

26 October 2021

GENDER STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

FOR MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS GLOBAL COMMITMENTS

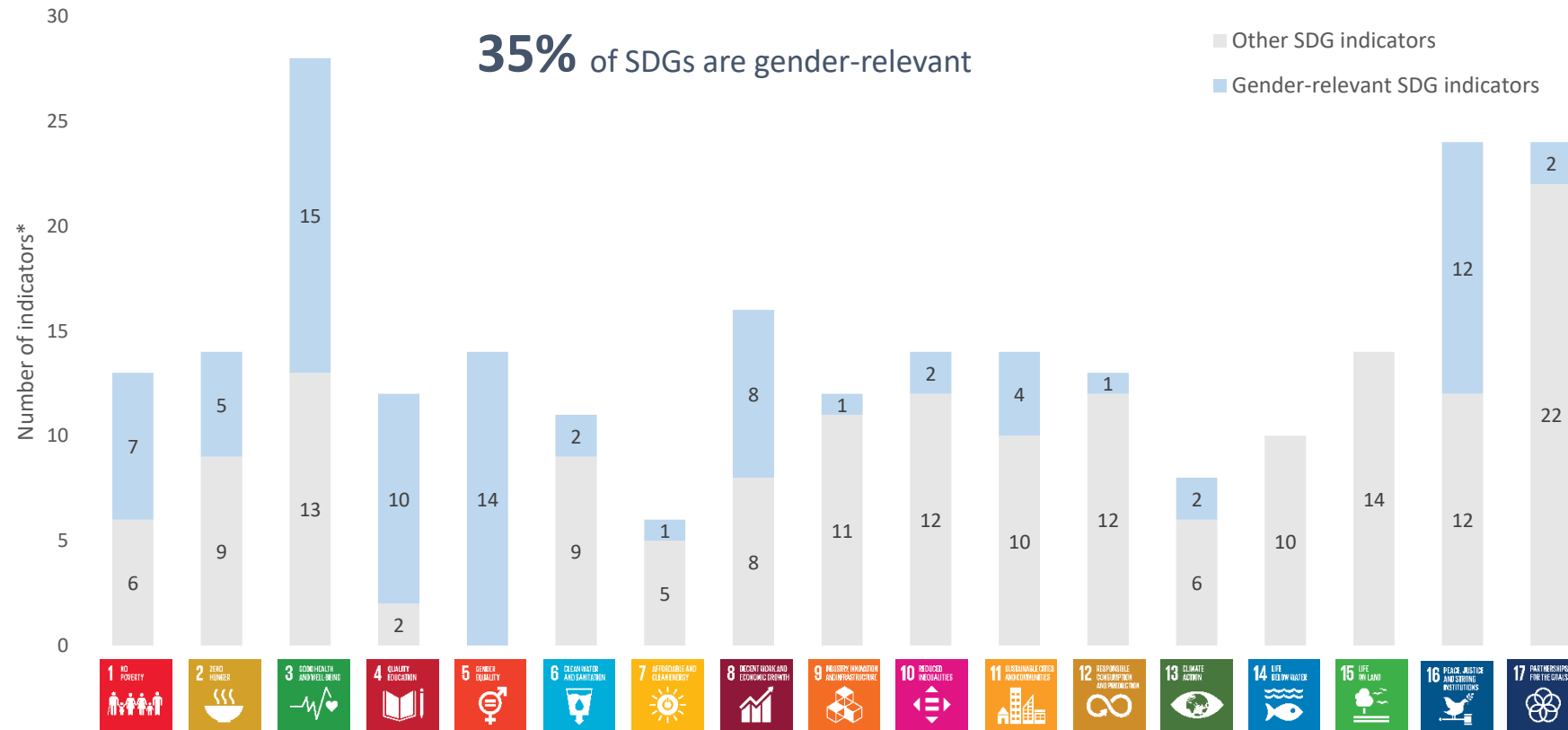
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Selected challenges in gender data, statistics and indicators

Gender is at the core of the SDG indicators framework



Gender equality is a **cross-cutting theme** that is mainstreamed into the 2030 Agenda through **82** gender-relevant indicators in 15 out of the 17 SDGs.

