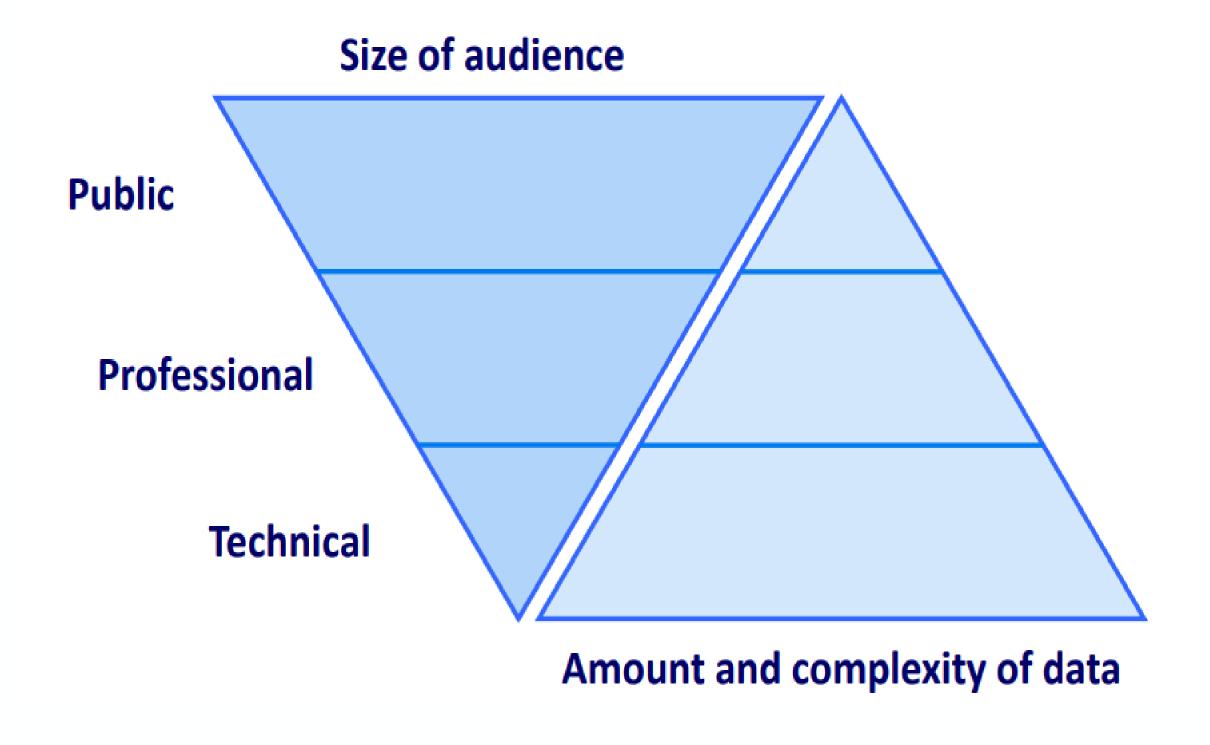


19 March 2021





Communication of Gender Statistics as part of modernization of official statistics

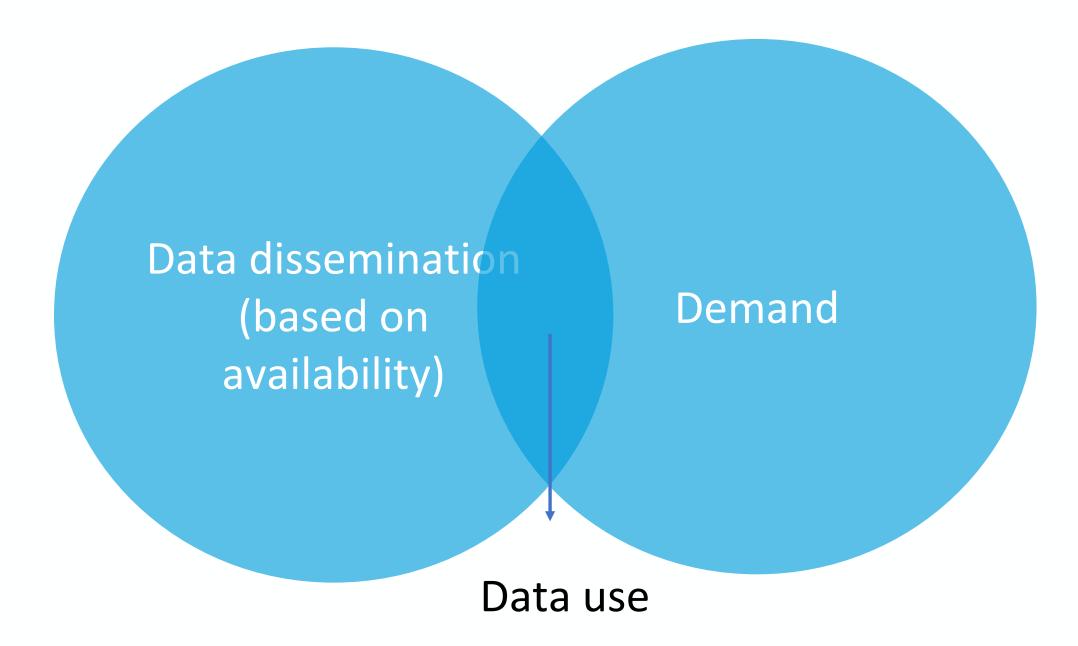


- ✓ It is no longer enough just to collect and produce gender statistics
- ✓ NSOs need to: i) understand the needs of the diverse user community, ii) improve dissemination, iii) raise awareness of the value of statistics, iv) actively encourage use of statistics, v) engage in statistical literacy.
- ✓ Moving towards user-centered design



