

Global Review of Gender Statistics: Preliminary Results for the ESCAP Region

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Outline

- Preliminary findings of the survey in the ESCAP region
- Some needs and priorities as identified by countries
- Initial conclusions
- Linking to the regional programme on gender statistics

Countries that responded in Asia-Pacific

- 20 out of 53 Member States & 9 Associate Members

Asia-Pacific Countries that responded to the 2012 Global Review of Gender Statistics						
Sub-regions	<i>East and North-East Asia</i>	<i>South-East Asia</i>	<i>South and South-West Asia</i>	<i>North and Central Asia</i>	<i>The Pacific</i>	Total
	China Hong Kong, China* Japan Macao, China* Mongolia	Cambodia Malaysia Philippines Singapore Timor-Leste Viet Nam	Bangladesh Bhutan Iran	Armenia Azerbaijan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan	New Zealand Niue*	
Sub-total	5	6	3	4	2	20
Note: * associate members						

Institutional Arrangements: Entity & budget

- Institutional set-up exists in most countries:
 - Mostly appointed focal points in NSO or Ministries/agencies
 - 80% of countries have at least one type (one or several focal points or dedicated office) of gender statistics entity within the NSO
 - More than 90% of above report to the chief statistician
 - Dedicated office in NSO in 8 countries

- *Gender statistics dedicated office in different governments ministries/agencies usually uncommon*
- *Most NSOs rely on ad hoc sources of funds*
- *Dedicated budget at agency/national level in one country only*

Institutional Arrangements: Main tasks

- Most NSOs engaged in:
 - Answering user requests
 - Production of publications
 - Data compilation
 - Data dissemination

- *Training and methodological work usually least widely performed*

Institutional Arrangements: Coordination mechanism

- Majority of countries have a coordination mechanism:
 - Coordinating body at national level (50%)
 - Other formal/informal mechanism (20%)

- Coordinating body at national level:
 - NSO
 - National coordinating body for statistics
 - National mechanism for the advancement of women

- Coordinating functions: compiling inputs from other agencies or organizing consultations among producers-users

- *Weak institutionalization of training - in most cases the coordinating institution does not provide training/guidance*

Institutional Arrangements: Inter-ministerial coordination

- ❑ NSO collaboration with Ministries of health, education, labour is most common
- ❑ *Most NSOs do not indicate collaboration with ministries related to other aspects of the economy e.g. agriculture, commerce*
- ❑ Collaboration usually covers data compilation and dissemination
- ❑ *Setting priorities for data production and analytical work usually not covered*

Production of gender statistics: Areas & regularity

- Regular programmes and production:
 - Labour force
 - Unemployment
 - Mortality
 - Poverty

- *Gaps in production:*
 - *Child marriage, agriculture, VAW, disability, unpaid work, informal employment*
 - *Other emerging issues: e.g. media, satellite accounts, entrepreneurship, power and decision-making, information and communication technology*

Production of gender statistics: Primary sources of data

- Most commonly used sources (90 -100% cases):
 - Population census
 - Demographic and health surveys (e.g., DHS, MICS, etc)
 - Labour force surveys
 - Health administrative records
 - Education administrative records

- *Sources less used or not available (55% or less cases):*
 - *Time use surveys*
 - *Violence against women surveys*
 - *Judiciary records*

- *Usually only available sources are used - special surveys/data collection not very common*

Addressing user needs: User-producer collaboration & dialogue

- Well-defined/structured/formal mechanism exists in most cases (40%)
- Informal/less structured mechanisms used for organization of ad hoc meetings & development of publications
- Areas most influenced by the user-producer dialogue:
 - Choice of topics related to gender statistics
 - Dissemination of statistical outputs
- *User-producer collaboration & dialogue lacking in:*
 - *Methodological work: concepts/definitions/measurement*
 - *Data collection programmes*