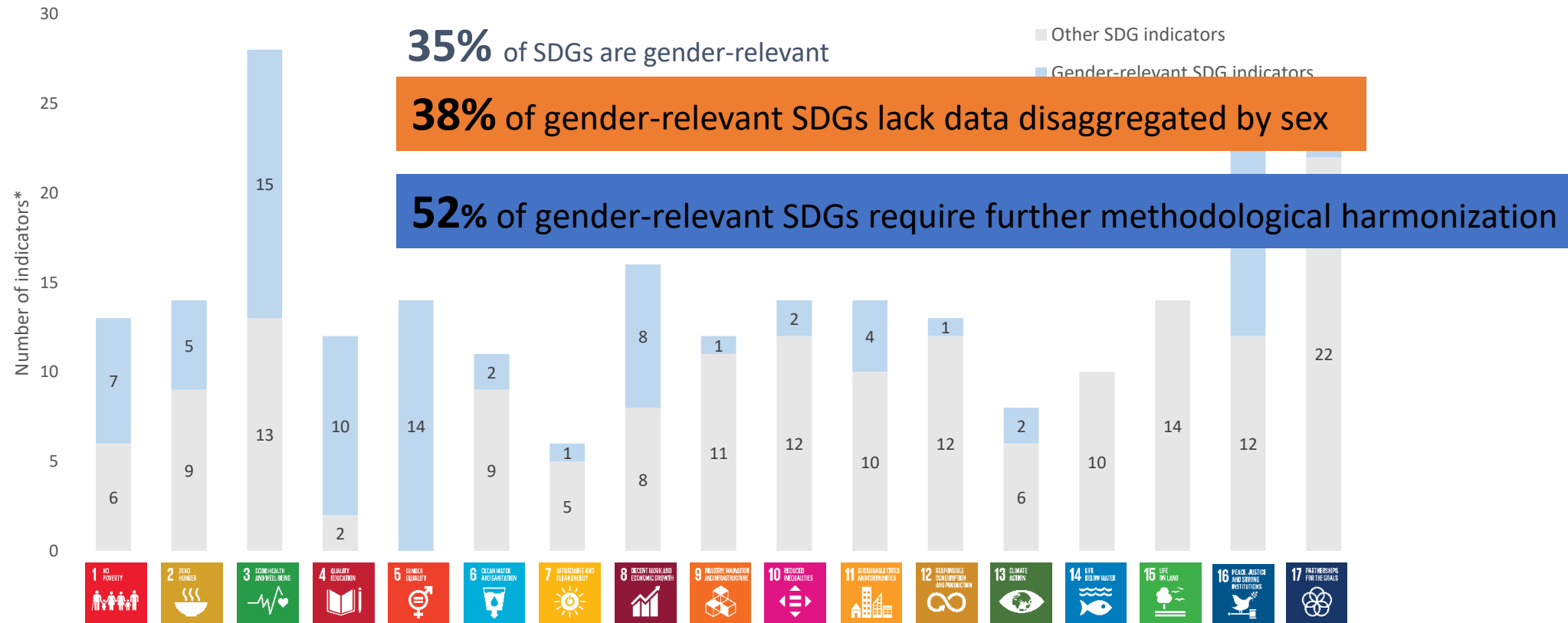


*Based on 247 SDG indicators including repeated indicators listed in the global indicator framework for SDGs. However, since twelve indicators repeat under few targets, the actual **total number of individual SDG indicators is 231**.

Significant gender data gaps remain



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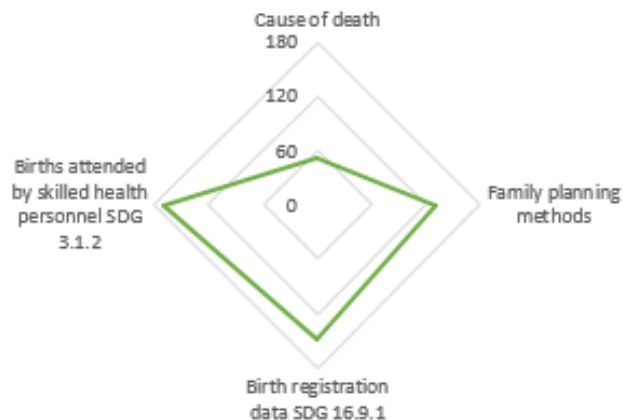
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Data availability on critical gender concerns – the World's Women 2020

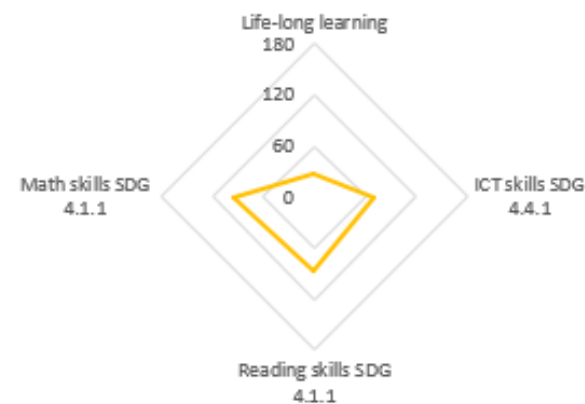
Population and Families



Health



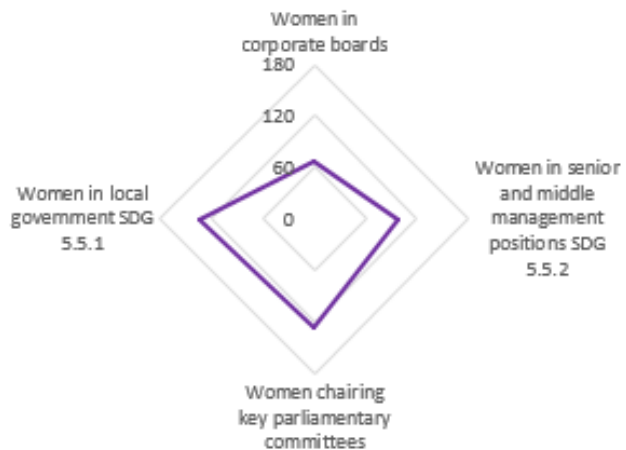
Education



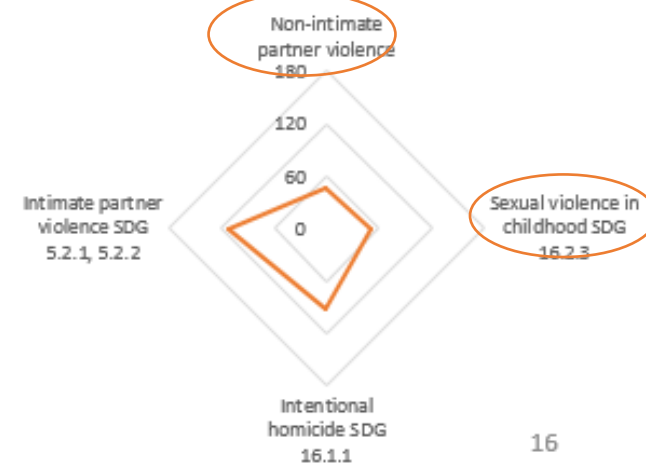
Economic Empowerment



Power and Decision-making

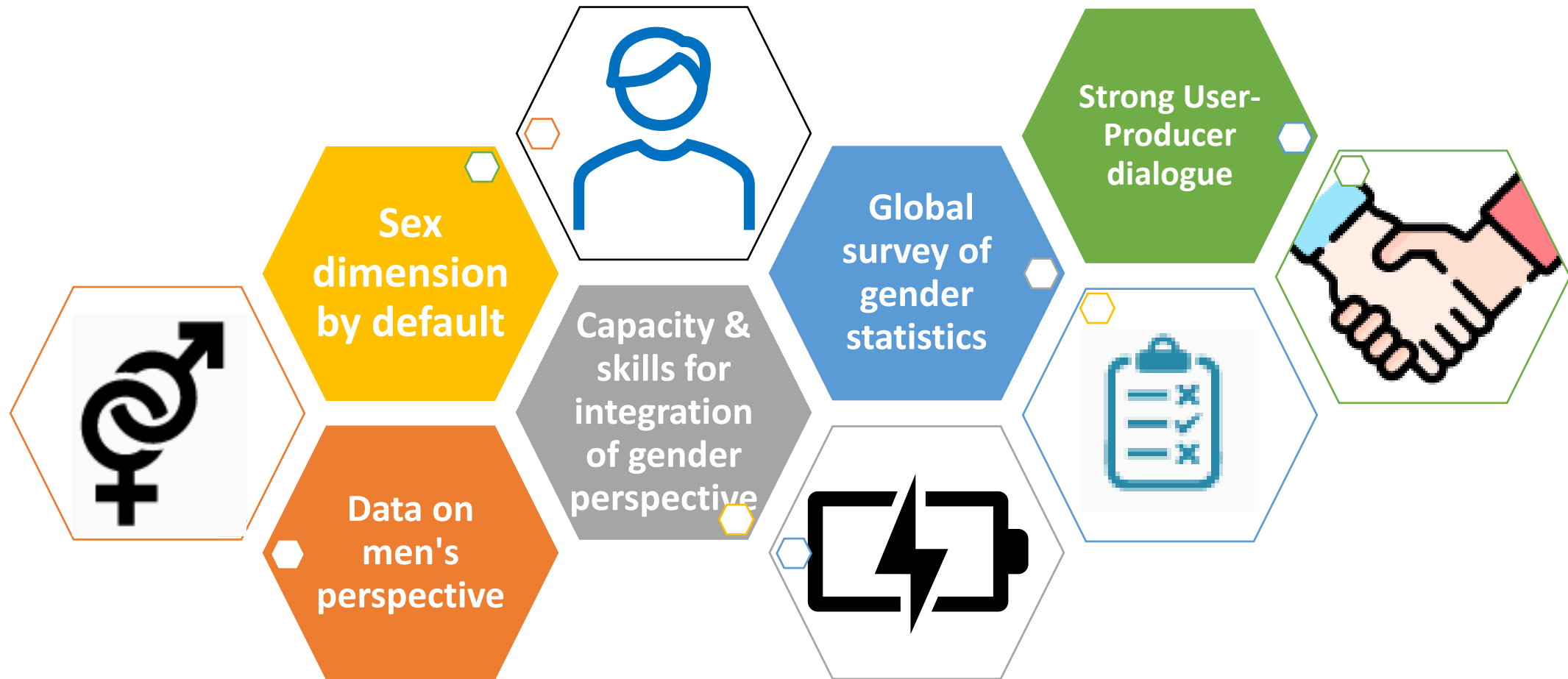


Violence against women and the girl child



**Opportunities for better evidence-based
gender policies - building on outcomes of the
*8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (8GFGS)***

The key 5 conclusions and calls from 8GFGS





Collection of sex dimension by default



Increased potential
use



Reduced overall data
collection costs

Data on men's perspective and experience



- Especially in the context of measuring violence
- As perpetrators as well as victims
- Need to assess risks and safety for respondents/interviewers
- Develop guidelines on root causes of violence
- Role of media to avoid promotion of stereotypes and gender cliches for both women and men.



Capacity and skill sets for greater integration of gender perspective



- Continue with modernization of data systems
- Integration of traditional and non-traditional data sources
- Open, interoperable
- To establish a comprehensive “gender data ecosystem”

Global survey of gender statistics programmes



- Assess current status of gender statistics around the world



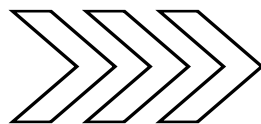
A strong User-Producer dialogue



- Better understand data needs
- Improve data literacy
- Increase data visualization



- Agree on issues to be measured and monitored
- Trust in official statistics

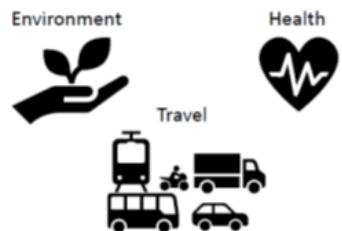


Fit-for purpose gender data
to respond to clear data
needs

Sustainable (domestic)
resources

UN Statistical Commission and the Global Statistical Community for better gender data

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics



2006

Established to **guide and coordinate** the Global Gender Statistics Programme

Relevant, fit-for purpose, timely, open and granular data to inform gender-related policies

Composed of subject-matter experts from NSOs, regional and international agencies



- Brazil
- Canada
- Colombia
- Finland
- Georgia
- Ghana
- India
- Italy
- Japan (co-chair)
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Morocco
- Philippines
- South Africa
- Switzerland (co-chair)
- Uganda
- United States
- Vietnam
- Zimbabwe
- **UNSD-Secretariat**
- ECE
- ECA
- ESCAP
- ESCWA
- ECLAC
- FAO
- IADB
- ILO
- IPU
- ITU
- OECD
- UNCTAD
- UNPD
- UNDP
- UNEP
- UNESCO-UIS
- UN Women
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNODC
- WHO
- The World Bank

Mandated by the UN Statistical Commission

1. International Coordination
2. Methodological Developments
3. Capacity Building
4. Data Management, Dissemination and Communication

53rd UN Statistical Commission

Thank you!



**UNITED NATIONS
8TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON GENDER STATISTICS**
30 SEPTEMBER / 1 OCTOBER 2021

