

Agenda

EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

Online discussion

19 January 2016

Date: 19 January 2016

Time: 10.00am to 4.00pm (CET)

Place: [EuroGender](#)

10.00am to 10.10am: Welcome

Welcome and Introduction

10.10am to 11.00am: The added value of EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

EIGE's database on gender statistics contains harmonised data at the EU level, internationally comparable data from sources such as Eurostat, DG Justice and Consumers, Eurofound and the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA). A number of national sources have been also included, namely under particular areas where the availability and collection of comparable data is scarce, which is the case of gender-based violence and violence against women. All data are publicly available at macro level (at Member State and EU levels). However, some of the macro data included in the database are computed by EIGE from micro data (data at the individual or household level)¹

At the highest level of organisation, the data are grouped in themes. All datasets are organised in a pre-determined tree structure.

The quality criteria applied by EIGE for gathering and collecting statistics data and metadata incorporated into the database provides the user with:

- a structured guide for searching and selecting statistical data and associated metadata pertaining specifically to the area of gender statistics
- a centralized source on gender statistics

¹ [Statistics macro data refers to the result of a statistical transformation process in the form of aggregated information \(Eurostat, RAMON — Reference and Management of Nomenclatures\). Statistics micro data refers to non-aggregated observations, or measurements of characteristics of individual units \(Eurostat, RAMON — Reference and Management of Nomenclatures\).](#)

- metadata on qualitative information pertaining to gender equality concepts and methods

Questions

1. After interacting with the beta version of [EIGE's Gender Statistics Database](#):
 - a. Which are the elements of the database that you find most useful for your work?
 - b. How should EIGE further improve the database to make it the EU reference for gender statistics?
 - c. Which other aspects - than the aforementioned ones - of EIGE's Gender Statistics Database do you think bring added value to this tool?
2. In addition to harmonized concepts/methods and comparable data which criteria should be applied by EIGE for selecting gender statistics to be considered in the database?

11.00am to 12.00pm: EIGE's Gender Statistics Database – Features & Functionalities (part I)

The database features a primary navigation menu located on EIGE's webpage.

There are two mechanisms for accessing the indicators:

- Tree browser
- Integrated search facility

Additional browsing support is provided through related indicators, intermediate pages and popular statistics.

Several functionalities have been incorporated helping the user to find and analyse data such as:

- The EU column chart with filters and operations allowing:
 - Changing the year of data
 - Adding and comparing data
 - Displaying trend data
 - Re-ordering the countries displayed
 - Interactivity in the chart (tool tips)
- The EU heat Map where All EU and IPA countries are displayed on a graded map according to their value and with similar filters to the EU column chart
- The data table:
 - Displays the indicator's full dataset
 - By default, countries are being represented as rows (primary dimension) and years as columns
 - Filters and operations for selecting and adding dimensions, sorting of the data table by column values and highlighting of the high and low values of the data table.

Questions

3. Are the proposed functionalities satisfactory? Are they user-friendly?
4. How do you find the metadata documentation? Is it comprehensive? Do you have suggestions for its improvement?

➤ 12.00pm to 13.0pm: Lunch break

13.00pm to 14.00pm: EIGE's Gender Statistics Database – Features & Functionalities (part II)

Questions

5. One of the added-value of the Gender Statistics database is to structure gender statistics, how can it be improved?

14.00pm to 15.00pm: Contributing to EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

- Data sources & partnerships for the database

National statistical systems and international statistical producers need to regularly collect analyse and disseminate data that address relevant gender issues. Gender statistics should document women's and men's participation in and contributions to all social and economic areas and reflect the underlying causes and consequences of gender inequality.

As recommended in the Beijing Platform for Action², the coverage of gender issues by official statistical systems and the adequacy of such systems should be regularly reviewed. The review should make clear whether relevant gender issues, as defined by major data users, are covered by existing data collection programmes and made available to users. Keeping in mind the strategy of mainstreaming gender into statistical data production, the basis of this review can involve collecting new types of data, effectively expanding data collection in some areas to fill existing knowledge gaps as well as better disseminating data already collected.

Aiming to establish a consolidated and reliable resource on gender statistics at the EU level, EIGE has been promoting a strong cooperation and collaboration process between users and producers of gender sensitive data. This process entails the following activities:

- continuous assessment and analysis of data and metadata availability,
- supporting Eurostat on the coordination of national and international gender statistics data producers/providers,

² paragraph 207 (b) of the Beijing Platform for Action (United Nations, 1996)

- systematic consultations of gender statistics users and analysis of their needs,
- establishment and revision, when relevant, of data sharing agreements with national and international statistics data producers/providers such as Eurostat and National Statistics Offices.

Questions

6. Which criteria should be applied by EIGE for identifying appropriate partners for the ongoing process of developing, maintaining, consolidating and improving the database?
7. Which strategies should be implemented by EIGE for building and consolidating partnerships with relevant stakeholders of the database, namely statistics producers/providers and relevant users?

15.00pm to 16.00pm: Test tasks on [EIGE's Gender Statistics Database](#)

The tasks are inter-connected, therefore you need to accomplish the very first one in order to be able to finish the whole test.

1. Find the indicator "Doctorate students in science and technology fields"
2. Go to the heat map graph
3. Use filters to find data about doctorate students in science and technology fields - in 2011 - in Denmark, Greece, France, Croatia, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Portugal and Finland.
4. Export data from the Data Table of this search in XLSX file (not a full Data Table).
5. Go to the bar chart. In the "View settings" select to show the data for EU28 Countries and to show EU Averages.
6. In the same graph add a new filter and from this new filter select year 2011.
7. Export the graph in JPG file.