EIGE’s Gender Statistics

Supporting instruments for gender analysis and development of gender policies
Statistics...

...insight and knowledge

...policy making and evaluation

...monitoring and measurement of progress

...independent and objective source of information
The text reads:

```
A field of statistics which cuts across the traditional fields adequately reflecting differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life
```

- data are collected and presented **disaggregated by sex** as a primary and overall classification
- data are reflecting **gender issues**
- data are based on **concepts and definitions** that adequately capture all aspects of women and men’s lives
- data collection methods take into account **stereotypes and social and cultural factors** that may induce gender biases
Why a Gender perspective?

- data *disaggregated by sex* are not exhaustive

- *social relationship* between women and men are more relevant than biological differences

- important instrument for **Monitoring & Evaluation**

- fundamental tool to **mainstream gender** and develop **gender sensitive policies**
Relevant questions

• sex-disaggregated statistics available
• additional breakdown variables available (e.g. breakdown by sex and age)
• questions on gender issues
• definitions used fully cover the concept that the data attempt to measure
  – definition of the labour force covers unpaid work?
  – entrepreneurship properly distinguished from self-employment
  – all types of gender-based violence are included in the operational definition
  – non-consensual sex without the use of force counts as rape
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

• make visible the different contribution of women and men to economic growth

In network with Statistics producers, Policy makers, Researchers, Media, Civil Society
Gender Equality is a fundamental value in EU and is vital to its economic and social growth

“Making equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans and beyond.” (EIGE)
EIGE’s Gender Statistics database

A collection of statistical data and associated metadata pertaining specifically to the area of gender statistics

- Publicly available
- Logically grouping indicators/structured guide for selecting statistics
- Tree-based browsing interface and keyword search
- Updating with new available data
- Data and metadata
- Presents the Index-relevant statistics along with other types of gender statistics
What is the added value?

- one-stop source
- primary source-WMID
- up to date
Indicators selection criteria

• Relevant from the gender equality perspective
  – Highlight differences between the role and life of women and men

• Within the EU policy framework
Organising principles

• The Database has a diverse user base:
  – Policymakers (EU and national)
  – Academic researchers
  – Students
  – Civil Society
  – …

• User diversity necessitates multiple entry points/ browsing trees
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

- Eurostat
- Eurofound
- Eurobarometer
- FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights)
- OECD
- Member States
Women and men in decision-making database

Established in 2003 by the European Commission to monitor the numbers of men and women in key decision-making positions aiming at providing reliable statistics to monitor the current situation and trends through time.
Women and men in decision-making entry point

- 2014 - EC’s request for storage and dissemination in EIGE’s broad database
- 2015/2016 - transfer process
- 2017 - taking over of data collection
Domains

- politics
- public administration
- Judiciary
- business and finance
- social partners and NGOs
- environment
- media
- background data
Coverage

- 28 EU Member States
- 4 candidates - Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey
- Remaining EEA countries - Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway)
# Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Quarterly</th>
<th>Twice per year (APR/OCT)</th>
<th>Annually</th>
<th>Every two years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Politics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National governments</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National parliaments</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional level - elections</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated in the quarter following the elections</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public administration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judiciary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business and finance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest quoted companies</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social partners and NGOs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European level</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment and climate change</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Media</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expanding

• According to EIGE’s needs and along the Database entry points (e.g. INDEX; BPfA)

• Following priorities of EU policy framework

Relevance and Availability
Identifying new domains

- Sports
- Education
- Research
- Media (the current data collection concerns only public media organisations)
EIGE’s Gender Statistics Database
Latest data on women and men in decision-making

1. Politics
National Parliaments
- Women: 25%
- Men: 75%

2. Judiciary
Supreme Court judges
- Women: 40%
- Men: 60%

3. Public administration
Senior public servants
- Women: 35%
- Men: 65%

4. Media
Decision-making bodies of public broadcasters (TV, radio, news agencies)
- Women: 34%
- Men: 66%

5. Business and finance
Boards of the largest listed companies in the EU
- Women: 24%
- Men: 76%

6. Social partners
National organizations representing employers and employees
- Women: 16%
- Men: 84%

7. Environment and climate change
Ministers/state secretaries
- Women: 20%
- Men: 80%

The statistics reflect the average of the 28 Member States of the EU
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

View more →
Visualisation Features and Functionalities
Keyword search

Gender Statistics Database

54 indicators were found for "researcher"

Selected criteria
Search term(s): researcher
Continue searching...

