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DISSEMINATION, MARKETING AND USE OF GENDER STATISTICS¹

Dissemination and Marketing and Use of Gender Statistics at Eurostat*

Submitted by Eurostat

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of this paper is to briefly present an analysis of how the collection, the dissemination and the marketing of gender statistics are planned and carried out at Eurostat.
2. Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Commission. It has the mandate to collect internationally comparable statistics, mostly in areas or domains in which the European

¹ The views expressed in this document are the positions of the author and do not necessarily correspond to the those of the European Commission

* This paper has been prepared at the invitation of the secretariat.

Community or the European Union has policy competencies. One purpose, among others, of data collection at EU-level is to help design, implement and monitor Community policies.

3. The dissemination and marketing strategy on gender statistics at Eurostat evolved quickly over the past fifteen years. From a modest or marginal activity at the end of the 80's, the dissemination and marketing strategy developed during the 90's. It has now become a well-established strategy, which consists of systematically including a gender aspect in all statistics collected on individuals, and disseminating them through different means that are designed according to the targeted audiences. Whenever possible, the data collected on individuals at EU-level are therefore disaggregated by sex. The dissemination media range from online electronic data sets and tables to printed publications and products.

4. The collection and dissemination of gender statistics has closely followed the path of policy developments on gender equality (more broadly, on social policies²) at community level. At the time when social policy, specifically on gender equality policies, had little legitimacy at Community level, (in virtue of Treaties or secondary legislation), there was no compelling need and rationale for collecting gender statistics at EU-level.

5. Since gender equality has become a well-established Community policy, which is partly implemented through the *gender mainstreaming* approach, the development of gender statistics has followed a parallel path and is now an important component of the data disseminated by Eurostat.

6. The purpose of collecting and disseminating data on gender statistics in EU-level is to inform policy-makers at EU and national level, NGOs, researchers, consultants and the general public about the reality of women and men. Such statistics must be based on quality data collected from women and men in the society, which are necessary for the designing, monitoring and evaluating gender equality policies and programmes in the region.

7. Gender Statistics are collected from Member States, Acceding and Candidate Countries; EEA and EFTA Countries. They are checked in Eurostat in order to improve their international comparability and to validate them. The collected data then are disseminated through Eurostat website to make accessible for different user groups. Other ways of dissemination are printed and on-line publications, policy reports released by the Commission (containing statistical parts, chapters or annexes), in the collaboration with National Statistical Institutes via special events such as conferences, workshops and seminars.

8. This paper is structured into seven sections. In the section 2, we first present the underlying policy or legal background including the evolution of legal framework over time, which provides rationale for collecting data on gender statistics. We then present an overview of the data availability in Eurostat on gender statistics in section 3. In section 4, we describe the main 'products' through which gender statistics are disseminated. The modalities and the channels used for the dissemination of the data towards end-users are addressed in section 5. In

² Key areas of Community social policy are: European Employment Strategy, Improvement of Working Conditions and Standards; Social Inclusion and Social Protection, Equality between Men and Women

section 6, we present an analysis of the different types of users ('customers') analysing their specific needs and also describing how the available products that are disseminated are targeted to them. Section 7 concludes the paper.

II. POLICY BACKGROUND AND ITS EVOLUTION OVER TIME

9. Nowadays, the development of gender statistics in Eurostat is partly linked with the development Community initiatives to promote equality between women and men³. The development of gender statistics at Community level can be broadly understood by the historical development of European gender equality policy and law and can be divided approximately in 3 periods: the period from the Treaty of Rome to Maastricht Treaty (1958-1993), the period from Maastricht to Amsterdam Treaties (1993-1999), and from Amsterdam Treaty and onwards⁴.

A. Before entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty (1958-1993)

10. The initial Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957. This treaty contained certain provisions that are directly related to gender equality. Article 119 (now article 141) of the Treaty for example, states the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work. During the year 1970, this treaty principle was completed by secondary legislation (directives)⁵ to promote gender equality. In addition, after the Paris summit of 1972, a Community Social Action Programme was adopted in 1974. In 1978, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) recognised (*Defrenne Judgment*) that the "elimination of discrimination on grounds of sex forms part of the fundamental rights the observance of which, as general principles of Community law, the Court has a duty to ensure"⁶. Since then, the Court has repeatedly held that, the right not to be discriminated against on grounds of sex is one of the fundamental human rights whose observance the Court has a duty to ensure.

11. The legislative action of the Community was further elaborated in the 80s by the adoption of the Directive 86/378 on equal treatment in matters of occupational pension schemes. The adoption of the Single Act (S.E.A.) in 1986 enabled new advances in the field of social policy and its gender equality component (minimum standards on improvement of health and safety at work). S.E.A. contained a chapter on economic and social cohesion.

³ This does not necessarily means that the adoption of a policy action in a particular field is always synchronised with the initiation of data collection in that field. In some cases, data collection is started up-stream before the policy action is launched; in other cases data collection will come later after the policy action is launched and is being implemented.

⁴ We take as date of reference, the dates at which the Treaties have entered into force instead of the dates at which the treaties are signed

⁵ Directive 75/117 for the implementation of the Treaty principle of Equal pay for equal work, Directive 76/207 on Equal treatment – as regards access to employment, vocational training, and promotion and working conditions - (now amended by Directive 2002/73), Directive 79/7 on equal Treatment in the field of social security.

⁶ see ECJ Ruling no 149/77, *Defrenne III* [1978] ECR 1365, paragraphs 26 and 27,

[http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=61977J0149)

[lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=61977J0149](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=61977J0149)

(see also Joined Cases 75/82 and 117/82 *Razzouk and Beydoun v Commission* [1984] ECR 1509, paragraph 16 and Case C-13/94 *P. v S. and Cornwall County Council* [1996] ECR I-2143, paragraph 19)

12. Despite the development in gender statistics as discussed above, one can consider that before the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, gender equality policy at Community level did not have a wide scope and was mainly limited to the situation of women and men in the labour market. As a consequence, the development and collection of wide-scale gender statistics programme at Eurostat did not have a strong policy basis or legitimacy.

B. From the Maastricht to Amsterdam Treaty 1993-1999

13. The entry into force of the Treaty on the European Union (Maastricht Treaty) has seen new advances in the field of social policy⁷. The Maastricht Treaty provided the extension of Community fields to new areas such as justice and home affairs (JHA) that was likely to have partial relevance for gender equality. Eleven States (out of 12) concluded an agreement, which enable transfer of new competencies in the social field from MS to the Community. The period after the Maastricht Treaty saw the adoption of important Community legislation aiming to promote equality between men and women. This is for instance the case for Directives 92/85 on pregnancy (improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers) and Directive 96/34/CE on parental leave, which was negotiated and concluded by the social, partners representing employers (UNICE, UEAPME, CEEP) and employees (ETUC). Other legislation relevant for gender equality, concerns the burden of proof on employer in case of gender-based discrimination (Directive 97/80). Community action for gender equality was also leveraged by the overall international trends, such as the Declaration of the Beijing Conference of 1995, which had a strong impact through the adoption of a comprehensive platform for gender equality.

C. From Amsterdam Treaty (1999)⁸ onwards

14. Gender equality beyond employment and workplace

Policy actions adopted before the Amsterdam Treaty were to a large extent limited to equality of men and women in employment or in the workplace. Initiatives engaged during the years 1990s, for the promotion of gender equality have been further enhanced and have received increased legitimacy after the adoption of the Treaty of Amsterdam. This Treaty makes strong reference to fundamental social rights⁹. The Amsterdam Treaty on the European Community (in its Articles 2, 3 & 13) extends equality between women and men to all fields of action of the Community and is therefore no longer limited to the situation of women and men in the labour market.

15. Gender equality policy and law as they stand now

(i) Treaty

For the first time the Treaty states in its Article 2 recognises equality between men and women as one of the objectives of the Community. Article 3 provides that in all activities referred to in this Article, the Community shall aim to eliminate inequalities and to promote equality between men and women.

⁷ Social policy was not approved by the UK. As a consequence a specific mechanism was put into place (protocol on social policy enabling the UK to opt-out for certain decisions in the social field)

⁸ The Nice Treaty which entered into force in 2003, did not bring about substantial changes in Community law in the field of gender equality

⁹ These rights were, to a large extent, inspired from the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Together with Article 13 (actions to combat discriminations), Articles 141 (equal pay), Articles 2 & 3 give broader legitimacy to the Community for action to promote equality between men and women.

(ii) Important policy actions and legislative acts in the field of gender equality
On the basis of the Amsterdam Treaty, the Council adopted a Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality (2001-2005)¹⁰ in December 2000. This programme aims at promoting gender equality, in particular by providing assistance and support for the Community framework strategy. Among actions foreseen by the programme in the field of gender statistics are:

- a. The development and dissemination of comparable statistics, broken down by sex and, if possible, by age, and statistical series on women and men's situation in different policy areas;
- b. The development and dissemination of methodologies and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of gender equality policies and practice (benchmarking);
- c. The analysis of women's situation in the labour market, implementation of equality legislation in the Member States, influence and impact of social protection and taxation on women and men and advancement of women in access to decision making levels will be carried out and the results and lessons learned will be disseminated;

Actions initiated by the Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality and should be followed by the Roadmap¹¹ for equality between women and men 2006-2010 adopted by the European Commission in 2006¹². To ensure the follow-up of the road map, relevant and reliable statistics are needed in all these areas. This implies having all statistics in the employment and social fields broken down by sex but also developing new statistics to adequately monitor gender gaps and other gender related issue.

(iii) Development of structural indicators for policy monitoring

At the Lisbon Summit in 2000, the European Council adopted an overall strategy aiming to make the Union the most competitive knowledge-based economy. To

¹⁰ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_017/l_01720010119en00220029.pdf

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/gender_mainstreaming/roadmap_en.html

The road map for equality between women and men (COM(2006) 92) has been adopted on 1st March 2006. It recalls that gender equality is a fundamental right, a common value of the EU, and a necessary condition for the achievement of the EU objectives of growth, employment and social cohesion. This roadmap represents the Commission's commitment to driving the gender equality agenda forward, reinforcing partnership with Member states, and other actors. It schedules all the tasks to be realised in the period 2006-2010 with six priorities: equal economic independence, reconciliation between work, private and family life, equal participation of women and men in decision-making, eradicating gender-based violence and trafficking, eliminating gender stereotypes and the promotion of gender equality outside the EU.

¹² being discussed by Council and Parliament. Other recent or on-going actions in the field of gender equality are for instance the recast version of former directives on equality between men and women in the workplace into a single consolidated legislative text, Directive 2004/113/EC of 13/12/2004 implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access and supply of goods and services

monitor the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy, a set of specific indicators has been developed, some of which are directly relevant for gender equality¹³. The structural indicators developed for the monitoring of the Lisbon Strategy have been further supplemented by specific indicators on poverty and social exclusion (agreed at the Laeken summit in 2001) and on Childcare (agreed at the Barcelona summit in 2002).

(iv) Gender mainstreaming approach

On the basis the above Treaty provisions and subsequent secondary legislation, the Commission adopted a mainstreaming approach for the implementation of gender equality policy¹⁴. Gender mainstreaming can be defined as the integration of the gender perspective into every stage of policy processes – design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation – with a view to promoting equality between women and men. It means assessing how policies impact on the life and position of both women and men – and taking responsibility to re-address them if necessary. This is the way to make gender equality a concrete reality in the lives of women and men creating space for everyone within the organisations as well as in communities - to contribute to the process of articulating a shared vision of sustainable human development and translating it into reality.

Implementation of the gender mainstreaming approach within the European Commission

The commitment to gender mainstreaming is taken at high political level and needs to permeate the whole organisation. It is designed not be dependent on a few dedicated individuals, but an automatic reflex throughout an organisational structure¹⁵.

The Commission first started work on gender mainstreaming in the early 1990s, developing a more consistent approach following the UN Women's Conference held in Beijing in 1995. Since then, gender mainstreaming has steadily grown in

¹³ Although some of the Lisbon structural indicators are presented for the total population, most of them can be disaggregated by sex, in order to analyse the situation of women and men in each country.

¹⁴ Action for the gender mainstreaming do not coincide exactly with the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty. The implementation of the mainstreaming approach actually started before the Amsterdam Treaty, however, it can be considered that the Amsterdam Treaty and subsequent legislation provided a stronger basis for gender mainstreaming

¹⁵ At organisational level, the commitment to gender equality at the highest level was expressed by the setting-up of a Group of Commissioners on Equal Opportunities for women and men, back in 1995, with the aim achieve a cross-sectoral approach to gender equality. This decision at political level, is reinforced through the setting-up of the Inter-Service Group on Gender Equality, whose main task is to develop the future gender mainstreaming activities in all Commission services, through the formulation of work programmes, and the monitoring of their implementation. The commitment to equality between women and men and gender mainstreaming has resulted not only in changes in the internal structure of the Commission, but also in the relationship with Member States.

The High Level Group on gender mainstreaming is an informal group of high level representatives responsible for gender mainstreaming at national level in the Member States.

