

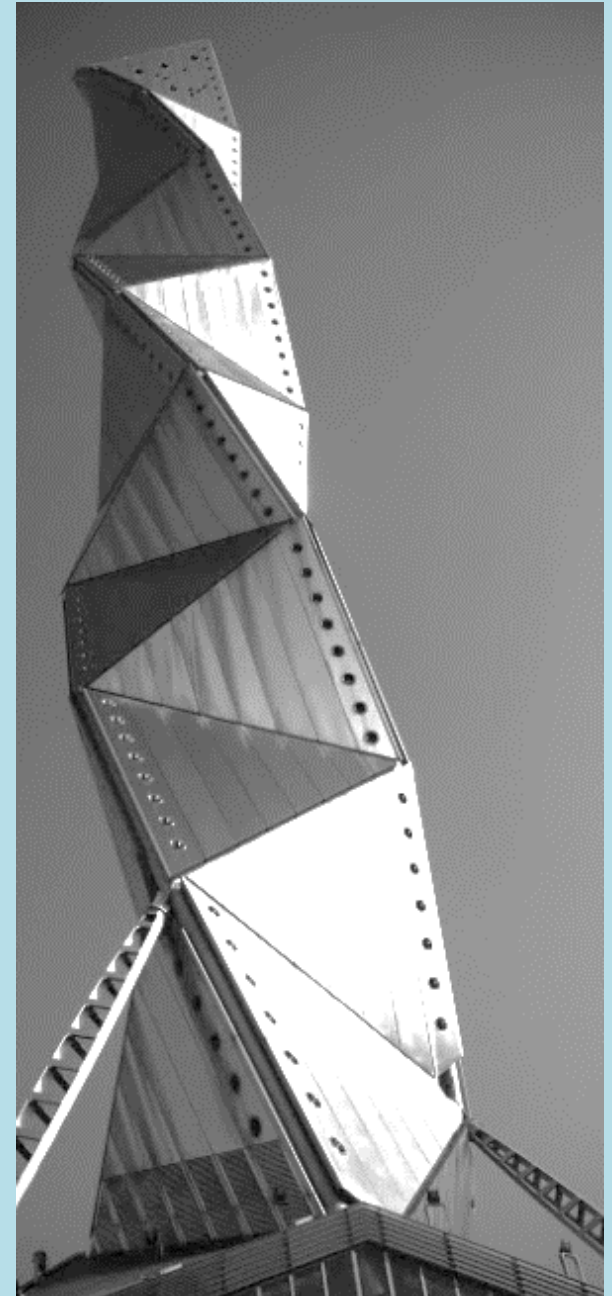


水戸市

# Producing Gender Statistics at Local Level: the Case of Mito-City



Miya Ishitsuka and Yoshitaka Hojo  
Mito City Government



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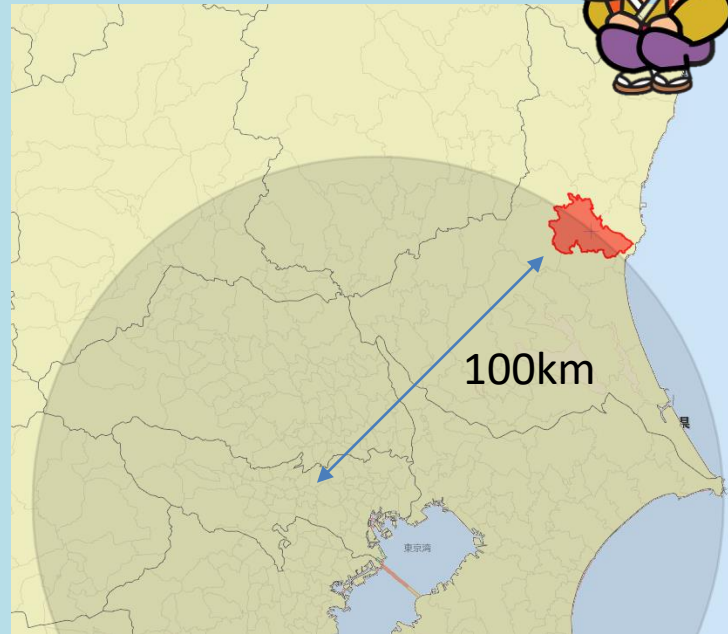
MITOCHAN

