



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 December 2023

Original: English

Statistical Commission

Fifty-fifth session

New York, 27 February–1 March 2024

Item 3 (k) of the provisional agenda*

Items for discussion and decision: gender statistics

Gender statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, which was prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2023/325 and past practices, provides a summary of recent activities undertaken under the Global Gender Statistics Programme by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to strengthen gender data to support progress towards gender equality and Sustainable Development Goal monitoring. In particular, the report introduces the updated *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use*, in its final format, and accompanying resource hub. The report also provides information on the main results of the 2022 global survey on gender statistics, and the outcomes of the ninth Global Forum on Gender Statistics and conclusions of recent meetings of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, including on mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission in the two areas prioritized. Finally, the report introduces methodological developments related to measuring technology-facilitated violence against women, jointly undertaken by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Health Organization and the United Nations Population Fund, as well as plans for future work.

The Commission is invited to discuss and decide on the points outlined in paragraph 57, including by endorsing the *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use* and requesting the Statistics Division and partners to support countries in its implementation, approving the note on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics, requesting countries to express interest in hosting the tenth Global Forum on Gender Statistics, in 2025, and expressing its views on the methodological work concerning the measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women.

* E/CN.3/2024/1.



I. Introduction

1. The present report provides a summary of the work of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in 2022 and 2023 pursuant to the requests of the Statistical Commission contained in its decisions 42/102, 44/109, 48/109, 51/115 and 53/111 in terms of: (a) developing methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics, including on the measurement of time use and unpaid domestic and care work; (b) serving as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, inter alia, by convening the annual meetings of the Group; (c) organizing the Global Forum on Gender Statistics every two years; and (d) conducting the second global survey of national gender statistics programmes. Furthermore, the report describes other ongoing and planned activities of the Division and the Group, including work to integrate a gender perspective into the work of the Commission pursuant to its decision 51/115. In addition, the report provides an introduction to the joint and complementary methodological developments on measuring technology-facilitated violence against women, carried out by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Commission decision 54/104).

II. Time-use statistics: methodological guidelines and capacity-building

2. There is a growing recognition of the significance of time-use data in reshaping the way prosperity is measured and informing a broad range of public policies, including those required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Time-use data are increasingly acknowledged as a key component for assessing main policy concerns, including quality of life, in particular in the context of accounting for people's well-being to complement economic performance measures beyond gross domestic product (GDP).

3. Care has been identified as an overarching policy concern that is on the rise within national policy agendas. Time-use surveys are the only way to adequately measure unpaid domestic and care work and to provide the data necessary for monitoring progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.4.1 and other Goals and targets. Information gathered through time-use surveys enables analyses of the time spent on all forms of work and becomes essential to implementing the resolution concerning statistics on work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

4. The Statistics Division and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics have been working towards the modernization of time-use surveys and the operationalization of the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics. In particular, a conceptual framework to modernize time-use surveys and a minimum harmonized instrument for time-use data collection, together with critical considerations on the quality and digitization of time-use data production, were endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-first and fifty-third sessions.

5. Additional crucial issues related to implementing the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics have been identified and a set of instructions and coding rules, aligned with established national practices, have been developed. Recognizing that supervisory care is often underreported in time-use

surveys, due to its passive and continuous nature, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group has conceptualized supervisory care as “being on call”, developed a definition for statistical purposes and formulated measurement recommendations, drawing from the experience of the United States of America and pilot exercises conducted by UN-Women and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

6. Building on the work described above, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group has updated the 2005 *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use*,¹ which will be made available online on the web page of the Commission.² Furthermore, the Group has collaborated with the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts Sub-group on Well-being and Sustainability to ensure coherence in the use of time-use standards for measuring and valuing unpaid household service work within the context of revising the System of National Accounts (SNA).

7. Acknowledging the diverse applications of time-use information and the uniqueness of national contexts, the *Guide* refrains from prescribing a one-size-fits-all approach. Instead, it offers a “basket of options” encompassing different instruments and modes for collecting time-use data. It highlights the advantages and challenges related to the methodological decisions that must be made at various stages of the statistical process and suggests ways to address potential shortcomings. These options are drawn from successful practices of time-use data collection in various countries, using national examples to demonstrate their practical effectiveness.