Gender mainstreaming has gone further in some policy areas than in others. Employment, social inclusion, economic and social cohesion policy, science and research and external relations provide some examples of good practice at EU level.

Through the years, the European Commission has done an important work on gender statistics and indicators in cooperation with Eurostat. It has also helped the High Level Group on gender mainstreaming in the development of indicators for the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action

importance. It is at the heart of the thinking behind the European Commission's Framework Strategy on gender equality 2001-2005.

(v) Eurostat strategy on gender statistics reflecting the gender mainstreaming approach

Gender statistics, indicators and benchmarks, as well as statistics disaggregated by sex, play an essential role in promoting gender equality. They are a tool for gender mainstreaming and are needed to monitor progress in implementing the gender dimension in different policy fields, and towards the goal of equality between women and men. They make policy makers accountable towards citizens.

As a consequence of the above-described gender-mainstreaming approach, and in order to enable the design and monitoring policies in all gender-related fields, Eurostat has developed and implemented a strategy of systematically collecting and disseminating data on individuals, disaggregated by sex.

16. The strategy on gender statistics is to continue efforts, so as to ensure that all statistics collected on individuals at EU-level are disaggregated by sex.

17. A structure has been created in a unit of Eurostat and mechanisms set out, in order to facilitate the coordination of gender statistics within Eurostat. The production of statistics containing a gender aspect remains however very decentralised and is directly done by the production teams in charge of the different gender-related fields (e.g. demography, migration, census/population projection, Health, Labour Force, Earnings, Income and living conditions, Education/training, ICT use, time use surveys etc.).

18. As a consequence, the above-mentioned coordination structure on gender statistics remained modest.¹⁶

19. Eurostat maintains dialogue with gender statistics users, which are primarily the Directorate-Generals responsible for policy development and with other interested users at national level and in the general public.

III. GENDER STATISTICS AVAILABLE AT EUROSTAT

A. Gender statistics currently available

20. The production of Gender Statistics at Eurostat has almost been parallel to the development gender equality policies at Community level.

21. The gender-related data cover the following broad areas:

- (a) Demography database (e.g. total population by sex and age, birth, infant mortality, age at first marriage, fertility, mortality rates)
- (b) International migration and Asylum
- (c) Census and population projections

¹⁶ Human resources allocated to the coordination of gender statistics consist of a 'half' staff member

- (d) Health statistics (include statistics in areas such as: causes of death, health care indicators, healthy life years, anthropometric characteristics, self perceived health, health and safety at work)
- (e) Labour Force Survey (LFS); provides gender-disaggregated statistics on: employment, unemployment, with break downs inter-alia by age, education attainment, occupation. Ad hoc modules of the LFS
- (f) Statistics on earnings
- (g) Income and living conditions statistics
- (h) Education, life-long learning and vocational training statistics
- (i) Science and technology statistics (provide data on R&D personnel and human resources in science and technology)
- (j) Statistics on Information and Communication Technologies usage (computer usage, Internet access and usage)
- (k) Time use surveys

22. The data generally cover EU-25 countries and when possible, Acceding Countries (Bulgaria, Romania) Candidate Countries (Croatia, Turkey) and EEA/EFTA Countries (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland). Frequency of the data collection varies from once every 5-10 years (census data) to once every quarter for surveys such as the LFS.

23. In addition to the above data, the Eurostat Website proposes (primarily for policy monitoring) a list of structural indicators some of which can be disaggregated by sex. The list of structural indicators, which have a gender component, is as follows:

Employment rate; Employment rate of older workers; Youth educational attainment; At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers; Long-term unemployment rate; Dispersion of regional employment rates.

24. The above indicators provide yearly figures for all Member States and at least for Acceding and Candidate Countries. They are mainly used for the monitoring of the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy and they provide input for the statistical annex of the annual report to the European Council on progress achieved towards the Lisbon target.

25. Eurostat has developed other indicators with a gender aspect, which can serve broader policy and benchmarking needs. These indicators are:

General economic background

- Employment growth (males and females)

Employment

- Average exit age from the labour force
- Gender pay gap in unadjusted form
- Life long learning
- Serious accidents at work
- Unemployment rate

Innovation and research

- Science and technology graduates
- E-government usage by individuals

Social cohesion

- At risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers
- At-persistent risk of poverty rate
- Early school leavers
- Women aged 18-59 living in jobless households
- Men aged 18-59 living in jobless households
- Healthy Life Years at birth

26. For more detailed description of the available gender statistics databases, please refer to Annex 1.

27. A set of graphs that can be constructed from available gender statistics are presented in Annex 2

B. ON-GOING WORK AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

28. Work is in progress for the collection of data in other relevant areas (childcare, violence against women, crime and victimisation, development of a gender equality index, and other methodological works)¹⁷.

- (a) Data on childcare to monitor progress towards the Barcelona targets
Further to the Barcelona summit in 2002, which set up targets for availability of childcare facilities in the EU by 2010, internationally comparable statistics are being collected on childcare and care for elderly dependents. This collection is done within the Eurostat Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). First data on childcare for 14 countries should be available at the end of 2006.
- (b) Statistics on crime and victimisation and on violence against women
Under the Title VI (police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters) of the Treaty on the European Union, the Council adopted a few years ago legislative measures that are indirectly relevant for the promotion of gender equality. These are, for instance, the Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002, aiming at combating trafficking in human beings and the Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography¹⁸. These policy actions call for the collection of internationally

¹⁷ In addition to the work done in Eurostat, the Commission has proposed the establishment of a Gender Equality Institute which should have the mandate to carry out in-depth analysis of progress and obstacles to gender equality within the Union and to advice the Commission and other Institutions on gender equality policy. The works of the future Gender Equality Institute will be coordinated with Eurostat in order to avoid duplications and for increased efficiency

¹⁸ Although these legal acts are primarily directed towards combating crime, they have a gender dimension since victims of such crimes are likely to be women rather than men in majority

comparable statistics and indicators on crime and victimisation for the monitoring of the above-mentioned policy initiatives. Data collection should be achieved through collaboration between Eurostat and the relevant policy Directorate-General (Justice, Freedom and Security Directorate-General)

- (c) Conceptual and methodological work (Gender equality index, gender pay gap, reconciliation between work and private life, harmonised methodology for time use surveys)

Under the Roadmap for Gender Equality 2006-2010, recently adopted by the Commission, it is foreseen to develop a synthetic indicator (Gender Equality Index) which will be able to summarise the situation of women and men at national level. The development of the index will be carried out by Employment Directorate-General in collaboration with Eurostat. This indicator would be useful for benchmarking countries with a view to exchanging best practices.

Conceptual and methodological work should also concern the detailed analysis of the gender pay gap, development of statistics and indicators on reconciliation between work and family life, time use surveys methodology, better classification of jobs to reflect better gender-balance in the classification of occupations (project of revising the ISCO-88 classification).

IV. RANGE OF 'PRODUCTS' FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF GENDER STATISTICS AT EUROSTAT

29. Eurostat has developed several 'products' or vehicles for the dissemination of gender statistics. They range from online datasets and microdata to more policy-oriented publications and press releases, which are primarily intended for policy-makers and to a lesser extent to journalists and the general public. [For more detail about the products please refer Annex 2.1.

V. DISSEMINATION CHANNELS AND MODALITIES

30. Since October 2004, Eurostat adopted a free dissemination policy aiming to provide data to users free of charge as much as possible. This policy is able to attract additional users (especially the general public accessing the data for non-professional use) who might be deterred to pay a fee for using the data. Further to the adoption of the free dissemination policy, the number of users of Eurostat website has been multiplied by 6 between September 2004 (150.000 visitors per month) and April 2005 (850 000 visitors per month). According to the free dissemination policy, non confidential data are available online and free of charge. Publications are available as on-line documents (electronic pdf format) downloadable through Eurostat website and are also provided in printed (paper version)¹⁹. Given the targeted audience, most publications are available in 3 languages English, French and German. Only Working papers, which are targeted to experts/specialists group, are available only in English.

¹⁹ CD Rom were also used for the dissemination of statistical products (publications, dataset). However, given the development of broadband communications, the use of CD Rom became less and less useful and only reserved for the transmission of very large data sets or confidential data (e.g. microdata)

31. The free dissemination policy of Eurostat (since October 2004), is supplemented in 2006 by the free dissemination of pocketbooks. The free dissemination of pocketbooks is done via two channels:

- Individual users can order free pocketbooks via EU bookshop and
- the pocketbooks are announced in the 'Europe Direct' newsletter sent by DG PRESS to information relays. European documentation centres and Information Relays can then place bulk order via e-mail.

32. Number of users, downloads, data extractions, stability and performance of the Internet site, user support and feedback analysed with a view to improve the service to users. Eurostat Internet site has become the cornerstone of dissemination of products.

Publications are closely linked to Eurostat web site. Many of them are more and more available only in online pdf format only.

VI. ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF USERS OF GENDER STATISTICS AND THEIR NEEDS

33. Users of gender statistics disseminated by Eurostat can be classified according to different groups, which have their specific characteristics in terms of needs, and use they make of the data. In the following section, we attempt to carry out a qualitative analysis of the different user groups, with a view to highlighting the type of products that should be ideally targeted to each of these user groups. [Please refer to the Appendix B2 where details about product types targeted to specific user groups are described].

VII. CONCLUSION

34. The paper proposed a qualitative analysis of the dissemination, marketing and use of gender statistics at Eurostat. The production and dissemination of such statistics has approximately followed the same path as policy initiatives aiming to promote equality between men and women at EU-level.

35. When gender equality was not a top priority on the European policy agenda, the integrated production and dissemination strategy for gender statistics was also in embryonic state. However, after the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty in 1999 gender equality in all areas became a genuine policy objective of the Community, enshrined in the Treaty and supplemented by a comprehensive body of secondary legislation. Gender equality is implemented through specific measures but also through the gender mainstreaming approach. Eurostat, corresponding strategy for the dissemination, is to systematically include whenever possible a gender-dimension on all statistics collected at EU-level. One can therefore say that the dissemination and marketing of gender statistics in Eurostat in the past have been mainly policy-driven. A wide range of dissemination instruments have been established to primarily serve the needs of policy-makers²⁰. Among policy-makers we distinguished the policy Directorates-General (policy DGs) of the European Commission, other EU Institutions (e.g. Council, of Ministers, European Council, European Parliament, Economic and Social Committee),

²⁰ and to a lesser extent of other professional users (eg researchers, journalists)

International Organisations, National/Regional Governments and possibly the Social Partners. The Commission's policy DGs have, in addition, the characteristic to be at the same time the users and co-producers of gender statistics, since they are integrated up-stream to the production process. Their collaboration with Eurostat is organised through the establishment of partnership agreements.

36. With the time and since the adoption of the free dissemination policy in 2004, the needs of other user-groups (general public, journalists, flag ship publications, such as the panorama collection) are being increasingly, and better taken in to account by the marketing and dissemination strategy. Targeted promotional/publicity campaigns towards the different user-group will help achieve effective marketing and dissemination of gender statistics.

37. More quantitative analysis (monitoring of monthly web site traffic, publications sales figures broken down by user-groups, extensive end-user surveys)²¹ are carried out, in order to assess the relative size of the identified user-groups and to evaluate their growth potential. The outcomes of these analyses enable to fine-tune and optimise the dissemination strategy. First results show that the main beneficiaries of the free dissemination policy are certainly the general public²².

38. New tools under development such as the *gender statistics portal* should create a specific gender statistics 'brand name' on the Eurostat website. This will help to reach additional customer-groups, in particular the general public and non-specialist users who are only interested in accessing gender-related in a user-friendly fashion by a single entry point. Overall one can predict that in the near future, the dissemination marketing strategy for gender statistics at Eurostat should be more balanced between the needs of policy-makers and researchers (e.g. those who use the data for professional purposes) and the needs of the general public (e.g. people who use the data for non-professional purposes but in order to be more informed, to update and increase their personal culture and knowledge of society).