# About Us



Capital of  
Ibaraki  
Prefecture

Northeast of  
Tokyo



Population :  
270,294

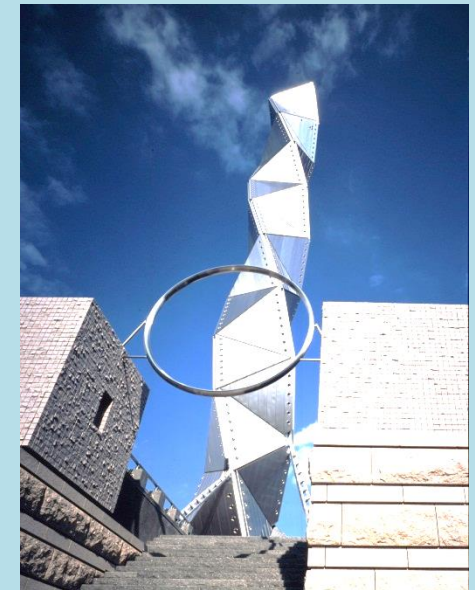
Area : 217.43km<sup>2</sup>



Kairakuen Park



Kodo Kan



Art Tower Mito

# Call for Gender Statistics at Mito City (1)

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- Achieving gender equality in a society has long been a policy priority for Mito-city
- 3<sup>rd</sup> city in Japan which adopted the Declaration on Gender Equality at the City Council (in 1996)
- In 2016, preparation for the **5<sup>th</sup> Plan which paid particular attention to the promotion of women's active participation in the workforce** for the city
  - ➡ first attempt to formulate evidence-based policy making

# Call for Gender Statistics at Mito City (2)

- Gender statistics were scarce, in particular, those related to working lives of women.
- Explored 17 sets of data collected by different Departments of the city. But, none of them were adequate for gender analyses.



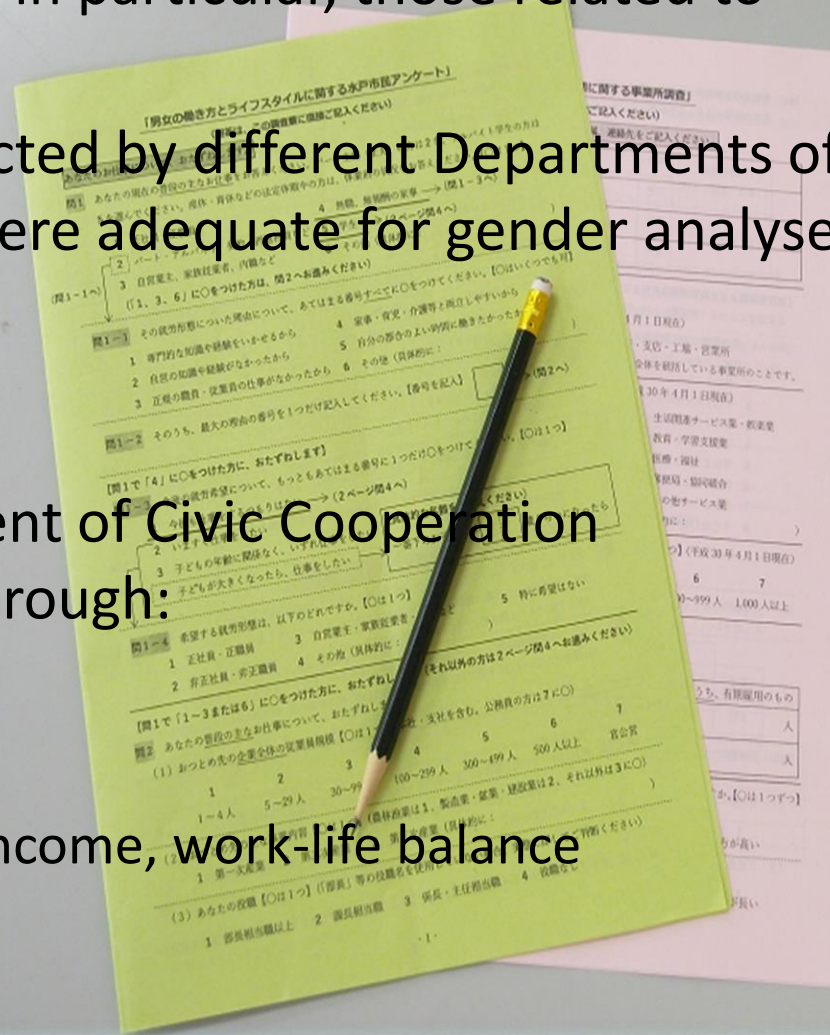
For the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Department of Civic Cooperation decided to gather own data through:

Interviews (2017)

Citizen surveys (2018)

Business Surveys (2018)

with particular focus on annual income, work-life balance and work patterns.



# Results from Citizen Survey (1)



*Women spend far more time in unpaid domestic and care work*

Figure 1. Average time spent in unpaid domestic and care work by sex

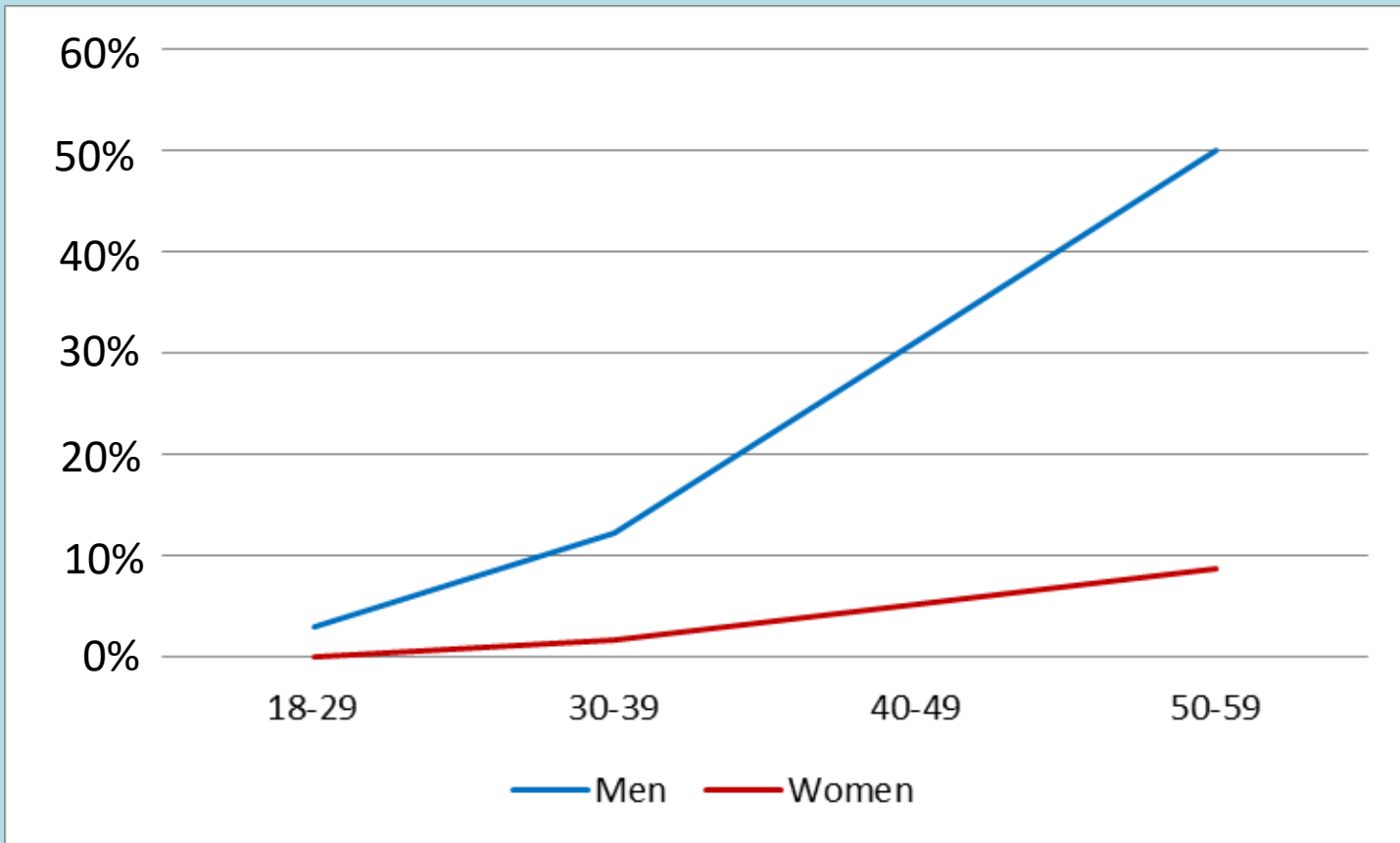


Note: Liberal men refer to those who are supportive of the idea that women will continue working after child birth.

# Results from Citizen Survey (2)

*Low representation of women in managerial position !*

Figure 2. Proportion of women and men in managerial position



- As seen in previous slides, the use of citizen survey showed the importance of having city-owned statistics to inform local policies and plans.



- It is ideal that such survey would be conducted annually at the city level.

