



Equal Opportunities Statistics: Gender

**Report from the Producer Consultation conducted
August to October 2002**

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Executive summary and recommendations
3. Data producers
4. The 1997 policy on Gender Statistics

Appendix A: Consultation Questionnaire

Appendix B: Respondents

List of Tables & Figures

Figure 1.1 Role of respondents.

Table 1.1 Topics covered and gender breakdown.

Table 1.2 Why aren't data broken down by gender?

Table 1.3 Reasons given in the 'Other' category for not breaking data down by gender.

Table 1.4 How data are disseminated.

Table 2.1 How respondents had heard of the 1997 policy on gender disaggregated statistics.

Table 2.2 Reasons for partial compliance with the 1997 policy.

Figure 3.1 Geographical spread of respondents.

Figure 3.2 Types of data source.

1. Introduction

As part of the National Statistics quality review of official gender statistics a consultation was undertaken with 'producers' of statistics from August to October 2002. The project team targeted over 300 producers of official statistics. These producers covered many different topic areas and were from all over the United Kingdom. Different surveys, publications and owners of datasets from both central and local government were consulted by email.

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,
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The Mall, London SW1A 2WH.

Aim

The aim of this consultation was to gain information about the current production of gender statistics. We wanted to:

- ◆ establish if data are captured by sex
- ◆ assess what output data are available broken down by gender
- ◆ find out the reasons why datasets might not be broken down by gender
- ◆ ascertain producers' knowledge of the 1997 Government Statistical Service (GSS) Social Statistics Committee policy on the availability of statistics broken down by gender.

The final quality review report will balance producer capabilities with the needs of users as expressed in the user consultation. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of those producers who responded to this consultation and the ONS Data Methodology & Evaluation Division for their help in designing the Producer Consultation Questionnaire.

This work was based around producer types. The definitions of these roles are as follows.

- ◆ Data collector - collate or gather raw data
- ◆ Data processor/analyst - analyse, aggregate or examine raw data
- ◆ Data disseminator - produce publication, dataset, send out discs of data

We use these terms throughout this report, and we use the verb **to produce** in order to describe this full range of activities.

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 based on seven criteria:

- 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.

We have considered the results of this report in the context of these criteria.

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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2. Executive summary

ONS had responses from 119 producers, from all over the UK. We had a good spread of data collectors, data processors/analysts and data disseminators. These producer types were also spread across different source types that we have called surveys, administrative, and survey and administrative. Our conclusions are:

- ◆ There is production of gender statistics across all the 11 National Statistics themes, but it is much more common in certain themes such as Health and Care.
- ◆ A data collector is more likely to have statistics broken down by gender than our other types. Other types of producers or other types of equal opportunities groups?
- ◆ The most common reasons given why data were not broken down by gender were ‘no user demand’ and ‘other’. The latter included:
 - ◆ ‘can do if demanded’ - administrative sources were more likely to cite this reason
 - ◆ ‘no data available’ - survey sources are more likely to state this reason
 - ◆ ‘not applicable to the data’
- ◆ Only 34% of sources in the education and Training topic were broken down by gender. This could reflect limited collection of gender data within educational administrative systems.
- ◆ Given that a high number of data producers said they could provide gender statistics if asked we should encourage producers and users dialogue. For users this could be clarified with clear contact names and details of what they can expect, through the GSS policy and via publications such as the web-based *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*. This will help to increase **accessibility**.
- ◆ The most common variables by which the gender statistics were further broken down were age and region but there is interest in the other equal opportunities statistics areas especially disability, ethnicity, and religion. Producers need to regularly consider the **relevance** of their data to users.
- ◆ The most common form of dissemination is on websites or by email attachment. Disseminators should consider the availability of their data to people or groups who do not have access to new media like the Internet.
- ◆ Most respondents were unaware of the GSS policy on gender statistics. There is a key role here for National Statistics and the GSS to encourage greater **comparability** and **completeness** through better promotion of the policy and its benefits for both user and producer.
- ◆ The majority of producers who were aware of the GSS policy on gender statistics felt that they were compliant with it but as this was a self reported questionnaire we have to be aware that respondents may think they are but in reality not be so.
- ◆ Survey sources of data were more likely to have a gender breakdown to their data (they have more control perhaps than in administrative sources).

