

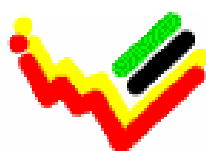
Mission Report

from a short-term mission on Gender Statistics in Mozambique

17th of April - 5th of May 2006

**TA for the Scandinavian Support Program to Strengthen the Institutional
Capacity of the National Statistics, Mozambique**

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List of abbreviations

CO	Scanstat Coordination Office in Statistics Denmark
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DSt	Statistics Denmark
IAF	Household Survey
IFTRAB	Labour Force Survey
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Mozambique
MDG	Millennium development goals
MZM	Mozambique Meticals
NOK	Norwegian Kroner
PARPA	Poverty Alleviation Program
QUIBB	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
Scanstat	Consortium between Statistics Denmark, Statistics Norway and Statistics Sweden
SCB	Statistics Sweden
SEK	Swedish Kronor
SSB	Statistics Norway
TIA	Agricultural survey

SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO EM PORTUGUÊS

O principal propósito da missão foi o aperfeiçoamento e actualização dos conteúdos da brochura “Mulheres e Homens em Moçambique, de modo a torná-la uma publicação de leitura fácil e agradável. A brochura anterior foi produzida em 2003 e a próxima está prevista para Setembro de 2006.

O rol de actividades preparatórias dos consultores incluiu a análise da publicação anterior, para identificação das necessidades de informação e das áreas que careciam de aperfeiçoamento. Incluiu também o estudo de alguns documentos que o INE lhes enviou com a devida antecedência.

Durante a missão, vários relatórios de inquéritos, tais como IAF, IFTRAB, QUIBB, IDS, etc. foram analisados, com vista à identificação de novos temas para a brochura. Para além das publicações do INE, outros relatórios relevantes foram analisados e deles extraída informação para ser incluída na brochura.

O principal produto da missão consiste numa lista de quadros e gráficos de fácil compreensão, a serem integrados na próxima brochura. Estes foram elaborados em estreita colaboração com a Sra. Zuraida Khan e, posteriormente, discutidos e aperfeiçoados aquando do Seminário com o Grupo de Referência do INE para assuntos de género, que contou com participantes provenientes de diferentes Ministérios. No contexto da missão, os consultores fizeram recomendações relativas à apresentação de informação estatística e sobre passos a seguir para produção, lançamento e disseminação da publicação. Deverão ser garantidos fundos para estas actividades. Foi também recomendado que duas pessoas activamente envolvidas na produção da brochura beneficiem de uma visita de estudo à Noruega e Suécia quando o draft da publicação estiver pronto.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

The major reasons for the mission were to improve and update the contents of the booklet “Mulheres e Homens em Mocambique” and make it more user-friendly. The latest edition was published in 2003 and the next is planned for September 2006.

Preparations of the consultants included studying the previous edition of the publication and identifying shortages and find areas where improvements could be done. The preparations also included studying some material from INE that had been sent in advance.

During the mission several reports from different INE surveys such as IAF, IFTRAB, QUIBB and IDS etc. were read to find new and improved

material for the booklet. Besides INEs publications, other relevant reports were studied and information extracted.

The result from the mission is a list of user friendly tables and graphs for the new booklet. These were elaborated by the consultants in close collaboration with Ms Zuraida Khan and discussed and improved in the seminar with INEs gender reference group and participants from other ministries. The consultants also made some recommendations concerning the presentation of the statistics, possible follow-up measures and the dissemination and launching of the publication. A budget for these activities has to be granted. It is also recommended that two persons, actively involved in the production of the booklet make a study tour to Norway and Sweden when the draft booklet is ready.

1 INTRODUCTION

The mission was carried out 17th of April ñ 5th of May 2006 by the consultants Ms Helena Altvall, Statistics Sweden and Mr Jan Erik Kristiansen, Statistics Norway; Sofia Nilsson, Statistics Sweden participated as a trainee. Main counterparts for the mission were Ms Fatima Zacarias and Ms Zuraida Mahomed Khan. A list of persons met during the mission is attached as Appendix 1.

The mission was related to two earlier missions during 2005. The first carried out in February by Mr Jan Erik Kristiansen and Ms Lena □str^m on presentation techniques. The second one was carried out in September by Ms Helena Altvall addressing the relevance of the booklet for today's users and the possibilities for use of new data sources.

The consultants would like to express their thanks to all officials and individuals met for the kind support and valuable information during their stay in Mozambique, and which highly facilitated the work.

This report contains the views of the consultants, which do not necessarily correspond to the views of Danida or INE.

The content of the report is discussed and agreed upon with the counterparts F·tima Zacarias and Zuraida Khan at INE as well as with the long term consultant for the Scandinavian project Lars Carlsson..

2. ACTIVITIES DURING THE MISSION

The mission was well prepared by INE and the consultants were provided by relevant materials and surveys. There was a shortcoming in the fact that some of the key persons at INE were occupied by other duties and not available for the gender statistics production and discussions.

It was from the beginning decided not to have an extensive workshop, but instead to work concretely with INE on the new edition of the booklet *Mulheres e Homens em MoÁambique*. This approach was considered to assist INE most usefully and effectively. This approach was also chosen because for the reason that many of the key staff of INE were not available until the last week of the mission.

The focus of the mission was thus to scrutinize all relevant surveys and statistics with the perspective to extract new information and to organize the information in a user-friendly way. A key perspective was also that information presented would be useful in the policy making process.

Special attention was given to the Labour Force Survey (IFTRAB) carried out in 2005 and not yet available in a final report. Particular attention was also paid to the latest statistics on the HIV/Aids-pandemic and to the Demographic and Health Survey (IDS).

The team had meetings with Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) and with the Ministry of Health (MISAU). In MEC issues from the previous gender mission in September 2005 were followed up. Thus we found that the some additional statistics were available like conclusion rate by province and sex. Reasons for drop-out by province and sex would be published later this year. In the last gender mission it was agreed that a question on sexual abuse would be included in the MEC's next questionnaire to the schools. This subject had however been moved by MEC to the unit for Special Issues since it was not considered to be a matter for the national statistical data collection.

In MISAU we learned that a new statistical form had been developed for the data collection. The form would be approved by May 2006. Some of the data gaps identified during last mission were now available in the Ministry. Such information was i.e. HIV infected pregnant women receiving antiretroviral and other adequate treatment. In the new data collection form statistics on mortality reasons will be collected. All mortality, including maternal mortality, occurring outside the hospitals will also in the future be collected only through surveys carried out by INE.

The seminar was conducted during the last week of the mission and was based on new fact findings and recommendation for presentation. Ms. Altvall discussed the needs and achievements of gender statistics, Mr. Kristiansen discussed some aspects of user-friendly analysis of statistics and, finally, Ms. Zuraida Khan presented a tentative list of tables and graphs for the publication. This was later discussed by various working groups. The program for the seminar and the PowerPoint presentations made by the consultants are included as appendix 5.

The tasks according to the terms of reference have all been fulfilled and the preparations for the booklet "Mulheres e Homens em Moçambique" are now well advanced. INE will finalize the data collections, write comments etc. and should be able to publish the booklet in September 2006 as planned.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Mulheres e Homens em Moçambique: Some recommendations for the 2006 edition

Our impression is that this book is among the best INE-products regarding analysis of statistics. Here, the text does more than point out which is the smallest or biggest number in a table: Tables and graphs are commented, helping the reader to see what is important, putting the numbers into context. On the other hand, there are also some shortcomings and room for improvement – both in content and presentation.

The content and structure of the book has been discussed in several meetings with Ms Zuraida Khan and others, and a tentative list of tables/graphs/maps for the new edition will be available at the end of the mission. (Appendix X). This list represents the most important and concrete results of this mission.

We also have some suggestions and recommendations concerning the more formal and technical aspects of the publication: Format, layout and design of text, tables and graphs:

- ▶ Formal structure of the publication: In the 2003-edition, there are approximately 10 introductory pages, before the reader finally finds the first chapter. Some of this material should be left out, some should be reduced and some should be moved to the end of the publication. Let the statistics dominate!
- ▶ On page two of the publication there are now altogether some 15 names of different people that have contributed to the booklet. This, of course, reflects that the publication is a collective effort by INE staff, but it is not very helpful if a reader has some question and wants to contact somebody. Our suggestion is that here, only the names of the most important contributors should be mentioned, usually an editor and/or the writer(s). Presenting the name of the author(s) clearly visible, will also increase the motivation to produce a high-quality product. This will give them credit for a good product, and it will make them more open to criticism.
- ▶ Format: Both the previous editions have had a “tall, narrow format”, which resulted in many tables being placed vertically on the page. This is not a user-friendly solution: All tables should be placed horizontally on the page. To achieve this, one should consider using a somewhat bigger format, for instance the A5-format (14,8 x 21 cm). Using this format, it will also be easier to have tables and graphs of different sizes; “narrow” and “wide” – depending on the data.
- ▶ Text: For main text, use Times (or something similar); 11 point. For tables and graphs, use Arial (or Helvetica), 8 points. Always! If a table is too big, the number of figures should be reduced, not the font size.
- ▶ Simplify the titles of tables and graphs. Instead of: **Evolução da Esperança de Vida ao Nascer por Sexo. Moçambique, 1980, 1997, 2000 e 2005**, write: **Esperança de Vida ao Nascer por Sexo**. All the tables in the publication are from Mozambique, so this information is unnecessary and the years can be seen in the graph or table itself.
- ▶ To make the booklet more user-friendly and attractive, one should also consider if it could be possible to print it in colours. Even the use of only one colour (+ black) will make the booklet more nice-looking (see the publication *Report on the Millennium Development Goals: Mozambique 2005* for an example of use of one colour).
- ▶ It is our impression that many users of this kind of statistics had no knowledge of the previous edition. When the publication is finished, therefore, INE should arrange some kind of “release seminar” or launching, inviting policy makers, women councils, people from the media, from the ministries, from NGOs and international organizations to present the booklet. In this way more people will be informed about and interested in the publication.

The booklet should also be given a prominent position on the INE homepage, where it should also be available as a PDF-file. The number of printed copies also ought to be somewhat bigger than last time, maybe something like 3–5 000 copies.

Follow up by mail?

The consultants have both agreed to receive and comment upon the manuscript of the publication by e-mail, i.e. on draft tables, graphs as well as on draft comments and analysis. This should preferably be in August this year.

It is also possible for Ms Altvall, who probably will be in Maputo on a mission for SIDA in September 2006, to take one or two days at INE to discuss the publication.

Study trip to Statistics Sweden and Statistics Norway

It is also recommended that two of the people involved in the production of the booklet, should go on a study trip to Sweden and Norway for one week. Statistics Sweden and Statistics Norway would then both prepare a two-day program for the participants. The objectives would be to introduce them to relevant institutions and organizations in both countries to share experiences, establish network and get comments on the draft publication.

Funds for such a study tour are already included in the annual activity plan and budget for 2006 between Scanstat and INE

APPENDIX 1. People met

Ms Fatima Zacharias, Director of Directorate for Demographic, Vital and Social Statistics

Ms Zuraida Mahomed Khan, Head of Department of Vital and Social Statistics

Mr. Lars Carlsson, Team leader Scandinavian Project

Mr Ilídio Buduia Ministry of Education and Culture

Ms Ercilia, Ministry of Health

Ms Petra Lantz, res.rep. UNFPA

Mr Jacob, UNFPA

Ms Barbro Fritzon, UNFPA

APPENDIX 2. List of Literature

Inquérito Democrático e de Saúde 2003, IDS

Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre Orcamento Familiar, IAF 2002/03

Relatório sobre os Objectivos de Desenvolvimento de Milénio

Impacto Demográfico do HIV/SIDA em Mocambique

Agenda Estatística, 2006, INE

Inquérito Integrado à Força de Trabalho, IFTRAB 2004/05

Estatística da Educaçao, Levantamento Escolar 2005

Características Sócio-Económicas das Comunidades Rurais em Mocambique, IAF 2002/03

Report on the Update of the HIV Epidemiological Surveillance Data – 2004 Round

30 Anos Independencia Nacional, um Retrato Estatístico, INE

Projeções da População Total 1997-2020 e por Área de Residência 1997-2015

Report on the Millennium Development Goals, Mozambique 2005

Report for Gender Working Group for Joint Review 2006???

