Gender Statistics

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Gender statistics

• What are gender statistics?
They adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life
• How are they produced and used?
Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender biases.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wT5nAjpVQjw&feature=youtu.be

Benefits of International Comparability of Gender Statistics

• Gender issues and developments can be analysed in an international context by combining statistics across countries to produce regional and global aggregates.

• Similarities and differences in gender issues between individual countries and between regions can be studied and relative progress on gender-related goals can be assessed by undertaking data comparisons across countries or regions.

• The overall quality of a country’s statistics can be enhanced as producing comparable statistics involves adoption of international standards and best practice in methodology.
European Institute for Gender Equality

https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/agencies/eige_it
The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established in 2006, becoming fully independent and hence operational in June 2010:

to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens’ awareness of gender equality.

As an autonomous body, EIGE operates within the framework of European Union policies and initiatives. The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union defined the grounds for the Institute’s objectives and tasks in its Founding Regulation and assigned it the central role of addressing the challenges of and promoting equality between women and men across the European Union.

EIGE’S mission is to become the European knowledge centre on gender equality issues. It employs 40 staff members.
2019-2021 Key objectives and priorities
EIGE's three strategic objectives for the programming period 2019 to 2021 are as follows:

• To provide high quality research and data to support better informed and evidence based decision-making by policymakers and other key stakeholders working to achieve gender equality;

• To manage all knowledge produced by EIGE to enable timely and innovative communication that meets the targeted needs of key stakeholders;

• To meet the highest administrative and financial standards while supporting the needs of EIGE's personnel.
Gender Equality Index 2017

Room for Improvement
Browsing trees

- Thematic areas
- Policy areas
- EU strategies
- Gender Equality Index
- Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)
- Women and men in decision making
- Gender-based violence (?)
Data sources

Member States
Browse Gender Statistics

Enter minimum 3 letters ...

- Thematic areas  1796 indicators
- Policy areas  1412 indicators
- EU strategies  60 indicators
- Beijing Platform for Action  112 indicators
- Gender Equality Index  52 indicators
- Women and men in decision making  54 indicators

About

The database contains gender statistics from all over the European Union (EU) and beyond, at the EU, Member State and European level. It is aimed at providing statistical evidence which can be used to support and complement the European Commission’s (EC) Strategy on Gender Equality and support the Member States to monitor their progress.

Tutorial on EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

How to Use Database on Gender Statistics
The Gender Equality Index is adapted to the **context of the EU** and is based on **EU policy priorities**.
The Gender Equality Index adopts a **gender approach** that measures gaps between **both women and men**.
Selecting variables

- Conceptual criteria
- Quality criteria
Conceptual criteria

- Variables focus on **individuals**, rather than on institutions or countries
  
  - [✓] Healthy life years
  
  - [✗] Health care expenditure

- **Outcome** variables, measuring a current status
  
  - [✓] Time spend on care activities
  
  - [✗] Provision on childcare services
Quality criteria

– Reliable
– Comparable over time
– Harmonised for the EU-28 MSs
– No more than 10% missing data points
Variable transformation

- Same direction of the interpretation
- Relative terms (when needed)
- Computation of gender gaps
Direction of the interpretation

• All variables need to have the same interpretation (positive or negative)
  – Healthy life years (+)
  – Population at-risk-of-poverty (-)

• Alternatives:
  – Calculating the complementary value of the variables when dealing with percentages. Ex. 20% of people at risk of poverty is equivalent to 80% not at risk of poverty
  – Computing the inverse. Ex. S80/S20 income quintile share is equivalent to S20/S80
Relative terms

- To allow comparisons between populations, each variable was divided by its closest reference population.

- Examples:
  - Labour force participation: the number of women and men in employment was divided by the active population (closest reference population).
  - Training at work: the number of women and men receiving training at work was divided by the total number of workers (closest reference population).
Final metric
(Gaps adjusted by levels of achievement)

\[ \Gamma = 1 + \left[ \alpha(x_{it}) \cdot (1 - Y(x_{it})) \right] \times 99 \]
Computing the Index

Steps:

- Normalisation
- Imputation
- Weighting
- Aggregation

1. Eliminating as much subjectivity as possible
2. Computing a set of potential indices
3. Selecting the best index
WORK

- PARTICIPATION
- SEGREGATION AND QUALITY OF WORK

HEALTH
- STATUS
- BEHAVIOUR
- ACCESS

POWER
- POLITICAL
- ECONOMIC
- SOCIAL

TIME
- CARE ACTIVITIES
- SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

KNOWLEDGE
- ATTAINMENT
- SEGREGATION

INTERSECTING INEQUALITIES

VIOLATIONS
- PREVALENCE
- SEVERITY
- DISCLOSURE

MONEY
- FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- ECONOMIC SITUATION
1 index

6 domain indices

14 sub-domain indices

31 variables

Gender Equality Index

Health

Power

Time

Knowledge

Money

Work
Computing the Core Index

\[ I_i^T = \prod_{d=1}^{6} \left( \prod_{s=1}^{14} \sum_{v=1}^{31} w_v \Gamma(X_{idsvt}) \right) \]

\[ w_s, w_{AHPd} \]

\[ i=1, \ldots, 28, d=1, \ldots, 6, s=1, \ldots, 14, v=1, \ldots, 31 \]

\[ w_v, w_s, w_{AHPd} \in [0,1] \]

Full Inequality

Full Equality
Biannual updating

First edition
Published in 2013

Second edition
Published in 2015

Third edition
Published in 2017