

TEN YEAR PACIFIC STATISTICS STRATEGY (TYPSS) Phase II
11TH PACIFIC STATISTICS STEERING COMMITTEE (PSSC) MEETING

Tanoa Plaza Hotel, Suva, Fiji Islands
24th – 27th November, 2015

PSSC-11 Agenda Item 6.5 (New Agenda Item)

Meeting Paper Title: Gender Statistics

1. Purpose of Paper

To share information on regional activities to improve the collection and compilation of gender statistics and to obtain a PSSC decision to include gender statistics focal points as members of PSSC Technical Working Groups.

2. Introduction / Background

2.1. The Social Development Division (SOC) of SPC is implementing the Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific 2013-2018 (PGEP) programme, funded by the Commonwealth of Australia. Through this funding SPC has increased support for PICs in implementing gender mainstreaming across government and monitoring progress towards achieving gender equality.

2.2. The Gender Statistics Advisor from SOC works closely with the Statistics for Development Division and National Statistics Offices (NSOs) mainly through:

- Participating in technical working groups and forums for the Census of Population and Housing and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) as well as providing technical support in other areas such as the use of administrative data;
- Preparing gender fact sheets from the HIES and gender profiles and reports for monitoring progress for the implementation of national gender equality policies; and
- Preparing user-friendly materials to increase capacity of both NSOs and national gender departments/offices to improve gender statistics literacy and dissemination.

2.3. In addition, at the country level the Gender Statistics Advisor provides assistance to national gender focal points for 'gender specific' regular progress reporting in terms of activity and process type indicators and supporting information.

3. Key Developments

3.1. In October 2015 the second regional training workshop on gender statistics was held by the ADB and SPC, bringing together gender statistics focal points from NSOs

and national gender departments/offices to better understand the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to enable countries to collect and compile the agreed to indicators (see Annex 1 for the list of indicators PICs agreed to focus efforts on in 2014).

3.2. During the workshop plenary sessions it became apparent that there is a need for gender statistics activities to be mainstreamed into regional statistical governance structures and mechanisms. This was in light of some of the challenges and difficulties identified, as well as suggested actions, requiring a higher level of integration and engagement with the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS). Common goals were identified under the TYPSS areas of generating demand for official statistics, increased focus on data analysis and dissemination and definitions and standards.

4. Key Issues

4.1. Following the gender statistics workshop, the key issues are:

4.2. **Country Gender Statistics Action Plans:** Countries are working with SOC and SDD to finalise country gender statistics action plans, to inform SPC and regional agency work and activity plans for 2016; notably the support provided to countries by the Gender Statistics Advisor.

4.3. **Gender statistics in the NMDI:** SOC and SDD is providing support to countries to collect, compile and disseminate the tier 1 indicators from the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

4.4. **Revised framework for work and employment:** The key issues involve the ILO's 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians 2013 resolutions and how these will be operationalised in the Pacific region, noting the need for a regional standard (concepts, definitions, classifications and related dictionaries and example questions for different levels of data collection). Gender statistics focal points noted the challenges associated with the inclusion of the production of goods and services as unpaid work, noting the challenges of collecting statistics capturing both the productive and reproductive work done in households by women and men.

5. Key Recommendations

5.1. **Gender statistics focal point members of PSSC technical working groups:** include gender statistics as one of the cross cutting components of Phase 2 of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) in the main areas of generating demand for official statistics, increased focus on data analysis and dissemination and definitions and standards. This would be achieved through gender statistics representatives as members of various technical working groups reporting to the PSSC.

5.2. **NMDI gender statistics:** SPC assist countries to ensure the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (tier I) are available and updated on NSO websites.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Tier 1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

Annex 2: Gender Statistics Workshop Report Executive Summary and Action Items

Annex I_PSSC-11 Agenda 6.5 (New Agenda Item)

Annex 1: Tier 1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources

- Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex
- Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex
- Proportion of individuals using mobile/cellular telephones, by sex
- Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex
- Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+, by sex
- Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex
- Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by
- Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex
- Percentage distribution of employed population in agricultural sector, by sex
- Percentage distribution of employed population in industrial sector, by sex
- Percentage distribution of employed population in service sector, by sex

Education

- Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex
- Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education by sex
- Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex
- Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex
- Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio in primary
- Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio in secondary education
- Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education
- Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level
- Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors
- Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex
- Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex
- Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex
- Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex
- Educational attainment (primary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex
- Educational attainment (lower secondary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex
- Educational attainment (upper secondary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex
- Educational attainment (post-secondary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex
- Educational attainment (tertiary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex

Health and related services

- Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49
- Under-five mortality rate, by sex
- Maternal mortality
- Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit
- Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional
- Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex
- Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex
- Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS
- Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex
- Life expectancy at age 60, by sex
- Adult mortality 15-34 years by cause
- Adult mortality 35-59 years by cause

