

# Session 1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission

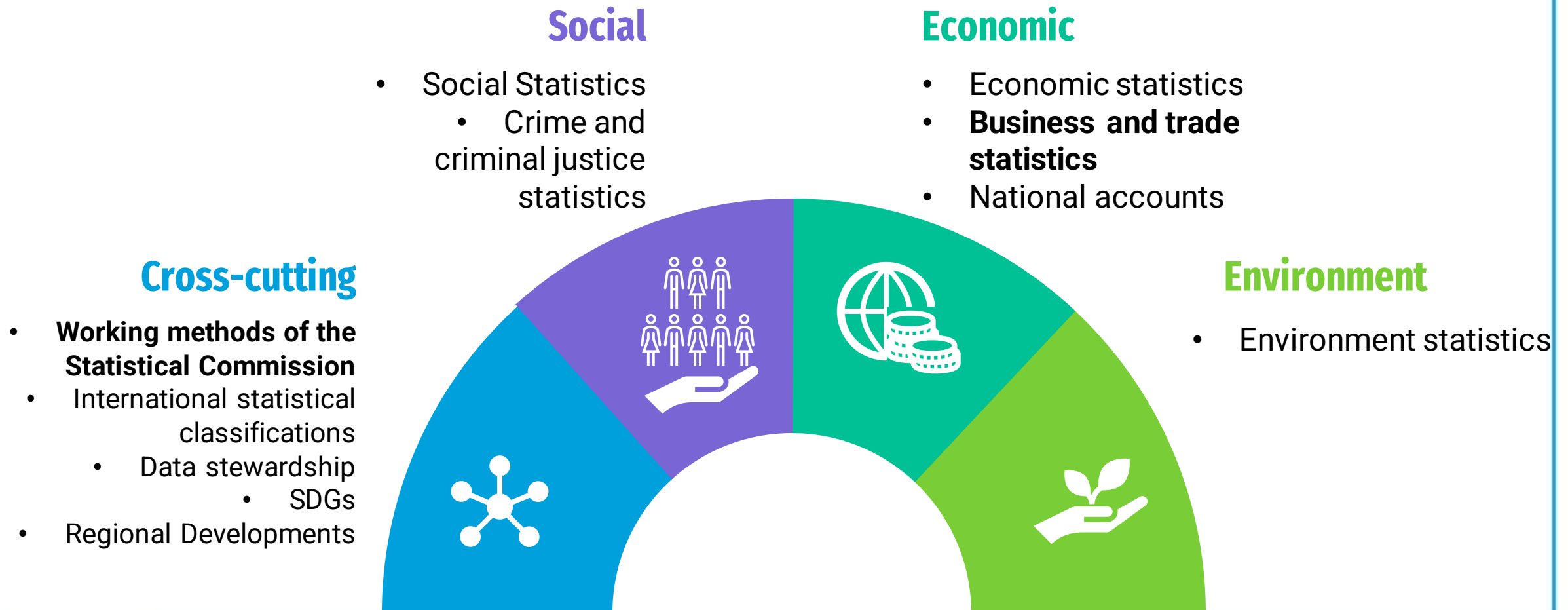
**Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics  
(IAEG-GS)**

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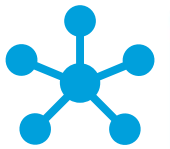
# Advances in mainstreaming a gender perspective into all statistical areas

## Highlights of the 54th session of the Statistical Commission

Important advances and opportunities for including a gender lens in all statistical areas



# Cross-cutting topics



## Working methods of the Statistical Commission (discussion and decision)

The [Report of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission on the working methods of the Statistical Commission](#) included efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into the work of the Commission during the intersessional period.

*“Noted other **workstreams of the Bureau on gender mainstreaming** and clarifying normative categories of its work, and **encouraged the Bureau to continue its work in those areas.**” (Decision 54/114 (f))*

## International statistical classifications (discussion and decision)

The Committee of Experts on International Statistical Classifications presented for the endorsement of the Statistical Commission as international statistical classifications :

- ✓ The revised [Classification of Statistical Activities \(CSA\)](#), which includes gender statistics (code 503) under Domain 5: Cross-cutting statistics
- ✓ The [International classification of violence against children](#), which builds on existing frameworks on gender-based violence against women to identify some types of violence against girls.

