

Measuring what we value gender statistics for an informed care economy

Conclusions of the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics Johannesburg-South Africa

Thursday, 31 August 2023



UNITED NATIONS
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ON GENDER STATISTICS
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JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

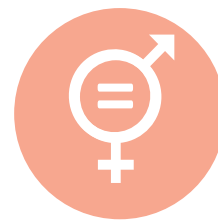
Key themes explored during the Forum



**Gender equality and
the care economy**



**Measuring time use
and unpaid work**



**Gender
mainstreaming
efforts of the
National Statistics
System**



**Innovations to close
gender data gaps**



**Violence against
women and girls**



**Legal identity and
gender equality**



**Gender statistics
and data
management in
Africa**



**Use of gender data -
From data to
evidence-based
policy**

Let's celebrate progress!



- Gender statistics are **more firmly established** in the NSS than a decade ago.
 - 85% of countries have a focal point or desk
 - Half of countries have a coordinating body
 - More countries with **laws** governing gender statistics (92% of countries)
- The production of gender statistics has become **more regular** than a decade ago for traditional themes
 - VAW, Morbidity, Satellite account on unpaid household work
- **“New” themes** that are also being explored from a gender perspective
 - Business and trade, climate change
- A wider **variety of data sources** are being used for the production of gender statistics
 - Admin data (*tax records, civil registration records*), non-traditional sources (*social media, mobile phone data,...*)
- **Statistical standards and guidance** available
 - Classifications (*ICATUS 2016*), recommendations, guidelines, tools (*time-use modules*)
 - VAW (*older women*); asset ownership from a gender perspective (*EDGE*), feminicides;..

...though we are still facing:



- **Increased demands** from policymakers, researchers and citizens for relevant data
 - Call for more frequent, more timely and more disaggregated data (intersectional approach)



- **Tight resources**/fiscal environments



- Persisting **gender data gaps** in traditional and emerging topics (*SDGs*)

Therefore, we need to make the best of what we have:



Mainstream gender into existing statistical processes

- Close gender data gaps in traditional areas (*economic empowerment, power and decision-making, education, poverty, health, VAW*)
- Unveil gender gaps in emerging areas (*climate change, business and trade*)



Secure resources

- Ensure gender-sensitive statistical budgeting (*gender component in all NSO budget rubrics*)
- Enforce legislation to protect the gains and ensure progress (*law mandating to collect time-use surveys, penalties specified for failing to comply with law, calendared statistical activities*)



Improve traditional data sources

- Implement statistical standards for higher quality overall
- Census
- Overcome household surveys decreasing response rates
- Increase quality of admin data

Therefore, we need to make the best of what we have:



Integrate data sources

- *(admin records, sample surveys, censuses geospatial information,..)*
- Micro linkages
- Interoperability and access to data among NSS
- Georeferenced data



Innovate and modernize

- Open data, modern data collections and light solutions
- Digitization of systems both in NSO and line ministries *(e.g. Civil registration)*, IT data infrastructure, technical capacities *(HR expanded skill set)*,
- Identify scalable and replicable solutions



Research and experiment

- Non-traditional data sources *(e.g. Citizens Generated Data)*
- Look into new areas *(Perceptions and experience of men, LGBTQ+, TF-VAW)*
- Projections and simulations

Therefore, we need to make the best of what we have:



Collaborate and break silos

- Identify stakeholders within and outside government
- Raise awareness on gender issues and statistics within NSO and NSS (*trade authorities, civil registration authorities, ...*)
 - =>Joint outputs and shared costs



Communicate and elevate the role and value of gender statistics

- Invest time and resources on the last stages of the data value chain
 - ⇒ Share data and show value of data
 - ⇒ Products for targeted audience
 - ⇒ Light and visual/dynamic products

Care and time-use data offer a way forward to more inclusive measures of progress



Care as an overarching policy concern

Statistical framework for care

Strong data infrastructure and governance

Care and time-use measurements to **complement GDP**

Gender
Labour market
Human rights
Education
Health
Migration
Environment
Disasters
Economics

Understand building blocks
Statistical standards and definitions
Multidisciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration

Complementary data sources
Improve and modernize time-use and other data sources
Interoperability of data

Time-use indicators
National Time Transfer Accounts
Satellite/extended accounts
Projections and simulations

...

National and regional contextualization



Opportunities

- **Increased value on gender statistics** from policymakers, researchers and citizens
- **NSOs have introduced gender thematic reports and publications**
- **Design inclusive systems** to purposively and widely share data
- **Normalise producing administrative** reports based on gender statistics
- **Sensitise the relevant stakeholders** on the value of the CRVS
- **Legislation that promotes** – (gender+/ sex disaggregated)
- **Promote administrative data** to different stakeholders

National and regional contextualization



Challenges

- Systems for registration of marriages are **not integrated** resulting in **under-reporting**
- **Completeness** of the CRVS still a challenge
- Under-reporting due to **Geographical locations**
- Countries reported **gender disparities** in civil registration reporting
- **Fiscal constraints** (mainly no funds for Time Use Surveys)
- Persisting gender data gaps in **traditional and emerging topics**

National and regional contextualization



Recommendations

- Need to strengthen **Gender mainstreaming** in all our surveys administrative data.
- Different **source of data** should be considered for **producing gender statistics**
- **Increased partnership** and use can assist in augmenting gender statistics
- Dissemination of the information available on genders to **inform policy and increase awareness.**
- Data gaps in **Time Use Survey** can be addressed by considering including time use **modules** in other surveys.
- There is a need for further research on **sexual orientation** and **gender identity**

Our Forum

- Brought together a more diverse audience
- We have bridged communities
=> And we are starting to break silos



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We hope to see you
again in **2025** and
celebrate together the
**10th UN Global
Forum on Gender
Statistics**

