

Training Course on Gender Statistics

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Agenda: Day 2

1. Gender concerns in Education
2. Gender and Health
3. Gender and Decision Making

Module 4:

Gender concerns in Education

Materials

- Gender concerns in education
- Data sources
- International standards for education systems
- Understanding the key indicator

Gender concerns in education

Priorities for gender equality:

- Education provides the basis for accessing opportunities to work.
- Education encompasses compulsory primary and secondary school education, tertiary education at university or technical colleges, vocational education and training relating to a specific form of work, and adult education and lifelong learning.
- Monitoring the outcomes of education, such as literacy rates and how education attainment translates into employment opportunities, are also important for identifying and quantifying gender equality concerns.

Data sources

- Administrative records: Records maintained by schools and education institutions provide the basis for many statistical indicators relating to education
- Surveys and censuses

Understanding the key indicator

Selected indicators:

- Tertiary gross enrolment rate
- Upper secondary gross enrolment
- Graduation rate in tertiary education, by sex
- Share of female tertiary graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction
- Graduation rate in upper secondary education
- Distribution of 25-64 years old, by highest level of education attained and sex
- Young people (aged 15-24) not in employment and not in education and training, by sex

Tertiary gross enrolment ratio

How to calculate:

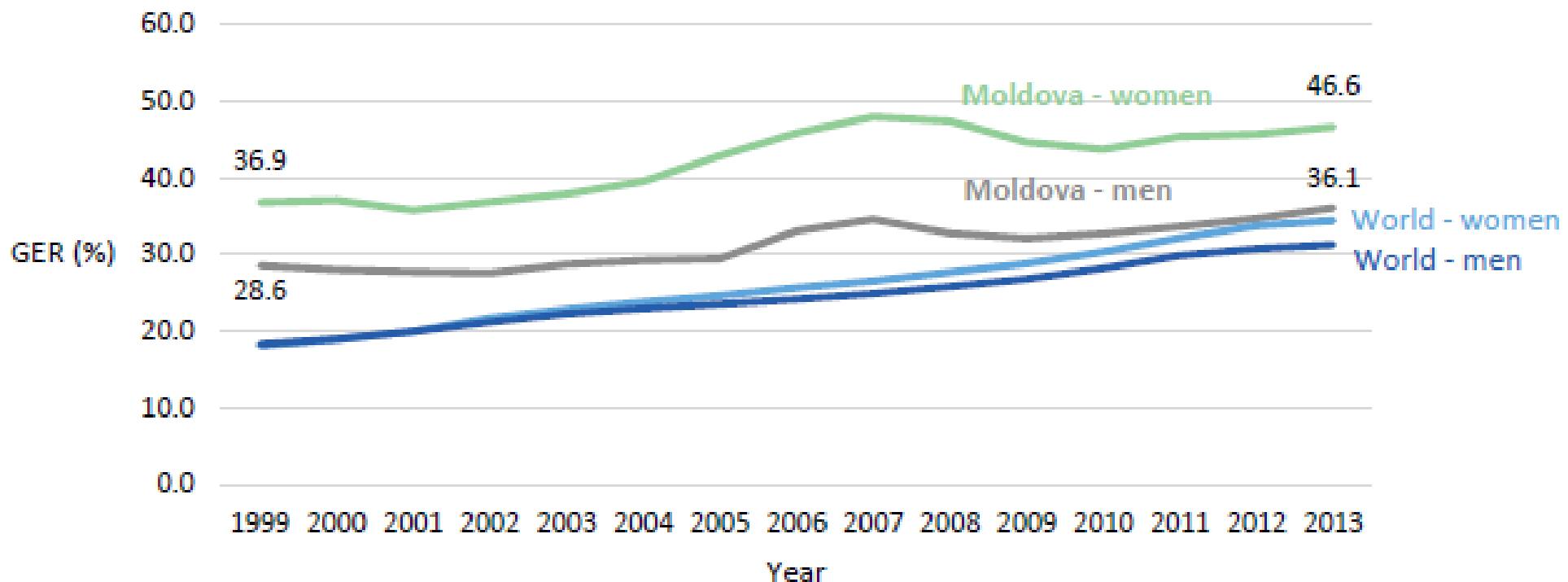
The Tertiary GER is the total number of tertiary students regardless of age, divided by the total population of tertiary education age ⁴⁹ and then multiplied by 100 to give a percentage figure.

