

Innovative implementation in emerging topic areas or methods in data production in gender statistics”

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15th IAEG-GS meeting,
6 December 2021



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1. Gender statistics in Vietnam

- Following the Statistical Law and the Gender Equality Law
 - The National set of statistical indicators on gender development (NSSIGD- 2019), which promulgated by Ministry of Planning and Investment (revised from the first version in 2011)
 - The National Strategy on Gender equality 2021-2030, with goals/targets and related indicators
- The NSSIGD (with 78 indicators) is to provide evidence-base for monitoring and evaluating gender equality and women's empowerment
- To help the Congress and the Government to track the national strategy on gender equality in Vietnam (reporting every 6 months),
- Follow up with GSO annual work plan

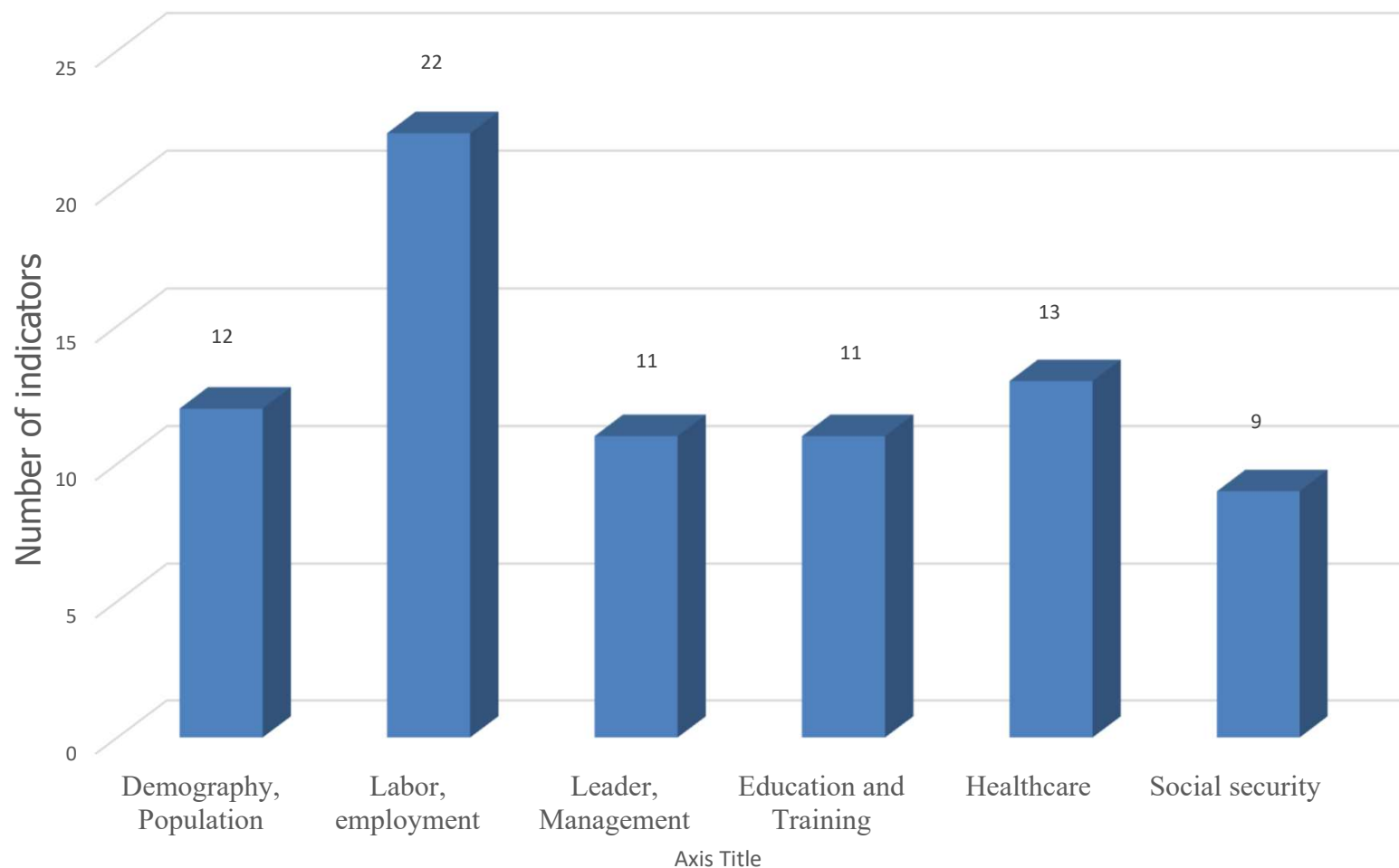


2. Challenges and implementation



The National set of statistical indicators on gender development (NSSIGD)

78 indicators, with 6 groups



Involvement in the NSIGD

Ministries/agencies responsible for data collecting and integrating:

GSO: 38 indicators	Supreme People's Court: 2
MOH: 10 indicators	MOLISA: 2 indicators
MOET: 6 indicators	MOCST: 2 indicators
MOHA: 3 indicators	Party Central Committee: 1
Ministry of Public Security: 3	Social Insurance: 1 indicators
Supreme People's Procuracy: 3	National Bank: 1 indicators
MOIT: 2 indicators	Assembly Office: 1 indicators
07 Ministries/agencies: 1	MOET+MOLISA: 2 indicators

Requests and existing data gaps

- Every 6 months, report on the implementation of the national strategy on gender equality to the Congress and Government with required gender data to answer the implementation of the national strategy on gender equality in Vietnam
- Annual publication on gender statistics in Vietnam (try to cover 78 indicators in the NSSIGD)
- During covid pandemic: many sudden questions from Government/ Congress about the impact of the covid pandemic on people's lives, and a lack of gender data make us difficult in answer these questions
- Evidences from various data sources showed big gender disparities in socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic, with a negative impact on women's livelihoods, unpaid care work burden, mental health, and gender-based violence issues.
- With mobilized data for evidence from all available sources: national surveys, routine reports, data from hotline/ NGO/ service providers and several small scale surveys in Vietnam for these emerging requests

Challenges

- Many existing gender data gaps: health (no sex disaggregated data on Covid cases), education/ internet accessment, and economic opportunity —that ‘s hardly for tracking/ monitoring National Strategy on gender equality and other gender responsive policies and programs
- Data collection efforts have been disrupted due to COVID-19 control measures in many local provinces in Vietnam, with led to huge impacting for data collection, analysis, coordination, and communication.
- Alternative data collection methods had applied in some surveys to such as phone call instead of face to face interview, due to the lockdown during covid pandemic in many provinces,

3. Moving forwards

- With available data set from surveys: try to disaggregate all data at a minimum by sex and then by other key sociodemographic characteristics.
- Try to collect and report gender data by all data sources, official or non-official, private sector, NGO/ service providers...
- Encourage all ad hoc or regular exercises report data by sex and other key sociodemographic characteristics such as age, and occupation, urban-rural
- Planning for the development of gender data warehouses (2022) to create bidirectional engagement across gender data producers and users;
- Learn and improve data collection methods, big data..



THANK YOU!

