



MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER DIMENSION IN OECD STATISTICS: THE OECD GENDER DATA INITIATIVE

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7th Meeting of the UN Committee of Experts on Business & Trade Statistics
Geneva, September 25th, 2024



OECD Gender Data Initiative

OECD contribution to Promoting Gender Equality – MCM endorsements

2023 statement

[..] “define the main principles for collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender disaggregated and gender-relevant data at the OECD, building on ongoing statistical and methodological activities around gender disaggregated and gender-relevant data and indicators at the OECD”.

2024 statement

[..] “we encourage the OECD to continue to mainstream gender equality and inclusion, taking an **intersectional** approach, grounded in credible analysis using **gender-disaggregated data**. We welcome the progress of the **Gender Dashboard**, currently in its pilot phase, the gender policy reviews and the **Gender Data Initiative**, as well as the upcoming first edition of the **OECD Forum on Gender Equality** that incorporates best practices”.



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Status quo

1. Gender data is a **prerequisite for evidence-based** gender analysis
2. Progress has been made, but gender data is **unevenly distributed** across policy areas
3. Gender equality **cuts across a range of areas**, with a scope to further connect OECD's statistical work on gender
4. Leverage **alternative new data sources** and techniques to better cover gender analysis



Gender data initiative

Activities

- Co-operation, co-ordination and fundraising
 - Internal coordination and governance in the statistical process
 - Training on gender data development among staff
 - Collaboration with NSOs and IOs
 - Fundraising
- Data products
 - New gender data in emerging priority areas, filling gaps
 - Corporate guidelines in collecting, analysing and disseminating gender data
 - [Gender dashboard](#)
- Capacity building with member countries and beyond through fora, global events etc



Gender data initiative

Activities

Promote good practices in gender statistics, coordinate and address data gaps:

- [Awareness, data gaps and common understanding \(2024/25\)](#)
 - Map existing datasets, coordinate, identify gaps and priorities
 - Leverage and coordinate with international efforts
- [Corporate guidelines, dissemination and data platform \(2025/26\)](#)
 - Examples of good practices, guidelines as an evolving tool
 - Making OECD gender data findable and linkable, common labelling



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Awareness, data gaps and common understanding - Stocktaking survey

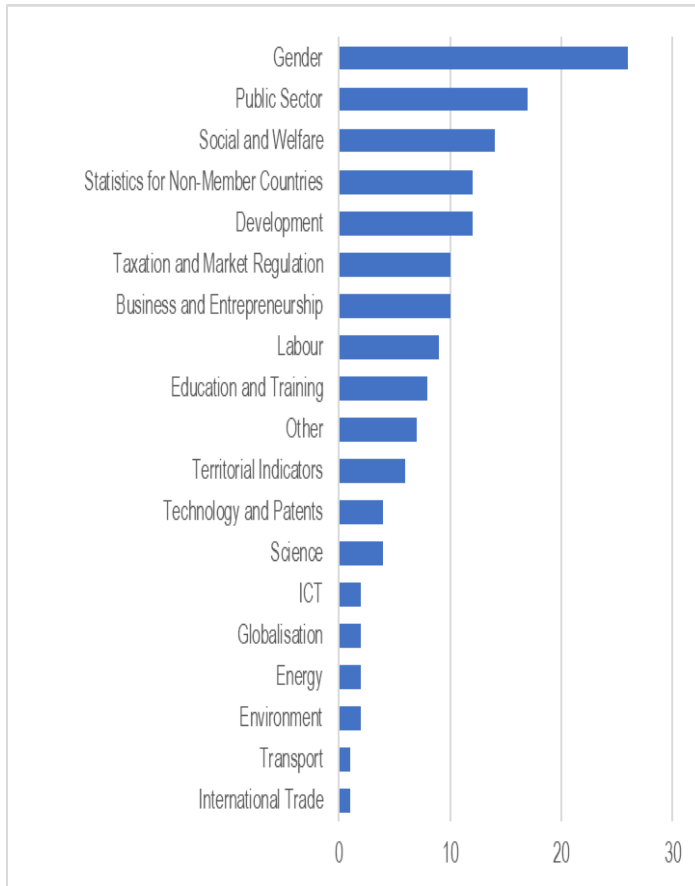
In May 2024, the Statistics & Data Directorate conducted a Gender Data **stocktaking survey** to gather information on:

- ✓ **Existing data & data-related** work on gender across the house to **understand the breadth of the work on gender** within the OECD and across international partners
- ✓ **Planned future** work around the gender narrative **to shape a coordinated way forward** and avoid potential duplications of efforts
- ✓ A **wish list** of gender data needs based on key policy questions **to set priorities for resource allocation** and combined efforts



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Survey first findings: domain coverage



81 existing datasets and indicators on gender and gender disaggregated data.

Top 4 domains are the public sector (17), social and welfare (14), statistics for NMCs (12) & development (12)

The least represented domains are international trade and transport (1)

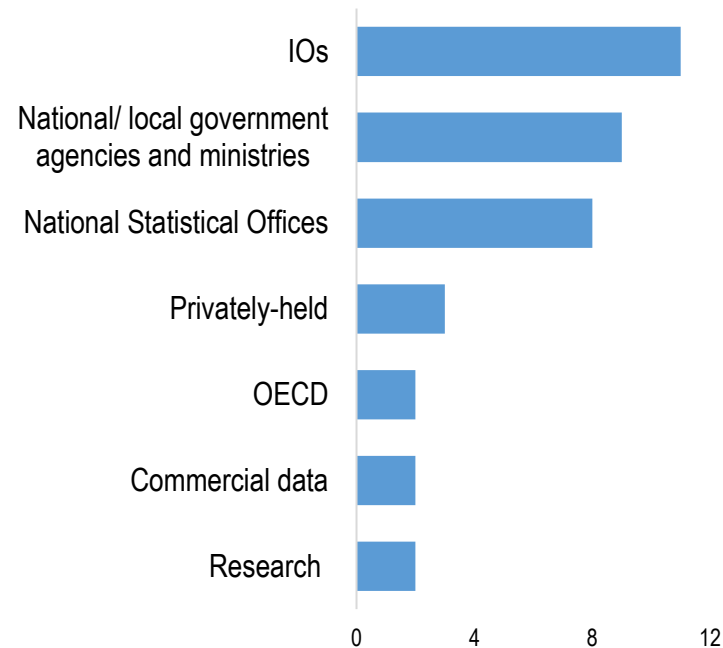
Regular activity projects account for the 89% of the OECD work

For almost 30% of the regular activities no new developments are foreseen for the coming years



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Survey first findings: Data providers & data collection



More than half of the OECD directorates declare to use other IOs data for their work - in prevalence these are surveys data, child/ income/ households, LF, firms or questionnaires compiled by administrative data or time use surveys.

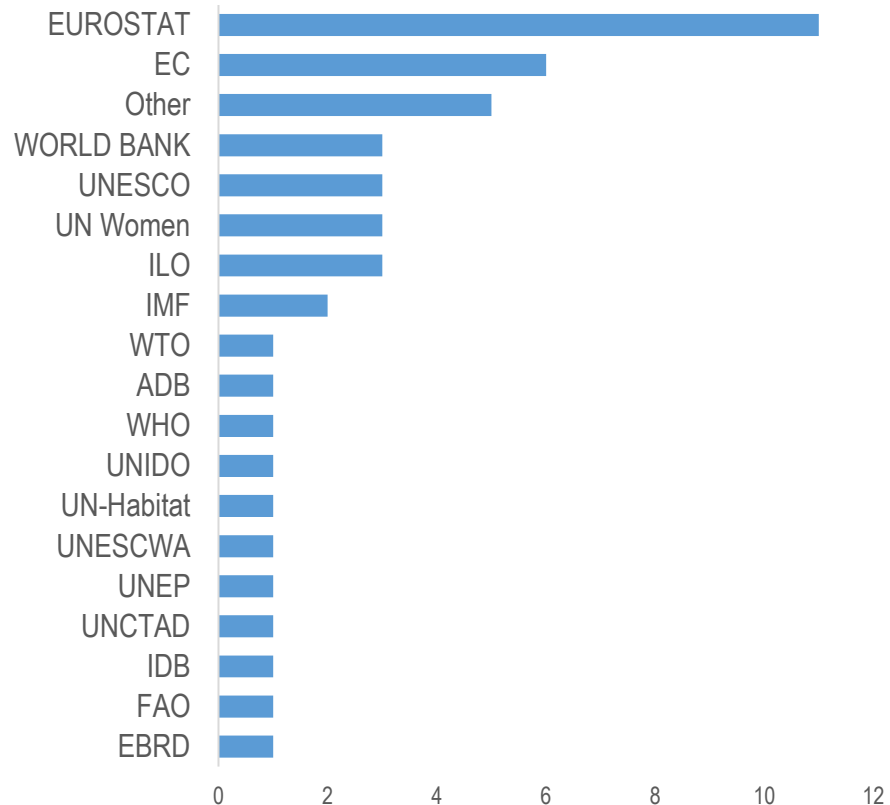
Several directorates use NSOs as data providers. Data come from Surveys, either households, time use, LF, or administrative/ business registers.