8. The *Guide* underscores the importance of regional and national adaptation of statistical instruments to suit various cultural settings and policy objectives. It emphasizes the value of testing and piloting to refine the survey and ensure data accuracy. In addition, the *Guide* notes the significance of providing effective training and support for interviewers, coders and supervisors, and offers guidance on engaging with respondents to enhance data quality.

9. Comprising 11 chapters, the *Guide* offers a technical perspective on planning, collecting, processing and utilizing time-use statistics. To ensure the consideration of critical factors that affect the quality of such statistics, each chapter concludes with a quality checklist. These checklists align with the Generic Statistical Business Process Model and the United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics.

10. The *Guide* is supplemented by an online portal, hosted by the Statistics Division, which serves as a rich resource hub³ and a repository of information that is continually updated to reflect the latest developments and materials related to time-use statistics. Within the *Guide* itself, there are references and direct links to specific resources available in the resource hub. Users have the flexibility to search the portal for content relevant to specific chapters or overarching themes. Importantly, the portal will be updated regularly to include newly available materials and will remain current to reflect the latest developments.

11. The Commission has also identified the need to build national capacity and provide technical assistance to countries, in particular in developing regions, in the area of time-use statistics. During 2022 and 2023, the Statistics Division, under the twelfth tranche project of the Development Account, on time-use data for better policies in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America, organized workshops and technical visits to strengthen national capacity in collecting and regularly producing

¹ See *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work* (United Nations publication, 2005). Available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_93E.pdf.

² <https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/55>.

³ See <https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/demographic-social/time-use/hub>.

comparable high-quality time-use data in cost-effective ways by adopting innovative data collection methods.

12. In collaboration with Statistics South Africa, a national workshop was held in 2022 to present international statistical methods for time-use surveys and country experiences and to convene a stakeholder consultation to facilitate dialogue between time-use data users and producers. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the twentieth and twenty-first International Experts Meetings on Time Use and Unpaid Work were co-organized with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the National Institute for Women of Mexico, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and UN-Women to inform countries in the region about available tools for time-use surveys at the regional and global levels, to receive feedback on experiences adopted by countries and to promote technical exchange among time-use data users and producers. In Western Asia, a regional workshop was organized in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics to provide hands-on training on standards and methods for collecting, analysing, disseminating and communicating time-use data, including time spent on unpaid care and domestic work. To strengthen South-South cooperation, a study tour for officials from Argentina, Mexico and Morocco was organized with the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico. The study tour allowed participants to exchange knowledge and improve skills in the production of time-use data by using stand-alone time-use surveys and to improve skills related to methodologies for valuing unpaid household provision of services.

III. Strides in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the work of the Statistical Commission

13. The Statistical Commission requested that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission (decision 51/115).⁴ To respond to this mandate, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group identified initial priority areas in which a gender lens should be integrated: (a) business and trade statistics; and (b) environment and climate change statistics, and established an advisory group⁵ to undertake this work. It was agreed that the advisory group would develop guidance notes highlighting gender issues and rationales for mainstreaming gender in these two priority areas, to foster dialogue on the importance of mainstreaming gender among economic or environment statisticians in national statistical offices and other data producers in national statistical systems.

14. The guidance notes are envisioned as short documents based on existing material and encompass (a) the relevance of gender mainstreaming in the thematic area, including mandates at the regional and international levels; (b) consideration of gender mainstreaming in all statistical phases; and (c) the potential statistical challenges involved. National examples of past or ongoing initiatives have been compiled and will accompany the guidance notes.

⁴ See [E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37](#).

⁵ The advisory group is composed of Colombia, Finland, India, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Bank and the Statistics Division.

15. Concrete steps were taken in collaboration with subject-matter groups working under the auspices of the Commission, namely the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics (task team on business dynamics, demography and entrepreneurship)⁶ and the Expert Group on Environment Statistics.⁷ The results of such work are reported below.

16. Under the leadership of Italy, and in collaboration with the task team on business dynamics, demography and entrepreneurship, the guidance note on mainstreaming gender into business and trade statistics has been finalized and will be made available on the website of the Commission. Mainstreaming a gender perspective, including but not limited to a minimum requirement to collect and disseminate sex-disaggregated data, can bridge the existing gender data gap and offer a robust foundation of evidence for informed policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. This transformational shift can bolster the policy dialogue on gender equality, facilitating the creation of more effective policies and programmes that, in turn, empower women and support their equal and active participation in the global economy.