Key definitions:

- Tertiary education
- Enrolment
- Ratio

Tertiary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Republic of Moldova and Global, 1999-2013

Tertiary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Republic of Moldova and global, 1999-2013



Key messages
from the graph?

Upper secondary gross enrolment ratio

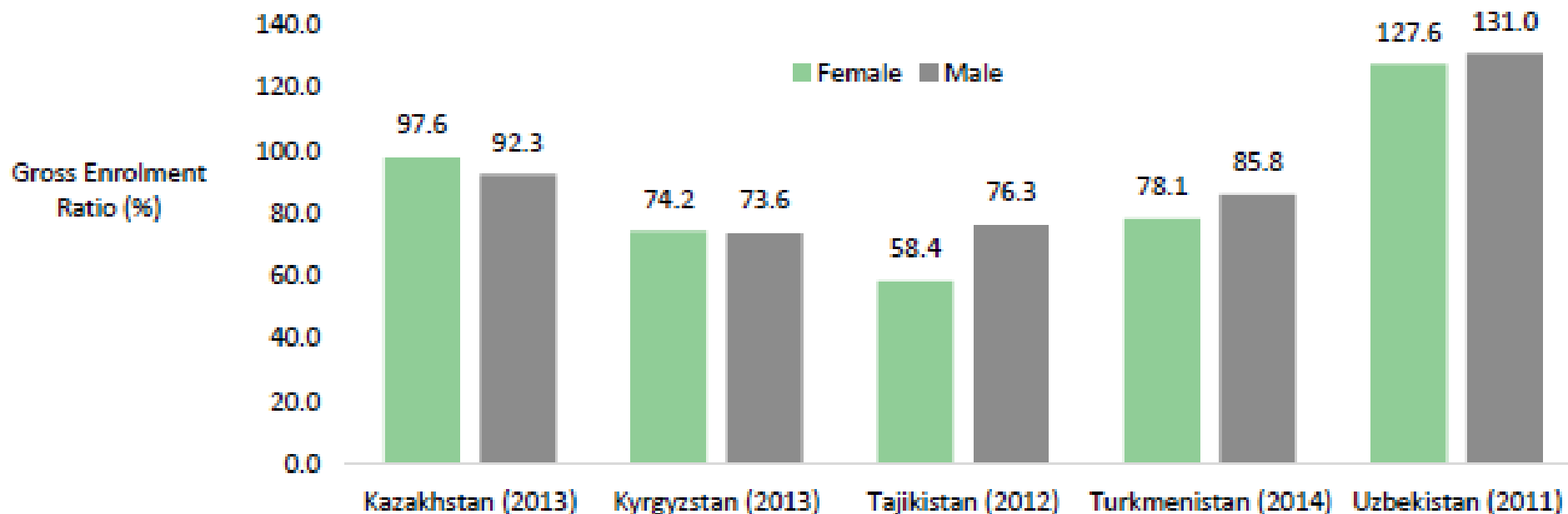
How to calculate

The upper secondary GER is the total number of upper secondary students regardless of age, divided by the total population of upper secondary school age 15 and then multiplied by 100 to give a percentage figure.

Key definitions

- Upper secondary education
- Enrolment
- Ratio

Upper secondary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), by sex, latest year available



**Key messages
from the graph?**

Distribution of 25-64 years old, by highest level of education attained and sex

How to calculate

Based on data gathered through household surveys, population censuses and similar collections that gather information on the education level of the representative population.

How to interpret

- Look for differences between women and men
- Look for changes over time
- Compare to other countries
- Explore variances within particular sub-groups

Distribution of 25-64 years old, by highest level of education attained and sex

Education attainment level of the population aged 25-64, by sex, Inited Kingdom, 2014

	Actual number (thousands)			Distribution by level of education (% of total)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Total population	16.859,5	16.443,2	33.302,7	100,0	100,0	100,0
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	3.672,1	3.179,4	6.851,5	21,8	19,3	20,6
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	6.019,1	6.677,2	12.696,3	35,7	40,6	38,1
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	6.983,8	6.345,4	13.329,2	41,4	38,6	40,0
No respons	184,6	241,3	425,9	1,1	1,5	1,3

Source: Eurostat (n.d.a). Database (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>)

**Key messages
from the graph?**

Young people not in employment and not in education and training (NEET rate), by sex

■ How to calculate

Also known as the NEET rate, this indicator is the share of youth which are neither in employment nor in education or training (numerator) in the youth population (denominator)

$$\frac{\text{Unemployed non-student aged 15-24* + inactive non-students aged 15-24*}}{\text{Total population aged 15-24*}} \times 100 = \text{NEET rate (\%)}$$

