

Integrating a gender perspective into statistics

Andres Vikat

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Men and women, boys and girls → simply not the same



- ❖ Women give birth to babies, men don't
- ❖ Little girls are gentle, boys are tough
- ❖ Men are more capable leaders and decision-makers
- ❖ Men's voices break at puberty, women's do not
- ❖ Women tend to work as nurses and school teachers, men tend to work as doctors and university professors

Sex or gender: what is the difference?

Sex

- Male / female
- Biology – how we are born
- Relatively fixed

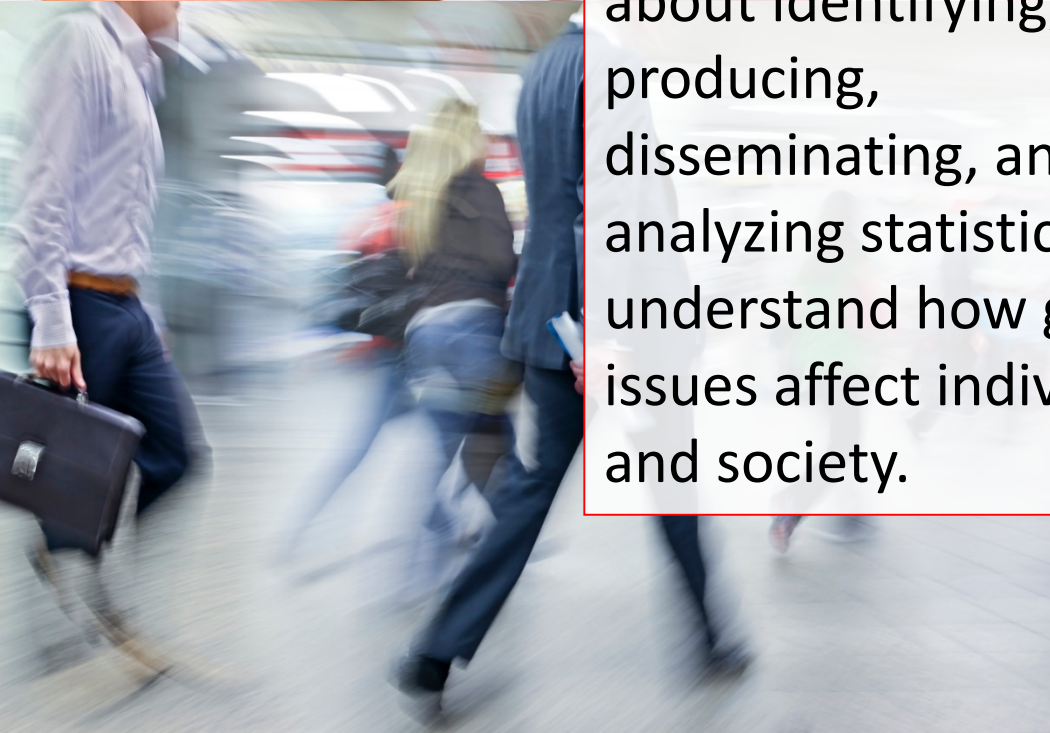
Gender

- Social norms
- Expected roles of women, men, girls and boys
- What it means to be ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’
- Can change over time

Sex or gender?

- ❖ Women give birth to babies, men don't (Sex)
- ❖ Little girls are gentle, boys are tough (Gender)
- ❖ Men are more capable leaders and decision-makers (Gender)
- ❖ Men's voices break at puberty, women's do not (Sex)
- ❖ Women tend to work as nurses and school teachers, men tend to work as doctors and university professors (Gender)

What are gender statistics?



