

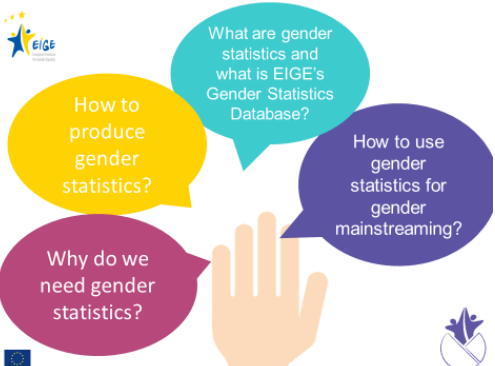












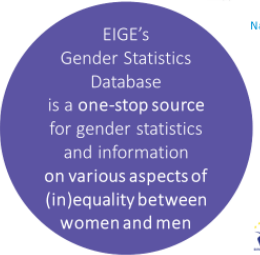

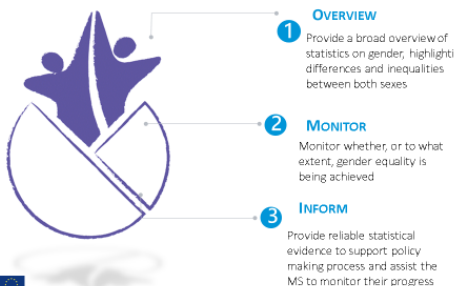

















 <p><b>EIGE's Gender Statistics Database</b></p> <p>26 February 2019   Vilnius</p> 	
  	<p>With this presentation we will try to briefly answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are gender statistics and what is EIGE's Gender Statistics Database?</li> <li>- Why do we need a gender perspective into statistics?</li> <li>- How to mainstream gender into statistics?</li> </ul> <p>How to use gender statistics as a gender mainstreaming tool so that gender-related issues would become more visible and consequently, recognised and tackled?</p>
           	<p>The database provides user-friendly access to standardised data for a variety of uses, such as policymakers, civil servants, statisticians, research organisations, social partners, civil society organisations, media, and the wider public. The database can be used by people who do not have extensive knowledge in gender statistics and benefit from a tree browsing structure of the database and by people who are looking for a specific dataset by keyword search option.</p>

 <h3>The purpose</h3>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 <b>OVERVIEW</b> Provide a broad overview of statistics on gender, highlighting differences and inequalities between both sexes</li> <li>2 <b>MONITOR</b> Monitor whether, or to what extent, gender equality is being achieved</li> <li>3 <b>INFORM</b> Provide reliable statistical evidence to support policy making process and assist the MS to monitor their progress</li> </ol> 	<p>The database was launched in 2015 with the aim of providing statistical evidence to support and complement EU Commission's work on gender equality also enabling the Member states to monitor their progress.</p> <p>The main purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build a broad <b>overview of statistics on gender</b>, highlighting differences and inequalities between both sexes.</li> <li>• To <b>support the measurement</b> of whether, or to what extent, gender equality is de facto being achieved, particularly what refers to specific frameworks which are relevant from the Gender Equality perspective within EU policy priorities such as EU 2020 and /or the EU Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality.</li> <li>• To act as a reliable resource in <b>formulation and monitoring of policies</b> that are beneficial for both women and men and will facilitate making appropriate decisions towards the advancement of gender equality.</li> </ul>
 <h3>Gender Statistics</h3> <p><i>"Statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life."</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basis for analysis to assess differences in the situations of women and men</li> <li>• Evidence for research and policy development</li> <li>• Tool for Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of gender policy developments</li> </ul>  	<p>Women and men continue to have different roles in society, different access to and control over resources and status in all areas of life in society, whether public or private, in the family or the labour market, in economic or political life, in power and decision-making, as well as in social gender relations.</p> <p>Unless these differences are reflected in official statistics, gender differences and gender-related issues are not adequately and completely reflected.</p> <p>Gender Statistics, therefore, increase insight and knowledge about differences in the living conditions and situations of women and men with respect to all policy fields and areas. It allow for systematic research and study of gender differences and inequalities. Consequently, gender statistics raise awareness about existing gender issues and provide evidence for futher research and policy development.</p> <p>The last but not least, introducing gender statistics to statistical systems push for improvements in the concepts, methods, topics and data series to better reflect activities and contributions made by women and men. For example, starting new data collections (e.g. on gender-based violence) or reviewing existing definitions.</p>
 <h3>Gender statistics - more than data disaggregated by sex</h3> <div style="background-color: #4a7ebb; color: white; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Sex-disaggregated statistics...</p> <p>...data collected and tabulated separately for women and men</p> <p>...gender roles, power relations and inequalities in society not necessarily captured</p> </div>  	

