

FAQs

General questions about the Gender Statistics Database

What is the overall purpose of the Gender Statistics Database?

The Database is a comprehensive knowledge centre for gender statistics and information on various aspects of (in)equalities between women and men. Its main purposes are:

- To build a comprehensive collection of sex-disaggregated data, presented in accordance with EU's political priorities
- To provide statistical evidence on the progress towards gender equality in EU Member States and beyond
- To act as a valuable resource for anyone working for the advancement of gender equality.

What are gender statistics and why do we need them?

According to the United Nations manual, gender statistics are '*statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life*'. Accurate sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data helps track the impact of policies and reveals where more can be done to close gender gaps. This data can be used to compare women and men on key socio-economic indicators, e.g. educational attainment, labour market participation, health outcomes or access to decision-making positions.

The Database primarily aims to gather statistics that are:

- sex-disaggregated and/or directly reflect gender issues (such as childcare spending and provision)
 - based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect gender diversity
 - collected using methods that account for social and cultural factors that may induce gender biases in the data.
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What gender equality issues are covered?

The Database includes over 2000 indicators on key gender equality topics. It provides detailed information on:

- Progress towards gender equality under several monitoring frameworks (EU policies and strategies, Gender Equality Index and Beijing platform for action)
- A broad range of gender-sensitive topics (Thematic areas)
- Gender equality in decision-making (Women and Men in Decision Making) and
- Violence against women (Gender-Based Violence).

EU policies and strategies	Thematic areas	Beijing Platform for action	Gender Equality Index	Women and men in decision-making	Gender-based violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019 ● European Pillar of Social Rights ● Europe 2020 Strategy ● Barcelona Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work and labour market ● Research, science, digital society ● Education, training and skills ● Demography and migration ● Fertility and reproductive rights ● Health and mortality ● Living conditions ● Time use ● Public opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women and poverty ● Education and training of women ● Women and health ● Violence against women ● Women and armed conflict ● Women and the economy ● Women in power and decision-making ● Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women ● Human rights of women ● Women and the media ● Women and the environment ● The Girl Child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender equality index scores and data for underlying indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Politics ● Public administration ● Judiciary ● Business and finance ● Social partners and NGOs ● Environment and climate change ● Media ● Education, science and research ● Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Physical violence ● Sexual violence ● Psychological violence ● Economic violence ● Intimate partner violence ● Female genital mutilation ● Trafficking ● Attitudes and perceptions ● Support services ● Statistical capacity and availability of data

What are the key data sources used?

The data sources of the Gender Statistics Database can be divided into three main groups:

- 1 Data collected directly by EIGE from relevant EU and national sources:
 - Women and men in decision-making
 - Gender-based violence.
- 2 Indicators to monitor progress towards the achievement of gender equality, computed by EIGE from a range of sources:
 - Gender Equality Index
 - Beijing Platform for Action.
- 3 Indicators collected from key EU-level data sources. The main EU data sources are

listed in the table below. The Database also contains indicators computed from other EU-level data, e.g. the survey on health behaviour in school aged children (HBSC).

Data Source	Data collection
Eurostat	Administrative data on a range of themes
	EU Labour force survey (EU-LFS)
	European Statistics of Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC)
	Structure of earnings survey (SES)
	Community statistics on information society survey (CSIS)
	European health interview survey (EHIS)
	Adult education survey (AES)
	Eurostat-UNODC data collection on crime and criminal justice
Eurofound	European working conditions survey (EWCS)
	European quality of life survey (EQLS)
EU Commission	Labour market policies (LMP) database
	Range of Eurobarometer surveys
	Women in science database (She figures)
	Women against violence in Europe (WAVE) reports on women's support services in Europe
	Data collection on trafficking
EU Fundamental Rights Agency	Survey on gender-based violence against women

How is the Database updated?

The Database is **updated on a rolling basis as soon as new data becomes available**. See the two tables below for an overview of release dates.

The timely update of the Database guarantees access to the latest available data and metadata and highlights data gaps.