Among these projects, only three are partially affected by confidentiality (i.e., data cannot be redistributed)



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Survey first findings: IOs collaborations



47% of the projects are carried out with the cooperation of at least one international organization.

The OECD's most common collaborators are:

- 1) Eurostat
- 2) UN agencies
- 3) European Commission
- 4) World Bank



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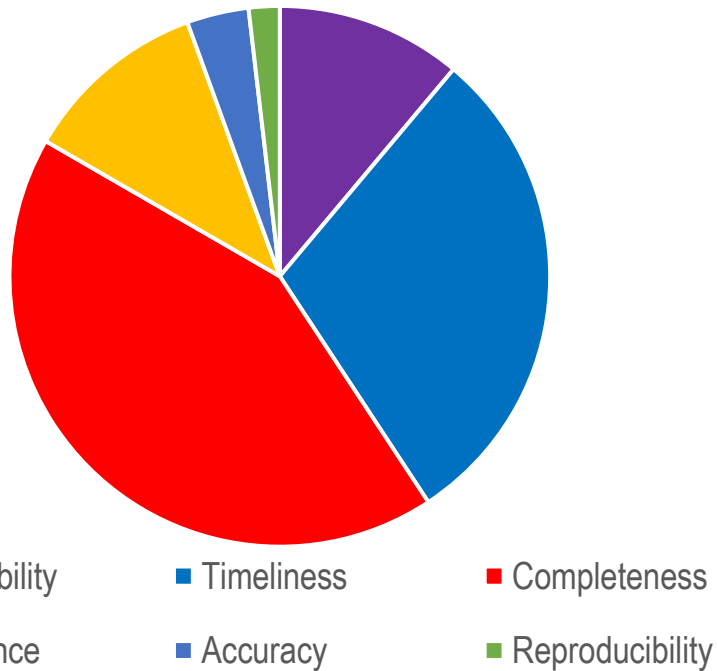
Survey first findings: Data quality

Challenges with gender data quality:

- Completeness (43%)
- Timeliness (30%)
- Accessibility (11%)
- Incoherency on concepts and definitions (11%)

Among data lacking **completeness** there is a predominance of data coming from NSOs as well as National/ local government agencies and ministries sources (45%).

Timeliness is also an issue for data sourced via NSOs (30%), IOs (30%), OECD (22%) and private/commercial providers (17%).





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Survey first findings: Data Gaps & Intersectionality

Gaps

- **Regions** - Country coverage / sub-national granularity
- **Topics** - such as in the domain of: SME, access to finance, time use, ownerships, women in management and in public administration positions, entrepreneurship, households, education, job skills, green transition, energy
- **Time** – length of time series / timeliness

Intersectionality

- **Socio- demographic variables** - age, education, foreign-born, socio- cultural functions
- **Economic variables** - un/employment, HH income, work contract types, innovation



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Survey first findings: Alternative Data Sources

- Big data: GAFA, GDELT, web-scraped data
- Firm-level data
- Administrative data registers



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Next steps - Corporate guidelines, dissemination & data platform

- Improve the searchability of gender and gender-related data on the [OECD data platform](#) by making OECD gender data findable and linkable by introducing common labelling grounds
- Develop a [framework of main principles](#) for collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender disaggregated and gender-relevant data at the OECD

→ Examples of good practices, guidelines as an evolving tool



THANK YOU for your attention!
For any questions, please contact us at

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