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to the 44th session of the Statistical Commission
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Item 3 (i) of the provisional agenda
Items for discussion and decision: gender statistics

II. Review of gender statistics programmes in countries

5. A questionnaire on a global review of gender statistics was developed by the Statistics Division in consultation with the regional commissions,¹ and finalized by a task team of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The questionnaire was used by the regional commissions to conduct a comprehensive review of gender statistics in national statistical systems in their respective regions by: (a) requesting information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems, including in all traditional areas of statistical production as well as emerging areas; and (b) gathering information to help identify good practices and challenges to integrate gender perspectives into the production and use of statistics. The final questionnaire contained 30 questions related to the planning, production and use of gender statistics.

6. A total of 126 countries from the five regional commissions replied to the questionnaire. What follows are some key findings. The results show that 86 countries, or 68 per cent of the responding countries, already have a gender statistics focal point in the national statistical office. Forty-six countries (37 per cent) have a coordinating body for gender statistics at the national level. In addition, gender statistics are governed by statistics or gender-related laws, regulation or national action plans in an overwhelming majority of the countries (86 per cent), but only 15 per cent of those countries have specific legislation requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys.

7. The production of gender statistics still focuses predominantly on traditional areas and less on emerging areas. While most countries regularly produce gender statistics in areas such as mortality, education, labour force and unemployment, fewer than half regularly produce statistics on media or violence against women. Regarding user-producer dialogue and collaboration, 63 per cent of the countries surveyed indicated the existence of a formal mechanism with that aim, while 20 per cent reported the existence of informal means of dialogue. The results of the global review are presented in more detail in annex I.

¹ The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

Annex I.

Review of Gender Statistics Programmes in Countries

A. Summary results by regional commission

	<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>	<i>ESCWA</i>	<i>ECLAC</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Number of countries</i>					
<i>Responses to questionnaire</i>	33	40	24	14	15	126
	<i>Percentage of countries</i>					
Gender statistics entities						
Gender statistics focal point/desk in national statistical office	90.9	82.5	62.5	21.4	33.3	68.2
Gender statistics focal point/officer in different offices	30.3	20.0	29.2	21.4	40.0	27.0
Gender statistics dedicated office within the national statistical office	36.4	15.0	37.5	50.0	33.3	31.0
Gender focal point in different government ministries/agencies	81.8	32.5	50.0	28.6	40.0	49.2
Gender statistics section in different government ministries/agencies	48.5	20.0	16.7	35.7	13.3	27.8
Gender statistics working groups, advisory group or another standing group	42.4	20.0	41.7	21.4	33.3	31.7
Reporting of the gender statistics entity						
Reports to the chief statistician	60.6	52.5	66.7	28.6	46.7	54.0
Reports to other	45.5	47.5	20.8	85.7	33.3	44.4
No gender statistics entity	6.1	12.5	25.0	7.1	20.0	13.5
Budgets for gender statistics						
Have a dedicated gender statistics budget	21.2	7.5	8.3	7.1	20.0	12.7
Have ad-hoc funds but no dedicated budget	39.4	52.5	54.2	64.3	33.3	48.4
Have dedicated budget or ad-hoc funds	39.4	40	37.5	28.6	46.7	38.9
Ministries generating gender statistics						
Ministry of Agriculture	51.5	15.0	33.3	14.3	40.0	30.9
Ministry of Commerce	33.3	12.5	8.3	71.4	26.7	25.4
Ministry of Education	87.9	70.0	79.2	71.4	73.3	77.0
Ministry of Equal Opportunity	9.1	35.0	8.3	0.0	13.3	16.7
Ministry of Women	69.7	27.5	62.5	28.6	93.3	53.2
Ministry of Health	84.8	65.0	83.3	71.4	80.0	76.2
Ministry of Labour	72.7	60.0	79.2	64.3	73.3	69.0
Ministry of Social Inclusion/Development	30.3	35.0	37.5	42.9	40.0	35.7
Ministry of Planning.	48.5	12.5	25.0	28.6	40.0	29.4
Having a national coordinating body for gender statistics at national level	46.9	22.2	45.8	42.9	33.3	36.8
Primary data sources used in production of gender statistics						
Population censuses	97.0	95.0	100.0	92.9	93.3	96.0
Agricultural censuses	60.6	52.5	50.0	21.4	60.0	51.6
Establishment censuses/surveys	63.6	45.0	50.0	57.1	13.3	48.4
Demographic and health surveys (e.g., DHS, MICS, etc)	93.9	92.5	91.7	85.7	86.7	91.3
Living standard/living conditions surveys	81.8	95.0	62.5	71.4	73.3	80.1
Income and expenditure surveys	75.8	85.0	75.0	92.9	60.0	78.6
Labour force surveys	87.9	100.0	91.7	85.7	73.3	90.5
Time use surveys	39.4	65.0	50.0	21.4	46.7	48.4
Violence against women surveys	63.6	47.5	45.8	28.6	20.0	46.0
Civil registration	60.6	80.0	70.8	50.0	73.3	69.0

