Session 3. Gender statistics in the 55th session of the UN Statistical Commission

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

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Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

- **Time-use statistics**
  - Finalization of the revised guidelines.
  - Accompanying hub.
  - Capacity development activities.

- **2022 Global Survey**
  - Results.
  - Lessons learnt.

- **9GFGS**
  - Conclusions.

- **IAEG-GS**
  - Conclusions and decisions from 17th meeting.

- **The way forward: priorities**
  - FoC on Social and Demog. Statistics.
  - Implications and synergies for the work of the IAEG-GS.
  - Mainstreaming gender.
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

- Full revised guidelines will be submitted - key parts already endorsed by SC.
- Resource hub, showcasing national, regional and international practices and fostering the exchange of experiences (to complement guidelines).
- Capacity development
  - Development account project, jointly implemented with ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA to end.
  - Regional workshops, study tours and country visits to strengthen national capacity to produce and use time-use data.
  - Outputs include the Minimum Harmonised Instrument.
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

**Gender statistics are more firmly established in the NSS than a decade ago.**

- **Results.**
- **Lessons learnt.**
- **Implications for the work of UN and partners**

A total of 107 countries from the five regional commissions replied to the 2022 questionnaire (126 in 2012).
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

- Results.
- Lessons learnt.
- Implications for the work of UN and partners

Resource allocation (human and financial) for gender statistics have not changed during the past decade for half the countries.

But resource allocation for gender statistics increased for 1 in 4 countries before the pandemic, and for 15% of countries since the onset of the pandemic.
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

There is tremendous untapped potential in existing data sources

- Results.
- Lessons learnt.
- Implications for the work of custodian agencies

There is tremendous untapped potential in existing data sources

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Exist but not used</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population censuses</td>
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<td>Health administrative records</td>
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<td>Civil registration records</td>
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<td>Education administrative records</td>
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<td>Labour force surveys</td>
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<td>Demographic and health survey</td>
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<td>Judiciary records</td>
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<td>Police records</td>
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<td>Labour administrative records</td>
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<td>Income and expenditure surveys</td>
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<td>Agricultural censuses / surveys</td>
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<td>Social Security records</td>
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<td>Living standard / living conditions surveys</td>
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<td>Parliamentary records</td>
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<td>Electoral register</td>
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<td>Business Register records</td>
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<td>Establishment censuses / surveys</td>
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<td>Population registers</td>
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<td>Trade records</td>
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<td>Financial records</td>
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<td>Disability surveys</td>
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<td>Violence against women surveys</td>
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<td>Shelters records</td>
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<td>Independent time-use surveys</td>
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<td>Migration surveys (incl. refugee surveys)</td>
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<td>Geospatial data (incl. satellite)</td>
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<td>Victimization surveys</td>
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<td>Time-use modules in parent survey</td>
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<td>Other private sector data</td>
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<td>Modern media (incl. social media)</td>
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<td>Traditional media records</td>
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<td>Citizen-generated data</td>
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2022 Global Survey
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

The landscape of gender statistics producers other than NSO is quite diversified

Collaboration and dialogues between users and producers of gender statistics is widespread, but mostly on irregular basis.

User-producer dialogues taking place (no. of countries)

- Other national entities
- Machinery for the advancement of women (MAW)
- NGOs
- Academia
- Ministries

Producers of gender statistics other than NSO (no. of countries)

- No response
- No
- Yes, ad hoc/irregular basis
- Yes, regular basis
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

2022 Global Survey

- Results.
- Lessons learnt.
- Implications for the work of custodian agencies

Two sides of the same coin
Funding, collaboration and demand from policy side:
Top factors for improvement and also top challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top challenges (text analysis)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 1</td>
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<td>Top 2</td>
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<td>Top 4</td>
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<td>Top 5</td>
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Other factors mentioned: Organizational reform, enacting legislation, training, increased availability of admin data, establishment of standards
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

- Results.
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Top needs (% of countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity building</th>
<th>Methodological work</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data analyses and utilization</td>
<td>Non-traditional data sources</td>
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<td>Utilization of harmonized list of gender statistics indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting on gender relevant SDG Indicators</td>
<td>Development of gender statistics program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data collection, production, and dissemination</td>
<td>Reporting on gender relevant SDG Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of gender statistics program</td>
<td>Mainstreaming of gender perspective into NSS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Top priorities in next 3 years (text analysis)

- **Top 1**: VAW and GBV
- **Top 2**: Economic Empowerment and Employment
- **Top 3**: Education and Educational Attainment
- **Top 4**: Mainstreaming Gender Perspective
- **Top 5**: Time Use and Unpaid Care Work

Both a need in capacity building and methodological work

- **Non-traditional data sources**
- **Gender relevant SDG indicators**
- **Development of GS programme**

Both a need in methodological work and a priority:

- **Mainstreaming gender perspective into NSS**
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

Expected
• Call of a statistical system to measure and monitor Care
  • Frameworks, integrated data sources and light solutions for statistics and accounts
  • Care is what we care about!-complementing GDP with an indicator on unpaid household and care work

• Progress in national gender statistics programmes

• Mainstreaming a gender perspective into official statistics, including into non-traditional fields

• Measuring VAW in all its forms

• Gender issues and gender data in the African context
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

Mainstreaming gender
- Trade and business statistics
- Environment and climate change
- Way forward?

TF-VAW

Time-use statistics
Key elements of the SG report on gender statistics

**FoC Group on Social and Demographic Statistics**
- Overlap of membership (Canada, Colombia, Mexico, regional commissions and selected agencies)
- Provide inputs as relevant to ensure gender perspective is embedded
- Some synergies built into the 9GFGS agenda

**World’s Women publication**
- Relevance of a publication with a 5-year cadence
- Other publications available every year, e.g.
  - SDG gender snapshot (by UNSD and UNWomen)
  - Women count (by UNWomen)
  - Progress of the World’s Women (by UNWomen)
Next steps for UNSD

- Prepare inputs for official SG report (by November 2023)
- Prepare background reports (by January 2024)
- Conduct side event on GS (January 2024)

55th session UN Statistical Commission