3. Data producers

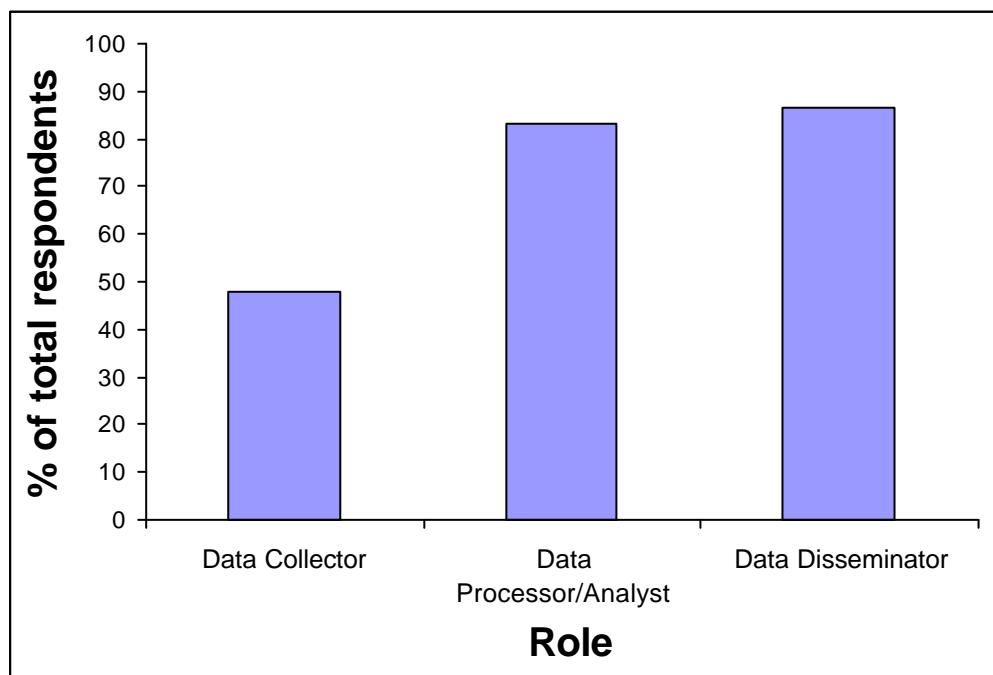
One of our goals when consulting with producers of gender statistics was to establish what part of the statistical process the producer was involved in. We therefore divided up the questionnaire into sections for data collectors, data processors/analysts and data disseminators. We would then get an insight into how these different groups dealt with gender statistics. Our 3 different types of producer can be defined as:

- **Data Collector** - raw data gathering, looking at the basic administrative sources, handling of raw responses to surveys, use of data prior to statistical changes made to it etc.
- **Data Processor/Analyst** - aggregating data, carrying out statistical comparisons, changing to percentages, looking for patterns, writing commentary, data presentation, producing frequencies, cross tabulations, tables etc.
- **Data disseminator** - adhoc requests for data, creating a publication, input to a website, uploading to an archive, sending out a disc of data etc.

We use these terms throughout this report, and we use the verb **to produce** in order to describe this full range of activities.

This meant our questionnaire was relatively complex (see Appendix A), however it was designed to route people through whichever role they felt they were in. They could be in one, two or all three of the roles. This does mean there was some duplication of questions but they might have different answers for each role. Of the 119 producers who responded Figure 1 shows the breakdown for the three roles. We have had responses from all three groups with data disseminators having the highest contribution with 87% of producers saying they carried out this role.

Figure 1.1 Role of respondents. (N=119)
Note: Respondents can have more than one role



For each of the three roles we asked producers what topic(s) their survey/output/product covered. As Table 1.1 shows, Health and Care, and Education and Training were the most common. The second column shows what percentage of each topic had data broken down by gender (in respect of the number of producers in that topic area).

Table 1.1 Topics covered and gender breakdown (N=119)

Topic	% of total respondents	% of this topic that has a gender breakdown
Health & Care	19	55
Education & Training	15	34
Social & Welfare	11	50
Labour Market	10	50
Crime & Justice	10	43
Transport, Travel & Tourism	7	44
Population & Migration	8	69
Economy	6	50
Other (e.g. lifestyle, Internet access)	4	50
Commerce, Energy & Industry	4	33
Natural & Built Environment	3	63
Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry	3	62
Total	100	

It was unsurprising that topics such as Health and Care, and Education and Training, were well represented. These are two key areas for government policy with many data sets available. There was little difference in topics covered between the different producer groups.

The second column in Table 1.1 shows that the most common topics were not the most likely to be broken down by gender. For Education and Training this is quite apparent. It is a very common topic but only 34% of sources that covered this topic were broken down by gender. This could reflect a poor collection of gender data within educational administrative systems.

Apart from distinguishing producers by their role and topic areas, we also wanted to get information about the nature of their data. A key issue was whether they produced data for all members of a household (including proxies) or only the respondent, and secondly whether or not the sex of each person reported was collected. There are more who have data for the respondent and other(s) (57%), than just for respondent (43%) - a pattern that was consistent across the three producer types.