Joint Review – 2006 Aide-Mémoire

Módulo de Indicadores Básicos de Bem-Estar

Matriz de Indicadores Estratégicos, 24 Março de 2006-05-05

A Statistical Profile of Disparities in Mozambique. UNICEF Mozambique, August 2005

APPENDIX 3. Programme for the Mission

Monday 04/17

Meeting with Ms Fatima Zacarias, Ms Zuraida Mahomed Khan and Mr Lars Carlsson to discuss the mission.

Tuesday 04/18

Studying reports. Jan Erik arrives in Maputo.

Wednesday 04/19

Meeting with ? at the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Meeting with Ms Fatima Zacarias and Ms Zuraida Mahomed Khan

Thursday 04/20

Working together with Ms Zuraida Mahomed Khan on the chapters of education and health.

Friday 04/21

Working together with Ms Zuraida Mahomed Khan on the chapters of health, HIV/Aids and economical activities

Monday 04/24

Seminar on the Informal Sector Survey, Helena Altvall participated. Continued work on economical activities and population

Tuesday 04/25

The group worked scrutinizing possible new sources for all sectors and on layout of tables and diagrams. Preparations for the program of the seminar.

Wednesday 04/26

Meeting with Ministry of Health together with Ms Zuraida Khan and later meeting with UNFPA. The work on economical activities and population continued. Meeting with Ms Fatima Zacarias and Ms Zuraida Khan on the content of the seminar.

Thursday 04/27

Report-writing and layout of tables and diagrams

Friday 04/28

Report writing, design of tables and preparation of seminar.

Tuesday 05/2

Commenting tables with Ms Zuraida Khan. Preparations for seminar

Wednesday 05/3

Seminar

Thursday 05/4

Working with Ms Zuraida Khan and colleagues. Report writing

Friday 05/5

Final meetings and reporting

APPENDIX 4. Terms of Reference

TERMS OF REFERENCE

*Within the Scandinavian Assistance to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of
INE/Mozambique, 2003-2007*

Gender and analysis –Mulheres e Homens em Moçambique

A 3-week mission

Background

As a core actor in SEN, INE has access to a lot of information regarding the Mozambican society. Hence INE has a considerable potential for presenting these findings to central users like ministries, researchers, NGOs, international organizations, donors and to the informed public.

Gender is one of the most important factors deciding how your life will be. The goal has been to make the gender perspective sustainable in improving the whole National Statistical System (SEN). As a part of this work INE has published two publications addressing gender perspectives in Mozambique, called “Mulheres e homens em Moçambique” (“Women and Men in Mozambique”). This mission will contribute to the publication of the third edition of the booklet.

The mission builds on a previous mission by Mrs. Helena Altvall the 19th until the 30th of September 2005 addressing the relevance of the booklet for today's users and the possibilities for use of new or changed data sources.

Further, the mission will build of the perspectives on practical analysis earlier presented by Mr Jan Erik Kristiansen in two previous missions.

Objectives of the mission

The general objective of the mission is to work with INE in a workshop preparing the booklet “Mulheres e homens em Moçambique”. The focus will be on gender and on analysis of social statistics. The course will focus on analysis of tables and figures, answering the question what is important and what conclusions can be drawn, from a gender perspective.

It may be of particular interest to look at issues related to gender differences in labour participation, economic differences and other issues that can be found in the labour force survey (IFTRAB 2004/2005) and to address the HIV/AIDS-epidemic .

Further work

This mission will help INE prepare the booklet “Mulheres e homens em Moçambique”, but the finalization of the booklet will have to be done by INE.

Benefactors of the mission

All parties interested in the living conditions of the people of Moçambique and gender issues in particular: The Moçambiquan government, various institutions and organizations, the donors and researchers.

The mission will give valuable input to INE staff working with data analysis and presentation of data, e.g. by making tables and figures, analysing the results, and writing reports. The users of statistics will benefit from the mission.

INE staff, particularly within Social Statistics Directorate.

Consultant and Counterpart

Main counterpart at INE: Fátima Zacarias

Consultants: Helena Altvall and Jan Erik Kristiansen

Necessary preparations:

At INE:

- Collecting and preparing the data to be used in the booklet. The data files should be sent to the consultants two weeks before the mission.
- To present other necessary material for the consultants.
- To identify and allocate time for participants for the course, preferably with working knowledge in English. If this is not fulfilled, a translator must be provided.
- To find a suitable place for the workshop.

By the consultants:

- To familiarize themselves with the statistics to be used.
- The consultants must meet to prepare the course, either in Sweden or in Norway.
- To prepare the course.

Timing of the mission

From the 17th of April until the 5th of May 2006. Helena Altvall will working at INE in Maputo from the 17th until the 29th of April and Jan Erik Kristiansen from the 19th of April until the 5th of May 2006.

Report

The consultants will prepare a joint report and the draft report will be discussed with INE before the consultants leave Maputo. A final draft will be submitted to INE within one week of the end of the mission and INE will comment on it within another week. The consultants will submit the final report at latest at the end of May 2006. Statistics Denmark as Lead Party will print the final version within 3 weeks of the end of the mission. The structure of the report should be according to Danida-format.

The Counterpart has to ensure that the final printed report is translated into Portuguese according to the existing procedures.

These Terms of Reference were prepared by

Day / /
.....

Approved by/in the name of the President of INE

Day / /

APPENDIX 5. Documents from the seminar

1

î User-friendlyî analysis and presentation of (gender) statistics

Jan Erik Kristiansen
Senior adviser
Statistics Norway

2

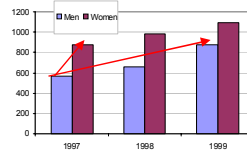
What is statistics?

The nature of statistics is comparison of numbers:

Like this:

	1997:	1998:	1999:
Men	566	663	876
Women	879	987	1 098

... like this:



... or like this: î The relative increase was greater for men than for women....î

2


3

Who are the users?

