

# SUPPORTING GENDER STATISTICS THE PARIS21 EXPERIENCE

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**PARIS**  
**21!** Partnership in statistics  
for development  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> century



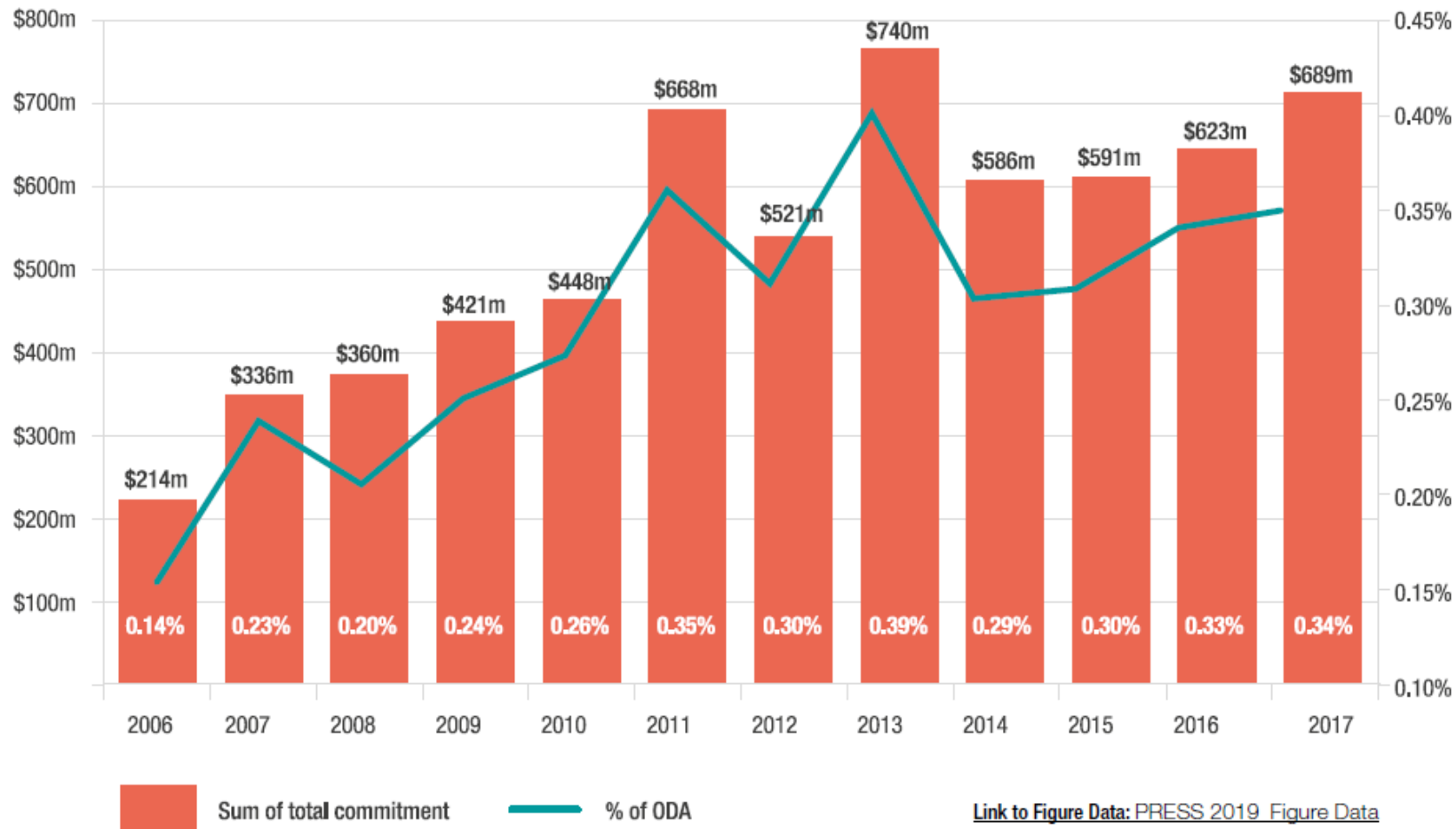
## **OUTLINE**

1. Financial support to gender statistics
  1. Strengthening national statistical capacity in the Global South to produce gender statistics aligned with Agenda 2030 and user needs
  2. Integration of gender statistics in long-term statistical planning
  3. Measuring the use of gender statistics in policy documents and media