Mainstreaming gender into the NSS: Objectives and strategies

- Familiarity with concept of gender mainstreaming seems to exist & national programme documents available:
 - strategy for the development of statistics
 - strategy on mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics
- *However, in more than 40% cases, no such document exists*
- Some types of **objectives** for mainstreaming gender perspective:
 - Public dissemination: sex-disaggregated data/ gender indicators
 - Monitoring progress on gender equality
 - Use in policy advocacy
- *In most countries mainstreaming objectives only partially achieved*
- *Not enough signs of mainstreaming going beyond traditional gender areas - to sectors such as economics, trade, and finance.*

Mainstreaming gender into the NSS: Objectives and strategies

- Some success factors in achieving objectives:
 - Successfully improved concepts/definitions in existing data collection
 - Regular production/dissemination of sex-disaggregated data
 - Collaboration/user-producer dialogue
 - Training and capacity of the staff

- *Some impediments/challenges in achieving objectives:*
 - *Lack of awareness of gender issues*
 - *Lack of gender sensitivity in collection/analysis/dissemination of data*
 - *Lack of expertise/trained statisticians*
 - *Inadequate new data collection to fill gaps*
 - *Inadequate user-producer dialogue*
 - *Limited budget*

Mainstreaming gender into the NSS: Priorities

- Almost half the number of countries have national priorities related to gender statistics:
 - Raising awareness on gender equality/sensitivity
 - National plans/goals for gender statistics
 - Gender-focused survey
 - Gender database development
 - Gender-related data dissemination

- Priority thematic areas:
 - Time use survey
 - Women in decision making
 - Women in entrepreneurship
 - Gender-based violence
 - Early marriage

Legal framework

- Laws and regulations governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics:
 - National statistical action plan (60%)
 - Statistics law; Gender-related law, Gender-related national action plans (45%)

- *No laws/regulations exist in about 20% of the countries*

Some needs and priorities as identified by countries

- ❑ International standards, guidelines and indicators
- ❑ Gender statistics in new/emerging areas
- ❑ Best practices in production/use of gender statistics
- ❑ Gender database in line with international standards
- ❑ International training programmes/seminars
- ❑ Fund mobilization - national budgets and international donors
- ❑ Thematic priority topics: time use, women in decision making, women in entrepreneurship, gender-based violence, early marriage, disability, the situation of women and children, women and ageing

Overall...(initial conclusions)

Status	What is....	Filling in gaps e.g.....
Have a more active programme on gender statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have made progress in gender mainstreaming ▪ GS entities exist ▪ Collaboration mechanisms work well ▪ Gender statistics produced in several areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methodological improvements ▪ Expand GS in wider data collection system ▪ Adjust national programme to changing needs/priorities
Building work on gender statistics, but lack certain elements for a long-term strategic plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Familiar with gender mainstreaming ▪ GS entities in place <p><i>But:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration mechanism weak ▪ Lack of legal frameworks; lack of political will ▪ Data gaps exist in new & emerging issues ▪ Ad hoc budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamline institutional arrangements ▪ Strengthen user-producer collaboration ▪ More training
Very limited or no progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall weak appreciation of gender issues and gender statistics ▪ Weak integration of gender statistics in national/organizational mandates, structures and business processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy on importance of gender statistics ▪ Guidance for institutional arrangements for GS ▪ Basic training

Linking to the regional programme on gender statistics...

- Improve capacity of countries in the region by say 2020 to:
 - Produce and use gender statistics
 - Monitor, measure & analyse progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment

- Improve overall availability of gender statistics for:
 - National policy development
 - Progress assessment towards international goals and commitments

- Assessments/consultations conducted by ESCAP during 2010-12:
 - Regional survey on gender statistics activities/programmes (2010, selected countries)
 - Regional consultative meeting (2010)
 - Two in-country assessments (2011, Indonesia and Bhutan)
 - Global review of gender statistics (2012)

- Towards implementation: proposal submitted for UN Development Account project 2012-14 (*subject to final approval*)

Key components

- Framework of core gender statistics and indicators

- Strengthening national capacity - “doing” and “training”
 - National action plans
 - Analysis of existing data
 - Pilot data collection
 - Legislation/mandates
 - Advocacy

- Sustainability
 - Training curriculum
 - Capacity building of national training institutions
 - Good practices
 - Knowledge communities

Thank You

<http://www.unescap.org/stat/gender-stat>