

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)
18th Meeting
Session 1.A



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Highlights of the 55th session of the Statistical Commission

Important advances and opportunities for including a gender lens in all statistical areas

Cross-cutting

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Working methods of the Statistical Commission
- Data and Indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Data Science
- Regional statistical development
- Open data
- Data stewardship
- Coordination of statistical programme

Social

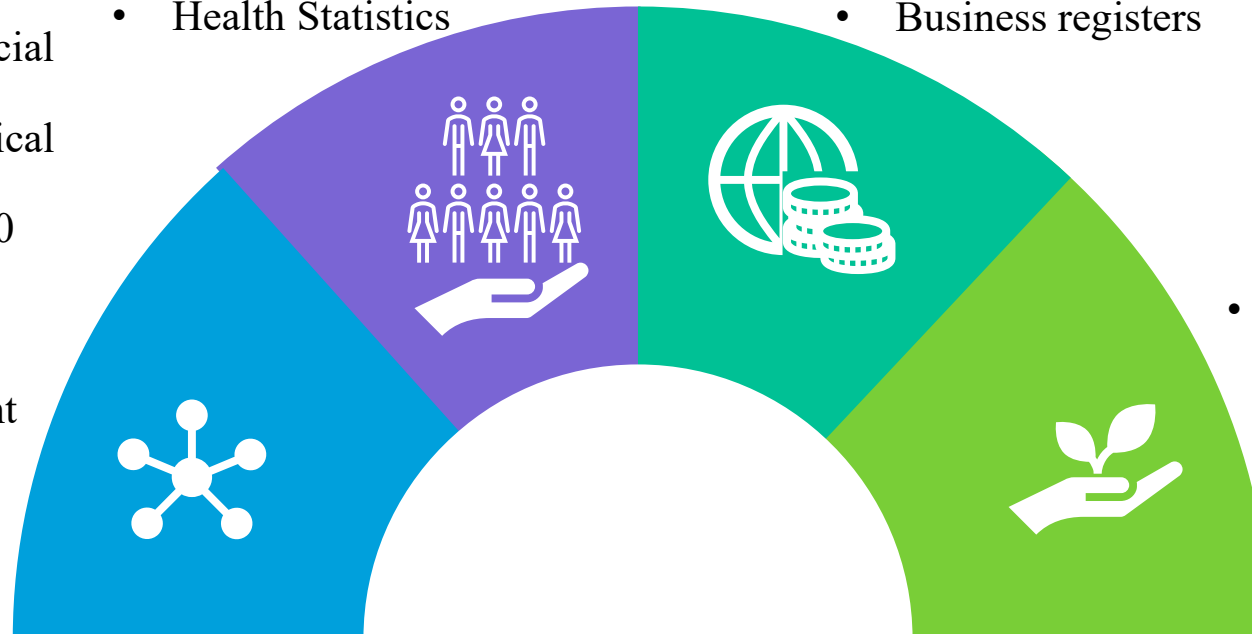
- Social Statistics
- **Gender Statistics**
- Population and housing censuses
- Demographic Statistics
- Disability Statistics
- Ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data
- Health Statistics

Economic

- National accounts
- Economic statistics
- Agricultural and rural statistics
- Tourism statistics
- **Business and trade statistics**
- Service statistics
- Business registers

