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**Session 1 – Invited paper**

**DRAFT REPORT ON THE STATUS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS  
RELATED TO GENDER EQUALITY IN WESTERN EUROPE AND  
NORTH AMERICA**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Official statistics is an essential tool to describe the different roles that women and men have in the society. Policy makers, gender advocates, civil society depend on the information provided by the national statistical system to base their actions therefore official statistics can have a prominent role in promoting a balanced participation of women and men in the society. This report gives an overview of the gender statistics programmes in Western Europe and North America with the objective of understanding their organizations, their outputs, and their role in providing gender-sensitive information to the users. The report is based on a questionnaire that ECE sent to Gender Statistics Focal Points (GSFP) in July 2004<sup>1</sup>.

Information collected through the questionnaire shows that although most of the countries have an active programme of gender statistics, gender is still not completely mainstreamed in national statistical systems. Nine of the 22 countries do not have any legal or regulatory framework to guide the production and dissemination of gender statistics. Only 6 countries included gender into their statistical regulations (law 4, regulation 4, action plan 3) while 10 countries have statistics mentioned in some gender-equality regulations (law 6, regulation 3, and action plan 8). The higher number of countries that have gender statistics mentioned in gender-equality law and not in statistical laws/regulations suggests that it is easier to advocate for gender statistics among gender policy-makers than among statisticians. It also

suggests that although gender statistics is recognized by users as an essential tool, national statistical systems are still not completely gender sensitive.

In the large majority of countries gender statistics programmes are coordinated by a GSFP. Only two countries, Finland and the United States, have a permanent unit. GSFP are mostly located in the department of social and demographic statistics and their interaction with the other departments is weak. Almost half of the GSFP reported not to have an interaction with the department of agriculture statistics, 11 not to relate with the economic department or collaborate only partially, and 6 reported they do not interact with the methodology unit. This is an indication of how gender is still confined into the area of social and demographic statistics and the lack of appropriate tools in the NSO to stretch the gender statistics programme in all areas where data on individuals are treated.

The picture that emerges from the questionnaire on the relationships between GSFP and users is a positive one. Only three countries reported the absence of contacts with national users but some countries reported the existence of permanent mechanisms to facilitate the regular communication with users. Looking at the availability of data, 14 countries reported gaps in at least one area. The areas where data are most scarce are violence and decision-making (in one third of the countries). Informal employment, time use, and entrepreneurship are other areas where countries declared not to have data. The production and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data is satisfactory for income poverty and migration, but for VAW, human trafficking, and informal

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<sup>1</sup> A similar questionnaire was sent to Eastern European and CIS countries in June 2003.

employment there is no production of sex-disaggregated data in about half of the countries. The lack of sex-disaggregated data on VAW or informal employment can be addressed only with specialized surveys and therefore only ad-hoc interventions can improve the availability of data in these areas. However, in other areas such as agriculture, transport, and business, where there are on-going data collection activities marginal improvements could greatly improve the availability of data. The role and the position of the GSFP in the NSO become critical in this process. He/she needs the right institutional support to influence the existing (and new) data collection but moreover, he/she needs to have the mandate to propose changes in the collection of the data and to organize gender-sensitivity training in those departments where staff may not clearly see the advantage to make the data collection more gender sensitive. The existence of a legal framework that advocates for a mainstreaming of gender in all the relevant areas can also give more strength to the role of the GSFP.

Almost all NSOs have published gender statistics publications in the last 5 years. Only three countries have not released any publications: Belgium<sup>2</sup>, Cyprus, and Greece.

Frequency and coverage of the publications vary among countries. Nordic countries have the richest programme of publications but Germany, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom have also quite few publications on a regular basis. The most common fields covered by the publications are: population, demographics, family, health, education, employment, income and earnings, power and decision-making, violence against women, and time use. In almost all the

Western and Southern Europe countries, combining work and family in women's life is also a recurrent topic. Some countries included in their publications very specific issues such as aboriginal women in Canada, and the attitude of women to leave the parents' house late in life in Italy.

Almost half of the surveyed countries obtained external financing to carry out the work on gender statistics in the majority of cases for surveys and studies. National ministries on gender equality or social affairs are among the most common sponsors.

The last part of the report identifies some key issues to be addressed by Western Europe and North America in order to improve the status of the current gender statistics programmes. NSOs need to develop tools to better mainstream gender into the all statistical areas. The establishment of horizontal groups with the participation of all the departments or the placement of the GSFP directly under the authority of the chief statistician are among the steps that could be undertaken. Gender sensitization programmes could also improve the production and dissemination of gender statistics within NSO but also in statistical department of on-line ministries by raising awareness of the need to have better sex-disaggregated data. The legal framework should also be improved considering both statistical and gender-equality laws to make sure that gender statistics is specifically defined and built in to the fundamentals of national statistical systems. Finally lack of data on specific areas should be addressed with ad-hoc surveys or other forms of data collection. VAW and particularly domestic violence is among the areas where data are most needed. If resources are not available GSFP need to strengthen relationship with users and seek for their financial support.

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<sup>2</sup> Belgium is beginning a feasibility study for a new gender publication

## I. INTRODUCTION

Gender equity is an integral part of human rights aiming at the promotion of the full participation of women and men in the society. Today, it is increasingly recognized that gender equality can only be achieved by mainstreaming gender issues in all policies because if gender is not considered during planning and programming, men and women obtain unequal benefits from the effects of policies.

This report is based on a questionnaire that was sent in July 2004 to the Gender Focal Points of 22 UNECE member states. It provides a broad assessment of the capacity of these countries to produce and disseminate gender statistics.

To facilitate the analysis, this report will refer to four groups of countries. (See table 1.) The division into groups mainly takes into account the geographic location but also common socio-economic characteristics of the countries.