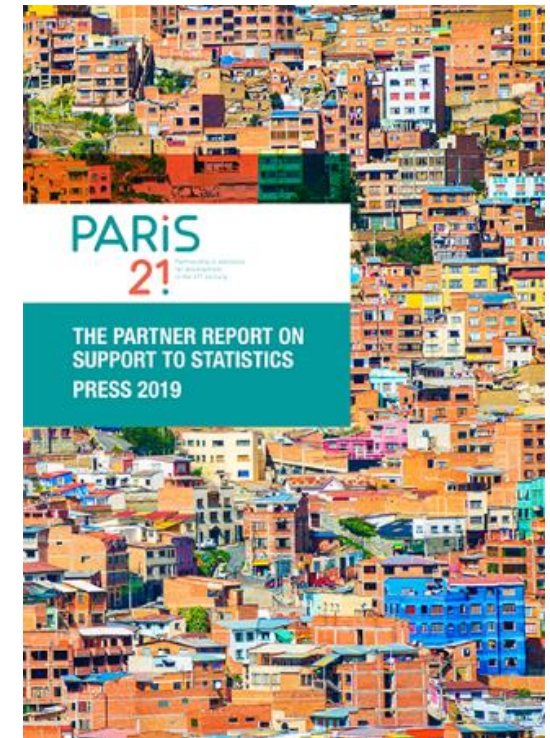


# FUNDING GENDER STATISTICS

# GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO STATISTICS IS LOW...

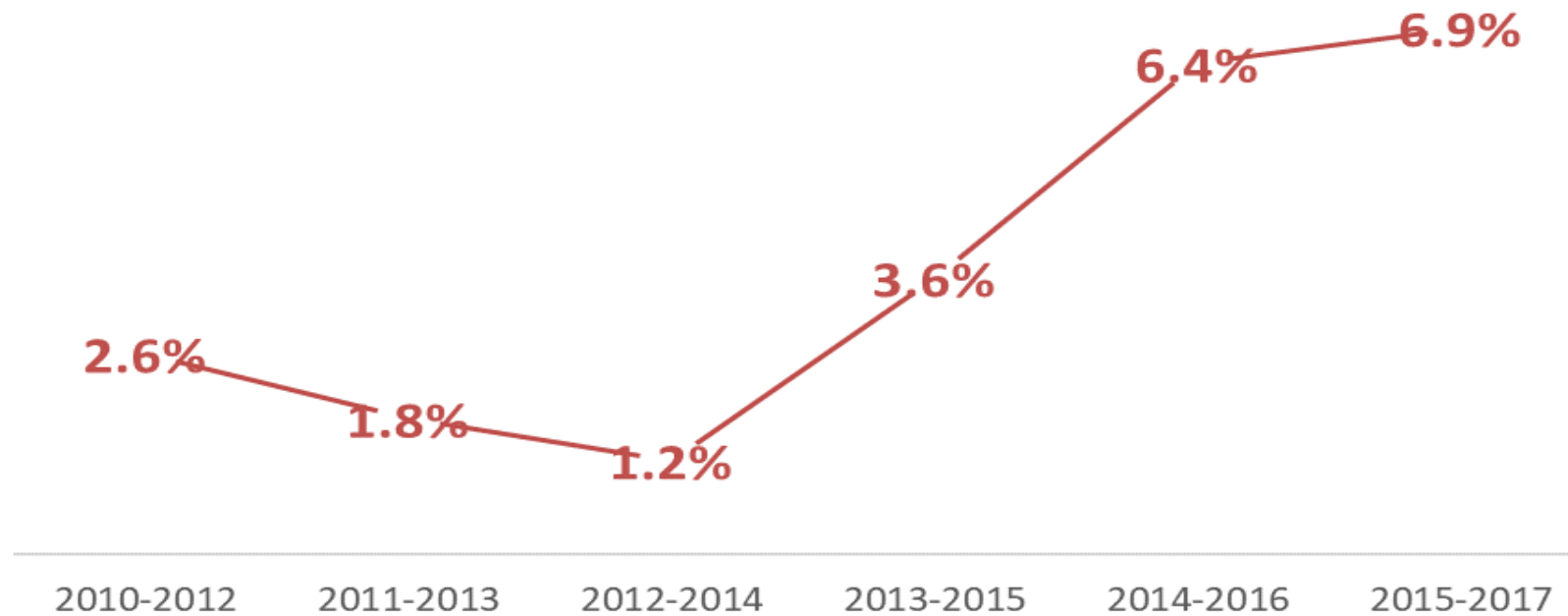


[Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2019 Figure Data](#)



## ... BUT THE ADOPTION OF AGENDA 2030 HELPED

### STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES WITH GENDER STATISTICS AS THE PRIMARY COMPONENT

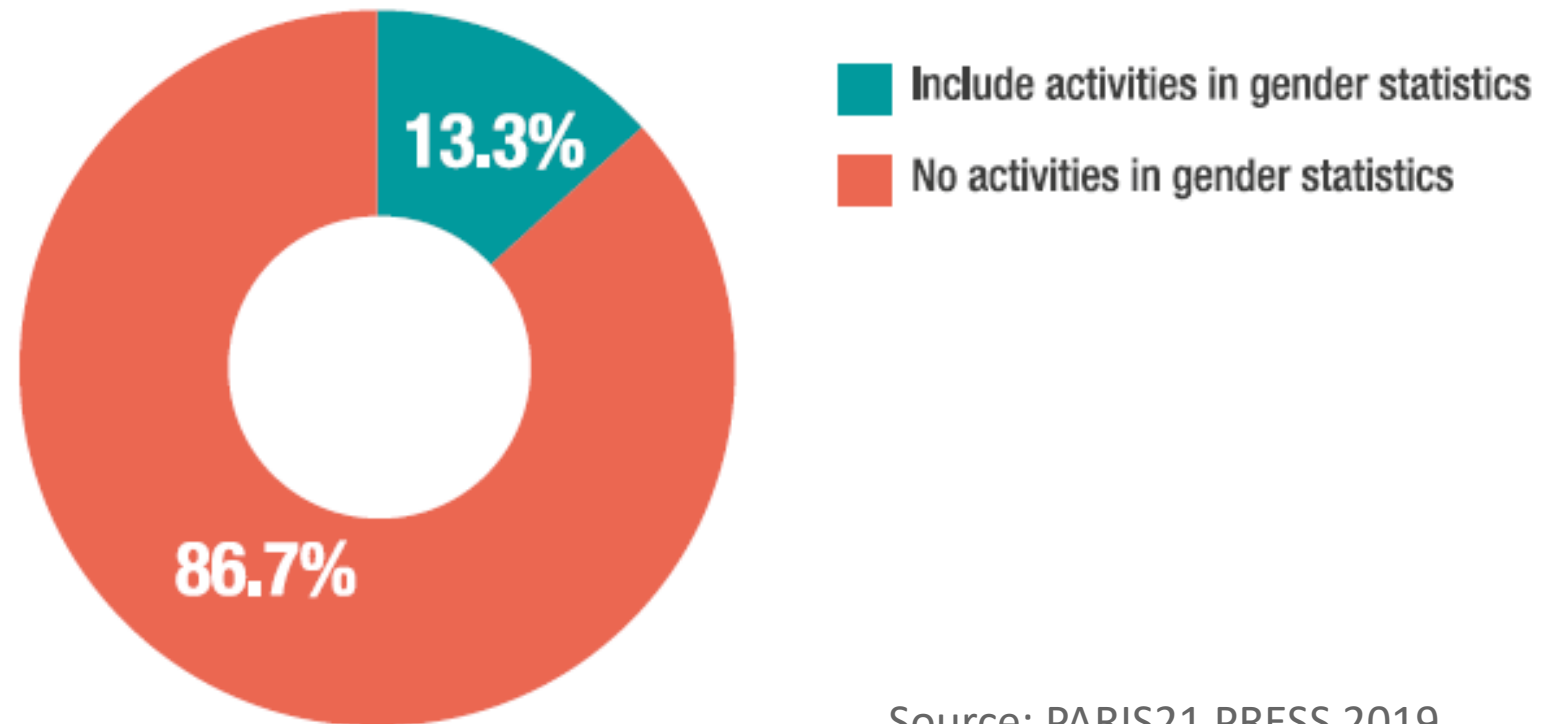


Source: PARIS21 PRESS 2019

## **GENDER STATISTICS – MULTILATERAL DONORS**

Projects by their reference to gender statistics, 2017, multilateral donors

Only 13% of multilateral donor projects for statistical development in 2017 had activities supporting gender statistics



