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**UNSD Questionnaire on National Gender Statistics Programmes and Activities \***

Prepared by

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# UNSD Questionnaire on National Gender Statistics Programmes and Activities

## **PART A: BACKGROUND**

1. Please provide the following background information

Name: DENİZ UYANIK

Title: Team Manager

Institution, department or unit: TURKSTAT

Persons/Institutions consulted (attach a list if applicable):

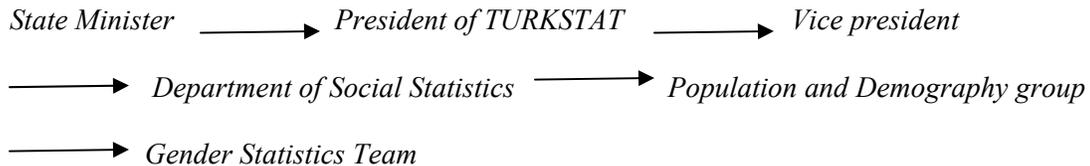
## **PART B: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

2. Is there a special unit/desk/focal point responsible for gender statistics in your National Statistical Office (NSO)?

\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

If yes,

a. Where in the organizational structure of the NSO is the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point (i.e. Department of Social Statistics, etc.). Please attach a copy of the organizational chart of your NSO indicating the placement of the gender statistics special unit/desk/focal point.



b. What is the functional title of the head of the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point (senior statistician, junior statistician, etc.)?

Statistician

c. Briefly describe or attach a brief description of the main tasks conducted by the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point.

We reply information demands on gender indicators. We have high collaboration with Directorate General On The Status And The Problems Of Women. We determine the gender indicators to be calculated and we look for ways to present more gender indicators from Turkstat's surveys and censuses. We represent the Institute at meetings on gender issues and we provide information to related institutions.

d. What is the nature of the interaction/collaboration between the gender statistics unit/desk/focal point and other departments/divisions of the NSO (eg. regularity of meeting, specific joint activities/outputs)?

We prepare the on demand gender indicators from the surveys of the labour force, income and expenses, education, social security and health, and many other teams of TURKSTAT.

## **PART C: GENDER STATISTICS ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

### **User-producer dialogue**

3. *Has your NSO established a user-producer group for gender statistics?*

\_\_\_\*\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ \_\_\_ No

*If yes,*

- a. *How often does the group meet?*

We started to plan the five yearly Official Statistics programme with Directorate General On The Status And The Problems Of Women and related institutions for the first time this year. We had meetings several times for the five yearly Official Statistics Programme.

- b. *Briefly describe the main activities of the technical advisory group in the past 5 years?*

Technical advisory had no activity in the past 5 years.

- c. *Describe the most notable achievements, if any, of the technical advisory group in advancing the work of your NSO in gender statistics.*

No achievements yet.

- d. *What strategies have been most successful in fostering dialogue between users and producers of statistics?*

No results for strategies.

### **Presentation and dissemination of gender statistics**

4. *Please attach a list of the main publications (posters, brochures, booklets, analytical reports, web-sites) on statistics on women, women and men and/or gender statistics published by your NSO. Include the following details for all relevant publications: title, year of publication, format (book, poster, CD-ROM, internet), and frequency of publication (one-time, quarterly, annual, bi-annual, every five years).*

We do not have any publications. We supply information on specific demands on gender statistics.

5. *Which of these publications (one or two) have been particularly effective in improving the accessibility of gender statistics in your country? What criteria have been applied to assess their effectiveness?*

We have a high range of gender indicators. We supply information to State Planning Organization, universities, Directorate General On The Status And The Problems Of Women, and many other organizations alongside with independent researchers. We can meet most of the gender indicators demands.

