

# National framework of gender statistics in Morocco

Inter-regional Improving gender statistics for advancement of gender  
equality and women's empowerment:

Inter-regional workshop, 6 – 8 June 2016, UNESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand



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# The need for gender data

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## Why we need gender data ?

- Measure and highlight gender gaps in different domains and emphasize gender differences and inequalities;
- Measure and monitor the progress or changes in women's conditions through gender perspective;
- Quantify women's participation in society and their contributions to development (social, civic, economic, cultural, political and environmental);
- Assess the outcomes and impacts of policies on gender equality in contributions and benefits to/from sustainable development.

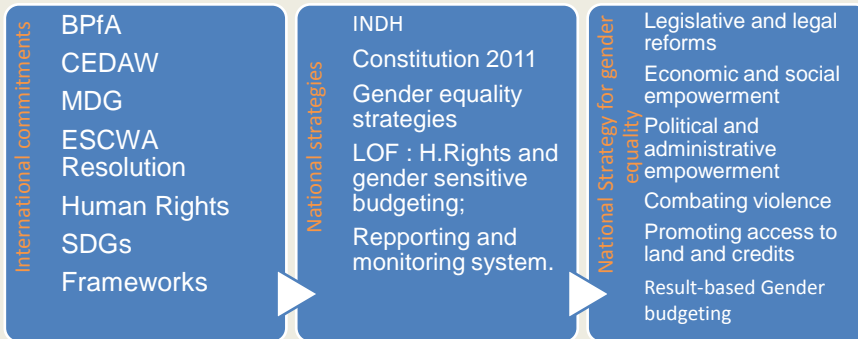
# Framework

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## Developing GS Framework

- ESCWA guidelines and workshops since 2014
- Participative approach & consultative meetings (producers, users)
- Mapping to international and national strategies and mandates
- Desk review from available resources
- Selection criteria, assessing availability of indicators, and priority issues
- Developing framework and strategy

## Mandates and commitments



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## The Process

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## Phase IA

### Review of National Sources

#### Tasks

- With users, review national indicators , quantitative and qualitative, in laws and strategies, related to objectives, targets & reporting & monitoring and results.
- Focus on outcome indicators available in reports, bulletins and monitoring databases.
- Assess relevance, clarity, sources, methods, and gaps.
- Adapt global & regional and frameworks to national needs and context.

#### Results

- Omit a number of strategic indicators and CEDAW and "Moroccan women in figures ".
- Enhance dialogue between users-producers at local and national level.
- Improve production capacities to address dearth of some indicators
- Explore and utilize other sources to provide periodic disaggregated data
- Review METADAT : formulation, methodology, or subpopulation of some indicators



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## Phase IB

### Review of Regional Sources

#### Tasks

- Map ESCWA Arab Gender Statistics Framework, where relevant to complete national framework.
- Review availability of national indicators in the ESCWA bulletin "Gender in Figures" (based on international sources).
- Review requests for gender statistics made by international and regional bodies.

#### Results

- Addition of relevant indicators from ESCWA Arab Gender Statistics Framework to complete national framework indicators.
- Addition of national indicators from the ESCWA bulletin "Gender in Figures".
- Addition of indicators requested by other international bodies.



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## PHASE II

### Tasks

- Define priority areas and arrange indicators accordingly.
- Determine availability of time series for each indicator and their sources.
- Tiers system : Categorize each indicator in terms of availability (Tier 1) or may not be counted (Tier 2) or not collected at all (Tier 3).
- In collaboration with users, review relevance and adequacy of indicators as per national priority

### Results

- Deletion of duplication, inaccurate and irrelevant indicators
- Addition of new priority areas and indicators
- List of available (Tier I) and to be made available (Tier II) indicators.
- A list of unavailable indicators that need a plan to be addressed : through new tools/sources in the future (Tier III).



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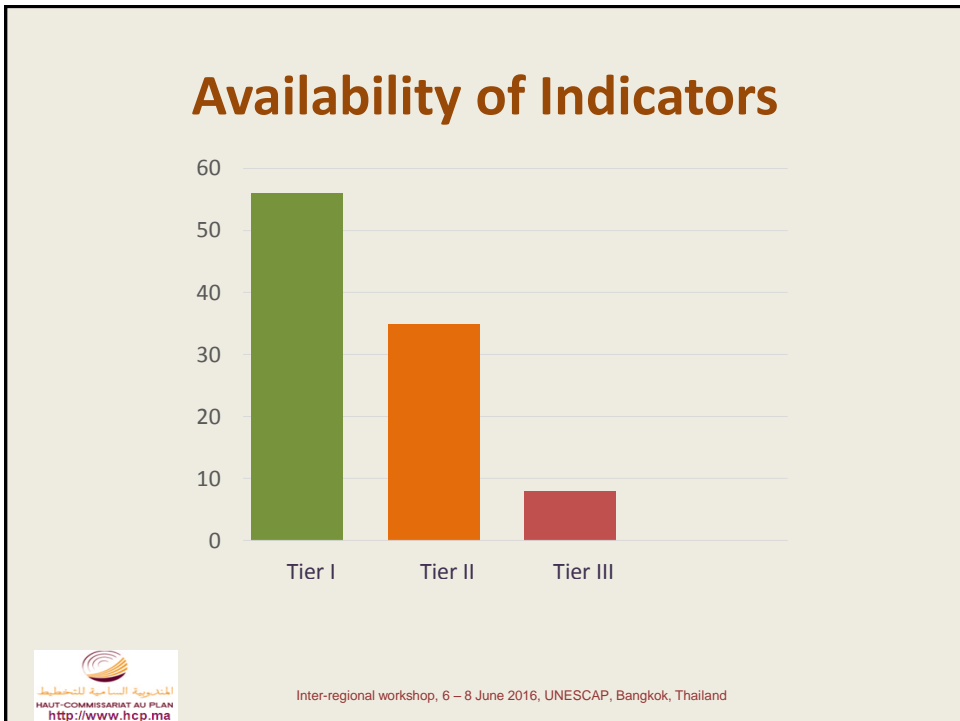
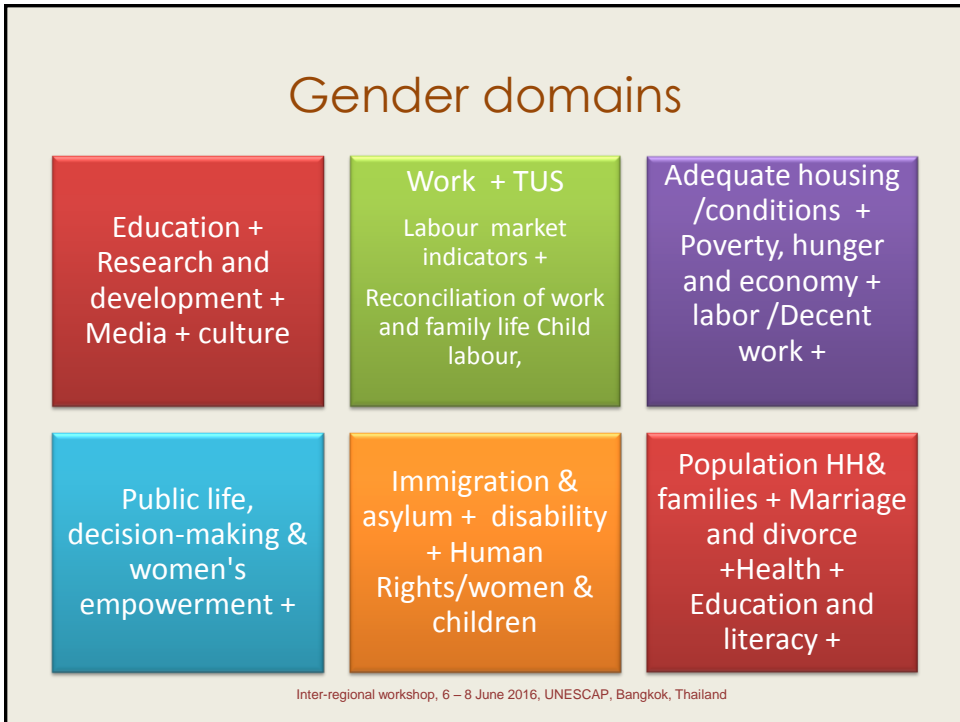
## Minimum list of core indicators

Gender Statistics framework consist of

- 17 gender domains
- 24 qualitative indicators
- 180 quantitative indicators



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SUMMARY TABLE					
Fields	Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators	Levels of availability of quantitative indicators		
			Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Population HH& families	-	7	5	2	0
Health	-	28	18	9	1
Marriage and divorce	-	8	8	0	0
Education and literacy	2	22	16	4	2
Poverty, hunger and economy	4	41	26	13	2
Public life, decision-making & women's empowerment	5	15	10	4	1
Access and transport	-	6	2	2	2
Adequate housing /conditions	2	5	0	4	1
Immigration & asylum	2	8	3	3	1
Environment, energy and water	-	8	3	4	1
Decent living	-	7	0	7	0
Time Use	2	8	0	8	0
disability	-	In process	-	-	-
Research and development	-	In process	-	-	-
Human Rights/women & children	5	20	11	5	4
Media	2	In process	-	-	-
Sport, Culture and Arts	-	In process	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>