COMMUNICATING GENDER DATA

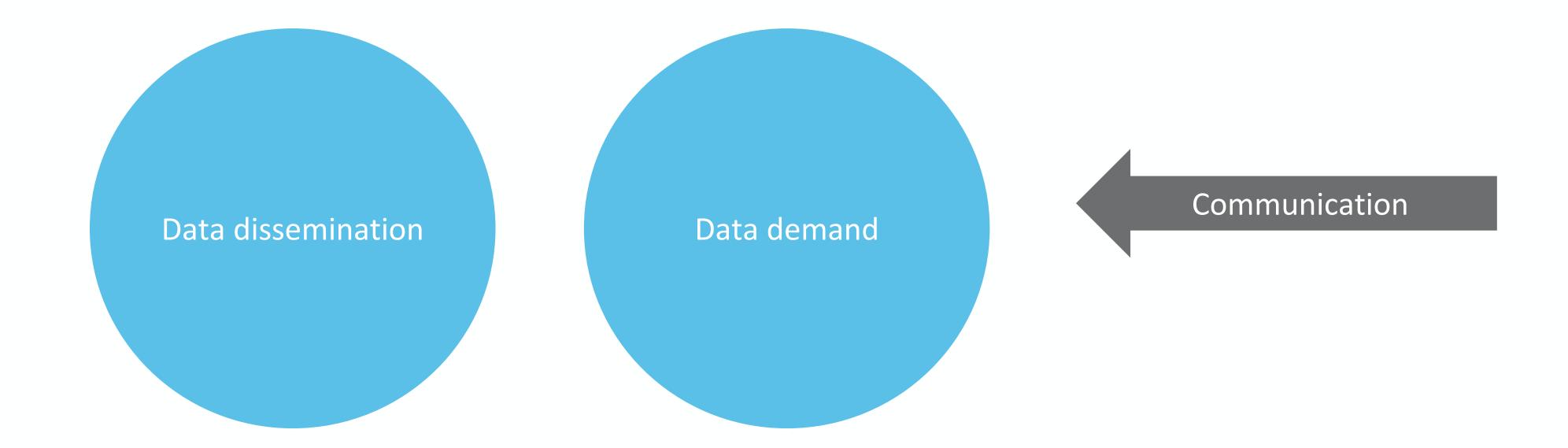
- Data dissemination is different from data communication
- Without data communication, there is little data use and large amounts of data waste