17. The guidance note on mainstreaming gender into business and trade statistics encourages the planning, collection, production, dissemination and use of sex-disaggregated data, the identification of data gaps, the enhancement of methodologies and data sources, and an expansion of data coverage. This approach highlights the urgency of adopting a multidisciplinary and multi-domain strategy to cultivate gender equality in business and trade statistics, thus diminishing gender-specific constraints. In addition, the note spotlights real-world examples of country initiatives that exemplify the practical integration of a gender perspective into business and trade statistics. These studies provide information that is broken down by sector, including data on the exports of female-led businesses, the number of export companies, the types of products and the export destinations. In the note, the crucial role that microlinking various data sets can play in facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of the gender-specific dynamics within trade and business statistics is recognized. The note also lays the groundwork for a more gender-inclusive and equitable statistical landscape in all phases of the data value chain and will be used as input in the upcoming handbook on integrating business and trade statistics, which will include a section dedicated to integrating gender in business and trade statistics, and the second volume of the *Manual on Principal Indicators for Business and Trade Statistics*.

18. Under the leadership of Mexico, efforts have been undertaken to clarify policy questions on the nexus between gender equality and environmental issues and the need to integrate a gender perspective in environmental statistics. Substantive discussions have centred on how the different roles, responsibilities and experiences of women and men influence their use of natural resources, participation in the production of goods and services, land ownership and exposure to emissions, pollutants, hazards and the impacts of disasters. Given the variety of statistical frameworks intersecting in the environmental sphere, it was decided to concentrate efforts on climate change statistics. Thus far, data needs and data sources have been identified to address relevant policy questions. Further work is needed to complete the guidance note on gender and climate change statistics.

19. Collaboration with the Expert Group on Environment Statistics will continue, as feasible. In this context, it was recognized that gender concerns were addressed throughout the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, mostly by sex

⁶ See [E/CN.4/2024/18](#).

⁷ See [E/CN.4/2024/20](#).

disaggregation, and that further methodological work was needed to address concerns related to gender data beyond sex disaggregation.

20. In addition, the Statistics Division has prepared an analysis of how gender issues were considered at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, encompassing official reports, background documents, decisions and side events.⁸ This analysis revealed important progress and opportunities for incorporating a gender lens in all statistical areas. The consideration of gender issues appears to be more frequently integrated into the discussions of the Commission, even when the item “gender statistics” is not officially in the agenda. This is evident across a broader spectrum of statistical domains, in particular, beyond traditional topics related to gender concerns, including data stewardship, innovation and modernization of official statistics, and national accounts.

IV. Conclusions of the ninth Global Forum on Gender Statistics

21. The Statistics Division, in collaboration with Statistics South Africa and under the guidance of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, organized the ninth Global Forum on Gender Statistics from 29 to 31 August 2023, under the overall theme of “Measuring what we value – gender statistics for an informed care economy”, presented in an in-person format with live broadcasting. Around 250 in-person participants from 55 countries, including 114 from national statistical offices and 66 from other government agencies, contributed to the Forum. A summary report of the Forum is available on the dedicated website⁹ and as a background document.

22. Overall, the ninth Forum celebrated the innovative approaches adopted by national statistical offices and other data experts to fill gender data gaps, acknowledging the central role of gender data in accelerating progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It was noted that the Forum provided a remarkable opportunity to foster collaboration by bringing together experts and stakeholders from various fields, including gender, trade, national accounts, climate change and civil registration.

23. Discussions highlighted the progress made in the solidification of gender statistics within national statistical systems. Those accomplishments owed their success primarily to enhanced cooperation among users and producers of gender statistics, and the development of statistical standards for measuring critical aspects such as femicide, corruption, time use and work.

24. Forum participants emphasized the benefits of utilizing all types of available data, while acknowledging their strengths and limitations. Challenges included the exploitation of existing data sources, in particular, administrative data, along with the need to enhance the use of non-traditional data sources. Additional challenges involved increased data demand, tight resources, persistent gender data gaps and low response rates in household surveys. The value of non-traditional data, such as citizen-generated data, and qualitative information was highlighted as a means of filling remaining data gaps and shedding light on important gender issues that might be overlooked in official statistics.

25. Discussions at the Forum also highlighted the role of care. It was recalled that most of the care work worldwide was unpaid and carried out by women and girls, perpetuating economic inequality between women and men. Care was recognized as an overarching policy concern, touching upon the three pillars of development. It was not only a labour market issue but also was explicitly related to gender equality,

⁸ See annex I.

