

Overview of the status of Gender Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

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Survey response collation: Panpaka Supakalin, Statistics Division

Global review of gender statistics 2022

- Responses from 24 countries in the Asia-Pacific region
- Understand progress in production/use of gender statistics in countries (since the last review in 2012)
- Understand whether and if the gender perspective is mainstreamed into national statistical systems (NSS), and to identify related good practices and challenges in countries
- Assess the relevance and impact of the work of the UN/partners, and to guide future work on gender statistics

Response rate by ESCAP sub-regions

Asia-Pacific Countries that responded to the 2022 Global Review of Gender Statistics						
Sub-regions	East and North-East Asia (7)	South-East Asia (11)	South and South-West Asia (10)	North and Central Asia** (8)	The Pacific (21)	Total
	China	Myanmar	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Armenia	Australia	
	Japan	Singapore	Nepal	Azerbaijan	French Polynesia*	
	Mongolia	Timor-Leste	Pakistan	Georgia	Nauru	
	Republic of Korea	Vietnam	Türkiye	Uzbekistan	Tonga	
		Philippines	India		Fiji	
			Bangladesh			
# of responses received by sub-region	4	5	6	4	5	24
Response rate by sub-region	57%	45%	60%	50%	24%	

* Associate member
 ** Excl. Russia, questionnaire sent by ECE

Gender statistics national entities, budgets, legal framework & mandates

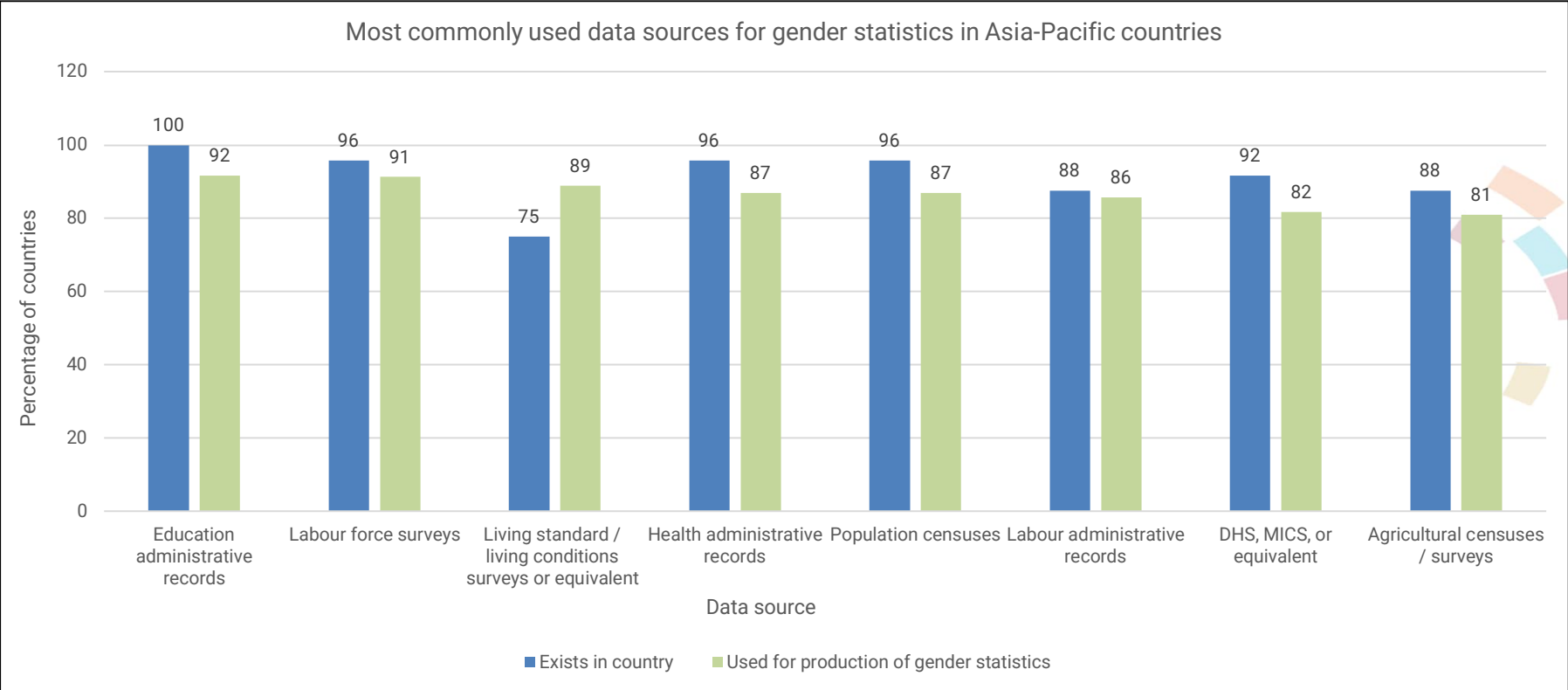
Less than 50% of countries have a **gender statistics entity** within the NSO