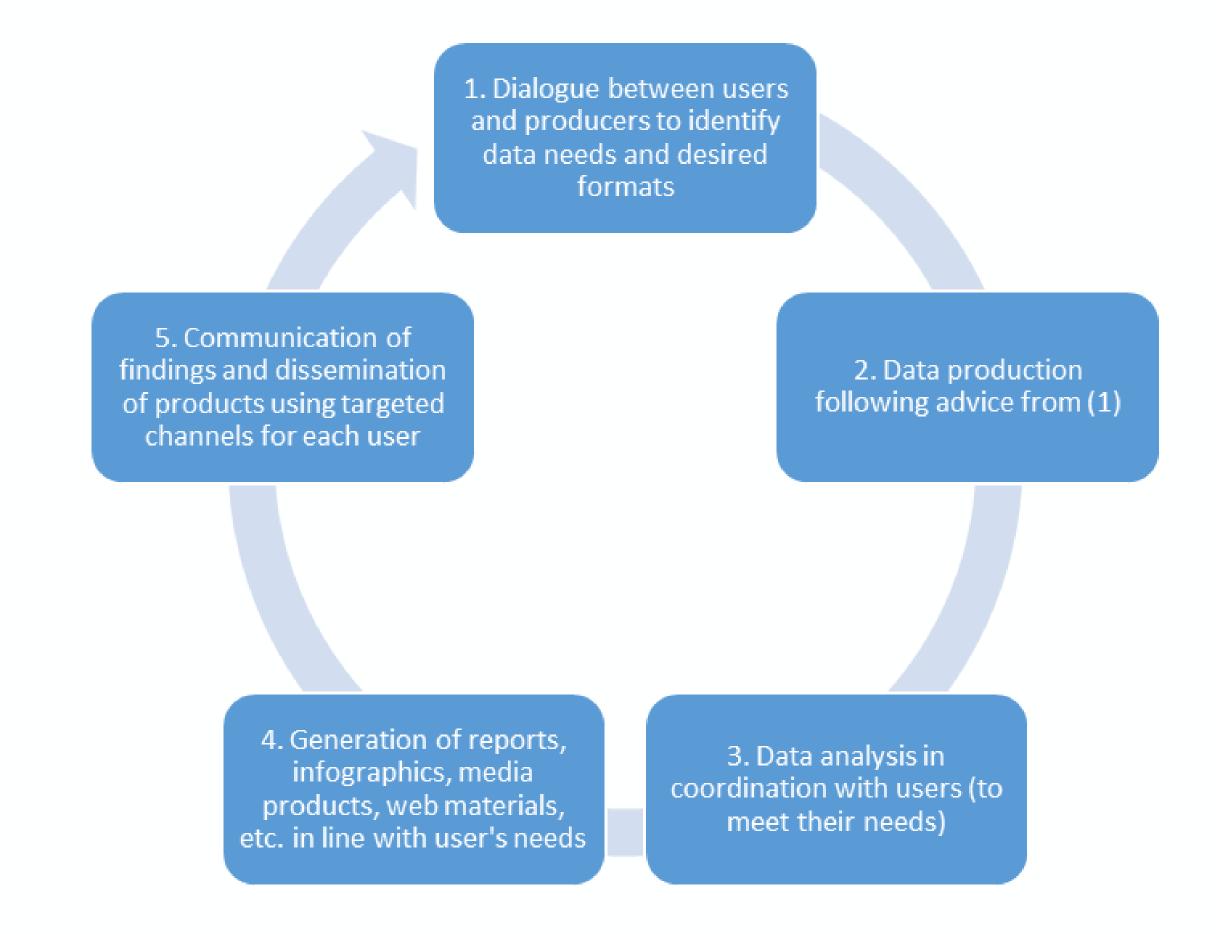
COMMUNICATING GENDER DATA

Communication strategies help align data production with data needs/use, and thus reduce data waste





THE COMMUNICATION CYCLE CAN BETTER ALIGN DATA NEEDS AND AVAILABILITY





COMMUNICATING GENDER DATA: BUILDING A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR GENDER

Communication between data users and producers in two stages:

Stage 1: Pre-data production

Stage 2: Post-data production

- Exchange of thought and ideas
- Discuss data needs and availability
- Data users should express their data needs and level of skills
- Discuss preferred data formats and communication channels
- Data producers should share data-producing capacity and constraints
- Data producers should communicate the data
- Data should be communicated considering users' level of expertise
- Share information about sources of data, how to access, interpret and use them



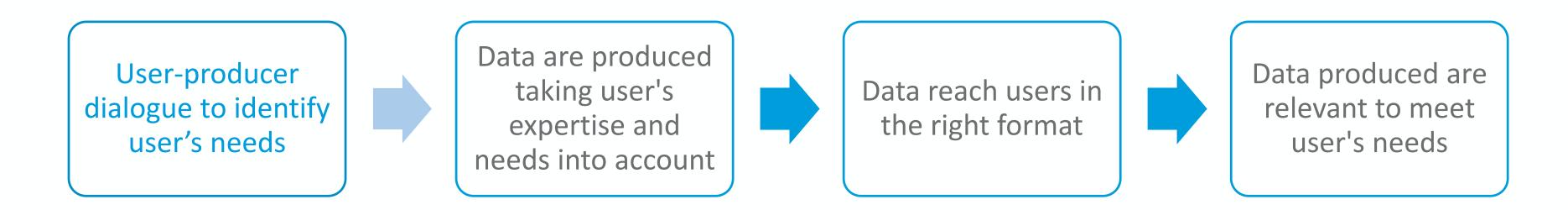
COMMUNICATING GENDER DATA: BUILDING A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR GENDER

Communication between data users and producers in two stages

Stage 1: Pre-data production

- Exchange of thought and ideas
- Discuss data needs and availability
- Data users should express their data needs and level of skills
- Discuss preferred data formats and communication channels
- Data producers should share data-producing capacity and constraints