* age range may vary, for example, 15-49 years old is also frequently used for this indicator

Young people not in employment and not in education and training (NEET rate), by sex

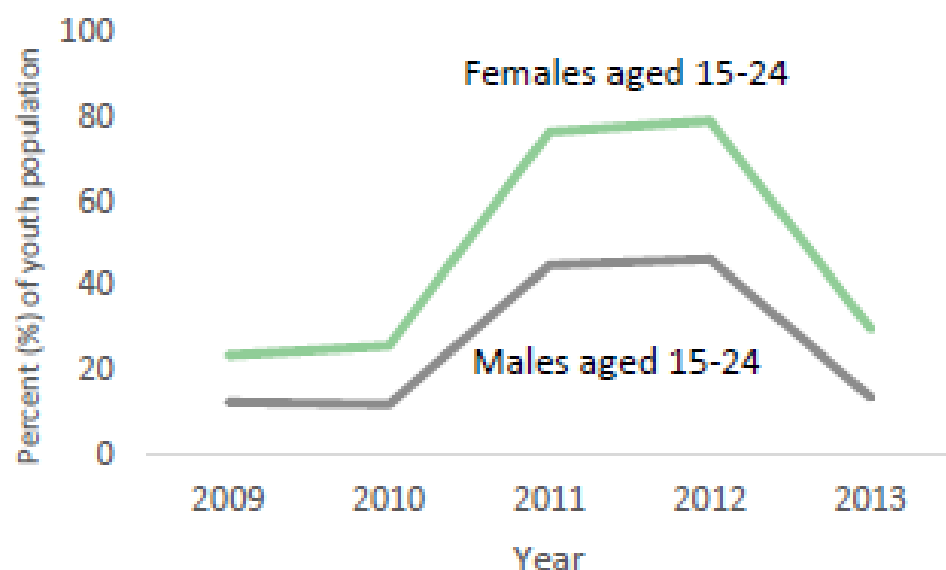
Key definitions:

- Young people
- Not in employment and not in education and training, that is:
 1. They must be not employed (that is they are either unemployed or economically inactive as per standard definitions of these concepts).
 2. They must have not participated in education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey or census.

Young people not in employment and not in education and training (NEET rate), by sex

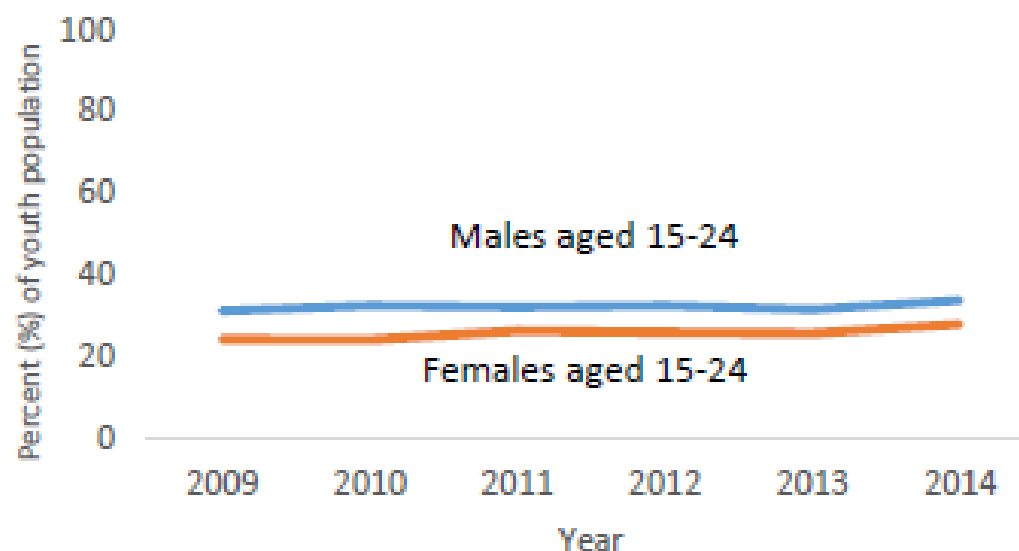
Kyrgyzstan NEET rate spikes in 2011 and 2012

Share (%) of youth not in employment and not in education, by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2009-2013



Republic of Moldova sees little change in NEET rate

Share (%) of youth not in employment and not in education, by sex, Republic of Moldova, 2009-2013



**Key messages
from the graph?**

Module 5:

Gender and Health

Materials

- Gender and health
- Data Sources
- Understanding the key indicators

Gender and Health

- Sex is a determinant of health, as well as gender, poverty and equity. Males and females face different health issues due to their biology (sex) at various stages of life.
- Gender norms shape health outcomes through health seeking behaviour, which is the tendency to seek health care and the way in which they access the health system.
- Gender norms can also increase risks to health, such as men being more likely to smoke and consume alcohol increasing their risk of disease and premature death.

