Session 3. Gender mainstreaming efforts in NSS building on existing initiatives and available data and processes: “Making the best of what we have”

Ninth United Nations Global Forum on Gender Statistics

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2022 Global Review of Gender Statistics

Overview
• Context.
• Objectives.
• Process.

Mainstreaming the gender perspective
• Themes.
• Data sources.
• COVID-19 effect.

Other results
• Organizational setting.
• Legal & policy frameworks.
• Collaboration & communication.
2022 Global Review of Gender Statistics

Overview

• Context.
• Objectives.
• Process.

• Mandate by the UN Statistical Commission
  • to implement a global review of national gender statistics programmes,
  • by UN Statistics Division in collaboration with Regional Commissions

• Second time that such review has been conducted, and the plan is to maintain a decennial cadence

• Questionnaire based on the one used in 2012, incorporating learnings and new elements of current relevance

• Objectives
  • Measure progress since 2012, assessing impact of the pandemic
  • Observe the extent of gender mainstreaming into NSS, identifying good practices and challenges
  • Guide future work of the IAEG-GS under the Global Gender Statistics Programme
A total of 107 countries replied to the 2022 questionnaire.
Mainstreaming the gender perspective

• Themes.

The production of gender statistics for traditional themes has mostly become more regular than a decade ago.

Reoccurring and periodical (% of countries)

- Labourforce statistics
- Education (including training and...)
- Poverty and income
- Mortality
- Access and use of ICT (including the...)
- Access to health services
- Adolescent fertility
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Violence against women
- Access to clean water and sanitation
- Morbidity
- Child marriage
- Power and decision-making
- Entrepreneurship
- Unpaid domestic and care work and...
- Satellite accounts for unpaid...

Ad-hoc and irregular (% of countries)

- Violence against women
- Unpaid domestic and care work...
- Child marriage
- Access and use of ICT (including the...)
- Labourforce statistics
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Entrepreneurship
- Access to clean water and sanitation
- Poverty and income
- Morbidity
- Power and decision-making
- Mortality
- Adolescent fertility
- Access to health services
- Education (including training and...)
- Satellite accounts for unpaid...
Mainstreaming the gender perspective

Gender statistics not officially produced by NSS include both traditional and emerging topics across all three pillars of development.

Top 15 themes for which GS are not officially produced (% of countries)

- Digital violence
- Disasters
- Forced displacement
- Climate change and environment
- Intersectionality
- Gender identity and sexual orientation
- Trade and commerce
- Penitentiary system
- Homelessness
- Public security
- Access to financial services
- Access to land/land ownership
- Victimization
- Entrepreneurship
- Unpaid domestic and care work and time use...
There is tremendous untapped potential in existing data sources

- Population censuses
- Health administrative records
- Civil registration records
- Education administrative records
- Labour force surveys
- Demographic and health survey
- Judiciary records
- Police records
- Labour administrative records
- Income and expenditure surveys
- Agricultural censuses / surveys
- Social Security records
- Living standard / living conditions surveys
- Parliamentary records
- Electoral register
- Business Register records
- Establishment censuses / surveys
- Population registers
- Trade records
- Financial records
- Disability surveys
- Violence against women surveys
- Shelters records
- Independent time-use surveys
- Migration surveys (incl. refugee surveys)
- geospatial data (incl. satellite)
- Victimization surveys
- Time-use modules in parent survey
- Other private sector data
- Modern media (incl. social media)
- Establishment censuses / surveys
- Citizen-generated data
Mainstreaming the gender perspective

• COVID-19 effect.

The increased demand for gender statistics due to the pandemic was concentrated in the economic and social pillars.

Access to financial services, and Unpaid work are both on the list of top demand due to COVID-19, and also on the list of topics for which gender statistics are not officially produced.
Gender statistics are more firmly established in the NSS than a decade ago.

- Organizational setting.
- Legal & policy frameworks.

![Organizational & Legal Settings of Gender Statistics (% of countries)](chart.png)

- Has a GS office and/or focal point in NSO
- Has a coordinating body for GS at national level
- GS governed by statistics, gender equality or other laws
- Has specific legislation requiring the NSS to conduct specialized GS surveys

2012 vs 2022
NSOs collaborate with a wide range of national and international stakeholders.

Dialogues between users and producers of gender statistics is widespread, but mostly on irregular basis.

### Stakeholders collaborating with NSO (% of countries)

- Ministries: 90
- International Organization: 87
- Academia, Research Institute and Think Tank: 70
- Machinery for the Advancement of Women: 50
- NGOs: 20
- Other National Entity: 10

### User-producer dialogues taking place (no. of countries)

- No response: 3
- No: 29
- Yes, ad hoc/irregular basis: 70
- Yes, regular basis: 42

- 33

**Collaboration & communication**

- Other results

...
In summary:

**Progress**
- GS firmly established
- Regular production in traditional topics
- "New" topics
- Wide variety of data sources

**Supported by**
- New statistical frameworks

**Capacity and technical expertise**

**Challenges**
- Increased use of existing data sources
- More effective coordination
- Non-traditional data sources
Thank you
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Mainstreaming the gender perspective
- Themes.
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- COVID-19 effect.

Other results
- Organizational setting.
- Legal & policy frameworks.
- Collaboration & communication.
- Current opportunities & challenges

The way forward
- Enhance support to countries.
- Normative work.
Other results

- Collaboration & communication.
- Current opportunities & challenges

Top 3 drivers of improvement (% of countries)

Funding, collaboration and demand from policy side:
Top factors for improvement