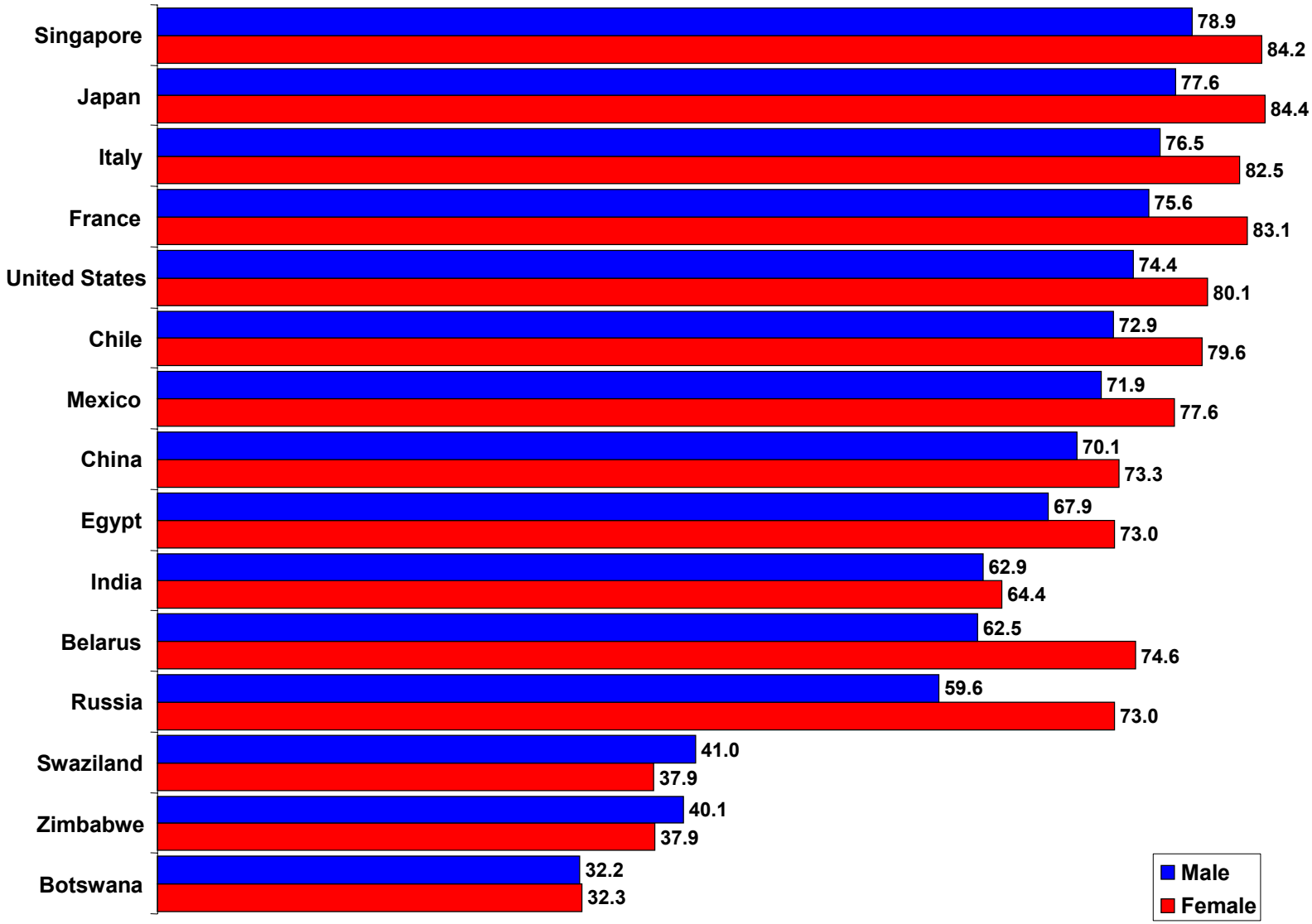
Figure G-2. Difference in Mean Age at First Marriage Between Men and Women in Selected Countries: Circa 1995



Source: United Nations, 1995.

