



Gender statistics guidebook

Gender Statistics and Development of Policy in the Interests of Equality of Women and Men in CIS Member

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Olga Remenets, CIS-Stat**



Why it is important to produce brief Guidebook on Gender Statistics?



With Official endorsement of Global Sustainable Development Agenda – 2030 (January, 1, 2016):

new stage of actions towards gender equality has started, requiring revision of existing and/or creating of new national programs ➡

independent evaluation of situation and set up of proper monitoring system on implementation of new and/or revised programs are required in each country ➡

existing gender statistics indicators should be reviewed against it's sufficiency and objectivity to develop programs and measure their implementation



What is helpful to statisticians in promotion of gender equality indicators?



- High level demand of governments, experts, society, and mass media in gender equality related data
- Existing experiences of national statistical services in promotion in their countries of advanced methodologies and measuring of social and economic phenomenon and indicators and , like:
 - During the last 25 years – implementation of national accounts systems, regular labour force surveys, etc.
 - Currently – beginning of implementation into practice of 19th Conference of Labour Statisticians recommendations, etc.
- Experiences of national statistical services in development and dissemination of gender equality related statistical abstracts and other publications



What is helpful to statisticians in promotion of gender equality indicators?



- International methodological recommendations on gender equality indicators, including such as:
 - Set of indicators recommended for monitoring of implementation Sustainable Development Goals
 - Global minimum set of indicators
 - **UNECE materials, including such as:** *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool (December 2010); Indicators of Gender Equality (January 2015); UNECE toolkit for training data users on gender statistics;*
 - **UN Statistical Division – Gender Statistics Manual**
(<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/>)



What is helpful to statisticians in promotion of gender equality indicators?



Main topics of CIS NSS publications on the status of women and men

Topics	Azerbaijan	Armenia	belarus	kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Demography	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Health	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Education, Science, Access to INTERNET	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		
Employment and Unemployment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Entrepreneurship				+		+				
Sample surveys of economic Activity of Population	+					+	+			
Well-being, social status, wages, social security and protection	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Culture		+								
Sport		+								
Time Use		+			+					
Participation in Parliament and Executive Government	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Crimes, Violence Against Women, Family Violence	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Women and Men in Agriculture						+		+		



What complicates statisticians' life in promotion of gender equality indicators?



- **Inter-sectorial and Interagency barriers for development and implementation of policies towards gender equality related to:**
 - need to implement tasks to deal with challenges concerned implementation of gender equality through life cycle: birth, early childhood, adolescents, youth, adults, and support to active aging for women and men
 - many stakeholders involved – parliaments, ministries of economy, finance, education, labour, social protection, health, culture, environment, transport, internal affairs, civil society organisations, mass mediascience, justice system, and others
- **«Competition for resources» – in the situation of limited finance resources statisticians should be equipped with knowledge and skills to prove priorities in gender equality related programs, needs in collection of statistics indicators required, including through conducting of sample surveys**



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



- Why is it “smart” to allocate resource into gender statistics?
- Which questions of policy makers can be answered through gender statistics indicators?
- What can be done by statisticians themselves to increase interest of potential users from different agencies and sectors and succeed in allocation of state budget in development of gender statistics?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



Educational Participation

- Do the same proportions of girls and boys enter the first grade of school?
Do girls start school later than boys?
- Are the same proportions of girls and boys participating in education?
- Is the progression and transition to secondary education the same for girls and boys?
- Are the reasons for not attending school different for girls than for boys?
- Do families invest less in the education of girls than in the education of boys?
- Do girls and boys enrol in or graduate from the same types of programmes and fields of study?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



Outcome of Formal Education

- Are young women more likely than young men to be illiterate?
- Are women less likely than men to have attained secondary or higher education?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

- Are women underrepresented among researchers? In what fields of science are women most underrepresented?
- Are young women less likely than young men to use the Internet?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



WORK

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

- Are short- and long-term labour force participation trends the same for women and men?
- Do variations in women's labour force participation by age suggest that women temporarily or permanently withdraw from the labour force to care for their children?
- Are young women more likely than young men to be unemployed?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



To evaluate situation with participation in labour force and develop decisions on creation of new working places – important to answer above questions desagregated by:

- **urban and rural**
- **by regions**
- **by migration status**
- **by educational level**



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

- Are women concentrated in sectors and occupations that are usually low paid?
- Do women have the same chances as men of being in managerial positions?
- Are women found more often than men in unregulated and unprotected employment with no contract and no benefits?
- Do women get paid as much as men? Is the gender pay gap closing?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE

- Do women manage land and livestock as frequently and as much as men?
- Do women own land and livestock as frequently and as much as men?
- Do women holders use agricultural inputs and irrigation as much as men holders?
- Do women access credit for agricultural purposes as often as men?
- Do women participate as much as men in agricultural work and farm labour?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



RECONCILIATION OF WORK AND FAMILY LIFE

- Do women and men spend the same amount of time caring for children?
Is the total time spent on housework the same for women and for men?
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Is the total time spent on housework the same for women and for men
- What benefits are provided for pregnant women? If granted, what is the length of paternity leave and what are the related benefits?
- Are affordable childcare services of good quality available?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



CHILD WORK

- Работают ли мальчики также часто как и девочки? Are boys employed more often than girls?
- Are girls engaged in household chores more often than boys?
- Do older girls spend the same amount of time working as older boys?
- Is girls' school attendance affected by long hours of work as much as boys'?



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



POVERTY

- **What types of female-headed households have a higher risk of poverty? Do female-headed households fare better or worse than similar households headed by males?**
- **Are lone mothers with children more likely to be poor than lone fathers with children?**
- **Are old women living alone more likely to be poor than old men living alone?**



Which questions of politicians gender statistics can and has to answer?



- Listed above questions are only examples of questions to be probably asked by politicians
- The process of selection of questions for each countries depends on the goals recommended on international level from one side, and country priorities identified based on current social-economic situation, historical and cultural aspects
- These questions are examples of questions to create dialogue between statisticians and users on further development of gender statistics, identificatoin of priorities for allocation of funds for thematic sample surveys, and improving of administrative and regular statistics collection



Thank you for Attention!

cisstat.org

http://www.cisstat.com/gender_eq/