



Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS
(CIS STAT)



***Gender aspects of social and demographic
statistics in the CIS region: advantages,
disadvantages and prospects for further
development***

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The main characteristics of the CIS countries



- The number of women is 150 million or 53% of the total population of the CIS countries, the number of men - 134 million or 47%.
- The population predominance of women over men is typical for most of the CIS countries except for Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
- In a number of countries (Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova) the gap in life expectancy remains at 10-8 years for many years.
- In the CIS region the equal access to education for women and men is provided. In most of the CIS countries women have a higher level of education than men.
- However, women's potential as policymakers has not yet been fully implemented. The percentage of women in national parliaments ranges from 11% in Armenia to 27% in Belarus.
- Women's wages are 20 to 30 per cent lower than those of men.



Since 1992 in CIS STAT the information database is formed by the following areas of socio-demographic statistics:

- **Population** (number of people, natural population change, migration);
- **Labour market** (labour force, wages, industrial injuries);
- **Living standards** (incomes, expenditures and living standards in households, inequality and poverty);
- **Education of the population;**
- **Pension coverage;**
- **Public Health** (public health, mortality and disablement);
- **Science;**
- **Culture;**
- **Living conditions;**
- **Environment;**
- **Criminality.**



Thus the data set of the CIS STAT by the areas of socio-demographic statistics should include per one country and per one year:

- **60** - number of indicators;
- **4122** - number of indicators taking into account components;
- **6373** - number of indicators taking into account components and reporting frequency.

The major problem in data reporting – lack of information by necessary components, first of all, by gender and age groups.



The minimum set of gender indicators

Sections	Number of indicators	The presence in CIS STAT	Information «coverage», %
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	19	13	68
II. Education	12	12	100
III. Health and related services	11	8	73
IV. Public life and decision-making	5	2	40
V. Human rights of women and girl children	5	1	20
TOTAL	52	36	69



Gender statistics



The CIS STAT is working to expand the collection of socio-demographic statistics data from a gender perspective and to present it to a wide range of users, taking into account indicators for SDG monitoring, among others:

- Changes are made in the questionnaires;
- A specialized brochure "Women and Men in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States" with the support of the UNFPA was published;
- A Brief guide on gender equality indicators "Gender statistics and the policy in the interests of equality between women and men in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States" was prepared;
- A special section "Gender equality" on the CIS STAT's website http://www.cisstat.org/gender_eq/ is opened.





Current main tasks



The major priority areas that methodological materials and recommendations have been developed for in the recent years, focused on obtaining the information from gender perspective, include:

- The 2020 round of population censuses
- Labour statistics
- Living standards of the population



The 2020 round of population censuses



Presently have been developed and approved:

- the list of indicators (in part of migration and labour force) to be included in the national population censuses programmes;
- formulation of questions in census form and methodological recommendations to them;
- table shells for inter-State information exchange to share the outcomes of the 2020 round of population censuses and brief explanatory notes for the including indicators.



In 2014-2018 years a Project “Development of labour statistics in the CIS region” is implemented. It focused to help countries in realization of I Resolution of the 19th ICLS.

Within the framework of the Project a complex of methodological materials was developed. They aim to measure:

- labour activity, employment and labour underutilization;
- labour costs;
- working time;
- employment in the informal economy;
- labour migration through population censuses and sample surveys.



Living standards of the population (1)

The CIS STAT together with national statistical services and in partnership with UN/ECE is doing step by step work to improve statistical measurements of living standards and quality of life.

To promote international experience the CIS STAT has prepared reviews about:

- establishing a social indicators system of population's living conditions;
- methods of multidimensional poverty assessment;
- practices in time-use surveys.



Living standards of the population (2)



Major problems for poverty measurement in the Commonwealth region are the following:

- data inconsistency with regard to different poverty criteria in the CIS countries;
- inability to determine a realistic consumption level of individual household members taking into account gender and age according to the data from household surveys, therefore the poverty is calculated for the household as a whole.



Tasks for 2018 and future years



Promising avenues for further development of gender statistics in the CIS region are the following:

- Assessments of various aspects of poverty taking into account its multidimensional nature;
- Disability statistics;
- Economic inequality (holding of financial assets, real estates, lands);
- Gender aspects of impact on the environment;
- E-commerce statistics.



Thank you for your time!

INTERSTATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CIS

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