²¹ Such studies are usually have carried out for all data disseminated by Eurostat and not specifically for gender statistics data

²² For example, this has been translated in the fact that the monthly traffic of Eurostat web site has been multiplied by 6 after the adoption of free dissemination policy

Annex 1: Overview of Gender Statistics available

(English only)

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
Demography database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total population and by age group - Births - Infant mortality - Mortality rates - Age at first marriage - Fertility rate 	EU-25 + CC + EEA	2004, annual	1.1.2006	
International migration and asylum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Active population and workers by citizenship - International migration flows 	EU-25+RO+HR+NO+CH	2001-2004, annual		For migration, it is suggested to use only census data where citizenship and sex are available.
Population projections	7 variants; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - population by sex and single year of age - assumptions, vital events 	EU25+ BG+ RO	proj. 1-50 years ahead	end 2006	

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
Census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population structure - Active population - Educational level - Households: <p>Population by sex, age and type of household and household status</p> <p>Population aged 15 and over, living in private households, by sex, age group, family and non-family status, and indicator of current activity</p> <p>Population in private household by sex, age group, indicator of citizenship and household size</p> <p>Family nuclei by type, number of resident children in the family, current economic activity of parents and presence of other persons in the household</p> <p>Private households by type and citizenship composition</p> <p>Population by sex, indicator of citizenship, family status and housing situation</p>		2001	-	

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
Health Statistics	<p>- Cause of death</p> <p>- Health care: indicators from the national Health Interview Surveys</p>	<p>EU25+ CC+ EEA</p> <p>(for the below, country coverage might vary for each series)</p>	<p>2004, annual</p> <p>2004 round, reference years and coverage vary (see overview table in the SDDS)</p>	<p>Continuous, whenever we receive new data; in general, we ask for data to be sent by t+18 but not all countries comply</p> <p>None – the European Health Interview Survey is planned for 2007/2008</p>	

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
	<p>Health care: data and indicators from administrative sources and other surveys</p> <p>- Healthy life years (SI)</p> <p>- Health status: indicators from the national Health Interview Surveys (HIS round 2004)</p>		<p>2004, annual</p> <p>2004 round, reference years and coverage vary (see overview table in the SDDS)</p> <p>These are data from</p>	<p>None – the European Health Interview Survey is planned for</p>	<p>The most comparable items are self-perceived health, chronic conditions, activity restriction, body mass index (BMI), smoking; these could be shown in the book (not</p>

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
	<p>The following three refer to:</p> <p>Health status: indicators from other surveys and sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anthropometric characteristics Self perceived health - Life styles <p>- Health and safety at work</p>		<p>former rounds of HIS or from other data sources, no up-dates planned</p> <p>annual</p>	<p>2007/2008</p> <p>Accidents at work: up-dated in October (for reference year t+2), occupational diseases</p>	<p>enough for a SIF)</p> <p>Accidents at work: 15 countries for incidence data;</p> <p>The Structural Indicator covers EU 25 (22 by sex) – this index for non-fatal accidents by sex shows a difference by sex and has a link to prevention – could</p>

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
				in August (t+2)	<p>be interesting to show in the publication</p> <p>Commuting accidents: 10 countries</p> <p>Occupational diseases: only EU average (this is mainly for setting EU policy priorities, no dissemination of national data)</p>

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
Crime & victimisation Statistics	-				Being developed in collaboration with DG JLS
Labour Force Survey (core questionnaire, annual data)	- Drop-out rates/early school leavers - Participation in labour force	EU25 + CC + EEA	2004	June 2006, for LFS 2005 data	LFS data are available on ESTAT website. There is, in addition, possibility, upon request to made specific extractions from the database
Labour Force Survey (annual data)	- Unemployment rates	EU25 + CC + EEA	2004	June 2006, for LFS 2005 data	In addition to data on ESTAT web site, microdata will be made available to researchers
Labour Force Survey, ad hoc module 2004 (Work organisation and working time arrangements)	- Overtime work - Actual hours worked - Flexibility of working time - Contractual arrangements of working time - Working time patterns: on-call, shifts, atypical, part-time	EU25 + CC + EEA	2004	-	
Labour Force Survey, ad hoc module 2005 (reconciliation)	- Part-time work - Childcare/care for elderly dependent - Parental leave	EU-25 + CC + EEA	2005	will be available in July 2006	

between work, private and family life)					
Labour Market Policies	- Participants on labour market policies				
Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
Earnings	- Structure of earnings survey 2002 (SES 2002) - Gross earnings - annual data by sector, occupation	EU+25+ BG+ RO + IS + NO	2002	-	Microdata from the SES 2002 can be made available to researchers for further analysis
Time Use Surveys	- Time use of women and men by age group - Participation rates in various daily activities	15 Countrie s in total: (14 MS + NO)	1999-2004	-	Time use data should be available in 2006 for 10 countries from the Database located in SE Data Tables are available for 15 countries
Households Budget Survey	- Consumption expenditure of private households - Structure of mean consumption expenditure - Household characteristics	EU25 + BG + RO	1999		

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
European Statistics on Income and Living conditions	- Laeken indicators	EU-25 (-MT) +CC + EEA	2004		
	- Pension indicators				
	- Low income	EU-15	2001		
	- Distribution of population	EU25	2003		
	- Distribution of income	EU-15	2001		
	- Income dynamics	EU-15	2003		
	- Households	EU-15	2001		
EU-SILC		EU-25 +NO+IS	2005	-	Producer database (PDB) should be available in Jan. 2007
			2004		Anonymised User Database (UDB) available not before March 2007
		approx. 15			EU-SILC microdata for

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
		countries			ref. year 2004 should be available in June 2006. It covers only 15 countries
Education/LLL	- Participation/ Enrolment in education by sex - School enrolment - Graduates - Entrants - Personnel - Foreign students	EU-25 + CC + EEA + US+JP	2003		
	- Life long learning (training, formal education, non-formal education, informal learning)	EU25 + CC + EEA	2003		
Training (CVTS2)	- Participants in CVT courses by NACE, size class and sex	EU25	1999		

Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National R&D personnel - High-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services: employment statistics at national level - Human Resources in Science & Technology - Annual data on real and potential inflows of HRST into the HRST stocks at the national level, by gender and field of study - Annual data on job-to-job mobility of highly qualified personnel (employed HRST) aged 25-64 at the national level, by gender 	EU25+ CC+ EEA + US+ JP EU25+ CC+ EEA	2005 2004 2004 2004		

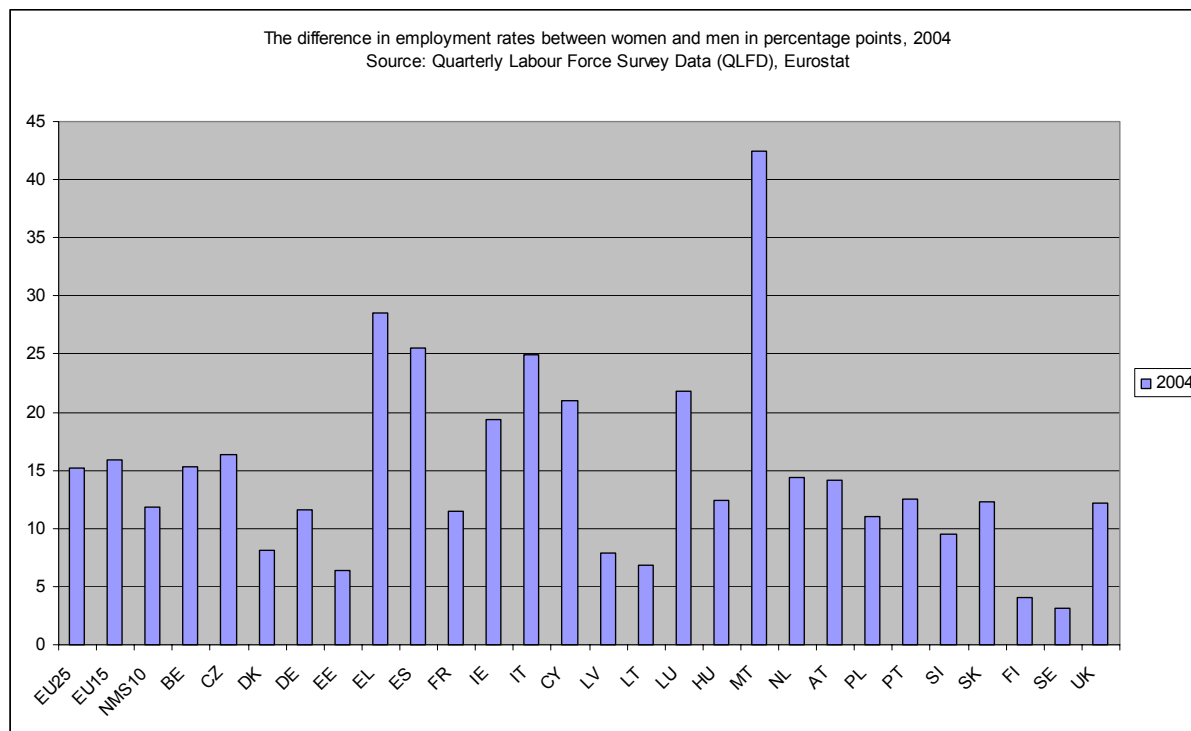
Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment
ICT usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of individuals regularly using the Internet - Percentage of individuals using the Internet for specific purposes in the previous three months - Percentage of individuals using the Internet for interacting with public authorities broken down by purpose (purposes: obtaining information, obtaining forms, returning filled in forms) - Percentage of individuals having used the Internet in relation to training and educational purposes - Buying and selling on-line - E-government usage by individuals (demand side) total and by gender - Individual Internet use, frequency of use and place of use - Individual computer use, frequency of use and place of use 	EU25+ CC+ EEA	2005		

Other Commission Databases relevant for Gender Statistics

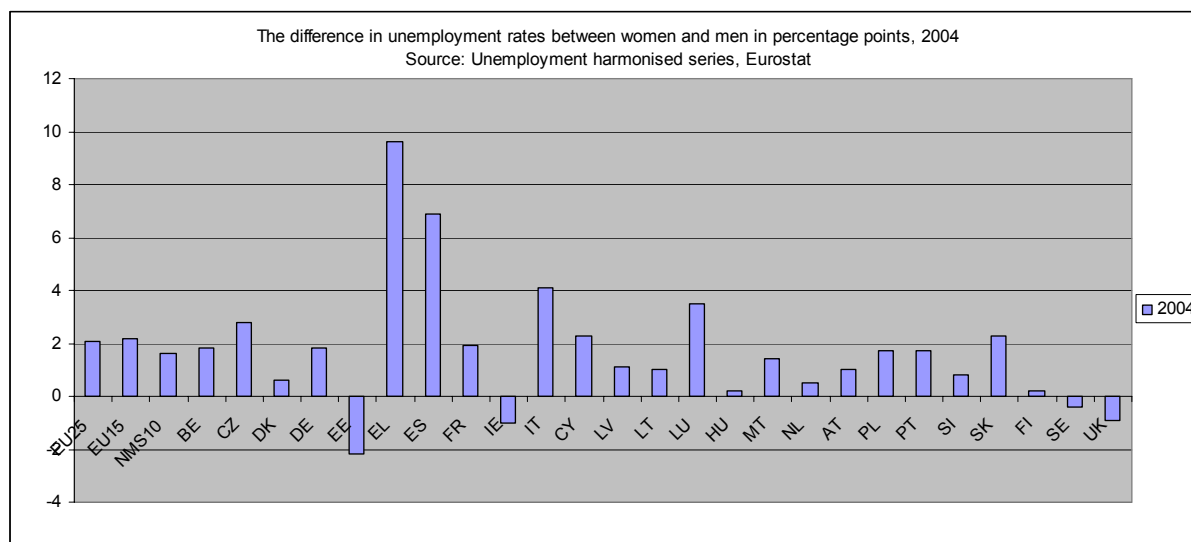
Database	Statistics/variables available	Country coverage	Ref. year /frequency	Next foreseen update	Comment,
Women and Men in Decision making					Database hosted by DG Employment
Women in Science					Database hosted by DG Research

Annex 2. Selected gender statistics graphs constructed from data disseminated by Eurostat (extracted from the Report on Gender Equality in the European Union, 2006)
(English only)

Gender inequalities in employment rates:



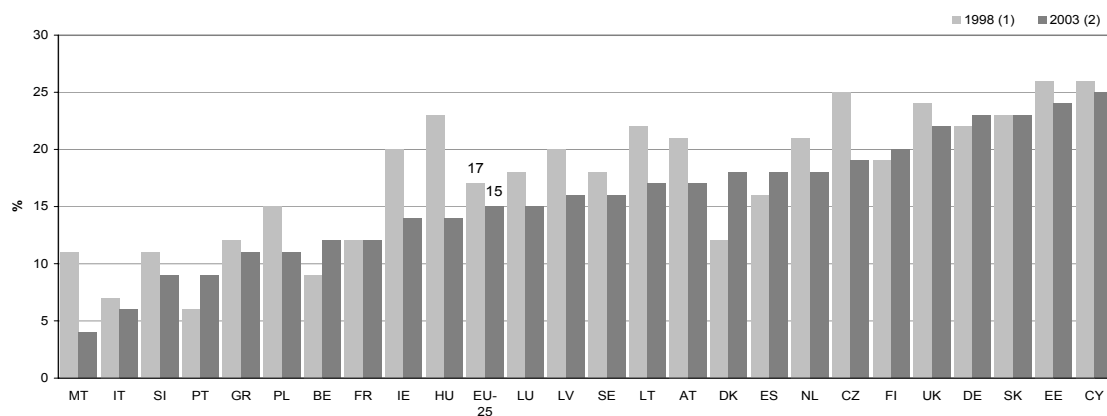
Gender inequalities in unemployment rates:



The gender pay gap:

Pay gap between women and men in unadjusted form in EU Member States - 1998 and 2003