Looking in more detail we found:

- Around 70% of data collectors always gather data by sex (respondents and proxies) and more than 20% sometimes do
- Around 40% of data analysts produce analysis by gender and close to 40% sometimes do (respondents and proxies)
- Around 40% of data disseminators produce outputs disaggregated by gender and 40% sometimes do (respondents and proxies).

It is not surprising that data collectors were more likely to have statistics broken down by gender since data processors and data disseminators may be dealing with administrative sources that do not

routinely collect data broken down by gender. When our producers were asked about why they did not breakdown their data by gender the most common answers were 'Other' (46%) and 'No user demand' (23%) as shown in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2 Why aren't data sources broken down by gender? (N=83)

Reason	Percentage
No user demand	27
Technical Problems	8
Not enough time	4
Institutional practices	4
Financial Issues	1
Other	59
Total	100

'Other' reasons were more commonly stated by data disseminators and data processors/analysts, whereas the explanations listed in the questionnaire more closely reflected those of data collectors. Analysing the 59 'Other' reasons shows that the most common explanations were that producers could produce gender statistics if there was a demand (26% of 59), no data were available to do this (23%) and that it was not applicable to the dataset (22%). The full set of reasons is shown in Table 1.3. The categories 'No data available', 'Burden too big for suppliers and 'Not collected' could be due to the limits of administrative data that feed into data processing/analysis and dissemination.

Table 1.3 Reasons given in the 'Other' category for not breaking data down by gender. (N=41)

Reason	Percentage
Can do if demanded	26
No data available	23
Not applicable to dataset	22
Burden too big on suppliers	13
Not collected	12
No user demand	5
Total	100

Some quotes from respondents that show their views on this issue are shown here.

"Collecting gender data time consuming."

"Collecting gender data unpopular with contributors."

"Not always appropriate and too big a task to break everything down by gender."

"Gender usually analysed but only put in the report if there is an interesting finding"

"It isn't always appropriate to record gender"

Several respondents felt that a break down was not relevant. This applied to administrative sources where allocation of funds was not dependent on gender and to producers working on publications who felt that gender was not an issue for them. Users of gender statistics should be encouraged to be proactive in their search for the data they want and be assertive with data providers to gain access to the data. Our results show that often the data is there but you have to ask for it.

New methods of data dissemination have emerged in the last few years with websites in particular having a key role in making information available to users. It was important to assess how our disseminators are using these different methods. Table 1.4 shows the results from asking disseminators the methods they use. Unsurprisingly websites are the most common (29%) and email attachments second (17%). This reflects the ease of use of these methods (hopefully for producers and users alike).

Table 1.4 How data are disseminated (only answered by data disseminators, N=103)

Topic	Percentage
Website	29
Email attachment	17
Reports	14
First release	13
Other	10
Journals	6
Books	8
CD ROM	3
Total	100

It is important that disseminators are aware that not everyone has access to these distribution methods. The National Statistics Omnibus Survey says that only 57% of adults in Great Britain have accessed the Internet at some time. While institutional users are likely to have higher levels of access, the pattern of access is unlikely to be uniform. For example, charities and voluntary organisations, and possibly small businesses, are likely to have lower access levels than users in government and academia. Disseminators need to be flexible about how they pass on their information. They should still be able to respond to requests for data over the phone and by letter. It also useful to those people who have limited or no access to websites and email that other methods are used by disseminators to promote the data they have.

It is also important to consider these issues in the context of the dissemination and promotion of the revised *A Brief Guide to Gender Statistics*. This is another one of the outputs from the Gender Statistics Review and will be available by mid 2003. We need to ensure that this is accessible to as many users as possible via the website and also via more traditional media for those without electronic access.

4. The 1997 Policy on Gender Statistics

In 1997 the Government Statistical Service Social (GSS) Statistics Committee agreed a statement on the availability of statistics broken down by gender. This policy states

'The GSS aims always to collect and make available, for example in publications, statistics disaggregated by gender, except where considerations of practicality or cost outweigh the identified need. All GSS publications contain the name and contact details of a person who can explain which, if any, of the statistics are available by gender and how they can be obtained.'

Part of our consultation with producers of gender statistics is to assess if they are aware of the policy and are complying with it. Therefore the second section of our questionnaire was devoted to the policy and questions about compliance and awareness of it. These results should help us direct future promotion of this policy and new policies in the equal opportunities statistics field. It is vital for National Statistics to not only address these issues, formulate policies and protocols but also proactively promote them to relevant groups.

