

Global Review of Gender Statistics: Preliminary Results for the ESCAP Region

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Outline

- Preliminary findings of the survey in the ESCAP region:
 1. *Institutional arrangements*
 2. *Production of gender statistics*
 3. *Addressing user needs*
 4. *Mainstreaming gender into the NSS*
 5. *Legal framework*

- Some needs and priorities as identified by countries

- Initial conclusions

- Linking to the regional programme on gender statistics

Countries that responded in Asia-Pacific

- 20 out of 53 Member States & 9 Associate Members

Asia-Pacific Countries that responded to the 2012 Global Review of Gender Statistics						
Sub-regions	<i>East and North-East Asia</i>	<i>South-East Asia</i>	<i>South and South-West Asia</i>	<i>North and Central Asia</i>	<i>The Pacific</i>	Total
	China	Cambodia	Bangladesh	Armenia	New Zealand	
	Hong Kong, China*	Malaysia	Bhutan	Azerbaijan	Niue*	
	Japan	Philippines	Iran	Kyrgyzstan		
	Macao, China*	Singapore		Tajikistan		
	Mongolia	Timor-Leste				
		Viet Nam				
Sub-total	5	6	3	4	2	20
Note: * associate members						

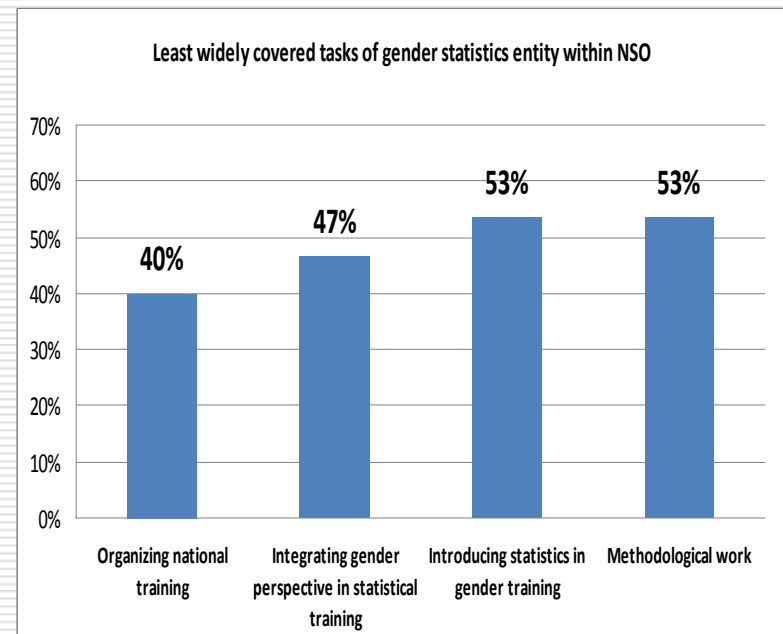
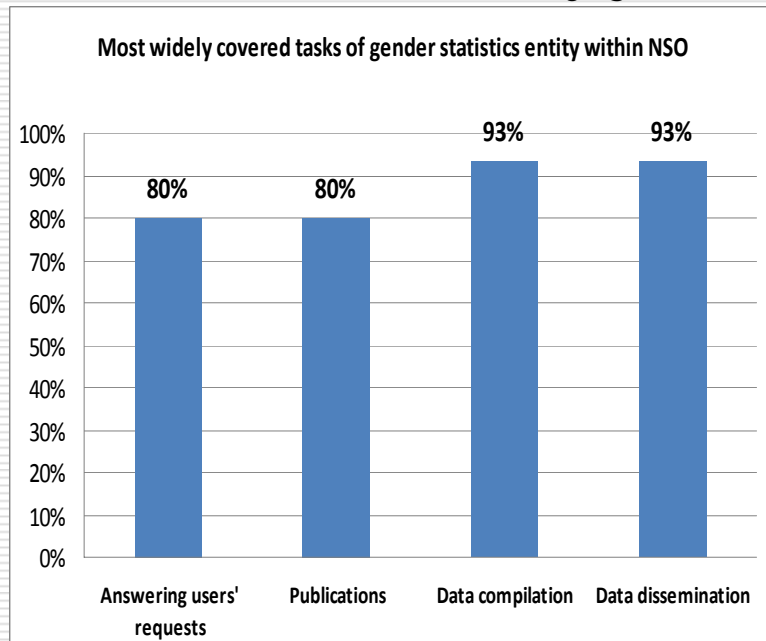
1. Institutional Arrangements: Gender statistics entity