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**Table 1. Groups of countries participating in the questionnaire**

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North America	Northern Europe	Western Europe	Southern Europe
Canada	Denmark	Austria	Cyprus
Unites States	Finland	Belgium	Greece
	Iceland	France	Israel
	Norway	Germany	Italy
	Sweden	Ireland	Portugal
		Luxembourg	Spain
		The Netherlands	
		Switzerland	
		United Kingdom	

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## II. FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER STATISTICS

### II.1 Legal framework

A legal framework for statistics or gender-related laws and regulations, including definitions and provisions for gender statistics, can encourage the regular production of gender statistics. Although there are many areas covered by official statistics that are not regulated by specific legal provisions, gender is a special case. Given its cross-cutting

**Table 2. Number of countries with legislative framework**

Statistics law	4
Statistics regulations	4
Statistical national action plan	3
Gender related law	6
Gender related regulations	3
Gender action plan	9

nature and its relevance for all statistics related to individuals, it is important that it is built into the fundamentals that regulate the production and dissemination of official statistics.

From the replies to the questionnaire it appears that providing a legal framework to gender statistics programmes is not common in all countries of Western Europe and North America. Nine countries declared the absence of a law, regulation, or national action plan governing the production and the dissemination of Gender Statistics. There is only one country (Sweden) where gender statistics is addressed in all the six typologies reported in Table 2. Portugal includes gender statistics in five of the six typologies and Germany in four. As Table 2 shows it is more common to regulate gender statistics in gender-equality law than in statistical law. This shows that it may be easier to convince gender advocates of the importance of statistics that to convince statisticians of the importance of gender.

#### SOME INITIATIVES AND DOCUMENTS ON GENDER STATISTICS

- ◆ In Austria, the Federal Government has instituted the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on "Gender mainstreaming" in 2000.
- ◆ In France, the Government adopted a "Circulaire du 8 mars 2000 relative à l'adoption de l'appareil statistique de l'Etat pour améliorer la connaissance de la situation respective des femme et des hommes"; which is not a regulation but a detailed set of recommendations.
- ◆ In Germany, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, senior Citizens, Women, and Youth (BMFSFJ) initiated a project regarding the assessment of the consequences of laws with special emphasis on gender issues.
- ◆ In Ireland, it is Government policy that all but 6 of the 130 measures of the National Development Plan be gender mainstreamed. The NDP Gender Equality Unit was set up in 2000 to provide advice, training, information and statistics relevant to those measures. To progress gender mainstreaming in NDP, a number of specific commitments have been made in the NDP, including the request of indicators to be provided for each gender, where appropriate. The most recent National Agreement "Sustaining Progress" also contains a range of commitments.

It is certainly difficult to identify a good practice in terms of regulatory framework: national contexts and traditions are very different and, on the other hand, defining what should be included in such a legal framework is not an easy task. The draft law on gender statistics proposed in Italy at the last Parliament and recently re-proposed may represent a good example (see box below).

**ITALIAN GENDER STATISTICS DRAFT LAW**

The type of details that a law on gender statistics should contain are present in the Italian draft law, which was approved by the previous Government and re-proposed to be considered by the current Parliament. The text of the draft law states:

- The population census data shall always be sex-disaggregated, including the data on households and institutionalized persons, and data shall be provided on different household typologies.
- Agriculture, industry, and services censuses will provide sex-disaggregated data on individuals, by occupational status.
- Sex-disaggregated data shall be produced yearly on: household typologies, fertility, mortality by cause, morbidity, education and training, employment and unemployment, poverty, social and political participation, and use of public services.
- Sex-disaggregated data shall be periodically produced on: health status, disability, citizen's security, violence and abuse, time-use, informal social networks and caregivers, social mobility, and quality of life.
- Business registers kept by the Chamber of Commerce shall be organized such that all information on individuals will be sex-specific.
- The National Statistical Institute shall provide estimates of non-paid work by sex.

## **II.2 Awareness of the Beijing Platform for Action on statistics**

The Beijing Platform for Action (PoA), the agenda to achieve gender equality adopted in 1995, contains a detailed list of recommendations (Strategic objective H.3) to improve production and dissemination of gender statistics. The actions listed under paragraph 209 of the PoA identified the objectives to be pursued by national statistical offices to improve the availability and use of gender statistics.

More specifically, countries were recommended to collect, compile, analyze and present all statistics related to individuals by sex and age in order to:

- ◆ reflect the problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society,
- ◆ develop appropriate indicators and research methodologies to strengthen gender analysis,
- ◆ improve data collection on the full contribution of women and men to the economy, including informal sector, and
- ◆ develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics.

These recommendations appear to be well-known within statistical offices of the considered countries: the representatives of 20 countries out of 22 said to be familiar with

the paragraphs of the Beijing Platform for Action that relate to statistical production and dissemination. However, only 8 countries reported that specific measures were taken to reach the objectives listed under paragraph 206 of the PoA .

### II.3 Organization of gender statistics programmes

Statistical offices are usually organized along production lines or thematic areas and a cross-cutting issue such as gender is not easy to place. Two countries (Finland and the United States), have created an independent unit (2-3 persons) working full or part-time to collect, use, disseminate and develop gender statistics. In many countries a Gender Statistics Focal Point (GSFP) is identified, that is a statistician carrying out several functions. In two countries, Belgium and Greece, no GSFP has been nominated. In nine countries the GSFP devotes 10% or less of his/her working time to gender statistics. In four countries, the GSFP is assisted by one or two full-time staff members, but in most of the countries the regular resources assigned to gender statistics programme remain quite scarce. The main tasks of the GSFP are answering requests for gender data from national and international users and analyzing data, followed by collecting gender data, and coordinating work in gender publications. Few GSFP maintain gender databases, organize gender related national trainings, and have some methodological work.

The most common location for the GSFP is the Department/Division on Social and/or Demographics statistics. Exceptions are in Germany (Department of International relations), Israel (Department of Information) and the USA (International Programs Center). In six countries the position of the person appointed as the Gender Focal Point is senior statistician. In some cases he/she is Head of the Department or Division.