Almost 70% get their funding for gender statistics from the **national budget for statistics or the budget of the national women's machinery**

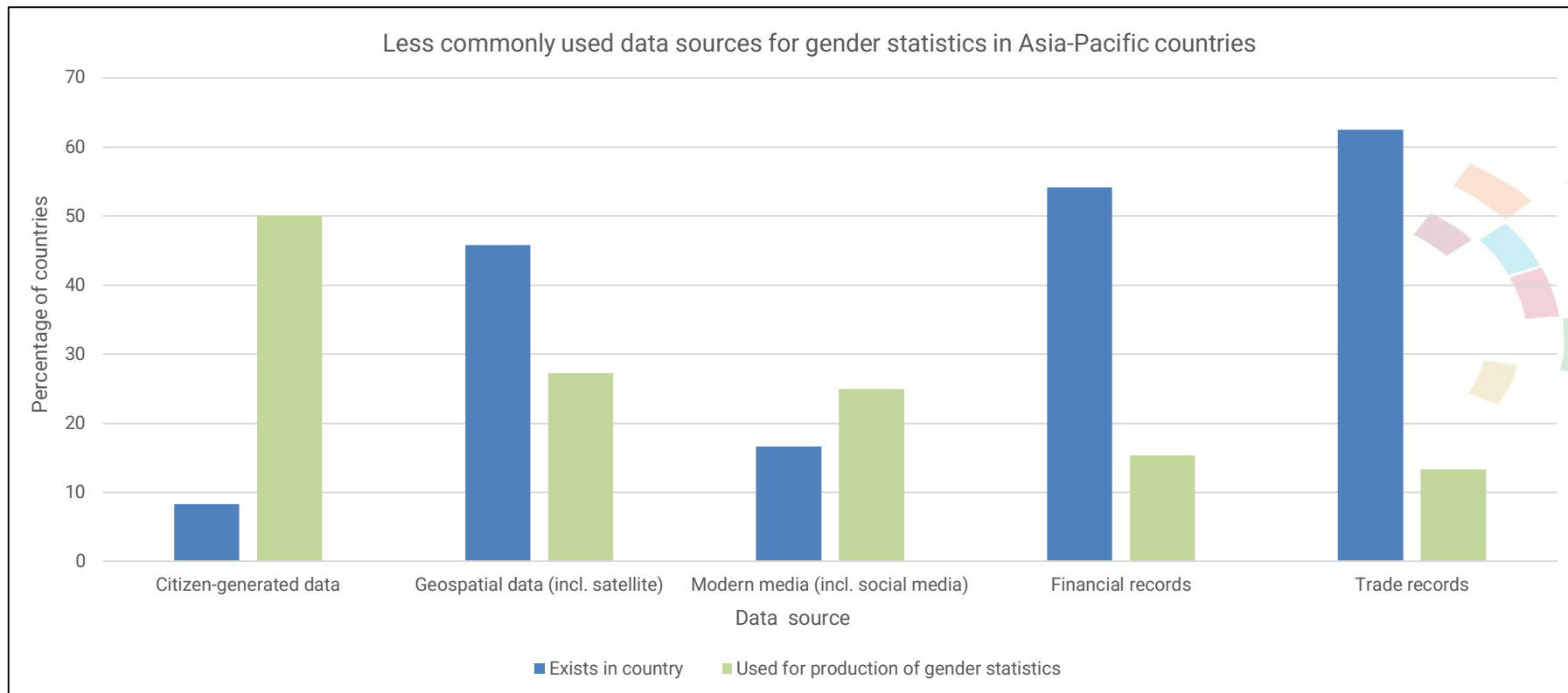
Almost three-fourths of the countries have a **Statistics law/regulation** in place