⁹ See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/genderstat-forum-9/index.html>.

economics, human rights, education, health, migration, environment and disasters. It was noted that conceptual and statistical frameworks had been developed for some of those themes and that a review was therefore needed to document their intersection with care. The need for statistical concepts and definitions related to care was voiced clearly.

26. Forum participants highlighted the importance of better utilizing time-use data to link social and economic issues. That could be achieved, for example, through the calculation of indicators expressed in time units and the production of satellite or extended accounts for unpaid domestic and care work, national time transfer accounts or social matrices, as part of official statistics.

27. In the context of data concerning violence against women and girls, the need for additional efforts to enhance data availability for specific population groups was underscored. Those groups included women beyond reproductive age, women living with disabilities, migrant women and Indigenous women. Furthermore, Forum participants recognized the imperative of incorporating the perspective of perpetrators. In addition, the urgency of advancing methodological research in response to emerging forms of violence, in particular technology-facilitated violence against women, was stressed.

28. The Forum concluded that the official statistical community would need an expanded set of skills in its human resources, a more robust information technology infrastructure, intensified internal collaboration and coordination with external stakeholders, not only in their role as users but also as producers of thematic data. Securing adequate resources for gender statistics was imperative to address persisting challenges. Creating enabling environments, such as gender-responsive statistical budgeting, was essential to mainstream a gender perspective throughout the entire statistical production process.

V. 2022 global survey on gender statistics

29. The Statistics Division, in collaboration with the regional commissions and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, implemented a second global survey of national gender statistics programmes, as per Commission decision 53/111. The main objectives of the survey were: (a) to measure progress in the production and use of gender statistics in countries since 2012, when a similar global survey was conducted (see [E/CN.3/2013/10](#)), and to assess the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the production of gender statistics during and since the crisis; (b) to obtain information on whether and how a gender perspective is mainstreamed into national statistical systems and to identify related best practices and challenges in countries; and (c) to assess the relevance and impact of the work of the United Nations and partners and to guide the future work of the Group under the Global Gender Statistics Programme.

30. Based on a common global questionnaire containing 17 questions, information from a total of 107 countries was compiled. The survey included aspects related to organizational settings and funding, legal and policy frameworks, available data sources for producing gender statistics, collaboration and communication, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, current opportunities and challenges related to gender statistics, and the relevance and impact of the work of the United Nations in gender statistics. Selected results and tabulations are provided in annex II to the present report, and a detailed analysis will be available online on the Statistical Commission portal.

31. The survey revealed that, over the past decade, there has been remarkable progress in the integration of gender statistics into national statistical systems. In 2022, 86 per cent of countries reported having laws or regulations mandating the production or dissemination of such statistics. In addition, the proportion of countries with specific laws or regulations requiring national statistical systems to conduct specialized gender-statistics surveys increased significantly, from 15 per cent in 2012 to 44 per cent in 2022. There has been a transition from having a singular gender statistics focal point within the national statistical office (68 per cent in 2012 and 39 per cent in 2022) to the establishment of multiple gender statistics focal points or officers distributed across various sections, departments, divisions and units (29 per cent in 2022) and a surge in the establishment of offices dedicated to gender statistics, with 42 per cent of countries having such entities in 2022, compared with 31 per cent in 2012.

32. The past decade saw stronger collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics, with 70 per cent of countries having formal mechanisms in the form of a task force, technical committee or similar working group at the national level to ensure that data are fit for purpose and effectively utilized. Of those countries, 31 per cent reported existing collaboration and dialogues on a recurring and regular basis.

33. The 2022 survey reveals a positive trajectory in the inclusion of a dedicated budget for gender statistics in the national budget for statistics, with 69 per cent of responding countries reporting receipt of funding on a recurring and regular basis, compared with only 13 per cent of countries in 2012. Additional funding sources from the budget of the women's machinery, projects and donor support from international organizations enhanced the production of gender statistics. However, resource allocation for human and financial capacity for gender statistics has not changed for more than half of the countries over the past decade. The COVID-19 pandemic affected resource allocation for gender statistics, with 17 per cent of countries reporting increased resources, 8 per cent reporting decreased resources and 5 per cent reporting a discontinuation of resources devoted to gender statistics after the pandemic.

34. The landscape of gender statistics production has significantly diversified in the past decade. Most countries continue to use traditional data sources for the production of such statistics, with over 90 per cent regularly producing data from sources like population censuses, education records, health information and labour force surveys. In addition, time-use surveys or modules (78 per cent of countries in 2022 compared with 48 per cent in 2012) and the regular production of statistics on violence against women (59 per cent in 2022 compared with 46 per cent in 2012) have increased. There has also been an increase in the production of satellite or extended accounts for unpaid household services.

35. The survey also revealed untapped potential in existing data sources. For example, geospatial data is underutilized in the production of gender statistics, with 44 per cent of countries having geospatial data but only 18 per cent using it. Trade and business statistics also have room for the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, since 62 per cent of countries have trade records but only 15 per cent use them, while 71 per cent of countries have business register records but only 30 per cent use them for the production of gender statistics.

VI. Other work of the Statistics Division and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group

36. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group,¹⁰ comprising representatives of the gender statistics programmes of international, regional and national institutions, was established in 2007 to promote collaboration among key stakeholders, discuss and agree on priority areas to strengthen gender statistics and fill in gender data gaps, in a coordinated manner. In 2011, the Commission, by its decision 42/102, recommended an expansion of the work of the Group to include holding annual meetings of the Group and convening the Global Forum on Gender Statistics biennially.

A. Conclusions of recent meetings

37. Since gender statistics were last discussed by the Commission in March 2022, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group has held its sixteenth and seventeenth annual meetings, the main conclusions of which are reported below. The full reports on these meetings will be available on the Statistical Commission portal as background documents.

38. The sixteenth meeting was held online from 12 to 14 December 2022 by the Statistics Division. A total of 107 gender experts and statisticians from national statistical offices, regional commissions and international organizations attended the meeting,¹¹ which was chaired by the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland.

39. The seventeenth meeting was held in person in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 28 August 2023. A total of 48 experts from national statistical offices, regional commissions and international organizations attended the meeting,¹² which was co-chaired by the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland and Statistics South Africa. The Statistics Division acted as the secretariat of the Group at both meetings.

40. At the meetings, methodological developments for measuring and monitoring specific areas of concern with regard to gender were reviewed and discussed, in

¹⁰ The current members of the Group are the national statistical offices of 21 countries, namely, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa (Co-Chair), Switzerland (Co-Chair), Uganda, the United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, and the following organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Telecommunication Union, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNCTAD, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, regional commissions, Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (secretariat), UN-Women, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank Group.

¹¹ Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Switzerland, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), FAO, ILO, OECD/Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, Population Division, Statistics Division, UNDP, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNICEF, UNODC, UN-Women, WHO and World Bank.

¹² Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ILO, OECD/Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and World Bank.

particular those related to Sustainable Development Goal indicators, including those on time use (indicator 5.4.1), violence against women (indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2) and access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (indicators 5.6.1 and 5.6.2). The Inter-Agency and Expert Group took note of various efforts and initiatives undertaken by national and international statistical offices related to the integration of data from several sources to identify specific population groups, integrate a gender perspective in non-traditional themes and compile indicators on the overall gender earnings gap and other gender-specific income differences, including the gender pension gap. The Group underscored the challenges of record linkage, even in statistically developed settings. Practical solutions to these challenges necessitate a close mutual understanding among gender statisticians and subject-matter statisticians for detailed discussions to take place. In this context, countries highlighted the need for financial and technical support to work with existing data and collect new data.

41. The Group also took note of ongoing initiatives to close gender data gaps by focusing on intersectional analysis in a range of thematic areas, such as labour market outcomes, politics and leadership, and time use.

42. Care was reported as an important topic to be studied in order to monitor gender equality, in particular in view of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Group noted the importance of developing methodological aspects focused both on caregivers and persons under care. The Group took note of several technical efforts to support countries in this thematic area, including the *Methodological Guide on Time-Use Measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean*¹³ and guidance on measuring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁴ The usefulness of creating spaces to exchange experiences and knowledge on gender and care to strengthen statistical data was highlighted. In that context, the Group discussed the profound impacts of the pandemic not only on women and men, and on care and gender dynamics, but also on the conduct of statistical activities. Those far-fetching effects would only become clearer as subsequent waves of data collection were undertaken, e.g. population and housing censuses and time-use surveys.