#### *Interaction with statistics departments in NSO*

**Table 3. GSFP interaction with departments in NSO**

Department/Unit	Yes	Partly	No
Economic Statistics	8	8	6
Agricultural Statistics	4	3	15
Social/Demographic Statistics	17	4	1
Methodology Unit	6	5	11
Dissemination Unit	12	1	9

There is a certain level of interaction between GSFP and other departments in NSOs. However, only two countries interact on a regular basis with all the departments: Norway and Israel. Other countries (Finland, Sweden, and Portugal) interact with all departments but not always with regularity. As Table 3 shows, the lowest level of interaction is between the GSFP and the Agriculture Statistics Department. And if the contacts with the dissemination unit and economic

statistics are relatively frequent, it appears that the collaboration with the methodological unit is less intense. The low level of interaction that GSFP has with some departments in the NSO affects the ability of the gender statistics programme to cover all the areas of statistics.

## II.4 Interaction with users

A continuous dialogue between NSOs and national users of gender statistics – policy makers, NGOs, research institution, and gender advocates - is crucial to improve gender statistics in each country. Consulting users and analyzing their needs play an essential role when deciding upon publication plans but also when developing new statistical sources. Ensuring precise information on the availability and quality of statistics is fundamental to increasing users' awareness and better focusing their information needs. Nearly all the countries reported to have contacts with gender statistics users. The most common requests from users concern data on population, employment, earnings, and education; but, as emphasized by one of the GSFP, it is not always straightforward to understand the users' needs also because the communication is sometime not enough developed.

### **The Gender Statistics Users' Group in the United Kingdom**

Set up in 1998 following a successful conference "Making Gender Count", the GSUG's aim is to improve the production and reporting of statistics in the UK in relation to gender issues. Membership includes representatives of Ministries, Commission for Equal opportunities, universities, research institutes, NGOs, and the National Statistical Office (ONS).

The aim of the Gender Statistics Users' Group is to improve the production and reporting of statistics contributing both to the understanding of gender differences and inequalities in the UK and to the development and evaluation of policies related to those differences and inequalities, by:

- identifying those issues and those aspects of the production and reporting of statistics where improvements are required;
- developing and carrying out a Programme of Work to discuss and promote measures to achieve the required improvements;
- keeping under review developments that may affect requirements for such statistics;
- developing and maintaining close liaison between users and producers of gender statistics, especially to represent the interests of users to the Government Statistical Service and other producers of statistics;
- promoting the exchange of information and of good statistical practice between users.

The most common users are on-line ministries, nongovernmental organizations that deal with women's issues and research institutes and universities. None of the GSFP mentioned to have recurrent contacts with the media. Many countries reported that in addition to data supply, other forms of interaction between the NSOs and the users exist, including exchange of information and participation in joint working groups.

Some countries mentioned the establishment of permanent mechanisms to keep the dialogue with the users open. In the United Kingdom a Gender Statistics Users' Group was established in 1998 (see box) to facilitate mutual communication and information. Also the Finnish NSO has developed a comprehensive approach to cooperate with users and is represented in an expert group established within the Council for Gender Equality.

In Portugal there has been strong and concrete cooperation between NSOs and Ministries in building the “gender statistics” website. In Sweden, to keep users informed and to record their requests a customers database has been maintained since 1992.

### III DATA AVAILABILITY

#### **The EVAS catalogue in Germany**

In Germany gender statistics is very well developed. In September 2002, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Statistics requested the Federal Statistical Office to compile a table to give a first overview of which federal statistics include the characteristic “gender.” The catalogue, based on the Uniform List of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the Federation and the Länder (EVAS), report a detailed list of available statistics disaggregated by sex. Through this one, the federal ministries can check whether there is demand for further gender-specific breakdowns and how such demand may be satisfied.

As the catalogue shows, almost all basic and fundamental areas are covered by gender statistics. As few as for some detailed fields, within ampler areas, disaggregated by sex data is not available.

For example, in “agriculture” area, register of agricultural holdings does not cover gender-specific characteristics. Another examples can be found in trade and transport areas where statistics of maritime transport, of enterprises in air transport, and of enterprises in rail transport are not available. Violence against women and human trafficking are two topics characterized by growing interest from gender point of view.

#### *Emerging issues*

In recent years some specific gender issues have become apparent, gaining the attention of policy makers and researchers. The most common emerging issues that NSOs are focusing on are the labour market and income (9 countries), time use (3 countries), power and decision-making (3 countries), and violence and crime (3 countries). Iceland is concentrating on entrepreneurship and a disaggregated business register is under development. In France, since 2001, power and decision-making and labour market are the major issues examined; in the near future, there is intention to examine in more detail gender and health. Germany is addressing many topics: inequality between women and men in daily life (time-use survey), satellite system on household production/valuing the unpaid work, lifelong learning, informal help/networks/volunteer work, paid and unpaid work, arrangements to reconcile family and job, intra-household division of work, leisure activities and new communication technologies. Although all of the countries are currently experiencing massive flows of immigrants it is interesting to note that none of the GSFP reported working on gender and migration. Six countries did not identified any emerging issue.

#### *Data Gaps*

Fourteen countries reported the lack of data in one or more areas<sup>3</sup>. Gender focal points reported that subjects not sufficiently covered by current statistical production are violence and crime, decision-making and entrepreneurship, informal sector, time use, income and earnings, and trafficking. None of the countries reported gaps in the data related to poverty, and only Portugal pointed out missing data on migration. No country mentioned to lack data on education. Austria, Denmark, Iceland, and Ireland denounce missing data in the area of time use. The last Time Use Survey in Austria has been carried out in 1992, in Denmark in 2001, and in Ireland in 1996. Although Israel, Greece, and Luxembourg did not denounce the lack of a data

in any area, and particularly in time use, the last time use surveys in these countries are not very recent. In Israel it is carried out in 1991, in Luxembourg in 1996, and in Greece in 1997. Sweden reported lack of data concerning “men as parents”, Ireland concerning car and home ownership, and Spain concerning transports.

Table 4 Data gaps	Number of Countries
Violence and crime	6
Decision-making	7
Informal sector	5
Time use	4
Entrepreneurship	4
Income and earnings	3
Trafficking	3
Social welfare	2
Migration*	1
Labour market	2
Health	1
Poverty	0
Education	0
Other	5

#### *Production of sex-disaggregated data*

One of the fundamentals of gender statistics is the promotion of the production of statistics on individuals by sex. Table 5 reports the number of countries that reported the production of sex-disaggregated data in the listed areas.

