INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STATISTICS

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1

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OUTLINES

- Introduction to gender statistics

- Group activity

- Working with data

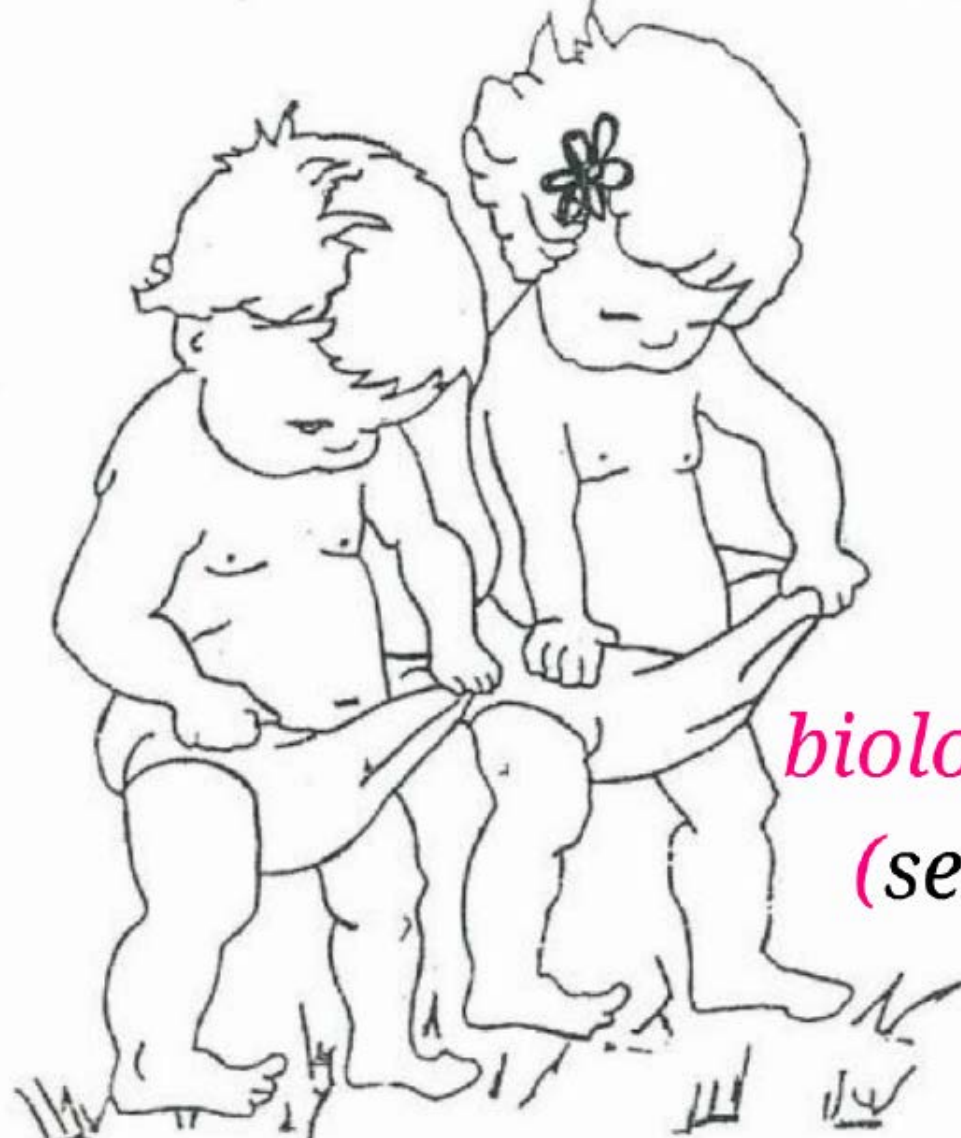# INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STATISTICS

Gender responsive policy

Gender Statistics

Sex-disaggregated data

3

oh, that explains the difference in our salaries!

biological (*sex*) ✅

social (*gender*) ❌

WHAT IS GENDER ANALYSIS?