Data Sources

- Administrative records:
 - from hospitals, health care centres and other providers of health care are an essential source of information on morbidity (disease) and mortality
 - Civil registration systems provide data on births and deaths, including causes of death that are used to produce fertility and mortality needed to monitor and predict population change.
- Surveys and censuses

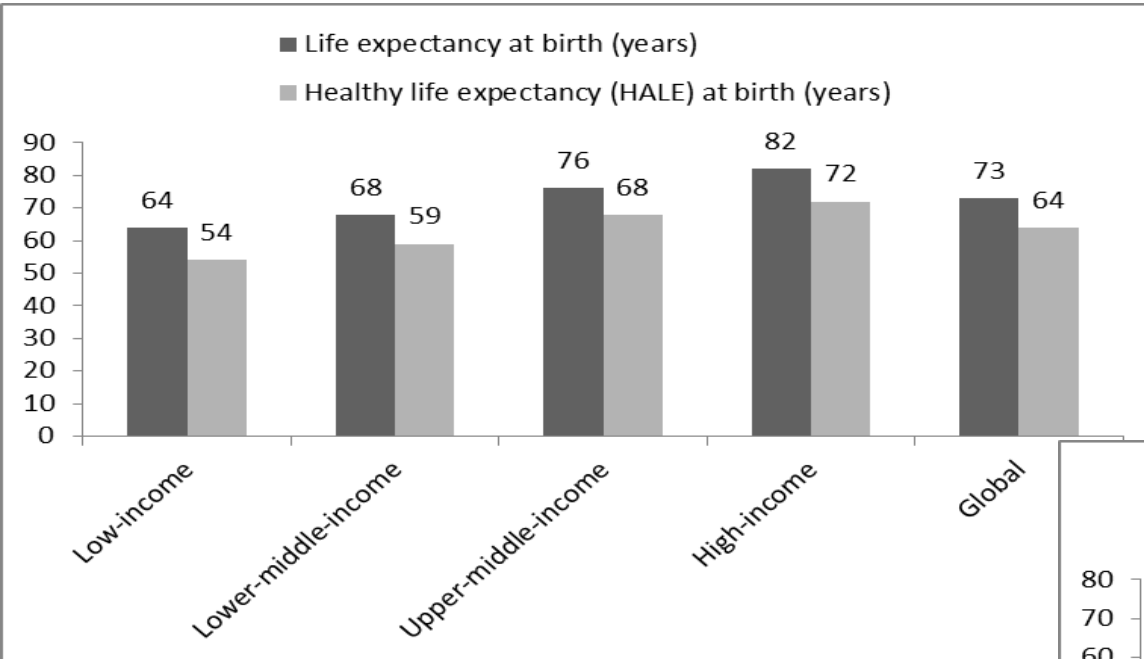
Healthy life years at birth

How to calculate

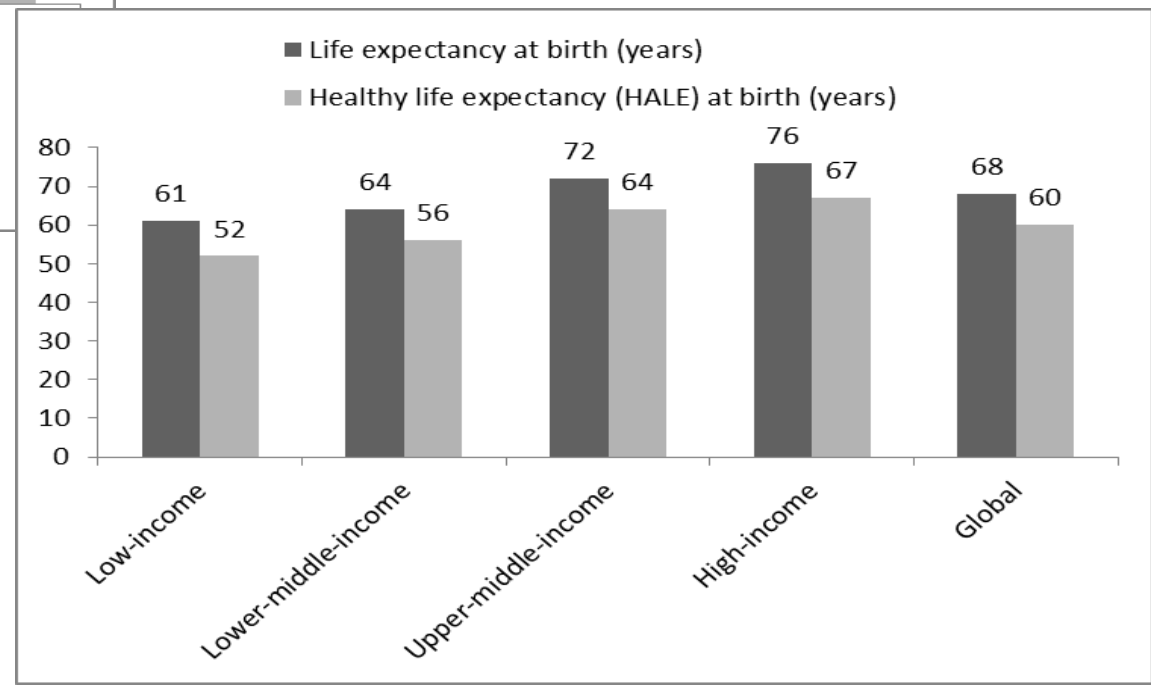
- Although men and women may be living than ever before, morbidity, and other conditions may reduce the quality of life of the extra years gained. The average number of years that a person can expect to live in “full health” by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury

Female

Life expectancy compared to healthy life expectancy, by sex and country income level, 2013



Male



Key messages
from the graph?

Causes of death

How to calculate

Cause of Death (COD) statistics are produced using the age-standardized mortality rate (per 100,000 population) based on data on deaths by cause, age and sex collected using national death registration systems

Data Sources

- Civil registration with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death
- Household surveys
- Population census
- Sample or sentinel registration systems
- Special studies
- Surveillance system

