Results of the 2012 global review of gender statistics in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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Outline

- Objectives of the 2012 global review
- Results for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
  1. Institutional arrangements
  2. Production of gender statistics
  3. Addressing user’s needs
  4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system
  5. Legal framework
Objectives of the 2012 global review

- To assess how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems; both in traditional and emerging areas of statistical production
- To help identify good practices and challenges to integrate gender into the production and use of statistics
Results for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

11 responses received from:

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Russian Federation
- Republic of Moldova
- Tajikistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
1. Institutional arrangements (1)

Gender statistics entities in national statistics system

- Gender statistics focal point/desk in the NSO: 9
- Gender statistics focal point/officer in different offices within the NSO: 7
- Gender statistics-dedicated office within the NSO: 5
- Gender focal points in different government ministries/agencies: 4
- Gender statistics working groups, advisory group or another standing group: 4
- Gender statistics section/department/division/unit in different government ministries/agencies: 2
1. Institutional arrangements (2)

Top 3 tasks covered by the gender statistics entity within the NSOs:
1. Disseminating gender statistics
2. Compiling gender statistics data
3. Answering requests for gender statistics from national and international users

The least covered tasks are:
1. Introducing statistics in gender training and sensitization training workshops
2. Integrating gender perspectives in statistics training
1. Institutional arrangements (3)

- No dedicated budget for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics
  - except in Kazakhstan - 0.02% (2011)

- 4 out of 10 countries funds are available for gender statistics activities on an ad-hoc basis or when required
1. Institutional arrangements (4)

Line ministries producing gender statistics

- Ministry of health: 11 Yes
- Ministry of education: 11 Yes
- Ministry of labour (or employment): 10 Yes, 1 No
- Ministry of women (or gender): 4 Yes, 5 No, 2 Response absent
- Ministry of planning: 2 Yes, 9 No
- Ministry of social inclusion or social development: 2 Yes, 9 No
- Ministry of agriculture: 2 Yes, 9 No
- Ministry of equal opportunity: 9 Yes, 2 Response absent
- Ministry of commerce (or trade): 10 Yes, 1 No

Legend: Yes, No, Response absent
1. Institutional arrangements (5)

Inter-ministerial mechanism for coordinating gender statistics at the national level:

- In 3 countries → coordinating body for gender statistics at the national level
- In 7 countries → another formal or informal mechanism to coordinate gender statistics
- National statistics office in all countries is involved in the coordination of gender statistics
2. Production of gender statistics (1)

Production of gender statistics

- Morbidity
- Mortality
- Education and training
- Unemployment
- Disability
- Labour force
- Adolescent fertility
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Poverty
- Child marriage
- Power and decision-making
- Violence against women
- Access to health services
- Agriculture
- Entrepreneurship
- Informal employment
- Access to sanitation
- Access to clean water
- Unpaid work
- Information and communication technology
- Media

Regulary prodused
Produced on irregular basis
Never produced
Response absent
2. Production of gender statistics (2)

Primary data sources for producing gender statistics

- Labour force surveys: 11
- Living standard/living conditions surveys: 11
- Civil registration: 11
- Police records: 10
- Demographic and health surveys: 10
- Population censuses: 10
- Education administrative records: 9
- Health administrative records: 9
- Income and expenditure surveys: 9
- Judiciary records: 8
- Shelters records: 7
- Parliamentary records: 7
- Labour administrative records: 7
- Time use surveys: 7
- Violence against women surveys: 6
- Agricultural censuses: 6
- Population register: 4
- Establishment censuses/surveys: 3
- Media records: 3
3. Addressing user’s needs

- In 8 out of 11 countries there is a mechanism for collaboration between users and producers of gender statistics

- Other forms of collaboration include:
  - Round Table on gender indicators with the participation of users (Belarus)
  - Meetings with users and producers in preparation of publication on gender statistics (Georgia)
4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system (1)

- Different objectives between countries for mainstreaming gender into NSS

- Achievement of the objective:
  - **Fully achieved** ➔ Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
  - **Partially achieved** ➔ Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system (2)

- Most important factors in achieving the objective of gender mainstreaming in NSS:
  - Effective cooperation between stakeholders
  - Support from international partners (training, seminars)
  - Improving the legal framework
  - Collection of gender-disaggregated data
4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system (3)

- Most important challenges in achieving the objective of gender mainstreaming in NSS:
  - Cooperation between users and producers of gender statistics
  - Lack of financial and human resources
  - Lack of support from other ministries and agencies
### 4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system (4)

#### Extent of success in developing gender statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Fully successful</th>
<th>Partially successful</th>
<th>Not successful</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving data dissemination</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing capacity to present and analyse data in the national statistical system</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving concepts and definitions in existing data collections</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use in policy making</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training in gender statistics (within NSO and within other ministries)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New data collection to fill gaps</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Fully successful**: Blue
- **Partially successful**: Green
- **Not successful**: Red
- **Don’t know**: Purple
5. Legal frameworks

- Laws and regulations governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics

- The production and/or dissemination of gender statistics in other legal frameworks → Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan

- Legislations requiring the NSS to conduct specialized gender based surveys → Belarus, Kazakhstan
Thank you for your attention!