- Ī Experts
- Ī Politicians
- Ī Government org.
- Ī Non-governmental org.
- Ī Business
- Ī Media
- Ī Teachers/ students
- Ī The general public

Non-experts

User-friendliness is most important for this group



3

4

User-friendliness is relevant to all aspects of presentation:

- Ī Tables/numbers
- Ī Graphs/maps
- Ī Analysis/text

4

5

User-friendly tables (1)

- Ī KISS: Keep It Small and Simple:
- Ī For popular presentations, tables should be small and simple (larger reference tables can be put in an appendix)
- Ī Focus on a few indicators/variables at a time
- Ī Present relative numbers (percentages, rates, etc.) when appropriate
- Ī Make sure that percentages are computed in the right direction

5

6

User-friendly tables (2)

İ Simplify titles in tables (and graphs):

İ Not: Distribution of households by type of household.

İ Instead: Household types

İ Instead of "Ö by gender (or by sex)" write: "men and women/males and females"

İ Not: Movimento Geral de Crimes Segundo Tipos de Crime

İ But: Tipos de Crime

6

7

User-friendly tables (3)

Gráfico 1.3 ~~Evolução da Esperança de Vida ao Nascer por Sexo. Moçambique, 1980, 1997, 2000 e 2005~~

Gráfico 1.3 Esperança de Vida ao Nascer por Sexo

Gráfico 1.3 Esperança de vida ao nascer. Mulheres e Homens

7

8

User-friendly tables (4)

Before:

Quadro 4.7 Operatividade dos Crimes em Geral, Segundo Província. 1

Província	Crimes Conhecidos	Crimes Esclarecidos	Crimes N.º Esclarecidos	% Esclarecidos	% N.º Esclarecidos
Pais (Total)	36313	26975	9338	74	26
Niasa	1492	1153	339	77	23
Cabo Delgado	1405	1135	270	81	19
Nampula	3154	2664	490	84	16
Zambézia	2980	2734	246	92	8
Tete	2308	1953	355	85	15
Manica	1216	1087	129	89	11
Sofala	4070	3396	674	83	17
Inhambane	2645	2004	641	76	24
Gaza	1979	1596	383	81	19
Maputo Província	3743	2809	934	75	25
Maputo Cidade	11321	6444	4877	57	43

Fonte: Comando Geral da Polícia (PRM)

8

9

User-friendly tables (5)

After:

Quadro 4.7. Operatividade dos Crimes em Geral, Segundo Província. 2000

Província	Crimes	
	Conhecidos	Esclarecidos
Pais (Total)	36,313	74
Niassa	1,492	77
Cabo Delgado	1,405	81
Nampula	3,154	84
Zambézia	2,980	92
Tete	2,308	85
Manica	1,216	89
Sofala	4,070	83
Inhambane	2,645	76
Gaza	1,979	81
Maputo Província	3,743	75
Maputo Cidade	11,321	57

Fonte: Comando Geral da Policia (PRM)

9

10

User-friendly tables (6)

Quadro 5.2.1 - Número de deputados segundo o sexo, Moçambique, 1994 - 2005

Descrição	1994		1999		2005	
	Número	%	Número	%	Número	%
Total	250	100,0	250	100,0	250	100,0
Homens	181	72,4	172	68,8	161	64,4
Mulheres	69	27,6	78	31,2	89	35,6

Fonte: Assembleia da República, Departamento de Organização, Ministério da Mulher e Coordenação da Acção Social.

Proporcao de assentos ocupados por mulheres no Parlamento

1994	1999	2005
27,6	31,2	35,6

10

11

User-friendly tables (7)

Quadro 5.2.4 - Número de deputados por sexo, segundo bancadas, Moçambique, 2005

Descrição	2005					
	Homens	%	Mulheres	%	HM	%
Total	161	100,0	89	100,0	250	100,0
FRELIMO	91	56,5	69	77,5	160	64,4
RENAMO	70	43,5	20	22,5	90	35,6

Fonte: Assembleia da República, Departamento de Organização, Ministério da Mulher e Coordenação da Acção Social.

	2005					
	Homens	%	Mulheres	%	HM	%
Total	161	64,4	89	35,6	250	100,0
FRELIMO	91	56,9	69	43,1	160	100,0
RENAMO	70	77,8	20	22,2	90	100,0

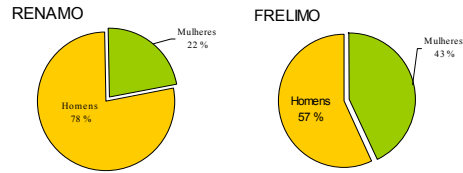
	2005					
	Homens	Mulheres	Total	H %	M %	Total
Total	161	89	250	64,4	35,6	100,0
FRELIMO	91	69	160	56,9	43,1	100,0
RENAMO	70	20	90	77,8	22,2	100,0

11

12

Table or graph?

	2005					
	Homens	Mulheres	Total	H %	M %	Total
Total	161	89	250	64.4	35.6	100.0
FRELIMO	91	69	160	56.9	43.1	100.0
RENAMO	70	20	90	77.8	22.2	100.0



12

13

User-friendly graphs (1)

ï Why use graphs?

ï Graphs give a quick, general, intuitive, visual, impression of:

- ñ distributions
- ñ trends and developments
- ñ differences between groups
- ñ relationships between variables

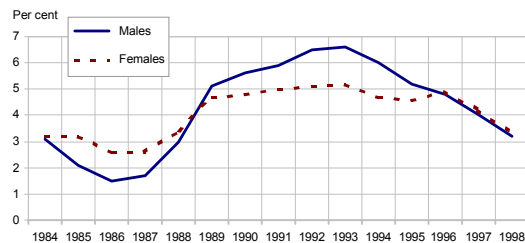
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14

User-friendly graphs (2)

Example:

Unemployed males and females in per cent of the labour force															
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Males	3,1	2,1	1,5	1,7	3	5,1	5,6	5,9	6,5	6,6	6,0	5,2	4,8	4,0	3,2
Females	3,2	3,2	2,6	2,6	3,4	4,7	4,8	5	5,1	5,2	4,7	4,6	4,9	4,2	3,3



14

15

User-friendly graphs (3)

- ï Graphs are pedagogical, because they are easier to remember
- ï Graphs are eye catchers!
- ï Graphs encourage comparison of trends and analysis of differences and relationships
- ï In addition, graphs compress data; they have high data density