It should be noted that as few as four countries report disaggregated data on human trafficking and Italy, for example, gathers disaggregated data only for denounced people, and not for victims.

The only two areas where all countries have a regular production of data breakdown by sex are income and poverty and migration<sup>4</sup>. Agriculture and time use are also other two areas reasonably covered.

Less than half of the countries is in the position to produce sex-disaggregated data on transport and among these Iceland covers only traffic accidents.

<sup>3</sup> It is worth noting that “lack of data” does not necessarily mean a scarce availability of gender statistics. On the contrary, in some cases GSFP may tend to report the lack of data in important areas where a lot of analysis has been carried out and more and better data are needed.

<sup>4</sup> In Belgium data on income and poverty will be available in 2005, and in Iceland a definition of Poverty is lacking.

<b>Table 5. Production of Sex-disaggregated Data</b>		
Migration	19	In terms of groups of countries, the widest production of disaggregated by sex data is in “Western Europe group,” where stand out France, Germany (see box), and United Kingdom. Italy also declares to produce data disaggregated by sex on all areas reported in the table.
Income and poverty	18	
Agriculture	16	
Time use	13	
Violence against women	11	
Business SME	11	
Transport	10	
Informal employment	9	
Human trafficking	4	

#### IV EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Half of the NSOs have sought and found financial support for the production of Gender Statistics in the last five years. The Northern European countries are all among these countries while within Southern Europe only Italy and Portugal made use of resources provided outside the NSO. The most common types of assistance include gender publications, the creation of gender website, and the development of Surveys and studies about gender issues. The most mentioned donors of funds are national institutions, mainly Ministries responsible for gender Equality, and nongovernmental organizations. Ministries provided funds to Germany and Finland to undertake Time Use and Quality of Work Life Survey. In Denmark, the Ministry on Gender Equality cooperated with Statistics Denmark to develop the Danish gender Website. In Norway, the Netherlands, and Austria, ministries financed gender statistics publications. In Germany, Time Use Survey is supported by the Federal ministry for family affairs, senior citizens, women and youth. In Italy the ministry of equal opportunities together with the ministry of welfare are both national users of gender statistics and donors.

##### *Evaluation of Gender Focal Points' work*

An evaluation of gender statistics programme in NSO has been carried out in nine countries (Germany, Portugal, Italy, United Kingdom, and the Nordic countries) but in two countries it was conducted internally by the NSO. The Nordic Institute Women's Studies and Gender Research (NIKK) performed in 2002 an evaluation of focal points' work on gender statistics of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden). Such evaluation was part of a pilot project, conducted during the autumn 2002, on the implementation of gender statistics in the five Nordic countries as well as on a Nordic regional level (see box). In the United Kingdom, a review of gender statistics was carried out in 2002 as part of the National Statistics quality review of equal opportunities statistics. Two consultation exercises were jointly conducted by ONS and the Gender statistics Users Group:

- 1) A User Consultation (April – July 2002),
- 2) A Producer Consultation (August – October 2002).

### **Box\_\_ NIKK and the Pilot Project on the implementation of gender statistics in the Nordic countries**

NIKK – the Nordic Institute for Women’ Studies and Gender Research – is an interdisciplinary Nordic research institution financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The Nordic Countries are five, namely: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

NIKK’s aim is to advance, initiate, co-ordinate, and inform about women’s studies and gender research both within and outside of the Nordic countries.

NIKK provides a common platform for Nordic co-operation with the adjacent areas of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Northwestern Russia, as well as Europe and other parts of the world.

NIKK’s activities include initiating, conducting, and producing the following:

- Nordic research projects
- Research courses
- Conferences and seminars
- Research networks
- Information activities

In autumn 2002 NIKK conducted a pilot project on the implementation of gender statistics in the Nordic countries. The overall objective of the pilot project was to contribute to an improved implementation of statistics with a gender perspective. To achieve this objective NIKK recognized a need to act on both national and Nordic regional level. The pilot project made an inventory of the current status, resources laws, and regulations for statistics relevant for the development of gender equality in the respective Nordic countries and at a Nordic regional level. The pilot project resulted in the following seven recommendations:

- 1) Regularly published statistics on women and men in the Nordic countries
- 2) A Nordic seminar for users of gender statistics.
- 3) Sex-disaggregation of all statistics on individuals in the Nordic Statistical Yearbook.
- 4) Evaluation of the follow-up of the Beijing Declaration in National Statistical Offices.
- 5) Nordic cooperation to improve the sex-disaggregation of the statistics of Eurostat on individuals,
- 6) Evaluation of the gender statistics in the Nordic countries from a mainstreaming perspective.
- 7) Gender statistics should be a public responsibility in all Nordic countries.

### *UNECE Gender Website*

The questionnaire took the opportunity to test the Focal Points’ awareness of the data and other resources available on the UNECE Website<sup>5</sup>.

As reported by the GSFP, almost all the countries use the UNECE Website occasionally. Only Greece and Canada never used it. Sweden and Portugal access the site monthly. The most common reason for visiting the Website is finding data and information related to gender statistics. Some countries, such as Finland, find useful data available in the UNECE Website since it lends itself to international comparisons. Another reason for visiting the UNECE Website is using methodological documentation.

<sup>5</sup> The site offers a vast array of information regarding gender statistics and gender issues; it elaborates on some of the main gender issues relevant to the UNECE region, and it provides examples of policies reckoning with gender issues. This site also links these gender issues to statistical indicators framework developed by UNECE/UNDP gender statistics Task Force. Part of Website is the UNECE Gender Statistics Database, which was released in May 2003 to monitor the situation of women and men in all UNECE members countries, and to evaluate the effectiveness of policies.

Portugal used the information on the UNECE Website to prepare the Portuguese Gender Website. Some countries expressed some criticisms on the layout of the data, the lack of data on time use and transportation, and the timeliness of the data.

## V. PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF GENDER STATISTICS

Statistical information is useful only if it is disseminated in an accurate, relevant, and accessible way. Publications, together with production and disseminations of disaggregated by sex data, are fundamental to improve gender equity in the society. Almost all NSOs have produced gender statistics publications in the last five years varying from traditional paper to electric media and dissemination via Internet.

Belgium, Cyprus, and Greece are the only countries that have not issued any publications in the last five years; while Cyprus and Greece do not have any future plans to publish, Belgium is beginning a study of feasibility of a plan to produce a gender related publication.

The Northern European countries are among the ones that produce the largest number of publications but Germany, Netherlands, and United Kingdom also have a good production of gender publications. Sweden published many “gender publications” in different areas in the last five years. The most famous is “Women and men in Sweden.” But actually the main goal in this country is now to minimize the production of gender specific publications and focus on the integration of a gender approach in every publication.

### **Portuguese Gender Statistics Website**

In Portugal the INE/NSI (National Institute of Statistics) signed in November 2003 a protocol with other institutions and Ministries (the Commission for Equality and Women’s Right – CEWR, and the Commission for Equality in work and employment – CEWE) to set up a gender database with a set of indicators and metadata in eight areas:

- 1) population
- 2) family
- 3) activity
- 4) employment and unemployment
- 5) education and training
- 6) power and decision making
- 7) health
- 8) crime and violence

In future NSI intends to improve the content of database, also adding new topics. The aim of this database is to produce information for monitoring the implementation of national and international recommendations of the different Plans related gender equality, such as Beijing Platform for Action.

(<http://www.ine.pt/PI/genero/Principal.aspx>).

The most common fields covered by publications are: population, demographics, family, health, education, employment, income and earnings, power and decision-making, violence against women, and time use. In almost all the Western and Southern Europe countries, combining work and family in women’s life is also a recurrent topic. Some

countries included in their publications very specific issues such as aboriginal women in Canada, and the attitude of women to leave the parents' house late in life in Italy.

A marketing and dissemination plan for a gender statistical product should be developed in parallel with the production process, thereby ensuring that the target audience is reached efficiently. However, Sweden is the only country that has developed a marketing plan.

**Emancipation Monitor in The Netherlands: <sup>6</sup>**

In 1995 the Dutch government stressed the need for the systematic monitoring of women's emancipation. In autumn 2000 Statistics Netherlands and Social and Cultural Planning Office published the first edition of the Emancipation Monitor.

The most important functions of the Emancipation Monitor are:

1. following developments in the emancipation process.
2. limited policy evaluation
3. contributing towards the social and political debate.

Other function of Emancipation Monitor is the improvement of the provision of information on the evolution of the emancipation process.

Emancipation Monitor cover six areas:

- education
- employment
- care and income
- political and social decision-making
- violence against women.

In 2002 the Second edition of Emancipation Monitor was published. It examines the progress of the emancipation process in Netherlands, including the relationship with government policies.

It cover new areas:

- combining work and care
- information society

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<sup>6</sup> "Monitoring the emancipation process: the Dutch case", Saskia Keuzenkamp, Social and Cultural Planning Office. "Emancipation monitor 2002", The Hague, 2002, W. Portegijs, A. Boelens, S. Keuzenkamp.

### Gender Statistics at Eurostat<sup>7</sup>

The development of gender statistics is an integrated part of the statistical work at Eurostat. When possible, data is collected by sex in all subject areas. The areas are primarily within social statistics (Directorate E) but also within other subject areas, for example the information society.

As the demand from the Commission has become stronger, gender statistics are always more visible in the work programme of Eurostat. The emphasis is mainly on gaps in gender pay and the reconciliation of work and family life. Child care and care for other dependants and Time use survey have starting to be more analyzed in gender perspective.

The purpose is to produce statistical publications with data of general interest to policy makers and for those working in non-governmental organizations that may shed light on the situation of women and men and equal opportunity issue at the European and national levels. The results is ten short publications During 2001 and 2002 the results are being presented in ten short publications in the Eurostat collection Statistics in Focus (SiF) and one publication in the Eurostat collection Panorama of the European Union. The publications focus on gender issues in several areas, such as education, training, employment, earnings, and income.

## VI CONCLUSIONS

There is considerable progress that has been achieved to date in gender statistics in the 22 countries in Western Europe and North America. But there are still challenges facing the national statistical offices and the gender community in improving the production, dissemination, analysis, and use of statistics for gender equality. Gender needs to be better mainstreamed into the regular production and dissemination of official statistics. GSFP or gender units should not be kept to work on isolation from the other departments in the NSO. New tools such as horizontal groups should be used to involve staff from different statistical areas to design and implement gender statistics programmes. Staff from NSO and other institutions part of the national statistical system should be trained to have a better understanding and appreciation of gender equality. This will improve the production of sex-disaggregated data in areas such as business statistics, agriculture statistics, and transport statistics.

The legal framework should also be improved considering both statistical and gender-equality laws to make sure that gender statistics is specifically defined and built in to the fundamentals of national statistical systems.

Finally, lack of data on specific areas should be addressed with ad-hoc surveys or other forms of data collection. VAW and particularly domestic violence is among the areas where data are most needed. If resources are not available GSFP need to strengthen relationship with users and seek for their financial support.

<sup>7</sup> “Gender statistics at Eurostat, overview of projects and publications including some results” Karin Winquist, 2002.