Users should be at the centre of the data production and communication process



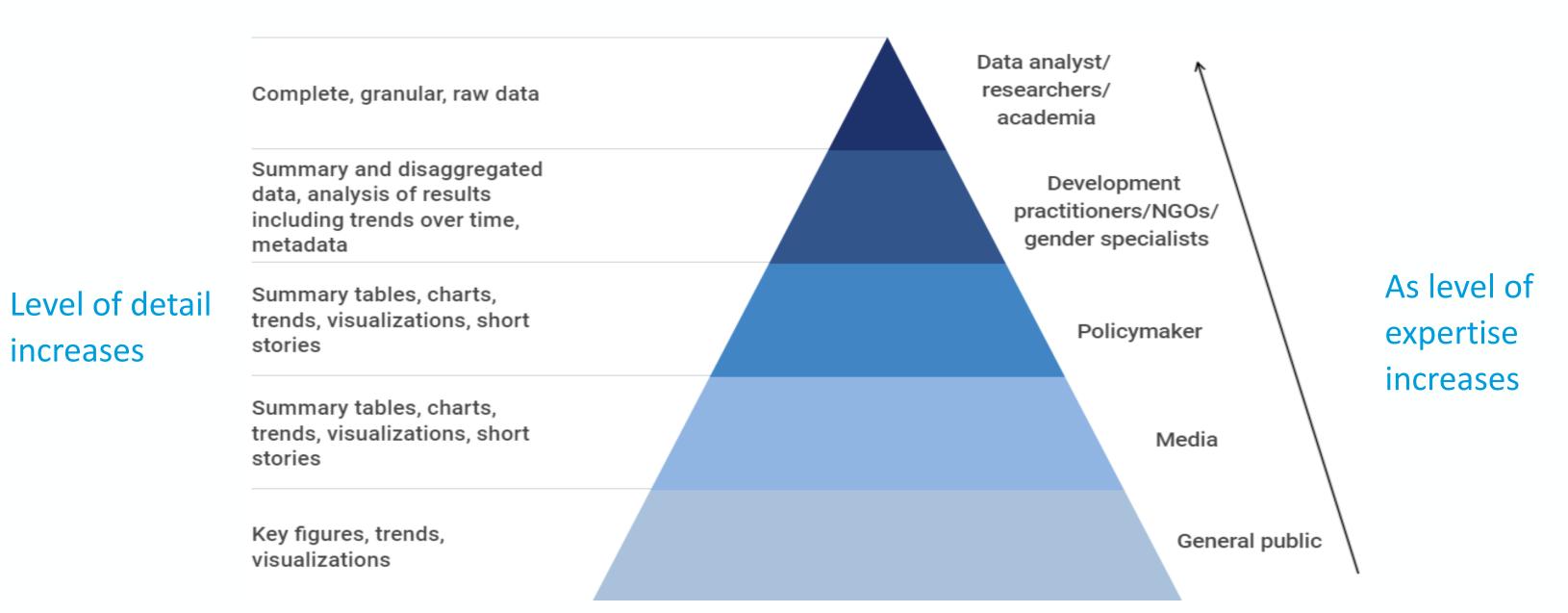


COMMUNICATING GENDER DATA: HOW CAN DATA PRODUCERS COMMUNICATE GENDER

Communication between data users and producers in two stages

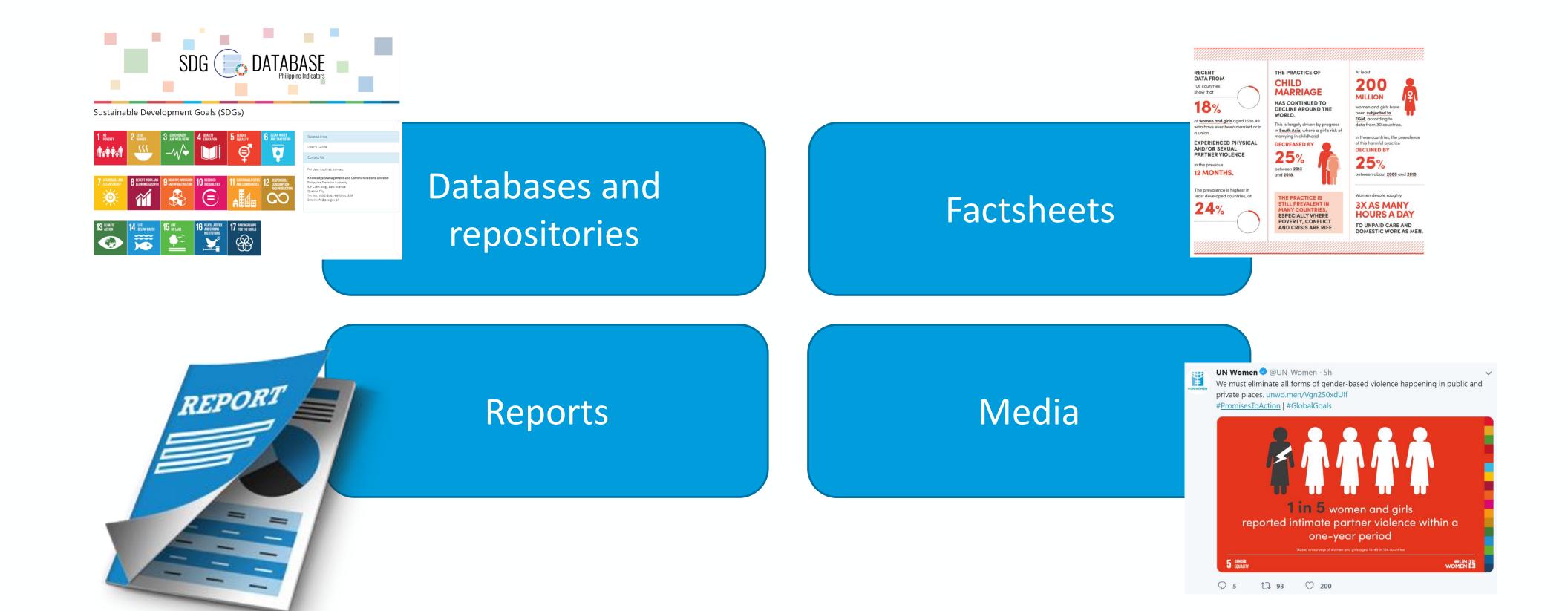
Stage 2: Post-data production

- Data producers should communicate the data
- Data should be communicated considering users' level of expertise
- Share information about sources of data, how to access it, interpret it and use it





