



# **Equal Opportunities Statistics: Gender**

**Report from the User Consultation  
conducted April to July 2002**

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## Introduction

As part of the National Statistics quality review of equal opportunities statistics: gender project a user consultation was launched that ran from 12 April 2002 to 5 July 2002. The consultation document was available on the National Statistics website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/genderstatistics>

As well as having the consultation document on the website for public access the project team targeted over 1,000 users of official statistics from a wide variety of areas. Users group members, academics, individuals from other Government departments, and charities were a few of the groups we targeted both by email and post.

The user consultation was conducted in accordance with the Cabinet Office's 'Code of Practice on Written Consultation' (November 2000), which can be found at <http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/servicefirst/2000/consult/code/ConsultationCode.htm>

Or write to:

Consultation Policy Team,  
Modernising Public Service Group,  
Cabinet Office,  
Admiralty Arch,  
The Mall, London SW1A 2WH.

The aim of the consultation was to gauge current use of gender statistics, as well as to provide information on how users would wish gender statistics to develop in the UK. The final quality review report will seek to balance user needs with producer capabilities. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of those users who responded to this consultation. We would also like to thank the ONS Data Methodology & Evaluation Division for their considerable help in designing the User Consultation Questionnaire.

This report is in three sections. The first covers what users want statistics for and what they are doing with the statistics. The second section looks at problems users have encountered with gender statistics, and what their priorities for the future of gender statistics would be. The final section looks at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) 1998 booklet titled *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* and looks at what users would want from a new guide.

If you would like a paper copy of this results report or if you have any queries or comments about this results report please contact:

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## Executive Summary

The aim of this consultation with users of gender statistics was to find out what statistics they use, how and what purpose, what changes they would like and their awareness of the ONS/EOC publication *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*.

We received responses from over 160 users and the main conclusions are:

- Use is made of a wide variety of gender statistics and for many different types of work
- Problems experienced with official gender statistics cover all topic areas
- Common problems with the statistics are:
  - they are not broken down in the required way
  - data are out of date
  - lack of availability
- The priorities for users were:
  - further breakdowns
  - more timeseries
  - more analysis
- Cross-relating problems and wishes for future development reveal issues across six quality criteria, with most relating to completeness and accessibility.
- Accuracy did not feature, suggesting that currently existing official gender statistics are seen as authoritative in respect of their validity and reliability.
- Most people would use the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* if it was web-based only but paper copies should be available

The overall framework for quality assuring National Statistics stems from the Government's White Paper *Building Trust in Statistics* (1999) which sets out a framework for quality assuring National Statistics. Quality is defined as comprising seven criteria, which were adopted as an analytical framework in assessing future priorities users identified during the review:

- Relevance - concepts, measurements and products reflect user needs
- Accuracy - usually measured as the average distance between the estimate and the true (unknown) parameter value, and includes both sampling and non-sampling sources of error
- Timeliness - punctuality in disseminating results and responsiveness to user needs
- Accessibility - results accessible in a user-friendly manner. Users provided with information about quality of the statistics and about methods used to derive the figures
- Comparability - allowing comparisons over time, geographies (sub-national, national, international) and between sub-populations

- Coherence - consistent standards; harmonised questions (between provisional and final estimates, different sources, etc); ability to use sources together and explanation for differences in estimates
- Completeness - coverage reflects user needs (including the detail to which estimates are available). This attribute is strongly linked with relevance.

This consultation has achieved its key goal in that we are now much clearer about the use of gender statistics and what the users want in the future. Our understanding of these needs will be used in balancing analysis of the consultation of data producers to make actionable recommendations for the development of official gender statistics in the UK.

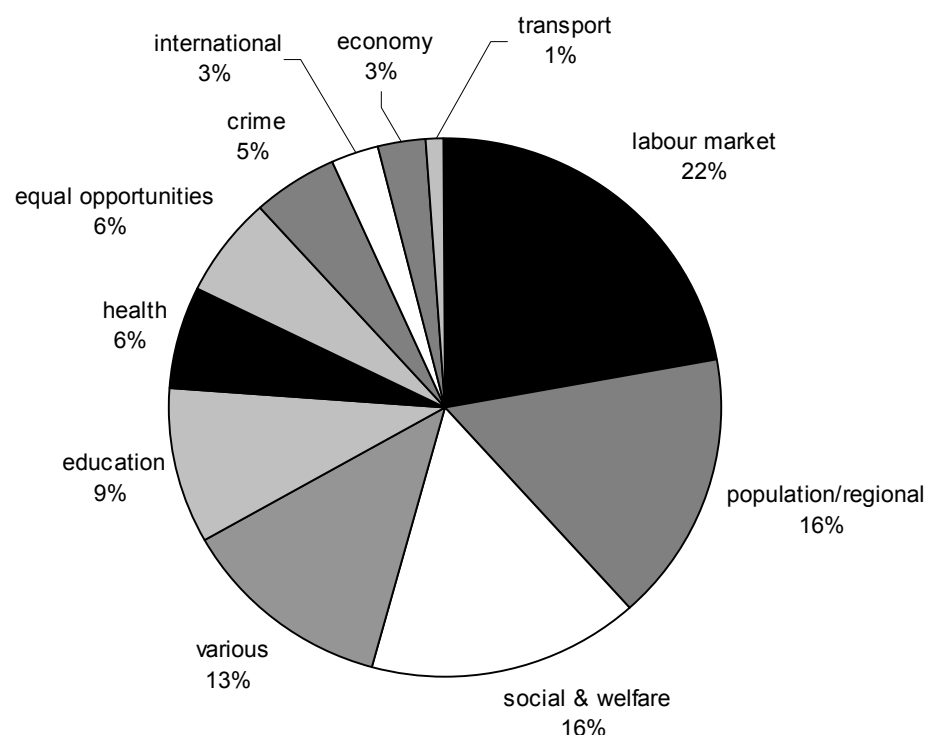
## Section One: What Users Use

This section looks at what the users of gender statistics use them for, what areas they are most interested in and where they get these statistics. This section covers answers from questions 1 to 7 on the user consultation questionnaire (see Appendix A).