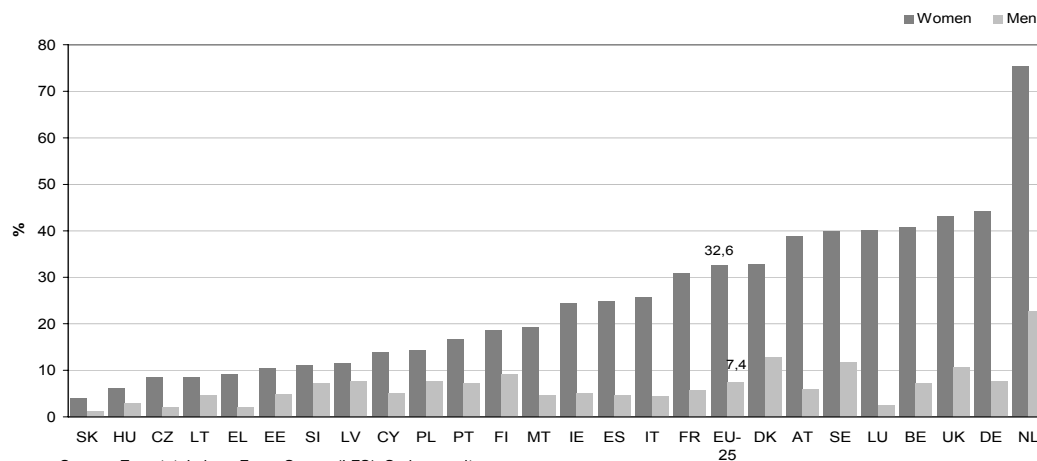
(Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)



Source: Eurostat. Administrative data are used for LU. All other sources are national surveys except as follows:
 2003: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SIC) for EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality assessment. They should therefore be interpreted with caution.
 2002: European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for EL
 2001 and before: European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for BE, DE, IT, DK, IE, UK, EL, ES, PT, AT and FI.
 NB: EU-25 estimates are population-weighted averages of the latest available national values adjusted where possible, to take into account a change in the data source. Exceptions to the reference years: (1) 1999 for PL and SK; 2000 for MT. (2) 2001 for BE and IT; 2002 for SI and FI.
 DK - A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentagepoints.
 DE - From 2002 national earnings surveys and the German Socio-Economic Panel have been used. This is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 1 percentagepoint.
 ES - From 2002 data from tax returns and the labour force survey have been used. This is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 3 percentagepoints.
 FI - A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentagepoints.
 UK - A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 2 percentagepoints.

Gender inequalities in part-time employment:

Share of part-time workers in total employment, in EU Member States - 2005



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring results.
 NB: Exceptions to the reference year: LU: 2004.
 LU: annual average instead of spring result.

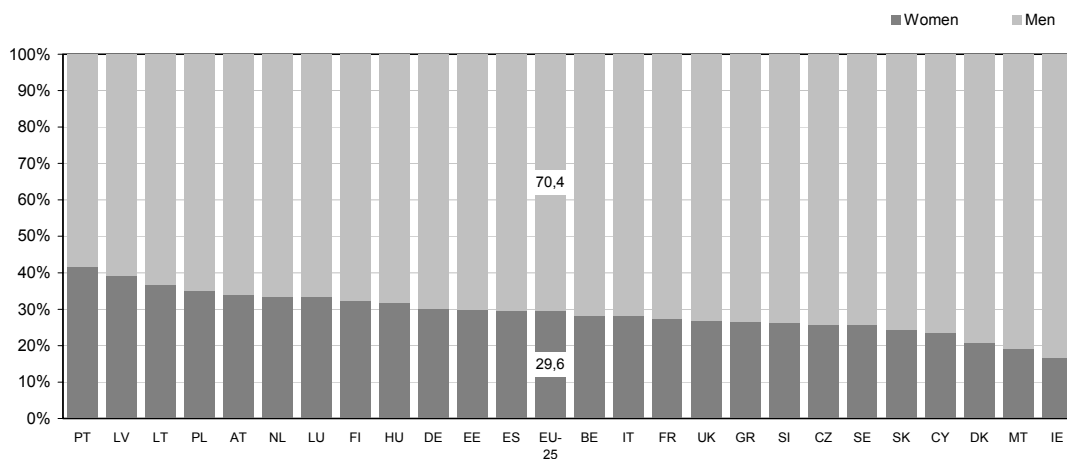
Gender inequalities in at-risk of poverty rates:

Source: Eurostat, National sources.

NB: 1) At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) Exceptions to the reference year: MT: 2000; IT, PT and SE: 2004

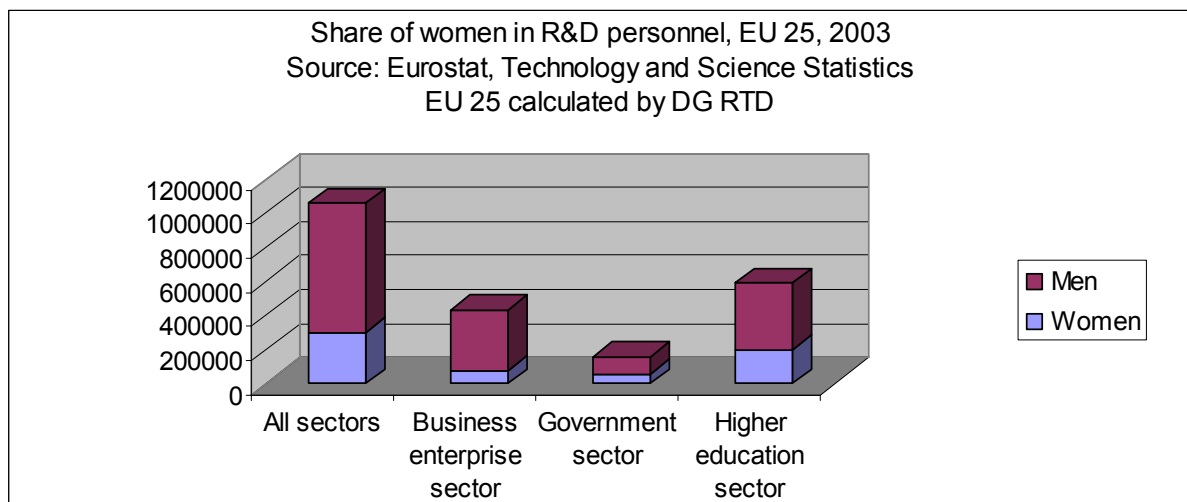
BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL and PT have used a different methodology for the calculation of the At-risk-of-poverty and results are not comparable with other countries. However comparisons between women and men within MS are still valid and it is not likely that the ranking of the countries would differ much by using the same methodology as the rest.

Gender inequalities in entrepreneurship:**Sex distribution of self-employed persons in 2005**

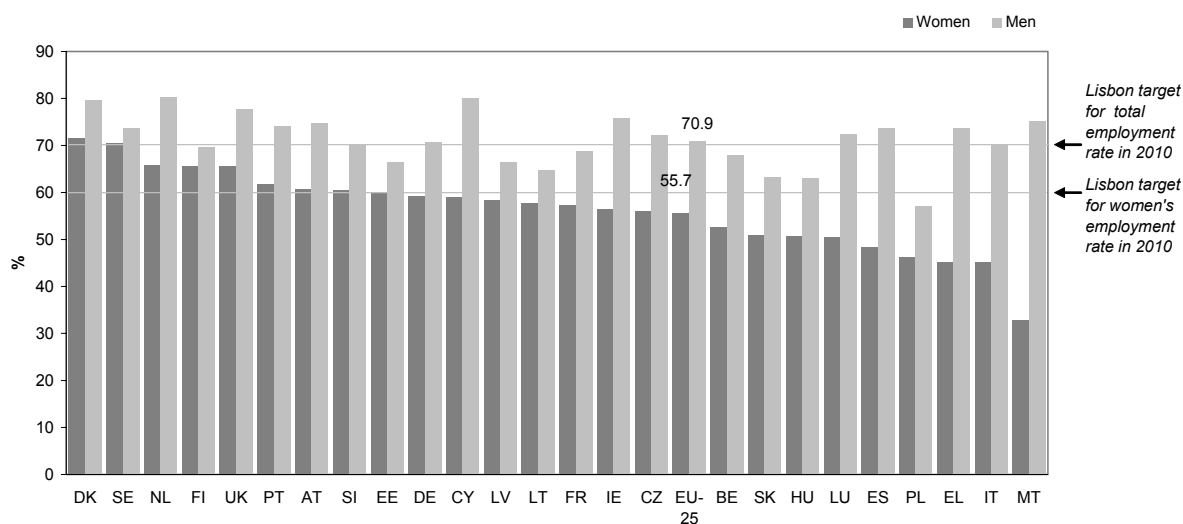
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring results.

NB: Exceptions to the reference year: LU: 2004

Gender inequalities in research positions:



Employment rates (women and men aged 15 - 64) in EU Member States- 2004

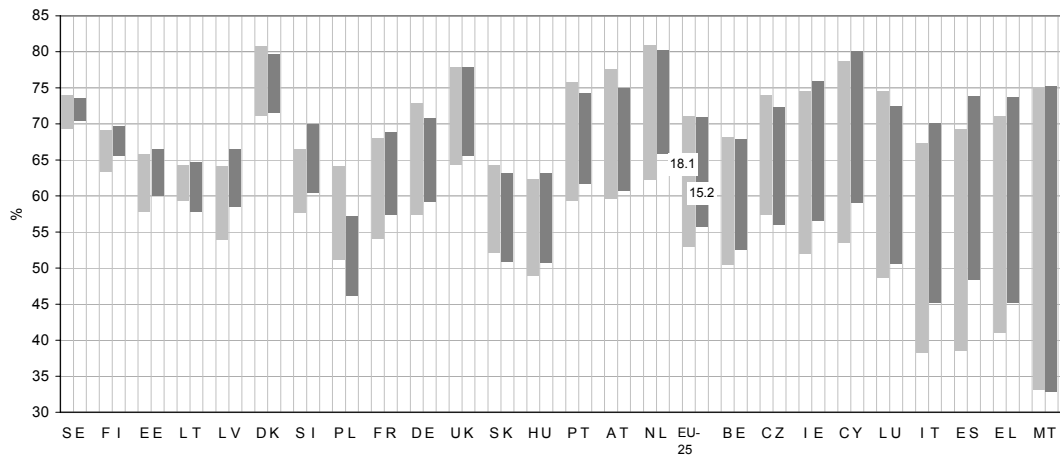


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Absolute gender gap in employment rates (women and men aged 15 - 64) in EU Member States - 1999 and 2004

(Difference between women's and men's employment rates)

Left bar: 1999(1) Right bar: 2004

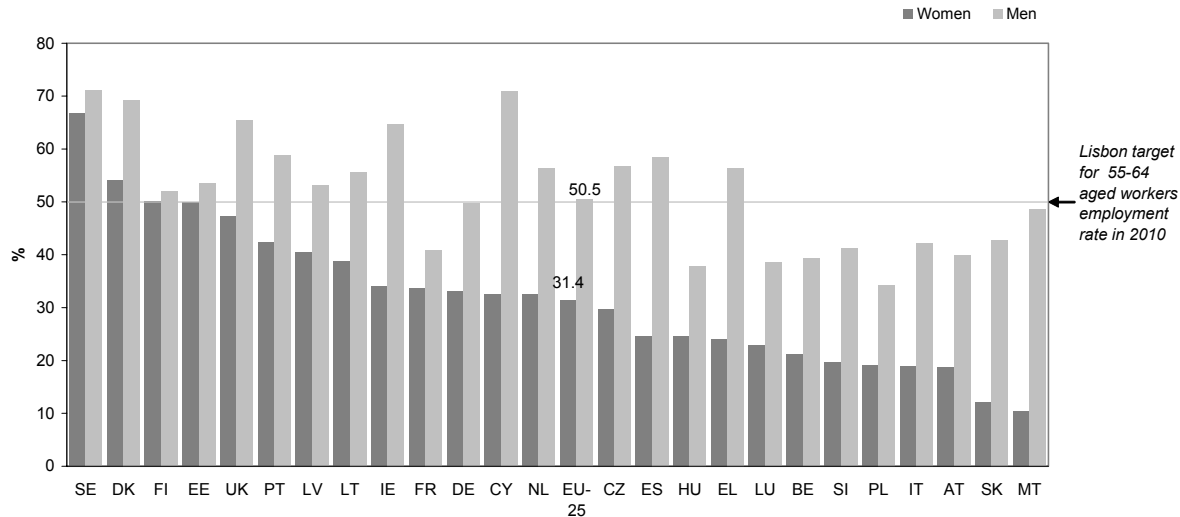


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

NB: Top value of a bar is men's employment rate and bottom value is women's employment rate.