However, ① Limited budget

② Additional workload to the office

③ Response burden of citizens



**What can we do?**





## Data do exist, but not gender sensitive

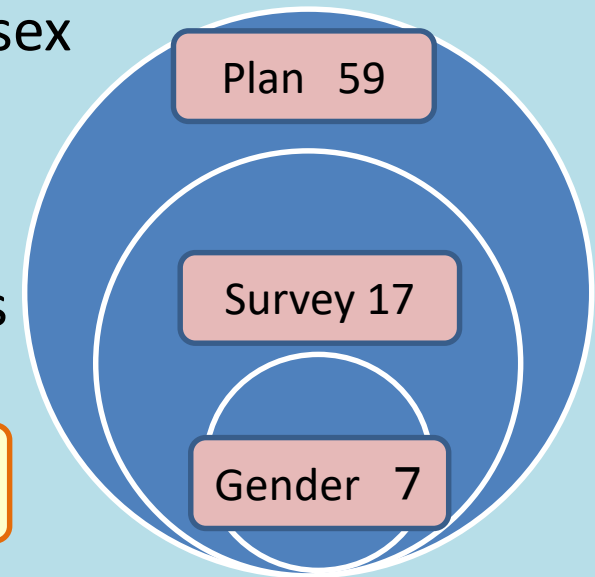
- \* 59 Department-specific plans in 2018
- \* 17 citizen surveys being conducted
- \* but only 6 surveys allow data classification by sex

In addition.....

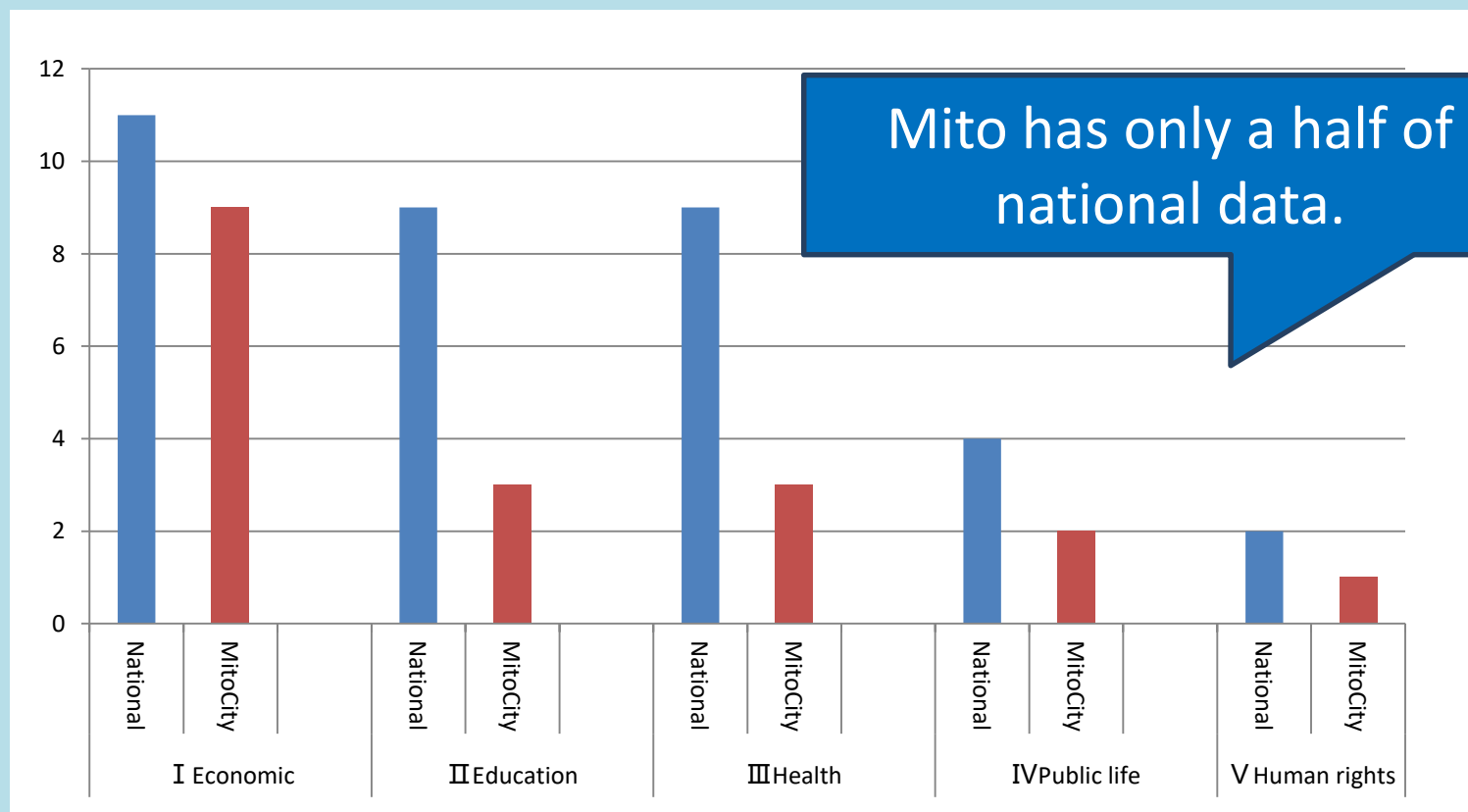
- \* Data not shared among Departments
- \* Raw data not accessible by other Departments