15

16

User-friendly graphs (4)

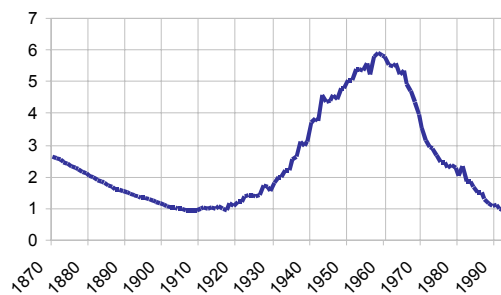
Per cent girls given the first name *Anne* each year

Year:	Pct.:	Year:	Pct.:	Year:	Pct.:	Year:	Pct.:	Year:	Pct.:
1870	2.65	1891	1.47	1912	0.99	1933	2.22	1954	5.35
1871	2.59	1892	1.43	1913	1.03	1934	2.21	1955	5.57
1872	2.53	1893	1.39	1914	0.98	1935	2.54	1956	5.25
1873	2.47	1894	1.35	1915	1.09	1936	2.65	1957	5.80
1874	2.41	1895	1.32	1916	1.00	1937	3.13	1958	5.91
1875	2.35	1896	1.28	1917	0.95	1938	2.97	1959	5.83
1876	2.29	1897	1.24	1918	1.17	1939	3.12	1960	5.81
1877	2.23	1898	1.20	1919	1.09	1940	3.70	1961	5.55
1878	2.17	1899	1.16	1920	1.23	1941	3.85	1962	5.50
1879	2.11	1900	1.13	1921	1.22	1942	3.75	1963	5.58
1880	2.05	1901	1.09	1922	1.39	1943	4.59	1964	5.22
1881	1.98	1902	1.05	1923	1.42	1944	4.35	1965	5.37
1882	1.92	1903	1.03	1924	1.41	1945	4.39	1966	4.94
1883	1.86	1904	1.01	1925	1.39	1946	4.59	1967	4.73
1884	1.80	1905	0.98	1926	1.41	1947	4.46	1968	4.36
1885	1.74	1906	0.96	1927	1.74	1948	4.78	1969	3.99
1886	1.68	1907	0.94	1928	1.68	1949	4.80	1970	3.53
1887	1.62	1908	0.94	1929	1.57	1950	5.07	1971	3.16
1888	1.56	1909	0.94	1930	1.60	1951	5.05	1972	2.92
1889	1.54	1910	0.96	1931	2.00	1952	5.38	1973	2.68
1890	1.51	1911	1.02	1932	1.98	1953	5.42	1974	2.66

16

17

User-friendly graphs (5)



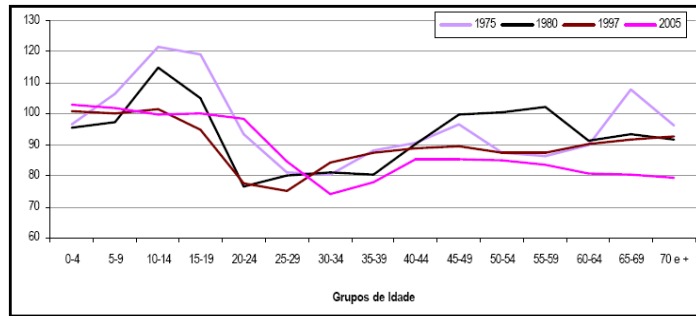
Charts speak directly to the eye!

17

18

User-friendly graphs (6)

Gráfico 1.1.2 - Evolução do índice de masculinidade, Moçambique, 1975 - 2005
(número de homens em cada 100 mulheres)



Fonte: INE, Projeções 1950-2000; I RGPH 80; II RGPH 97; Projeções da População Total, 1997-2020

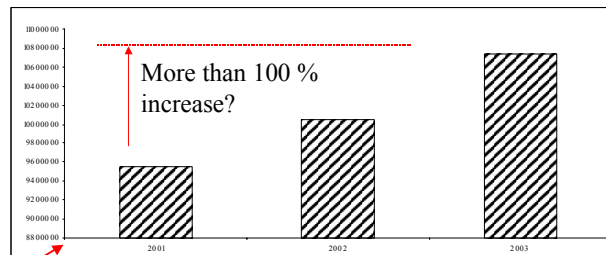
Too many crossing lines = spaghetti graph

18

19

User-friendly graphs (7)

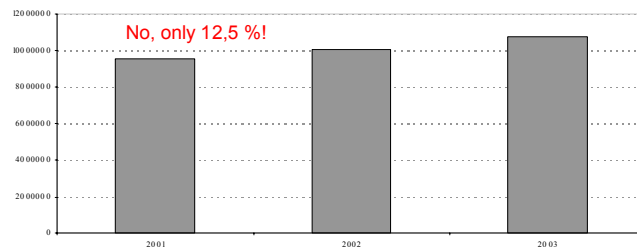
Don't omit 0 on the value axis!:



19

20

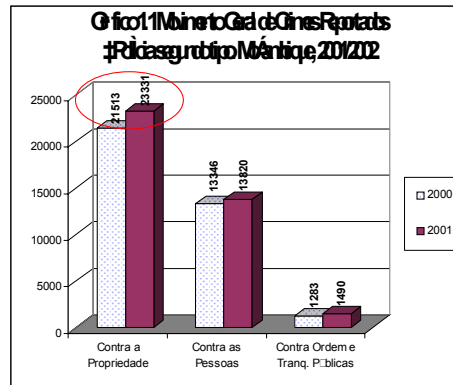
User-friendly graphs (8)



20

21

User-friendly graphs (9)

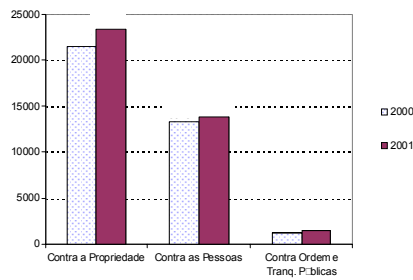


21

22

User-friendly graphs (10)

Gráfico 1.1: Crimes Reportados à Polícia segundo tipo, 2000 - 2001



22

23

Analysis (1)

Why analysis?

