Statistical Commission  
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Item 3(m) of the provisional agenda *  
Items for discussion and decision: gender statistics  

Gender statistics  

Report of the Secretary-General  

Summary  

The present report is submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2019/210 and past practices. It provides a summary of the recent activities undertaken by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics under the umbrella of the Global Gender Statistics Programme. The report (i) covers the development by the Statistics Division and a group of subject-matter experts of guidelines to improve the production of time-use data, in line with the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016), as requested by the Commission (E/CN.3/2017/35, dec. 48/109); (ii) describes the preparation of The World’s Women 2020, a comprehensive descriptive review of progress towards gender equality at the global, regional and national levels; (iii) highlights the outcomes of the 13th meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and the organization of the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics.

The Commission is invited to comment on the work undertaken so far to identify options for a more cost-effective production of time-use data, and to approve the terms of reference of the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics. The Commission is also invited to express its views on the preparation of The World’s Women 2020, the organization of the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics and on other ongoing work and future priorities for the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to strengthen gender data in support of the SDG monitoring, under the Global Programme on Gender Statistics. Points for discussion by the Commission are contained in paragraph 42.

I. Introduction

1. The present report summarizes recent activities undertaken by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) in 2018 and 2019 to fulfil the requests of the Statistical Commission contained in decisions 42/102, 44/109 and 48/109, in terms of: (a) developing methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics, including on the measurement of time use and unpaid domestic and care work; (b) reporting on the latest statistics and analysis of progress towards gender equality in *The World's Women 2020: Trends and Statistics*; (c) serving as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, inter alia, by convening the annual meetings of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics; and (d) organizing Global Fora on Gender Statistics every two years. Furthermore, the report describes other ongoing and planned activities by the Statistics Division and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to strengthen gender data at the national, regional and international levels.

II. Modernizing time-use data collection

2. Since 2018, the Statistics Division and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics have been working towards the operationalization of the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016) and the modernization of Time-Use surveys, in the context of updating the UN Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work (the “UN guidelines”)

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3. The updated UN guidelines aim at providing National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and policymakers with recommendations and best practices on collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating time-use statistics to inform research and the development of a broad range of policies including on unpaid work and non-market production, wellbeing and gender equality. The guidelines will introduce key concepts and definitions related to time-use data and provide NSOs with advice on the different phases/processes (data needs, design, build, collect, process, analyse, disseminate and evaluate) when implementing a dedicated household survey or appending a module on time-use to a nationally representative household survey. By exploring ways on how to modernize the collection of time-use data, including through the use of technology, the guidelines will ensure that national statistical offices have access to a sustainable model to institutionalize the systematic collection of these data. The updated UN guidelines will build on the Guidelines for Harmonizing Time-Use Surveys, published by UNECE in 2013.

4. Given the multiple strategies and different methods adopted by countries to collect time-use data and the recognition that there is no one single solution that would respond to all countries’ data needs, the Group agreed to initially work on a draft conceptual framework proposing a “basket of options”. Proposed options will cover different instruments (including full diaries, light diaries and stylized questions) and modes to collect time-use data (using CAPI, CAWI, CATI or a mixed-mode approach) in line with ICATUS 2016 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular indicator 5.4.1, and will highlight the options’ advantages and shortcoming as well as ways to mitigate them. Recommendations for background household and individual level questionnaires will also be part of the framework. Countries will be able to choose a particular solution to collect time-use data depending on their data needs, capabilities and resources. So far, the Expert Group has been working on selected priority components of the conceptual framework that, once finalized, will be at the core of the revised UN guidelines on time-use statistics. These components are: (a) Policy relevance: Making the case for time-use data to respond to policy and research questions including in support of SDG monitoring; (b) Time-use

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2. As per the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) phases.
data and time-use surveys: Concepts and definitions; (c) A “Minimum harmonized instrument” to collect time-use data; (d) Quality assurance in the context of time-use surveys. The components are brought to the attention of the Statistical Commission as background documents for the Commission’s comments.

A. Mandates and Background

5. Different international agreements point to the importance of collecting time-use statistics for evidence-based policies and research. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted during the fourth World Conference on Women on 4-15 September 1995, requested the regular undertaking of time-use studies to measure unpaid work (Strategic Objective H.3. (g)(i)). More recently, since 2015, target 5.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls upon States to “recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate”. The related global indicator “SDG 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location” was agreed to measure and monitor progress towards better distribution of unpaid work.

6. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are expected to produce high quality time-use data that are granular enough to inform policy formulation, respond to other users’ needs and suitable for trend analysis and cross-country comparisons. However, many countries are facing challenges in conducting time-use surveys as they are complex and costly operations. Traditional time-use surveys, particularly those requesting respondents to complete left-behind paper diaries, are facing low response rates due to the overall “fatigue” of respondents to engage in household surveys and the additional high burden of completing paper time diaries. Furthermore, coding and processing time-use data are complex and resource-intensive procedures.

7. As a direct consequence of the above challenges, there is a lack of time-use data in many countries. Based on data availability for SDG indicator 5.4.1 in the global database, compiled by the Statistics Division, only around 90 countries have at least one data point since 2000, of which 56 per cent have only one observation, 29 per cent have two data points and only 15 per cent have 3 or more data points, thus limiting the possibility of measuring progress. Additionally, fewer countries value unpaid household service work to complement their national GDP, through the compilation of satellite accounts. These figures show the pressing need for higher country coverage and more regular collections of time-use data.

8. A call for supporting countries in their efforts to collect and use time-use data to inform policies was also voiced by Member States at the 48th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017. At that occasion, Member States endorsed the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016) and supported the development of methodological guidelines on how to implement it to produce internationally comparable time-use data, using the latest technologies, in support of SDG monitoring, particularly in developing regions.3


10. The Group is composed of experts from national and international organizations with extensive experience in time-use surveys in terms of data collection instruments and modes, coding and activity classifications, including ICATUS 2016, and data analysis. The current members of the Group are representatives from statistical offices of the following countries and organizations: Australia, Canada (Chair), China, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, South Africa, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

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UNECLAC), Eurostat, and time-use experts (Ms. Margarita Guerrero and Mr. Ignace Glorieux – Professor of Sociology - Vrije Universiteit Brussel - Sociology Dept. and President of the International Association for Time-Use Research (IATUR). Data2x is financially contributing to the work undertaken by the Group in 2019 and 2020.

11. After the first meeting in June 2018, the Group met three times virtually and twice face-to-face (in May 2019 and November 2019) to continue the process of developing practical guidance to operationalize ICATUS 2016 and producing time-use statistics using the latest technologies.

12. The terms of reference for the Group will be included as a dedicated background document, available online on the UN Statistical Commission portal.

B. Proposed priority outputs

13. The Group identified the components described below, to be updated in the UN guidelines as a priority. Additional information on these components is provided in dedicated background documents, available online on the UN Statistical Commission portal.

(a) Policy relevance - Making the case for time-use surveys in support of SDGs monitoring

14. The value of time-use data is increasingly acknowledged, particularly to measure unpaid household service work, wellbeing and gender equality. Time-use data are also critical to guide policies and research related to commuting and transportation as well as education, health, culture, environment and sports. Therefore, time-use data analysis is fundamental for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a broad range of public policies, including those called for the achievement of sustainable development and the Goals set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, time-use data are necessary and the direct input for monitoring progress made towards the achievement of SDGs indicator 5.4.1 on the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location and they contribute to the evidence needed for monitoring other SDG goals and targets.

(b) Concepts and definitions

15. The Group initially reviewed and agreed on key definitions of terms related to time-use data and time-use surveys to facilitate discussions and common understanding among members of the Group, and to provide and promote consistent and harmonised terminology in the UN guidelines. This effort was later expanded to include country examples and practices in addition to concepts and definitions related to the collection of time-use data. This has been summarized in a background document for the Commission’s attention and will be further developed into a dedicated chapter of the UN guidelines.

(c) Modernizing time-use surveys

16. The traditional time-use survey approach using paper diaries is resource intensive, in particular during the collection and digitalization of information, and coding of activities. In addition to high data collection and processing costs, NSOs are also facing challenges in conducting time-use surveys due to decreasing response rates and delays in dissemination of survey results. In the context of modernizing their national statistical

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5 https://data2x.org/
8 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/
9 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/
systems, NSOs are exploring alternative ways of collecting time-use data involving the use of technology, resulting in digitalization of data collections. For instance, the adoption of a mixed modes approach allows targeting different population groups and providing participation options to selected respondents, as ways to reduce non-response.

17. Furthermore, the use of technology is becoming an integral part of the production of time-use statistics in many countries for improved efficiency in data collection as well as increased data quality. Technology can also facilitate the operationalization of activity classifications, including ICATUS 2016, during all survey phases and in particular the simplification of activity coding during data processing.

18. While the Group is exploring the use of technology and recommends digitalization of time-use data collections, it is also identifying and assessing possible challenges, including access to/coverage of technology (for self-completed instruments) and a potential “mode effect” to be accounted for, particularly when countries are mixing modes for data collection. In this regard, it is important to mention that the Group is learning from the work undertaken by Eurostat and partners on innovative tools for Household Budget Surveys and Time-Use Surveys which is looking into solutions to lower respondents’ burden, increase response rates and decrease the overall workload of NSOs.

**Minimum harmonized instrument**

19. To respond to countries’ requests for support on the collection of time-use statistics, in particular in the context of SDGs monitoring, the Group developed a “Minimum harmonized instrument” for the collection of time-use data, including for the measurement of SDG indicator 5.4.1, in line with ICATUS 2016 (second level activities) and other international standards to ensure cross-country comparability. This “Minimum harmonized instrument” consists of two parts: a set of questions capturing essential economic characteristics of the respondents through a background questionnaire; and a minimum list of 25 predefined activities (including “other” to account for not listed activities), relevant contextual information, and additional probing questions. This instrument proposes a minimum set of requirements that can be used by NSOs to collect time-use data or as the basis for the design of their data collection approach using either diaries or stylized questions.

**Set of questions capturing essential economic and labor characteristics of respondents**

20. Reporting time-use data in line with ICATUS 2016 will require the collection of characteristics of the respondents in background questionnaires to complement the information obtained in the diary. The Group, with direct guidance provided by ILO—one of its members, has initially focused on the coding of activities under ICATUS 2016 major divisions 1. Employment and related activities and 2. Production of goods for own final use and has identified essential economic characteristics of respondents to be captured in a background questionnaire to facilitate the correct coding of those activities. Model questions and sequences to capture those characteristics are provided as illustration, and are aligned with ILO recommendations to capture employment and production of goods for own final use as defined in the 19th ICLS resolution concerning “statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization”. Countries are recommended to use the approach already established at the national level to capture those characteristics in surveys, particularly Labour Force Surveys (LFS), provided that the details required for coding time-use activities, are captured, or adapt the national approach in line with the characteristics above, to be suitable for time-use surveys.

**Minimum List of Activities**

21. The predefined list of activities was identified and agreed by the Group based on: (1) information available in around 15 light diaries used by countries around the world; and (2) activities used in stylized

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10 Identification of employed respondents; for those employed, identification of multiple job-holding status, and essential characteristics of the jobs, in particular status in employment, occupation, industry, institutional sector, and business incorporation; identification of persons engaged in own account farming, animal husbandry and fishing, the main intended destination of the production, and main goods produced.

questions in 15 Latin American and Caribbean countries. The predefined list of activities covers all possible activities a person can undertake in a day and consists of 25 activities (including “other” to account for not listed activities). This list of activities was developed for use in light diaries as well as stylized questions and represents the minimum requirements to enable the production of time-use statistics in line with ICATUS 2016 (second level activities). Nine out of the 25 activities are related to unpaid domestic work (7 activities) and care work (2 activities) and are recommended for the collection of data to calculate SDG indicator 5.4.1.

22. In terms of mode of data collection, the digitalization of the “Minimum harmonized instrument”, will also facilitate the required links between the background questions and the diary.

\[(e)\] Quality in the context of time-use surveys and statistics

23. The quality of a survey is of extreme importance to obtain relevant, accurate and reliable results. Quality assurance procedures should be implemented to prevent unacceptable practices and minimize errors in the production of data. The Group is developing a framework for defining quality in the context of time-use surveys and statistics to guide the collection of data and enable a multi-dimensional assessment of quality of the time-use statistics produced. The framework will be anchored on agreed related frameworks, such as the UN National Quality Assurance Framework – UN NQAF for each survey cycle component and the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) phases. It will propose quality standards by identifying a minimum set of elements to be assured, by selecting a core set of quality indicators and their acceptable “cut-off” values, and by addressing the issue of data comparability across time and countries.

C. Future plans

24. In 2020, UNSD in collaboration with the Group will continue to consolidate technical inputs on the methodological aspects related to the modernization of time-use surveys, as presented above. From 2021, countries will be able to select from proposed options to collect time-use data in efficient ways. The Statistics Division and the Group will continue to work on the UN guidelines to be finalized in 2022 and submitted to the Statistical Commission in 2023, taking into account feedback received from countries on their implementation and adaptation of the proposed methods.

III. The World’s Women 2020: Trends and Statistics

25. The Statistics Division in collaboration with key partners and guidance from the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics is preparing the seventh issue of The World’s Women 2020: Trends and Statistics, presenting statistics and analysis on the status of women and men at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels according to the latest available data and highlighting progress since 1995. The publication will cover selected policy areas of gender concern in line with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will present analysis based primarily on available statistics from national and international statistical sources and inputs and contributions provided by national and international experts including from relevant offices of the United Nations as well as National Statistical Offices.

26. The World's Women reports have been prepared by the Statistics Division in collaboration with specialized international agencies and other partners at five-year intervals, as called for in the Beijing Platform for Action.\(^\text{12}\) Six reports have been published so far as part of The World's Women series. All reports except one (2005) analyze women's situation compared to men's worldwide on a broad range of fields. The 2005 edition reviewed and analyzed national capacity to collect and report sex-disaggregated data on socioeconomic topics

related to gender equality. The 7th edition of this flagship series, *The World’s Women 2020: Trends and Statistics*, will be an online product only and, consistent with past practices, will present the latest statistics and an assessment of progress over time on key gender issues. This edition of the World’s Women will consist of multiple online products pulled together/linked under a dedicated portal.

The online products will include: (a) a searchable and user-friendly data and metadata repository, based on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators\(^\text{13}\), providing access to latest data and trends through dynamic charts and tables, as well as additional data/metadata provided by custodian agencies for selected indicators; (b) gender story maps linking statistical and geospatial data for selected countries, thus enriching the analysis and improving the level of geographical disaggregation; (c) a collection of “brief stories/two-pagers” providing easy-to-read, non-technical narrative on critical gender issues grouped under the initial following themes: Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources; Education; Health and related services; Power and Decision making; Violence against Women; Environment; and Changes in population and families. Furthermore, the two-pagers will highlight data availability and gaps and relevant methodological developments, where available. It is expected that the portal will be launched in October 2020.

**IV. Thirteen meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics**

27. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, comprising representatives of the gender statistics programmes of international, regional and national institutions, was set up in 2007 to promote collaboration among the key stakeholders, discuss and agree on priority areas to strengthen gender statistics and fill in gender data gaps, in a coordinated manner. Its main tasks include taking stock, reviewing progress, challenges and emerging needs, and proposing actions to advance gender statistics at the international, regional and national levels.

28. The Statistical Commission, at its forty-second session in 2011, urged the United Nations Statistics Division to enhance its leading role in the development of gender statistics globally and acknowledged the strategic role of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. In decision 42/102, it recommended an expansion of the work of this Group to include inter-alia: (a) reviewing gender statistics with the aim of establishing a minimum set of gender indicators; (b) guiding the development of manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; (c) serving as the coordination mechanism for the global programme on gender statistics; (d) continuing to hold annual meetings of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics; (e) convening biannually the Global Forum on Gender Statistics; (f) offering technical support for the enhancement of gender statistics programmes in countries.

29. Current members of the Group include the National Statistical Offices of 20 countries, namely, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, and the following organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group.

\(^{13}\) The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is available at [https://genderstats.un.org/#/home](https://genderstats.un.org/#/home). The set was identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and was agreed by the Statistical Commission as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics, through its decision 44/109 in 2013.
30. The thirteenth annual meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics was organized in New York on 7-8 November 2019 by the Statistics Division. A total of 57 gender experts and statisticians attended the meeting, including 23 participants from 20 national statistical offices, 14 regional commissions and 15 international organizations consisting of custodian agencies of all gender-relevant SDG indicators. The meeting was co-chaired by Statistics Finland and the Office of the Director General for Policy Planning on Statistical Standards, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of the Government of Japan. The Statistics Division acted as the secretariat of the Group.

31. During the meeting, the Group took stock of and provided feedback on selected components of the ongoing methodological work undertaken by the Statistics Division and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics to produce high-quality time-use data in line with international standards and using latest technologies (as covered in part II of this report).

32. In addition, methodological developments for measuring and monitoring specific areas of gender concerns were reviewed and discussed, including on: statistics on femicide and trafficking in persons and gender-relevance of statistics on drugs (UNODC); collection and use of administrative data on violence against women (UN-Women); the nexus between gender and environment statistics (ESCAP, UN-Women and UNEP); measurement of poverty gaps within the household (the World Bank); and measurement of the impact of trade on gender equality (UNCTAD).

A. Advisory Group on Strengthening Administrative Systems to Close Gender Data Gaps

33. Given the limited research on the current and potential use of administrative data systems to inform gender analysis and policies, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics formed an Advisory Group on Strengthening Administrative Data Systems to Close Gender Data Gaps in 2018. Chaired by UNICEF, the Advisory Group includes self-nominated representatives from eight-member countries and 11 partner-agencies, with an overall objective of providing guidance on how administrative data systems can be maximized as a source of sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators required to monitor global and national policy commitments and inform development programmes.

34. To date, activities carried-out as part of the Group include: (a) a comprehensive literature review, which documents previous and ongoing work and broadly describes the sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators that can be sourced from administrative data systems, including analysis of common barriers and issues when sourcing gender data from admin systems, and priorities for improvement; (b) consultations with members of the Advisory Group, to better understand the availability and quality of gender data and statistics sourced from administrative systems in member countries and respondents’ views on the use of these systems as a source of gender data; and (c) a series of semi-structured interviews with national statistical offices and key line ministries from the Advisory Group countries (Brazil, Canada and Ghana) to better understand opportunities for leveraging system improvements to yield better gender data. In particular, these interviews will focus on key questions such as which administrative systems should be prioritised for gender data, and why; basic disaggregation tabulations that should be built into admin systems; and how gender statisticians can engage in the

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14 Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Jordan, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Uganda, USA, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
17 Brazil, Canada, Ghana, India, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, Zimbabwe
18 UNICEF (chair), ILO, OECD Development Centre, UNFPA, UNODC, The World Bank, ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA, UNSD, UN-Women
19 Including ongoing research on data on violence against women and femicides from administrative systems, undertaken by UN-Women and UNODC, respectively.
broader administrative data landscape to ensure gender data needs are reflected. Final products are anticipated to include a country guidance document and a peer-reviewed paper on the key challenges and future opportunities for the use of administrate data to improve gender statistics.

35. Key findings so far on the use of administrative data systems for gender data among member countries of the Advisory Group highlight broad/general challenges such as digitization, protection of personal information, standardization of concepts and definitions, lack of metadata, and uncoordinated systems. However, selected gender-specific challenges such as the extent to which women and girls are less likely to have identification or the ability to access services, decreasing their chances of being captured by administrative systems, were also pointed out by some countries. Further, while many commented on the relative ease of collecting ‘sex’ when compared to other disaggregation variables, there was consensus that if gender-sensitive information beyond sex is needed, it is challenging to include new questions on admin data collection forms.

B. National practices in measuring and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals from a gender perspective

36. The meeting also took stock of and discussed national practices in measuring and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals from a gender perspective and in interacting with policy makers and coordinating with other national agencies to inform gender-relevant policies, based on the experiences shared by the National Statistical Offices of Georgia, Jordan and Kazakhstan. In particular, the Group praised Jordan’s decade-long contribution to the work of the IAEG-GS and took note of the improvement of gender statistics in the country and efforts made to measure intersectionality dimensions including gender and migrant status. The Group also was informed about and welcomed Kazakhstan’s efforts to measure quality of lives of women with disabilities and data dissemination via Braille and audio recording and Georgia’s progress in integrating gender into all functions and domains of the national statistical system, to meet statistical needs within available resources.

C. Coordination of regional and international work programmes and initiatives on gender statistics

37. The Group reviewed and discussed ongoing regional and international initiatives undertaken to provide technical assistance and build statistical capacity at the country level. The Group took stock of lessons learned in the implementation of the gender statistics and indicators component of the Programme on Statistics and Data under the tenth tranche of the United Nations Development Account DA10, regional initiatives and international activities on gender statistics, and findings from internationally produced reports using gender data. The Group also discussed results from a mapping exercise conducted within the IAEG-GS to better understand “who is doing what” and to identify opportunities for collaboration, strengthen partnerships, reduce overlaps, avoid duplication of efforts and ensure coordination within the Group and a shared strategy to strengthen gender data.

D. IAEG-GS contribution to the preparation of The World’s Women 2020

38. Under the session dedicated to The World’s Women 2020, a group exercise was conducted to identify and discuss assessments of gender equality undertaken by IAEG-GS members, many of which expressed their interest in contributing to the global assessment of progress towards gender equality since 1995 and be featured in the publication. Examples of countries’ proposed gender narratives to be disseminated at the global level include: living arrangements of girls and boys living in two homes in Finland; reading, numeracy and ICT skills of girls and boys in urban and rural areas in Zimbabwe; young women and men who are not in employment, education or

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20 The tenth tranche of the Development Account covers the period 2016-2019. The Programme on Statistics and Data is a comprehensive project centred on the strengthening of national statistical systems to measure, monitor and report on the Sustainable Development Goals. It is jointly implemented by 10 entities: the Statistics Division, UNEP, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNODC, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, ECE, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.
training in Morocco; work-life balance of women and men by race/ethnicity in Brazil; situation of homeless women and men by migrant status in Italy; and economic security of older women and men who are not in the labor force, in Australia. Contributions could also include countries’ Gender Story Maps\textsuperscript{21}, building on those developed by Ireland, Palestine and Mexico in 2018, as a tool to direct users into specific population sub-groups and sub-national areas.

39. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics agreed on its 2020 annual work programme, which includes the following:

(a) The Statistics Division will ensure collaboration between the Group and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS), in particular with member countries who are in the process of conducting time-use surveys. The Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean, as member of both Groups, will ensure alignment between the global methodological guidelines for TUS and the guidelines developed in the region;

(b) The Group will review and comment on UN-Women’s background paper and Expert Group Meeting recommendations on the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women;

(c) The World Bank will report on its progress on measuring poverty gaps within the household and the Group will remain available to provide feedback on assumptions made for modelled data from a statistical perspective using a gender lens;

(d) The Group will review advances made by UNCTAD on the nexus between gender and trade statistics;

(e) The Group’s Advisory Group on Strengthening Administrative Systems to Close Gender Data Gaps (chaired by UNICEF) will extend its work to cover additional interested member countries and will report on the progress achieved to support gender analyses using gender data from administrative data sources;

(f) The IAEG-GS’s Advisory Group on Gender Indicators (chaired by Jordan) will revisit the 80 SDG indicators previously identified by the Group as gender-relevant as well as the 54 indicators prioritized by UN-Women, following potential changes that could result from the 2020 comprehensive review for SDGs. Once agreed, the list of SDG gender-relevant indicators will be officially submitted by the Group’s co-chairs (Japan and Finland) to the IAEG-SDGs to contribute to its workstream on data disaggregation;

(g) The Economic Commission for Europe and partner countries will report on the progress on their preliminary work on measuring gender identity;

(h) The Statistics Division will follow up with the Group’s members wishing to contribute to \textit{The World’s Women 2020} by providing their gender stories and supporting data that will be broadcasted in this global product, in celebration of the 25\textsuperscript{th} anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

(i) The Group will provide inputs and contribute to the organization of the \textit{8\textsuperscript{th}} Global Forum on Gender Statistics in Switzerland;

(j) The fourteenth annual meeting of the Group will be convened in 2020.

V. The way forward

40. In 2020, under the Global Gender Statistics Programme, the work of the Statistics Division and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics will cover the activities agreed upon by the Group at its thirteenth meeting. In particular, priority will be given to: the preparation of \textit{The World’s Women 2020: Trends and Statistics}; the review of and agreement on gender relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators; the work of the advisory group on the use of administrative records to fill gender data gaps, including on violence against women.

41. Furthermore, in 2020, the Statistics Division, in collaboration with the Government of Switzerland and relevant international agencies and development partners, and under the guidance of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) will organize and convene the fourteen meeting of the IAEG-GS on 17 October and the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics on 15-16 October 2020 in Bern, Switzerland, on the margins of the 3rd World data Forum.

VI. Points for discussion by the Commission

42. The Commission is invited to:

(a) Endorse the work of the Statistics Division and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (TUS) and comment on the selected components of the conceptual framework to modernize TUS, brought to the attention of the Commission;
(b) Take note of the workplan to update the UN Guidelines on TUS, and express interest in using the proposed methods and in contributing to their finalization;
(c) Express its views and approve the terms of reference for the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics.
(d) Comment on and express interest in contributing to the preparation of The World’s Women 2020: Trends and Statistics, providing a descriptive analysis of progress towards gender equality at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels and highlighting gender gaps over the life cycle and across vulnerable population sub-groups, through short gender narratives and related gender story maps, among other online products.
(e) Take note of and support other work priorities of the Statistics Division and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics under the umbrella of the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including the preparation of the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics in collaboration with Statistics Switzerland in Bern on 15-16 October 2020.