Key Definitions

- Death
- Causes of Death (COD)
- Age-standardized mortality rate

- Be mindful of
 - Coding causes of death
 - Under reporting of death

Death rate by country, causes of death, year and sex

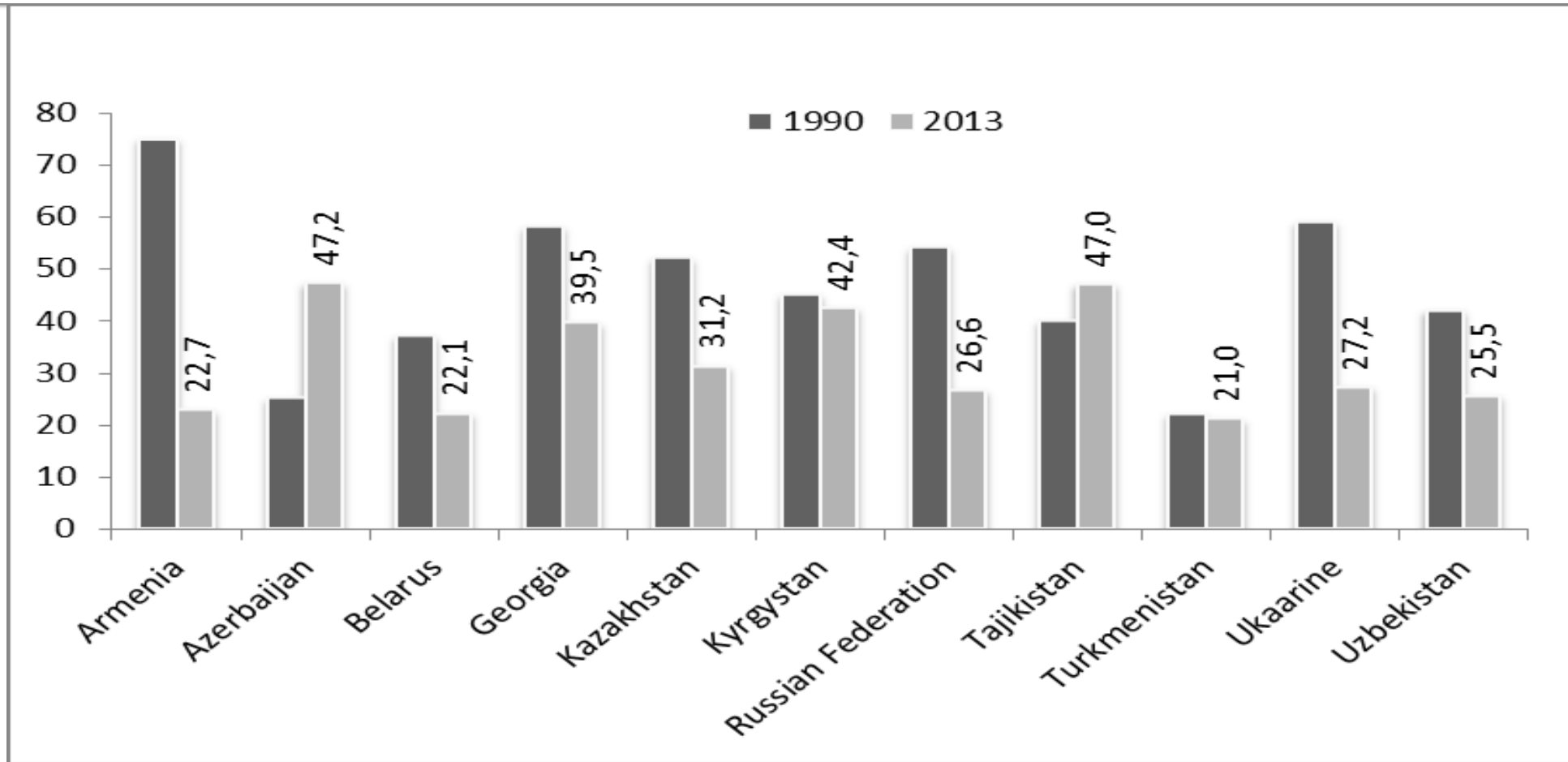
	Armenia (2012)		Kazakhstan (2010)		Republic of Moldova (2012)		Ukraine (2012)	
Cause of Death	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Cerebrovascular diseases	82.2	98.5	159.4	222.0	155.6	204.4	121.2	173.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	14.2	35.0	...	...	70.8	95.6	...	...
Diseases of the blood, blood forming organ and certain immunity disorders	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	356.5	524.6	485.7	813.6	564.2	790.3	532.6	973.3
Diseases of the digestive system	40.4	69.0	44.0	87.6	84.5	126.4	32.6	77.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	18.5	38.0	8.7	13.4	6.4	11.8	4.7	7.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	40.8	72.6	33.9	100.3	24.4	86.1	12.7	55.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	46.4	36.8	11.4	10.6	12.3	13.6	4.5	4.8
Endocrine causes of injury and poisoning	19.7	72.4	48.9	198.1	38.3	139.8	31.8	145.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.5	17.0	8.6	26.2	5.2	25.5	14.6	45.3
Ischaemic heart diseases	211.4	351.8	124.4	266.3	365.4	527.5	356.0	599.7
malignant neoplasms	149.9	242.0	119.9	217.2	116.1	230.8	119.8	234.9
Suicide and intentional selfharm	1.2	4.4	7.6	40.8	5.4	26.9	5.7	32.5
Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes	11.1	19.4	155.4	197.4	3.7	12.1	19.7	26
Transport accidents	2.2	11.9	11.0	32.9	6.1	20.9	5.5	19.7

Adolescent fertility rate

(per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)

- The adolescent fertility rate (AFR) (or birth rate) is the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.
- Key definitions:
 - Adolescent
 - Live births
 - Birth
- Data sources:
 - Census and survey
 - Civil registration

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-19), selected countries, 1990 and 2013



**Key messages
from the graph?**

How to interpret this indicator

- Compare with data early marriage
- Regional and global comparisons
- Proxy measure of health system
- Relate to SDGs

Policy Implications?