Source: PARIS21 PRESS 2019

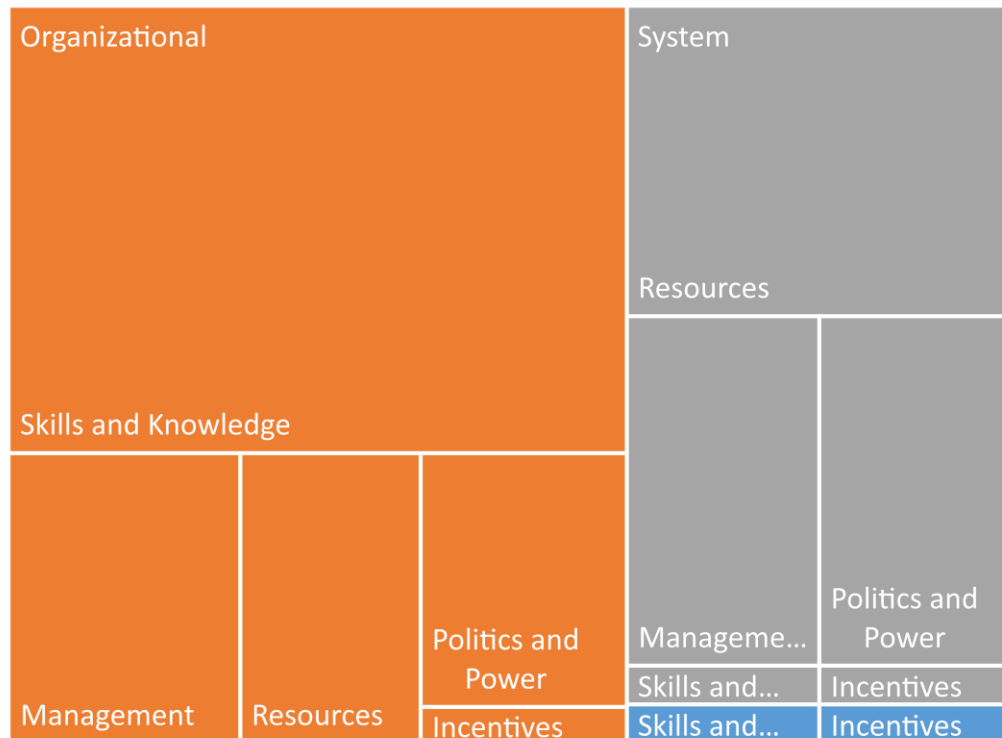


# **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BETTER GENDER STATISTICS**

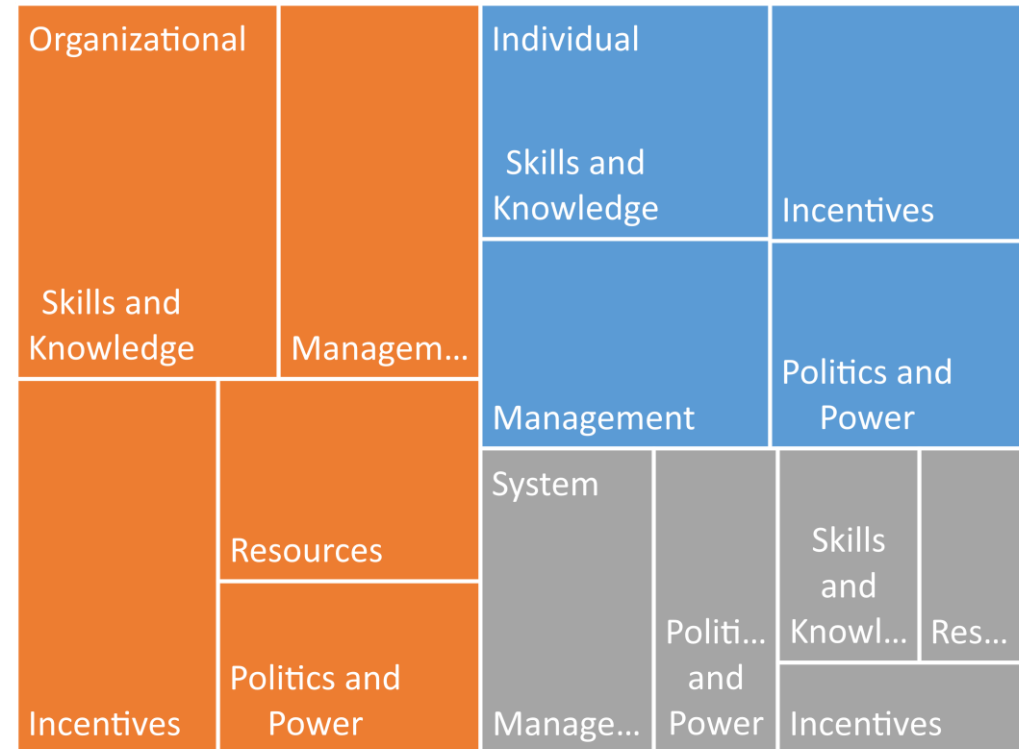
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## BETTER ALIGNMENT BETWEEN CAPABILITIES & COUNTRY PRIORITIES IS NECESSARY: CD4.0