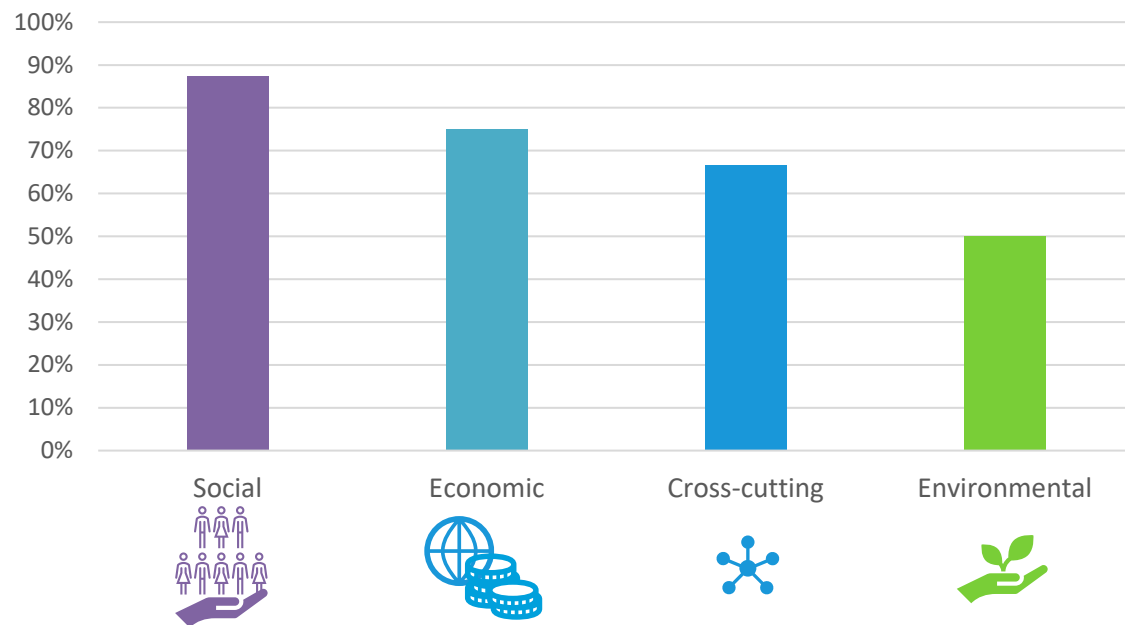
Environment

- **Climate change statistics**

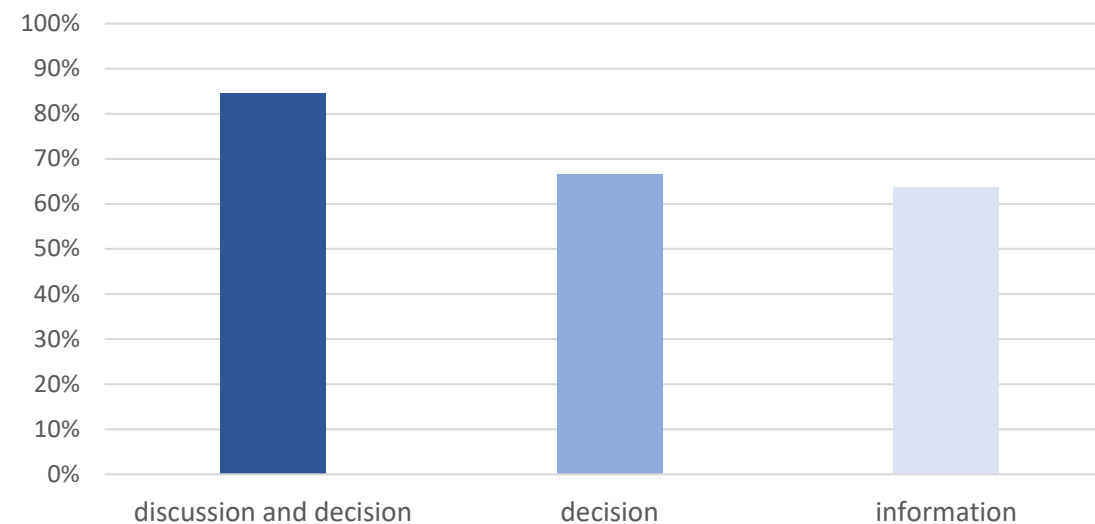


Highlights of the 55th session of the Statistical Commission

Percentage of agenda items including gender perspective, by statistical pillar



Percentage of agenda items including gender perspective, by type of item



Cross-cutting topics



Working methods of the Statistical Commission (discussion and decision)

The [Report of the Bureau on the Working methods of the Statistical Commission](#) provides updates on the efforts to mainstream the gender perspective in the work of the Statistical Commission including the development, under the leadership of the IAEG-GS of two guidance notes on identified priority areas: mainstreaming a gender perspective into these two priority areas: business and trade statistics and environment and climate change.