Over 50% have a **gender equality law/regulation**, as well as the mandate to conduct specialized surveys like **VAW, TUS, LFS, asset ownership etc.**

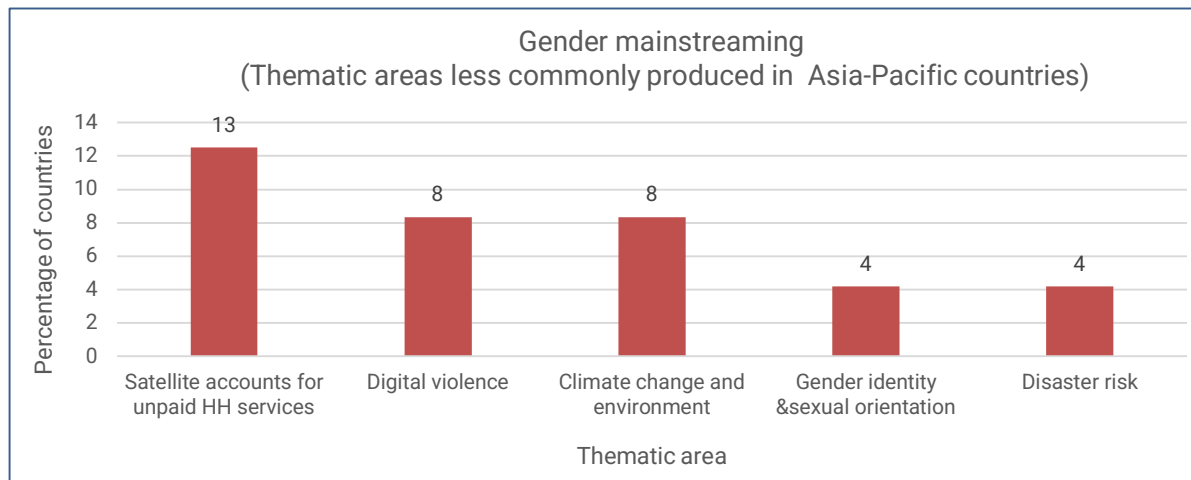
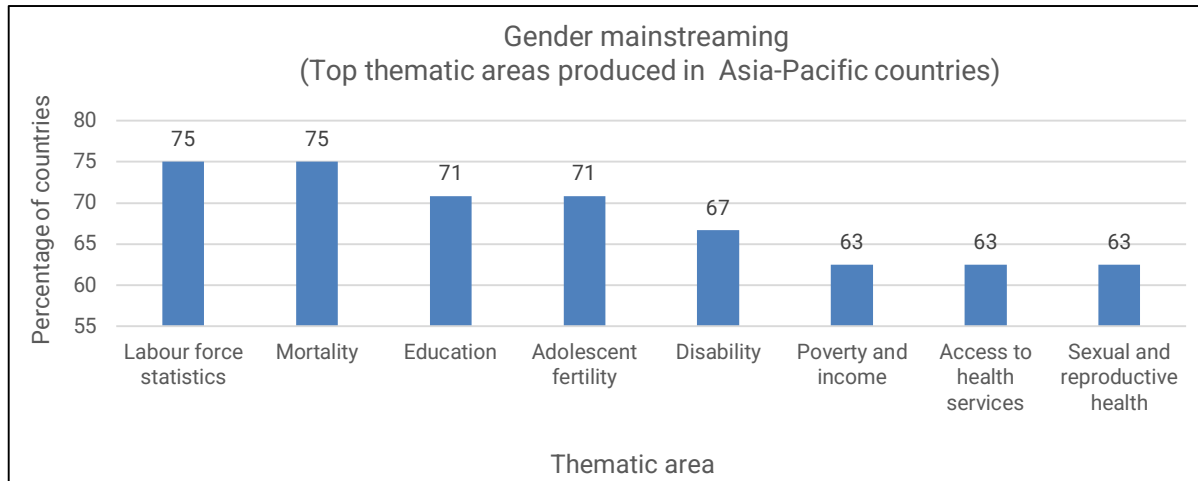
Most commonly used data sources for producing gender statistics