All respondents were asked if they had heard of the policy - only 37% said they had. This has important implications for the promotion of this policy. It is essential that ONS carry out greater promotion of it and does so on a regular basis. We asked those who said they knew of the policy how they had heard of it (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 How respondents had heard of the 1997 policy on gender disaggregated statistics (N=42)

	Percentage
Own organisation	33
Work colleague	29
National Statistics	26
Government Statistical Service	24
Other	19

Table 2.1 indicates that both ONS with its key role within National Statistics and the GSS could be doing more to promote this policy. The most common way people knew about the policy was from their own organisation. In terms of compliance, we found that 63% of all respondents felt they fully complied with the policy, and 21% to some extent. In respect of the latter, it should be noted that the 1997 policy states that producers should comply *'except where considerations of practicality or cost outweigh the identified need'*. The reasons for partial compliance are to some extent shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Reasons for partial compliance with the 1997 policy (N=28)

Reason	Percentage
Not practical	39
Contact name is given	25
If possible it is done	14
Not appropriate	11
No user demand	11
Total	100

The category ‘not practical‘ included responses such as:

“Wide range published by sex, but have space restraints.”

“Not always appropriate to break down by gender.”

“We aim to collect the data but do not chase up due to practicality and cost.”

“Data are requested by gender but as it is voluntary the data are incomplete, hence not always published by gender.”

The questionnaire also asked what things people had changed to comply with the policy. Some comments received were:

“When researching new topics we always look to see if data can be collected and published by gender.”

“We have introduced new tables since 1997 containing gender disaggregation.”

“A gender variable will be added to data produced in 2002. The variable was produced but was dropped due to it not being of use to our main customers.”

Those involved in surveys were more likely to comply - 65% did so. Those working with a combination of survey and administrative sources (54%), or with administrative sources only (51%), have less scope to comply. Administrative sources are sometimes based on a system where a person's gender is not seen as being of interest to the body involved or maybe an intrusion on the individual. As one of our respondents noted:

“It is difficult to see how a journal could in practice implement the requirement to have a contact for this policy. There ought to be and should be on ONS-wide policy on how to do this for journals.”

Some other comments about the policy were:

“First published as a National Statistic in July 2001, so only just had to start following policies.”

“We are developing a new computer system so the methodology can be changed quite easily.”

“Given the unusual nature of the product, which is extremely wide-ranging, very text-based and which relies wholly on secondary data sources, I think we may be doing as much as is practicable. However, any feedback is always welcome!”

“.....we recognise the importance of this information and will endeavour to follow the spirit of the protocol”

“Also, although I wasn’t specifically aware of the 1997 policy, I was aware that information should be available by gender wherever practically possible, and there was a clear need for this.”

Appendix A: The Producer Consultation Questionnaire

Review of Equal Opportunities Statistics Questionnaire for producers of statistics broken down by Gender

To

Please answer this questionnaire in reference to

Introduction

- The Office National Statistics is carrying out this consultation as part of a programme on equal opportunities statistics.
- By filling in this questionnaire you will help us 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.
- This questionnaire is comprised of:
 - Questions for Data Collectors
 - Questions for Data Processors/Analysts
 - Questions for Data Disseminators
 - General questions about the 1997 policy on statistics broken down by gender
- In our report to the National Statistics Social committee we want to reflect current practice, user needs (we are currently consulting users of statistics broken down by gender) and the opportunities and barriers to meeting these needs.
- The deadline for replying to this consultation is **Friday 16 August 2002**.
- 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

Please complete these details

Name
Organisation
Address
Job title
Email
Phone number

To answer questions, please tick the box or boxes as specified, which apply. Please follow the routing instructions (e.g. "Go to question 2") so that you only answer the questions which apply to you.

Please turn over to begin the questionnaire.

1. Which of these roles do you perform in connection with the survey/output/product specified in the covering email? Please tick all that apply.

- Data collector (e.g. collate or gather raw data) **Go to question 2.**
- Data processor/analyst (e.g. analyse, aggregate or examine raw data) **Go to question 12.**
- Data disseminator (e.g. produce publication) **Go to question 23.**

2. If you ticked Data Collector at Question 1, complete this question, Question 2. If not, go to Question 12.

By 'Data Collector' we mean raw data gathering, looking at the basic administrative sources, handling of raw responses to surveys, use of data prior to statistical changes made to it etc.

Which topics does the survey/output/product specified in the covering email collect data on? Please tick all that 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**



3. When the survey/output/product is collected does the content cover the respondent only, or does it cover the respondent and others on whose behalf the respondent has answered?

