

Contribution to WTIM-12 session

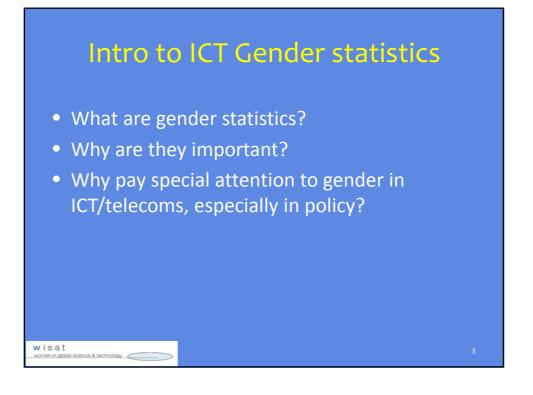
Document C/31-E 27 September 2012 English

SOURCE: Women in Global Science and technology (WISAT)

TITLE: Gender and ICT statistics: the policy perspective









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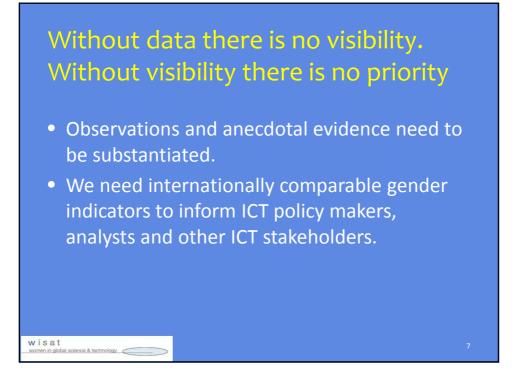
- Identify and document differential access to, use of and impact of ICTs by sex in order to inform national policy and set international policy goals
- Provide insight into use of ICTs for economic and social development

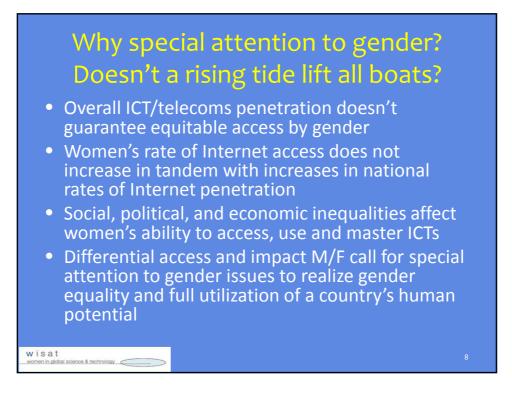
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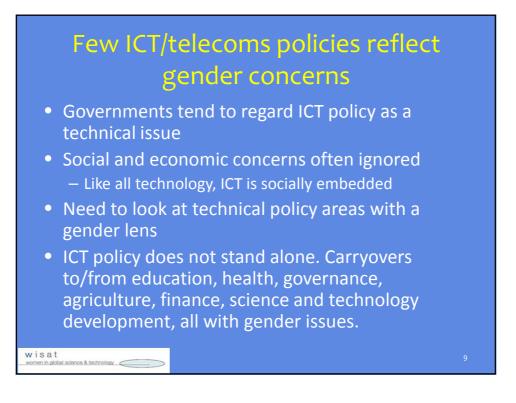
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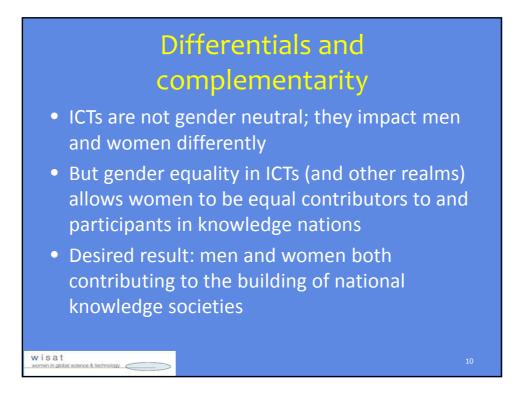
Why are gender statistics important for ICT/telecoms policy?