Traditional assessment of capabilities



Expressed country priorities

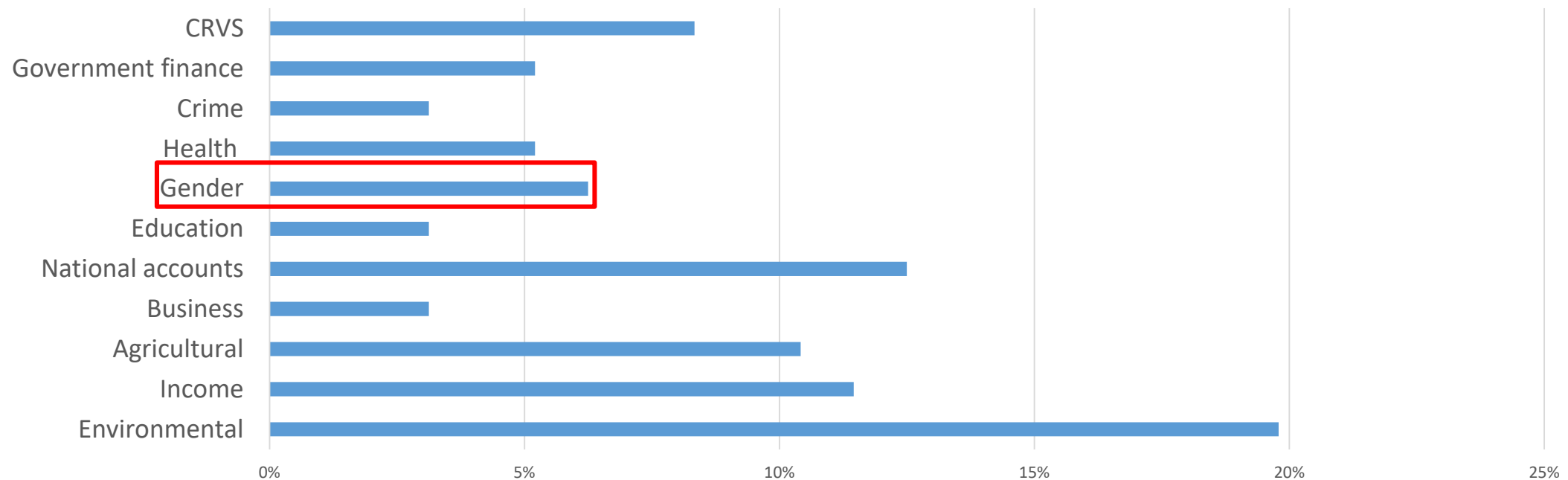




# ONLY 6% OF COUNTRIES NEED IMMEDIATE CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GENDER

Priority sectors for capacity development

N=96

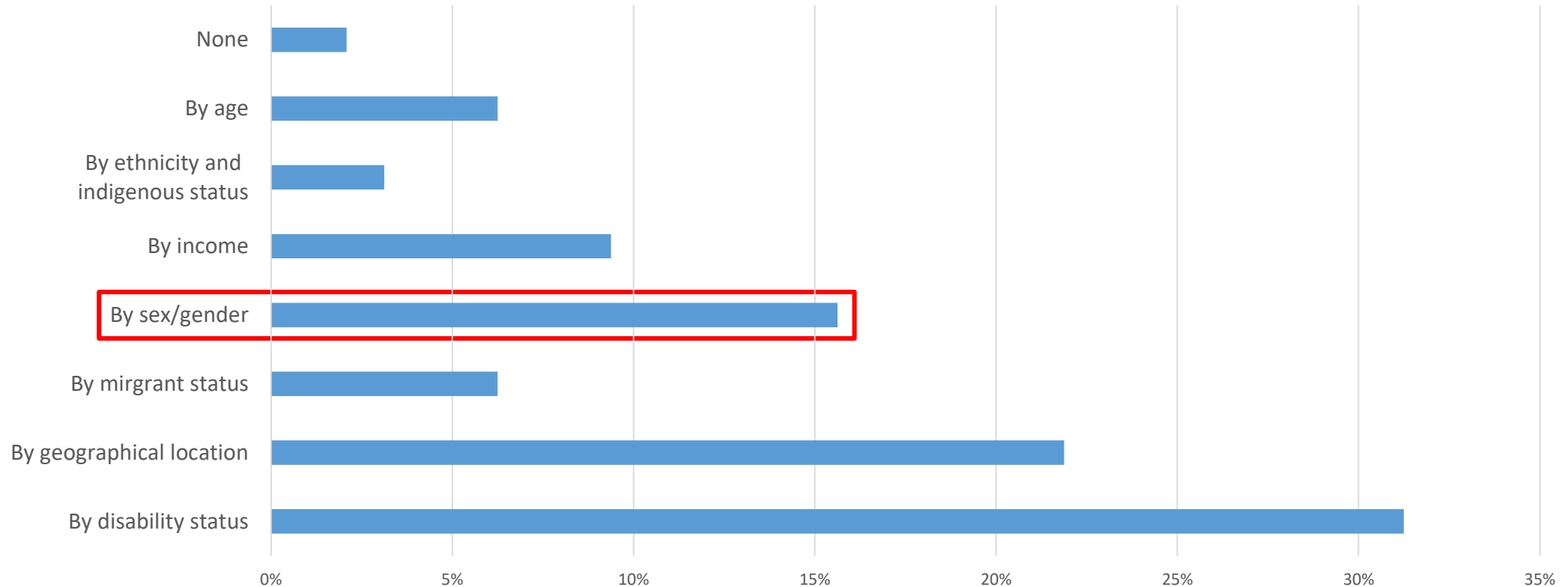


**Source:** PARIS21 (2018), "Survey results: New approaches to Capacity Development and future priorities", <https://paris21.org/capacity-development-40/cd40-survey>.

# ONLY 16% OF COUNTRIES STATE GENDER AS PRIORITY #1 IN DATA DISAGGREGATION

Countries indicating their first priority in disaggregating data

N=95



# ! CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT RESPONDS TO A CHANGING DATA ECOSYSTEM

## Whole data ecosystem orientation

→ New data sources + actors

## A stronger user integration

→ Relevance, efficiency, trust, accountability

## Holistic statistical capacity development

→ Change through 3 levels + 5 targets

→ **Pilot projects** to test and validate CD4.0 guidelines across countries

→ A **workshop on capacity development 13/14 January 2020** focusing on implementation/country experiences (co-hosted by UNSD/SIDA)