- Respondent **Go to question 4.**
- Respondent & others **Go to question 6.**

4. Do you collect the person's gender?

- Yes - always **Go to question 9.**
- Yes - sometimes **Go to question 5.**
- No **Go to question 5.**
- Don't know **Go to question 9.**

5. If you have said you only collect the person's gender sometimes or not at all please explain here why you don't collect this information.

- Not enough time
 - Technical problems
 - Financial issues
 - No user demand
 - Institutional practices
 - Other  **Please specify here**
- 

Go to question 9.

6. Who do you collect information about? Please tick all that apply.

1) Household Reference Person/specific individual in target population

2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner

3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit

4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit

5) Other


 **Please specify here**

7. For each category you have ticked at Question 6 above, do you collect their gender?

	Yes	Sometimes	No	Don't know
1) Household Reference Person /specific individual in target population				
2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner				
3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit				
4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit				
5) Other				

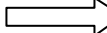
8. For each category you ticked ‘Sometimes’ or ‘No’ at **Question 7**, for which of the following reasons is gender not collected? HRP = Household Reference Person, HH = household. **Please tick all that apply.**

	Not enough time	Technical Problems	Financial Issues	No User Demand	Institutional practices	Other
1) HRP/specific individual in target population						
2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner						
3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit						
4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit						
5) Other						

If there is an ‘Other’ reason please specify 

9. What is the immediate destination of the data you collect?

- Passed to client for analysis/further processing
- Passed to someone in your business area for analysis/further processing
- Published/made available to public/archived
- Other

 **Please specify here**

10. By which of the following variables below do you break the data down? If you use a standard definition for another breakdown (e.g. 2001 Census) please tell us what it is. **Please tick all that apply.**

		Classification
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Social Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Socio-Economic Group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Occupation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Local Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

 **Please specify here**

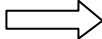

11. If these outputs are broken down by gender are they passed on in this form?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outputs not broken down by gender	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. If you ticked **Data Processor/Analyst** at **Question 1**, complete this question, **Question 12**.
If not go to **Question 23**.

By **'Data Processor/Analyst'** we mean aggregating data, carry out statistical comparisons, changing to percentages, look for patterns, writing commentary, data presentation, producing frequencies, cross tabulations, tables etc.

Which topics does the survey/output/product specified in the covering email process/analyse data on? **Please tick all that 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**




13. When the survey/output/product is processed/analysed does the content cover the respondent only, or does it cover the respondent and others on whose behalf the respondent has answered?

- Respondent **Go to question 14.**
- Respondent & others **Go to question 16.**

14. In your analysis do you breakdown by the person's gender?

- Yes – always **Go to question 19.**
- Yes - sometimes **Go to question 15.**
- No **Go to question 15.**
- Don't know **Go to question 19.**

15. If you have said you only analyse by the person's gender sometimes or not at all please explain here why you don't analyse this information.

- Not enough time
- Technical problems
- Financial issues
- No user demand
- Institutional practices
- Other  **Please specify** 

Go to question 19.

16. Who do you analyse information about? Please tick all that apply.

1) Household Reference Person/specific individual in target population

2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner

3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit

4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit

5) Other

→ Please specify here




17. For each category you have ticked at Question 16 above, do you analyse by their gender?

	Yes	Sometimes	No	Don't know
1) Household Reference Person /specific individual in target population				
2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner				
3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit				
4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit				
5) Other				

18. For each category you ticked ‘Sometimes’ or ‘No’ at **Question 17**, for which of the following reasons is gender not analysed? HRP = Household Reference Person, HH = household. **Please tick all that apply.**

	Not enough time	Technical Problems	Financial Issues	No User Demand	Institutional practices	Other
1) HRP/specific individual in target population						
2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner						
3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit						
4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit						
5) Other						

If there is an ‘Other’ reason please specify 

19. Please describe the analysis you do (with particular reference to gender).

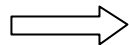
20. What is the immediate destination of the data you have analysed?

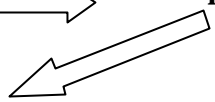
Passed to client for analysis/further processing

Passed to someone in your business area for analysis/further processing

Published/made available to public/archived

Other

 **Please specify here**



21. By which of the following variables below do you break the data down? If you use a standard definition for another breakdown (e.g. 2001 Census) please tell us what it is. **Please tick all that apply.**

		Classification
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Social Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Socio-Economic Group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Occupation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Local Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

→ **Please specify here**



22. If this analysis is carried out broken down by gender are they passed on in this form?



Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outputs not broken down by gender	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. If you ticked **Data disseminator** at **Question 1**, complete this question, **Question 23**. If not go to **Question 33**.