• In a complex society, where social, economic, demographic and cultural phenomena interact, readers need to be guided through the numerical jungle: What do the numbers really mean?

• Unlike experts, the informed users and the general public need and want explanations, interpretations and comments

23

24

Analysis (2)

- Analysis forces us to look closer at the data: concepts, definitions, measurements, sampling, etc.
- Analysis therefore provides a necessary **feedback** into the statistical production process and helps increase the quality of statistics, by uncovering errors and deficiencies in the statistics

24

25

Analysis (3)

What is analysis?

- Basically, analysis means *breakdown and comparison*:
 - comparison over time
 - between groups
 - or both
- To tell the story behind the figures

25

26

Analysis (4)

• User-friendly analysis is:

- To focus: To select (between all the possible) numbers
- To make the numbers comparable
- To make the comparison of numbers as easy, meaningful and informative as possible
- To point out: What is important?
- To point out differences, trends and tendencies
- In short: To explain what the numbers really mean?

26

1. PopulaA,o

Hhjh khkhjh gfhghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jhfhkhkh kdfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nmmmm nmmmmmm.

Hhjh khkhjh

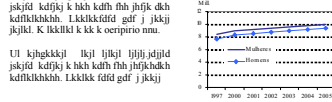
Hghghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jh fhkh kdfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nmmmm nmmmmmm. Hhjh khkhjh gfhghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jhfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl.

Table 1: Nkhkhkhkhkh nmmmm.

	1980	1986	1999	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	1997	2002	2008
0-14	7 196	8 026	8 476	7 196	8 026	8 476	7 196	8 026	8 476
15-64	8 417	9 564	10 429	8 417	9 564	10 429	8 417	9 564	10 429
65+	463	487	514	463	487	514	463	487	514
Total	16 076	18 077	19 419	16 076	18 077	19 419	16 076	18 077	19 419

Pjj jklj. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nmmmm nmmmmmm. khdfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nnu nmmmmmmmmmmmm. Hhjh khkhjh gfhghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj.

Graph 1. Kkjgkj kjhgkkkj



1 Mulheres e Homens em Mocambique

Hhjh khkhjh

Fghghkjh kjhgkkkj gggg lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jh fhkh kdfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nmmmm nmmmmmm. Hhjh khkhjh gfhghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jhfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl.

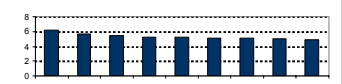
Hhjh khkhjh

Hghghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh fhkhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nmmmm nmmmmmm.

Graph 2. Nmmmmmmmm Kkkkkk. 2003



Graph 3. Non mmn mmn mm Kkkkkk. 2003



Hhjh khkhjh

Hhjh khkhjh gfhghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jhfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl. K lkkllk k kk k oeriprio nnu. Iouuj nmmmm nmmmmmm. Hhjh khkhjh gfhghkjh kjhgkkkj lkl lklj lklj jklj jklj jklj kdfjk k bhk kdfh fhh jhfhkhkhkh. Lkkkkdfdf gdf j jkkj jkkl.

Table 2. Nmmmmmmmm Kkkkkk. 2003

	PHSDP ¹ Kkkkkk	Kkkkkk mmmmm
Mozambique	4.9	123.7
Malawi	5.2	113.6
Morocco	4.9	123.7
Madagascar	5.2	113.6
PHPE	4.9	123.7
EU	5.2	113.6
mmmm	4.9	123.7
SSA	5.2	113.6

2 Mulheres e Homens em Mocambique

1

Seminar on Gender Statistics INE 2006-05-03

Presentation by
Helena Altvall

2

Why Gender Statistics?

- ï Raise consciousness
- ï Persuade policymakers
- ï Promote changes ñ more equal society

3

Why Gender Statistics?

- ï Provide a basis for policies and activities
- ï Monitor and evaluate policies and activities

4

What is Gender Statistics

Yesterday's Approach

Today's

approach

For whom?

Statistics on women for
women's advocacy

Statistics on women
and men for all policy
makers, planners and
ordinary people

5

Separated/Integrated

Yesterday's approach

Today's approach

Stored in women's database
Presented separately

Integrated in the entire
statistical system for

1. collection
2. storage/analysis
3. presentation

6

Whose responsibility

Yesterday:

Women's Machinery/organizations

Today:

Official Statistical System

7

This means that:

- ï All statistics on individuals should be collected per sex
- ï All variables and characteristics should be analysed and presented with sex as an important classification principle
- ï All statistics should reflect gender disparities and concern

8

Mainstreaming

- ï not treated separately
- ï a tool to organize the decision process
- ï the responsibility aspect

9

Sidaís Gender Evaluation 2002:

- ï More efficient equality strategies
- ï Identify where the responsibility lies
- ï The role of the management is central

10

Gender essential for

ĩ **POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

11

Poverty analysis and gender

- ĩ The sexual division of labour
- ĩ Access to education, health etc
- ĩ Access to decision making
- ĩ Access to and control of resources like income, land etc
- ĩ Gender roles and responsibilities

12

Sidaís Gender Policy includes:

- ĩ To contribute to the development of gender disaggregated statistics in the partner countries

13

Global Commitments

- ï 1979 CEDAW
- ï 1993 UN Vienna Conference on Human Rights
- ï 1995 UN Beijing Conference (4th) ñ A Platform for Action adopted +5 conference and + 10 conference
- ï 2000 UN Millennium Development Goals

14

Beijing

- ï Reduce the burden of poverty on women
- ï Access to education and health care
- ï Stop violence against women
- ï Erase inequalities in decision making at all levels
- ï Protect Human Rights of women
- ï Protect the rights of the girl child

15

Beijing and Statistics

- ï Produce and analyse sex and age disaggregated statistics reflecting problems, issues etc relevant for each country, region and global level
- ï Use such data when taking decisions within the public sector on policies, planning and implementation

16

Millennium Development Goals 2000

- ĩ Promote gender equality and empower women

17

Mozambique

- ĩ PARPA
- ĩ Plano de Governo
- ĩ Politica de GÈnero
- ĩ e.t.c.