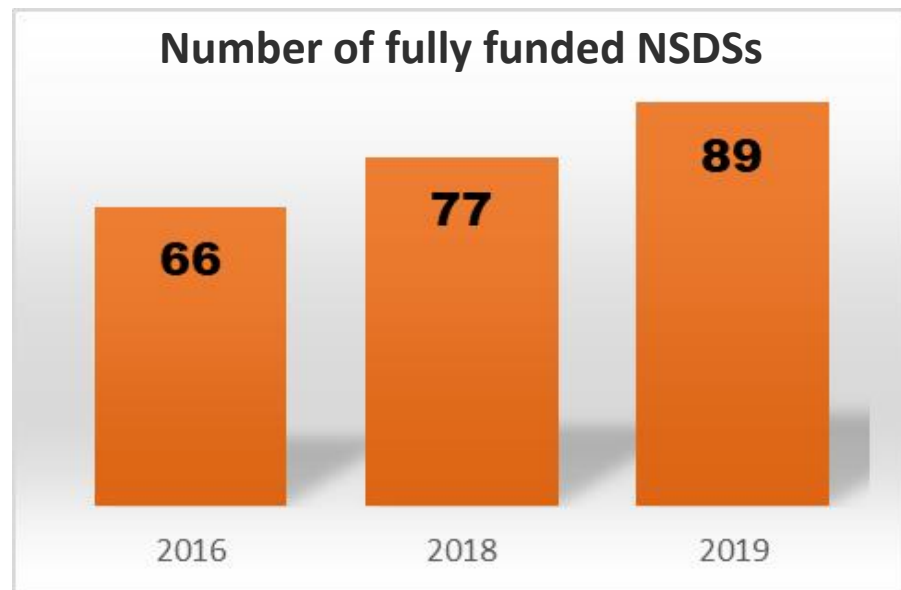




# **INTEGRATION OF GENDER STATISTICS IN THE LONG-TERM STATISTICAL PLANNING**

## NSDS HELPS TO MOVE THINGS FORWARD

**SDG Indicator 17.18.3** Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

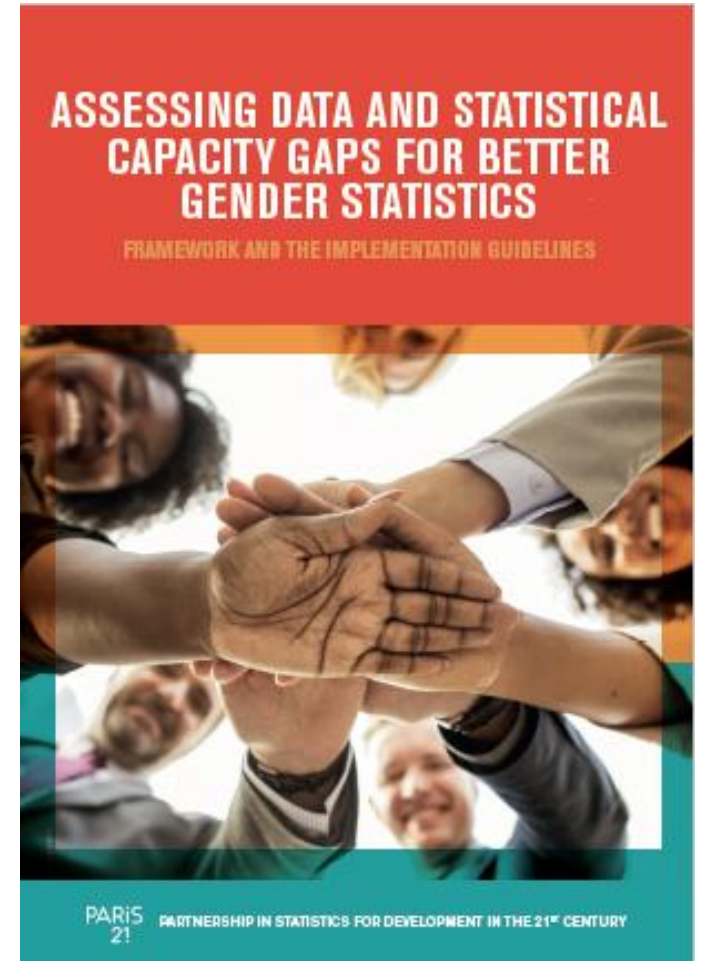


Source: PRESS 2019

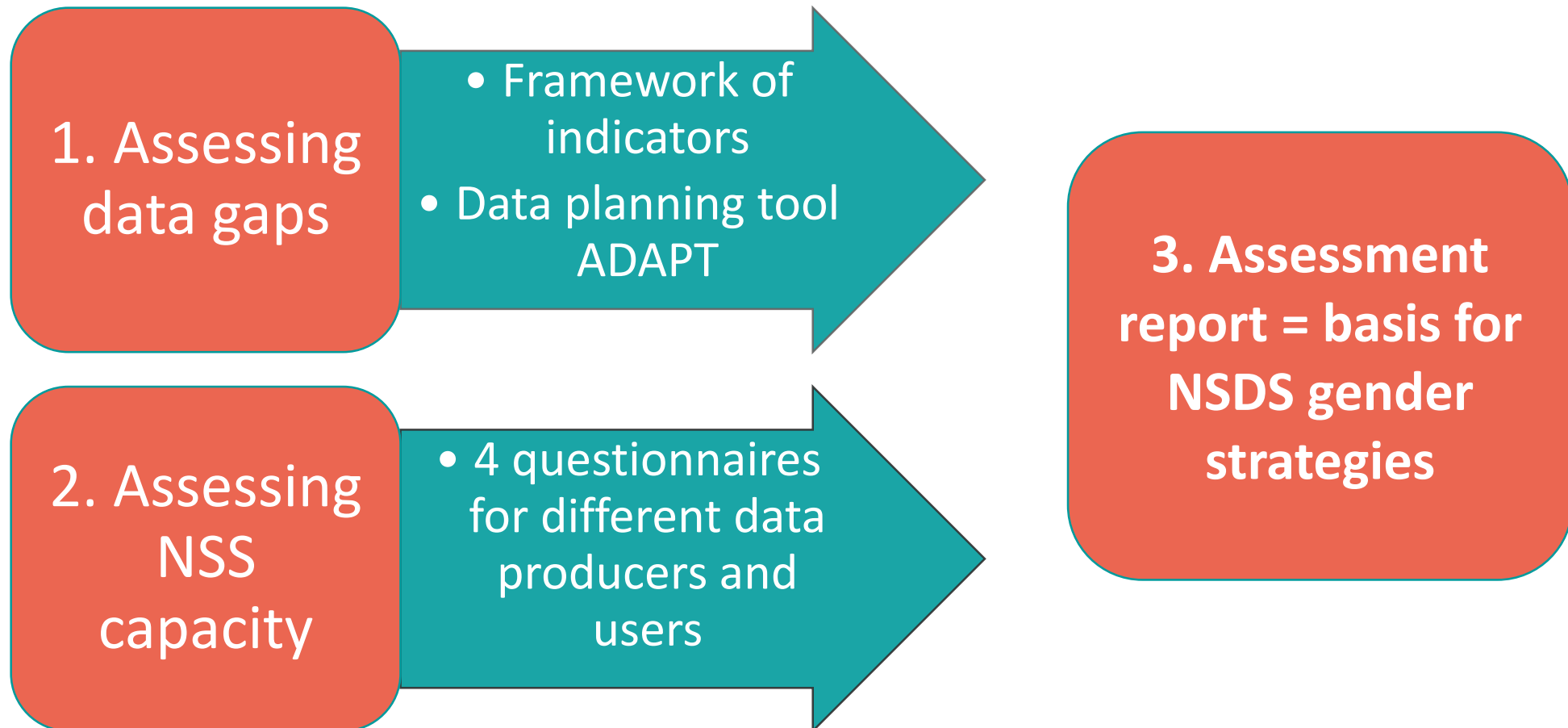
**Use of NSDS as a tool for enhancing data production: e.g. successful in agriculture sector**

## FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING DATA AND CAPACITY GAPS IN GENDER STATISTICS

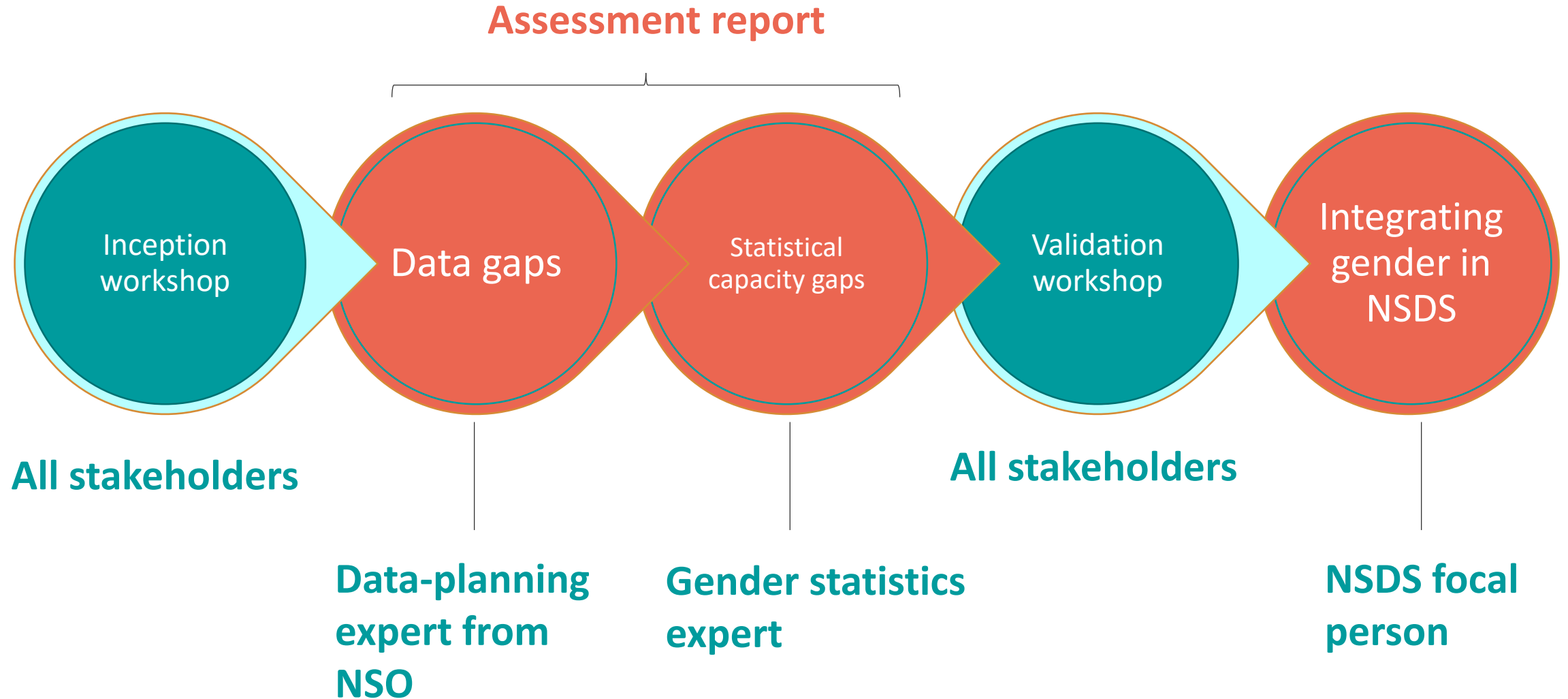
Proposes tools and methods which help to prepare an assessment that will serve as a building block for the for the integration of a gender statistics strategy in the NSDS.



## MAIN ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND MILESTONES



## ASSESSMENT STEPS AND ACTORS



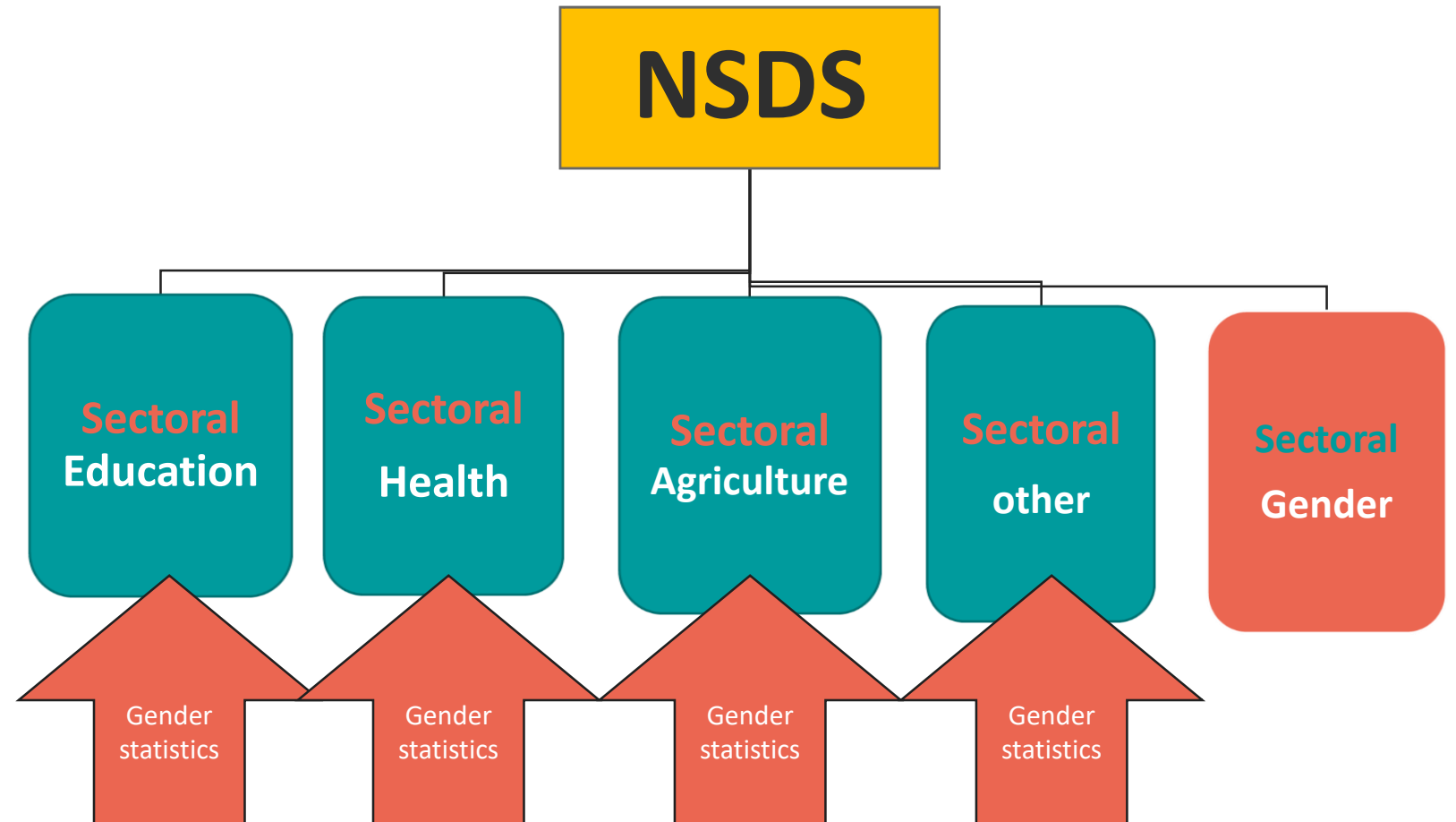


## ■ NSDS: INTEGRATION OF GENDER STATISTICS IN SECTORAL STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

### 1. At all stages of NSDS

- Preliminary
- Design
- Implementation

### 2. In all sectors of NSDS



## PILOT COUNTRIES

2019	
COUNTRY	STATUS
Dominican Republic	On-going
Maldives	On-going
Senegal	On-going
Egypt	On-going
Kyrgyz Republic	On-going

9 countries  
during  
2019-2020

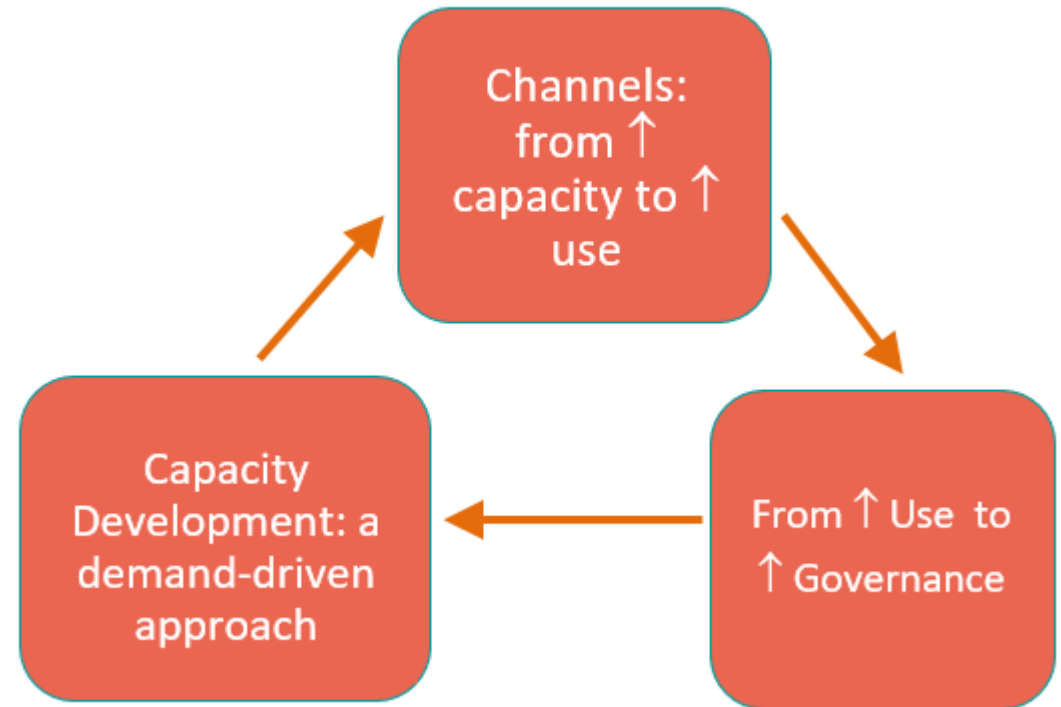
2019/2020	
COUNTRY	STATUS
Jordan	Confirmed
Bolivia	Confirmed
Cambodia	Confirmed
Rwanda	Pending