## Addressing gender data gaps

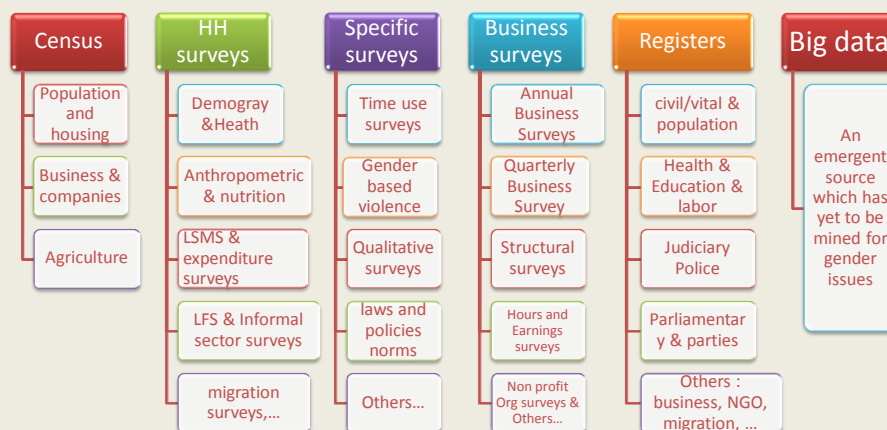


# Data sources

Mining and enriching existing ones  
Exploring and building new ones

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# Data sources



## Data sources. cont

### Bridging gender data gaps is being accomplished by

- Mining and enriching existing sources, taking into account new need to provide richer and deeper gender indicators;
- Exploring currently unused sources (mainly registers) which can be gender disaggregated and usefully analyzed;
- Building new ones based on new international initiatives and exploration pilot projects (exp. Ownership, assets, qualitative surveys on attitudes and perceptions,...)
- Existing sources/surveys can also be enriched by adding specific modules with new questions to an existing survey instrument and sampling frame.
- **Criteria for identifying gender data gaps** based on Severity and disparities in outcomes affecting women, coverage, and policy relevance (**Relevance**, **Availability**, **accuracy**, **coverage and regular** production, **comparability**, complexity, granularity/disaggregation especially at sub-national, **Cost**)



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## Example of some data gaps by domain

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## 1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources. **gaps**

UNSD-Minimum set	ESCWA minimum set	ESCWA additional set
Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	Disaggregation : wealth quintile (in LFS) we have subjective wealth quintile in stead of	Gender Parity Index for households living below national poverty line and recipients of poverty alleviation grants
Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex		Share of women and men in technical managerial positions at national newspapers and television channels, in percentage.
Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care		Assets ownership and control, access to credit

## 1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources : **good practices**

Indicators	Comments
Avr/Hrs spent on unpaid domestic work / Avr/Hrs spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined	Time use Surveys conducted on a sample of (adults and children)
Labour force participation, employment, Vulnerable employment, unempolymnt (Adult and youth)	LFS provides also indicators on <b>underemployment, informal sector, child labour, dynamic analysis</b> (sector, activity status,...), <b>part-time, work-life balance, decent work, Transition</b> from education to the workforce,...
Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household	
Proportion of children, girls and boys (7 to 14 years old) employed in productive activities,	
Indicators on poverty and hunger <b>/multidimensional poverty and welfare</b>	LSMS surveys, Income and expenditure surveys, welfare survey and nutrition surveys

## 1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources : good practices

Indicators	Comments
Access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entrepreneurship : we are exploring data sources (pilote project with the support of WB, OECD )</li> <li>• Ownership and acces to land, natural resources ans capital (huge gender data gaps still in these domains) a <b>module was added to some HH.surveys but still to be enriched by that developed by the IAEG-GS !!</b></li> </ul>
Adult population owning land	
Firms owned by women	
Informal employment in non-agricultural employment (vs employment in Informal sector)	Third survey on <b>Informal sector</b> conducted in 2013/2014. + <b>qualitatif module on mobility from infomal to formal</b>