We found that **96%** of respondents did use, or have used, statistics broken down by gender. Those who were not users of statistics broken down by gender were routed through the questionnaire, and asked about future priorities for the development of official gender statistics. This was so that people who may have an interest in gender issues, but did not use statistics, still had the opportunity to give us their views on what they would like to see.

When we asked what these statistics broken down by gender were called, we got a wide variety of answers. Some respondents gave us the names of one or two major surveys, whereas others detailed a large list of sources including some very unique and in-depth data. The responses we received have been divided into the broad themes the sources cover as shown in Figure 1.1.

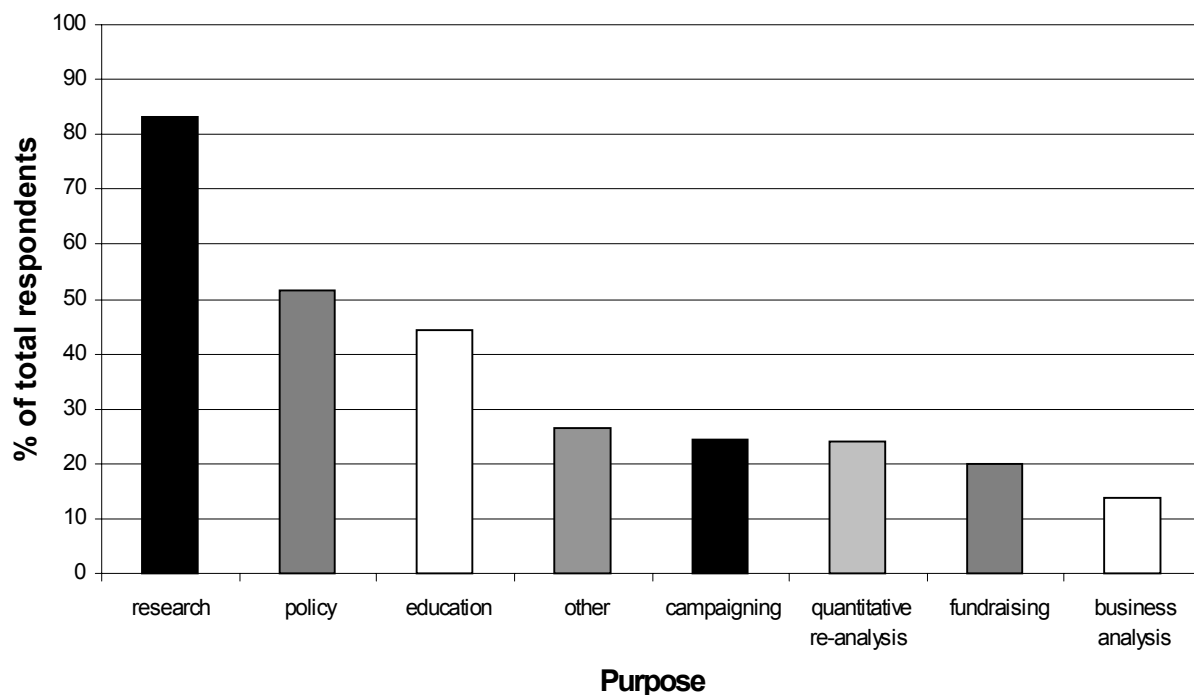
**Figure 1.1 What themes are covered in the sources the respondents are using?**



Besides asking about sources, we were also interested in the purposes to which the statistics were put. This question is important because we needed to know why users want official statistics. The question narrows the focus down to seven main

categories, plus an ‘other’ category. Figure 1.2 shows the results from question 3 and Table 1.3 shows what ‘other’ purposes the statistics were used for. Some of the latter are organisation / activity specifics, such as developing targets, planning and training.

**Figure 1.2 For what purpose do you or have you used these statistics?**



**Table 1.3 What answers were given in the ‘other’ category of Q3?**

Topic	Percentage
In depth research	36
Target setting	30
Planning	15
Training	11
Information sharing	6
Various	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Having ascertained the broad themes covered by official gender statistics, we also asked about more specific areas. This would help us to assess in which areas our users want to see more gender disaggregation, and to determine where they have experienced problems in using and accessing such statistics. We used the eleven ONS

themes as categories and offered users an ‘other’ box for them to include any other topics not covered. The results can be found in Table 1.4.

**Table 1.4 Gender statistics themes**

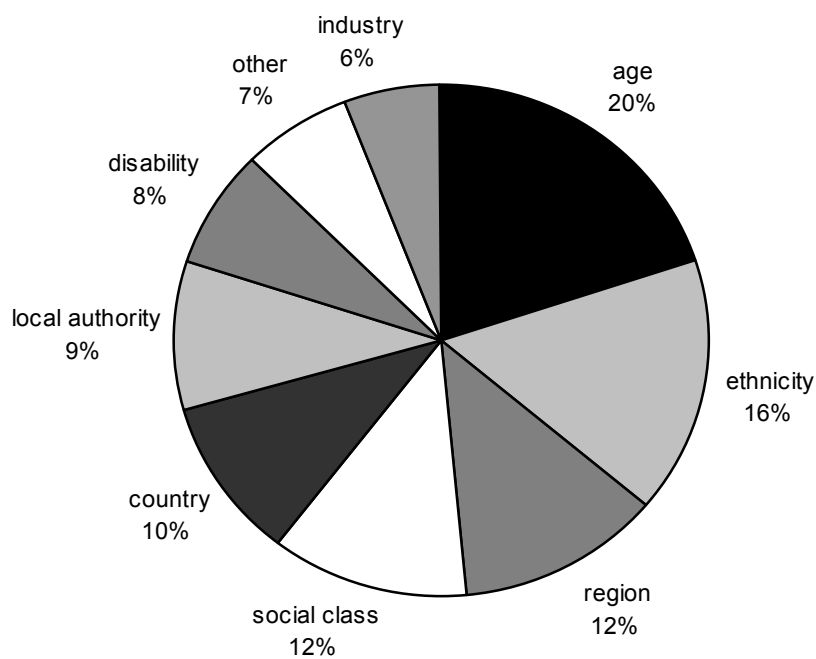
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Education & Training	16
Social & Welfare	16
Labour Market	14
Health & Care	12
Population & Migration	11
Economy	9
Crime & Justice	8
Other	5
Commerce, Energy & Industry	4
Transport, Travel & Tourism	3
Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry	1
Natural & Built Environment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

‘Other’ topics that respondents told us about were equal opportunities areas including age, minority issues and gender. Of the 30 respondents, 32% gave equal opportunities as a topic. Also with 32% of responses were answers on lifestyle topics such as time use and sports participation. 18% used statistics that drew comparisons between countries, 9% for programmes of research, and the final 9% wanted statistics for training only. Some of these issues have cross-cutting policy relevance.