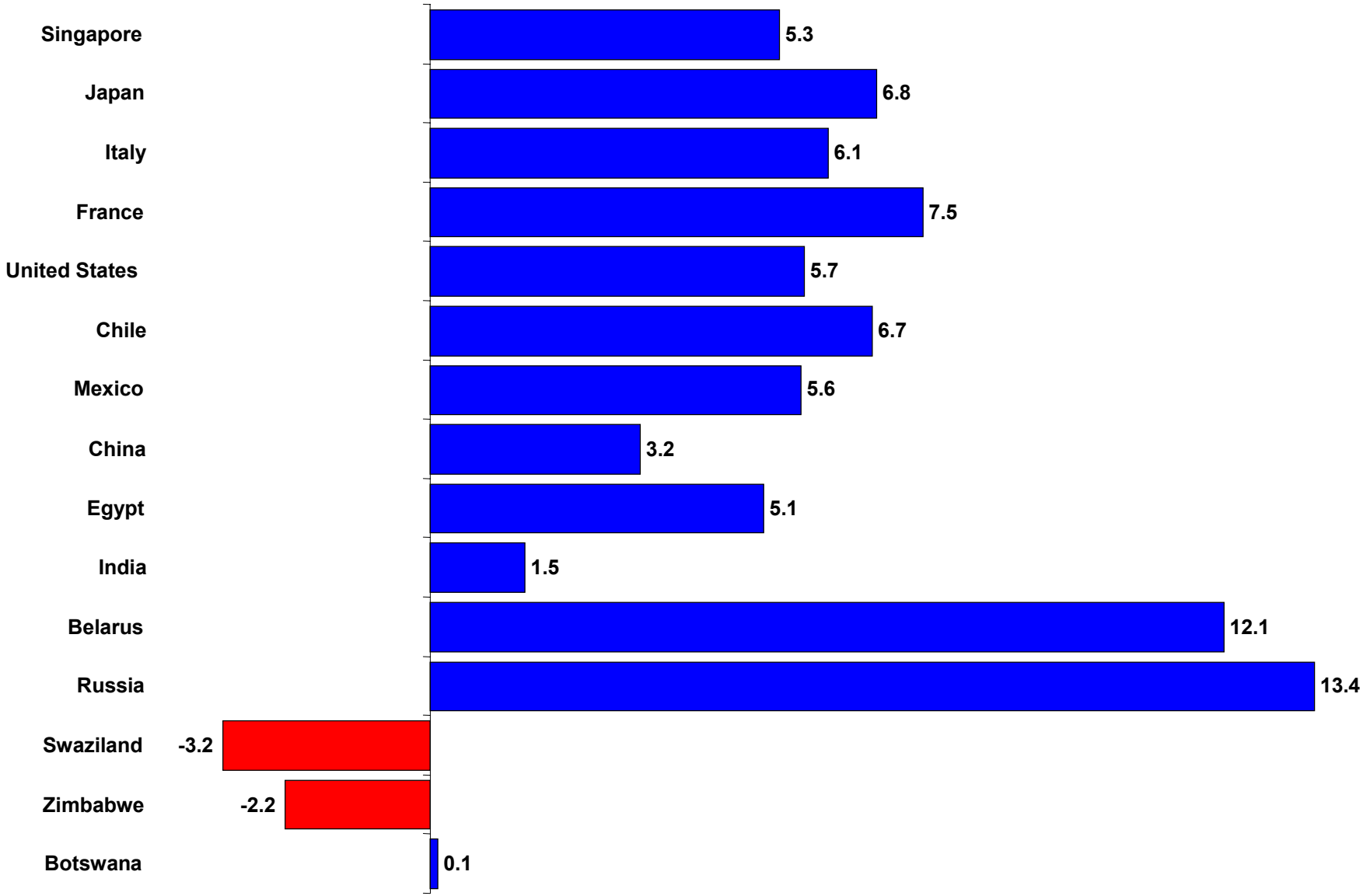
Both graphs give important, yet different, information.

Life Expectancy at Birth for Select Countries: 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Female Advantage in Life Expectancy at Birth in Select Countries: 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Presentation matters…

Again both graphs give important, yet different, information.

To summarize…

Gender analysis helps us to identify and understand the differences in the lives of women and men so that we can design and evaluate programs that are equitable and beneficial to both women and men.

Sex-disaggregated data are necessary for this analysis.

How we present sex-disaggregated affects our analysis.