## 1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources : good practices. cont

### Time use survey

- Providing data on the men and women (children also) **unpaid work and domestic activities**, is one of the main objectives of the time use survey (2012-TUS);
- the 2012-TUS conducted in Morocco (is the second experience after the 90s one which had covered only a sample of women);
- Besides, measuring the contribution of unpaid work and domestic activities to the GDP, and to **set up Household satellite account** ;
- Highlighting **how decisions are made inside the household** about : **time-budget allowances** and tasks and **the ownership of sustainable goods and assets**;
- Moroccan TUS expert took part in the **UNSD-expert meeting**, held in New York, in May 2013, on the discussion of the adaptation of the **ICATUS**;

## 1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources : good practices. cont

- Entrepreneurship : exploring data sources (programm to assist new Entrepreneurship, CGEM initiatives);
- Ownership and acces to land, natural resources and capital (huge gender data gaps still in these domains) a module was added to some HH. surveys but still to be enriched by that developed by the IAEG-GS;
- Female labor migration (including age and other demographic characteristics, reasons for migration, remittances sent and working conditions, assistance and network) : MEDHIMS the regional project on harmonized surveys on international migration (providing data on out-migration, return migration, non migrant and intended migration, forced migration, remittances... with gender perspective) planned in 2017
- Employment mobility (from unpaid to paid work, from informal to formal sector, transition from families and subsistence production into market work.
- Exploring data about Cooperatives in handicraft and agricultural and terroir product : main projects income generator provided by INDH for women.



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## 2. Education : addressing gaps

- All indicators (UNSD and ESCWA) are available. However :
- A need for deep Information to emphasize and explain reasons of disparities for socially excluded girls (dropout school : victims of cultural/social perception, disability : who are likely to suffer from the double disadvantage of gender and social exclusion), resulting in lower enrollment levels and in poor learning outcomes for those who do enroll;
- Current measures of education quality are largely not sufficient to assess learning outcomes;
- Build an integrated database to emphasize reasons of the gender inequalities access to school and learning (between girls and boys, specially in rural/mountainous area) and to better assess learning outcomes.



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### 3. Health and related services : gaps

UNSD-Minimum set	ESCWA Minimum set	ESCWA Additional set
Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex		Incidence of breast cancer among women (35 yrs and over) diagnosed, in 1,000 women
		Incidence of cervical cancer among women (35 yrs and over) diagnosed, in 1000 women
Adult mortality by cause and age groups		Proportion of women aged 35 years and over who undergo a cervical cancer screening examinations (coverage) annually by health systems, in percentage
		Incidence and death rates associated with tuberculosis, for women and men, in percentage
		Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short course
		Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short course

### 3. Health and related services

- Better vital registration data is needed to gather regular and accurate information not only on maternal deaths but also on maternal morbidity, health issues which go beyond maternal conditions (disability, excess disease burdens, and mental health, Adolescent health, women's utilization of maternal and non-maternal health services, socio-economic nutritional determinants of health) ;
- A push to close these data gaps may create a snowball effect, where more data **increases the visibility** of these issues and provides an impetus for women to seek help and for service providers to offer more treatment options.
- This potential source in Morocco, as in many developing countries, suffer from low registration, specially for death events in rural area;
- An ongoing process to strengthen vital registration systems with the support of WHO and all stakeholders involved to set up a Roadmap towards Better vital registration system;
- Administrative data for monitoring and follow-up health and care programs and policies to achieve the MGD.

## Other domains

### 4. Public life and decision-making : gaps

#### ESCWA-additional set

1. Share of women and men in technical managerial positions at national newspapers and television channels;
2. Ownership of assets, access to credit

### 5. Human rights of women and girl children : gaps

#### UNSD and ESCWA core

1. Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (not relevant in Morocco)

#### ESCWA-additional

2. Proportion of workers, women and men, with retirement benefits



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## Other domains: Good practices

The VAW-Survey conducted between June 2009 and January 2010, run on a sample of 8300 women aged 18-65 years, provided figures on :

- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Psychological violence
- Economic violence

Highlighted the VAW prevalence according to some variables :

- Location of violence,
- Severity of violence, Frequency of violence
- Relationship of victim to perpetrator and
- The Reporting to authorities/seeking help

The report is available on the HCP website at this following link :

[http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Violence-a-l-egard-des-femmes\\_t13077.html](http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Violence-a-l-egard-des-femmes_t13077.html)

Planning a new one, based on the new guidelines of the UNSD's manual, published in 2013, with a qualitative module on perception and attitude towards violence against women.



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## Future plan

- National Taskforce working on SDGs indicators,
- Review of the gender statistics framework to take into account the SDGs indicators
- Working on Metadata & relevance & availability
- Mapping gender data gaps
- Developing a SDGs monitoring system and SDGs DATABASE



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