**UNITED NATIONS**
**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

**Meeting of the UNECE Group of Experts on Gender Statistics**
Geneva, Switzerland, 10-12 May 2023

# CALL FOR PAPERS

Inform Secretariat of intention to submit paper by **10 February**
Submit written paper using this template by Friday **7 April**

## I.    PURPOSE OF MEETING

1.    The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) will hold the meeting of the Group of Experts on Gender Statistics from 10 to 12 May 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting is preceded by the Workshop on Gender Statistics on 9 May 2023.

2.    The Group of Experts on Gender Statistics exchanges experience and advances methodological work in gender statistics among countries participating in the Conference of European Statisticians and international organizations active in gender statistics. Meetings of the Group of Experts have been reviewing ways of measuring progress towards gender equality and emerging issues in gender statistics since 1985. They discuss, propose and review specific projects in gender statistics to be carried out by expert task forces, and review the results of their work.

3.    The target audience is statisticians in national statistical offices and international organizations responsible for gender statistics. Representatives of academia, civil society and other individuals may also register and will be able to participate subject to available capacity.

## II.    INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS AND IMPORTANT DEADLINES

4.    The working languages of the meeting are English, French and Russian. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these languages. Papers and presentations may be prepared in any of these three languages. Submitted papers and presentations will be translated within the limits of the translation capacity available and subject to adherence with deadlines.

5.    Papers should aim to be forward-looking with the goal of providing information that is useful for others: e.g. highlighting findings or experiences that could offer valuable lessons learned; and/or showing how these experiences will inform future approaches.

6.    The UNECE Steering Group on Gender Statistics will review all submissions and, if need be, select the papers to be presented at the meeting.

7.  Instructions and deadlines for preparing presentation slides will be sent by email to the selected presenters.

8.  Please take note of the following deadlines:

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| 10 February 2023 | Please use this online form:<br><br>- to express your **intention** to contribute a paper (indicate tentative title and agenda item); and<br><br>- to submit a short **abstract** (100–200 words) in English or Russian.<br><br>A message shall be sent to all submitting authors to confirm that their abstract has been received. |
| 7 April 2023 | Submit the full final version of your **paper** in Word to Mr. Andres Vikat andres.vikat@un.org with a copy to social.stats@un.org.<br><br>Please use this template and follow the instructions in it. |
| 14 April 2023 | All participants attending the meeting(s) must **register** online by completing the online registration form at the following links:<br><br>• Meeting of the Group of Experts<br><br>• Workshop |

9.  Papers, presentations, and logistical information will be made available on the meeting webpage.

10. Contributors are reminded that the success of the meeting depends upon the ability to translate materials in advance and the opportunity for discussants to study the papers. Therefore, all deadlines must be strictly adhered to.

## III.  SESSION THEMES

### New data sources for gender statistics

Data collected and disseminated by national statistical offices (NSOs) must reflect the broad diversity of topics and issues related to gender equality and the realities of the lives of women and men. For many gender issues, household surveys have been the primary source of accurate data. Compared to other data sources, survey questionnaires can more easily incorporate a gender perspective and cover gender-relevant topics in more detail. As NSOs face resource constraints, pandemic-related operational challenges, and increasing demand for timely data, many countries are relying more frequently on data from administrative data for statistical purposes. This session invites contributions that share country experiences in using administrative and/or non-traditional data source for gender statistics. Submissions might address the main barriers to use of administrative data for gender statistics, changes required to

administrative data systems to improve their use for gender statistics, examples of the use of non-traditional data sources for gender statistics, how to incorporate the intersectional perspective with non-traditional data sources, principles for use of non-traditional data sources for gender statistics in the areas of ethics, quality standards and bias, and cooperation with non-governmental entities.

## Gender, climate, and the environment

Women and men relate to the environment differently. Patterns of production and consumption that impact the environment as well as the effects of climate change on population health have recognized gender dimensions. Likewise, in many countries women are less represented than men in decision-making and leadership roles related to the environment and natural resource management[1]. A lack of sex disaggregated data in various fields (e.g. disaster preparedness, protection of environment, environmental decision-making health and well-being) often leads to an underestimation of women's contributions and impacts on women. Despite growing recognition of the importance of the gender dimension in addressing the climate crisis, there are few concrete examples of its measurement. This session invites contributions that share approaches to measuring gender aspects of climate and the environment.

