Integrating gender into UNHCR statistics

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UNHCR Populations of concern

• 63.9 million people:
  – Refugees (16.1 million under UNHCR mandate)
  – Asylum-seekers (3.2 million)
  – Internally-displaced (40.8 million)
  – Stateless (3.7 million)
  – Returned refugees (0.2 million)
Demographic disaggregation
Coverage of populations of concern

~40 million people
Percent of women among refugees

Percentage of women among refugee population

45 46 47 48 49 50
But large differences by country

- Percent women among refugees by country of asylum:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chad 56%</td>
<td>Italy 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo 56%</td>
<td>Indonesia 22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania 55%</td>
<td>Brazil 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger 55%</td>
<td>Republic of Korea 26%</td>
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</tbody>
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Expert Group on Refugee and IDP statistics

- Producing set of International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics
- Integrating gender perspective into recommendations
Applied statistical methods

- Support to field offices – integrating gender perspective to data collection
  - Profiling
  - Needs assessment
  - Vulnerability assessment
  - Targeting
  - Indicators for monitoring and evaluation
  - Surveys on statelessness
Emergency information management

- Try to collect data on age and gender breakdown by location, population types and registration status
- Often need to use rapid population estimation methods
Key minimum emergency indicators

• Public health
  – Proportion of births attend by a skilled health worker

• Protection (context dependent) e.g.:
  – Female headed households
  – Distance of settlement or camp farming areas form women’s work areas
  – Proxy indicators for GBV
Applied statistical methods

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Operational data

- Data disaggregated as far as possible
- Emphasis on timeliness
Priorities for future

• Increase gender-disaggregation coverage, especially for IDPs
• Ensure gender-disaggregated data on forced displacement included in NSDS
• Gender-disaggregated indicator of forced displacement in SDG framework and MSGI
• Improve gender-relevant data collection in emergency settings and appropriate indicators
• Mainstream gender-relevant issues and gender-disaggregation to applied statistical methods
Thank you!

**Please explore our websites:**

Operational data: http://data.unhcr.org/
Emergency information toolkit: http://data.unhcr.org/imtoolkit/
Twine (public health monitoring): http://twine.unhcr.org/

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