In decision 55/102, the Commission noted efforts of gender mainstreaming among other initiatives under the scope of the Bureau of the Commission.

Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (decision)

The [Report of the Secretary-General on the work on the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals](#) outlines the efforts made to prepare the annual report of the SG on progress towards the SDGs and update the Global SDG Indicators Database. It highlighted various UNSD reports and publications including [The Gender Snapshot 2023](#), prepared jointly with UN-Women, which provides the latest evidence on gender equality across all 17 Goals, revealing a concerning lack of progress towards achieving gender equality, thereby underscoring the increasing challenge of attaining this goal.

Additionally, the [Data for Now initiative](#) has made progress in supporting members of the NSS to collaborate more effectively with different stakeholders in the use of new data solutions. In May 2023, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, one of the core partners of the initiative, launched the first training program with support from data.org to transform the data science landscape within the civil service by enhancing skills and promoting gender and minority diversity.



Gender Statistics (discussion and decision)

The [Report of the Secretary-General on gender statistics](#) provides a summary of recent activities undertaken under the Global Gender Statistics Programme by the UNSD and the IAEG-GS aimed at strengthening gender data to support progress towards gender equality and SDGs monitoring. In particular, the report introduces the updated [Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use](#), and accompanying resource hub. The report also provides information on the main [results of the 2022 global survey on gender statistics](#), and the outcomes of the [9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics](#) and conclusions of [16th](#) and [17th](#) meeting of the IAEG-GS, including on mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission in the two areas prioritized, highlighting the development of the [note on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics](#) and the progress made on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics. Furthermore, the report introduces methodological developments related to measuring technology-facilitated violence against women, jointly undertaken by the UN-Women, the WHO and the UNFPA, as well as plans for future work.

Social pillar



Gender Statistics (discussion and decision)

In decision 55/112, the Commission:

- **Highlighted the importance of time-use data for informing key policy concerns**, such as gender equality, quality of life, people's well-being and progress going beyond GDP, as well as for measuring unpaid domestic and care work and for compiling related extended national accounts;
- **Endorsed the revised UN Guide for Producing Time-use statistics**; took note of the interest expressed by countries in using the proposed methods; and requested the UNSD and partners to support countries in the implementation of the Guide;
- **Commended the IAEG-GS for its work on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Commission, in collaboration with other subject-matter experts**; took note of the note on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics; and took note of progress made on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics;
- **Welcomed the progress made on measuring technology-facilitated violence against women**; and requested UN-Women, WHO, UNFPA and other partners to (i) conduct technical consultations, testing and piloting, in close collaboration with national statistical offices; and (ii) to propose a statistical framework for standardized internationally comparable measures on the topic;
- **Approved the work priorities of the UNSD and the IAEG-GS under the umbrella of the Global Gender Statistics Programme**;
- **Reiterated the need for capacity building and resources to support countries in the area of gender statistics**, including on time-use and violence against women; and requested the UNSD and partners to support countries to that end; and
- **Welcomed the organization of the tenth Global Forum on Gender Statistics; and took note of the countries who expressed interest in hosting it in 2025.**



Business and trade statistics (discussion and decision)

The [Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics](#) describes the progress made in the past year and the future activities aimed at improving the integration between business and trade statistics and addressing new priority areas. In close collaboration between TT-BDBDE and IAEG-GS, the [guidance note on mainstreaming gender into business and trade statistics](#) was developed.

[The progress in the revision of the manuals on international trade statistics](#) offers insights into the advancements made in this endeavor by the Task Team on International Trade Statistics of the Committee. It outlines a list of research items aimed at revising the manuals to address emerging users' needs regarding the linkage between trade and gender, well-being, sustainability, globalization, and digitalization.