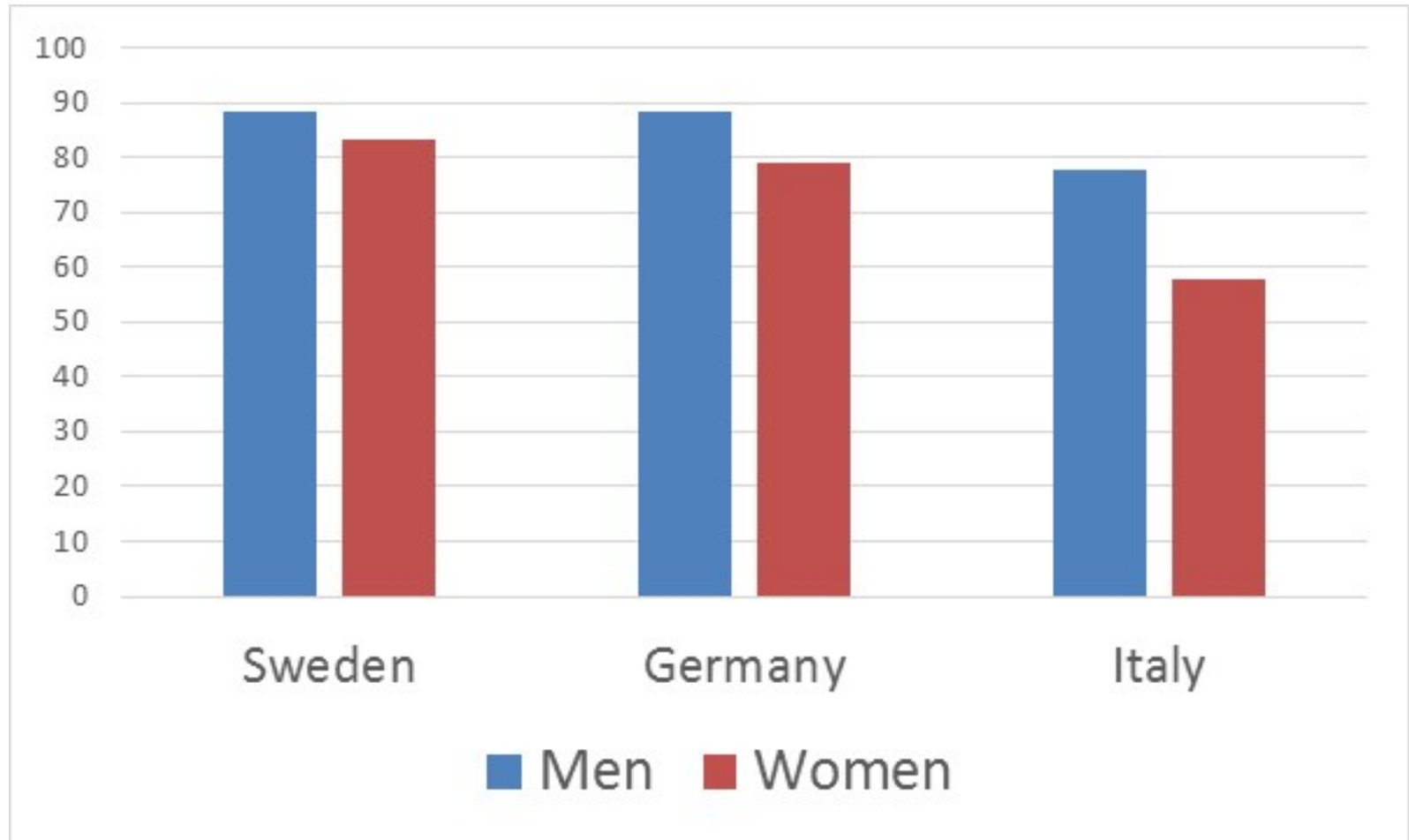
Gender statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating, and analyzing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society.



What are gender statistics?