 <h3>Gender statistics topics</h3> <p>The process of making gender visible in areas where it was previously thought not relevant lies at the heart of the development of gender statistics.</p>   	<p>The process of making gender visible in areas where it was previously thought not relevant lies at the heart of the development of gender statistics.</p> <p>Many areas that appear to have little to do with gender equality are actually affected by various aspects of relationships between women and men (e.g. violence, unpaid household work).</p> <p>Not exhaustive list of areas where gender analysis is important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Poverty.</b> Women might have different routes into poverty than men, such as widowhood and lone motherhood.</li> <li>- <b>Education and training.</b> In some countries girls and women may have less access to education as compared with boys and men. There is often segregation so that women and men are typically found in different branches of education and training.</li> <li>- <b>Health.</b> Some forms of health care concern women specifically (e.g. at the childbirth, access to reproductive health care).</li> <li>- <b>Violence.</b> Gender-based violence is predominantly from men to women.</li> <li>- <b>Power and decision making.</b> Inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision-making at different life domains.</li> <li>- <b>Armed conflict / Economy / Media / Environment / Migration / etc.</b></li> </ul>
 <h3>Mainstreaming Gender into Statistics</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data are collected and presented <b>disaggregated by sex</b> as a primary and overall classification</li> <li>• data are reflecting <b>gender issues</b></li> <li>• data are based on <b>concepts and definitions</b> that adequately capture all aspects of women and men's lives</li> <li>• data collection methods take into account <b>stereotypes and social and cultural factors</b> that may induce gender biases</li> </ul>  	<p>Mainstreaming gender issues into statistics requires adequate comprehension of a conceptual framework underpinning current issues and challenges related to women and men in society.</p> <p>In addition to disaggregating data by sex, the following elements are particularly important for mainstreaming gender into statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender statistics should reflect problems, issues and questions related to women in society by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focusing on specific areas of concern in which women and men may not enjoy the same opportunities or status such as work status in the labour market or where women's and men's lives may be affected in different ways due to their gender (such as maternal mortality, gender-based violence);</li> <li>• taking an intersectional approach by looking at population groups where gender inequality is likely to be present or more pronounced such as migrants, ethnic minorities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
 <h3>Why a Gender perspective?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data <b>disaggregated by sex</b> are not exhaustive</li> <li>• <b>social relationship</b> between women and men are more relevant than biological differences</li> <li>• fundamental tool to <b>mainstream gender</b> and develop <b>gender sensitive policies</b></li> </ul>  	<p><b>Sex</b> is a reference to the relatively fixed biological and physiological characteristics that define women and men.</p> <p><b>Gender</b> is a reference to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes associated with being female or male.</p> <p><b>Social relationship</b> between women and men are more relevant than biological differences.</p>



### Gender-sensitive data production

- The overarching general principle in the production of high quality gender-sensitive data is that of gender mainstreaming.
- Gender issues and gender-based biases are systematically taken into account in the production of all statistics and at all stages of data production.



The overarching general principle in the production of high quality gender-sensitive data is that of gender mainstreaming. At the highest level of generality, the European Commission’s Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019 defines gender mainstreaming as “the integration of gender equality perspective into every aspect of EU intervention (preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, legal measures and spending programmes)”. In the context of statistics, we can apply the same definition, with “data production” in the place “EU intervention”. More specifically, as the UNECE guide (UNECE and World Bank Institute 2010) explains, “Mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics means that gender issues and gender-based biases are systematically taken into account in the production of all official statistics and at all stages of data production.”