COMMON CHANNELS FOR COMMUNICATING GENDER DATA

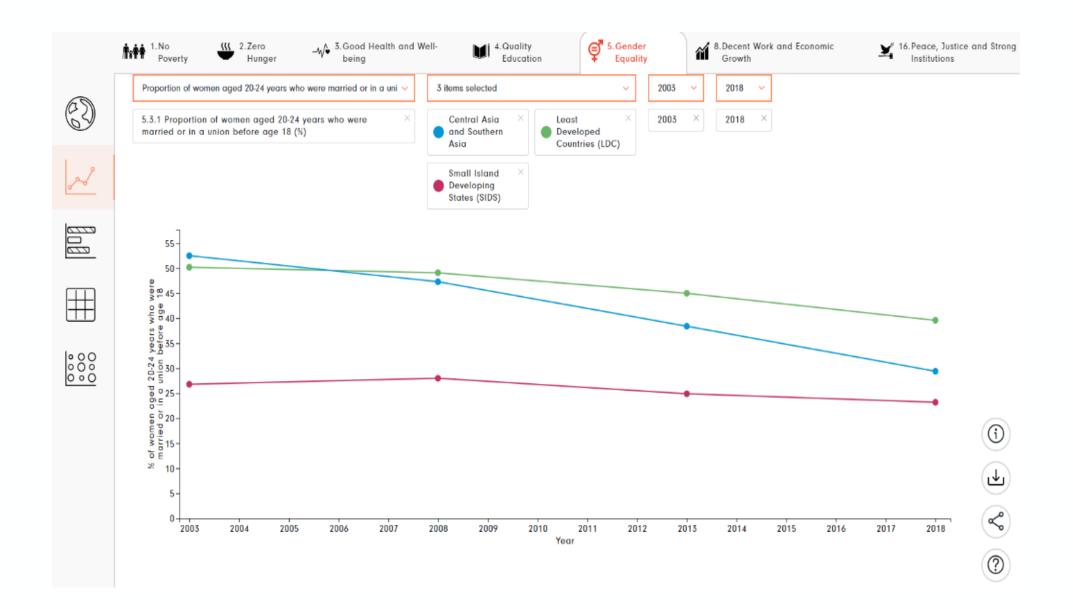




DATABASE, REPOSITORIES AND COMPILATIONS OF DATA

A database is:

- An organized collection of data
- Contains interrelated information
- Information is managed and stored as a unit



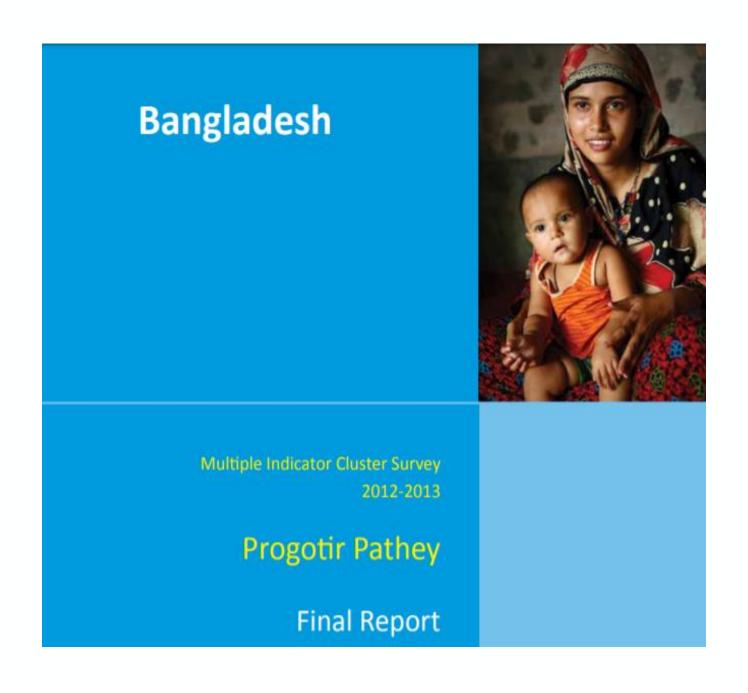
Some examples of databases:

- National SDG database
 - National estimates for SDG monitoring
 - o http://sdg.1212.mn/EN/Home/Goals
- Global SDG database
 - Internationally comparable estimates for SDG monitoring
 - o <u>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</u>
- Interactive database
 - Allows data manipulation and is more user-friendly
 - o https://data.unwomen.org/
- Pre-processed micro-database
 - Basic pre-calculations allow for flexible queries of microdata
 - o https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
- Microdata repositories
 - To access survey or census data
 - https://mics.unicef.org/surveys



REPORT/STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

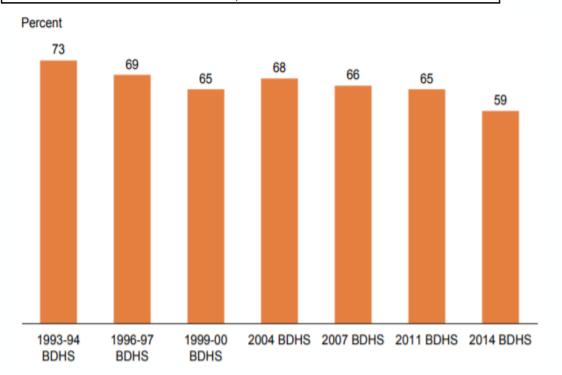
- Organized synthesis of data
- Consists of text, visuals, tables
- Can vary in level of detail, focus, visual elements
- Example: Bangladesh MICS report, 2012–13



MICS

Bangladesh 2012-2013

Materna	ealth Bangladesh	Bangladesh MICS	
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	
		National Division	31.0
		Barisal	17.1
		Chittagong	27.1
		Dhaka	34.9
		Khulna	45.6
		Rajshahi	38.1
		Rangpur	23.0
		Sylhet	20.8
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	
		National	19.1
		Division	
		Barisal	10.5
		Chittagong	14.5
		Dhaka	24.4
		Khulna	30.5
		Rajshahi	22.4
		Rangpur	11.7
		Sylhet	10.8



Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals



More women than men live in poverty, especially during their peak childbearing years.

Women and girls around the world are

MORE LIKELY

than men and boys to live in extreme poverty, and the risk rises to

for women aged 25 to 34.

2 ZERO HUNGER

Unequal power relations in households render women more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Globally, women had a

HIGHER RISK of experiencing food insecurity than men

in 2018.