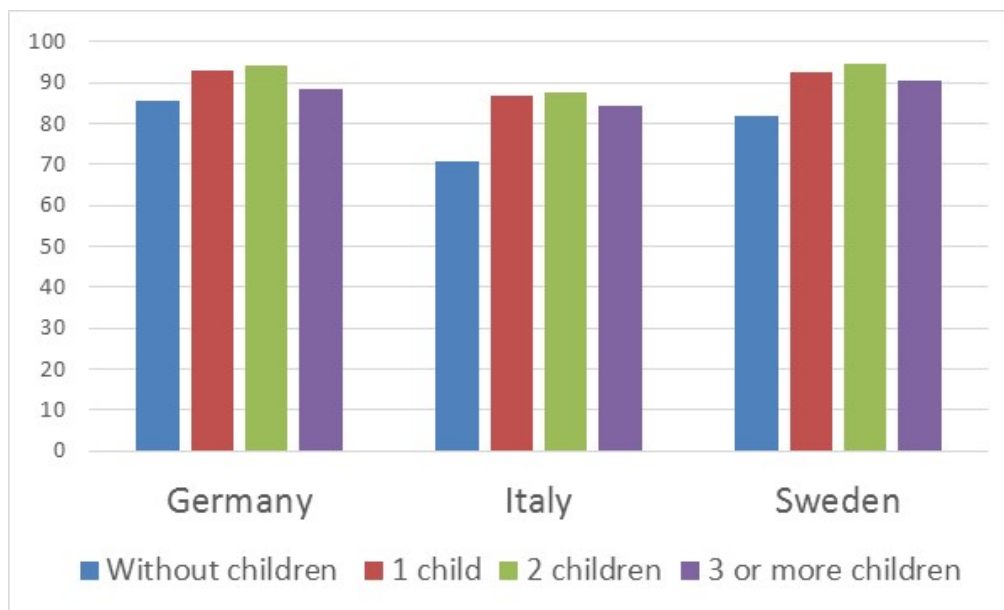
1. sex-disaggregated data
2. data reflect gender issues
3. concepts and definitions accurately capture information on women and men
4. no gender bias in data collection methods