### Gender sensitive Indicator

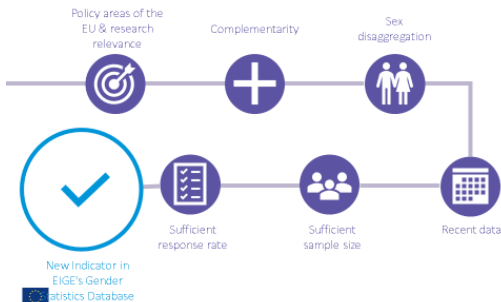
- Evaluates to which extent gender equality is being achieved over time
- Addresses gender discrimination and gender concerns
- Measures the relative situation of women and men



A statistical indicator is a “Data element that represents statistical data for a specified time, place, and other characteristics, and is corrected for at least one dimension (usually size) to allow for meaningful comparisons.” Gender indicators in particular allow us to evaluate to which extent gender equality is being achieved over time and also to address gender discrimination and gender concerns. They measure the relative situation of women and men, the access to assets, the empowerment, the attitudes of women and men toward gender equality, and the extent to which society is free from gender-based violence and negative gender stereotypes.



### EIGE’s Criteria for Indicator selection



Indicator selection from new data sources is based on several:

- Sex disaggregation
- Complementarity
- Policy & research relevance
- Recent data
- Sufficient sample size
- Sufficient response rate



## The Goals

- awareness raising on how to produce and use gender statistics data/Identify statistics gaps
- encourage Member States to produce and use gender statistics
- development of gender statistics which improves statistical systems



In network with Statistics producers, Policy makers, Researchers, Media, Civil Society




### How is the database organised?

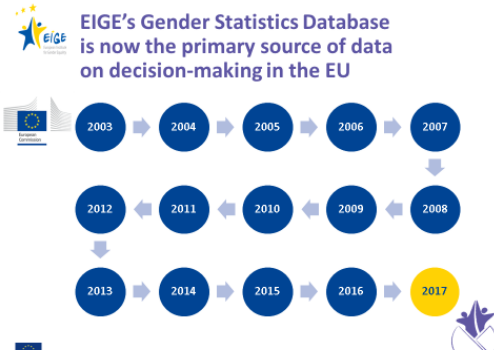
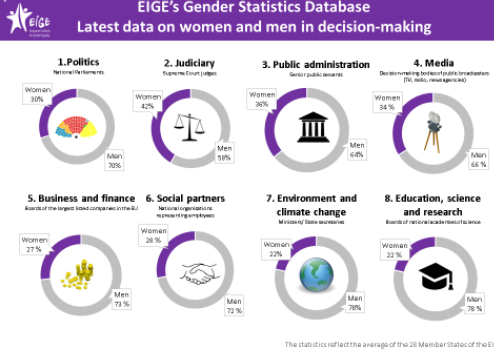
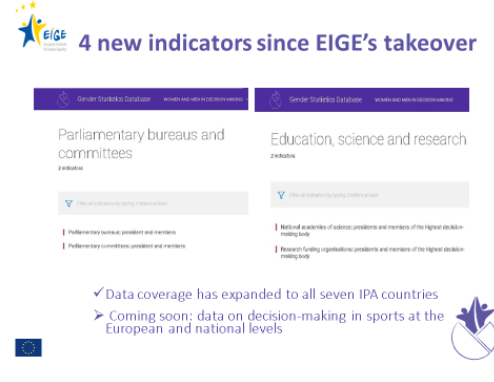
Users can either browse the database using a set of predefined entry points or ‘tree’ structures or look for data using a free-form keyword search query.

- The browsing option is geared toward users who want to explore a particular policy or thematic area in its entirety or who are new to the subject of gender statistics and would therefore benefit from a structured guide to the available data.
- The keyword search option is most suited to those who are looking for a particular dataset or area of interest, but are not sure where to find it in the predefined structures.

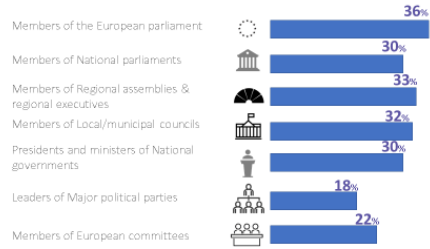
Entry points and tree structure organisation are to be progressively adapted to the users’ needs. Users have access to the same statistical information through different entry points.

### Currently the Database has 7 entry points:

1. Thematic areas - based on possible areas of interest on gender equality from the user’s perspective and the structured frameworks provided by the data sources where the data is available.
2. Policy areas - structured in line with the established policy areas of the EU and priorities of the EU institutions. It is a particularly relevant entry point for EIGE’s main stakeholders who are policymakers within EU institutions and the Member States.
3. EU strategies - Closely related to ‘Policy areas’, it organises data according to the priorities defined at EU level, including ‘EU 2020’, ‘Horizon 2020’ and the ‘EU strategy for equality between women and men 2010–15’.
4. Gender Equality Index - This section organises data according to the domains and subdomains of the Gender Equality Index.
5. Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) - The organisation of data follows the 12 areas of concern of the BPfA and hosts comprehensive information about EU monitoring process of this worldwide platform. It includes quantitative and qualitative indicators developed by the Presidencies of the EU Council to monitor progress towards the achievement of the goals of the BPfA, information about the Council Conclusions and related links.
6. Women and men in decision-making – hosts data collected by EIGE on women and men in decision-making positions from 2017. The entry point shows and monitors the allocation of women and men in key decision-making roles.
7. Gender-based violence - provides access to existing statistical data on gender-based violence The data originates from administrative sources as well as surveys, including:
  - Eurobarometer special surveys
  - European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) conducted by Eurofound
  - Data from the joint Eurostat-UNODC project
  - National administrative data collected on trafficking collated by Eurostat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National administrative data on violence against women collated by EIGE</li> <li>- National data on intimate partner violence collated by EIGE</li> <li>- EIGE's estimations on girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union</li> </ul>																											
 <p><b>EIGE's Gender Statistics Database is now the primary source of data on decision-making in the EU</b></p>	<p>Data on women and men in decision-making have been collected and disseminated by the European Commission since 2003 as part of the EU's commitment to monitoring progress with the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. In January 2017 EIGE took over the European Commission's database on women and men in decision-making (WMID). EIGE is now entirely responsible for the collection and dissemination of WMID data. The coverage of the WMID data and the frequency and schedule of collection are being maintained as per the previous Commission database. There is also ongoing work to review methodological specifications and ensure quality.</p>																											
 <p><b>EIGE's Gender Statistics Database Latest data on women and men in decision-making</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain</th> <th>Women (%)</th> <th>Men (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Politics (National parliaments)</td> <td>51%</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Judiciary (Supreme Court judges)</td> <td>42%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Public administration (Senior public boards)</td> <td>30%</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Media (Decision-making bodies/boards/committees in public management)</td> <td>34%</td> <td>66%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Business and finance (Board of the largest listed companies in the EU)</td> <td>27%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Social partners (National organizations representing employees)</td> <td>28%</td> <td>72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Environment and climate change (Ministry/Minister portfolios)</td> <td>32%</td> <td>68%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Education, science and research (Board of research funding organisations)</td> <td>23%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The statistics reflect the average of the 28 Member States of the EU  <a href="http://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/">http://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/</a></p>	Domain	Women (%)	Men (%)	1. Politics (National parliaments)	51%	49%	2. Judiciary (Supreme Court judges)	42%	58%	3. Public administration (Senior public boards)	30%	70%	4. Media (Decision-making bodies/boards/committees in public management)	34%	66%	5. Business and finance (Board of the largest listed companies in the EU)	27%	73%	6. Social partners (National organizations representing employees)	28%	72%	7. Environment and climate change (Ministry/Minister portfolios)	32%	68%	8. Education, science and research (Board of research funding organisations)	23%	77%	<p>Data on decision-making are collected for 38 European countries - the 28 EU Member States, the seven IPA beneficiary countries (five EU candidates: Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey, and two potential candidates: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo) and the remaining three EEA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). The domains covered include: politics; public administration; judiciary; business and finance; social partners and NGOs; environment and climate change; media; and science and research. Figures are available at international, European, national, regional and local level. Most data are updated annually, but some key data are updated more frequently. In particular, data on national and European politics are updated quarterly, and data on large companies biannually, in order to ensure that the information is always right up to date.</p>
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 <p><b>4 new indicators since EIGE's takeover</b></p> <p>Parliamentary bureaus and committees</p> <p>Education, science and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Data coverage has expanded to all seven IPA countries</li> <li>➤ Coming soon: data on decision-making in sports at the European and national levels</li> </ul>	<p>Since EIGE took over the WMID database from the Commission in January 2017, 4 new indicators have been added to the database for which data were collected in 2017 for 28 EU Members States. The geographical coverage has been expanded to include all beneficiaries of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (i.e. "IPA" countries). In 2018, data for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo were added to all areas. Furthermore, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Serbia and the three EEA countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway were added to areas covering only EU countries (e.g. Parliamentary bureaus and committees, research funding organisations). Work is in progress to include data on decision-making in sports at the European and national levels in due course.</p>																											