Access to skilled birth

300,000 WOMEN DIED

from complications

61%



An estimated

age are out of school.

attendance is strongly associated with wealth and urban residence.

related to pregnancy and childbirth.

In least developed countries, only

OF BIRTHS were attended by skilled health personnel in 2018.



15 million 10 million

of primary-school

18%

OF WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical

5 GENDER EQUALITY

and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

In the 30 countries where female genital mutilation (FGM) is concentrated,

1 in 3

GIRLS aged 15 to 19 had been subjected to this harmful

practice in 2017. Women spend

3x as many hours as men each day in unpaid care and domestic work.

> Based on 2018 data from 69 countries, only

19%

equality.

OF COUNTRIES have a comprehensive system to track budget allocations for gender

Women comprised

39% OF THE WORKFORCE in

2018, but held only 27%

OF MANAGERIAL POSITIONS.

Worldwide, only

1 in 4

parliamentary seats are held by women.

According to data from 51 countries, only

57%

OF WOMEN aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union make their own decisions about sexual relations and the use of contraceptives and reproductive health



In collecting drinking water, women and girls carry the heaviest burden.

Women and girls are responsible for water collection in

80% OF HOUSEHOLDS

without access to water on premises, according to data from 61 developing countries.



DATA VISUALIZATION FOR STATISTICAL REPORTS

Some general recommendations:

- Replace some text with visuals to break the monotony
- Use two different typographies or colours to make it more engaging, but be consistent in the use of these elements.

Text in a box

Text in red to start main section

TARGET 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights abuses in the world today and takes place in all countries. It occurs in both public and private spaces, and in the majority of cases is perpetrated by someone the victim knows, most often an intimate partner. It can take many forms, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic. Other types of violence such as trafficking—and new manifestations such as cyber-shaming and bullying—are also prevalent across countries. The results are long-term physical, mental and emotional problems and even, in many cases, death. This violence also affects women's communities and families, including their children, and prevents women from fully

participating in society. Social acceptability and widespread impunity for perpetrators are among the main factors contributing to its persistence.

Add dividers to change section

Spotlight on intimate partner violence

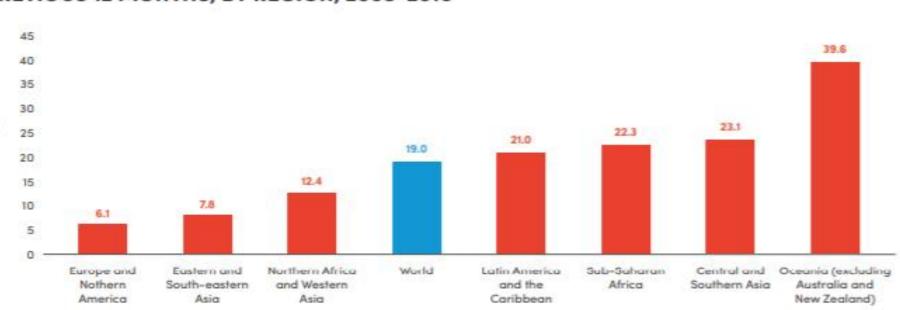
1 in 5 women and girls aged 15-49 reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months

Available comparable data from 87 countries show that 19 per cent of women and girls aged 15–49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is the region with the highest 12-month prevalence Change in typography

FIGURE 3.8

PROPORTION OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15-49 SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY A CURRENT OR FORMER INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY REGION, 2005-2016