## Data stewardship (decision)

The Working group on Data stewardship Equity and inclusion workstream aims to provide guidance to NSOs to ensure inclusive and equitable data use and the inclusion of different communities throughout the data value chain. During 2023 the workstream will work on identifying specific research questions to shed light on thematic and sectorial dimensions of the equity and inclusion agenda (related, for example, to Indigenous communities, gender and an intersectional approach) .



## **Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** (discussion and decision)

The [Report of the Secretary-General on the Work on the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals](#) described the series of reports and publications reviewing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including the [Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022](#) prepared jointly by the UN-Women and the UNSD. The publication contains the most recent data on gender equality across all 17 Goals, focusing on how women and girls are disproportionately affected by the socioeconomic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Regional statistical development** (discussion and decision)

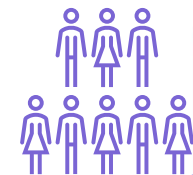
The report of the Economic Commission for Africa provided a list of statistical guidelines and technical documents which included:

- a) The regional knowledge-sharing and information-sharing platform in Africa.
- b) “The minimum set of gender indicators for Africa: Phase 4 report”

## ***Seminar on Emerging Issues: Innovation and modernization of official statistics***

Stressed how some gender data gaps could be bridged by using innovative methodologies and by engaging citizens in the data process

# Social pillar



## Social Statistics (discussion and decision)

The [report of the Secretary-General on Social statistics](#) (item 3b) invited the Commission to express its views on the newly established [Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics](#)

*“Requested the Friends of the Chair group to: (i) identify methodological and data gaps to measure social and demographic concerns, guided by the Sustainable Development Goals framework; (ii) **promote gender mainstreaming and an intersectional approach to data production, analysis and use**; and (iii) encourage data integration within and across pillars, using traditional and innovative data sources and methods, for greater granularity in data, both spatial and in terms of population subgroups, and in this context acknowledged the value of geocoded data as a way to strengthen integration across data sources”*(decision 54/104 (d))

*“Took note of the need for methodological work to measure technology-facilitated violence against women and existing efforts to address this gap, and asked for this item to be included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session”*(decision 54/104 (h))

## Crime and criminal justice statistics (decision)

The [Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on corruption measurement](#) recognized in the statistical framework for measuring corruption the necessity to incorporate the gender perspective into corruption measurement (promote analysis that goes beyond the disaggregation of data by sex)

*“Welcomed the statistical framework for measuring corruption as a statistically robust framework to measure the phenomenon of corruption; ”*(decision 54/120 (c))



# Economic pillar



## Economic statistics (discussion and decision)

The [Report of the Network of Economic Statisticians](#) presented a research agenda for a new integrated statistical system for measuring inclusive and sustainable well-being: [A research prospectus for an integrated statistical framework for inclusive and sustainable wellbeing](#)

*“Approved the work programme of the Network for 2023, covering the: ... (ii) Exploration of the feasibility of a research agenda for a new integrated statistical framework for measuring inclusive and sustainable wellbeing, in accordance with the research prospectus in collaboration with the Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics;”  
(decision 54/104 (d))*

## National Accounts (discussion and decision)

The [report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts](#) presented a research agenda to broaden the National Accounting framework to better account for elements related to well-being and sustainability. Among the issues discussed under well-being and sustainability, the topic of **unpaid household service work** was included.

## Business and trade statistics (discussion and decision)

The [report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics](#) presented their new areas of work, which included the integration of gender measures into relevant business and trade statistics:

- ✓ *Task team on business dynamics, demography and entrepreneurship:* develop a guidance document on how to integrate gender aspects into relevant business and trade statistics
- ✓ *Task team on well-being and sustainability:* develop recommendations for the measurement of selected key aspects of the effect of the enterprise sector on equality and social inclusion for business.

# Environmental pillar



## Environment statistics (information)

The [report of the Secretary General on Environment Statistics](#) expressed that priority was given to the topics of health and gender in the global set of climate change statistics and indicators since both areas contain tier 3 indicators and/or statistics.

During the side event [Implementation of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators](#) the advancement of the nexus between climate change and gender statistics, in response to the Statistical Commission Decision 51/115, b was presented.

# Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all statistical areas

**Opportunities for action by the  
Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and the  
Advisory Group Advisory Group on integrating a gender  
perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission**