

# Global Review of National Gender Statistics Programmes

**United Nations Statistics Division**

Yuki Mitsuka

[yuki.mitsuka@un.org](mailto:yuki.mitsuka@un.org)

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# Background & Objectives

## Last Review conducted in 2012

**2011 UN Statistical Commission requested** UNSD to work with the UN Regional Commissions to conduct a comprehensive review of national gender statistics programmes

The UN Statistical Commission recommended that **Regional Commissions carry out** the review at the regional level, based on a **common questionnaire** jointly developed by **UNSD, UN Regional Commissions, and the IAEG-GS**

**UNSD coordinated the exercise**, reviewed and compiled the regional results into a global summary while reflecting national experiences

Conduct a **review** of gender statistics programmes in national statistical systems

Obtain **information on how gender perspectives are being mainstreamed**, identify **good practices and challenges** in integrating gender into the production and use of statistics

Assess **progress and trends** over the past 10 years on gender statistics programmes

# Results of 2012 assessment

Data on 126 countries in total

Regional commissions provided data on the following number of countries

- ECA 33
- ECE 40
- ESCAP 24
- ESCWA 14
- ECLAC 15

7 countries were duplicated, mainly Central Asian countries when data was collected by both ECE and ESCAP

# Key Results of the 2012 Global Review

- 86 countries (68%) had a **gender statistics focal point in the national statistical office**
- 46 countries (37%) had a **coordinating body for gender statistics** at the national level
- In 86% of the countries, gender statistics were governed by statistics or gender-related **laws, regulation or national action plans**
- But only 15% of those countries had **specific legislation** requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys
- Only 13% of countries had a **dedicated gender statistics budget**
- 48% of countries had **ad hoc funds** but no dedicated budget for gender statistics
- The **production of gender statistics** still focused predominantly on traditional areas and less on emerging areas
- While most countries **regularly produced** gender statistics in areas such as mortality, education, labour force and unemployment, fewer than half regularly produced statistics on media or violence against women

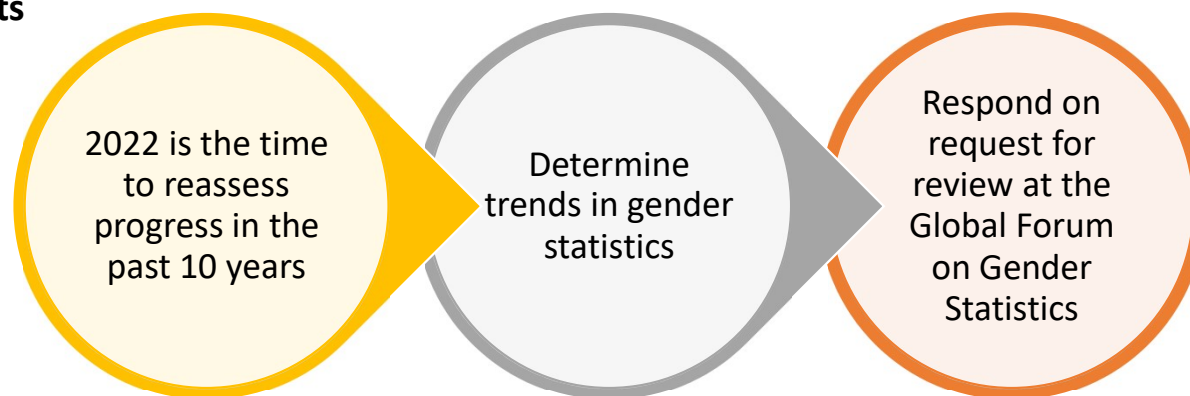
Source: Gender Statistics: report of the Secretary General – 2013 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-10-GenderStats-E.pdf>

# 2022 Global Review

What updates are required?  
Any questions to be added /  
revised or areas to be  
adjusted?

## Common questionnaire used in 2012

- **Background** information
- Part 1. **Institutional arrangements**
- Part 2. **Production** (including data collection) of gender statistics
- Part 3. **Addressing users' needs**
- Part 4. **Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical systems**
- Part 5. **Legal framework**
- Part 6. **Comments**



# Suggestion for next steps

*Based on positive experience of process for survey 10 years ago*

**Q1: UNSD with reg. comms. + IAEG-GS**

- Jointly review common questionnaire
- Collect feedback on topics to be included in survey

**Q2: UNSD**

- Designs final common questionnaire for 2022 Global Review
- Shares final version with UN Regional Commissions

**Q2&Q3: UN Regional Commissions**

- Send out questionnaires to countries
- Implement questionnaire in countries

**Q3&Q4: UNSD**

- Reviews and compiles the regional results into a global summary as a reference for further work by the IAEG-GS.