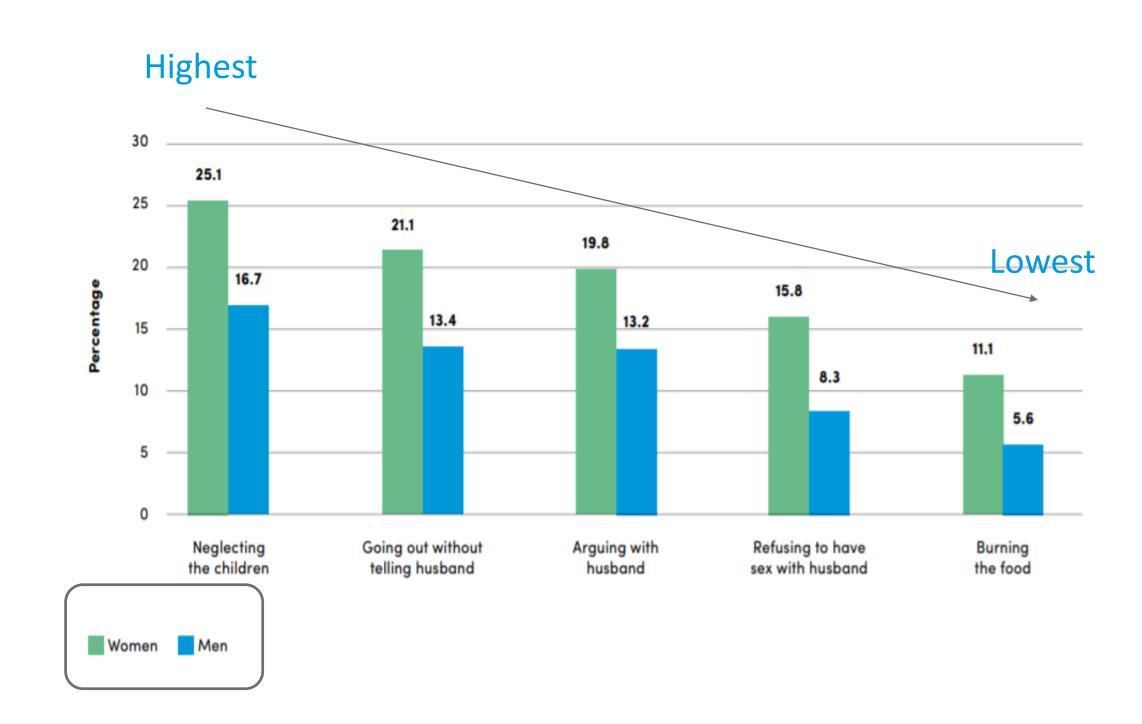
Bar chart makes it engaging





Using reports to communicate gender data effectively

- Tailor the complexity of messages according to your audience
- Focus on topics that are a priority for the target audience
- Utilize gender statistics for non-statistical reports as well
- Always include insights into the gender data used and discuss the caveats of the data
- Always keep a balance between information showcased through graphs and text
- Present women and men side-by-side
- Rank your data





FACTSHEET

- Stand-alone informational document
- Usually has information on one topic or multiple topics with a common thread (e.g. same country)
- Presents key findings or quick facts
- Concise, visually appealing presentation

Goal 5 factsheet, UN Women 2019

RECENT **DATA FROM**

106 countries show that

18%

of women and girls aged 15 to 49 who have ever been married or in

EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE

in the previous

12 MONTHS.

The prevalence is highest in least developed countries, at

24%



THE PRACTICE OF

CHILD **MARRIAGE**

HAS CONTINUED TO **DECLINE AROUND THE** WORLD.

This is largely driven by progress in South Asia, where a girl's risk of marrying in childhood

DECREASED BY

and 2018.

THE PRACTICE IS STILL PREVALENT IN MANY COUNTRIES, **ESPECIALLY WHERE** POVERTY, CONFLICT AND CRISIS ARE RIFE.

between 2013

At least

MILLION

women and girls have been subjected to **FGM**, according to data from 30 countries.

In these countries, the prevalence of this harmful practice

DECLINED BY

25%

between about 2000 and 2018.

Women devote roughly

3X AS MANY HOURS A DAY

TO UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK AS MEN.



COMMUNICATION OF GENDER STATISTIC: KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Media

WHY?

- Data journalism is lagging the regional and global trends
- Low capacity and data literacy among local media and journalism schools
- Limited educational resources in Russian and Kyrgyz language

and

Media are not one of target audience of NSO and other data producers

National Statistical

WHY?

- Limited data access and openness
- Limited communication and analytical skills
- "Technical" metadata
- Traditional way to disseminate data (publication, pre-defined tables)

and

No clear vision and strategy how to approach different user groups

Main Challenges:

- > How to choose the best data sources for a gender related topic
- > How to analyze and present gender data: need to be put into specific context and describe data limitations
- > Getting the right message across the audience with strong attitudes and prejudices about gender issues
- > Awareness of gender sensitive language to be used for communication of gender statistics.



MEDIA AND DATA PRODUCERS: KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

4 stories on gender equality issues by combining data with stories of real people:

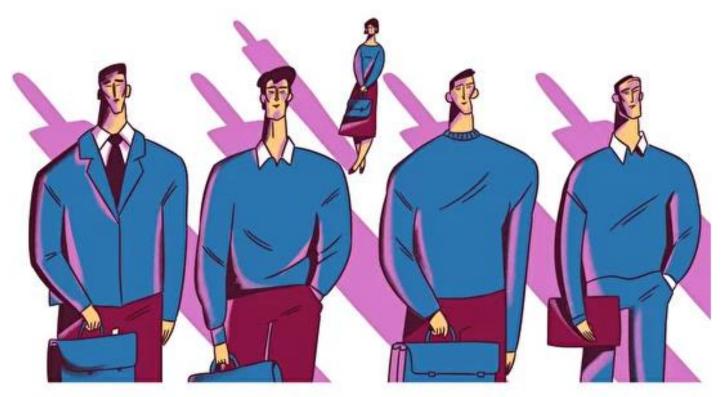
- Story + video on unpaid domestic work as a burden on women in Kyrgyzstan
- ➤ Testing knowledge on contraception
- Scrolly-telling product: Unequal participation of women and men on the labour market
- > Journalism data story on political participation of women:

What next:

- ➤ MoU between NSO, School of Data and American University for Central Asia
- ➤ Development of training curriculum on gender statistics for media and possible institutionalisation
- Supporting Media Lab to develop gender data products (to be replicated by NSO)

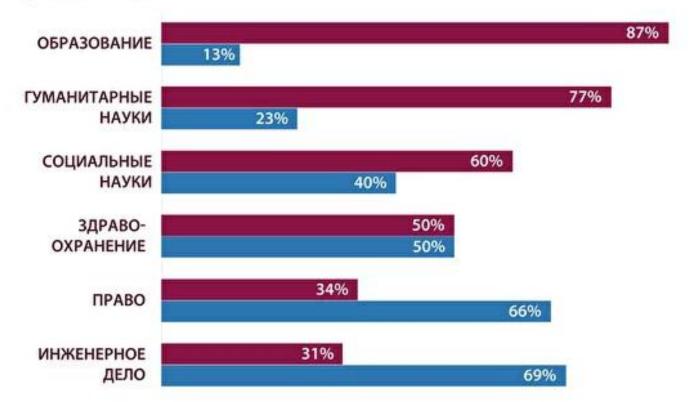
AND:

- Improvement of communication and story telling skills of statisticians (mentoring and coaching)
- ➤ Mapping of all dissemination and communication products
- >Strategy on communication of gender statistics



ЖЕНЩИНЫ ВЫБИРАЮТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, А МУЖЧИНЫ - ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

В процентах от общего числа студентов ВУЗов по полу в 2017/2018 учебных годах



По данным Национального статистического комитета КР (2018)





COMMUNICATION OF GENDER STATISTICS: KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Женщины Кыргызстана: цифры и факты

Дата публикации: 05.03.2021

Ежегодно 8 марта в Кыргызской Республике отмечается Международный женский день.