As well as statistics broken down by gender we are interested in other variables by which users want statistics to be broken down. Figure 1.5 shows how else, if at all, these statistics were further broken. Respondents also provided a range of breakdowns in the ‘other’ category, as shown in Table 1.6.

Figure 1.5 is particularly interesting since it shows that age and ethnicity are the two main variables by which the users of gender statistics also want their statistics broken down. What is more, Table 1.6 also reveals an interest in sexual orientation and religion. This means that many of the users consulted in this exercise are also interested in statistics on the other areas of equal opportunities that are likely to be covered in later reviews. The breakdowns reflect cross-cutting interests identified by users.

**Figure 1.5 How else are the statistics broken down?**



**Table 1.6 What answers were given in the ‘other’ category of Q5?**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Family formation	24
Occupation	22
Education level	13
Small scale areas	13
Specific issues	9
Sexual orientation	6
Religion	4
Social exclusion	3
Income	3
Citizenship	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Section 1 of the consultation exercise concluded with questions on the sources of gender statistics. Where did they come from? How were they accessed? Table 1.7 and Figure 1.8 show the answers we received to these questions and reveal that users rely

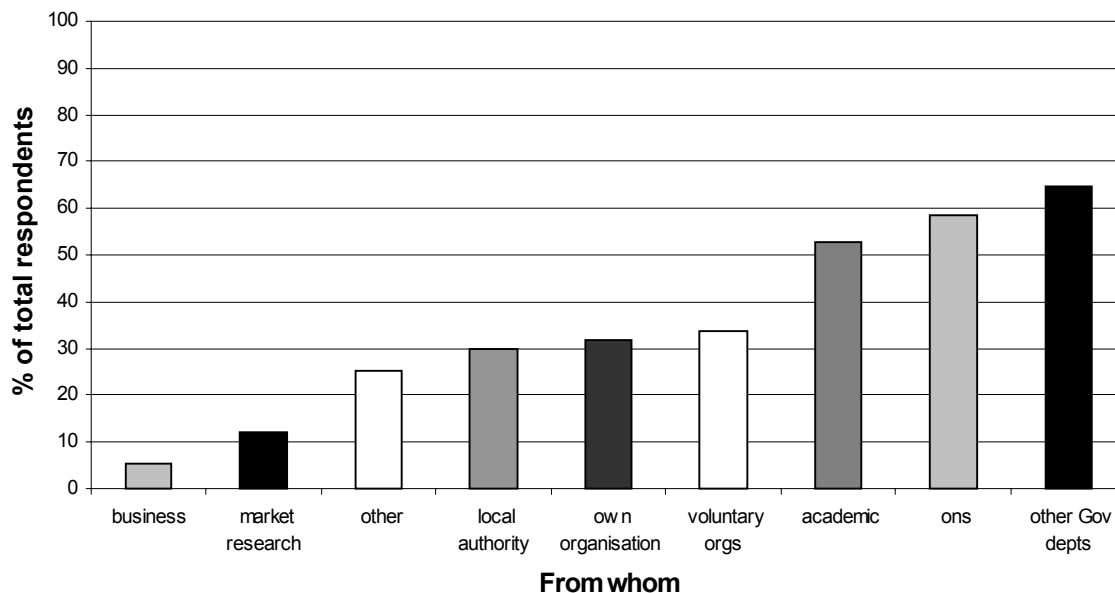
heavily on data provided by government sources and academics. This is perhaps unsurprising, given our interest in official statistics. We can see that users prefer data that has been analysed rather than raw data, since reports and publications are the most popular way to get hold of statistics. This is further emphasised in Section 2, which looks at the priorities users have for the development of gender statistics, although it may be a product of the way that statistics have typically been disseminated up to now. The development of the web will rapidly change the way that statistics are disseminated.

**Table 1.7 How do you get hold of gender statistics?**

	<b>Percentage</b>
Government publications	14
Reports	12
Other Government Website	11
Books	11
ONS Website	10
Journals	10
Other Website	8
Press releases	8
Other	5
Requested analysis from ONS	4
Press	4
CD/Discs	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Some of the 44 responses in the 'other' category included getting information directly from the organisations they were interested in, this applied to 64% of responses. 22% used researchers or research organisations, 6% used colleagues or networks, 6% also used newsgroups, and the final 2% used international data sources.

The following question was concerned with where users get their statistics. While the responses show the importance of government, it is clear that a number of respondents also use a variety of other sources including voluntary organisations and local authorities. For instance, one-third of users got gender statistics from voluntary organisations, many of which will be using official statistics to inform their own reports and planning activities.

**Figure 1.8 From whom do you get gender disaggregated statistics?**

## Conclusions from Section One

This section looked at what our respondents are using statistics for, where they get them from, what topics they use them in, what other variables they are interested in and what purpose they use statistics for. It is very important to establish these issues, so that more can be understood about the levels of use of our respondents and what their specific areas of interest are.

The main findings are:

- we have managed to target users of gender statistics who have a wide variety of interests, covering topics from population to education, and crime to labour market. It was extremely important to collect and analyse this information to ensure, not only that the right people were being consulted, but also that they represented a wide variety of users with a mixture of interests.
- research, policy and education are the top three reasons why people want statistics broken down by gender, but it is also interesting that a number of other uses arose from answers given in the 'other' category. Respondents not only use gender statistics in the traditional manner, to conduct research, to influence policy and to educate others, but they also need gender disaggregated statistics for a great deal of other reasons and purposes, such as planning and target setting.
- the themes respondents most commonly focus on are social and welfare, education and training, labour market, and health and care. These topics are all of key concern to users of gender statistics, this may be because the greatest inequalities still persist in these areas, and they are key focuses of government policy. Age, ethnicity, region and social class come out as the top four 'other' variables that users want cross-related with gender. For this project this is extremely timely

since separate but related reviews on equal opportunities statistics looking at age, disability and ethnicity are due to start in the near future.

