UNECE Guidance on Communicating Gender Statistics

Workshop on Communicating Official Statistics
Astana, Kazakhstan
19-21 October 2022

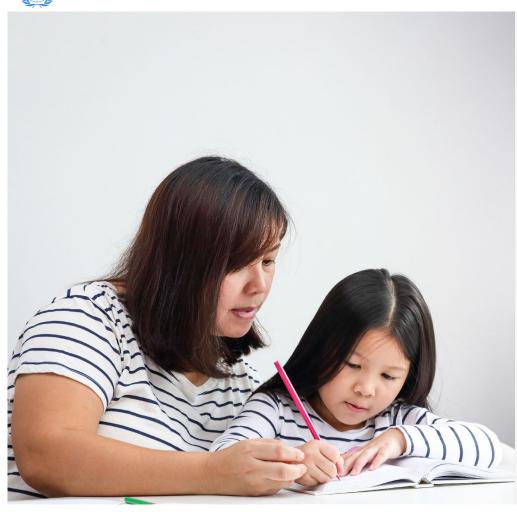






Motivation





- Beyond dissemination: promote understanding and use
- Unique challenges for communication of gender statistics:
 - Many data sources
 - Cross-cutting
 - Diverse users
 - Unpublished or inaccessible
 - Politically sensitive
- Meaning and value

Guidance notes

Themes and contents



Communicating about the Gender Pay Gap

Communicating statistics on gender-based violence

The language of gender in statistical communication

Maintaining impartiality when communicating gender statistics

Interacting with users of gender statistics

Addressing data gaps in gender statistics

Contents

- 1. The issue
- 2. Challenges
- 3. Recommendations
- 4. Examples

Gender Pay Gap



<u>Issue</u>

- Average difference between earnings of men & women
- Hourly? Monthly? Yearly? Net or gross earnings?
- Adjusted or unadjusted?

Challenges

- "Choice" discourse
- Unpaid labor, discrimination, cultural norms

- Specify data source, population covered, how earnings are measured
- Use gross earnings for international comparisons
- Visualize: one key estimate, trends over time, within-country geographic variation



Good practice example



DLISTATIS
Statistisches Bundesamt

Homepage → Press → Press releases → Gender pay gap 2021: hourly earnings of women again 18% lower than those of men

Press

Gender pay gap 2021: hourly earnings of women again 18% lower than those of men

https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2022/03/PE22_088_621.html

https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Arbeit/Verdienste/Verdienste-Verdienstunterschiede/gender-pay-gap.html



Gender-based violence



<u>Issue</u>

- Socially and politically sensitive
- Stigmatization of men
- Distress for people who have experienced violence

Challenges

- Diverse data sources
- Levels of reporting affected by awareness and access to reporting

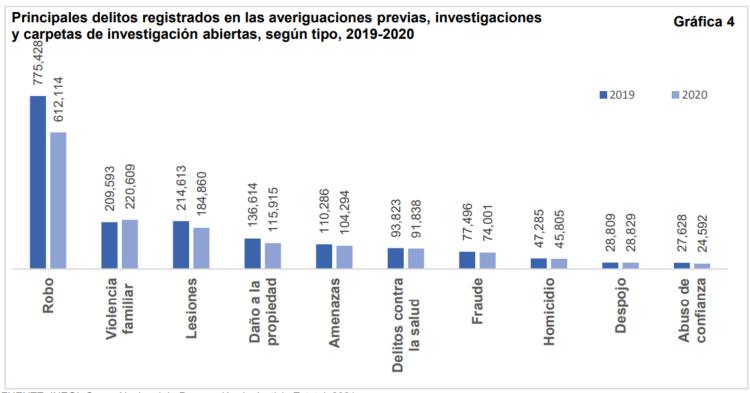
- Indicate changes of methods, legislation, context that affect prevalence (e.g. #MeToo)
- Avoid time-series when data are not comparable
- Use non-emotive language
- Acknowledge experiences for all genders and sexes

Good practice example





COMUNICADO DE PRENSA NÚM. 689/21 23 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2021 PÁGINA 5/6



https://www.inegi.org.mx/ contenidos/saladeprensa/ aproposito/2021/EAP_Eli mviolmujer21.pdf

FUENTE: INEGI. Censo Nacional de Procuración de Justicia Estatal, 2021.