## VII ANNEXES

MAIN TASKS OF GENDER FOCAL POINT							
COUNTRY	ANSWER USER REQUESTS	COLLECTING DATA	MAINTAIN DATABASE	ANALYSE DATA	ORGANIZE TRAININGS	COORDINATE WORK	METHODOLOGICAL WORK
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada							
Unites States	x	x	x	x		x	x
NORTH EUROPE							
Denmark	x		x			x	
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	x				
Norway							
Sweden	x	x		x	x	x	x
WESTERN EUROPE							
Austria	x	x		x		x	
Belgium							
France	x	x	x	x		x	
Germany	x						
Ireland	x		x	x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x		x			
The Netherlands				x			
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x						x
SOUTHERN EUROPE							
Cyprus	x			x			
Greece							
Israel	x	x		x			
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x		x		x	

## ANNEX

EMERGING ISSUES												
COUNTRY	labor market and income	education	health	power and decision-making	entrepreneurship	time use *	violence and crime*	family life	informal sector*	poverty	migration*	other
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>												
Canada	x						x					
Unites States	x											
<b>NORTH EUROPE</b>												
Denmark												
Finland	x					x						
Iceland					x							
Norway	x											
Sweden				x								
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>												
Austria												
Belgium	x											
France	x		x	x								
Germany	x					x		x	x	x		x
Ireland												
Luxembourg	x											
The Netherlands												
Switzerland	x						x	x				
United Kingdom	x	x										
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>												
Cyprus												
Greece												
Israel												x
Italy	x			x		x	x	x	x			
Portugal							x					
Spain												

DATA GAPS													
COUNTRY	violence and crime*	time use*	decision-making	entrepreneurship	income and earnings	informal sector*	labor market	migration*	poverty*	trafficking*	health	social welfare	education
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>													
Canada				X									
Unites States													
<b>NORTH EUROPE</b>													
Denmark	X	X	X			X							
Finland													
Iceland		X		X									
Norway			X	X									
Sweden	X		X		X	X	X			X			
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>													
Austria	X	x											
Belgium			X		X								
France				x									
Germany													
Ireland		X			X	X							
Luxembourg													
The Netherlands	X		X							X			
Switzerland	X	X		X									
United Kingdom													
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>													
Cyprus													
Greece													
Israel					X								
Italy													
Portugal	X		X			X		X		X	X	X	
Spain	X		X			X						X	

COUNTRY	UNECE WEBSITE							
	ACCESS UNECE WEBSITE				REASON OF ACCESS			
	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	OCCASIONALLY	NEVER	GENDER DATA	METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION	GENDER ISSUES AND ACTIVITIES INFORMATION	LINKS
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>								
Canada				X				
Unites States			X		X	X	X	X
<b>NORTH EUROPE</b>								
Denmark			X		X			X
Finland			X		X			
Iceland			X		X	X	X	
Norway								
Sweden		X			X		X	
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>								
Austria			X		X	X	X	
Belgium			X		X		X	
France			X				X	X
Germany			X		X	X	X	X
Ireland			X		X			
Luxembourg			X		X	X	X	X
The Netherlands			X			X	X	
Switzerland			X		X		X	
United Kingdom			X					
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>								
Cyprus			X		X		X	X
Greece				X				
Israel			X		X		X	
Italy			X		X	X	X	
Portugal		X			X	X	X	
Spain			X			X	X	

PRODUCTION OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA									
COUNTRY	INCOME POVERTY	MIGRATION	AGRICULTURE	BUSINESS SME	TRANSPORT	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT	TIME USE	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	HUMAN TRAFFICKING
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
Canada	yes	yes	yes	partly	partly	yes	yes	yes	partly
Unites States	yes	yes	yes	yes	partly	yes	yes	yes	no
<b>NORTH EUROPE</b>									
Denmark	yes	yes	partly	partly	yes	no	no	no	no
Finland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Iceland	no	yes	yes	partly	yes	no	no	no	no
Norway									
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	partly	partly	partly	yes	yes	no
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>									
Austria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	partly
Belgium	from 2005	yes	yes	yes	partly	no	yes	no	no
France	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	yes	partly	yes	no	yes	no
Luxembourg	yes	yes	partly	partly	partly	no	no	no	no
The Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	partly	yes	partly	no
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>									
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	partly	partly	no	no	yes	partly
Greece	partly	yes	partly	partly	partly	no	no	no	no
Israel	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	partly
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	partly	partly	no	yes	no	no
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes	partly	no	yes	no	no

DISSEMINATION OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA									
COUNTRY	INCOME POVERTY	MIGRATION	AGRICULTURE	BUSINESS SME	TRANSPORT	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT	TIME USE	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	HUMAN TRAFFIC
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	always	always	infrequent	infrequent	never	always	always	always	never
Unites States	always	always	never	always	always	always	always	always	never
NORTH EUROPE									
Denmark	always	always	never	never	always	never	never	never	never
Finland	always	always	always	often	always	never	always	always	never
Iceland	never	always	often	infrequent	often		never	never	never
Norway									
Sweden	it's difficult answer. Each person that is responsible for any statistical product is obliged to write a program how to disseminate the publication. With proposed, there is a marketing plan.								
WESTERN EUROPE									
Austria	always	always	often	often	often	always	always	never	never
Belgium	from 2005	always	always	alway by request	never	never	always	never	never
France	often	always	often	often	often	often	always	infrequent	never
Germany	always s	always	always	always	always	always	always	always	always
Ireland	always	always	always	always	never	always	never	infrequent	never
Luxembourg	often	often	never	never	never	never	never	never	never
The Netherlands	always	always	always	always	always	infrequent	always from 2004	always	never
Switzerland	infrequent	always	always	always	infrequent	always	always	infrequent	never
United Kingdom	often	often	often	often	often	often	often	often	infrequent
SOUTHERN EUROPE									
Cyprus	often	always	never	never	never	never	never	always	never
Greece	often	always	never	never	never	never	never	never	never
Israel	always	always	always	always	always	always	always	always	always
Italy	always	always	always (census)	always (census)	always	always	always	always	always
Portugal	infrequent	always	always	never	never	never	often	infrequent	never
Spain	often	always	often	always	infrequent	never	infrequent	never	never

<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>				
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PUBLISHED IN LAST 5 YEARS</b>	<b>PLAN TO PUBLISH IN NEAR FUTURE</b>	<b>CONSIDERED PLAN IN OFFICE'S FUTURE PUBLICATION PROGRAM</b>	<b>DATA FROM OTHER ORG. IN PUBLICATION</b>
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>				
Canada	yes	yes	yes	no
Unites States	yes	yea	yes	no
<b>NORTH EUROPE</b>				
Denmark	yes	no		yes
Finland	yes	yes	yes	yes
Iceland	yes	yes	yes	yes
Norway	yes	yes	No	yes
Sweden	yes	no	No	yes
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>				
Austria	yes	No		yes
Belgium	no	study of feasibility	no	no
France	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	No		yes
Ireland	yes	No		no
Luxembourg	yes	Yes	yes	no
The Netherlands	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	Yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	Yes	yes	yes
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>				
Cyprus	No	No		no
Greece	No	No		no
Israel	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Italy	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	Yes	yes	yes
Spain	yes	Yes	yes	yes