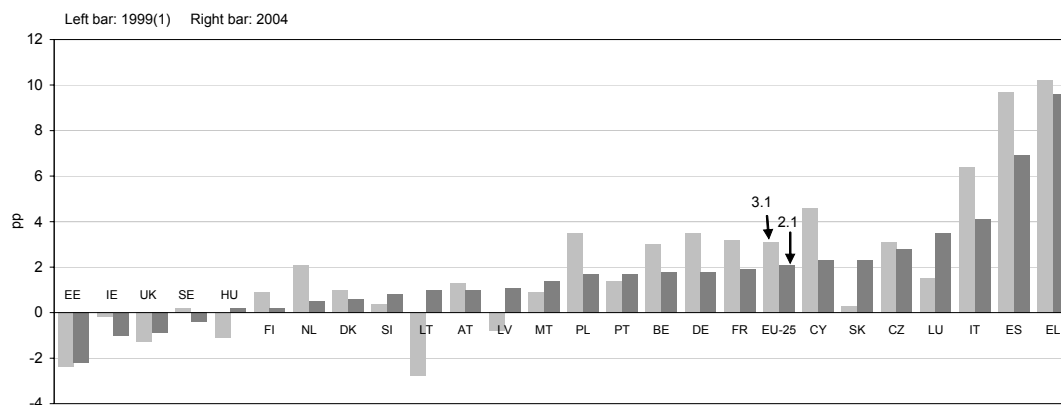
(1) Exceptions to the reference year : MT and CY : 2000. EU-25 is estimated without missing countries.

Employment rates (women and men aged 55 - 64) in EU Member States- 2004



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Absolute gender gap in unemployment rates (women and men aged 15 years and over) in EU Member States - 1999 and 2004
(Difference between women's and men's unemployment rates)

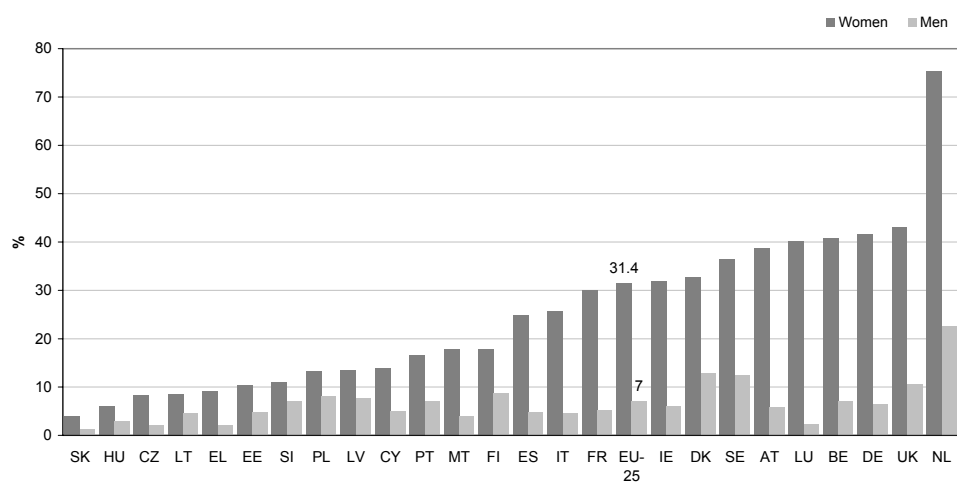


Source: Eurostat.

NB: A positive gap indicates higher unemployment rates for women in comparison with men, while the opposite is true for a negative gap.

(1) Exceptions to the reference year: MT and CY: 2000. EU-25 is estimated without missing countries.

Share of part-time employees among women and men employees, in EU Member States - 2005



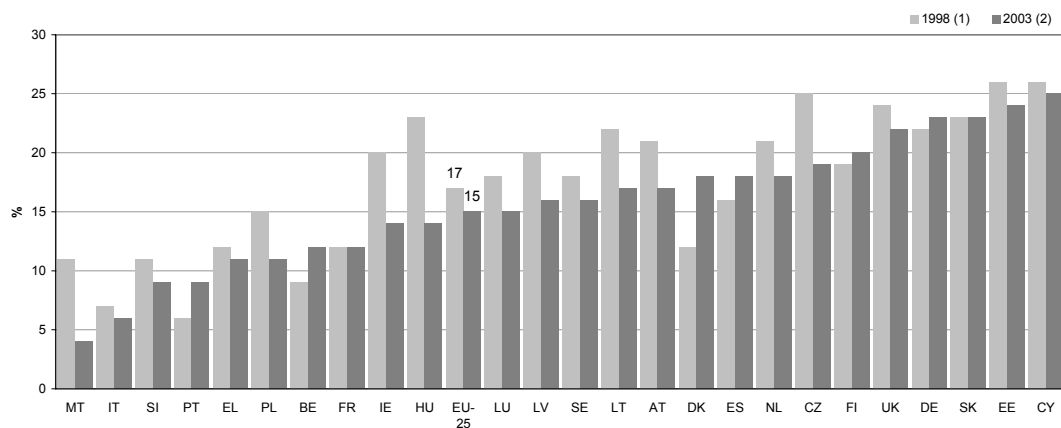
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring results.

NB: Exceptions to the reference year: DE, IE, LU, SE, FR, FI, MT, LV, PL and EU-25: 2004.

LU: annual average instead of spring result.

Pay gap between women and men in unadjusted form in EU Member States - 1998 and 2003

(Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)



Source: Eurostat. Administrative data are used for LU. All other sources are national surveys except as follows:

2003: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SIC) for EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality assessment. They should therefore be interpreted with caution.

2002: European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for EL

2001 and before: European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for BE, DE, IT, DK, IE, UK, EL, ES, PT, AT and FI.

NB: EU-25 estimates are population-weighted averages of the latest available national values adjusted where possible, to take into account a change in the data source.

Exceptions to the reference years: (1) 1999 for PL and SK; 2000 for MT. (2) 2001 for BE and IT; 2002 for SI and FI.

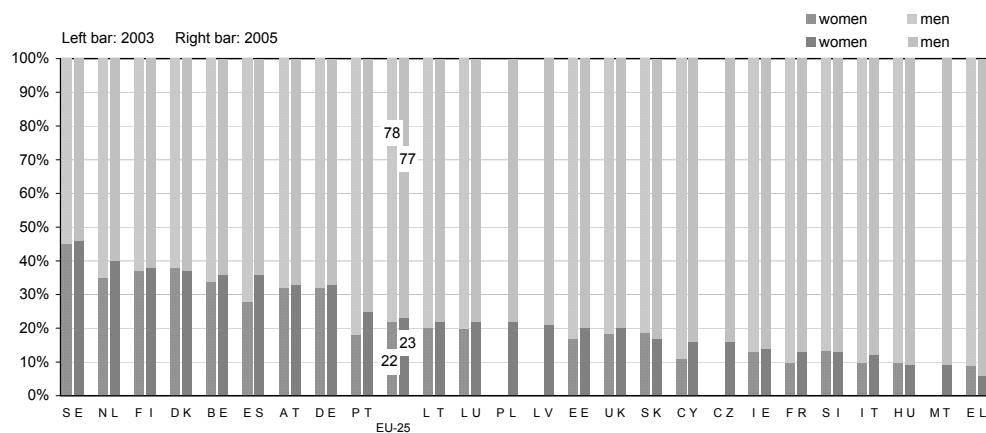
DK - A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentagepoints.

DE - From 2002 national earnings surveys and the German Socio-Economic Panel have been used. This is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 1 percentagepoint.

ES - From 2002 data from tax returns and the labour force survey have been used. This is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 3 percentagepoints.

FI - A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentagepoints.

UK - A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 2 percentagepoints.

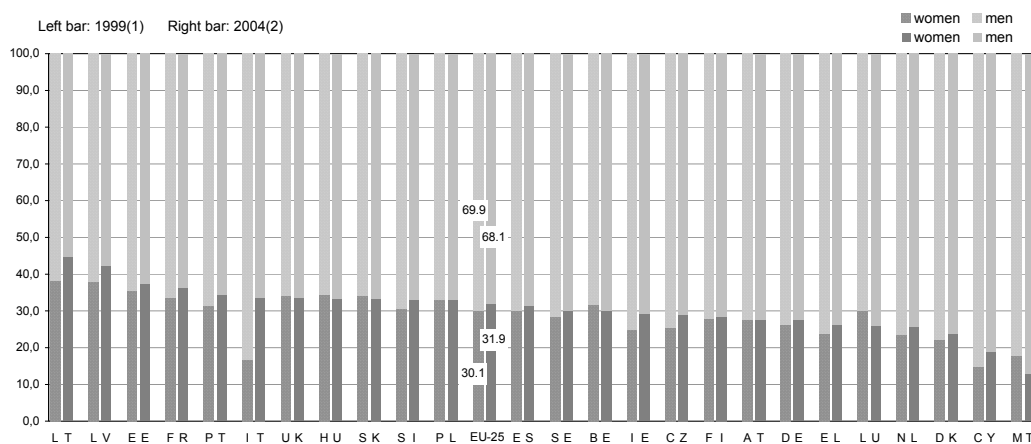
Members of single/lower houses of national parliaments in EU Member States - sex distribution 2003 and 2005

Source: European Commission, Employment, Social affairs and Equal opportunities DG, Database on Women and Men in Decisionmaking

NB: The indicator has been developed within the framework of the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Council of Ministers.

Data for 2003 are not available for CZ, LV, PL and MT. EU-25 is the average of national values estimated without missing countries.

Managers in EU Member States - Sex distribution 1999 and 2004



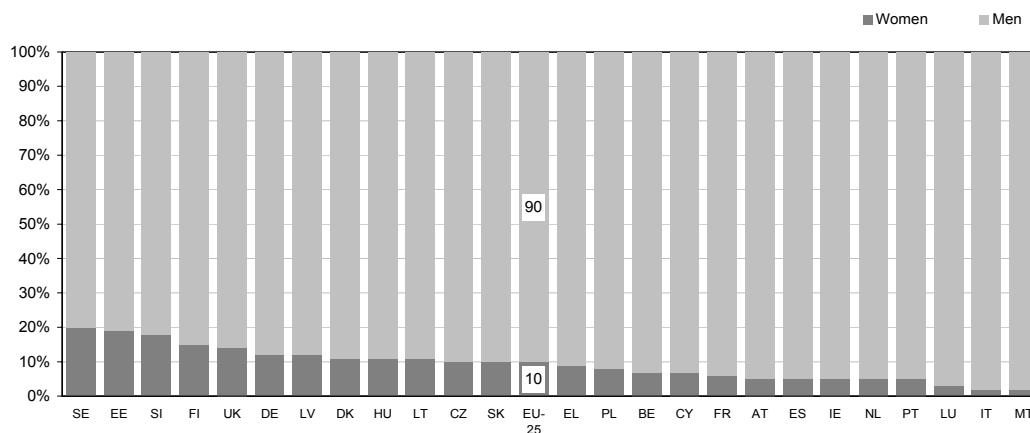
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

NB: Managers are persons classified in ISCO 12 and 13.

(1) Exception to the reference year: MT: 2000; (2) Exception to the reference year: AT: 2003

For IT: Change of data collection method. EU-25 is estimated without missing countries.

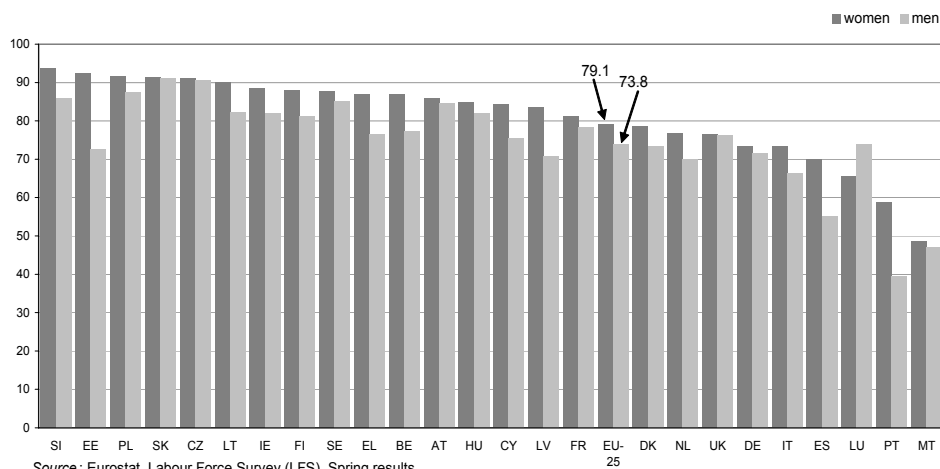
Members of the daily executive bodies in top 50 publicly quoted companies - Sex distribution 2004



Source: European Commission, Employment, Social affairs and Equal opportunities DG, Database Women and men in Decisionmaking.

NB: EU-25 is the average of national values estimated without missing countries.