- Type of entity:
(*most cases*)
 - Gender statistics focal points - in NSO/government ministries/agencies
 - Gender statistics working/advisory/standing groups
 - Gender statistics-dedicated office within the NSO (8 countries)

- *80% of countries reported that they have at least one type of gender statistics entity within the NSO*
- *More than 90% of above report to the chief statistician*
- *In the wider statistical system: gender statistics dedicated-offices in different governments ministries/agencies not common*

1. Institutional Arrangements: Main tasks

Main tasks covered by gender statistics entity within the NSO



➤ *Tasks related to training and methodological work not covered by a large number of NSOs*

1. Institutional Arrangements: Budget

Sub-regions (number of respondents)	Dedicated budget in NSO	Dedicated budget in NSS	Ad hoc funds
<i>East and North-East Asia (5)</i>	0	0	3
<i>South-East Asia (6)</i>	1	1	4
<i>South and South-West Asia (3)</i>	0	0	3
<i>North and Central Asia (4)</i>	0	0	0
<i>The Pacific (2)</i>	0	0	2
Total	1	1	12

➤ *Majority of NSOs indicated dependence on ad hoc sources, even if a gender statistics entity existed within the NSO*

1. Institutional Arrangements: Coordination mechanism

- Majority of countries have a coordination mechanism:
 - Coordinating body at national level (50%)
 - Other formal/informal mechanism (20%)

- Coordinating body at national level:
 - NSO
 - National coordinating body for statistics
 - National mechanism for the advancement of women

1. Institutional Arrangements: Coordination mechanism

Institutions or organizations most involved in coordination of gender statistics and their roles	Coordination functions (majority cases)			
	Compiles inputs from other agencies	Provides guidance/training	Produces main statistical outputs	Organizes consultations among producers and with users
National Statistics Office				
National Coordination Body for Statistics				
National mechanism for the Advancement of Women or gender equality, list the names:				

➤ *Weak institutionalization of training - in most cases the coordinating institution does not provide training/guidance*

1. Institutional Arrangements: Inter-ministerial coordination

NSO collaboration with ministries on gender statistics activities		Activities (majority cases)			
		Setting priorities for data production	Data compilation	Data analysis	Data dissemination
High collaboration	Ministry of health				
	Ministry of education				
	Ministry of labour				
	Ministry of social inclusion or social development				
	Ministry of planning				
Low collaboration	Ministry of agriculture				
	Ministry of equal opportunity				
	Ministry of commerce				

➤ *Collaboration in the areas of setting priorities & data analysis is weak*

2. Production of gender statistics: Areas & regularity

Regular statistical programmes	
Most cases	Least cases
Labour force	Media
Unemployment	Satellite accounts
Mortality	Child marriage
Poverty	Informal employment

Regularity of production		
Regular	Irregular	Not produced
Labour force	VAW	Media
Unemployment	Informal employment	Satellite accounts
Mortality	Unpaid work	Entrepreneurship
Education	Disability	Child marriage

- *Some gaps in production:*
 - *Child marriage, agriculture, VAW, disability, unpaid work, Informal employment*
 - *Other emerging issues: e.g. media, satellite accounts, entrepreneurship, power and decision-making, information and communication technology*

2. Production of gender statistics: Primary sources of data

- Most commonly used sources (90 -100% cases):
 - Population census
 - Demographic and health surveys (e.g., DHS, MICS, etc)
 - Labour force surveys
 - Health administrative records
 - Education administrative records

- *Sources less used or not available (55% or less cases):*
 - *Time use surveys*
 - *Violence against women surveys*
 - *Judiciary records*
- *Usually only available sources are used - special surveys/data collection not very common*

3. Addressing user needs: User-producer collaboration & dialogue

- ❑ Well-defined/structured/formal mechanism exists in most cases (40%)
- ❑ Informal/less structured mechanism (30%): e.g. organization of ad hoc meetings & development of publications
- ❑ Areas influenced by the user-producer dialogue:
(often)
 - Choice of topics related to gender statistics
 - Dissemination of statistical outputs

- *User-producer collaboration & dialogue lacking in:*
 - *Methodological work: concepts/definitions/measurement*
 - *Data collection programmes*