In decision 55/116, the Commission approved the note on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics and encouraged the Committee to strengthen the ongoing collaboration with the IAEG-GS and other relevant groups to advance the integration of gender and social perspectives into business and trade statistics.

Environmental pillar



Environment statistics (information)

The [Report of the Secretary-General on climate change statistics](#) highlights UNSD's progress in developing implementation tools for the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. . The Expert Group on Environment Statistics in collaboration with the IAEG-GS, will continue to work towards drafting a guidance note to highlighting the relevance of gender statistics in understanding environmental challenges for both women and men and improving actions related to climate change and disaster risk. The report also notes the synergies between gender and climate change statistics, referencing work by the IAEG-GS and UN-Women in the Asia-Pacific region. UNSD will continue collaborating with partners to review methodological advancements and update the Global Set accordingly.

In decision 55/118, the Commission took note of the work undertaken to develop methodologies for prioritized topics, and encouraged the further integration of gender, health, disasters and other statistical areas with environment and climate change statistics.



56th session of the Statistical Commission

ECOSOC
Resolution &
Principles and
recommendations
for Population and
Housing Censuses

Recommendations
on Statistics for
International
Migration and
Temporary
Mobility

System of
National Accounts
2025

Update on the
revision of the
Handbook on HH
Surveys

... and more

Important items for gender statistics



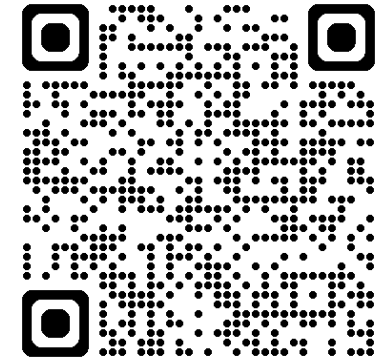
2022 Global Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

[Home](#) [Data](#) [Themes and Topics](#) [About Us](#)



2022 Global Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes



Key messages:

- **Gender statistics are now better integrated in key areas** like labour and education but gaps remain in crucial domains like climate change statistics and technology-facilitated violence.
- **Notable increases in the production of gender statistics from time-use surveys and violence against women** data however, data in these areas remains sporadic and requires more consistent production to effectively support gender equality efforts.
- Significant opportunities exist to **leverage underutilized data sources** like geospatial data, trade records, and business registers, which are available in many countries but are rarely incorporated into gender statistics.
- **NSOs are shifting from relying on single focal points to adopting more distributed structures.** Additionally, there is an increase in dedicated gender statistics offices across NSSs, reflecting a stronger commitment to integrating gender perspectives in the production of data.
- **While funding for gender statistics has grown** since 2012, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the vulnerability of these resources, emphasizing the need for more resilient funding mechanisms.
- **More countries now have legal mandates for producing gender statistics.**
- Multifaceted collaborative efforts in the production of gender statistics, involving international organizations, government bodies, and non-governmental entities, contributing to a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to gender data collection.
- **Strong legal frameworks, funding, and collaboration have driven progress in gender statistics,** yet challenges like insufficient data analysis beyond sex disaggregation, limited resources, and the impacts of global crises persist, requiring ongoing global efforts to sustain and build on these gains.



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2022 Global Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes

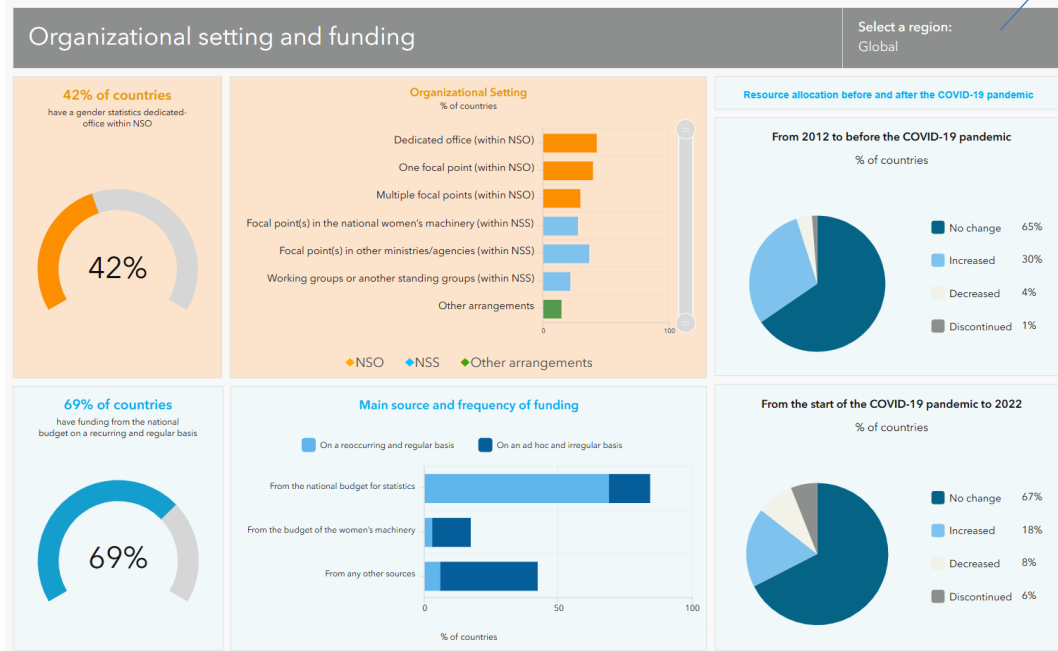
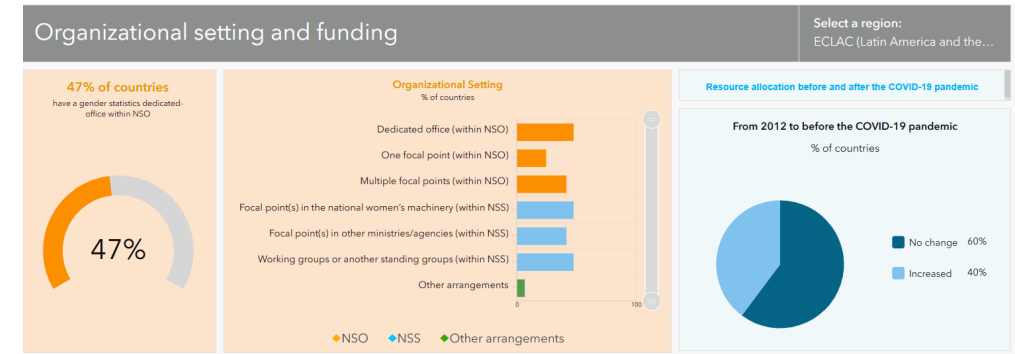
Organizational transition: 42% of NSOs now have dedicated gender statistics offices, moving beyond singular focal points

One of the standout findings from the survey was the significant evolution in the organizational structures dedicated to gender statistics within NSOs. Over the past decade, there has been a marked shift from relying on a single gender statistics focal point – 68% in 2012 (see [E/CN.3/2013/10](#)) to 39% in 2022 globally – to adopting a more integrated approach. This approach features multiple gender statistics focal points or officers distributed across various sections, departments, divisions and units (29% in 2022).

Moreover, the establishment of dedicated offices for gender statistics within NSOs has increased significantly. In 2022, 42% of countries reported having a dedicated gender statistics office within the NSO, compared to 31% in 2012 (see [E/CN.3/2013/10](#)). This reflects the NSOs commitment to ensuring that gender statistics are systematically produced and used to inform policymaking.

Gender statistics are more firmly established in the broader national statistical systems (NSSs), which comprises the national statistical office and all other producers of official statistics in the country ([Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems](#) see glossary). 27% of countries reported having gender statistics focal points in the national women's machinery, while 36% reported the presence of gender statistics entities in other ministries or agencies.

The filter function enables the presentation of data grouped by region



Future functionalities will allow linking with regional gender snapshots



Thank you!

