

Global Gender Statistics Programme

Session 1: develop a coherent and comprehensive plan for the production of gender statistics

United Nations Statistics Division

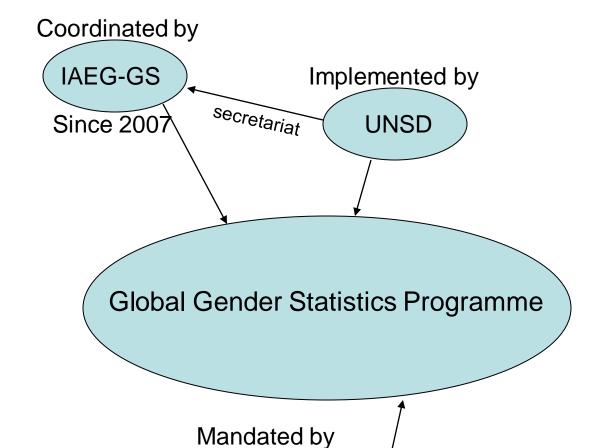
Outline



- Overview
- Main areas of work
- Recent activities
 - Global Review of Gender Statistics programmes in countries

Overview





UN Stat Commission

Goal

To enhance the capacity of countries to collect, disseminate and use reliable statistics and indicators to assess the relative situation of women and men in gendersensitive, policy-relevant areas



Programme areas and objectives

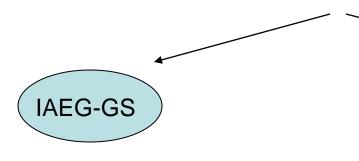


- 1. International Coordination
 - Objective: Improve global coherence
- 2. Methods
 - Objective: Promote methodological developments
- Capacity-Building
 - Objective: Build technical capacity
- 4. Data Management & Dissemination
 - Objective: Improve access to data and materials



1. International Coordination

Improving coordination and synergies among existing initiatives of gender statistics



- -Since 2007 (6 meetings so far)
- -International, regional and national agencies
- -Annual meetings, 7th meeting in 2013
- -UNSD secretariat
- -Chair: Jordan/Mexico



1st Rome, Dec 2007



2nd Accra, Jan 2009



3rd Manila, Oct 2010



4th Dead Sea, Mar 2012



2. Methods/ 3. Capacity-Building

- Promoting methodological development and strengthed capacity including in emerging areas of gender concern
 - Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics
 - New Manual
 - UNSD Wikiplatform (forthcoming)
 - Violence against Women
 - UN Guidelines for the Production of Statistics on Violence Against Women, 2013
 - Time Use
 - International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics-ICATUS



4. Data Management & Dissemination



- Global Gender Statistics platform
 - Minimum set of Indicators for Gender Statistics
 - Agreed by IAEG-GS in 2011 and by UN Stat Commission in 2013
 - » International data compilation of indicators on Tier 1 (data available + agreed int'l definition)
 - » Promoting capacity building activities for indicators in Tier 2 (some data available + agreed int'l definition) □□□□IAEG-advisory group on emerging issues
 - » Methodological development for indicators in Tier 3 (no data + no agreed int'l definition) ===> EDGE project
 - Continuation of the World's Women series
 - Analysis of trends in key areas, review of data availability



Recent activities



Global review of Gender Statistics Programmes in countries



Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes and Activities



- Requested by the 2011 session of the United Nations Statistical Commission
- Questionnaire jointly developed by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD), the UN Regional Commissions (UNRCs) and the Inter-agency and expert group on gender statistics (IAEG)
- Two-staged: UNRCs carried out the review at the regional level / International compilation by UNSD
- 126 countries including 24 ESCAP countries

Part 2. Production (including data collection) of gender statistics

13. In the table below, please indicate the regularity of producing gender statistics in the following areas:

	Regularly produced	Produced on an	Never produced
		irregular basis	P
Labour force			
Informal employment			
Unemployment			
Poverty			
Umpaid work			
Satellite accounts			
Entrepreneurship			
Agriculture			
Education and training			
Power and decision- making			
Media			
Information and communication technology			
Mortality			
Morbidity			
Disability			
Access to health services			
Sexual and reproductive health			
Child marriage			
Adolescent fertility			
Violence against women			
Access to clean water			
Access to sanitation			

14.	Are there plans to expand the production of gender statistics?				
	Yes, to cover some areas in (13) not covered regularly				
	Yes, to cover some areas in (13) not currently covered				
	Yes, to cover other areas not mentioned in (13)				
	Please specify areas being considered				
	□ No				
	Please comment:				

Global Review - Objectives



 Conduct a review of gender statistics in national statistical systems

 Obtain information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed

Identify good practices and challenges to integrating gender into the production and use of statistics