‘Data disseminator’ includes adhoc requests for data, creating a publication, input to a website, uploading to an archive, sending out a disc of data etc.

Which topics does the survey/output/product specified in the covering email disseminate data on?

Please tick all that 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**
- 


24. When the survey/output/product is disseminated, does the content cover the respondent only, or does it cover the respondent and others on whose behalf the respondent has answered?

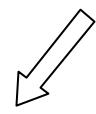
- Respondent **Go to question 25.**
- Respondent & others **Go to question 27.**

25. In your dissemination do you breakdown by the person's gender?

- Yes - always **Go to question 30.**
- Yes - sometimes **Go to question 26.**
- No **Go to question 26.**
- Don't know **Go to question 30.**

26. If you have said you only disseminate by the person's gender sometimes or not at all please explain here why you don't disseminate this information broken down by gender.

- Not enough time
- Technical problems
- Financial issues
- No user demand
- Institutional practices
- Other  **Please specify**



Go to question 30.

27. Who do you disseminate information about? Please tick all that apply.

1) Household Reference Person/specific individual in target population

2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner

3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit

4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit

5) Other

→ Please specify here




28. For each category you have ticked at Question 27 above, do you disseminate data by their gender?

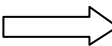
	Yes	Sometimes	No	Don't know
1) Household Reference Person /specific individual in target population				
2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner				
3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit				
4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit				
5) Other				

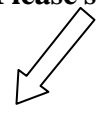
29. For each category you ticked ‘Sometimes’ or ‘No’ at **Question 28**, for which of the following reasons is gender not disseminated? HRP = Household Reference Person, HH = household. **Please tick all that apply.**

	Not enough time	Technical Problems	Financial Issues	No User Demand	Institutional practices	Other
1) HRP/specific individual in target population						
2) Their spouse/cohabiting partner						
3) Other adults (age 16>) in household/final sampled unit						
4) Children (age 0-15) in household/final sampled unit						
5) Other						

If there is an ‘Other’ reason please specify 

30. How do you disseminate this data? **Please tick all that apply.**

- First release
- Books
- Journals
- Website
- Reports
- CD ROM
- Email attachments
- Other  **Please specify here**



31. If this analysis is carried out broken down by gender are they passed on in this form?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outputs not broken down by gender	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. By which of the following variables below do you break the data down? If you use a standard definition for another breakdown (e.g. 2001 Census) please tell us what it is. **Please tick all that apply.**

		Classification
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Social Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Socio-Economic Group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Occupation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Local Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

→ **Please specify here**



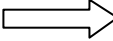
About the policy on statistics broken down by gender

In 1997 the Government Statistical Service Social Statistics Committee agreed a statement on the availability of statistics broken down by gender. This policy states *‘The GSS aims always to collect and make available, for example in publications, statistics disaggregated by gender, except where considerations of practicality or cost outweigh the identified need. All GSS publications contain the name and contact details of a person who can explain which, if any, of the statistics are available by gender and how they can be obtained.’*

33. Are you aware of the 1997 policy on gender statistics quoted above?

- Yes **Go to question 34.**
- No **Go to question 36.**

34. How did you hear about the 1997 policy that all statistics should be collected and made available by gender? **Please tick all that apply.**

- Work colleague
- National Statistics publication/directive
- Publication/directive from your own organisation
- Government Statistical Service
- Other  **Please specify here**

35. Approximately in which year did you hear about the policy?

--	--	--	--

36. Does the survey/output/product specified in the covering email comply with the policy?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, to some extent **→ Please specify here**
- No
- Don't know **↙**

37. Have any changes been made to the collection/processing/analysis/dissemination of the data in order to comply with the 1997 policy that all statistics should be broken down by gender?

- Yes, due to policy **Go to question 38.**
- Yes, but was going to change anyway **Go to question 38.**
- No, was already compliant **Go to question 42.**
- No, is still not compliant **Go to question 39.**
- Don't know **Go to question 39.**

38. What specific changes have been made to the collection/processing/analysis/dissemination of your data to comply with the 1997 policy that all statistics should be broken down by gender?

39. If you are not complying with this policy at all, or only to some extent do you have any plans to do so in the future?

- Yes **Go to question 40.**
- No **Go to question 42.**
- Don't know **Go to question 42.**

40. What are these plans?

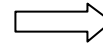
41. What is the approximate date for implementation of these plans?

42. If you are not the named person on this form how did you come to hear about this National Statistics consultation with producers of statistics broken down by gender? Please tick all that apply.