Educational attainment (at least upper secondary school) of women and men aged 20 - 24, in EU Member States - 2004



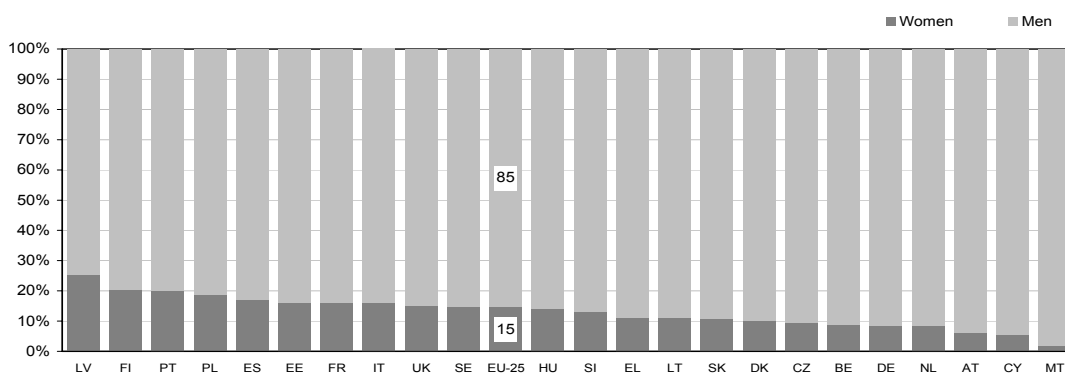
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring results.

NB: DE, EL, IE, IT and EU-25: Provisional value. Exceptions to the reference year: LU and

NL: 2003.

CY: students abroad are not covered.

Full professors or equivalent (Grade A) in EU Member States - Sex distribution 2003¹

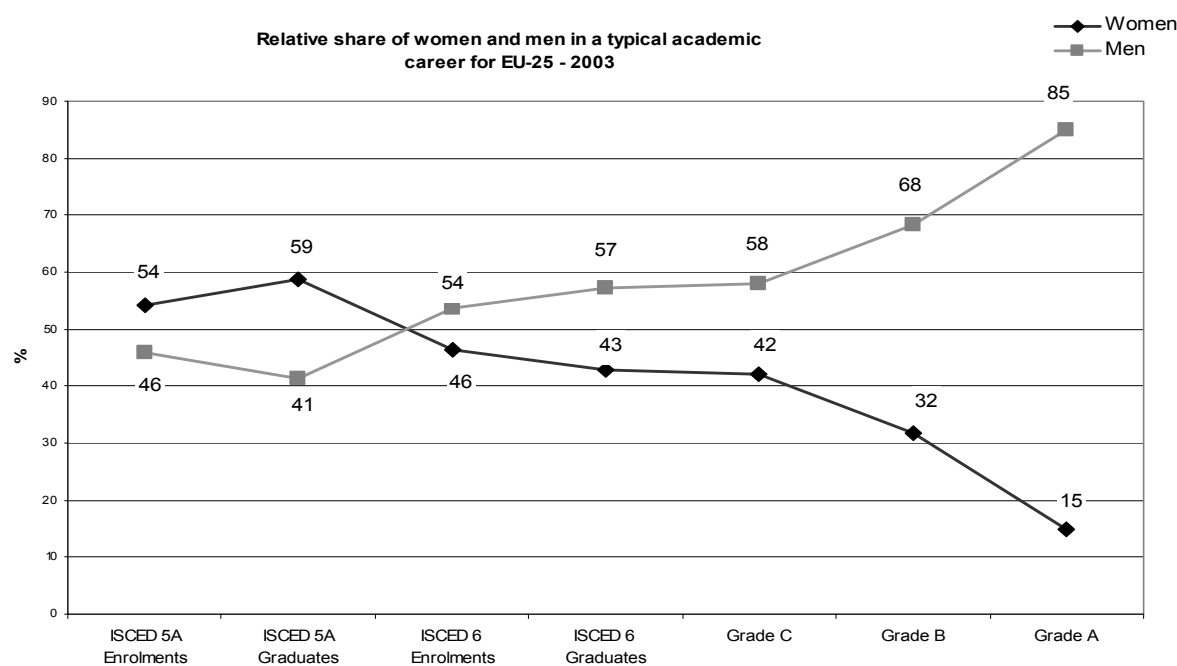


Source: European Commission, Research DG, WiS database.

NB: (1) Exceptions to the reference year: CY: 2002; FR, PT: 2001; EL: 2000; AT: 1998. Data are not available: IE, LU.

NL: FTE as exception to HC; SI: Data are estimated. Data are not comparable between countries due to differences in coverage & definitions.

Definition of grade A: The single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted within the institutional or corporate system



Source: European Commission, Research DG, WiS database.

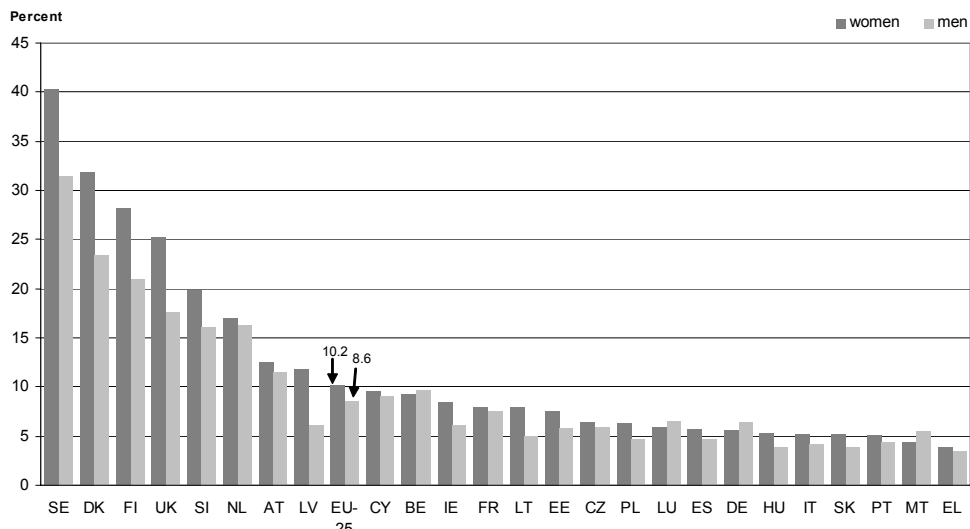
A Grade: the single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted within the institutional or corporate system. B Grade: researchers working in positions not as senior as top position but more senior than the newly qualified PhD holders. C Grade: The first grade/post into which a newly qualified PhD (ISCED 6) graduate would normally be recruited within the institutional or corporate system. ISCED 5A : Tertiary programmes to provide sufficient qualifications to enter into advanced research programmes & professions with high skills requirements. ISCED 6 : Tertiary programmes which lead to an advanced research qualification (PhD).

NB : ISCED 5A Enrolments : Exception to the reference year LU: 1999; EL: 2002; Data unavailable for FR

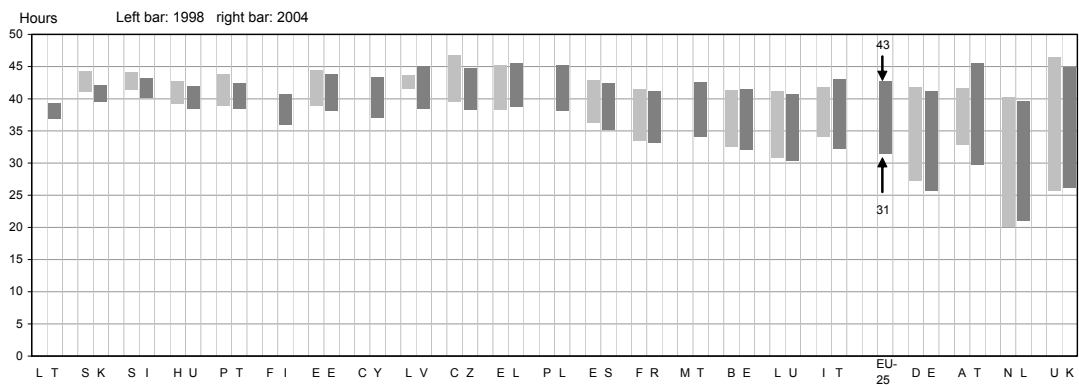
ISCED6 Enrolments: Exception to the reference year EL: 2002; Data unavailable for FR, LU, DE, SI

Grade C, B, A: Exception to the reference year: CY: 2002; FR, PT: 2001; EL: 2000; NL: FTE, SI: Data estimated, FR: Grade C unavailable; Data unavailable for IE and LU.

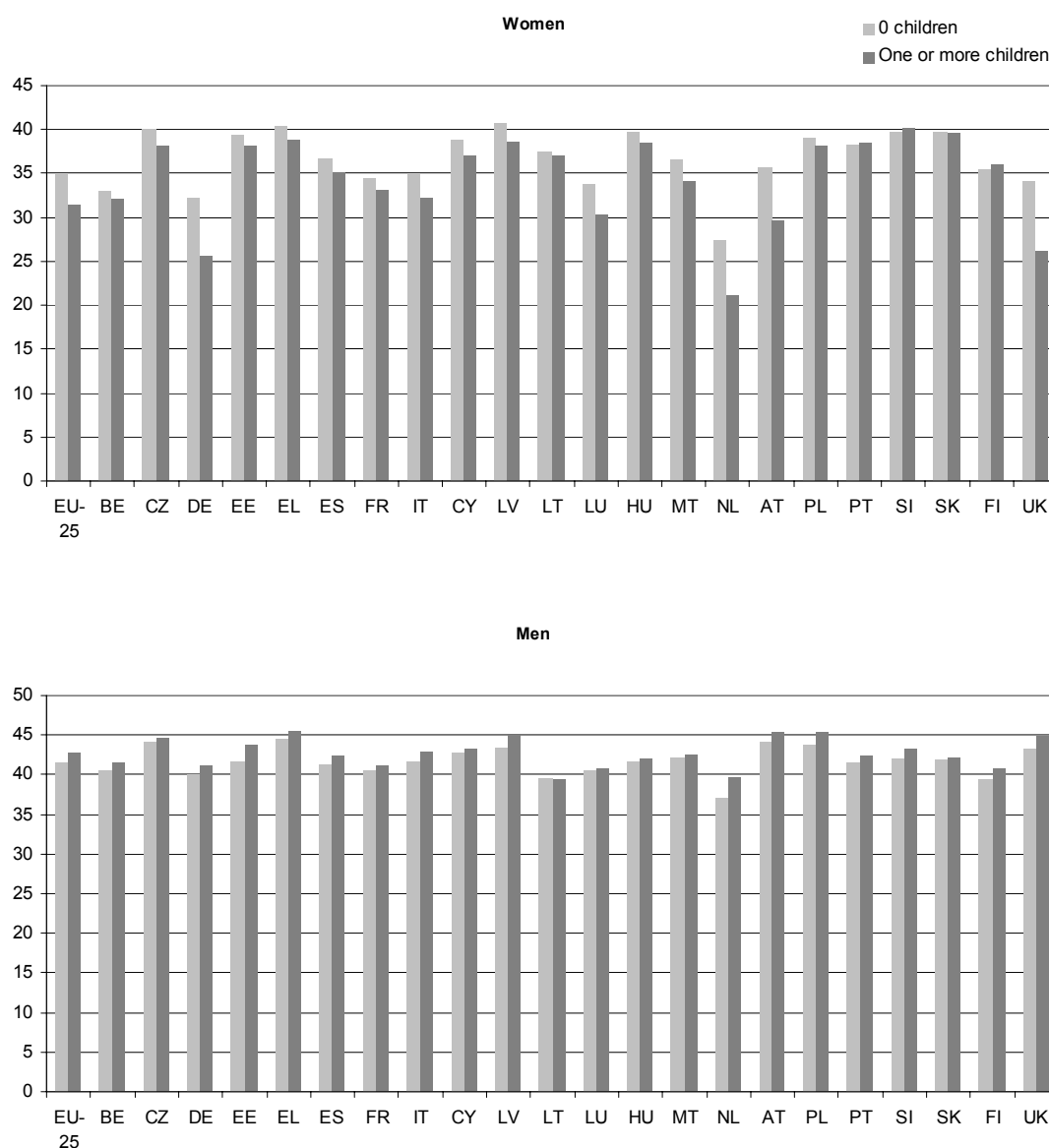
Life-long learning - Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey, 2004



Gaps between average hours worked per week by men and women (aged 20 - 49) with children (aged 0 - 6 years) in EU Member States - 1998 and 2004



Average hours worked per week by women and men (aged 20-49) with or without children (aged 0-6) in EU Member States – 2004