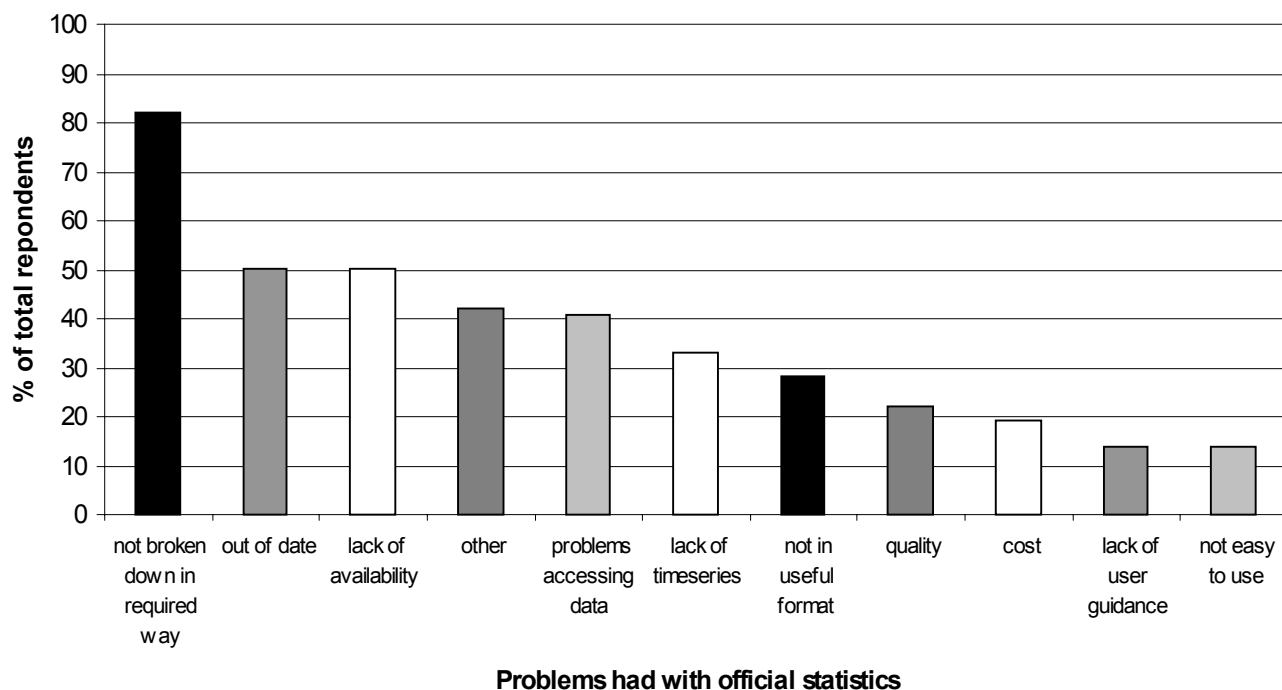
- clearly our respondents use government data often, especially government publications, reports, government websites and books. Other government departments, the Office for National Statistics, and academic sources such as universities are the main agencies our respondents go to for gender disaggregated statistics. However, it is clear that a number of respondents also use a variety of other sources including voluntary organisations and local authorities.

## Section Two: Problems and Priorities

In section 2 we look at whether respondents had experienced any problems with using and accessing gender-disaggregated statistics, and if so, what these problems were. We also looked at what priorities our respondents have for the future collection, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics disaggregated by gender.

We found that **64%** of respondents had experienced problems with official statistics broken down by gender. We then asked for further details about what these problems were. Figure 2.1 summarises the responses we received.

**Figure 2.1 What problems have you had with official statistics broken down by gender? (N = 107)**



These essentially relate to the completeness and accessibility of the statistics. Looking in more detail at the ‘other’ answers (see Table 2.2), we found that the most typical problem was that data were not user friendly (to an extent they failed the accessibility quality criterion). This may reflect a lack of flexibility in the way that official statistics are presented in reports and publications, and points up the need to make better use of web-based platforms for presenting and providing gender statistics.

**Table 2.2 ‘Other’ problems experienced by users (N=42)**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Not user friendly	44
Not disaggregated by other variables	16
Wrong priorities	14
Not geographical	14
Not enough data	7
Not disaggregated by gender	5
Total	100

Figure 2.1 and table 2.2 shows us that users of gender statistics are still experiencing a wide range of problems with them. It is important for us to address these problems if we are to improve the availability and overall quality of official statistics. These results will be used to formulate questions for the producer consultation and then the results from both consultations will be used to make recommendations in the policy compliance report to be submitted to the National Statistics Social Committee at the end of the project.

It is also important to use these results to help inform us which sources to include in the new version of *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*. We want to include the best sources of gender disaggregated statistics, and therefore, must try to only include sources that do not have any of the issues our respondents have raised as problems.

Having asked about problems with current official gender statistics, we moved on to ascertain users’ key priorities for the development of official gender statistics in the UK. Unlike other parts of the formal consultation process, here we invited responses using an open question. We encouraged the respondents to be as open and free with their hopes for the future as possible, since these are the issues that will help to inform future collection, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics.

While we received a wide range of specific priorities and requests in this section, these were then coded into broader priorities, and were linked with the seven quality principles defined above. The results are presented in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 User priorities for developing official gender statistics**

<b>Priority</b>	<b>% users</b>	<b>Main quality criterion</b>
Further breakdown of data	35	Completeness
More accessibility	13	Accessibility
More time series	11	Comparability
More analysis	10	Coherence
Up to date	8	Timeliness
Methodology details	8	Accessibility
Regional / international data	6	Comparability
More statistics per se	6	Completeness
Meaningful and relevant	2	Relevance

Six of the seven quality criteria feature in this table, the exception being accuracy. The implication is that while official gender statistics are seen as authoritative in respect of their validity and reliability, there are user needs for more detailed data, which are accessible in a range of ways. What seems clear is that the key issue facing users of official gender statistics is the ability to link them with other key variables of interest, most especially age and ethnicity. Research and theory suggest the interaction of these characteristics has implications for policy makers, for which better statistics are needed to help develop evidence based policy. NS is currently planning separate but related reviews on other key equal opportunities statistics including age, disability, and ethnicity. While these three, plus gender, are substantive topics in their own right, the aim is to focus as much on the links between them as on their particular characteristics and consequences.

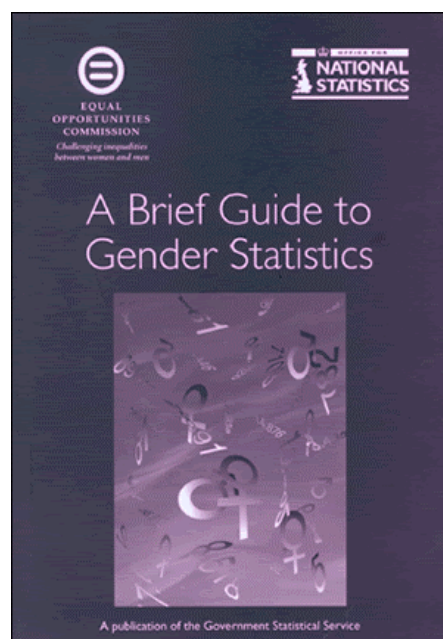
## Conclusions from Section Two

This section looked at the problems users of gender disaggregated statistics have experienced and what their priorities for the future of gender statistics would be. We encouraged the respondents to be as open and free with their hopes for the future as possible, since these are the issues that will help to inform future collection, analysis and dissemination of official statistics. The main findings are:

- while our respondents use official statistics disaggregated by gender on a regular basis, the majority of them (64%) are still experiencing problems with these statistics.
- many simply felt that the statistics they use are not broken down in the way they required, whether this be disaggregated by gender and another variable such as age, or not broken down at the right regional level for their needs.
- respondents found that some data were out of date and therefore not relevant and they also experienced a lack of availability
- the priorities for the development of official gender statistics cover six of the seven quality criteria (the exception being accuracy). Improving the completeness and accessibility of statistics were the key priorities, suggesting NS needs to make better use of the statistics it already has.

## Section Three: *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*

This final section looks at the 1998 publication *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* jointly produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). This booklet provides a brief description of 70 sources disaggregated by gender, as well as publication details to enable users to find the sources themselves. A picture of the cover to the booklet can be seen below.



We were interested in determining the level of user awareness about the guide, and also in how we might produce and disseminate an updated version of it. We were especially keen to find out whether users would use an updated guide if it was only available on the web, and what content changes might be made in an updated version. The responses to these questions will have a direct impact on the format of the guide.

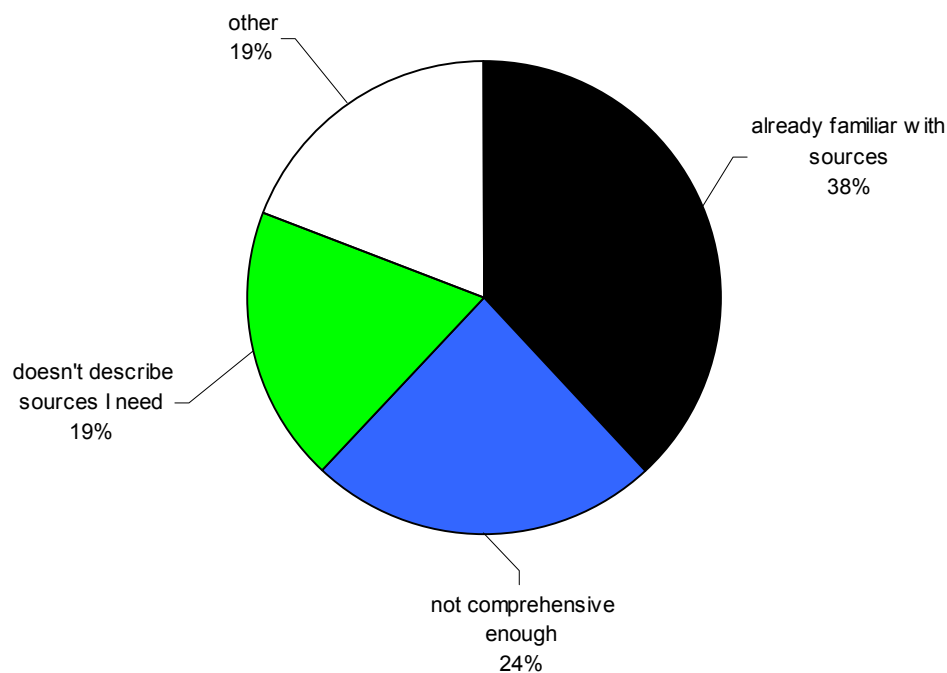
A web-based guide would probably be more comprehensive, since it could link the user straight to the actual source, and can be more easily and regularly updated compared with a printed version. However, dissemination needs to be planned to ensure that it doesn't exclude people and organisations that have only limited, or no access, to the web.

Only **33%** of respondents had seen the guide, which is obviously a disappointing finding, especially since we targeted many key users of official gender statistics in the consultation. We then asked those who had seen the guide a series of questions about it. We found that 71% had also used it, 71% would use it were it a web-based product only, and just over half (56%) thought it should be changed. Looking in more detail at the changes proposed for the guide, we found that 57% wanted it to be more comprehensive, 26% wanted web links to the studies from the guide (this would be dependent on the guide being a web-based product), 9% wanted more international

and regional data, 4% wanted more publication details of the sources in the guide, and 4% wanted it to be more consistent. Completeness and accessibility again emerge as the key quality criteria that need to be improved. As one of our metadata products, we may be able to draw on developing corporate metadata standards in devising the new version of the guide.

Finally, we wanted to know the reasons why some of our respondents may have decided against using the guide. This would help us in developing the new version and hopefully make sure we don't exclude these people again. Results are shown in Figure 3.1, and again issues of completeness are the most important.

**Figure 3.1 Why have you never used the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*? (N=37)**



Some of the reasons our respondents gave in the 'other' category were that they didn't even know the guide existed, this means we must publicise the guide highly when it is produced so that users are aware it is available. Other reasons included having no need to use it, not having time to use it, and having little recognition of the guide. All of these answers suggest we must publicise the launch of the guide so that key users know it exists and can use it as a source if needed, and we need to maintain ongoing marketing support. Regular updates on the web provide an obvious marketing hook for keeping the guide in the eye of users.

## Conclusions from Section Three

The results from section three will be useful for allowing us to design the new guide avoiding as many of the reasons users have not seen or used the guide as we can. The main implications are:

- the guide will not be useful to users already familiar with gender disaggregated sources, therefore this cannot be rectified in the new guide
- for those respondents who looked at the 1998 version and felt it wasn't comprehensive enough, we hope that by making the new guide more detailed and comprehensive these respondents might use the guide in future
- the issue over format is potentially controversial. While the majority of our respondents would use the guide if it were web-based only, almost one in three said they wouldn't. We have to carefully assess whether we will be excluding a large number of users who want to use the guide but do not have access to the web.

## Comments

The only section of the questionnaire not yet covered in this report is the section that looks at the text box at the end of the questionnaire asking for any other comments. We received many comments in these text boxes and some ranged from one line to several paragraphs. The comments have been summarised and here is an example of what our respondents were adding to the consultation document.

“Many of the sources of statistical data I am familiar with produce ethnically and/or gendered disaggregation of data but not both”

“While I recognise great strides have been made in collecting gender stats given that they were practically non-existent before 1975, however, every area of life should be analysed in this way if the Government is serious about mainstreaming gender issues into policy development”

“We have signed various international conventions and commitments that require gendered statistics, not to mention that NGO’s in the UK have been requesting this for some time. But nothing seems to happen at national level”

“It would be useful were there to be a designated person in an institution/organisation who collated gender statistics and who was legally bound to make the information publicly available on request”

“A new guide to gender statistics will be very welcome. To be most useful it should: Not just be available via the website, at least not until more users are able to access it in this way. Be updated regularly, with processes in place to identify new issues, sources, analyses, gaps etc and add/amend entries. Links with equivalent information on ethnic group and disability statistics etc, so that it is possible to find statistics on combinations of discrimination issues”

“Its great you are doing this survey”

“I am happy to have been part of this consultation and hope that any developments will give greater insights into what is actually happening ‘at street and grass roots’ level”

“Thank you for the opportunity to be consulted in this way”

## Conclusions

The aim of this consultation with users of gender statistics was to find out what statistics they use, how and what purpose, what changes they would like and their awareness of the ONS/EOC publication *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*.

This consultation has achieved its key goal in that we are now much clearer about the use of gender statistics and what the users want in the future. Our understanding of these needs will be used in balancing analysis of the consultation of data producers to make actionable recommendations for the development of official gender statistics in the UK. The main conclusions are:

1. Use is made of a wide variety of gender statistics and for many different types of work.
  - research, policy and education are the top three reasons why people want statistics broken down by gender, but it is also interesting that a number of other uses arose from answers given in the 'other' category. Respondents not only use gender statistics in the traditional manner, to conduct research, to influence policy and to educate others, but they also need gender disaggregated statistics for a great deal of other reasons and purposes, such as planning and target setting.
  - the themes respondents most commonly focus on are social and welfare, education and training, labour market, and health and care. These topics are all of key concern to users of gender statistics, this may be because the greatest inequalities still persist in these areas, and they are key focuses of government policy. Age, ethnicity, region and social class come out as the top four 'other' variables that users want cross-related with gender. For this project this is extremely timely since separate but related reviews on equal opportunities statistics looking at age, disability and ethnicity are due to start in the near future.
2. Users get the statistics from a variety of sources and in a range of ways
  - respondents use government data often, especially government publications, reports, government websites and books. Other government departments, the Office for National Statistics, and academic sources such as universities are the main agencies our respondents go to for gender disaggregated statistics. However, it is clear that a number of respondents also use a variety of other sources including voluntary organisations and local authorities.
3. Problems experienced with official gender statistics cover all topic areas
  - while our respondents use official statistics disaggregated by gender on a regular basis, the majority of them (64%) are still experiencing problems with these statistics.
  - many simply felt that the statistics they use are not broken down in the way they required, whether this be disaggregated by gender and another variable such as age, or not broken down at the right regional level for their needs.
  - respondents found that some data were out of date and therefore not relevant and they also experienced a lack of availability

4. The priorities for users were further breakdown of data (35%); more accessibility (13%); and, more time series (11%)
  - overall, priorities for the development of official gender statistics cover six of the seven quality criteria (the exception being accuracy). This suggests that currently existing official gender statistics are seen as authoritative in respect of their validity and reliability. The desire for more complete and accessible statistics suggests NS needs to make better use of the statistics it already has.
5. The web can help overcome problems experienced with *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*, but paper copies should also be available
  - the guide will not be useful to users already familiar with gender disaggregated sources, therefore this cannot be rectified in the new guide
  - many who had used the guide felt it wasn't comprehensive enough
  - the issue over format is potentially controversial. While the majority of our respondents would use the guide if it were web-based only, almost one in three said they wouldn't. We have to carefully assess whether we will be excluding a large number of users who want to use the guide but do not have access to the web.

This report has been produced to show, in detail, the results from the user consultation. It is important to understand that this report will be used to inform the policy compliance report that is one of the main outputs of the equal opportunities statistics gender review, alongside the updated version of the guide.

We hope this report is useful to not only those users who took part in the consultation, but also to anyone with an interest in gender disaggregated statistics. If you have any queries or comments about this report, or would like a paper copy of the report sent to you please contact:

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# Appendix A: The User Consultation Questionnaire

## Review of Equal Opportunities Statistics: Gender

### *Introduction*

This consultation is being run by the Integration and Harmonisation Division of the Office for National Statistics. By filling in this questionnaire you will help us understand what you want, either as a user of statistics broken down by gender, or as a potential user of these statistics. This consultation exercise is being run as part of a programme on equal opportunities statistics. We plan to produce an updated guide to data sources and a policy report on the use and production of statistics broken down by gender with recommendations for any improvements that are needed.

We would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to fill in this questionnaire. The results will be made available on the National Statistics Website <http://www.statistics.gov.uk> in the form of a report available soon after the deadline for replying to this consultation, which is **Friday 21<sup>st</sup> June 2002**.

Please remember you only need to answer as many questions as you feel appropriate. If you have any queries, comments or complaints there are contact details available at the end of the questionnaire.

**Please note it is our policy to make all responses to consultations available for public inspection unless the respondent requests otherwise.** If you do not want your contribution to this consultation to be made public please tick this box

Name  
Organisation  
Address  
Job title  
Email  
Phone number

### **About statistics broken down by gender**

1. Do you use, or have you ever used, statistics broken down by gender?

Yes

No

**If no please go to question 10.**

2. What are these statistics broken down by gender called? (For example mid-year population estimates in Social Trends).

3. For what purposes do you or have you used these statistics? **Please tick as many as apply.**

- Research
- Policy Development
- Campaigning
- Business Analysis
- Fundraising bids
- Quantitative Re-analysis
- Education
- Other

**Please specify here**



4. In what areas/fields/topics do you or have you used them? **Please tick as many as apply.**

- Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry
- Commerce, Energy & Industry
- Crime & Justice
- Economy
- Education & Training
- Health & Care
- Labour Market
- Natural & Built Environment
- Population & Migration
- Social & Welfare
- Transport, Travel & Tourism
- Other

**Please specify here**



5. In addition to gender, how else, if at all, are the statistics you use or have used broken down? **Please tick as many as apply.**

- Age
- By country
- Social Class
- Region
- Ethnicity
- Local Authority
- Classification of Disability
- Industry
- Other

**Please specify here**



6. How have you got hold of statistics broken down by gender? **Please tick as many as apply.**

- ONS website
- Other Government website
- Other website
- Specifically requested analysis from ONS
- Government publications of statistics
- Books
- Journals
- Reports (research/policy)
- CD/Discs
- Press Releases
- Press
- Other

**Please specify here**



7. From whom do you get statistics broken down by gender? **Please tick as many as apply.**

- ONS
- Voluntary Organisation
- Other Government Departments or Agencies
- Academic inc. Universities & Schools
- Local Authorities
- From other parts of your organisation
- Market Research Companies
- Other Business Supplier
- Other

**Please specify here**



**The development of statistics broken down by gender**

8. Thinking more widely about official statistics broken down by gender, have you had any problems with the statistics currently available?

- Yes
- No

**If no, please go to question 10**

9. Can you please tell us what these problems were and/or are? **Please tick as many as apply.**

- Quality
- Out of date
- Not broken down in required way e.g. geography, age
- Not in useful format
- Cost (time and/or money)
- Problems accessing what I know is available
- Lack of time series

Lack of user guidance

Lack of availability

Not easy to use

Other

Please specify here



10. If you had to have 3 priorities for developing statistics broken down by gender what would they be? (Please include format of statistics, breakdown of statistics, timeliness, more/less analysis, ease of access & analysis, timeseries, more statistics broken down by gender) **Please expand on any of these if you wish.**

1.

2.

3.

**About the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics***

We would like to ask you a few questions about the publication *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* (1998 ISBN: 1 85774 263 X). This publication was produced jointly by the Office for National Statistics and the Equal Opportunities Commission. To see a picture of the guide click here:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/genderstatistics/covers.asp>

The Guide has four sections: a brief discussion of the main official and non-official data sources by broad topic area; a listing of the main sources of data in alphabetical order; guidance and contacts for further information; and finally, an index of topics (or keywords), cross-referring to the data sources described in Sections 1 and 2.

11. Have you ever seen the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*?

Yes

No

**If no, please go to the end of the questionnaire and add any further comments. You will also find details about returning this questionnaire.**

12. Have you ever used the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*?

Yes

No

13. Do you think you would use the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* if it were a web-based product only?

Yes

No

14. Do you think the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* should be changed in any way?

Yes

**If Yes please specify here**

No



15. Can you please tell us why you have never used the *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* so far? **Please tick as many as apply.**

Sources out of date

Already familiar with statistical sources described

Doesn't describe statistical sources that I need

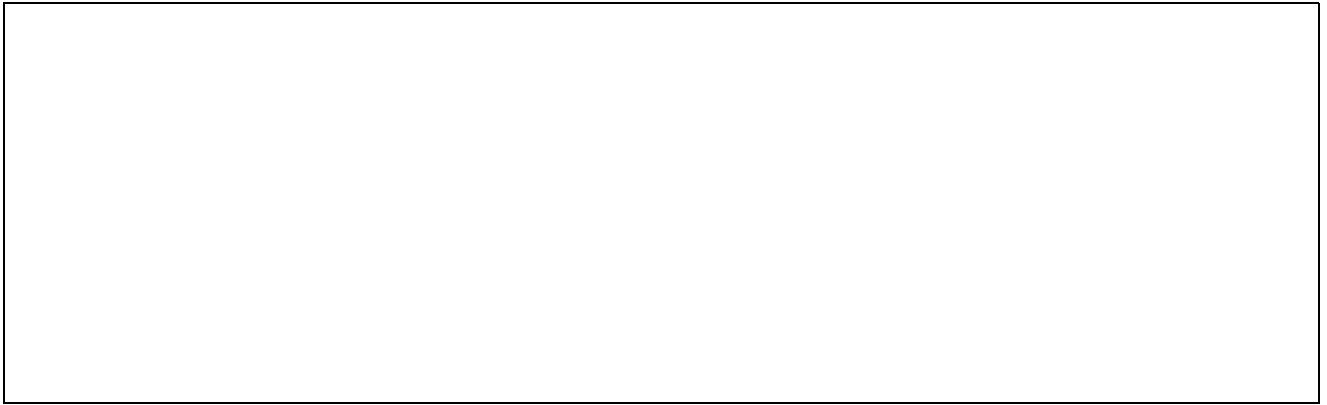
Not comprehensive enough

Other

**Please specify here**



Do you have any other comments?



We would like to thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

**Please save this questionnaire and either attach it to an e-mail and return to us at the address below, or print it off and post it to us at this address:**

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If you have any queries or comments about this consultation exercise please contact either Elizabeth Cowen or Paul Bailey at the above addresses.

If you have any complaints about this consultation exercise please contact:

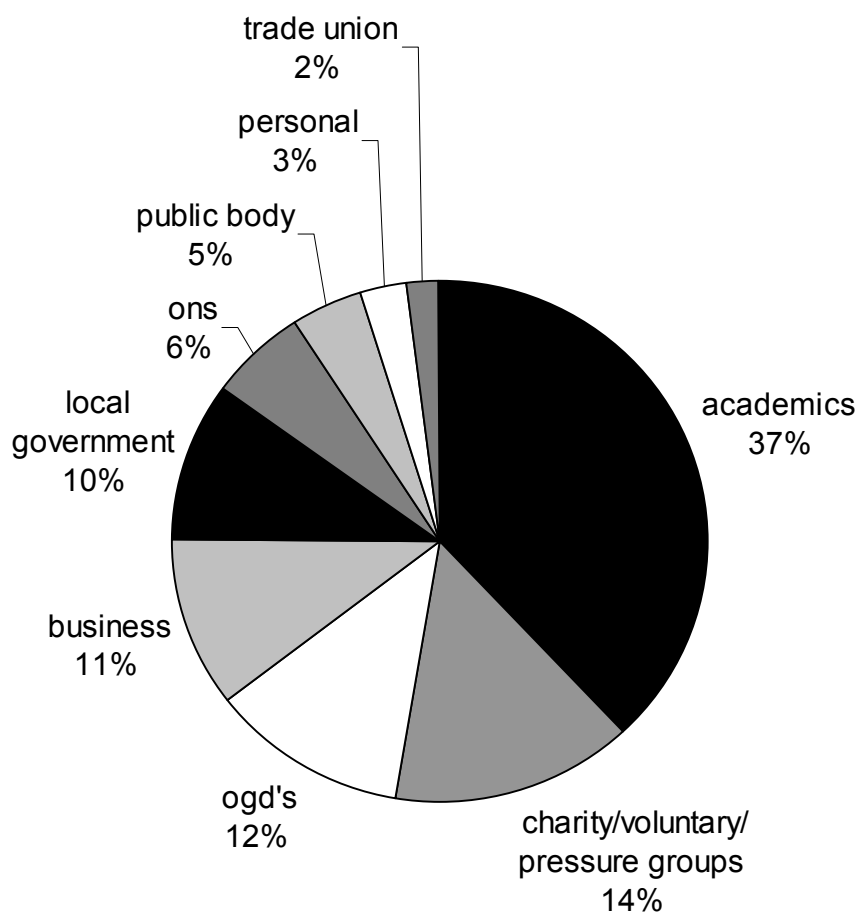
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## Appendix B: Who was involved in the User Consultation?

This appendix shows the range of users who responded to the equal opportunities statistics: gender user consultation. It is important to see who responded so that we can understand the diversity of users of gender statistics. We are pleased with the range and diversity of people included in the consultation and would again like to thank all those who contributed.

Figure 4.1 shows the main groups that responded to the consultation and the list below gives the names of some organisations involved. Please note, some groups and individuals requested their information to remain anonymous, therefore their names are not included in the list below.

**Figure 4.1 Which groups took part in the user consultation?**



Below is a detailed list of groups who participated in the consultation.

*\* Please note people who requested their responses remained anonymous are not included in this list.*

- Association of Teachers and Lecturers
- Bank of Scotland
- Blake Stevenson Ltd
- British Women in Maths
- Calderdale Borough Council
- Cambridge University
- Canterbury Christ Church University College
- Cardiff University
- Churches Together in Britain and Ireland
- City of Edinburgh Council
- Commission for Racial Equality
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Department of Health
- Dundee City Council
- East Ayrshire Council
- East Staffordshire Council
- EM Associates
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Equality Challenge Unit
- Education and Training Statistics Users Group
- Ew-network
- Forum of Private Business
- Glasgow Caledonian University
- Glasgow City Council
- Glasgow University Library
- Glasgow Women's Library
- GMB
- Goldsmiths College
- Greater London Authority
- Harrow YWCA Young Women's Project
- Help the Aged
- Home Office
- Institute of Public Administration
- International Network of Liberal Women
- Kintyre Community Education Centre
- Lancaster University
- Liverpool John Moores University
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- London School of Economics
- London West Learning and Skills Council
- Loughborough University
- Manchester Science Enterprise Centre
- Mary Seacole Research Centre
- National Assembly for Wales
- National Family and Parenting
- New Economics Foundation
- National Institute of Adult Continuing Education
- NOP Market Research
- Norfolk County Council
- North Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
- North Edinburgh Area Renewal
- North Wales Lesbian Line
- Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
- Nottingham Trent University
- Office of the Commission of Public Appointments
- Older Feminist Network
- Office for National Statistics
- Open University
- Oxfam UK Poverty Programme
- Oxford University
- Queen Margaret University College
- Queens University
- Ruskin College Oxford
- Scottish Low Pay Unit
- Sheffield Hallam University
- Single Parent Action Network
- South Bank University
- Splint Marketing
- Standing Conference of Women's Organisations
- Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive
- Surrey University
- The Back to Work Company

- The Samaritans
- The Springboard Consultancy
- The University of Reading
- The Work Foundation
- UHI Millennium Institute
- Umea University
- University of Brighton
- University of Durham
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Essex
- University of Greenwich
- University of Hertfordshire
- University of Kent
- University of Kent at Canterbury
- University of Leeds
- University of London
- University of North London
- University of Oxford
- University of Plymouth
- University of Southampton
- University of Surrey
- University of Surrey Roehampton
- University of Wales
- University of Warwick
- Wakefield District Council
- Wise Women
- Wolf Computing Services Ltd
- Women and Equality Unit
- Women's Environmental Network
- Women's Housing Forum
- Women's National Commission
- Women's Sports Foundation
- Woodware Systems