4. Mainstreaming gender into the NSS: Objectives and strategies

- Familiarity with concept of gender mainstreaming seems to exist & national programme documents available:
 - strategy for the development of statistics
 - strategy on mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics
- *However, in more than 40% cases, no such document exists*
- Some types of **objectives** for mainstreaming a gender perspective:
 - Public dissemination: sex-disaggregated data/ gender indicators
 - Progress on gender equality
 - Policy advocacy

- *In most countries mainstreaming objectives only partially achieved*
- *Not enough signs of mainstreaming going beyond traditional gender areas - to sectors such as economics, trade, and finance*

4. Mainstreaming gender into the NSS: Objectives and strategies

- Some success factors in achieving objectives:
 - Successfully improved concepts/definitions in existing data collection
 - Regular production/dissemination of sex-disaggregated data
 - Collaboration/user-producer dialogue
 - Training and capacity of the staff

- *Some impediments/challenges in achieving objectives:*
 - *Lack of awareness of gender issues*
 - *Lack of gender sensitivity in collection/analysis/dissemination of data*
 - *Lack of expertise/trained statisticians*
 - *Inadequate new data collection to fill gaps*
 - *Inadequate user-producer dialogue*
 - *Limited budget*

4. Mainstreaming gender into the NSS: Priorities

- Almost half the number of countries have national priorities related to gender statistics:
 - Raising awareness on gender equality/sensitivity
 - National plans/goals for gender statistics
 - Gender-focused survey
 - Gender database development
 - Gender-related data dissemination

- Priority thematic areas:
 - Time use survey
 - Women in decision making
 - Women in entrepreneurship
 - Gender-based violence
 - Early marriage

5. Legal framework

- Laws and regulations governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics:
 - National statistical action plan (60%)
 - Statistics law; Gender-related law, Gender-related national action plans (45%)

- *No laws/regulations exist in about 20% of the countries*

Some needs and priorities as identified by countries

- ❑ International standards, guidelines and indicators
- ❑ Gender statistics in new/emerging areas
- ❑ Best practices in production/use of gender statistics
- ❑ Gender database in line with international standards
- ❑ International training programmes/seminars
- ❑ Fund mobilization - national budgets and international donors
- ❑ Thematic priority topics: time use, women in decision making, women in entrepreneurship, gender-based violence, early marriage, disability, the situation of women and children, women and ageing

Overall...(initial conclusions)

Status	What is....	Filling in gaps e.g.....
Have a more active programme on gender statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have made progress in gender mainstreaming ▪ GS entities exist ▪ Collaboration mechanisms work well ▪ Gender statistics produced in several areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methodological improvements ▪ Expand GS in wider data collection system ▪ Adjust national programme to changing needs/priorities
Building work on gender statistics, but lack certain elements for a long-term strategic plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Familiar with gender mainstreaming ▪ GS entities in place <p><i>But:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration mechanism weak ▪ Lack of legal frameworks; lack of political will ▪ Data gaps exist in new & emerging issues ▪ Ad hoc budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamline institutional arrangements ▪ Strengthen user-producer collaboration ▪ More training
Very limited or no progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall weak appreciation of gender issues and gender statistics ▪ Weak integration of gender statistics in national/organizational mandates, structures and business processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy on importance of gender statistics ▪ Guidance for institutional arrangements for GS ▪ Basic training

Linking to the regional programme on gender statistics...

- Improve capacity of countries in the region by say 2020 to:
 - Produce and use gender statistics
 - Monitor, measure & analyse progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment

- Improve overall availability of gender statistics for:
 - National policy development
 - Progress assessment towards international goals and commitments

- Assessments/consultations conducted by ESCAP during 2010-12:
 - Regional survey on gender statistics activities/programmes (2010, selected countries)
 - Regional consultative meeting (2010)
 - Two in-country assessments (2011, Indonesia and Bhutan)
 - Global review of gender statistics (2012)

- Towards implementation: proposal submitted for UN Development Account project 2012-14 (*subject to final approval*)

Key components

- Framework of core gender statistics and indicators

- Strengthening national capacity - “doing” and “training”
 - National action plans
 - Analysis of existing data
 - Pilot data collection
 - Legislation/mandates
 - Advocacy

- Sustainability
 - Training curriculum
 - Capacity building of national training institutions
 - Good practices
 - Knowledge communities

Thank You

<http://www.unescap.org/stat/gender-stat>