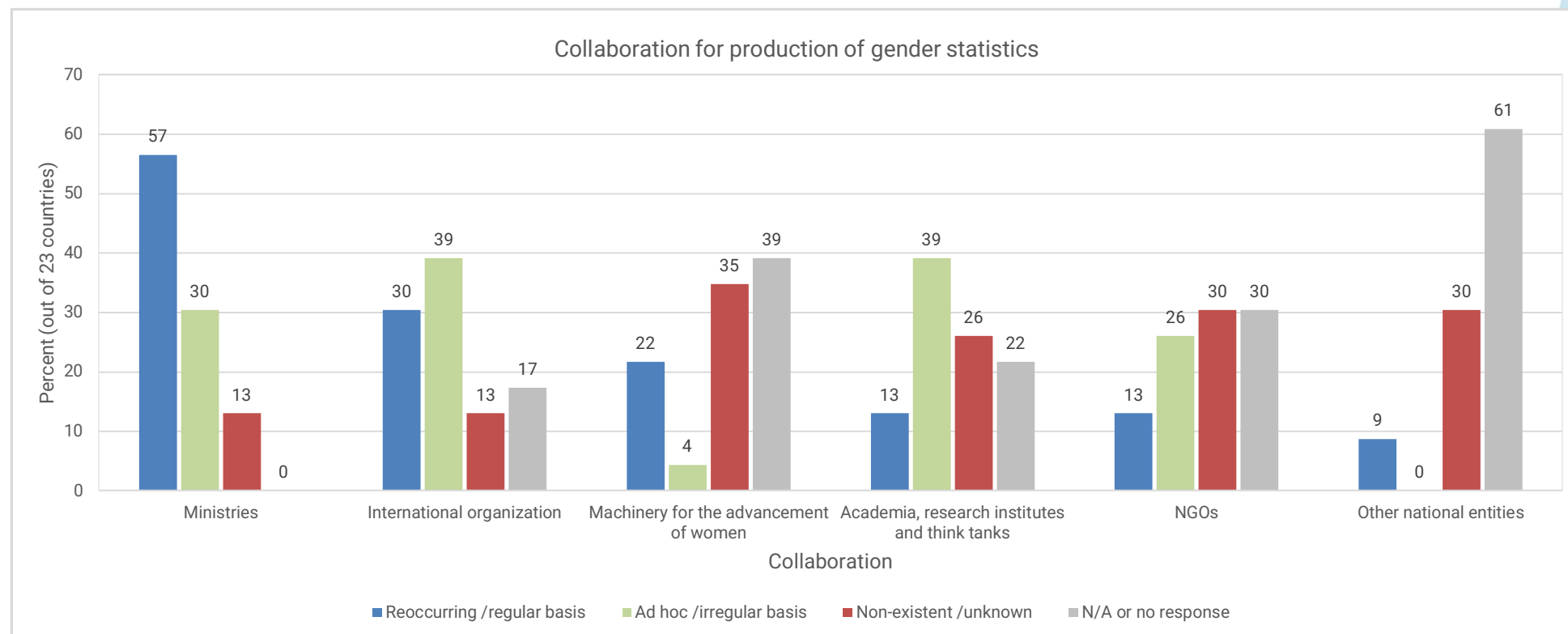
Data sources less commonly used for production of gender statistics



