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

2022 Global Review

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**

2022 is the time to reassess progress in the past 10 years

Determine trends in gender statistics

Respond on request for review at the Global Forum on Gender Statistics

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

2022 Global Review

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

Respond on request for review at the Global Forum on Gender Statistics

Determine trends in gender statistics

2022 is the time to reassess progress in the past 10 years

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

**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.

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