Employment rate by sex, age-group 25-49

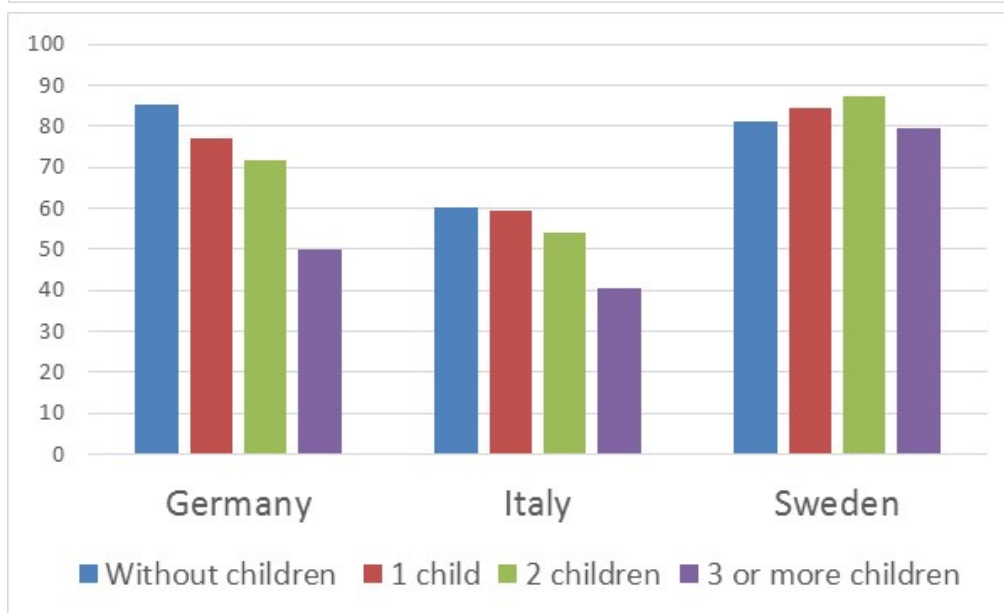


Employment rate by sex and number of children under 17, age-group 25-49

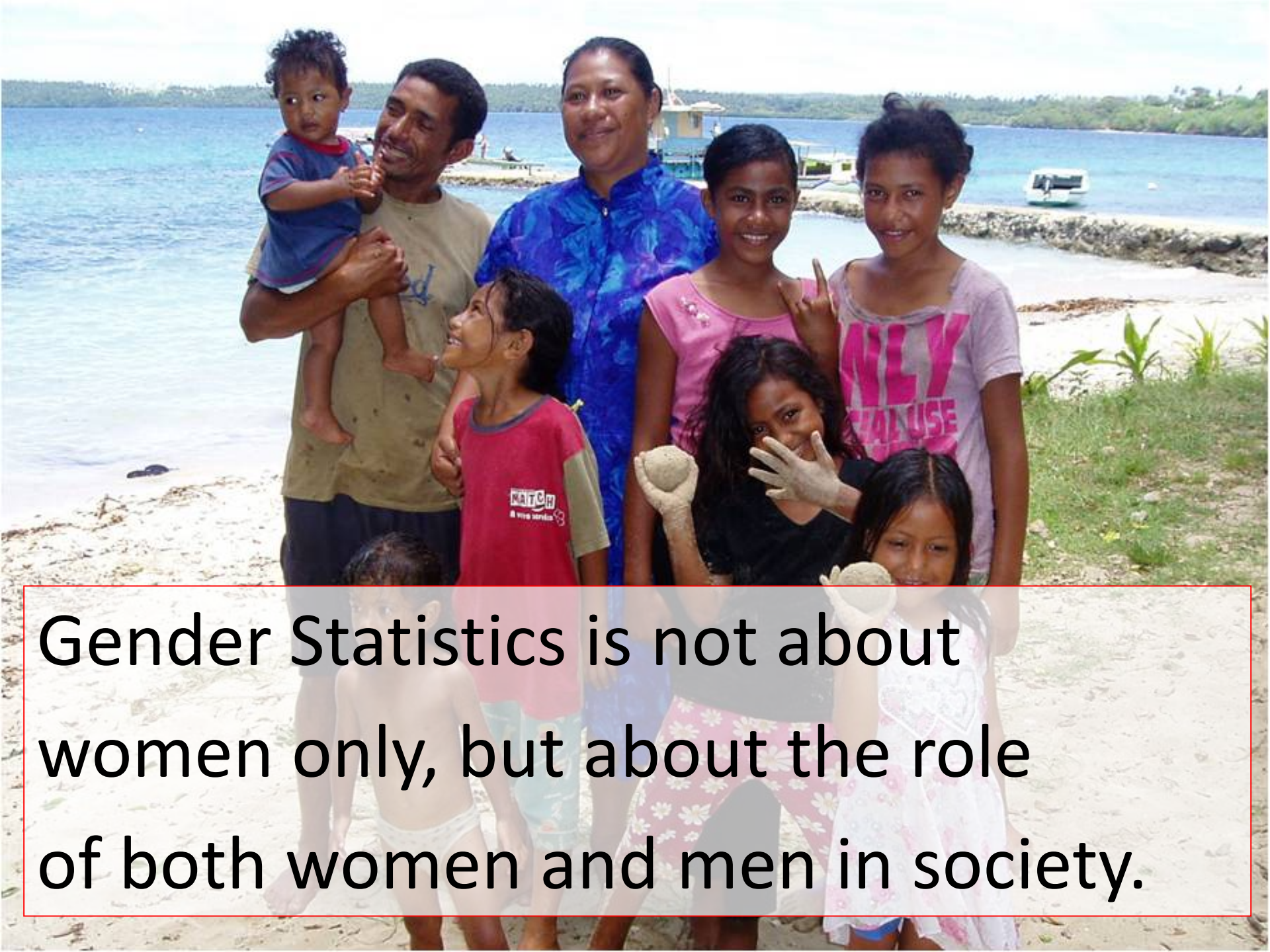
Men



Women



In most countries, women are more likely than men to leave employment when they have children to take care of their offspring.



Gender Statistics is not about women only, but about the role of both women and men in society.

Key issues in gender statistics

(UNECE training videos)

- ❖ Advocacy
- ❖ Making it happen
- ❖ Gender and population sub-groups
- ❖ Reconciliation of family and work life
- ❖ Gender pay gap
- ❖ Disseminating and communicating gender statistics
- ❖ Gender-based violence
- ❖ Gender and decision-making
- ❖ Measuring informal employment
- ❖ Time-use surveys
- ❖ Incorporating gender into labour statistics
- ❖ Gender, entrepreneurship and access to finance
- ❖ Gender and infrastructure

Official statistics

- ❖ Representative basis
- ❖ Economic, demographic, social and environmental phenomena of a country
- ❖ Produced by national statistical offices and other agencies formally part of a national statistical system
- ❖ Fundamental principles of official statistics (10)
 - ✓ Relevance impartiality and equal access
 - ✓ Professional standards and ethics
 - ✓ Accountability and transparency
 - ✓ Prevention of misuse
 - ✓ Sources
 - ✓ Confidentiality
 - ✓ Legislation
 - ✓ National coordination
 - ✓ Use of international standards
 - ✓ International cooperation

The three sources of official statistics

❖ Censuses

- ✓ Population and Housing Census
- ✓ Agriculture Census

❖ Surveys

- ✓ Based on a representative sample of the population
- ✓ More cost-effective

❖ Administrative data

- ✓ Bi-product of administrative processes
- ✓ Hospital records on number of patients, illness, etc
- ✓ School enrolment records

Economic statistics

- Business statistics
- National accounts
- Tourism
- Transport
- Prices
- Government finance
- Trade and balance of payments

Social and demographic statistics

- Population
- Migration
- Labour
- Health
- Education
- Income and poverty
- Justice and crime

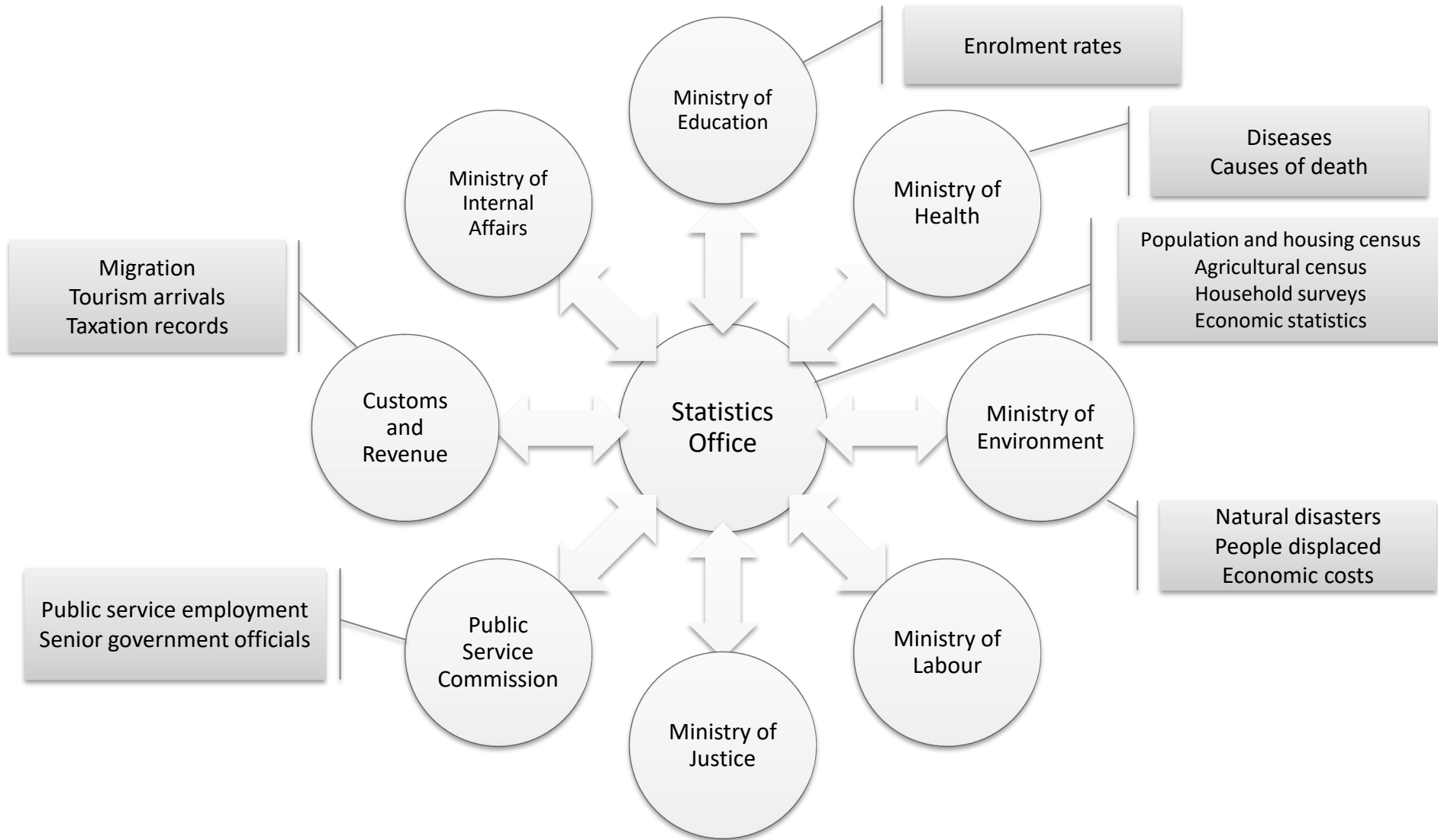
Environmental statistics

- Climate change
- CO2 emissions
- Pollution
- Waste management
- Protected areas

Gender Statistics



National Statistical System



Committee for the Coordination
of Statistical Activities (CCSA)



United Nations Statistical Commission
meets annually in New York

Latin America
and Caribbean

Africa

Asia-Pacific

Europe

Western Asia

Conference of European
Statisticians

UNECE Secretariat

Gender statistics

- Core set of gender indicators
- Guidelines, manuals and training materials
- Technical assistance
- Global and regional reviews
- Standards, methods, classifications
- Financial support
- Sharing experiences
- Databases and gender analysis

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

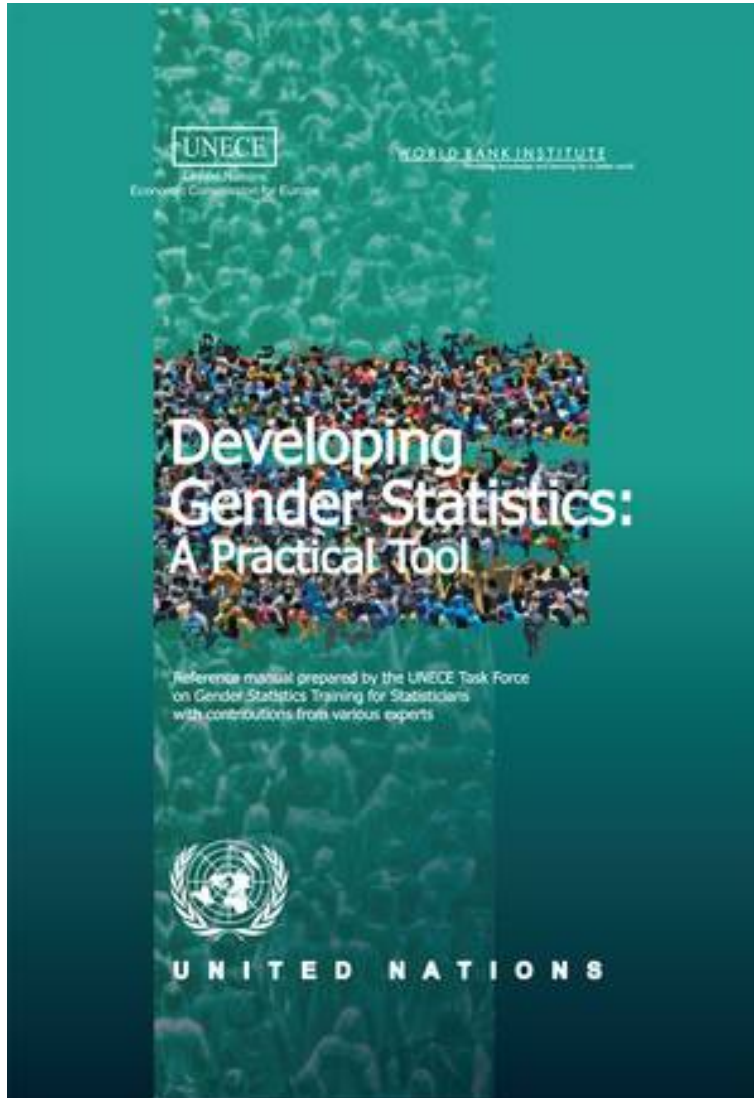


How to make it happen?