Nota: Se muestran los diez principales delitos, de acuerdo con la mayor frecuencia de registros en 2020.

Language of gender



<u>Issue</u>

- The word 'gender' can dissuade further reading
- Sex vs. gender

Challenges

- Inconsistency, misinterpretation
- Balance between cultural relevance and inclusivity

- Use terminology consistently and define key concepts
- Test understanding and use of different terms in target audiences
- Review language of gender frequently

Maintaining impartiality



<u>Issue</u>

- Fine line between policy relevance and advocacy
- Data presented by NSO reflects views and values

Challenges

- Selecting the best data source
- Presenting impact on all sexes
- Considering intersectionality
- Communicating value

- Explain why data or indicators are chosen and explain limitations
- Present data for both women and men, provide demographic context
- Be aware of how data are collected and potential bias

Interacting with users



<u>Issue</u>

- Many different users with varied capacity to interpret statistics
- Use of many channels and tools required

Challenges

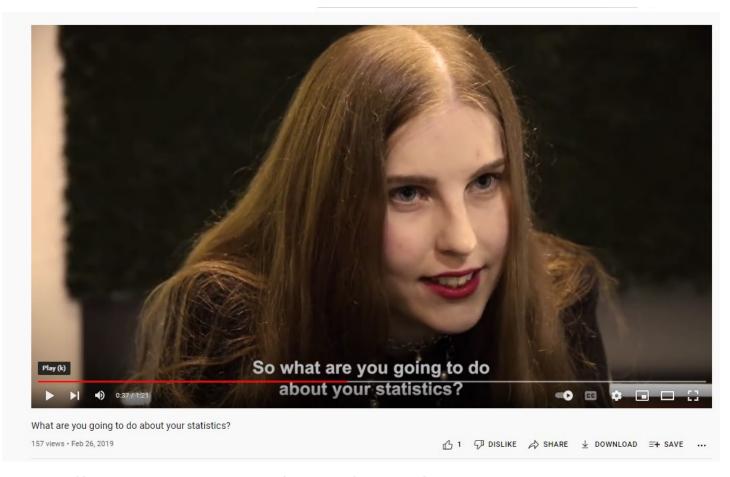
- Engaging with all data users across many policy areas
- Communicating about factors that intersect with gender
- Policy environments without culture of data-driven decision-making

- Represent information visually and use videos
- Produce different products for different users
- Publish data in open and reusable formats

Good practice example



Statistics Finland



Addressing data gaps



<u>Issue</u>

- Persisting data gaps, especially for time-use, gender-based violence, household decisionmaking
- Gaps across sectors

Challenges

- Collaboration between many stakeholders
- Difficult to demonstrate relevance or importance of issue without data
- Data quality issues

- Use international and regional standards and tools
- Pursue new partnerships; engage stakeholders inside and outside of government
- Consider sponsors for data collections exercises

Repository of good practices





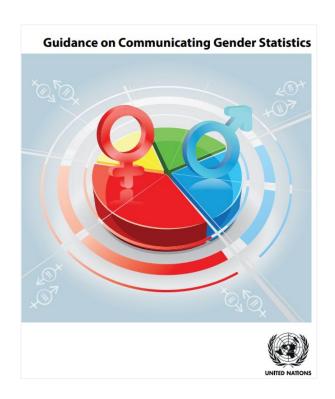
- > What's this database for?
- > What is a 'good practice'?
- > Instructions for use

Click to submit a new good practice example

Title of the good practice example	Country/ies to which the example refers	Organization	Thematic area(s)
Asia-Pacific regional snapshot: women who experience intimate partner violence, 2000-2020	Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia, China, Japan, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Philippines, Palau, Nauru, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Maldives, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India	kNOwVAWdata, UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office	Violence against women Gender & health Human rights of women & girls Gender & sustainable development
Key terminology: Measuring prevalence of violence against women	Asia-Pacific region	kNOwVAWdata, UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office	Violence against women Gender & health Human rights of women & girls Gender & sustainable development
Terminology and Language	Canada	Statistics Canada	Other
Gender stereotypes in training advertisement	Finland	Statistics Finland	Education

https://statswiki.unece.org/display/gendercom/Repository+of+good+practices+in+communicating+gender+statistics

Thank you



https://unece.org/statistics/ publications/guidancecommunicating-genderstatistics





