Checklist of good practices for mainstreaming gender in labour statistics

To usefully address gender concerns, and to understand more fully the labour market functioning, labour statistics should satisfy the following four requirements:

(a)   They will be based on a political will at all levels, in the various data collection and analysis agencies and in all agencies which can provide administrative information;

(b)   The data collection procedures for labour statistics will ensure that, as far as possible, all relevant topics for describing gender concerns are regularly included. Such topics may include employment in the informal economy, non-SNA work, employment by detailed occupations and status in employment categories, income from paid and self-employment, statistics on the life course, on lifelong learning and on working time;

(c)   The data collection and processing procedures for labour statistics programmes will be designed to ensure that definitions and measurement methods cover and adequately describe all workers and work situations in sufficient detail to allow relevant gender comparisons to be made. Household and establishment-based surveys as well as administrative sources are valuable and, in particular, periodical time -use surveys are crucial;

(d)   The resulting statistics will always be presented as part of regular publications in a way that will clearly reveal differences and similarities between men and women in the labour market and the factors that may influence their situations. This can be done by (i) presenting relevant topics in sufficient and relevant detail, and by (ii) providing statistics according to relevant descriptive variables, of e.g. personal and family circumstances, work environment and institutional setting.