## Measuring sex and gender

In recent years, some countries in the region have introduced to official data collection measures of gender and response options and/or classifications for sex, gender or both that include more than two categories. A CES Task Force is currently working to review and update the CES Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses for the 2030 round with regards to sex and gender. During the session, the Task Force will provide an update on its work. Contributions are invited that share experiences of countries that have introduced measures of gender identity or have conducted related research. Submission could relate to terminology, legal considerations and public opinion, the development and testing of questions, statistical standards, data dissemination and disclosure control, among other topics.

## Gender and trade

Trade and gender equality are linked in many ways, yet most trade and economic statistics are not collected with a gender perspective in mind, and therefore preclude the possibility of even simple sex-disaggregation. To develop countries' statistical capacity in this area, UNCTAD, UNECE and UNECA are carrying out the project "Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia" (2020-2023). This session will include presentations on methodological work in this area and on the results of case studies in Georgia and Kazakhstan. Other contributions are invited that share approaches to addressing the gender and trade data gap and experiences in measuring gender and trade.

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[1] Gender and environment statistics: unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs, UNEP, 2019

## Gender digital divide

The increase in Internet use and expansion of access to information and communications technologies (ICT) have not been universal. Women and girls are found less likely to use digital tools because of barriers to access, limited skills and technological literacy, and gender biases and socio-cultural norms[2]. The Covid-19 pandemic has revealed existing gender inequalities in this area and cemented the importance of access to ICT resources for equal participation in many aspects of economic and social life. Contributions are invited that share experiences of countries that have measured the gender dimension to access to and use of ICT.

## Measuring violence against women

Violence against women and girls increased during the Covid-19 pandemic in many countries. Periods of lockdown to contain the Covid-19 virus simultaneously increased the risk of violence for women and restricted access to services for women experiencing violence. The pandemic conditions also presented challenges for the measurement of violence against women, both from an operational point of view and due to concerns for women's safety. Despite these challenges, many countries in the region have recently fielded surveys on gender-based violence (e.g., EU-GBV survey, FRA-EIGE GBV survey) and/or made use of administrative data to assess gender-based violence during the pandemic. Contributions are invited that share recent experiences on the measurement of violence against women, which report early results from surveys, and that reflect on lessons learned for future crises.

## New approaches to measuring unpaid work and work-life balance

Pandemic-related interruptions in child-care, schooling, and work have impacted both the magnitude and distribution of unpaid work and parenting responsibilities within households. Hybrid work arrangements are here to stay, bringing both opportunities and challenges for balancing work and family life. With the potential to impact female labour force participation and gender equality in the household in the long-term, data and statistics are required that accurately reflect gender differences in unpaid work and time-use in this new context. To meet this increased demand, many countries have introduced new instruments or methods that are more flexible and timelier than traditional time-diary approaches. Contributions are invited that share recent experiences on measuring unpaid work and/or work-life balance.

## Gender pay gap and income inequality

Gaps in earnings between women and men persist. In some countries, the work-related impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have made disparities even worse. The measurement of pay gaps is methodologically complex, and certain challenges are more pronounced during times of labour market volatility like that seen during the pandemic period. During this session, Eurostat will present recent work on measuring the gender pay gap in the European Union. Contributions are invited that share recent developments in the calculation and/or dissemination of gender pay gap statistics or other statistics related to gender income inequality.

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[2] Bridging the Digital Gender Divide: Include, Upskill, Innovate, OECD, 2018

UNECE

2020 Global Review on Gender Statistics

In 2022, a global survey of national gender statistics programmes was carried out by the United National Statistics Division and the United Nations regional commissions. The survey objectives were to measure progress in the production and use of gender statistics since the 2012 Global Review, assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the production of gender statistics, examine whether and how the gender perspective is mainstreamed into national statistical systems (NSS), to assess the relevance and impact of the work of the United Nations and partners, and to guide future work in gender statistics. The Secretariat will present key findings from the 2022 Global Review, focusing on information provided by countries in the UNECE region.

## IV.   CONTACT INFORMATION

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