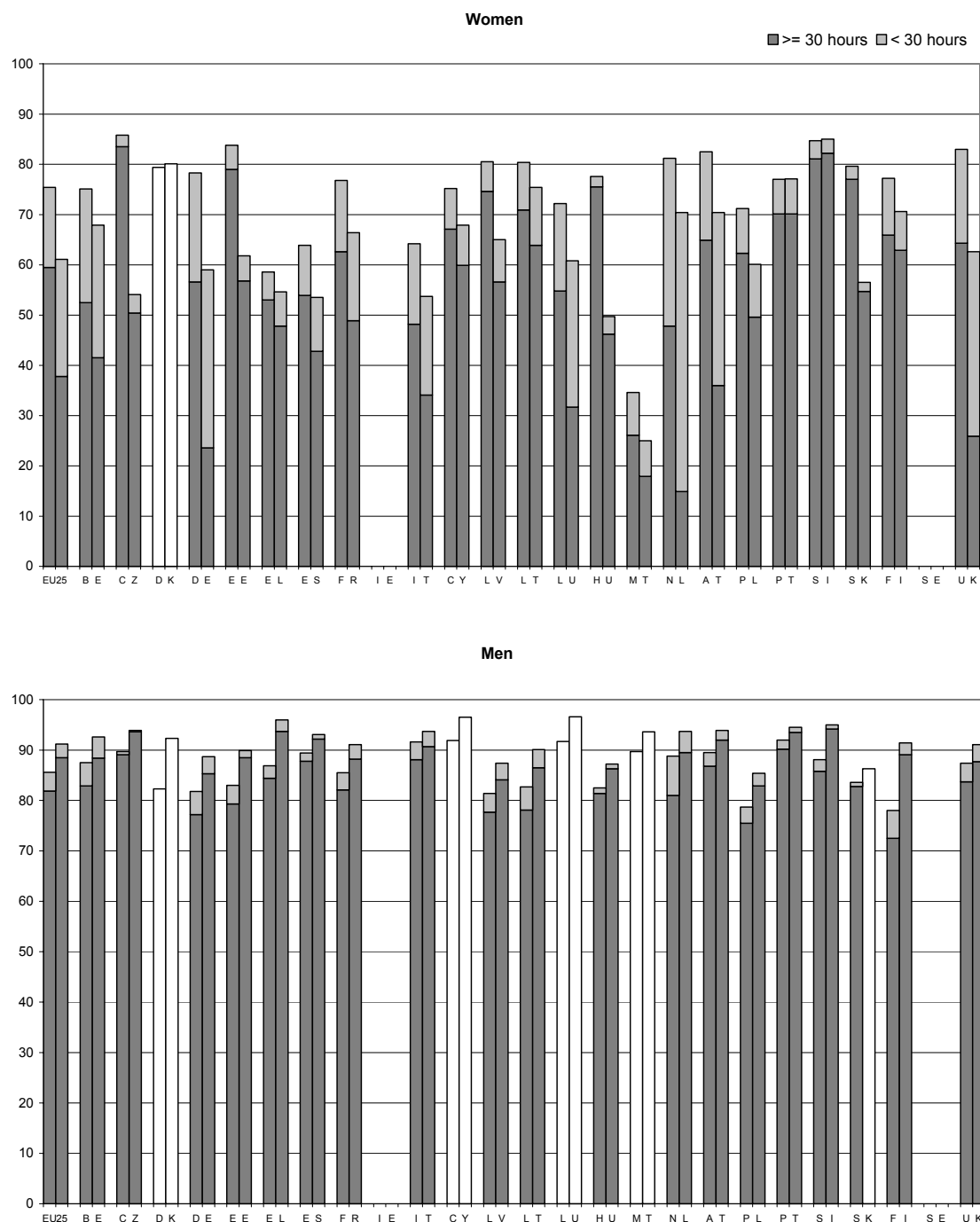


Source: Eurostat, European Labour Force Survey, 2004

Data are not available for DK, IE and SE.

Employment rates and amount of time worked per week for women and men aged 20-49, depending on whether they have children under 12 - 2004

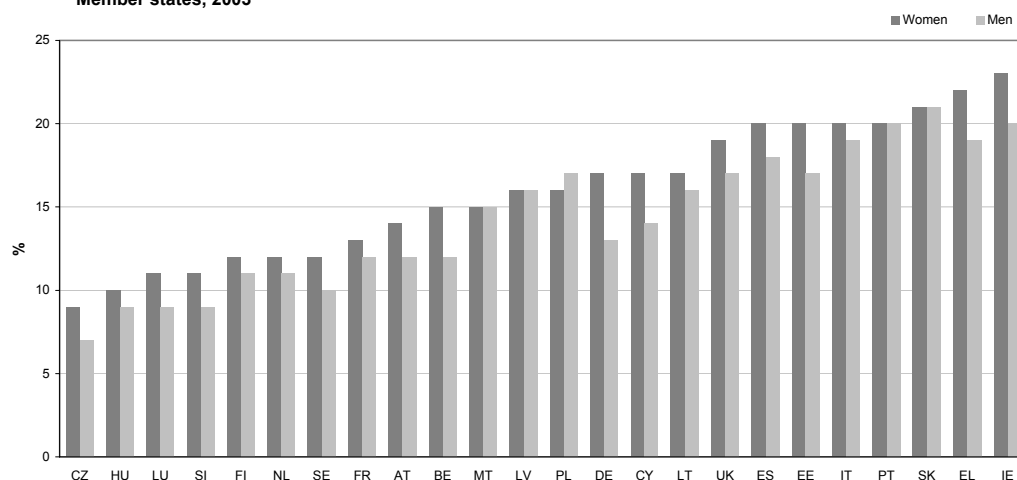
Left bar: without children under 12. Right bar: with children under 12.



Source: Eurostat, European Labour Force Survey, 2004

DK, IE, CY, LU, MT, SK, SE: some data are not shown for reasons of availability or reliability.

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers¹ for women and men aged 16 years and over in EU Member states, 2003²



Source: Eurostat, National sources.

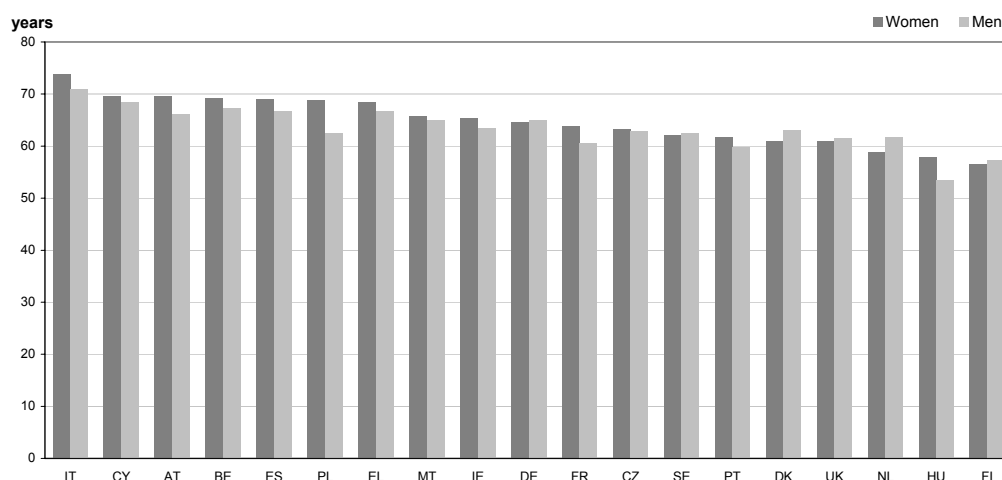
NB: 1) At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) Exceptions to the reference year: MT: 2000; BE, EL, IE, IT and PT: 2001; FR, HU, LT, LV, NL, PL, SE and SI: 2002

BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL and PT have used a different methodology for the calculation of the At-risk-of-poverty and results are not comparable with other countries. However comparisons between women and men within MS are still valid and it is not likely that the ranking of the countries would differ much by using the same methodology as the rest.

Data are not available for DK.

Healthy life years at birth; the number of years that a person is expected to live in absence of limitations in functioning/disability, 2003

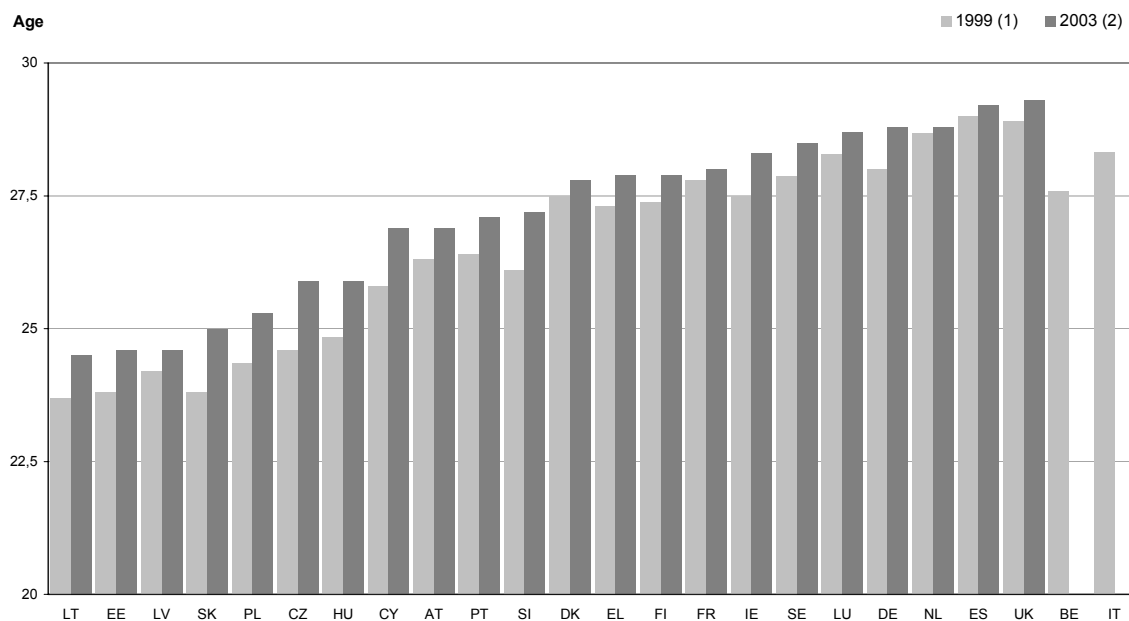


Source: Eurostat

NB: Estimations are applied for mortality data and prevalence of disability was extrapolated on data of previous years: 1995-2001; for DE and UK: 1997-2001

Exceptions to the reference year: BE, MT and PL: 2002. Data are not available for EE, LU, LV, LT, SI and SK.

Average age of women at birth of first child - 1999 and 2003



Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics.

NB: Exceptions to the reference years:

(1) DK and IT : 1996; BE: 1997. No data are available for MT.

(2) DK and FR: 2001; EE, EL, ES and UK : 2002. No data are available for BE, IT and MT.

Annex 2.1
(English only)

4.1. Newcronos database

Eurostat Gender Statistics are first of all disseminated through publication and regular updates of the data on its web site²³ :

(http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_30298591&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL).

The data are recorded in the Newcronos database which is the general vehicle for disseminating gender statistics. They are available in the forms for datasets for extraction according to users own criteria and also in the form of pre-defined tables. Eurostat monitors on regular basis access to its web sites and conducts regularly user-surveys with a view to improving the user-friendliness of the web site.

Most of the data on gender statistics can be found under the category *population/social conditions* which is composed of the sub-categories (*Population, Health, Education and Training, Labour Market, Living Conditions and Welfare, Information Society Statistics, Tourism*).

The web site enables also access to the structural indicators (of the Lisbon Strategy) and to other indicators and pre-defined tables.

4.2. Adhoc requests, microdata available for research purposes

As a complement to the dissemination through Newcronos, Eurostat staff accepts and processes ad hoc requests for specific data extractions. These requests are mainly sent by researchers, with a view to go beyond the level of detail of the data available in the Newcronos database.

4.3. Microdata for researchers and analysts

Eurostat has also the policy to make available to researchers, the microdata resulting from surveys. The availability is however subject to data confidentiality procedures.

²³ In exceptional circumstances, and for practical reason the online data may actually be located on the website of a National Statistical Institute (NSI). This is for instance the case of the harmonised Time Use Database which is being developed and should be located on Statistics Sweden website. For practical or historical reasons, some Commission gender statistics databases are not located on Eurostat web site but on the site of the relevant policy Directorate General. This is the case for the database on Women and Men in decision-making which is hosted by the Employment Directorate General http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/women_men_stats/index_en.htm and for the database on Women in Science which is hosted by the Research Directorate-General: http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/women/wssi/index_en.html or http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/pdf/she_figures_2006_en.pdf (report)

Available microdata files that are relevant for gender statistics are for instance the microdata files from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and from the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The microdata from the structure of earnings survey (SES) which was carried out in 2004, should be available soon.

4.4. Eurostat publications:

Eurostat releases publications aiming to analyse the available data. The publications take the following formats:

a) Statistics in Focus (SiFs) series

These are short publications from 8 to 12 pages, aiming to provide brief analyses of a specific topic. They contain a mixture of analytical text and underlying tables and graphs. Given the narrow space that is available, the statistics in focus concentrates on a specific aspect of a broad topic (e.g. earnings of women and men, entrepreneurial gap between women and men, migration patterns). The aim of the SiFs series is to present the data in an interesting manner, so as to trigger interest of users, who might then like to go beyond the analyses and the data presented in the SiFs.

Past SiFs published in the field of Gender Statistics are:

- Earnings of men and women in the EU: the gap narrowing but only slowly (2001)
- Women and men in tertiary education (2001)
- The health and safety of women and men in the workplace (2001)
- Women and men migrating to and from the European Union (2002)
- Women and men reconciling work and family life (2002)
- The entrepreneurial gap between women and men
- More women than men living in workless households
- Women and men working weekends and their family circumstances
- At the margins of the labour market? Women and men in temporary jobs in Europe
- Women and men beyond retirement
- How is the time of women and men distributed in Europe? (2006)
- How Europeans spend their time - Everyday life of women and men - Data 1998 – 2002 (2004)

A new series of 10 SiFs on gender statistics are being produced and should be released by the end of this year or in the first quarter of 2007.

b) Working papers

Working papers are of a technical nature and are normally intended for researchers or consultants who have the intention of carrying out a more detailed analysis of a particular subject. Their length can vary from 10 to 50 pages. These publications are usually only available in English. They provide more detailed tables than the ones that are given in a SiF publication.