# MEASURING THE USE OF GENDER STATISTICS

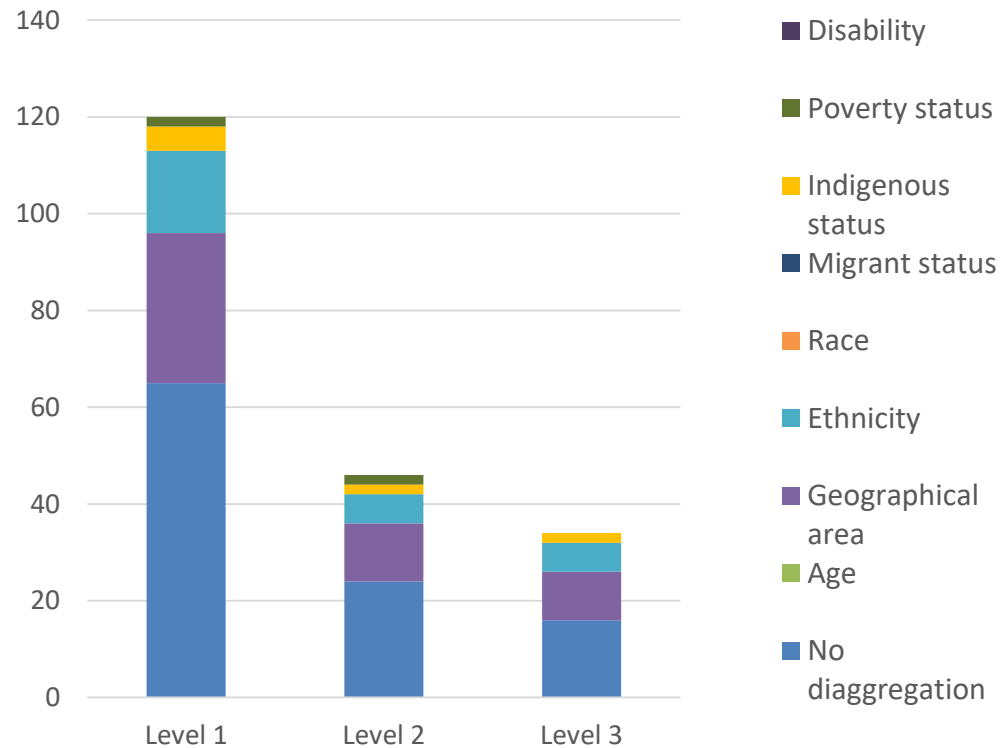
## MEASURING THE REFERENCE TO GENDER STATISTICS IN POLICY DOCUMENTS AND MEDIA

- Introduced in 2010 by PARIS21 to assess impact of international statistical capacity building activities in developing countries
- In 2018, PARIS21 improved the indicator by updating the keyword list and scoring methodology
- In 2019, PARIS21 start to apply the scope of the indicator to gender statistics

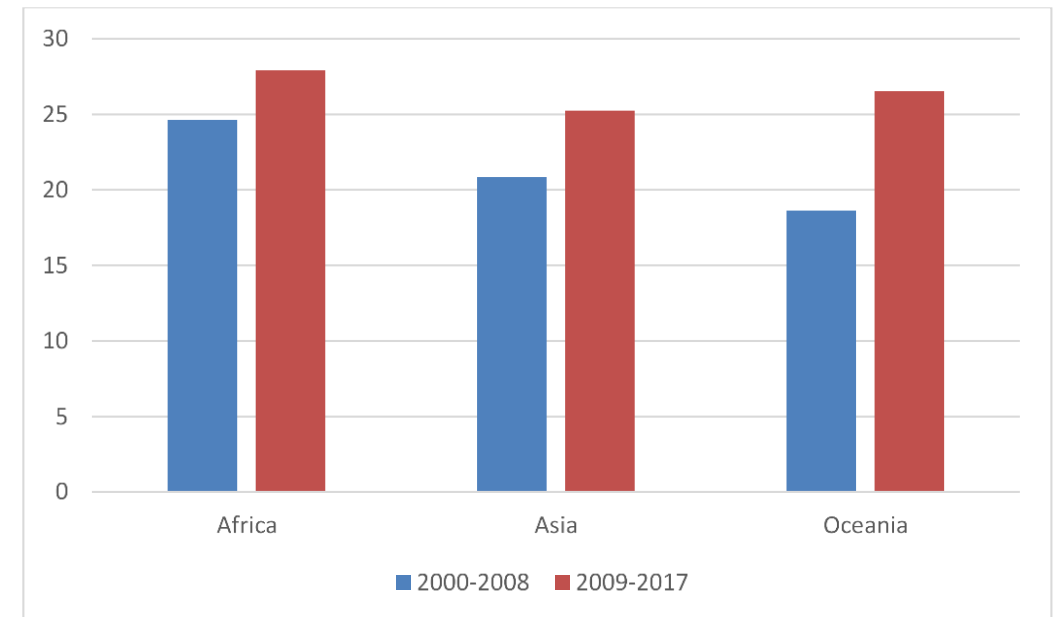


## WHAT THE INITIAL RESULTS LOOK LIKE

Use of gender statistics in policy making  
– Bolivia 2016-2020



Comparison of scores between two waves for developing countries in Asia, Africa and Oceania.