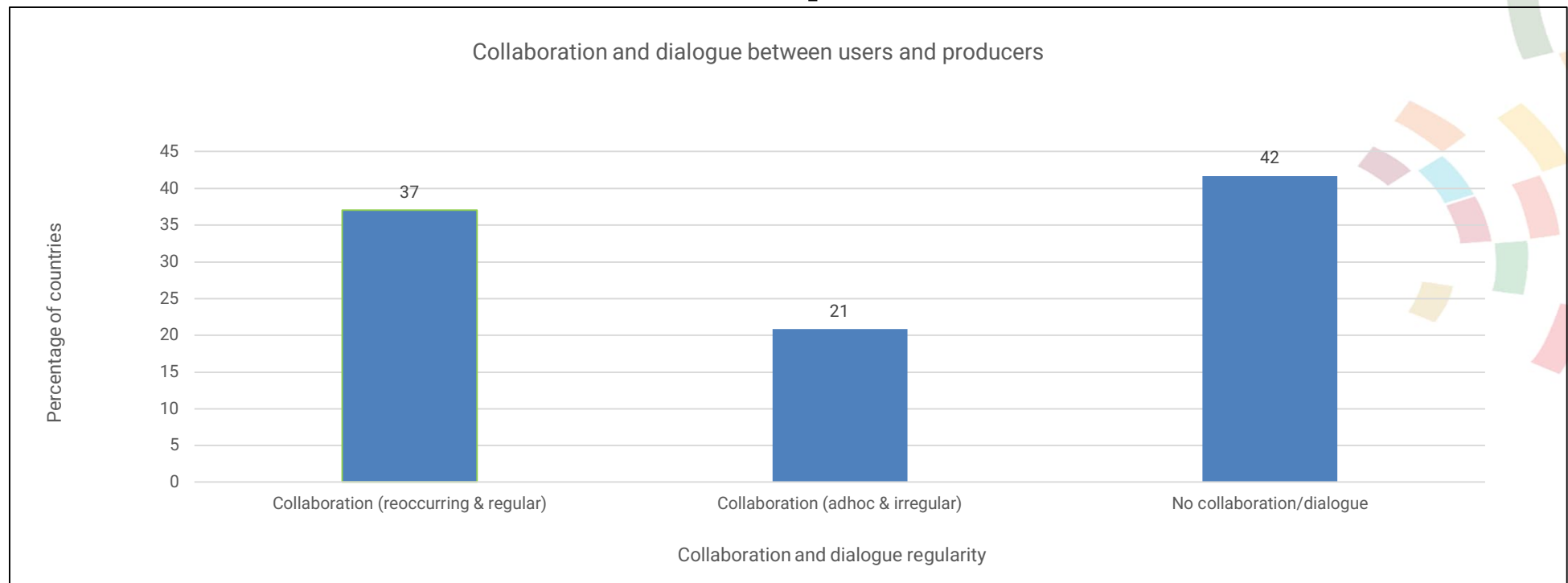
Gender mainstreaming – thematic areas most/less commonly produced on a periodic basis