Work colleague

Emailed directly by ONS

Other



Please specify here



43. 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:

Paul Bailey

Office for National Statistics

B4/04

1 Drummond Gate

London

SW1V 2QQ

Telephone 020 7533 5148 Fax 020 7533 6154

Email: paul.bailey@ons.gov.uk.

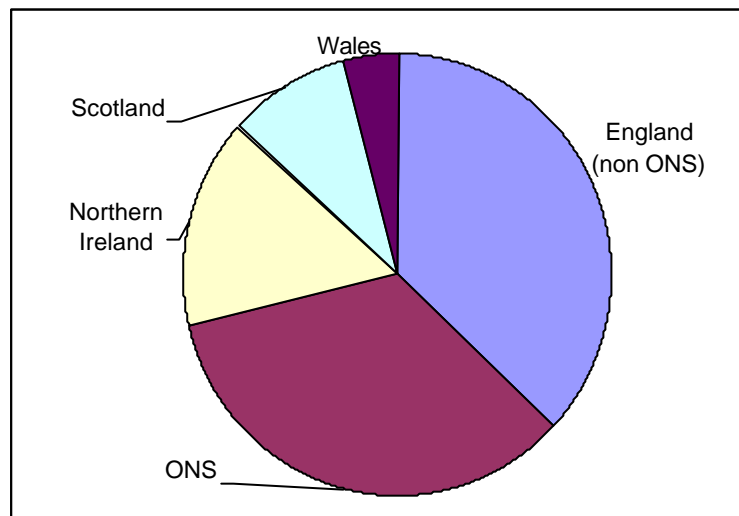
If you have any queries, comments or complaints about this consultation exercise please contact Paul Bailey as above.

Appendix B: Respondents

This appendix shows the range of respondents to the gender statistics producers consultation. An important part of our results is to make sure we have reflected the full spectrum of producers geographically, by topic and by type of source (survey or administrative) and type of producer.

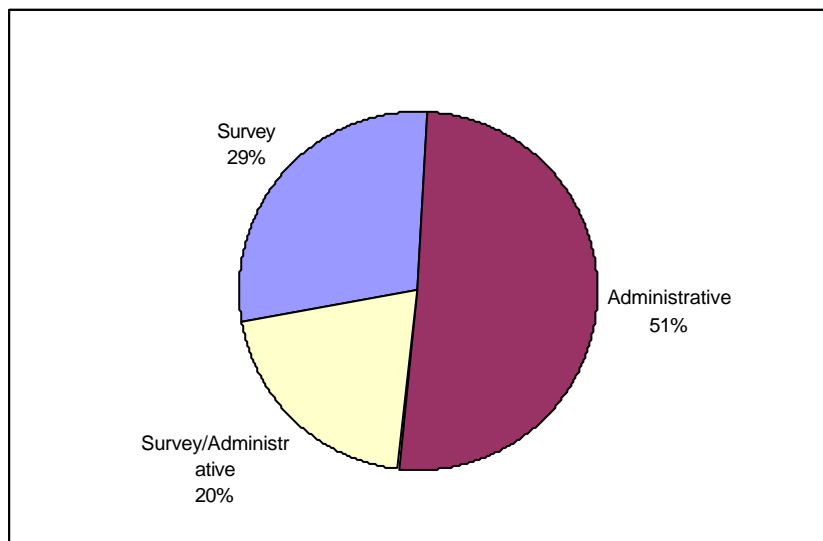
Figure 3.1 shows the geographical spread of our data producers. We have had input from all the countries of the United Kingdom but perhaps could have endeavoured to get more input from Scotland 9% and Wales 4%. Two-thirds of respondents came from outside of ONS.

Figure 3.1 Geographical spread of respondents (N=119)



This consultation was directed at many different kinds of outputs, datasets, publications and sources. We can divide these into administrative such as NHS hospital & community health service staff and surveys such as the General Household Survey. Some of the sources, such as publications like *Social Trends*, can be classed as a combination of both these. Figure 3.2 shows a breakdown of all our producers by this categorisation.

Figure 3.2 Types of data source (N=119)



Below is a list of the datasets/outputs/publications that responded to our consultation. Note that this is not a complete list as we have left out those respondents who requested to be anonymous.