Example of a recent working paper published on a gender topic:

Comparable time use statistics - National tables from 10 European countries

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-CC-05-001

c) Pocketbooks

The pocketbook series aim to carry out more comprehensive analyses than the ones provided in the SiFs. This publication typically has number of pages of 100-150. The size of pocket books are in A5 format. SiFs and pocketbooks are usually available in 3 languages: English, French and German. Pocketbooks are reserved for data publications with limited amount of methodological information.

Example of recent pocketbook published on a gender statistics

- How Europeans spend their time - Everyday life of women and men - Data 1998 – 2002 (2004)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-58-04-998

d) Panorama collection

The panorama series is the most comprehensive type of publication as far as gender statistics are concerned. This type of publication has around 150-200 pages in A4 format.

The objective is to give broader and more comprehensive analyses on a specific topic, allowing researchers and policy-makers as well as the general public to have in a standalone document an extensive coverage of the topic being analysed.

Panoramas on gender statistics are released on average once every 4-5 years.

The latest released panorama publication in the field of gender statistics is “The life of women and men in Europe”, a statistical portrait (June 2002)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-43-02-680

An update of the gender statistics panorama “The life of women and men in Europe” is planned for 2007.

4.5. Policy reports co-produced with the policy Directorates-General

Besides its own publications, Eurostat contributes to a certain number of publications and reports (with a substantial statistical components) which are co-produced by Eurostat with the leadership of a policy Directorate-General.

These reports are powerful instruments for the dissemination of gender statistics, since they help to reach additional audience, beyond the traditional 'client base' of Eurostat.

Such publications are done mostly on a yearly basis. A majority of them have also a well established legal basis. That is, their existence is foreseen by a legal provision laid down in the Treaty or in secondary legislative act.

Reports deriving directly from the Treaty are for instance the social situation report.

Article 143 of the EC Treaty provides that the Commission shall establish each year, a report on the social situation in Europe, which is intended for the European Parliament, the Council, and the Economic and Social Committee:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KE-AG-04-001/EN/KE-AG-04-001-EN.PDF

This report although not addressing directly gender issues, has a strong gender aspect, which helps to widely disseminate gender-disaggregated data.

A report deriving from a secondary law provision is, for instance, the annual Report on Gender Equality in the European Union, which founds its legal base Community Framework Strategy for Gender Equality 2000-2005.

The latest release of the annual Report on Gender Equality can be accessed at the following website:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/docs/com_2006_71_en.pdf

4.6. Press releases

On particular occasions or events, that are relevant for gender equality, Eurostat has the practice to publish a specific press release, including a set of gender-related indicators and statistics.

A press release is published for instance on 8 March each year at the occasion of the International Women's Day²⁴.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PGP_PRD_CAT_PREREL/PGE_CAT_P_REREL_YEAR_2006/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2006_MONTH_03/3-06032006-EN-BP1.PDF

4.7. Intermediaries and redistributors

Finally we must note that in certain cases, Eurostat uses the means of intermediaries or redistributors in order to disseminate its statistics to end-users. These intermediary means are for instance the websites of National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), commercial redistribution companies.

4.8. On-going work and future development (gender statistics portal, Data in Focus publication)

Two new projects on data dissemination can be mentioned:

GENDER PROFILE PORTAL

Until now, there is no single entry point for access to gender statistics data on Eurostat website. The user must access to the Eurostat web site and browse from his own choice, the different statistics with gender aspect. This gap is being filled by a project (gender profile portal) being developed which should enable the user the access all gender-related statistics through a single point included on the webpage.

The gender profile portal will allow for comparing a set of statistics across the two genders at a single glance, and should facilitate the access and use of gender statistics by non specialised users.

Data in Focus publications

The production process of Statistics in Focus are time-consuming, due to the need produce an analytical text translated and available into 3 languages.

In order to disseminate quickly newly released data, Eurostat is considering to develop a new type of publication, *Data in Focus* which should take much shorter time to produce.

The *Data in Focus* collection will be similar to SiFs but without analytical text. Its production will be more automated than the production of SiFs. This will enable timely disseminate new available data in 3 languages.

²⁴ The press release on women's day use to get the biggest number of downloads during the month when it is released

Annex 2.2
(English only)

a) General public

The first user group to be considered is the general public. It seems that this group was not necessarily the first target for the dissemination of gender statistics. However, with the development of communication networks, and the increasing spread of access to the Internet, the general public has become an important user group for gender statistics. The information required by this type of users are general information, readily processed and 'easy to understand'. Given the increasing interest in the public of societal issues such as the elimination of gender gaps in society, and given the cross-cutting nature of gender issues, this user group is expected to grow in the future.

The most suitable products for the general public appear to be panorama publications, Statistics in Focus, press releases.

b) Journalists

Journalists and the media in general constitute a key user-group, because of the leverage effect they can provide by relaying the released information more broadly to the general public. Eurostat have developed over the years specific products (press releases,) specifically targeted to this user group.

It has also set up a specific Media Support team which is in charge of treating requests from professional journalists.²⁵ The Media Support service treats requests for data disseminated by Eurostat. Therefore it is not easy to isolate requests specifically relating to gender statistics. It can however be mentioned that in 2005, 38% of the 1730 requests concerned the Population and Social Conditions theme which contains the bulk part of gender statistics available at Eurostat.

Journalists should be interested in Press releases, Statistics in Focus, pre-defined tables on Eurostat Web site and policy reports.

c) Non-government organisations (NGOs)

NGOs form an important user group for gender statistics disseminated by Eurostat. The needs of this group are pre-processed and user friendly data which can be used in the context of the objectives pursued by the NGO.

²⁵ The work in Media Support often implies a great time pressure, due to the very tight deadlines of journalists and requires an ability to translate the requests of the journalists into statistical terms taking account of the data available at Eurostat. Since journalists are often not very familiar with figures, the tables extracted have to be as user friendly as possible, units have to be well defined and the methodological explanations have to be clear and understandable. It also requires a sense of prudence when the requests are sensitive. These requests are then treated by the Press Office and the author service concerned together.

NGOs interested in gender statistics that can be interested in gender statistics are for instance national associations, foundations, which are active in the social domain, European organisations such as the European Youth Forum. Among the dissemination tools suitable for NGOs are: structural indicators/pre-defined tables, press releases, panorama publications and policy reports.

d) Social partners

Social partners e.g. the organisations of employers (UNICE, UEAPME, CEEP) and of employees (ETUC²⁶, Women's Committee), national trade unions are considered as signed users of gender statistics since they participate since the beginning of 1990s to the elaboration of gender equality legislation at EU-level²⁷. Their needs for data are in the field of statistics relating to labour market. Since these organisations are now participating in the preparation of legislative acts at Community level and can also organise the implementation of such acts at national level, they constitute a user-group for the dissemination of gender statistics, particularly in the employment and social domain.

Social partners should be interested in structural indicators, necessary for the monitoring of gender gaps in specific fields, policy reports, panorama publications and press releases.

e) Lobbyists and women advocates

Lobbyists and women advocates (e.g. The European Women Lobby, national confederations of women's organisations, national committees for the promotion of gender equality, Women's Trade Associations) are important actors for the development of gender equality legislation in Europe. This group is suitable target for the dissemination of gender statistics, since the disseminated data can be used to promote new actions legislation for gender equality. The main dissemination products suitable for this user-group are policy reports, published structural indicators, general-purpose publications such as pocketbooks and panorama collections.

f) EU Institutions (Council of Ministers, European Council, European Parliament, Economic and Social Committee), other international organisations

EU Institutions such as the Council, the European Parliament, (e.g. Women's Right Committee of the E.P.) the Economic and Social Committee constitute a specific user group of gender statistics. By virtue EU-law policy reports are addressed by the Commission to these organisations.

For instance, the annual report on the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy (spring report) is specially prepared for the European Council. These reports contain statistical information in the

²⁶ European Trade Union Confederation

²⁷ For instance, the parental leave Directive (96/34) was entirely negotiated and agreed by social partners before it was adopted by the Council. EU-law also foresees the possibility that the implementation at national level of employment-related Directives be entirely carried out by social partners.

form of structural indicators. Likewise, the annual report on the Gender Equality in the European Union, is transmitted from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, and the Economic and Social Committee.

It appears that this group of users are primarily concerned by publications in the form of policy reports or in the form of published structural indicators which help to assess progress towards the achievement of gender equality in the EU.

g) National governments and services of Members States

Gender Statistics disseminated by Eurostat are used by national governments for policy purposes. EU-25 data can be suitably used by national or regional governments in order to benchmark themselves against other Member States. This approach is useful to determine areas in which the given State compares well with other States and also to identify areas in which progress is needed at national level. The data needed to carry out this benchmarking exercise come primarily from published structural indicators, policy reports from the Commission, press releases.

h) Policy Directorates-General of the Commission, Expert Groups and Committees at EU and national levels

Policy Directorates-General are important interlocutors of Eurostat during the process of collecting and disseminating gender statistics. They are therefore closely associated to the collection and dissemination of gender statistics.

Because of the gender mainstreaming approach all policy departments of the Commission can potentially be associated to the production and the dissemination of gender statistics. However the most relevant Directorates for collaboration on gender statistics are:

DG Employment, social affairs and equal opportunities (for data relating to gender-equality in the workplace, social inclusion, social situation and demography)

DG Education and Culture (statistics on education – enrolments, drop-outs, graduations, field of study, with breakdown by age)

DG Information Society (statistics on ICT use by individuals)

DG Economic and Financial Affairs and the General Secretariat (for the development of structural indicators)

DG Research (equal participation of women and men in research)

DG Justice Freedom and Security (statistics on crime and victimisation)

DG Health and Consumer Protection (for the development of statistics on health, life expectancy, accidents at work, causes of death).

The distinctive characteristics of the policy DGs is that they are at the same time associated to the production phase and they are also the main users of the published data. Collaboration between policy DGs and Eurostat is planned and organised through the signature by both parties of a formal document, *partnership agreements* aiming the plan the production or collection of data over a period of 1-4 years.

i) Commercial enterprises and consultants

Commercial enterprises and consultants are profit-making private undertakings carrying out studies and research for their own organisation or on behalf of other organisations. These users are more interested by up-to-date gender statistics data accessible through Eurostat web site. For the purpose of carrying out advanced studies, these organisations also show interest for microdata files and for tailored data extractions which are done upon request by Eurostat staff. All other products for the dissemination of gender statistics are of potential interest for private firms and consultants.

j) National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), Research Organisations, Universities

This user-group can be a good target for virtually all dissemination products but more specifically on products that are technical in their nature (SiFs, Microdata, specific data extractions).


NSIs are co-producers or providers of gender statistics collected at EU-level since, Eurostat relies on the technical of NSIs in order to organise the data collection. In most cases NSIs are the direct providers of the national data.


Feedback from this user group is important for Eurostat in order to monitor guarantee and improve the technical quality of the data.


Tentative analysis matrix of gender statistics products against different target groups.

Type of Users	General public (including students and teachers)	Journalists/ other intermediaries	Non Gouvernemental Organisations (NGOs)	Social Partners (Org. of employers and employees)	Lobbyists/Women Advocates	EU Institutions (EP, Council, ESC), International organisations	National/Regional Governments	Commission 'policy' DGs of the European Commission	Commercial enterprises and consultants	NSIs/ Research organisations/ Analysts/ Universities
Dissemination Products										
<i>Newcronos Database/online data</i>										
Microdata/Ad hoc data extractions										
Working papers										
SiFs										
Structural indicators and other pre-defined tables										
Policy reports (Gender equality report, social situation report, spring report,)										
Pocketbooks/ Panorama										
Press releases/Eurostat news										

Legend

 Good adequacy between dissemination product and user group

 Fair-moderate adequacy between dissemination product and user group

 Low adequacy between dissemination product and user group

Annex 3. Abbreviations
(English only)

EU or EU-25 (European Union);

BE (Belgium), CZ (Czech Republic), DK (Denmark),

DE (Germany), EE (Estonia), EL (Greece), ES (Spain),

FR (France), IE (Ireland), IT (Italy), CY (Cyprus), LV (Latvia),

LT (Lithuania), LU (Luxembourg), HU (Hungary), MT (Malta),

NL (Netherlands), AT (Austria), PL (Poland), PT (Portugal),

SI (Slovenia), SK (Slovakia), FI (Finland), SE (Sweden),

UK (United Kingdom);

BG (Bulgaria), RO (Romania);

IS (Iceland), NO (Norway).

EU-SILC: European Survey on Income and Living Conditions

LFS: Labour Force Survey

NSI: National Statistical Institute