Global Review: 5 main topics



- 1. Institutional arrangements
- Production (including data collection) of gender statistics
- 3. Addressing users' needs
- Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system
- 5. Legal framework

Global Review: 5 main topics



- 1. Institutional arrangements
- Production (including data collection) of gender statistics
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 - 5. Legal framework

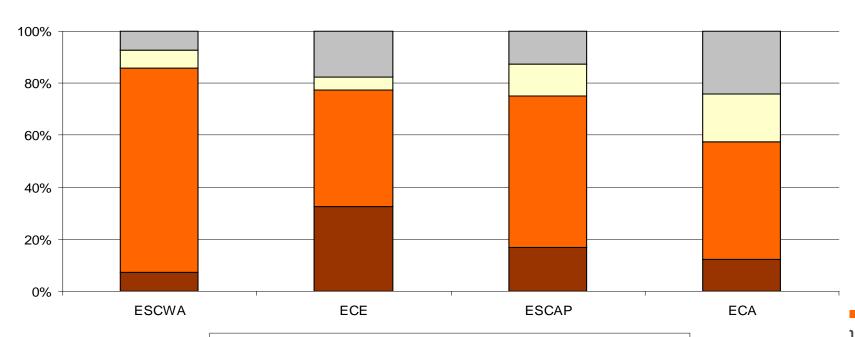


4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system



Mainstreaming/integrating a gender perspective into statistics means that gender issues and gender-based biases are taken into account <u>systematically</u>, in the production of <u>all official statistics</u> and at <u>all stages of data production</u>.

Extent to which objective of gender mainstreaming has been achieved



■ Fully achieved ■ Partially achieved □ Not met □ No overall objective stated



1. Institutional arrangements Gender Statistics Entities



Question 1: Gender statistics entities

-	% countries by type of gender statistics entity	
Type of gender statistics entity	ESCAP (N=24)	All countries (N=126)
Gender statistics focal point /desk in NSO	62.5	68.2
Gender focal points in different government ministries/agencies	50.0	49.2
Gender statistics working groups, advisory group	4 1.7	31.7
Gender statistics dedicated office within the NSO	4 37.5	31.0
Gender statistics section in different government ministries/agencies	16.7	27.8
Gender statistics focal point/officer in different offices within the NSO	29.2	27.0



1. Institutional arrangements Budgets



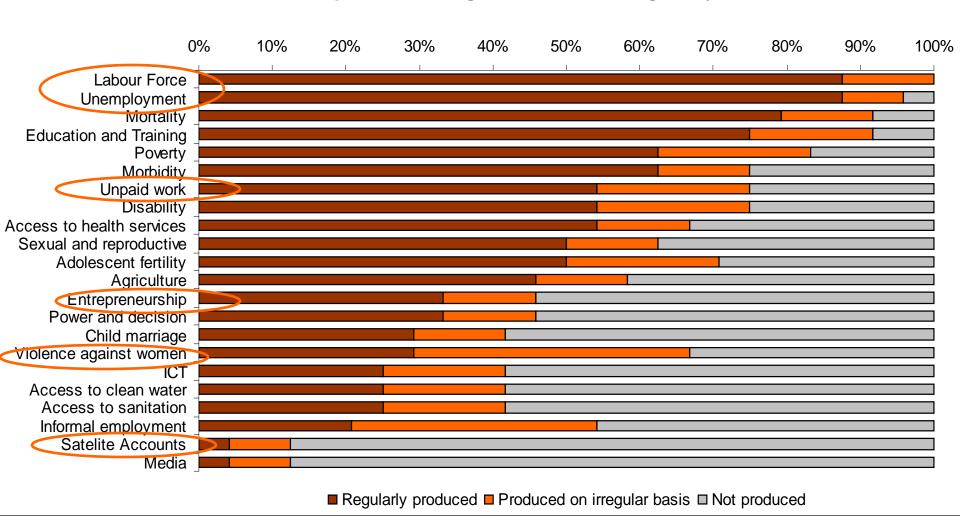
Questions 4 and 6: Budgets for gender statistics

	ESCAP	
% with a dedicated gender statistics budget	8.3	12.7
% with ad-hoc funds but no dedicated budget	54.2	48.4
% without dedicated budget or ad-hoc funds	37.5	38.9

2. Production of Gender Statistics



ESCAP - production of gender statistics, regularity



Some conclusions

- Global recognition of the importance of Gender Statistics as perceived through the existence of dedicated entities/focal points
- Some tasks and some areas are well-covered

However, progress still needs to be made:

- To fully achieve the general objective of mainstreaming gender
- ➤ To cover the whole scope of gender statistics in terms of areas and methodologies (emerging issues)
- To adequately and fully use existing statistical sources



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