

# IDENTIFYING GENDER STATISTICS GAPS IN THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

## - A FRAMEWORK



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## Outline

1. Introduction
2. New Framework for Identifying Gender Statistics Gaps
3. Challenges and opportunities



# INTRODUCTION



## PARIS21 – UN WOMEN cooperation

- PARIS21 - **Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century**, hosted at the OECD, facilitates statistical capacity development in low-income countries and supports them in design, implementation, and monitoring of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
- UN WOMEN - Technical and financial support to countries to **improve the production and use of gender statistics** in order to monitor the implementation of gender equality commitments in the 2030 Agenda
- “Making Every Women and Girl Count” - ‘Women count’ initiative



## : UN Women-PARIS21 cooperation

One of the project activities (2018-2020) is to improve the national co-ordination and planning for gender statistics through:

- Development of an **assessment framework** to identify gender statistics gaps
- Conducting the assessment in 9 countries



# NEW FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING GENDER STATISTICS GAPS

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## Why a new assessment?

- Persistent underreporting of gender statistics for monitoring of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and achieving the 2030 Agenda;
- Previous gender statistics assessments identified:
  - the importance of strengthening national capacity and a need for **more guidance relating to institutional arrangements** for gender statistics
  - the need for a **more comprehensive and in-depth analysis** of the reasons behind the underreported and poor quality gender statistics.

## Capacity mismatch between statistical assessment and country priorities



Source: Statistical Capacity Development Outlook 2019, results based on the Joint Survey on New Approaches to Capacity Development

## Identifying gender statistics gaps:

**What** kind of “gaps”:

- Gaps relating to data: missing sex-disaggregation of indicators, low frequency of dissemination, the difference between users’ demand vs. producers’ supply
- Gaps relating to statistical capacity of the national statistical system but looked at in a more granular way

### **The Framework:**

Addresses data and capacity gaps to formulate a strategy, using:

- Partnership’s methodologies for assessing statistical capacity (Questionnaire)
- Comprehensive data reports focusing on gender statistics (ADAPT tool)
- NSDS to formulate a strategy on how to close the gaps

## Framework: assessing capacity

Addressing gaps in statistical capacity using the **Capacity Development (CD4.0) framework**, which

- Defines the broader data ecosystem
- Identifies different types of stakeholders
- Uncovers interactions between stakeholders

CD4.0 enables a more granular approach: identifying smaller dimensions allows for a more in-depth assessment.

The Task Team that developed the CD4.0 included members from UNECE, the World Bank, Eurostat, Statistics Norway and other international agencies as well as NSOs.

## Levels

# Capacity Development 4.0 framework matrix

Target/Level	Individual	Organisational	System
Resources	Professional background	Human resources Budget Infrastructure	Legislation, principles and institutional setting Funds infrastructure Plans (NSDS, sectoral) Existing data
Skills and knowledge	Technical Skills Work 'know-how' Problem solving and creative thinking	Statistical production processes Quality assurance and codes of conduct Innovation Communication	Data literacy Knowledge sharing
Management	Time management and prioritization Leadership	Strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation Organisational design HR management Change management Fundraising strategies	NSS coordination mechanisms Data ecosystem coordination Advocacy strategy
Politics and power	Teamwork and collaboration Communication and negotiation skills Strategic networking	Transparency Workplace politics	Relationship between producers Relationship with users Relationship with political authorities Relationship with data providers Accountability
Incentives	Career expectations Income and social status Work ethic and self-motivation	Compensation and benefits Organisational culture Reputation	Stakeholders' interests Political support Legitimacy

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## Existing assessments

Focus mainly on the systemic level of statistical capacity:

- Underreporting the level of organisation
- Not addressing the individual level
- Ignoring the area of “Incentives”

## Framework: assessing data and statistics

Data gaps assessment, using the **Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)**

- Identification of data gaps (connects data demands to data inventories and sources, checks compliance of available data)
- Mapping data demands (inventories data demanded by key national, regional and global policies)
- Data planning (monitors implementation progress and institutional bottlenecks)
- Visualizing complex findings for better understanding (tailor-made reports)



Our reference is the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators but other international, regional or national frameworks can also be used

## ⋮ When to assess the gender statistics gaps?

The assessment should be part of a statistics strategy that bears political weight in order to provide continuous prioritisation and funding of gender statistics in the national statistical system.

### **National strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS)**

<https://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/>

A plan for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system.

- A vision for where the NSS should be in five to ten years, setting milestones for getting there
- A comprehensive and unified framework for continuous assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics and for building the capacity needed to meet these needs in a more co-ordinated, synergistic and efficient manner

# Questionnaire

- 70+ questions: open-ended as well as closed with pre-defined categories of answers
- Organised according to the CD4.0 framework (3 levels - system, organisation and individual) and smaller dimensions.
- 2 modules: long questionnaire (for the NSO) and a short module for ministries/agencies producing gender information
- Based on the existing assessment tools and methodologies for gender statistics and statistical capacity:
  - UNSD Global Review of Gender Statistics
  - UNESCWA Conceptual Framework for the Development of National GS Programmes
  - UN Women National Assessment Framework Bangladesh
  - FAO Agri-Gender Statistics Toolkit
  - US Census Bureau Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity (TASC)



# CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

## ⋮ Challenges

- A comprehensive assessment is a lengthy process
- Different country contexts: different degrees of the stakeholder's involvement in the review
- Inclusion of the gender statistics-related strategy in the NSDS does not guarantee its implementation

## Opportunities

- Starting phase, the framework will be improved during the piloting:
  - Review of the questionnaire for comprehensiveness and relevance
  - Advice on improving implementation at the country level
  - Countries interested in piloting?



**THANK YOU**

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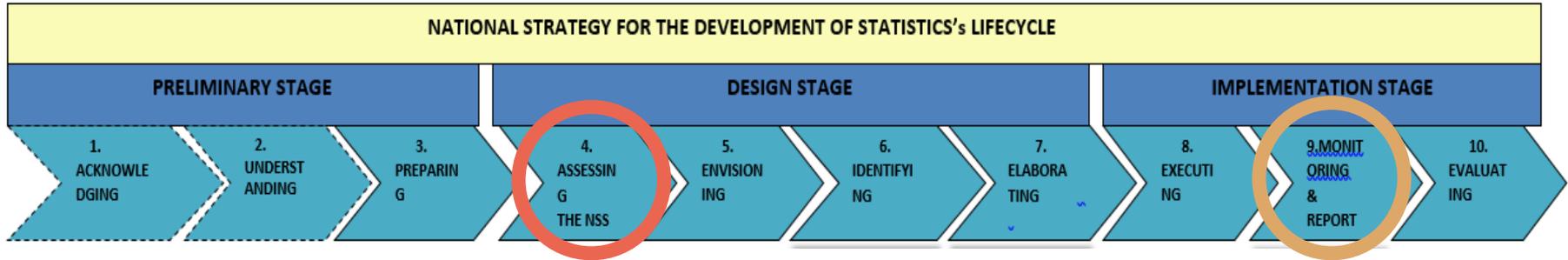
# : UN Women-PARIS21 cooperation

## Project activities

- Improvement in co-ordination and planning for gender statistics:
  - development of an assessment framework to identify gender statistics gaps using PARIS21 tools
  - gender mainstreaming of the NSDS in 9 countries
  - gender statistics module in NSDS Guidelines
- Improvement in data dissemination and communication of gender statistics
- Reporting the use of gender data and its value
- Reporting of financial resources for gender statistics

## When to assess the gender statistics gaps?

The NSDS is a multi-stage process – addressing the gaps should take place in the DESIGN phase



The Assessment tool is meant to be a flexible tool which can be used in different national contexts, it can be applied during the **design phase** of a new NSDS, but can also be considered during the **mid-term review** of an existing NSDS.

## Questionnaire guidelines

- The Questionnaire is to be filled out by a gender statistics expert in consultation with the NSO focal point, a representative from the ministry of women and other stakeholders
- Face-to-face interviews and plenary consultations if necessary (e.g. workshops)
- The piloting of the assessment will take place in 9 countries between 2019 and 2020. The questionnaire is currently evolving, and afterwards will be made publically available

## Assessment steps

1. Desk review of existing country policy documentation and legal frameworks
2. Filling the questionnaire via consultations with the NSO, Ministries and other stakeholders (e.g. civil society organisations)
3. Checking data gaps using the ADAPT
4. Validation of findings
5. Final assessment report
6. Formulation of a gender statistics strategy through a consultative process
7. Inclusion of gender strategy in the NSDS

# Assessment Methodology

## Duration

- 3 to 6 months

## Main Actors

- Gender statistics expert
- Focal person at the NSO
- Adviser from the ministry of women/gender
- NSDS focal person
- Other information providers
- Validating group