6. *Did your NSO receive technical/financial or another type of external input to produce any of the publications identified as most effective? \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_\*\_\_\_ No*

## Collection and compilation of gender statistics

7. Has the NSO been involved in or conducted a survey, or a component of a survey (survey module), on specific gender issues? \_\_\_\*\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_No

If yes,

- a. Please attach a list of the surveys or survey modules on specific gender issues that the NSO has conducted or has been involved in. Include the following details for all relevant surveys or survey modules: title, date, type of survey (household, institutional), coverage (national, sub-national), primary institution conducting the survey, role of the NSO, frequency of the survey (one-time survey, every five years).

We have conducted a family structure survey, from which we can find out violence against women. It was a national coverage household survey. It is planned to be conducted for one time and if another would be demanded by Prime Ministry Family and Social Research Directorate, we will decide on the periodicity of the survey.

- b. Has any of these surveys become a regular part of the work-programme of the NSO?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  
\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ No  
If yes, indicate which survey(s) or survey module

8. Does your NSO have a specific gender-sensitive initiative to improve the coverage and measurement of such specific topics as economic participation, literacy, school attendance, etcetera, through the population and housing census?

\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ Yes Please, briefly describe this initiative.  
\_\_\_\_\_ No

In the content of all social and economic surveys, TURKSTAT has the sex and age variable, which provides calculating gender indicators.

9. Does your country have a specific initiative to collect/compile gender-sensitive data from administrative sources on such topics as decision-making, crime and violence, access to credit/land, etc? \_\_\_\*\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_No

If yes,

- a. Please describe a specific initiative, if any, that you consider has been particularly successful. What has made the initiative successful? What organizations are/were involved in the initiative? What has been the role of the NSO?

We collect elections data, crime data, suicide data, marriage and divorces data and as mentioned above, we have recently collected family violence data which will be published in 2007.

10. On what specific gender issues have users requested statistics in the past five years? Which of these requests have been met and which have not been met? What is been done to address the gaps?

Most of the data demand in the context of economic and demographic indicators had been met (national and NUTS1 and NUTS2). We could not give percentages for family violence which is frequently demanded. In order to provide family violence data (not only the ones which is subject to crime), we founded a technical questionnaire committee mostly constituting of experts, and we prepared the questionnaire in more than a year.

## Capacity-building Activities

11. In the past five years, has your NSO conducted a workshop/seminar/conference on issues related to gender statistics? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_\* \_\_\_\_\_No

## PART D: WORK-PLAN ON GENDER STATISTICS

12. Does your NSO have a specific work-plan on gender statistics?  
\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_No

If yes,

a. Please attach a copy of the current plan or describe briefly the main activities included in the plan.

We are still going on building the plans for Official statistics programme. The main activities are building a brief set of gender statistics and going on meeting the information demands for various indicators.

b. What is the period covered by the current work-plan?

Start date: 2007 End date: 2011

c. What are the current priority areas? (i.e. poverty, labour-market, health)

In all areas where TURKSTAT can provide data.

d. What are the main outputs expected?

To meet more demands on gender statistics.

13. Are current gender statistics activities a part of the regular budget of your NSO?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, all \_\_\_\_\_\* \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, some \_\_\_\_\_No

If yes, some: Which specific activities are a part of the regular budget?

a. Please list the external sources of funding

Surveys for other public institutions (eg: Prime Ministry Family and Social Research Directorate), for which the budget is through Circulating Capital Organization of the Institute.

**PART E: MAINSTREAMING GENDER STATISTICS INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

14. Does your country have in place a Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP)?

\_\_\_\*\_\_\_ Yes      \_\_\_ \_\_\_ No

If yes,

a. Which Ministry is responsible for the overall coordination of the PRSP?

Prime Ministry.

b. What specific role does the NSO play in the PRSP processes, i.e., development of the strategy, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), annual performance review?

We calculate the income and consumption indicators, and poverty threshold.

c. Briefly describe how, if at all, gender considerations are (being) incorporated into the following: strategy document, implementation, M&E system, etc.

Due to practical reasons, consumption cannot be calculated by sex. But we can provide the percentage of women and men in poor families.

d. Please attach a copy of the sections in the PRSP document that explicitly address gender issues.

The gender related initiatives of the PRSP is listed below:

- Widowed (women), orphan wages.
- Funds for enterprise of women
- Free health services card (for both men and women)
- Shelter for women
- Education aid (in cash) for school girls'
- 

e. How is the gender component of the PRSP being evaluated?

Through our periodic education surveys, we will be able to see the results of recently given education aid for school girls.

f. To what extent are sex-disaggregated indicators being used in PRSP monitoring and evaluation? If not all indicators are disaggregated, please explain which indicators are not disaggregated by sex and why? What are the plans for making the PRSP/M&E more gender sensitive?

As poverty is highly related to household and as household expenditures cannot be calculated for each person in the household (eg. how much cheese the woman ate, how much power the woman used, how much of the rent is given for woman), we cannot have gender sensitive poverty statistics.

**PART F: INTERNATIONAL REPORTING**

15. Please indicate whether your NSO is/has been involved in the preparation of the listed country reports. If involved, please describe the role played by your NSO (provide sex-disaggregated statistics, write report, etc.).

Report	NSO involvement		If yes, NSO's role
	Yes	No	
Beijing Platform for Action	x		We provided information and we have attended the meeting.
CEDAW	x		We provide information to Turkish CEDAW Committee.
MDG	x		We prepare the millenium development indicators.

**PART G: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHARING**

16. In the past five years, has any of the NSO staff attended a course, of at least 4 weeks duration, related to the development of gender statistics?  Yes  No

17. In the past five years, has any NSO staff attended a seminar/workshop/conference related to the development of gender statistics?  Yes  No

If yes,

a. Attach a list of the seminar(s)/workshop(s)/conference(s) attended, indicating the following: Title, year, institution organizing the seminar(s)/workshop(s)/conference(s), institution funding staff attendance.

1- Workshop on Developing Gender Indicators (for Directorate General On The Status And The Problems Of Women)

18. In the past five years, has any NSO staff participated in a study tour/exchange visits related to the development of gender statistics (as beneficiary or host)?  Yes  No

a. In the past five years, has any NSO staff participated in a regional or international forum on gender statistics?  Yes  No

b. Indicate what aspects of the regional or international forums listed above have made the forum particularly beneficial to the development of gender statistics in your country?

19. Is there a publication on gender statistics from any NSO that you have found particularly attractive or useful as a model publication?  Yes  No

If yes,

- a. Provide the name of the publication and the publishing country. "A brief Guide to gender statistics" publication is on the web site:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1607&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=272>. It is published by NSO of United Kingdom.

- b. Describe what aspects of the publication have made it particularly attractive.

It is attractive because it can give an idea about the situation of women and inequalities at a first glance. And further information could be provided by information demands.

20. Are there any handbooks or manuals, by a regional or international agency, that you have found particularly useful?  Yes  No

## **PART H: DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

21. Prepare a brief (5 pages or less) paper discussing one major initiative by your NSO or women's machinery/ministry conducted with external funding that is considered to have been particularly effective in promoting any of the following aspects of the development of gender statistics:

There is no such initiative.

Provide your **recommendations** for improving development assistance aimed at supporting the development of gender statistics.

- a. What areas should be prioritized?

Gender statistics should focus on education and labor force surveys. There should be in depth and broad research that can find out the causes of the inequalities in gender, for example: women identity, consciousness, tendencies, the reasons of the tendencies, family attitudes, etc.

- b. Where are the gaps?

The gap in Turkey is actually reaching the women. The problems arise from rare cases which cannot be visible in sampling surveys and which cannot be taken from censuses (eg: family violence for which the police was not called, poverty where the family did not apply any public or private institution, etc.)

- c. What types of initiatives are most effective?

Considering the cultural differences in gender statistics is very important. While providing internationally comparable statistics for gender issues, NSOs can provide local research based information.