**Women in decision-making/politics**



The number of women holding decision-making positions has been gradually increasing over the last ten years, from politics to business and media. The latest figures on women and men in decision-making show that the EU is taking a slow but steady path towards gender balanced representation. Whilst “gender parity” implies equal representation of women and men in a decision-making position, the term “gender balance” is used to describe at least 40% of each gender.

- European parliament: president and members, as of 2018-q4; Women 36.4%
- National parliaments: presidents and members, as of 2018-q4; Women 29.9%
- National governments: Presidents, prime-ministers and ministers by seniority and function of government, as of 2018-q4; Women 30.5%
- Regional assemblies & regional executives (national level aggregates), as of 2018; Women 33.3%
- Local/municipal councils: mayors or other leaders and members, as of 2017; Women 32.1%
- Major political parties: leader and deputy leaders, as of 2018; Women 18.4%
- European committees: presidents and members (aggregate), as of 2018-q4; Women 21.5%

**How often data are updated?**



Most data are updated annually, but some key data are updated more frequently. In particular, data on national and European politics are updated quarterly, and data on large companies biannually, in order to ensure that the information is always right up to date.

**Gender-Sensitive Parliaments tool**













The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) has developed a tool to help parliaments assess their organisation and working procedures and see how gender-sensitive they are. The tool is based on a framework developed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

**An online tool designed as a self-assessment exercise measuring gender sensitivity of the national and regional parliaments.**

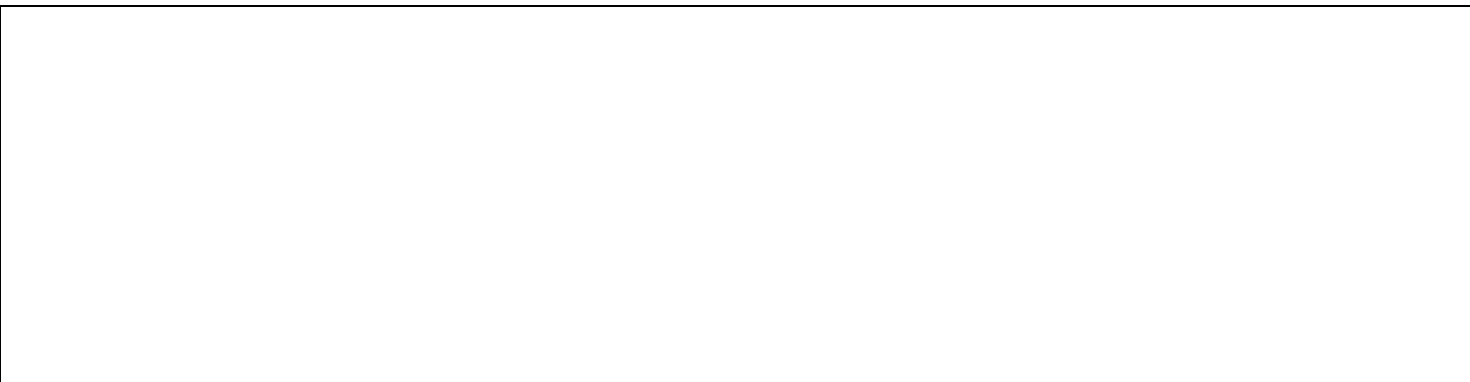
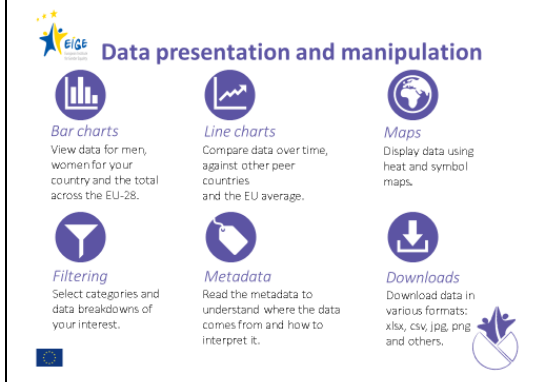
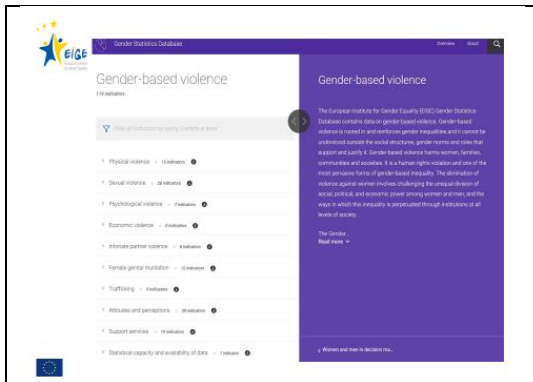
Its objectives:

- to build competences of the public administration of the EU Member States in the area of gender equality;
- to collect empirical data on participation of women and men in political decision-making and in particular on gender-sensitivity in the parliaments.

The tool determines how open and sensitive the parliaments at local, regional, national, and European level are to gender equality. It analyses the number of women and men (both elected members of parliament and administrative staff), their roles and positions. The tool also looks at how internal procedures and acts adopted by the parliament respect and promote gender equality.