Human rights of women and girl children

- Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18
- Adolescent birth rate

Public life and decision-making

- Women's share of government ministerial positions
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
- Women's share of managerial positions

Annex 2: Gender Statistics Workshop Report Executive Summary and Action Items

Executive Summary

The Analysis and Use of Gender Statistics for Post-2015 Development Workshop for Pacific island countries was conducted in Nadi, Fiji Islands from the 5-8 October 2015. There were 32 participants from Pacific Island Country (PIC) governments, one from an NGO and two from United Nations agencies. Of the 35 participants, 12 were men and all representing government with seven from NSOs and two from national planning offices. Twenty-three of the participants were women, 12 were from government gender agencies and eight from NSOs.

The workshop had a very full agenda encompassing the broad spectrum of the collection and use of gender statistics. The workshop contents was based around the indicators and the data sources for the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, which PICs endorsed as the framework for gender statistics at the 2014 workshop. In the following sessions participants were introduced to mixed methods research, remote data collection, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), implementing gender mainstreaming and annual progress reporting, tools SPC is developing for harmonising gender reporting and presenting gender statistics, the ADB draft regional gender statistics booklet and effective presentation of gender statistics. During the final session of the workshop participants started work drafting country action plans for gender statistics, which will be finalised upon return to their countries after agreement by stakeholders and management endorsement. Common elements in the action plans involve countries mobilising resources for:

- capacity strengthening in gender statistics, which in some cases included the new position of a 'social and gender statistics officer';
- linking gender statistics to gender equality advocacy activities such as brochures and fact sheets for International Women's Day, White Ribbon day etc with the need for countries to have a communications strategy for gender statistics;
- statistical indicators to monitor progress on gender mainstreaming processes and activities;
- incorporating the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators in statistical reports (including yearbooks);
- using the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators in a range of reports including CEDAW and CRC;
- the need for NSOs and gender agencies to work together to localise and contextualise the gender indicators and reporting frameworks, including setting up collection, compilation and dissemination systems to make the information easily accessible and the use of data access agreements where applicable;
- dissemination and communication strategies for gender statistics targeting different statistical literacy levels to the kinds of outputs, including more use of infographics; and

- strengthened implementation and governance mechanisms to accelerate gender mainstreaming.

The formative participant feedback form was distributed to all 35 participants, with 25 or 71% completed forms returned. Participants rated the discussions, presentations and exercises highly, with some wanting to have more group work. Many participants found data analysis, interpretation and dissemination difficult, and wanted to learn more about these aspects as well as developing national gender statistics frameworks. The participants considered that the facilitators performed very well, providing them with clear explanations and answers to questions, with the sessions well planned and were appreciative of the range of presenters used. All agreed that this kind of workshop should be repeated for other people.

Action items

During the workshop sessions the following items require follow up by the identified lead agencies in association with PICs:

Country Gender Statistics Action Plans: (lead agency SPC with PICs) to be finalised by the end of November 2015 to inform SPC and regional agency work and activity plans for 2016.

2016 Gender Statistics Workshop: (lead agency SPC) to continue to build capacity and coordination mechanisms for gender statistics in PICs gender statistics focal points recommend that SPC organise a third regional gender statistics workshop in 2016 with more emphasis on the analysis and interpretation of data, possibly concentrating on one specific area such as gender statistics for economic empowerment.

Regional gender statistics database: (lead agency SPC) SPC's National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI) internet database needs to be updated to include the available tier I gender statistics from the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.

Governance and partnerships for gender statistics: (lead agency SPC, the triennial Heads of Planning and Statistics and the Pacific Statistics Steering Committee (PSSC)) to include gender statistics as one of the cross cutting components of Phase 2 of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) in the main areas of generating demand for official statistics, increased focus on data analysis and dissemination and definitions, standards and classifications. This would be achieved through gender statistics representatives as members of various technical working groups reporting to the PSSC; to be tabled at the PSSC meeting in November 2015.

ILO framework for the labour force: (lead agency SPC) recognising that changes are needed in survey questionnaires to capture information in alignment with unpaid work on services in households (child care, elder care, transporting children to school, care for domestic pets etc) gender statistics focal points recommend:

1. PIC survey analysis should recognise the significance in subsistence production which this should be included as a sub-category of self-employment in regional statistics;
2. A PIC standard (concepts, definitions and example questions) is needed to operationalise the 19th ILO International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) resolutions from 2013, requiring input to and coordination with the Statistics for Development Division regarding the core and supplementary Census questions.

3. A PIC standard (concepts, definitions and example questions) is needed to operationalise the ILO definition of informal employment and this should include the subsistence economy.