18

Some areas

- ĩ Sector Planning
- ĩ Politics
- ĩ PARPA
- ĩ Evaluation of Gender Policy/Plan
- ĩ Millennium Development Goal ñ monitoring, follow-up
- ĩ State reporting to UN (CEDAW, CRC)

19

PARPA, indicators:

- ï State budget and financial management
- ï Budget execution
- ï Taxes
- ï Corruption
- ï Auditing
- ï Legal Sector
- ï Improved public services

20

Indicators

- ï Maternal Health
- ï Child Mortality
- ï Malaria
- ï HIV/Aids

21

Sex disaggregated indicators

- ï Education
- ï Literacy
- ï Teachers

22

Indicators

- ĩ Water and Sanitation
- ĩ Housing
- ĩ Social action ñ vulnerable groups
- ĩ Poverty
- ĩ Approval and implementation of Gender Policy

23

Results Gender

Aide-MÈmoire:

Slow progress in cross-cutting issues like **gender** and HIV/AIDS

24

Gender Development Index (GDI)

- ĩ Mozambique is number 140 out of 144

25

Agreed

- ï Develop instruments to ensure sex disaggregated information on sectoral allocations on cross-cutting issues like gender and HIV/AIDS

26

Also agreed

- ï Explore types of gender budgeting
- ï Strengthen sex-disaggregation in PARPA II and in the PAF
- ï Allocation of resources to National Directorate of Women
- ï Allocation of resources to National Council for the Advancement of Women
- ï Gender Units and Focal Points in the Ministries - strenghten

27

The new booklet

Mulheres e Homens em Mocambique

should assist to bring data into policies for a more equal and less poor society

28

Gender equality, MDG

- ĩ Data-gathering = strong fair weak
- ĩ Statistical tracking = strong fair weak
- ĩ Statistical analysis = strong fair weak
- ĩ Statistics into Policy = strong fair weak
- ĩ Monitoring/Evaluation = strong fair weak
- ĩ Quality surveys info. = strong fair weak

29

Much data ñ all not used

To monitor and evaluate policies and programmes

30

Crucial data are still missing like

- ĩ Election statistics
- ĩ Domestic Violence
- ĩ Abuses and Violence against the law like
 - rape
 - sex with under-aged
- ĩ Access to resource like land

31

Also missing

ï **State Reports on UN conventions**

32

Develop Indicators

Engendering statistics -

Endangering statistics

33

Crucial

ï **Dissemination and launching of
booklet ñ crucial**

- **Impact on policies**
- **Impact on monitoring and evaluation**
- **Impact towards change of inequalities**

Needed:

Visions

Transformation powers

Political will

Preassure on politicians

Seminar program



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
DIRECÇÃO DE ESTATÍSTICAS DEMOGRÁFICAS VITAIS E SOCIAIS
DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTATÍSTICAS VITAIS E SOCIAIS

Seminário Sobre Produção de Estatísticas na Óptica do Género: Conteúdos para Brochura à Mulheres e Homens em Moçambique

Hotel Cardoso - 03.05.2006

PROGRAMA

HORAS	ACTIVIDADES
9H 00M: 9H 15M	Introdução e Apresentação do Programa ã Fátima Zacarias
9H 15M : 9H 45M	Estatísticas de Género: Necessidades e resultados ã Helena Altvall, Consultora da Estatísticas da Suécia
9H 45M: 10H 30M	Formas de Apresentação de Estatísticas de Género ã Jan Erik Kristiansen ã Consultor de Estatísticas da Noruega
10H 30M: 10H 50M	Pausa para café
10H 50M: 11H 00M	Apresentação dos conteúdos da publicação Mulheres e Homens em Moçambique para os trabalhos em grupo ã Zuraida Khan
11H 00M: 11H 30M	Trabalhos em Grupos
11H 30M: 12H 00M	Apresentação dos Trabalhos em Grupos
12H 00M: 12H 15M	Considerações Finais ã Helena Altvall
12H 15M: 12H 20M	Encerramento ã Fátima Zacarias
12.30 ã 13.30	Almoço

FIM

List of participants

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CONSULTORIA DO G..NERO 2006**

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PowerPoint presentations fro Helena

(From Fatima)

APPENDIX 6. Tentative list of tables and graphs

CONTEÚDOS PARA PUBLICAÇÃO

(propostas depois do trabalho em grupo no seminário)

Capítulo 1 - População e Agregados Familiares

- ≡ Quadro 1.1 População por sexo e índice de Masculinidade. Moçambique (1980, 1997, 2000 e 2005) *(Índice de masculinidade)*
- ≡ Quadro 1.2 População por sexo segundo províncias. Moçambique (%) (1980 e 2006) *(Pirâmide da população 1980, 1997, 2007)*
- ≡ Quadro 1.3 Esperança de vida por sexo, Moçambique *(Esperança de vida, 1980, 1997, 2007)*
- ≡ Quadro 1.4 Distribuição Percentual de Mulheres e Homens em União Por nº de esposas e esposos. *(Estado Civil)*
- ≡ Quadro 1.5 Distribuição dos agregados familiares segundo Área de residência e províncias *(Distribuição da população)*
- ✚ Gráficos 1.1 e 1.2 População por sexo e área de residência (1997 e 2006) (apagar)
- ✚ Gráfico 1.3 Agregados chefiados por mulheres *(Chefes de agregados familiares)*

Capítulo 2 – Actividades Económicas

- ≡ Quadro 2.1 Distribuição Percentual da População de 15 anos e mais Por sexo e condição de actividade, segundo idade. Moçambique, 2004/5 *(População de 15 anos e mais por condição de actividade por sexo)*
- ≡ Quadro 2.2 Distribuição Percentual da População Ocupada por para quem trabalha Segundo área de residência e sexo. Moçambique, 2004/5 *(População ocupada por sexo, 2004/5)*
- ≡ Quadro 2.3 Distribuição Percentual da População Ocupada por como foi pago na ocupação principal, segundo área de residência e sexo. Moçambique, 2004/5 (PEA por tipo de remuneração na ocupação principal por sexo)
- ≡ Quadro 2.4 Despesas mensais per capita por sexo do chefe do agregado (Sem alteração)
- ✚ Gráfico 2.1 *Taxa de desemprego por sexo e estado civil (gráfico)*

Capítulo 3 Agricultura - (Informação do MINAG)