Discussion

End of Module 5

Module 6:

Gender and decision making

Materials

- Gender and decision making
- Data Sources
- Understanding the key indicators

Gender and decision making

- The Beijing Platform for Action dubbed women in power and decision-making one of the twelve critical gender equality concerns
- Ensuring women have equal opportunities to work at the highest levels of decision making is essential to achieving gender equality
- Decision-making in the home is another area of concern for gender equality

Data sources

- Census and survey: occupation and industry information
- Administrative records: Civil service commission

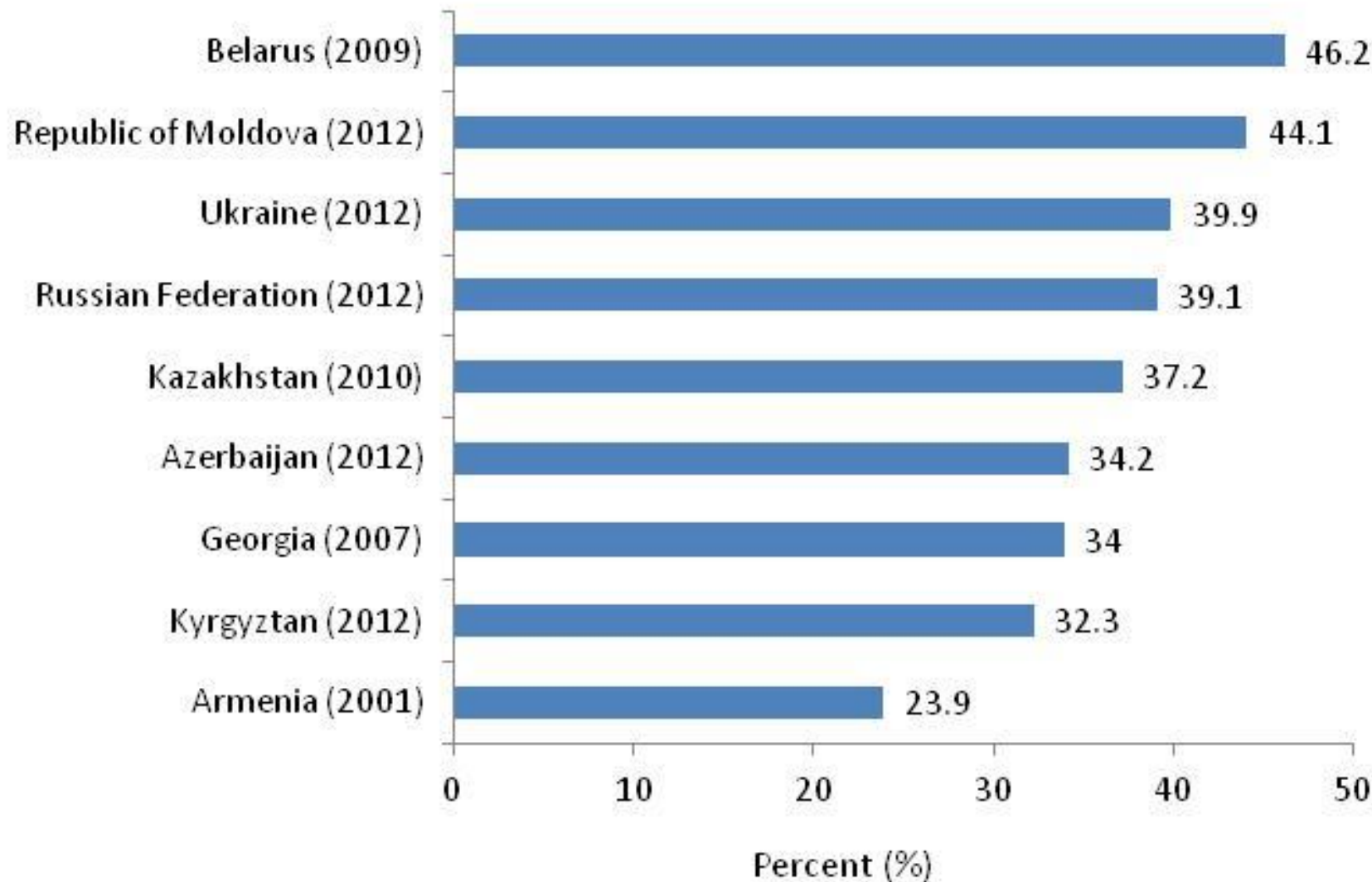
Understanding the key indicators

- Female legislators, senior officials and managers
- Women's share of members of national parlements
- Women's shate of senior level civil servants

Female legislators, senior officials and managers

This is calculated by dividing the number of women with occupations that fall into the category of legislators, senior officials and managers (ISCO-88 Major Group 1) of the total number of people in this category (men + women) and then multiplying the result by 100 to get a percentage figure.