**Waste of rich statistical resources !**

Figure Thematic plans formulated by Departments of the city



## Availability of UN Gender Statistics Minimum Set National vs Mito city



**Local cities are left behind in gender data collection**

# The Way Forward

## 1 Promote data sharing

Create a data hub at the city and facilitate data exchange

## 2 Increase an access to data

Allow an easy access to existing data, with necessary rules and procedures

## 3 Increase data literacy

Appoint a “*data concierge*”, to guide proper use and understanding of data

**Towards a data driven policy making !**

## Data Outreach



- Use data as communication tool
- Discuss and design together the future of Mito City

## Think Globally, Act Locally

- A local government without data cannot depict its future. Need of locally owned data which directly guide local policy making.
- Promote fuller utilization of existing statistical resources. Statistically empower data producers and users at the local level.
- Data strategies of the local government should take into account the global development framework, such as SDGs.



**No Local Left Behind**

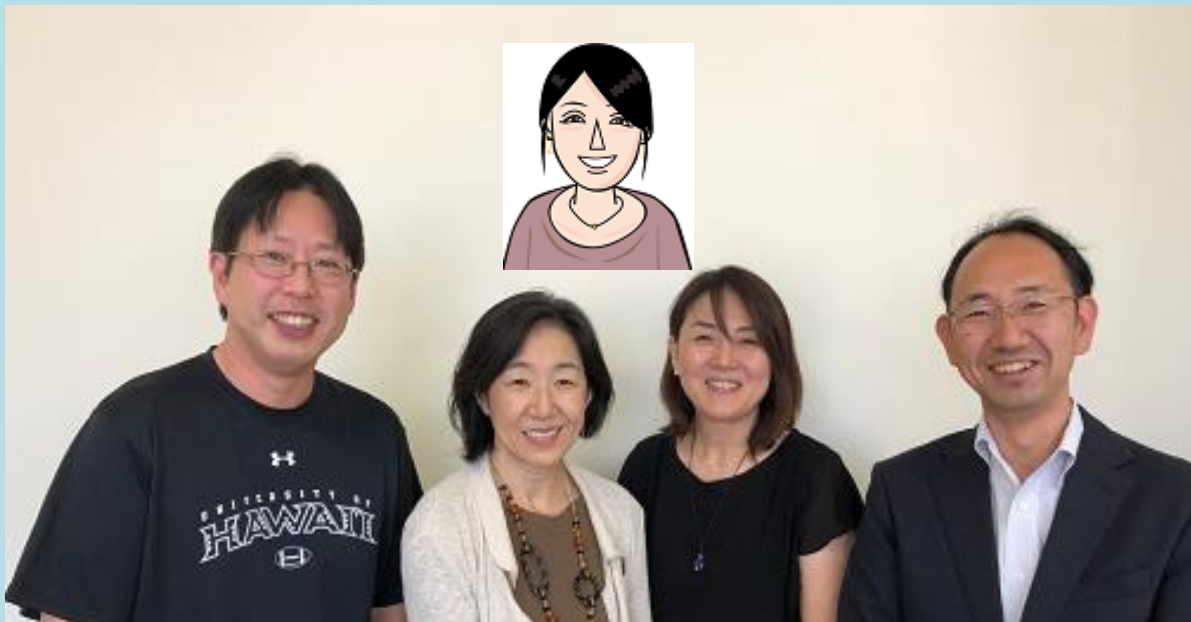


## Team Mito

Shigeomi Shibata,  
Member, Code for Ibaraki

Reiko Goto, Professor,  
Ibaraki University

Keiko Osaki Tomita,  
Adjunct Professor, Tokyo  
University of Foreign  
Studies



Thank you!