- Critical examination of *sex disaggregated* statistics that can throw light on gender issues that affect both *men and women*;

roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights
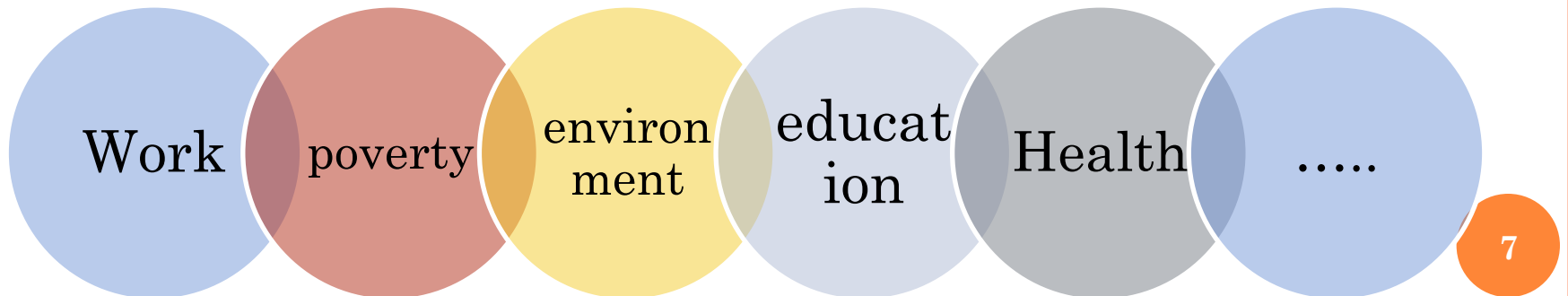
WHAT IS GENDER MAINSTREAMING?

○ Integration of gender concerns into the analysis, formulation and monitoring of policies, programmes and projects

- Into entire statistical system
- To achieve equality, reduce gaps between women and men in opportunities and benefits

6

MAINSTREAMING IN WHAT?

- Process

| Design | Collection | Publication | Analysis | Use |

- Topics

Work poverty environment education Health .....

IN DESIGN

- Consult with relevant organization
- Gender concerns in:
  - Objectives
  - Target populations
  - Sample size determination
  - …

8

In data collection

- Setting out the objectives of surveys or censuses
- Questionnaires
- Manuals
- Samples, units of enumeration, and units of data collection
- Selection and training of interviewers and supervisors
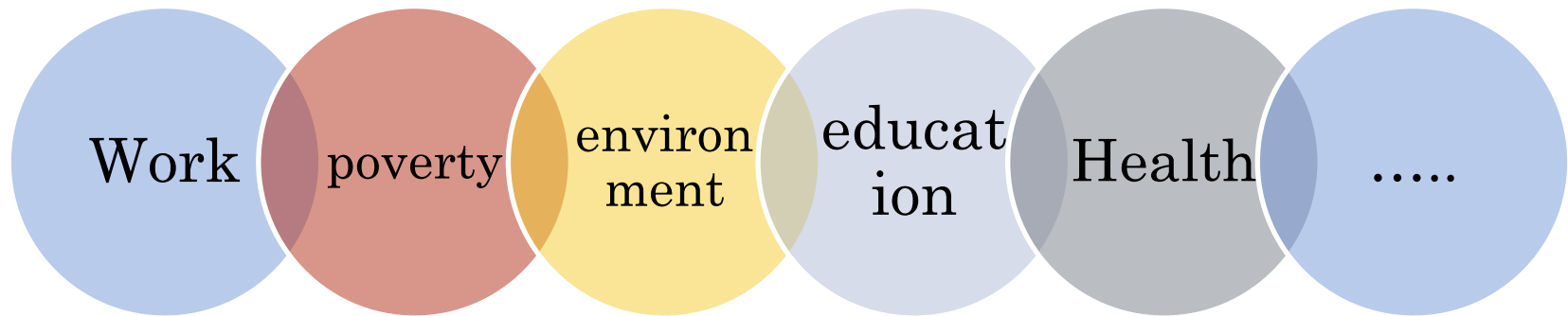
IN PUBLICATION AND ANALYSIS

- Demand side

- Tabulation; margins, disaggregation, …

- Thematic analysis: mainstream gender perspective into analysis of each specific topic

- Micro-data

- Communication: access, transparency, metadata, language

10

IN USE

- Interpretation

- Statistical literacy

- Relevance

- Providing evidence for planning and decision making

Mainstreaming in what?

○ Topics

Work   poverty   environ ment   educat ion   Health   …..

IN WORK STATISTICS

Gender differences

Data needed

Levels and patterns of labour force participation

Employment conditions in terms of
- type of work
- opportunities for career advancement
- earnings

Education

Family constraints and intrahousehold gender roles

Access to physical and financial assets

Discrimination on the job market and in the workplace.

Economic activity
Employment
Unemployment
Reasons for inactivity
Status in employment
Informal employment
Industry (branch) of activity
Occupation
Employment-related income
Hours of work, incl. time use on paid and unpaid work

Disaggregated by:
    Personal characteristics: sex, age, education
    Measures of family constraints (presence of young children; older or other household members in need for care; child care arrangements, etc)
    Measures of ownership of assets (land, livestock, etc.)
    Job characteristics, including seniority

*Additional qualitative information
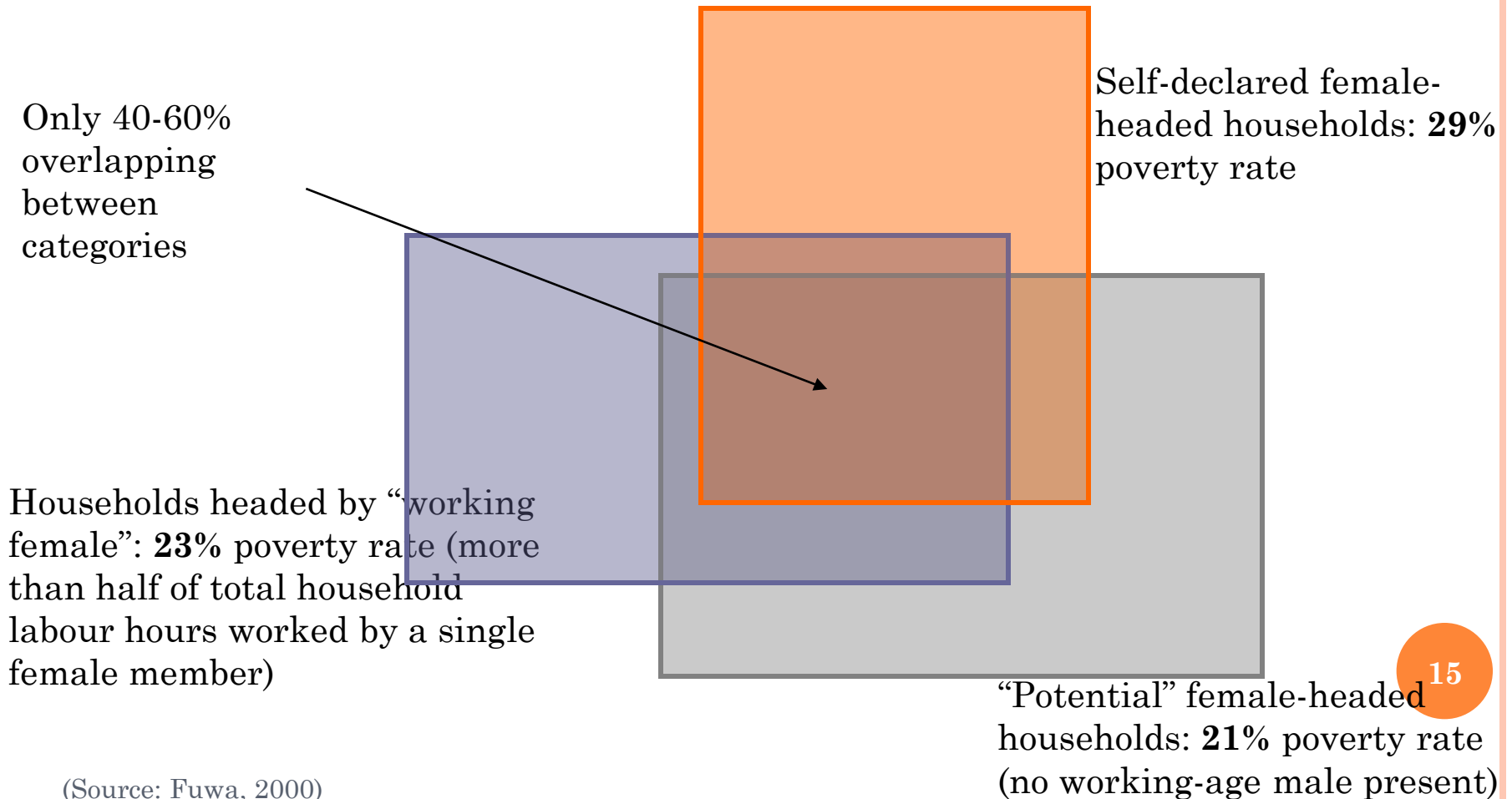
13

IN POVERTY STATISTICS

- Use detailed types of female- and male-headed households to obtain more relevant statistics on gender and poverty

- Use a broader concept of poverty to highlight issues of gender-based intra-household inequality and economic dependency of women on men

- Use disaggregated data by poverty or wealth status to highlight the gendered experience of poverty

14

Female- and male-headed households

Different criteria in identifying the household head leads to different sets of households, with different poverty rates

EXAMPLE:

POVERTY RATE FOR THREE SETS OF "FEMALE-HEADED" HOUSEHOLDS, PANAMA, 1997 LSMS

Only 40-60% overlapping between categories

Self-declared female-headed households: **29%** poverty rate

Households headed by "working female": **23%** poverty rate (more than half of total household labour hours worked by a single female member)

"Potential" female-headed households: **21%** poverty rate (no working-age male present)

(Source: Fuwa, 2000)

FROM GENDER ISSUES TO GENDER STATISTICS

Policy-relevant questions	Data needed	Sources of data
Do women earn cash income as often and as much as men?	Employment by type of income and sex. Individual income by sex	Household surveys Living standard surveys
Do women own land as often and as much as men?	Ownership by sex Distribution of land size by sex Distribution of housing property titles by sex	Household Multi-purpose household surveys; administrative sources
Do women apply for and obtain credit as often as men?	Applicants for credit by sex, purpose of credit, source of credit and approval response.	Multi-purpose household surveys

16

SOURCES OF DATA FRO GENDER STATISTICS

- Administrative data

- Censuses

- Household surveys:
  - labor force survey
  - Income and expenditure survey
  - Living standard survey
  - Demographic and health survey / multiple indicator cluster survey
  - Violence against women survey
  - Time use survey

REFERENCES:

- Integrating a gender perspective into statistics

- Guidelines on producing statistics on violence against women: statistical surveys

- Gender Statistics Handbooks

18

GROUP ACTIVITY: GENDER-RESPONSIVE ANALYSIS (45 MIN)

- Identify a **gender issue in employment (group A), or poverty (group B)**
- Define the objectives of a thematic analysis

- Describe data required, plus indicators and tables that you need to analyze the issue.

- Discuss availability of those data in your countries, and propose strategies for improvement