Overview of release dates by data source

Institution	Data collection	Release calendar
Indicators from EU level data sources		
Eurostat	Eurostat online database	Release calendars for the Eurostat indicators included in the Gender Statistics Database are published on the Eurostat website at this link . Updates on the Gender Statistics Database follow within a few weeks from the Eurostat updates
Eurofound	European working condition survey (EWCS)	See here for information on data release. Updates on the Gender Statistics Database follow within the same year of the micro-data release
	European quality of life survey (EQLS)	See here for information on data release. Updates on the Gender Statistics Database follow within the same year of the micro-data release
European Commission	Labour market policies (LMP) database	Data are collected annually from administrative sources, as explained here . Updates on the Gender Statistics Database follow within a few weeks from the updates in the original source
	Eurobarometer special surveys	One-off data collection (data for 2014)
	Women in science database (She figures)	One-off data collection without further updates (latest available year is 2012)
	Women against violence in Europe (WAVE) reports	The Gender Statistics Database is updated as soon as possible once new reports become available (see https://www.wave-network.org/ for further information)
	Data collection on trafficking	Data collection without fixed release calendar
EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU-FRA)	Survey on gender-based violence against women	One-off data collection without further updates (data only for 2012)
Indicators computed by EIGE based on secondary data		

EIGE	Gender Equality Index	New data are released annually
	Beijing platform for action	Regular data collection. A new update is planned for 2020
Indicators from EIGE's primary data collections		
EIGE	Intimate partner violence	Data collection without a fixed release calendar
	Female genital mutilation	Data collection without a fixed release calendar
	Women and men in decision-making	See below for detailed release dates
Indicators from other data sources		
HBSC research network	Survey of health behaviour in school aged children (HBSC)	One-off data collection without further updates
IPPF (WHO)	Sexuality and education in Europe	One-off data collection without further updates (data for 2006 only)

Overview of release dates for the indicators on women and men in decision-making

Indicator	Release calendar
Parliaments and assemblies	
Regional assemblies, presidents and members by region (all indicators)	December every year. Updates on regional elections are disseminated quarterly in April, June and September
Parliamentary bureaus and committees	

Parliamentary bureaus presidents and members	October every year
Parliamentary committees: presidents and members	October every year
European Parliament: president and members	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September
National parliaments: presidents and members	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September
Regional assemblies: presidents and members	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September
Local/Municipal councils: mayors and other leader and members	Every two years in August
Governments and other political executives	
Regional executives: presidents and members by region (all indicators)	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September, Q4 December
European Commission presidents and commissioners	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September, Q4 December
National governments: presidents and prime ministers	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September, Q4 December
National governments: ministers by seniority and function	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September, Q4 December
Regional executives: presidents and members	December every year. Updates on regional elections are disseminated quarterly in April, June and September
Political parties (all indicators)	
	June every year
Advisory committees (all indicators)	
	Quarterly releases as follows: Q1 April, Q2 June, Q3 September, Q4 December
Public administration	
Senior administrators at European level (all indicators)	
	December every year
Senior administrators at national level	January every year

Heads of monitoring/audit bodies

European Court of Auditors: presidents and members December every year

European Ombudsman December every year

Supreme audit organisations: presidents October every year

Judiciary (all indicators) October every year

Business and finance

Business (all indicators) May (B1) and October (B2) every year

Finance

European financial institutions: presidents and members December every year

Central banks: governors, deputy/vice-governors, and members October every year

Social partners and NGOs

Social partners

European social partner organisations: presidents, executive heads and members October every year

National social partners: president, deputy/vice-president, executive heads and members December every two years

NGOs

European NGOs: presidents and members October every year

Environment and climate change (all indicators) January every year

Media (all indicators) July every year

Education, science and research

National academies of science: presidents and members of the highest decision-making body	Every two years in March
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Research funding organisations: presidents and members of the highest decision-making body	March/April every year
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Sports

European level (all indicators)	Every year in June
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National level

National Olympic Committees (NOCs): presidents, deputy/vice-presidents, members and executive heads	Every year in June
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National sports federations based on a sample of top ten most funded Olympic sports in each country	October/November every year
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National sports federations based on a sample of top ten most popular Olympic sports in each country	No fixed update schedule
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What quality criteria must data meet to be included in the Database?

EIGE has adopted the quality assessment and assurance framework of the European Statistical System to evaluate data quality. Thus data quality is assessed against the quality evaluation principles outlined in the European Statistics Code of Practice. These can be divided into three broad blocks according to their focus:

- institutional environment
- statistical processes
- statistical output.

The Database often presents data collected by well-established EU data providers that satisfy the first two blocks, which means that the 'statistical output' block is the most important one for ongoing database updates and maintenance. The principles to evaluate the quality of statistical outputs consist of data relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, coherence and comparability, and accessibility and clarity.

New data can be included in the Database only when it complies with these principles.

General questions about database functionalities

How do I search for data on specific gender related issues?

You can search the Database in three main ways:

1. The Database tree

The Database tree is on the main page of the Database and includes six main entry points:

- Two entry points that focus on monitoring the achievement of policy goals: 'EU Policies and Strategies' and 'Beijing Platform for Action'
- A general entry points containing a large number of indicators on a broad range of issues: 'Thematic Areas'
- One entry point focusing on EIGE's Gender Equality Index
- One entry point containing the data on women and men in decision-making
- One entry point containing the data on gender-based violence.

The entry points are divided into themes and sub-themes that can be browsed by clicking on the relevant entry point. For example, to search data on women and men at risk of poverty, click on the entry point 'Thematic areas' to view a list of its themes. Then click on the theme 'At risk of poverty' and select its sub-theme 'General indicators'. Within this sub-theme, there are several 'at-risk-of-poverty rates' indicators.

2. The basic search function

On the Database homepage, the search box appears below the heading 'Browse Gender Statistics'. In this search box you can type the topic you want to find data on, or a phrase related to it. This will show all themes, sub-themes and indicators related to the search term.

3. The advanced search function

To search data, click on the button in the right top corner of the Database homepage. The search function allows you to specify a search phrase (i.e. people at risk) and returns a list of indicators containing the exact or similar phrase matches. Use quotes to search for exact phrase match (e.g. "people at risk").

[Advanced search](#) →

When viewing data, how can I select years and countries?

Countries and years, and other relevant data dimensions (such as gender or age group) can be chosen by changing the data filter settings. This can be done in three quick steps:

- 1 | Select the filter(s) that you want to change, either from a drop-down list of possible categories (i.e. countries, units or age groups) or by ticking or un-ticking relevant tick-boxes (i.e. gender).
- 2 | Click on the apply button at the bottom of the filter setting box.

This changes the way the indicator is displayed, to show only data for the new filter settings.

How can I view data for the same country over multiple years?

By default, the Database presents data in a bar chart, which shows data values for a range of countries in the same year. To display data over multiple years for one or more countries, you can use a **line chart**:

- 1 | Click on the field called 'LINE CHART' on the top of data display.
- 2 | Select the countries and years you want to display in the line chart (see question above for more detail on how to do this). Note that you can select a maximum of four countries to be displayed in a single line chart, to prevent overcrowding the chart with too many lines.

Questions about women and men in decision-making data

How can I access the women and men in decision-making data and what decision-making areas are covered?

The data on women and men decision-making can be accessed under the database entry point '[Women and men in decision-making](#)'. The data covers key decision-making positions in the following areas:

- Politics consists of data on parliaments/assemblies at European, national and regional levels; parliamentary bureaus and committees; local/municipal councils; governments and other political executives; political parties and advisory committees.
- Public administration covers senior administrators at national and European level; and heads of monitoring/audit bodies.
- Judiciary data focuses on national courts (supreme, administrative, constitutional), national public prosecutors and European courts.
- Business and finance presents data on largest listed companies, European financial institutions and central banks.
- Social partners and NGOs are covered under a corresponding theme. Both social partners and NGOs are covered at EU level, and social partners are covered at national level as well.
- Environmental and climate change includes bodies associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and environment decision-making bodies in EU institutions and at national level.
- Media consists of data on national public broadcasters and media regulatory authorities.
- Education, science and research focuses on national academies of science and research funding organisations.
- Sports includes statistics on women and men in highest decision-making bodies of national sports federations, National Olympic Committees (NOCs), and European Confederations of sports.

Where can I find information about the data collection methodology and coverage of the

women and men in decision-making data?