*Documents presented are PRSPs between 2000-2017. We therefore divided them into 2 waves. First wave covers 2000-2008 and the second wave covers 2009-2017. Each wave has a length of 9 years.*

## LEVEL 1 KEY WORDS

Contraceptive	Female genital cutting	Empowerment of women	women in especially difficult situations
Female employer	Family care work	Equal opportunities of women and men	gender and development index (GDI)
Maternal death	Female engineering graduates	Equal treatment of women and men	GDI
Prenatal	Female manufacturing graduates	Gender bias	Forced marriage
Fertility rate	Female construction graduates	Gender balance	Adolescent birth rate
Genital mutilation	Women with secure tenure of land	Gender budgeting	Maternity leave
Domestic work	GPI	Gender mainstreaming	Sexual harassment
Gender gap	Sexual violence	Gender statistics	Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
Gender parity	Women in parliament	Gender sensitive	Femicide
Seats held by women	Women	Sex-disaggregated data	Maternal parity
Women in managerial positions	Female ownership	Work-life balance	parity indices
Female police officers	Female top management	Women in decision making	child marriage
Female judges	Unpaid work	Violence against women	girl marriage
Physical violence	Gender roles	maternal health	Gender pay gap
Women married before age 18	Gender inequality	maternal mortality	gender-specific
Partner violence	Gender equality	births attended by skilled health personnel	gender
Family planning	Gender discrimination	rape	gender-related
Women with land title	Discrimination against women	sex ratio	gender

## LEVEL 3 KEY WORDS

imputation  
 confounding  
 non-random  
 randomisation  
 effect  
 hypotheses  
 significance  
 power  
 omitted  
 autoregressive  
 asymptotic  
 fixed effects  
 first-differences  
 central limit  
 stochastic  
 autocorrelation  
 upward  
 downward  
 matching  
 difference-in-difference  
 Bayes  
 linear  
 tobit  
 best linear unbiased predictor  
 BLUE  
 OLS  
 endogenous  
 misspecification

model  
 utility  
 outcome  
 multinomial  
 logit  
 RPL model  
 estimator  
 aggregate  
 cohort-level  
 nonlinear  
 estimator  
 covariance  
 variance  
 residual  
 sampling  
 IV  
 instrumental  
 kernel  
 probit  
 Poisson  
 panel  
 quantile  
 survival  
 treatment  
 Arellano-Bond  
 bias  
 spurious  
 error

Heckman  
 heterogeneity  
 residual  
 hot deck  
 cold deck  
 robust  
 unbalanced  
 longitudinal  
 counterfactual  
 propensity  
 exogenous  
 measurement  
 microdata  
 regressor  
 multicollinearity  
 attrition  
 odds ratio  
 polynomial  
 propensity score  
 quasi-experiment  
 treatment effect  
 inference  
 treatment evaluation  
 treatment group  
 control group  
 unobserved  
 average  
 baseline model

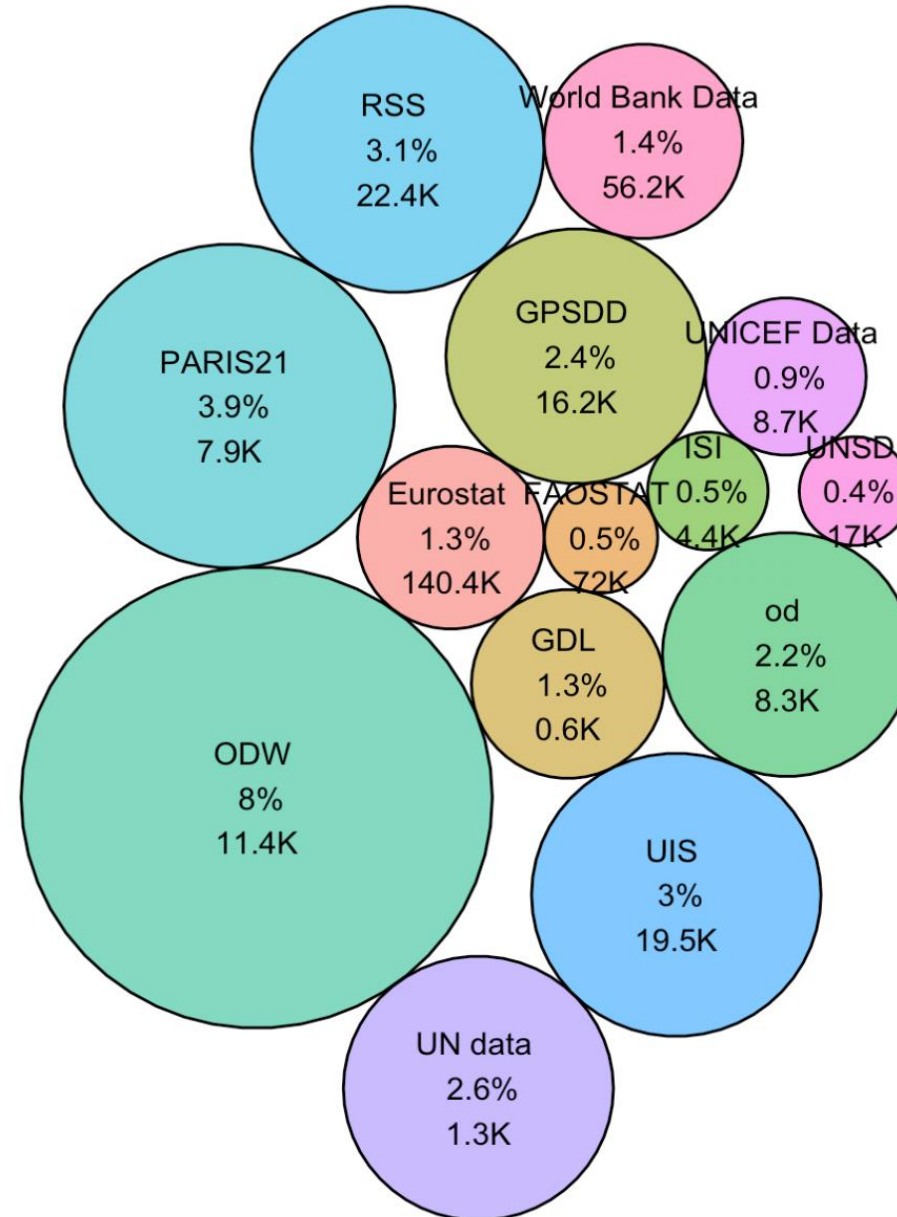
semiparametric  
 mean  
 mode  
 median  
 probability  
 aggregate  
 marginal  
 confidence interval  
 p-value  
 heteroskedastic  
 time series  
 parameter  
 rescaling  
 Granger  
 census  
 multivariate  
 cluster  
 chi-square  
 dummy  
 deviation  
 coefficient  
 likelihood  
 conditional  
 ceteris-paribus  
 cumulative  
 regression  
 data set  
 data mining

## • **REFERENCES TO STATISTICS IN SOCIAL MEDIA**

- Introduced in 2016 by PARIS21 to assess references to global summits. The first tool to analyse statistical development topics using social media
- Most international organisations and governments use twitter as their main online platform. It allow us to cover most relevant sectors
- Twitter timeline from 15 accounts of UN specialised agencies, 12 agencies working on gender equality and 20 agencies working on statistics, focus on hashtags at this stage



# PRELIMINARY RESULTS: HOW OFTEN DO AGENCIES TWEET ABOUT GENDER STATS?





## ! OTHER ACTIVITIES AND WAY FORWARD

- Validation of the gender keywords list – volunteers?
- Development of an **e-learning course** on communicating gender statistics for the NSOs and journalists (launch in Q1 of 2020)
- Preparation of **guidelines** on integrating gender statistics in the NSDS (Q4 of 2020)
- PARIS21 is preparing to have a side-event during the **Beijing+25 World Conference on Women** in Paris, 7-10 July 2020



**THANK YOU**

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