COUNTRY	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	
Canada	"Women in Canada" August 2000, this report is published every 5 years, next one in 2005 - Updated version on website annually.
Unites States	Women and Men in the United States: March 2002 (Published March 2003) Women in the United States: 2000 (Published March 2001) Gender: 2000 (Published September 2001) Women in the United States: A Profile 2000 (Published March 2000)
<b>NORTHERN EUROPE</b>	
Denmark	"Kvider & maend" 1999 site internet Danmarks Statistik and Minister for gender equality, 2004.
Finland	"Women and men in Finland" 1998/99, 2001,2003. Internet sites. A publication on regional equality in Finland and in Sweden. "Facts and Figures about Women and Men". Articles on women and men in managing positions in private and public sector and entrepreneurs in Welfare Bulletin 4/2003 (Hyvinvointikatsaus 4/2003)
Iceland	Women and men in Iceland 2004
Norway	"Women and men in Norway 2000" "Women and men in Norway 1998", brochure. At the moment developing a website on Gender statistics.
Sweden	"Women and men in Sweden" ,first launched 1984, latest from June 2004. "Women and men in X", regional statistical offices in Sweden.
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	
Austria	"Geschlechtsspezifische Disparitäten 2002"
Belgium	
France	"Femmes et hommes-regards sur la parité" 2001, new edition in 2004. Since 2001, 100 tables on men and women are available on the Website. "Insee Première", every 8th March.
Germany	In the Spotlight Women in Germany, March 2004, periodicy 5-6 years. Where has time gone? Living and working in Germany, results of the Microcensus 2003
Ireland	"Women in the workforce" 1997 "Women and Men in Ireland: Fact and Figures"
Luxembourg	International Women's Day: 8th March 2004, periodicy annual.
The Netherlands	Emancipation Monitor, 2000, 2002.

	<p>Internet site specifically on gender statistics:  <a href="http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/einkommen_und_lebensqualitaet/gleichstellung.html">http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/einkommen_und_lebensqualitaet/gleichstellung.html</a>  (German)  <a href="http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/einkommen_und_lebensqualitaet/gleichstellung.html">http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/einkommen_und_lebensqualitaet/gleichstellung.html</a>  (French)  Die Frauen bei den Nationalratswahlen 2003. Entwicklung seit 1971. Mit einem Exkurs zu den Frauen bei den Wahlen in den Ständerat und in die kantonalen Parlamente (1971-2003). BFS, Neuchâtel 2004.  Les femmes et les élections au Conseil national de 2003. Evolution depuis 1971. Avec un supplément sur la représentation des femmes au Conseil des Etats et dans les parlements cantonaux (1971-2003). OFS, Neuchâtel 2004  On the way to gender equality? SFSSO and Swiss Federal Equality Office, Neuchâtel 2004  Auf dem Weg zur Gleichstellung? Frauen und Männer in der Schweiz - Dritter statistischer Bericht. BFS, Neuchâtel 2003, Reihe „Sozialberichterstattung Schweiz“  Vers l'égalité? La situation des femmes et des hommes en Suisse. Troisième rapport statistique. OFS, Neuchâtel 2003, Série « Données sociales- Suisse »  Frauen und Wissenschaft in der Schweiz: Zwei Perspektiven, 2001/2002. BFS und Observatoire Science, Politique et Société der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule Lausanne; Neuchâtel 2003  Femmes et science en Suisse: double perspective, 2001/2002. OFS et Observatoire Science, Politique et Société de l'Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne; Neuchâtel 2003, Actualités OFS  Auf dem Weg zur Lohngleichheit? Vergleich der Frauen- und Männerlöhne anhand der Lohnstrukturerhebungen (LSE) von 1994 und 1996  Vers l'égalité des salaires? Analyse comparative des salaires entre les hommes et les femmes sur la base des enquêtes sur la structure des salaires (LSE) 1994 et 1996. – Résumé. OFS et Bureau féd. de l'égalité entre femmes et hommes, Berne/Neuchâtel 2000.</p>
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	"Focus on Gender", Office for National Statistics, January 2004 (web publication)
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>	
Cyprus	
Greece	
Israel	"Women and men" 2000, 2002, 2004
Italy	"Come cambia la vita delle donne" 2004 Istat
Portugal	INE (2002) Women and men in nineteen's. INE (2004) Gender profile - data base website
Spain	"Mujeres y Hombres en Espana 2002" report in the issue:"Indicadores Sociales de Espana 2003"

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 UNECE/Statistical Division
 

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*Questionnaire on Gender Statistics*

*Production and Dissemination of Gender Statistics*

1. Has your National Statistics Office (NSO) produced any specific publications on Gender Statistics in the last 5 years (e.g. Women and Men in XXX, Internet site specifically on Gender Statistics)?

Yes No 

- a. If yes, please give details of all relevant publications (indicating date of publication, statistical areas covered, and periodicity).

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2. Is there any plan to publish such specific Gender Statistics publications in the near future?

Yes No 

- a. If yes, has this been taken into consideration in your office's publication programme?

Yes No 

3. Has your office used data from other national or international organisations or institutions in its publications on Gender Statistics?

Yes No 

- a. If yes, please indicate the extent to which your NSO has found access to these data from other organisations/institutions unproblematic or problematic:

Unproblematic Problematic 

- b. If problematic, please elaborate:

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4. Does your NSO **produce** sex-disaggregated data in the following areas: <sup>8</sup>

<i>Area</i>	<b>Yes, sex-disaggregated data</b>	<b>Yes data, but NOT sex-disaggregated</b>	<b>No data is produced</b>
• Income poverty			
• Migration			
• Agriculture			
• Business/ SME <sup>9</sup>			
• Transport			
• Informal employment			
• Time use			
• Violence against women/ domestic violence			
• Human trafficking			

5. To what extent does your office **disseminate** statistics on individuals (through either paper publications, or the Internet) that are disaggregated by sex?