Results 1 to 12 out of 54

Total R&D personnel and researchers, in business enterprise sector by economic activity and sex (NACE Rev. 1.1)
Eurostat - pa_emploptic Lump;Hor;Know-rd_p_bempoco; rd_p_bempoco
Type of provider: Eurostat data
Data collection: Survey and administrative data
Filed Under: Policy areas; Employment and social affairs; Employment and labour market; Labour market segregation; Horizontal; Employment in knowledge-intensive activities

Total R&D personnel and researchers, in business enterprise sector by economic activity and sex (NACE Rev. 2)
Eurostat - pa_emploptic Lump;Hor;Know-rd_p_bempoco2; rd_p_bempoco2
Type of provider: Eurostat data
Data collection: Survey and administrative data
Filed Under: Policy areas; Employment and social affairs; Employment and labour market; Labour market segregation; Horizontal; Employment in knowledge-intensive activities

Employed doctorate holders working as researchers by sex, fields of science and sectors of performance (%)
Eurostat - pa_scienc_degree_cdhfr_fsp_cdhfr_fsp
Type of provider: Eurostat data
Data collection: Survey data
Filed Under: Policy areas; Research, science, and technology; Academic degrees by field
EU Heat Map

European Union (28 countries)

2012
- W: 64.2
## Data Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU28</td>
<td>59.772381597905</td>
<td>40.227181402095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU27</td>
<td>59.785096501646</td>
<td>40.214903498354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA18</td>
<td>60.275541888999</td>
<td>39.724458111001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA17</td>
<td>60.261246551433</td>
<td>39.730753440567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>70.413870246085</td>
<td>29.586129753915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>49.125756560826</td>
<td>50.674243443174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>62.020051194539</td>
<td>37.979948805461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>63.230165649521</td>
<td>36.76933450479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>60.953857438154</td>
<td>39.046142561846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>57.495429616088</td>
<td>42.504570383912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>59.879336349925</td>
<td>40.120663650075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>54.009134737376</td>
<td>45.990865262624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicator information

- Reference Metadata

  1. Contact
  2. Metadata update
  3. Statistical presentation
  4. Unit of measure

Most results measure number of persons (thousands). Some indicators are reported as rates (employment, unemployment rates). Some variables are reported in other units (ages in years, working time in hours, etc.).

5. Reference Period

The EU-LFS is designed as a continuous quarterly survey with interviews spread uniformly over all weeks of a quarter. The reference week starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. By convention, the first week of the year is the week including the first Thursday, and the 1st reference quarter consists of 13 consecutive weeks starting from that week. Therefore reference quarter corresponds to the calendar quarter. Built in this way, the quarterly sample is spread uniformly over all weeks of the quarter.
## Indicator information

- **Dataset Information**

### Base Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source type</th>
<th>Eurostat data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source organization</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source organization URL</td>
<td><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source reference</td>
<td>EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) data; downloaded from Eurostat’s online database as dataset ifsa_urgaed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Survey data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonised</td>
<td>Harmonised at EU level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported on</td>
<td>12.10.2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of values</td>
<td>291917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Years

Data Visualisations
Export and Sharing

• Data Export in multiple formats
• Graph printing and exporting in various formats
• Social Media sharing for each page indicator
• Feedback gathering tool
Timeline

2016
EIGE’s Gender Statistics Database online

2017
Data collection on Women and Men in decision making

2018
A consolidated knowledge center for gender statistics
What is measured becomes visible

What is visible can be monitored

and gets improved!
Thank you
Thank you

www.eige.europa.eu

EuroGender Network

https://twitter.com/eurogender

facebook.com/eige.europa.eu

youtube.com/user/eurogender

eige.europa.eu/newsletter