 <p><b>Gender-Sensitive Parliaments tool &amp; EIGE's Gender Statistics Database</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on women and men in decision-making (automatically retrieved from the gender statistics database)</li> <li>➤ Elected candidates, parliamentary bureau, leading roles</li> <li>➤ Balanced distribution of leading women and men across policy areas</li> </ul>  	<p>EIGE's Gender Sensitive Parliaments (GSP) tool includes a number of questions related to numbers of women and men in decision-making positions that are covered by the data in EIGE Gender Statistics Database. Currently only nine questions of the GSP tool, dealing with leaders of political parties is populated automatically from the GSD. Here are the questions:</p> <p><b>Assessment for National Parliament:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of women/men members of parliament</li> <li>- Number of women/men leading major political parties</li> <li>- The gender of Speaker</li> <li>- Parliamentary committees chaired by women/men</li> <li>- Chairs of committees in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- socio-cultural functions</li> <li>- basic functions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>infrastructure/economy</p>
 <p><b>Gender-based violence statistics</b></p> <p>Aiming to support the institutions and experts engaged in preventing and combating gender-based violence in the European Union and beyond.</p>    <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• originates from national administrative sources and surveys</li> <li>• number of girls at risk of FGM in the EU (based on EIGE's study)</li> <li>• 13 indicators on intimate-partner violence (harmonized and comparable at the EU level)</li> </ul>   	<p>Data on gender-based violence presented in the Gender Statistics Database originate from administrative sources as well as surveys, including:</p> <p>European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) survey on violence against women - This EU-wide survey (<b>no other countries are covered</b>) was conducted in 2012 and has not been repeated since, which means it cannot currently distinguish trends over time. However, Eurostat will develop a second round of this survey and is currently in the process of designing it. The results shall be available in 2020-2021.</p> <p>Eurobarometer special surveys- Another EU-level survey (<b>no other countries are covered</b>) with data available for use in the gender-based violence thematic area are some of the special Eurobarometer surveys. The Eurobarometer surveys used by EIGE are based on the thematic surveys, meaning they are very topical but unfortunately not regularly conducted.</p> <p>European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) conducted by Eurofound- The EWCS includes some questions asking respondents whether they have been subject to forms of (sexual) violence in the last month (humiliating behaviour; threats; unwanted sexual attention; verbal abuse) or year (bullying; harassment; physical violence). The dataset covers the 28 EU Member States and seven further European countries – Norway, Switzerland, <b>Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia</b> and Turkey.</p> <p>Data from the joint Eurostat-UNODC project - This project surveys Member States on an annual basis. While data is collected across EU countries, the nature of the data is national-level administrative data on crime from official national sources, including on the topics of assault, sexual violence, rape as recorded by the Police. Because national data adheres to national definitions, which differ between countries, this data has limited comparability. Data collection covers European Union Member States, EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland), <b>EU Candidate countries (Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Turkey, Serbia), and the EU Potential Candidate countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.</b></p> <p>National administrative data on violence against women collated by EIGE</p> <p>National data on intimate partner violence collated by EIGE</p> <p>EIGE's estimations on girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union</p>





The database offers users several modes of data presentation:

- A bar chart that presents numeric values (disaggregated by sex) of the selected indicator;
- A time trend chart presenting indicator values across time;
- A visual presentation of indicator values in a heat or symbol map; and
- A data table containing numeric values of the selected indicator.

The database also enables users to apply various filters to view only the most relevant indicator values. In addition, each indicator is accompanied by a metadata description, in accordance with the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) data format and the standards of European Statistical System. The metadata provides information on: source type, source organisation, source reference, data type, data harmonisation, date of importing and number of values, concepts used, quality of indicator data and the methodology of data collection and generation. Users can download data for further manipulation and own use in various formats csv (used by many statistics/data software applications), xlsx (for Microsoft Office users mainly), xml, json while graphs and maps can be saved as jpg, png, iframe formats.

The database currently includes over 5,000 indicators – the main focus of the database is on observations since 2003, however this is dependent on data availability. The geographic focus of the database is mainly on EU-28 Member States and countries under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance<sup>12</sup>, but data are also presented for other European countries if available. The observations are at country level and sometimes they are also aggregated at EU-28 level. The database does not currently provide regional (in the sense of (NUTS2) regions within Member States) or local (at the level of local authority) observations, with the exception of data on regional assemblies under the ‘Women and men in decision-making’ database. In order to address identified user needs the following improvements have been performed to the Gender Statistics Database design, content and functionalities:

- Content review of produced content. Restructuring of tree browser by merging Thematic with Policy areas;
- Definition of the information architecture changes needed to produce the new content;
- Substantial improvement of the key-word search functionality with expansion of gender-equality related terms;
- Integration of a tag cloud in the Database interface and
- Integration of communication products developed for facilitating users search for gender statistics such as:
  - Predefined queries on data sources considered in the Database;
  - Frequently asked questions;

Guide to download data.



### Check how your country is performing: Members of national parliaments



As of 4th quarter of 2018 | Source: EIGE's Gender Statistics Database



History is Herstory too.

Author unknown



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[eige.europa.eu/newsletter](http://eige.europa.eu/newsletter)