- ❖ Promoting gender statistics inside national statistical offices – cooperation across statistical domains
- ❖ Training of statisticians
- ❖ Outside statistical offices - alliances with subject matter experts in ministries, parliament, non-governmental agencies, private sector, international organizations
- ❖ Getting a firm commitment from top management
- ❖ Funding
- ❖ Legal framework – provisions in gender equality laws
- ❖ Organization

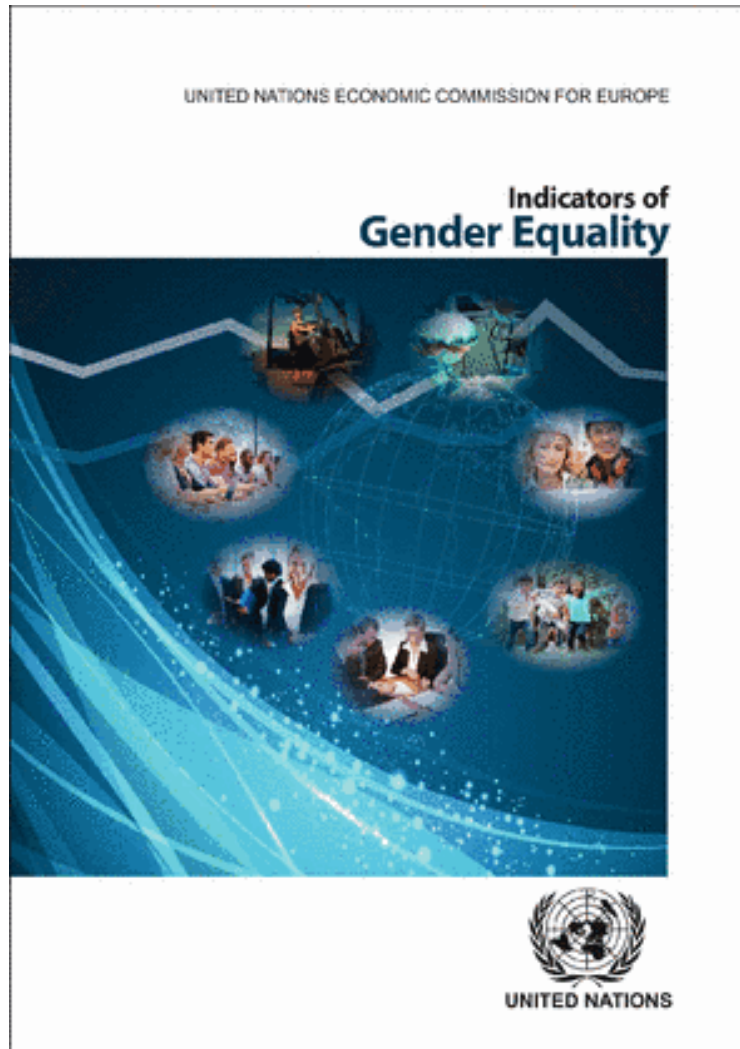
Methodological guidance from UNECE

Gender Statistics Manual (2010)



- What is gender statistics?
- Why do we need it?
- How to produce?
- Improving the use
 - Communication
 - Dissemination
- Making it happen
- In English, Russian, Chinese

Indicators of gender equality



- Include headline indicators
- Investigate feasibility, considering
 - Availability in other international databases
 - Resources at the UNECE Statistical Division
 - Response burden to national statistical organizations
 - Feasibility to collect data retroactively for time series

Summary

- ❖ Sex and gender are different concepts
- ❖ Gender statistics cuts across all fields of traditional statistics to provide accurate information on women and men, boys and girls
- ❖ Official statistics are those published by national statistical offices and other agencies formally part of a national statistical system
- ❖ Statistics provide impartial evidence
- ❖ The entire statistical system is involved in producing gender statistics
- ❖ The international statistical system provides support and guidance
- ❖ Different kinds of actions are needed to integrate a gender perspective into statistics