- To learn how men and women experience ICT/telecoms differently
- To understand the scope and intensity of the gender digital divide
- To ensure economic efficiency and national development
 - Full utilization of human resources especially important in global knowledge society
- Called for in ECOSOC and Marrakesh resolutions

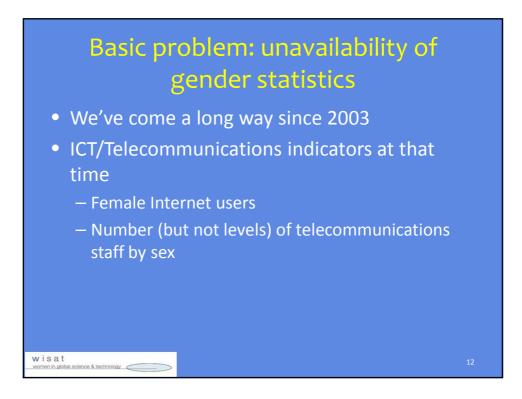


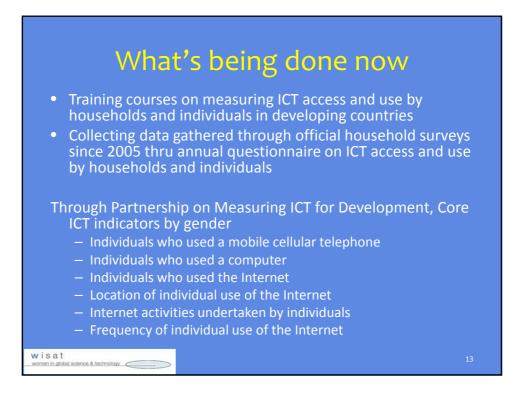


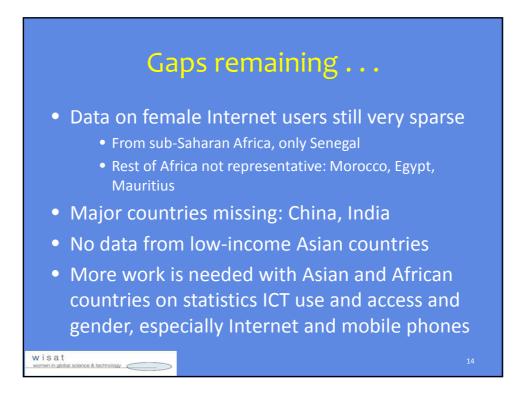


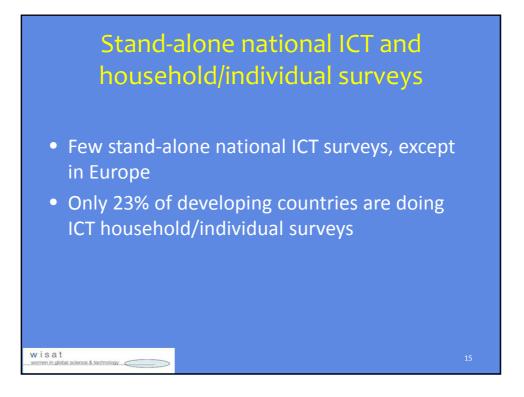




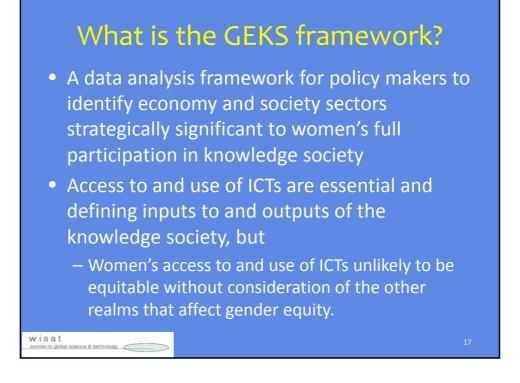


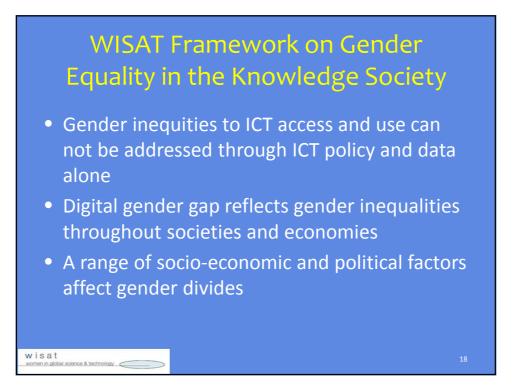


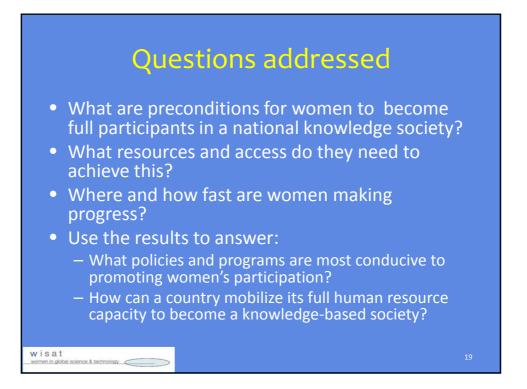




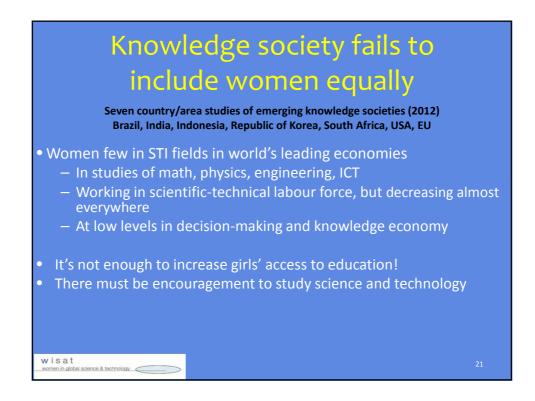






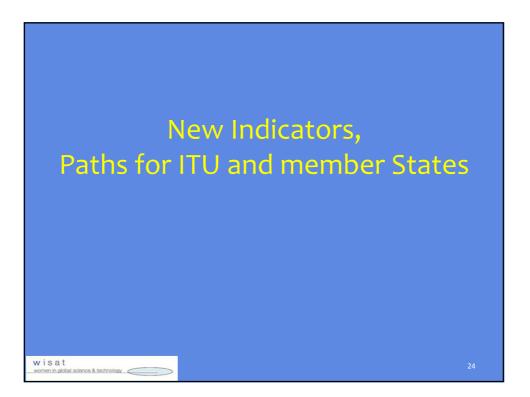


Organizing the Framework			
Input indicators (Base conditions)	Health Social status Economic status Access to resources Agency Opportunity Policy environment		
Outcome indicators (Participation and benefits)	Participation in: KS decision making Knowledge economy Science, technology and innovation Lifelong learning		



Leaders			
European Union	First overall and first or second in every dimension		
United States	Second overa ll, but near the bottom in women's health, agency, and social status and low in enabling policy environment.		
Brazil	First in women's participation in science, technology and innovation , with a highly enabling policy environment and effective policy implementation.		
South Africa	South Africa leads in women's agency , with the highest numbers of elected and appointed officials, but low in health (HIV/AIDS) and beset with racial inequalities.		

		Falling behind		
	Republic of Korea	First in health and life expectancy, but Intro to ICT Gender statistics, second to last overal	1.	
	India	Excellent enabling policy environment for women, but lowest overall among the countries surveyed, as a result of women's low social and educational status.		
Absence of any one empowerment factor creates a vulnerability for economies competitive position in the knowledge society				
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New indicators: household and individual ICT access and use

- Mobile ownership (handset and/or SIM card)
- Do girls/women have equal access to all the ICTs in the home?

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Highly desirable for all individual indicators be disaggregated by sex
Especially re education and labour force participation



- Assume leadership in raising all member States awareness of sex-differentiated and gender-sensitive data in telecommunications/ICT data collection
- Encourage reporting of gender statistics
- Get different policy groups talking to each other.
 - Continue work with UN-Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

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