Health administrative records	81.8	87.5	87.5	85.7	100.0	87.3
Education administrative records	93.9	87.5	91.7	78.6	93.3	89.7
Labour administrative records	63.6	77.5	66.7	42.9	66.7	66.7
Population register	30.3	60.0	33.3	35.7	53.3	43.6
Judiciary records	48.5	70.0	33.3	64.3	80.0	57.9
Parliamentary records	60.6	60.0	45.8	78.6	60.0	59.5
Media records	15.2	12.5	NA	28.6	6.7	14.7
Police records	45.5	75.0	NA	28.6	86.7	60.8
Shelters records	12.1	35.0	NA	7.1	33.3	23.5
Mechanism for collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics						
Formal mechanism for collaboration/dialogue	60.6	70	41.7	71.4	73.3	62.7
Informal opportunities	24.2	15	33.3	21.4	NA	19.8
Neither/missing	15.2	15.0	25.0	7.1	26.7	17.5
Laws or regulations governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics (or indicators)						
Statistics law	63.6	37.5	41.7	64.3	6.7	44.4
Statistics regulation	24.2	10.0	20.8	35.7	0.0	17.4
National statistical action plan	27.3	35.0	45.8	42.9	6.7	32.5
Gender-related law	18.2	37.5	41.7	0.0	53.3	31.0
Gender-related regulation	12.1	12.5	29.2	7.1	20.0	15.9
Gender-related national action plan	33.3	45.0	37.5	21.4	60.0	39.7
None	18.2	10.0	20.8	0.0	20.0	14.3
Specific legislations requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys						
Having specific legislations	18.2	12.5	16.7	0.0	26.7	15.1

Abbreviations: ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. Production of gender statistics in different areas

<i>Areas</i>	<i>Frequency of production (percentage of countries producing statistics)</i>		
	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>Irregularly</i>	<i>Not producing statistics</i>
Labour Force	83.3	8.7	7.9
Informal employment	36.5	17.5	46.0
Unemployment	88.1	7.2	4.8
Poverty	70.6	14.3	15.1
Unpaid work	42.1	24.6	33.3
Satellite Accounts	7.2	18.3	74.6
Entrepreneurship	27.8	19.1	53.2
Agriculture	44.4	19.1	36.5
Education and Training	81.0	9.5	9.5
Power and decision making	52.4	18.3	29.4
Media	15.1	19.8	65.1
ICT	38.9	20.6	40.5
Mortality	84.9	7.1	7.9
Morbidity	73.0	11.9	15.1
Disability	53.2	24.6	22.2
Access to health services	65.1	12.7	22.2
Sexual and reproductive health	65.9	14.3	19.8
Child marriage	39.7	11.1	49.2
Adolescent fertility	65.9	11.1	23.0
Violence against women	40.5	31.0	28.6
Access to clean water	37.3	17.5	45.2
Access to sanitation	38.9	16.7	44.4