- ≡ *Quadro 3.1 Actividade principal por sexo do chefe do agregado familiar*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.2 Nível de escolaridade do chefe do agregado familiar*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.3 Tamanho das explorações por sexo do chefe do agregado familiar*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.4 Com mapas explicativas por regiões c/R(?) M(?) das principais culturas*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.5 Produção para auto consumo por sexo do chefe do agregado familiar vs produção para o mercado por sexo do chefe do agregado familiar com nota explicativa*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.6 N.º de pessoas dependentes por sexo do chefe do agregado vs produção da família (com nota explicativa)*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.7 Produção de tubérculos, aves e animais de pequena espécie por sexo do agregado familiar*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.8 Tipo de fruteiras por sexo do chefe vs tempo de residência (com nota explicativa)*
- ≡ *Quadro 3.9 Rendimento por sexo do chefe com nota explicativa (consumo, mercado)*

Capítulo 4 – Educação

- ≡ Quadro 4.1 Taxas Específicas de Analfabetismo por Sexo Moçambique, 2002/3 e 2004/5 (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.2 População por nível de ensino concluído segundo sexo 2004/5 (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.3 Taxas Específicas de Escolarização Por Sexo, Segundo Províncias (6-12 anos) (2002/3 e 2004/5) (*Taxas Específicas de Escolarização 6-12 anos*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.4 Taxas Específicas de Escolarização Por Sexo, Segundo Províncias (13-17) (2002/3 e 2004/5) (*Taxas Específicas de Escolarização 13-15 e 16-17 anos*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.5 Taxas de Conclusão do Ensino Primário e Secundário por Sexo, 1998, 2002 e 2005 (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.6 Proporção de Repetentes do Ensino Primário e Secundário por Sexo, 1998, 2002 e 2005 (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.7 Taxas de Desistência por nível de ensino primário e Secundário e Sexo, 1998, 2002 e 2005 (*Taxas de desistências*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.8 Efectivos do Ensino Superior por sexo 2004 (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.9 Percentagem de Professoras por nível de ensino primário e secundário 1998,2002 e 2005 (*Percentagem de Professoras por nível de ensino*)
 - ≡ Quadro 4.10 Professores com e sem formação por nível de ensino primário e secundário 1998,2002 e 2005 (*Professores com formação por nível de ensino*)
-
- ✚ Gráfico 4.1 Taxa de Analfabetismo (1997, 2003 e 2005)
 - ✚ Gráfico 4.2 Taxas de Analfabetismo por sexo e províncias
 - ✚ Gráfico 4.3 Taxas Líquidas de Escolarização por sexo (1997 – 2005)
 - ✚ Gráfico 4.4 Estudantes Matriculados no ensino superior por sexo (1997-2005)
 - ✚ Gráfico 4.5 Estudantes Graduados no ensino superior por sexo (1997-2005)

Capítulo 5 – Saúde

- ≡ Quadro 5.1 Distribuição Percentual da População com Deficiência Física ou Mental por sexo 2004/5 (*Deficiência física ou mental 2004/2005*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.2 Percentagem de médicos, 2005 (*Homens e Mulheres de médicos %, 2005*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.3 Pessoas que estiveram doentes por tipo de Agente de Saúde consultado, Segundo Sexo, 2004/5 (*Pessoas doentes atendidas 2004/2005*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.4 Percentagem de adolescentes de 15-19 anos que são mães ou estão grávidas do primeiro filho, segundo idade (*Gravidez em adolescentes de 15-19 anos que são mães ou estão grávidas do primeiro filho, segundo idade*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.5 Distribuição Percentual de Mulheres (15-49) anos que tiveram um filho nascido vivo no ano anterior ao inquérito por quem assistiu o parto (*Mulheres (15-49) anos que tiveram um filho nascido vivo no ano anterior*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.6 Percentagem de crianças por indicadores de nutrição, 2003 (*Crianças subnutridas*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.7 Percentagem de pessoas que ouviram falar de infecções de transmissão sexual (ITS) (*Pessoas com conhecimentos de infecções de transmissão*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.8 Percentagem de pessoas que mudaram o seu comportamento sexual após o conhecimento de infecções de transmissão sexual (ITS) (*Conhecimento de infecções de transmissão sexual ITS e mudança de comportamento*)
- ≡ Quadro 5.9 Órfãos (0-17 anos) de pais que contraíram SIDA a nível nacional, 2005 (*Órfãos 0.17 anos que contraíram SIDA 2000-2005*)

- ≡ Quadro 5.10 Órfãos (0-17 anos) de pais que contraíram SIDA a nível nacional e por região, 2005 (*Órfãos 0.17 anos que contraíram SIDA por região, 2000-2005*)
 - ≡ Quadro 5.11 Percentagem de pessoas (15-49) que afirmaram saber como reduzir o risco de contrair SIDA (*Homens e Mulheres com conhecimento sobre prevenção HIV/SIDA*)
 - ≡ Quadro 5.12 Uso algum método de contraceptivo por sexo Segundo província (*Uso de método contraceptivo por província*)
 - ≡ Quadro 5.13 Tipo de método de contraceptivo, 2003
 - ≡ Quadro 5.14 Taxa Global de Fecundidade (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 5.15 Mortalidade Infantil (*sem alteração*)
 - ≡ Quadro 5.16 Mortalidade Materna intra-hospitalar (*sem alteração*)
- ✚ Gráficos ...

Capítulo 6 – Lugares de Decisão



- ≡ Quadro 6.1 Membros do conselho de Ministros, Moçambique 2004 (*Conselho de ministros, 2004*)
- ≡ Quadro 6.2 Número de deputados, Moçambique 2005 (*Deputados na Assembleia da República, 2005*)
- ≡ Quadro 6.3 Número de deputados segundo bancadas, Moçambique, 2005 (*Deputados segundo bancadas, 2005*)

Acrescentar


- *Ministros*
- *Vice - Ministros*
- *Secretários Gerais*
- *Directores Nacionais*
- *Directores Nacionais Adjuntos*
- *Governadores*
- *Directores Provinciais*
- *Directores Provinciais Adjuntos*
- *Directores Distritais*
- *Administradores dos Distritos*

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