Each indicator under the women and men in decision-making entry point is accompanied by comprehensive reference metadata, which follows the Eurostat SMDX Metadata Structure (ESMS). The metadata contains:

- Detailed information related to data collection methodology, including geographic coverage, positions covered and their definitions, data release calendar, data quality issues, and data sources and collection methods.
- Detailed mapping tables that summarize positions covered by each of the women and men in decision making indicators.

Each indicator is also accompanied by a summary dataset description, which highlights key information from the detailed metadata.

This information can be accessed by selecting the metadata box on the top of the data display (see metadata excerpts below for the indicator 'Largest listed companies: presidents, board members and employee representatives') and scrolling down through the page.



Download the full data collection methodology for the women and men in decision-making data

Can I view statistics on women and men in decision-making as a headcount, rather than as a percentage?

This is possible by selecting a corresponding unit of measurement (number of persons – headcount) in the data filter settings. This can be done in three quick steps, shown below on the example indicator 'Largest listed companies: presidents, board members and employee representatives':

- 1 | Click on the field summarising filter settings on the top of data display.
- 2 | Select the filter for unit of measurement, and select the 'Number of persons (headcount)' unit from the drop-down list.
- 3 | Click on the apply button at the bottom of the filter setting box.

This changes the data display so that it shows data in absolute numbers (headcount) rather than percentages.

When viewing an indicator on women and men in decision-making, can I choose the

decision-making positions covered?

This is possible by selecting desired position in the filter settings, following a similar approach to the question above. Focusing on the example indicator 'Largest listed companies: presidents, board members and employee representatives', this can be done by:

- 1 | Click on the field summarising filter settings on the top of data display.
 - 2 | Select the filter for position, and select the desired position from the drop-down list.
 - 3 | Click on the apply button at the bottom of the filter setting box.
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Questions about data on violence against women

What are the main sources of data on gender-based violence in the Gender Statistics Database?

EIGE collects and disseminates data on gender-based violence from various sources in the Gender Statistics Database. Broadly, data collected in those sources can be grouped in two types, survey data and national administrative data.

Important sources of survey data in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database are the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) survey on violence against women, Eurobarometer special surveys that include questions on gender-based violence, and Eurofound's European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS).

National administrative data in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database is obtained from various national sources, such as the police and judiciary data. These data register offences, prosecutions, numbers of perpetrators and number of victims, amongst others. As definitions of crimes and data collection methodologies differ between Member States, these data are not comparable.

EIGE's Gender Statistics Database also displays national administrative data compiled by Eurostat on trafficking in human beings, data from the joined Eurostat - UNODC project, and data from the Women Against Violence (WAVE) reports on women's support services in Europe.

What information about gender-based violence does the Database cover?

Information about gender-based violence includes a wide range of topics:

- Incidence of different forms of violence (physical, sexual, psychological and economic). This can include national administrative data (such as the number of offences of a particular form reported to the police) and survey data (for example, asking respondents whether they have been a victim of a particular type of violence in their lifetime)
- Data on specific offences, such as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). This data has been collected by national administrative sources and surveys and has been compiled EIGE through its studies on violence against women
- Statistics on trafficking in human beings, such as information on the victims, the traffickers, prosecutions and convictions, collected by the European Commission
- Perceptions of gender-based violence which are predominantly informed by survey data sources, asking respondents their opinion and perceptions of violence as a social issue
- Availability, awareness, use and quality of services for victims of gender-based violence

Some topics include many indicators, (e.g. incidents of physical and sexual data) as these data is more systematically collected by national institutions such as the police and is readily available. Other topics, such as economic and psychological violence are less extensively covered in the database as national data is more limited in these areas.

Why does data from different data sources on gender-based violence differ, for example in the case of number of femicides?

The data included under gender-based violence in the Gender Statistics Database comes from different sources. Survey data comes from different surveys, and national administrative data comes from different national institutions (e.g. national statistical offices, police and judiciary). While these sources may all collect data on the same topic, they use different methodologies, and this affects the comparability of results.

For example, in the case of femicide, the data comes from the joint Eurostat-UNODC data on intentional homicide which follows different methodologies and definitions than the national sources. Similarly, different surveys may formulate the questions differently or have different target populations, which could lead to different estimates.