- ◆ 16 and 17 year olds participating in education and Government-supported training
- ◆ 16 to 18 year olds participating in education, training and employment
- ◆ 19th Report on Professions Allied to Medicine 2002
- ◆ Abortion and Congenital Anomalies Processing
- ◆ Attendance and Absence in Scottish Schools 2000-01
- ◆ Average taxable values of selected fringe benefits received by employees and company directors
- ◆ Annual Business Inquiry (Part 2 Analysis)
- ◆ Bespoke EEP short term employment
- ◆ British Crime Survey
- ◆ British Social Attitudes Report
- ◆ Business registration and deregistrations
- ◆ Business Research and development statistics
- ◆ Cancer incidence and survival
- ◆ Census (data collection development)
- ◆ Census (processing)
- ◆ Children looked after by local authority
- ◆ Children looked after by local authority (Wales)
- ◆ Complaints against the police by outcome
- ◆ Congenital Anomalies
- ◆ Crime Survey
- ◆ Crime Survey (Northern Ireland)
- ◆ Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts
- ◆ Delivered Government Supported Work-Based Training
- ◆ Distribution of pupils in the public sector by size of school
- ◆ East of England Regional Development Agency Annual report 2001
- ◆ Education Vocational Qualifications in the UK 2000-01
- ◆ Education Surveys
- ◆ Education and Training by Board
- ◆ Education and Training Statistics in the United Kingdom 2001
- ◆ Employers' provision of training
- ◆ English House Condition Survey
- ◆ Enrolments at grant-aided primary and post-primary schools (Northern Ireland)
- ◆ Environmental Accounts
- ◆ Family Expenditure Survey
- ◆ Firearms Statistics (Scotland)
- ◆ General Household Survey
- ◆ General Practitioners Data
- ◆ Health and Personal Social Services Statistics (Northern Ireland)
- ◆ Health Inequalities
- ◆ Health Survey for England
- ◆ Home Office Probation Criminality Survey
- ◆ Home Office Survey of Criminality
- ◆ Households with different types of saving

- ◆ Incidents of violence against local authority school staff 2000-01 (Scotland)
- ◆ Individual Income series
- ◆ Internal Migration Data
- ◆ International Migration
- ◆ Internet Access (Households & Individuals) First Release
- ◆ Job Separation Survey
- ◆ Labour disputes
- ◆ Labour Force Survey
- ◆ Labour Market and Benefit statistics by district (Northern Ireland)
- ◆ Labour Market Trends (incorporating Employment Gazette)
- ◆ Life Expectancy (Inc Mortality Rates)
- ◆ Life expectancy - sub-national data
- ◆ Longitudinal Study
- ◆ Low Pay Statistics
- ◆ Marriages, divorces & adoptions statistics – Annual Reference Volume (FM2)
- ◆ Medical and Dental Workforce Statistics on the Web
- ◆ NHS hospital and community health service staff
- ◆ NHS waiting list figures: 2002
- ◆ Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey
- ◆ Northern Ireland New Earnings Survey 2001
- ◆ Occupational mortality
- ◆ Offenders as a percentage of the population: by gender and age
- ◆ Offenders sentenced for indictable offences: by type of offence and by type of sentence
- ◆ Omnibus Survey
- ◆ Outcome indicators for looked after children
- ◆ Parliamentary Electorate
- ◆ Pensioners gross income by age and source
- ◆ Places available in residential care homes by type of care home (Northern Ireland)
- ◆ Places available in residential care homes by type of care home (Scotland)
- ◆ Places available in residential care homes by type of care home (Wales)
- ◆ Population of the United Kingdom
- ◆ Prison Population
- ◆ Prison population by prison service region (Northern Ireland)
- ◆ Prisoners Basic Skills
- ◆ Psychiatric morbidity
- ◆ Quarterly job data for the UK
- ◆ Real growth in social security benefits
- ◆ Regional Drug Misuse Databases
- ◆ Regional Trends
- ◆ Road Deaths: EU comparisons
- ◆ Scotland's People (Household Survey 1999/2000)
- ◆ Schools in Wales: Examination Performance 2000
- ◆ Self-reported general health
- ◆ Smoking cessation services in England
- ◆ Social Capital Literature Review
- ◆ Social Security benefit expenditure in real terms by recipient group
- ◆ Social Trends
- ◆ Tyne & Wear State of the Region: profile report 2001
- ◆ Student Support for Higher Education in England and Wales, 2000-01

- ◆ Sub-national Population Projections
- ◆ Subscriptions to ISA's in the UK
- ◆ Time Use Survey
- ◆ Training for work and youth training leavers
- ◆ Transfer Procedure Test Results 2001/02
- ◆ Travel by Scottish residents: some national travel survey results
- ◆ UK 2002 The Official Year book of the UK, GB & NI
- ◆ United Kingdom Tourism Survey
- ◆ Vehicle noise: prosecutions and convictions
- ◆ Vital and social statistics
- ◆ Vital Statistics Outputs
- ◆ Work based learning for adults
- ◆ Working Families Tax Credit