



# ***5<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Gender Statistics*** **Major Conclusions**

UNSD and INEGI

## Demand and use of gender statistics



- The Forum took note of the inclusion of a stand-alone goal on gender statistics in the OWG-SDGs outcome document, which will further increase demand for relevant statistics to provide solid and objective evidence
- Stressed the importance of an appropriate legal framework or statistical law to enforce the regular production of data from a gender perspective.
- As well as proper allocation of public resources and coordination mechanisms among NSOs and statistical offices of relevant Ministries/agencies and other stakeholders
- Need to ensure the use of gender statistics for policy and decision making and monitoring.



## Measuring poverty and assets ownership from a gender perspective

- The Forum took note of innovative approaches, complementing traditional poverty measures of income and consumption (multidimensional poverty)
- Yet, noted that all new poverty measures need to take into account intra-household differences as done by the EDGE and FAO FIES measurements of asset ownership and food security
- Also, concluded that all approaches need to think through their intended impacts on policy.



## Measuring women and the economy

- The Forum took note of the new definition of work as agreed by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013 and the related new definition of employment and other forms of work, and discussed the challenges in producing work statistics according to this new definition.



## Measuring women and the economy

- The Forum welcomed the new definition giving more visibility to the different forms of work including own use production of goods and services, thus improving the visibility of the total contribution (both paid and unpaid) of women and men to the economy.
- However, also stressed the risk of reducing visibility of the work performed by women in subsistence production; particularly if countries will keep focusing on the more “traditional headline” indicators such as employment and unemployment rates.



## Measuring women and the economy

- The Forum concluded that while the agreement on the new definition should be celebrated, it will take some time before the theoretical, conceptual framework on work will be translated into operational tools and clear guidelines will be needed for national statistical offices to use.
- Also, in order to properly assess the health and characteristics of a country's labour market, the importance of multivariate analysis and of considering multiple indicators and additional contextual information were stressed.



## Measuring violence against women

- The Forum took note of the *United Nations Guidelines on Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women: Statistical Surveys* and the essential features of household based surveys based on methodological research undertaken by WHO and other stakeholders;
- Acknowledged increased availability of data on VAW but also noted the issue of comparability among countries and within countries over time, as well as the lack of data in selected regions.



## Measuring violence against women

- The Forum welcomed the work towards increasing access to available VAW data through the WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository, the forthcoming 2015 World's Women publication and as part of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.
- Recommended that VAW surveys should be built into overall statistical programmes and not just implemented as one-time studies, so that changes over time can be monitored.
- The process of collecting, producing and disseminating VAW statistics should ideally be a partnership between NSOs, NGOs, research institutes and policy makers.



# Measuring violence against women



- The Forum recognized the complementary role of survey and administrative data in developing a full picture of women's experience of violence and the different information these data sources can provide.
- Took note of developments in the area of measuring violence against children, recognizing that ethical and safety concerns are even more critical when collecting data on this age group and that further work on agreeing international standards and methods on this issue needs to be done.

# Measuring violence against women



- The Forum recommended further work on methodologies to estimate the economic costs of VAW.
- Emphasised the importance of the use of data for informing policies and programmes to address the issue of VAW and work towards its elimination.
- Highlighted the need for political buy-in and support to ensure the use of VAW statistics.



## Measuring time use

- The Forum took note of the challenges faced in the revision process of ICATUS to ensure that the classification is in line with the new ILO definition, and praised the ongoing efforts to harmonize standards, concept and definitions (ICATUS, CAUTAL, ILO def of work)
- Also noted the challenges faced by countries in terms of planning and implementing Time Use Surveys.
- Highlighted that different practices exist in different regions/countries in terms of survey methodologies and data collection tools.

# Measuring paid and unpaid care work and its valuation for satellite accounts



- The Forum recognized the importance of satellite accounts for measuring total contribution of women and men to the economy
- Also recognized that, yet no international standards exist and contribution of unpaid work varies depending on method/approach used
- Stressed the importance of developing relevant guidelines and of assisting countries on valuation of unpaid work



## Measuring women's political participation at the local level

- The Forum took note of the challenges in terms of data availability and data comparability at international level
- Recognized the need for agency/organization to compile and maintain data at both national and international level
- Need to define indicators which reflect the actual participation and actual decision making of women compared to men



## Measuring women and the environment and women in armed conflicts

- The Forum acknowledged emerging issue of developing statistics in response to natural disasters and emergencies
- Currently little information and capacity despite critical importance of statistics in responding to and evaluating impact
- NGOs have generally leading but NSOs starting to actively engage, such as the Philippines in response to Typhoon Haiyan



## Measuring women and the environment and women in armed conflicts

- The Forum noted that disasters can affect the statistical system, creating for example the need to reestablish accurate sampling frameworks



## Measuring women and the environment and women in armed conflicts

- In the emerging issue of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) statistics, the Forum noted that many challenges exist and much work needs to be done
- Challenges include limited international statistical coordination, lack of agreed methodology and difficulties in data collection – safety issues, sensitive topics and high costs





## Measuring women and the environment and women in armed conflicts

- The Forum welcomed initiatives to address these challenges and improve international collaboration, refining agreed indicators, drafting methodological guidelines and developing national capacity



## Recent initiatives on gender statistics – filling the gender data gaps

- The Forum recognised the work of the Data 2X initiative to address data gaps in gender statistics, including strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and using new technology and ‘Big Data’ techniques to capture gender statistics
- The Forum welcomed the endorsement of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators by the UN Statistical Commission and the launch of the portal for these indicators by UNSD.
- Indicators provide a basis for monitoring progress, will be updated on a regular basis and should contribute to selection of Post 2015 Development Agenda indicators

## Recent initiatives on gender statistics – filling the gender data gaps



- The Forum acknowledged the ongoing work of the UN Regional Commissions in developing methodology and standards, compiling gender statistics at the regional level, and further strengthening capacity of countries to collect, produce and disseminate gender statistics
- The Forum took note of the agreed activities to be coordinated by the IAEG-GS to take Global Gender Statistics Programme forward, including compiling data on Time Use and Violence Against Women, finalising ICATUS and contributing to process of deciding indicators for Post 2015 Development Agenda



## THANK YOU!

- “All” for your participation and contribution
- The interpreters for a very professional job!
- INEGI gracias por todo...
- See you in 2016 at the 6<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Gender Statistics in.....?