<b>Areas</b>	<b>Always</b> (Even when detailed classifications are used)	<b>Often</b> (General indicators, but not with detailed classifications)	<b>Infrequent</b>	<b>Never</b>
• Income poverty				
• Migration				
• Agriculture				
• Business/ SME				
• Transport				
• Informal employment				
• Time use				
• Violence against women/ domestic violence				
• Human trafficking				

6. Does your NSO have any contact with national users of Gender Statistics to identify core issues and the needs of the users (e.g. Ministries, Research Institutes and Universities, Civil Society Organisations, etc.)?

Yes

No

<sup>8</sup> Some of the areas in this table have been identified by the UNECE/UNDP Task Force on the Gender Statistics Website as areas of official gender statistics that need to be further developed in the region.

<sup>9</sup> SME, i.e. small and medium size enterprises.

- a. If yes, please give details on the extent and nature of this contact with each partner.

7. Has your NSO identified emerging issues for Gender Statistics that you are currently working on (e.g. gender and informal sector, gender and power/decision-making, gender and labour market statistics, etc.)?

Yes

No

- a. If yes, please give details.

8. Can you identify any areas where, from a gender perspective, there is a special lack of data for your country?

Yes

No

- a. If yes, please list the areas and possible reasons for this lack of data.

**Internal Organisation and Functions**

9. In which department are you, as a Gender Statistics Focal Point or a Gender Statistics unit, placed in the organisational chart of your NSO (e.g. Department of Social Statistics, Department of International Relations, etc.)?

10. Does your NSO have a special unit for Gender Statistics?

Yes

No

- a. If yes, how many people work in this unit?

11. Please give details on the number of staff members working on Gender Statistics in your NSO, excluding the people from the Gender Statistics Unit, who were mentioned in the previous question.

1. Full time on Gender Statistics

2. Part time, i.e. with other responsibilities than Gender Statistics

3. Temporary, i.e. occasional involvement in Gender Statistics

12. What is the current position of the person appointed as the Gender Focal Point (e.g. Head of Department, senior statistician, etc.)?

13. How much time do you have to conduct your work as a Gender Statistics Focal Point?

Percentage of your working time

14. What are the main tasks related to Gender Statistics performed within your NSO? (Please check all answers that apply.)

Performed by Tasks	Gender Statistics Unit	Gender Focal Point	Other NSO departments or units
• Answering requests for gender data from national and international users			
• Collecting gender data			
• Maintaining gender databases			
• Analyzing data from a gender perspective			
• Organizing gender related national trainings			
• Coordinating work in gender publications			
• Methodological work (development of gender data collecting methods)			
• Other			

a. If other, please give details.

15. Are you interacting with other departments in your NSO in your work on Gender Statistics?

Department/Unit	Yes	Partly	No	No such unit
Economic Statistics (non-agricultural)				
Agriculture Statistics				

Social and Demographic Statistics				
Methodological Unit				
Dissemination Unit				

16. Does your NSO have a specific activity plan (apart from a possible publication plan, see question 2a) concerning Gender Statistics?

Yes

No

a. If yes, please describe briefly or attach a written document if possible.

17. Has an evaluation of your work on Gender Statistics and/or Gender Mainstreaming<sup>10</sup> been conducted during the last 5 years?

Yes

No

a. If yes, by whom was this conducted?

**Framework for Gender Statistics**

18. Are there laws or regulations in your country governing the production and/or dissemination of sex-disaggregated data or Gender Statistics (e.g. mention of disaggregation by sex of all statistics on individuals)? Please check all that apply.

- Yes, statistics law
- Yes, statistics regulation
- Yes, statistics National Action Plan
- Yes, gender related law
- Yes, gender related regulation
- Yes, gender related National Action Plan

<sup>10</sup> “Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality”. (Adopted by ECOSOC 17/7/97) Similarly, for the official statistical system, “all statistics have to be produced, analysed and presented by sex and reflect gender issues in society. The production of gender statistics has to be integrated into the entire statistical system for: collection, storage and presentation” (*Engendering Statistics. A Tool for Change*. Hedman, Perucci, Sundström; Statistics Sweden 1996)

- No

- a. If yes, please give details, e.g. by listing thematic areas on which sex disaggregated data should be/are produced/disseminated according to these regulations or laws.

19. Are you familiar with the Beijing Platform for Action paragraphs related to statistical production and dissemination?  
(<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/institu.htm>, Strategic Objective H3, article 206)

Yes

No

20. Has your NSO evaluated the practical implications and/or taken any measures towards implementation of the paragraphs related to Gender Statistics in the Beijing Platform for Action?

Yes

No

- a. If yes, please give details.

21. The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) obliges all states that have ratified it to submit a report to the UN, every four years, on legislative, judiciary, administrative, and other measure that have been adopted to implement the Convention.<sup>11</sup> Are sex-disaggregated statistics from your NSO used for CEDAW country reports to the UN on the status of the population, women and/or gender equality?

Yes

No

### *External Resources*

22. Has your NSO sought external financing, nationally (from other Ministries, governmental and non-governmental organizations) or internationally, for the production of Gender Statistics in the last five years?

Yes

No

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<sup>11</sup> The full text of CEDAW, can be found at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>

- a. If yes, please give details (specifying which type of assistance it is, financial, technical, etc.).

23. How frequently have you accessed the UNECE/UNDP Gender Statistics Website (including the Database, publicly launched in May 2003) (<http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/web/>) as a resource in your work on Gender Statistics?

Weekly  Monthly  Occasionally  Never

24. For which of the following reasons do you access the UNECE/UNDP Gender Statistics Website? (Please check all that apply.)

- Gender data
- Methodological documentation (i.e. glossary of terms, publications, and gender statistics)
- Gender issues and activities information
- Links
- Other

- a. If other, please specify:

25. Please describe what you found useful and what information you found particularly missing from the UNECE/UNDP Gender Statistics Website:

***Thank you very much for your time and effort!***