Female share (%) of legislators, senior officials and managers, selected countries, latest year available



**Key messages
from the graph?**

Women's share of members of national parliament (%)

- This is calculated by dividing the number of women in national parliament (single or lower house only) by the total number of occupied parliamentary seats and then multiplying the result by 100 to get a percentage figure.
- Data gathered from the records of national parliaments.
- Key definitions:
 - parliament
 - seats

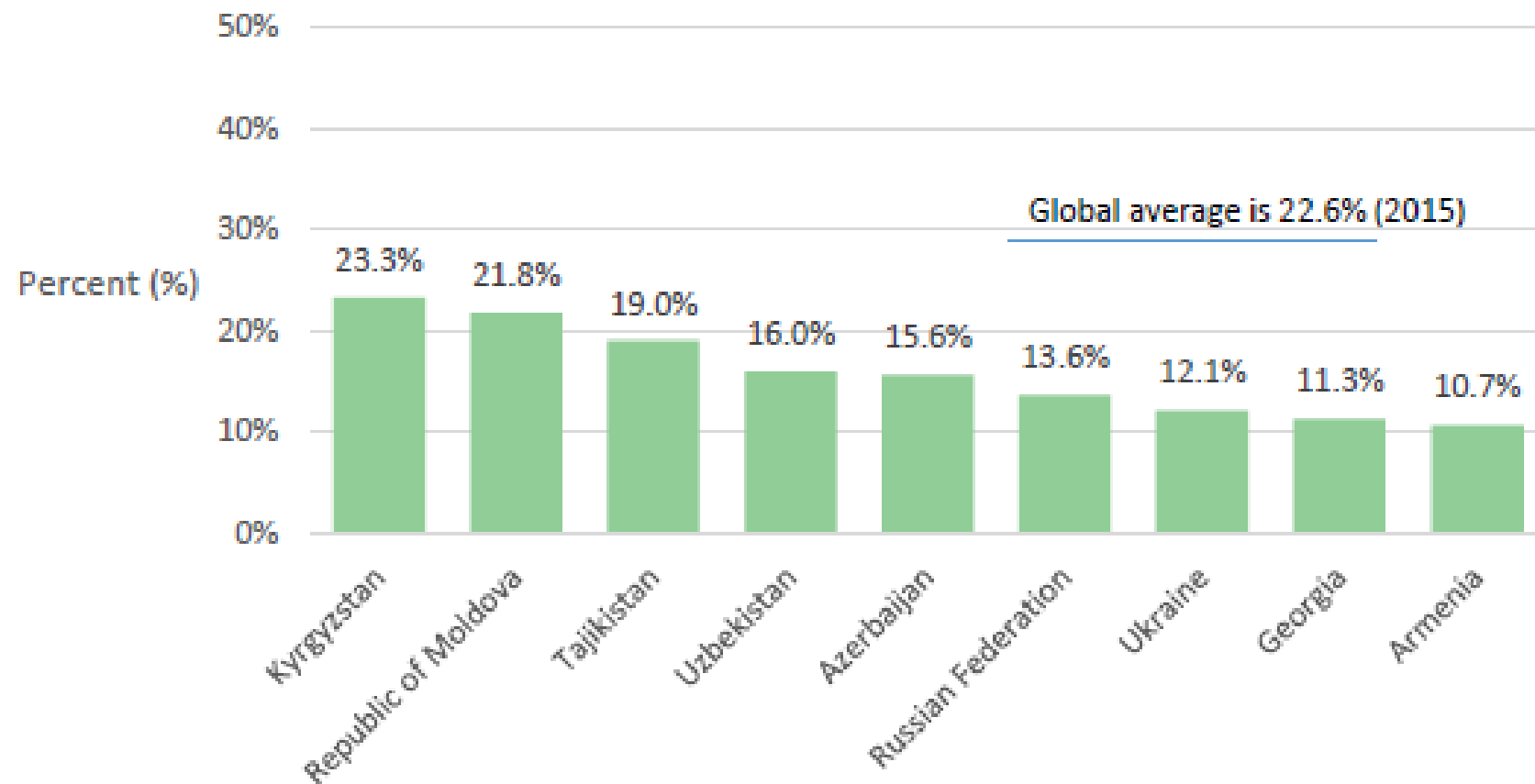
Data Sources

- Records of national parliaments

Women's share of members of national parliament (%), 2010-2015

Women in Kyrgyzstan parliament just above global average

Women's share of members of national parliament (%), 2010-2015



**Key messages
from the graph?**

Discussions

End of Module 6