Официальный статус этот праздник приобрёл по решению ООН в 1975 году и с тех пор он отмечается ООН как Международный день борьбы за права женщин и международный мир.

На начало 2021 года численность женщин в республике составила 3,3 миллиона человек. При этом, сохранялось характерное для Кыргызстана превышение **численности женщин** (50,4%) над численностью мужчин.

Как и ранее, две трети (64%) женского населения республики являются сельскими жительницами. При этом, каждая пятая женщина проживает в Джалал-Абадской, либо в Ошской областях, а каждая шестая женщина – в г. Бишкек. Между тем, в тех регионах, где высока рождаемость - в Ошской и Джалал-Абадской областях численность мужчин, напротив, превышает численность женщин (а мальчиков, как известно, рождается больше, чем девочек).

В 2019 году уровень занятости женщин в трудоспособном возрасте составил 48%, а средний возраст женщин, занятых в экономике - 39 лет. Каждая шестая женщина, занятая в экономике страны, находилась в возрасте 25-29 лет. Преимущественно «женскими» являются такие виды деятельности, как здравоохранение и социальное обслуживание населения, образование, сфера гостиниц и ресторанов, торговля.

Отношение заработной платы женщин к заработной плате мужчин, в целом по республике, по данным единовременного обследования предприятий и учреждений, проведенного в ноябре 2020 года, составила 75,4 процента. Разница в уровнях заработной платы женщин и мужчин обусловлена структурой отраслевой занятости в гендерном разрезе. Так, в общем числе работников, занятых в учреждениях образования и здравоохранения, преобладают женщины, где заработная плата невелика.

В общей численности занятых, доля женщин, имеющих высшее профессиональное образование, в 2019 году составила 27%, в то время как доля мужчин - 18%, а среди имеющих среднее профессиональное этот показатель составил, соответственно, 17% и 8%.

Молодой возрастной состав населения республики предопределяет высокую частоту заключения браков. В 2020 году в брак вступило около 40 тысяч женщин, из которых около 94 процентов - впервые. Создавать семьи женщины предпочитают в возрасте 18–25 лет.



Безработица среди женщин выше, чем среди мужчин, за исключением одного региона. Общий уровень безработицы в Кыргызстане не превышает 5-6%, но наиболее уязвима молодежь от 15 до 28 лет. Общий уровень безработицы в этой возрастной группе за последние 5 лет сократился с 11,6% в 2015 году до 10% в 2019. Однако, безработица среди молодых женщин (13,6%) продолжает превышать аналогичный показатель среди мужчин (8,3%). Уровень безработицы среди женщин выше, чем среди мужчин во всех регионах Кыргызстана, за исключением Иссык-Кульской области, где ее уровень среди мужчин (24,5%) в два раза выше, чем среди женщин (12,2%).

Чем моложе женщина, тем больше вероятность, что она не работает. Наибольший гендерный разрыв в уровне занятости регистрируется для мужчин и женщин в возрасте 20-29 лет. При этом, в возрасте 20-24 лет уровень занятости мужчин составляет 64%, а женщин – 29%, а в возрасте 25-29 лет, соответственно, 89% и 45%, или в два раза меньше. В этом возрасте женщины чаще всего оставляют работу в связи с рождением ребенка (средний возраст вступления в брак и



рождения первенца - 23-24 года). Разница между занятостью мужчин и женщин сокращается примерно к 50 годам, когда дети подрастают и женщины могут вернуться на работу.

На что тратят время женщины и мужчины. В среднем, мужчины работают на 5 часов в неделю больше. В городах разницы почти нет: мужчины работают по 43 часа в неделю, а женщины – по 41 часу. Разница образуется за счет села, где мужчины работают по 38 часов в неделю, а женщины – по 30. Однако, женщины, тратят намного больше времени на неоплачиваемую работу по дому: в городах у мужчин на домашнее хозяйство уходит 1 час в день, у женщин – 3,5 часа. В селе мужчины занимаются домашним хозяйством полтора часа в день, а женщины – 5 часов.

В каких секторах заняты женщины и мужчины. Женщины преобладают в таких видах деятель-

женщины преобладают в таких видах деятельности, как операции с недвижимым имуществом (94%), здравоохранение и социальное обслуживание населения (81%) и образование (79%). Мужчинбольшевтаких сферах, как строительство (98%), добыча полезных ископаемых (97%), транспортная деятельность и хранение грузов (96%).

ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ НА РЫНКЕ ТРУДА В стране работают или ищут работу ↑ 76 из 100 мужчин ↑ 46 из 100 женщин

В возрасте 25-29 лет работают

№ 45 из 100 мужчин ХОЗЯЙСТВО

Национальный статистический комитет Кыргызской Республики
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