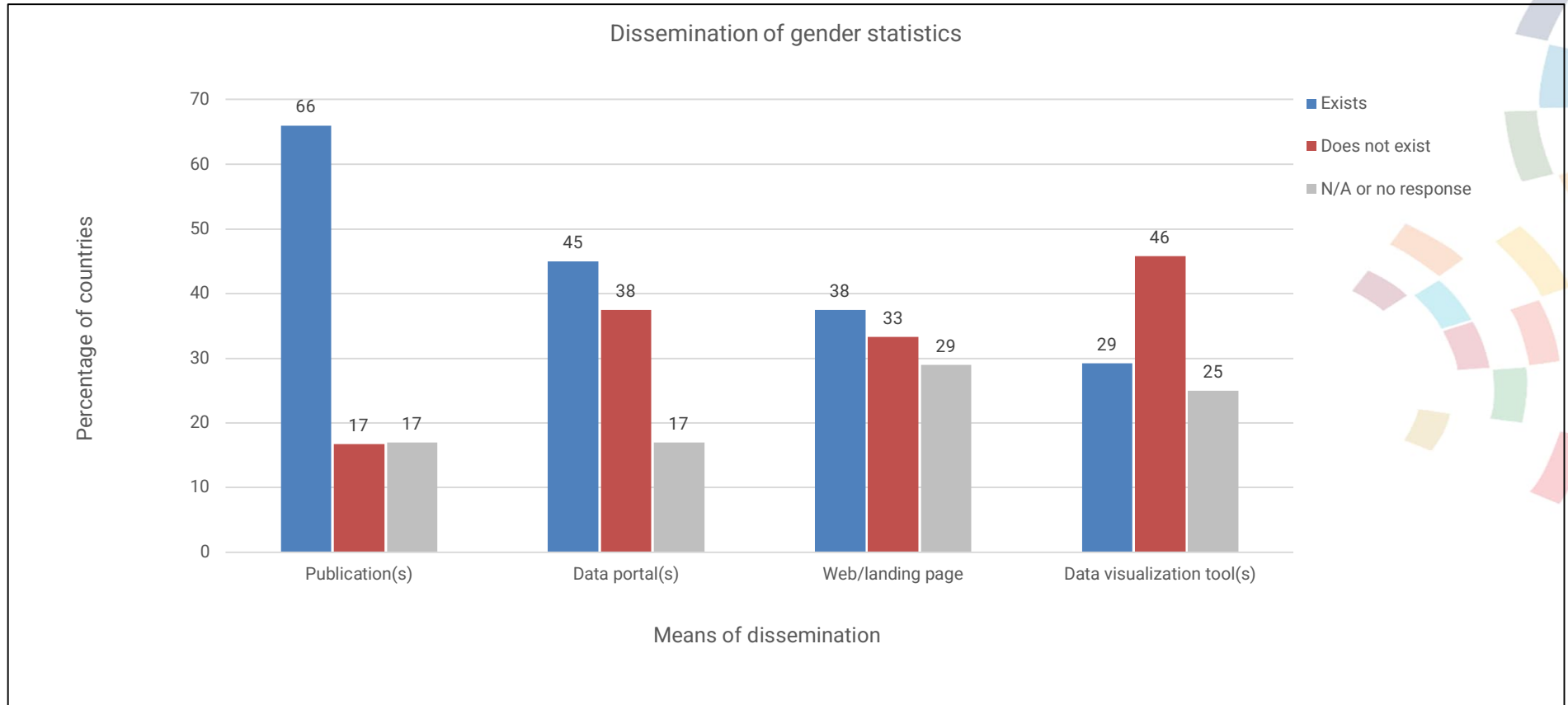
NSO collaboration with other entities in the country for production of gender statistics



Is there a task force, technical committee, working group for collaboration/dialogue b/w users and producers?



Dissemination of gender statistics by the NSO



Good practices: most common factors that have driven improvements in gender statistics (opportunities)

30% or more countries reported:

- Existence of a gender statistics programme and related road map/strategy/action plan
- Existence of legal or policy frameworks
- Existence of statistical capacity building and training programmes for both data producers and users
- Establishment of statistical methodologies, standards and definitions at the national level

Challenges/areas for improvement in the context of gender statistics

- Lack of dedicated funding
- Lack of dedicated GS entity within/outside NSO
- Lack of regular coord. b/w producers & users
- Gender indicators need improvement
- Deficiency in administrative data sources
- Collection, compilation, analysis of data disaggregated by sex/age groups not enough
- Lack of clarity in statistical methodology for specialized surveys (TUS,VAW..)
- Lack of capacity for gender data analysis

National priorities in the short term

- Collection, compilation, and analysis of data disaggregated by sex/age groups
- Thematic:
 - > Women and the economy
 - > Time-use; and
 - > Gender and the environment
- Dissemination of gender statistics
 - > Include on regular basis new indicators on gender issues in publications
 - > Develop gender statistics portal
 - > Gender data dissemination products

Needs related to international methodological work

- Production, use, management of non-traditional data
- Compilation of gender relevant SDG Indicators
- Utilization of harmonized lists of gender indicators (e.g. Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators)

Thank you

<https://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics>