Gender Statistics

UN ESCWA

Regional Programme

Neda Jafar
UN ESCWA
Background

- Gender Programme since 1998

- 1998-2006 compiling & disseminating sex-disaggregated data & gender indicators

- Arab countries produced W&M

- In 2006 shift with the first IAEG-GS for Arab countries
Arab GIIn Framework

• 2006 IAEG –GS in Arab Countries discussed proposed framework, 2009 published, Revised in 2014

• 3D customized localized framework -links MDGs with 12 areas of BPoA

• Based on regional priority issues

• Quantitative & Qualitative indicators
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### Gender Statistics Framework
- User-producer dialogue IAEG GS 2006 - 2015
- Regional GS 3D Framework 2009
- Assessment of data availability 2010-12
- Revision of regional GS framework 2014-15
- National GS Frameworks 2014-2017
- [Glossary of gender terms 2011-2013](#)

### Technical Guidelines
- [Gender in MDGs 2009](#)
- [Regional Metadata Handbook 2012-13](#)
- [VAW Tool kit -manual 2012](#)
- [Time Use Statistics- knowledge sharing site](#)
- [Guidelines for Developing GS Frameworks 2014](#)
- Guidelines G2G Analysis 2015
- Gender in Policy

### Data
- [Gender in Figures 2011-13](#)
- [Dashboard 2013](#)
- Gender in Figures + Analysis 2014 -15
- Country Profiles 2015
- National GS Databases 2015 -2016

### Capacity Building
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Gender Statistics Framework

- User-producer dialogue IAEG GS 2006
- Regional GS 3D Framework 2009
- Assessment of data availability 2010-12
- Revision of Framework 2014
- National GS Frameworks 2014-2017
- Glossary of gender terms 2011-2013
## Aligning ESCWA with Global Framework, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSD</th>
<th>GIsIn ESCWA</th>
<th>Regional Minimum Set of GS Indicators Quantitative</th>
<th>Tier I</th>
<th>Tier II</th>
<th>Tier III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Economy, poverty and hunger</em></td>
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<td><em>Hunger</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1.4.1 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age, in percentage</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1.4.2 Women and men below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, in percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Economy</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Tier II</td>
<td>3.1.8 Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (Note: separate housework and child care if possible)</td>
<td>Palestine, Tunis, Morocco, Qatar, Iraq, Oman</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Tier II</td>
<td>New Average time (number of hours) spent on paid and unpaid (domestic work and caring for children and elderly) combined (total work burden)</td>
<td>Palestine, Tunis Morocco, Qatar, Iraq, Oman, SA</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Tier I</td>
<td>New Labor force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, (economic activity rate) 15+, in percentage</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Comprehensive framework that meets the monitoring and reporting requirements at all levels.
• Framework includes 107 indicators Quant&Qual
• 92 quantitative indicators
  – 50 indicators available (Tier I);
  – 17 indicators to be made available in near future (Tier II),
  – 25 indicators to be collected using new tools (Tier III)
• 15 qualitative indicators available (Tier I)
• Update yielded
  – Addition of new indicators
  – Deletion of some indicators
• 12 Domains; including 3 not in Global framework
  – Women in armed conflict
  – Women & environment
  – Women and the media
• Includes indictors on poverty and hunger not in Global framework
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Sub-domain</th>
<th>Regional Minimum Set of GS Indicators</th>
<th>Tier I</th>
<th>Tier II</th>
<th>Tier III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy, poverty and hunger</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and literacy</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public life, decision-making, and empowerment</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human rights (women and girl child)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Media</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women in armed conflict</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Quantitative</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Qualitative</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Technical Guidelines

- Gender in MDGs 2009
GENDER IN THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INFORMATION GUIDE FOR ARAB MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL REPORTS
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Regional Programme

• Gender in MDGs 2009
• Regional Metadata Handbook 2012
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Expand All

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Education and Training of Women

- Education
  - Indicator 2.1.1 Gender Parity in Education
  - Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of girls and boys in primary education
  - Indicator 2.1.3 Drop-out rate of girls and boys
  - Indicator 2.1.4 Primary and secondary education participation rate

- Literacy
  - Indicator 2.2.1 Literacy rate

- Training
  - Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of male and female students enrolled in scientific and technical and vocational education

Strategic Objective B.3
Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education.

Para. 82 (e)
"Diversify vocational and technical training and improve access for and retention of girls and women in education and vocational training in such fields as science, mathematics, engineering, environmental sciences and technology, information technology and high technology, as well as management training"
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• Gender in MDGs 2009
• Regional Metadata Handbook 2012-13, maintenance translation
• VAW Survey Tool kit 2012

Develop & Promote

Technical Guidelines
نموذج استبيان قياس العنف ضد المرأة: أدوات التنفيذ

مقدمة
شكر وتقدم

نموذج استبيان العنف ضد المرأة: أدوات التنفيذ

دليل تعليمات استيفاء الأسئلة
دليل الإجراء لإجراء المقابلات
دليل المسقه - حلقة عمل لتدريب الباحثين الميدانين
دليل الرموز وخططة تحليل مؤشرات العنف ضد المرأة
برنامج الرموز والتحليل لاستخراج مؤشرات الأمم المتحدة حول العنف ضد المرأة

نلاحظة: إن تعذر عليك قراءة النصوص العربية ضمن وثائق الـ PDF ، يجب تثبيت programme picture font "Transparent font" على جهازك من أجل أن تكون قادرًا على قراءة النصوص بصورة شفافة.
UN ESCWA
Regional Programme

Technical Guidelines

- Gender in MDGs 2009
- Regional Metadata Handbook 2012-13, maintenance translation
- VAW Survey Tool kit 2012
- Time Use Statistics- knowledge sharing site
- E-learning 2015 – Guidelines:
  - Developing GS Frameworks
  - G2G Analysis 2015
  - Gender in Policy
E-Learning

• Module 1   Gender Concepts
• **Module 2**   Gender Statistics
• Module 3   Gender Analysis in Policy
• Module 4   Engendering Sources
• Module 5   Gender Indicators
• Module 6   Presentation of GS
• Module 7   General to Gender Analysis (G2G)
Guidelines – Gender Statistics Framework

(a) Importance of a framework

(b) Developing a framework

(c) Selecting indicators

(d) Assessing quality & relevance

(e) Maintenance
Module 3  Gender Analysis in Policy
Overweight & obesity among young people

General analysis:
A national awareness campaign to encourage greater participation of young people in sports activities

Gender analysis:
A. Programme aimed at encouraging 12-17 years, especially girls, to participate in team sports.

B. Awareness and promotional initiative aimed at parents and high schools on the importance of sports for teens, and to encourage the design of programs specific to teenage girls.

C. Provide subsidies and funding of sporting activities, so that poor families and low-income households benefit.

Level 2

Sex-disaggregated Data

Gender analysis:
Awareness campaign aimed at parents and schools, to illustrate the importance of sport for girls and the allocation of special programs better for them.

Level 3

Disaggregated data Age

Disaggregated data Income

A. Programme aimed at encouraging 12-17 years, especially girls, to participate in team sports.

B. Awareness and promotional initiative aimed at parents and high schools on the importance of sports for teens, and to encourage the design of programs specific to teenage girls.

C. Provide subsidies and funding of sporting activities, so that poor families and low-income households benefit.
E-Learning

• Module 1  Gender Concepts
• Module 2  Gender Statistics
• Module 3  Gender Analysis in Policy
• Module 4  Engendering Sources
• Module 5  Gender Indicators
• Module 6  Presentation of GS
• Module 7  General to Gender Analysis (G2G)
Guidelines - G2G Analysis

• **Statistical story**
  – Goal/Target
  – Problem/challenge/gap
  – Indicators /definitions /sources –disaggregated
  – Evidence– why? How?
  – Consequences
  – Impact

• **Tables and charts**
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- Gender in Figures 2011-13
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Regional Programme

Facilitate Access

Data

- Gender in Figures 2011-13
- Dashboard 2013
1.08 Prevalence of underweight (moderate and severe), Percent, Total <5 yr
UN ESCWA
Regional Programme

Data

- Gender in Figures 2011-13
- Dashboard 2013
- Country Profiles 2015
- National GS Databases 2015 - 2016
Celebrate Success Stories

✓ **e-Cataloge of Gender Statistics**
  – Promote good national practices
  – Provide useful information on development stage
  – Plan future capacity building activities
    • Publications
    • Surveys
    • Gender Databases & Web
    • Meetings
    • Advocacy

✓ **Ensaf – Regional Newsletter on GS activities**
Ensaf, is a collaborative effort between ESCWA and NSOs to produce the a newsletter in the Arabic Language that provides national and regional information on the latest activities and products related to promotion of equity through the production of gender statistics.

✓ **Exhibition for National Publications**
The catalogue is a compilation of gender statistics-related activities and outputs implemented by the Arab countries and the Statistics Division at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

The catalogue aims to promote good practices in compiling and disseminating gender statistics. It also gives incentives to countries to exert further effort towards improving gender statistics at the national level.

The catalogue serves as a strategic tool for ESCWA. It provides ESCWA with valuable information on the development stage of gender statistics at the country and regional levels. This information serves in the design of technical assistance missions to countries and the development and implementation of ESCWA Gender Statistical Programme (GSP) in the Arab region.

Country pages include information on the National Statistical Office and national gender focal points and information on national gender program, and related institutional and legal frameworks. It also provides a list of activities and outputs categorized as follows:

1. Publications:

   - Gender Statistics Publications
     Statistical publications that highlight in comparative analysis the situation of women and men in a country.

   - Gender-focused publications
     Analytical publications that focus on gender issues in different sectors such as women and men in economy, women in decision making, women in education, etc.

   - Handbooks
     Methodological publications that provide users with guidelines on collection and compilation of gender statistics.

   - Related Reports on Women
     Reports published by women machinery or other institutes relating to women status with statistical information in relation to the Beijing Platform of Action and Convention on the Elimination of Women, etc.

2. Surveys:
Status of Man and Woman in Egypt

2009 (English and Arabic)

CAPMAS is pleased to issue a bulletin about "Status of Man & Woman in Egypt" for depicting a clear image about woman status compared to man in different fields and highlighting the relations, gaps and progress achieved towards equality as well as equality of opportunities between both in different social, economic and political fields. In addition, this bulletin presents a detailed data and indicators by sex about Status of Man & Woman in some important fields such as education, health, economic and political activity and violence against woman in a simplified manner for facilitating using such at all levels.


Women and Men in Egypt: A Statistical Portrait (Updated Version).

2003 (English)

E/ESCWA/SDD/2003/30

Based on the original Arabic document, this publication contains updated information where possible addressing gender issues in Egyptian society. The booklet contains a wealth of information and data useful for policy makers and researchers interested in gender equality and women’s empowerment. (English, 87 pgs)

Electronic copy required

Women and Men in Egypt: A Statistical Portrait

2000 (Arabic)

This report was produced in Arabic by the National Planning Institute and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It highlights the most salient aspects in Egyptian demographics and socio-economic life, such as the prevalence of female illiteracy, rise in female unemployment, concentration of female workers employed in agriculture and services sectors, as well as the decline in female political participation. (Arabic, 130 pgs)

Electronic copy required
## Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>What need to be done</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We don’t know what’s available</td>
<td>• Assessments /data mining, Tiers /Frameworks/ Future Programs</td>
<td>• Maximize on limited resources/ Improve availability, duplication &amp; burden avoided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We don’t have access to data</td>
<td>• Online dissemination user friendly , excel sheets, dbs, data management</td>
<td>• Less respondent burden, duplication, improve accuracy , timeliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We don’t analyze with a gender perspective</td>
<td>• Shift from general analysis to gender analysis (G2G)</td>
<td>• transparent evidence for gender issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We don’t know users’ needs</td>
<td>• Role of Gender statistics in policy</td>
<td>• Focused targeted programs and policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have no communication system</td>
<td>• gender statistics and metadata/ website</td>
<td>• raise awareness, exchange knowledge, improve coherence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concluding Remarks

• Network of IAEG GS plays an important role in development of gender statistics in the Arab countries

• ESCWA Gender Programme evolves in response to the national, regional and global needs

• Focus on concrete outcomes

• Combine practice with theory
Thank You