43. The Group acknowledged the growing demand for measuring gender diversity and noted that the measurement of gender identity, a constantly evolving concept, was still in its early stages for the purposes of national official statistics, and that it was still an immature statistical area for the purpose of international guidance.

44. The Group welcomed the discussions currently taking place on contemporary publication formats, including electronic publications that were heavy on data visualisation and light on text, such as short articles, policy briefs and blogs. The importance of communicating well the key role of gender statistics, even in countries that seemingly had achieved gender equality, was also highlighted. In that context, the Group requested the Statistics Division to continue to streamline its gender statistics publications, discontinue the current format of *The World's Women* and keep advancing the global gender data hub,¹⁵ which contained the minimum set of gender indicators, as well as in-focus topics.

45. Finally, the Group acknowledged the important role and mandate of the Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics and requested the Statistics Division to liaise between the two groups and communicate opportunities to contribute to ensuring that a gender perspective was embedded in their work.

¹³ Available at www.cepal.org/en/publications/48020-methodological-guide-time-use-measurements-latin-america-and-caribbean.

¹⁴ ECE/CES/2022/7.

¹⁵ See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/index.cshtml>.

B. Other activities

46. In addition to the activities described elsewhere in the present report, the Statistics Division has continued to deliver on its mandate, including the maintenance and improvement of the global gender data hub, co-custodianship of indicator 5.4.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals on unpaid domestic and care work, and the articulation and coordination of activities related to gender statistics. In particular, in collaboration with the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, a data story examining the differences in living arrangements between older women and men¹⁶ was added to the global gender data hub. In accordance with the advice of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, this is a user-friendly gender data product aimed at the general public. The data story includes interactive visualizations and statistical insights.

47. The Statistics Division has also participated in various events to provide a global overview and discuss the latest developments related to the topics under its purview, including webinars and substantive sessions on relevant events.¹⁷ Finally, as a result of deliberations of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System, the Division and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime spearheaded an initiative to explore the practices currently utilized by United Nations entities related to how data on sex and gender identity are compiled from Member States, disseminated to the public and integrated into technical assistance and capacity-building activities. The main findings, based on 29 responses from 21 entities, included that more than 7 out of 10 agencies compile data on sex only. When collecting data, 45 per cent include only a binary selection (male/female, men/women or boys/girls), with no other possible choice, 24 per cent offer a third category (most commonly “other” or “unknown”), while 17 per cent offer a number of categories. When disseminating data, 52 per cent disseminate data on sex only. In terms of technical assistance and capacity-building activities of United Nations entities, the results underscore the need for central guidance.¹⁸

VII. Methodological developments on the measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women

48. Building on initiatives and research conducted by national statistical offices and other partners, efforts are being undertaken by UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA to assess existing data and methods for measuring technology-facilitated violence

¹⁶ See <https://gender-data-hub-2-undesa.hub.arcgis.com/pages/1a6de3fc6e4e4803b368750324c58797>.

¹⁷ UNICEF organized a webinar entitled, “Latest developments on collecting data on children’s time use”, available at www.youtube.com/watch?v=9h00AWsDOWU. See also the session on how to match traditional data with new sources of data to study gender-based violence and gender stereotypes, held during the sixty-fourth International Statistical Institute World Statistics Congress, available at www.isi2023.org/conferences/session/261/details; the session entitled “Possibilities are limitless: how modernized time-use statistics can inform a myriad of policies about people’s well-being, what they do and when they do it”, held during the United Nations World Data Forum in 2023; and the side event on measuring own-use provision of services through labour force surveys, held during the twenty-first International Conference of Labour Statisticians, available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_897615.pdf.

¹⁸ See E/CN.3/2024/33.

against women¹⁹ and to propose a way forward, as requested by the Commission in its decision 54/104.

49. The absence of agreed definitions and methodologies for measurement has been identified as a critical gap in understanding the nature, prevalence and impact of technology-facilitated violence against women.²⁰ Building on previous work,²¹ a global expert group in 2022 developed a conceptual definition of such violence.²² This addressed important considerations such as the continuum of violence that can occur in online spaces, and violence perpetrated through technological means that occurs offline; common features shared by technology-facilitated violence against women with other forms of violence against women and its specificities that give rise to new forms of violence; and the range of harms that can result from violence, and the individual and contextual drivers that sustain and perpetuate technology-facilitated violence against women, including harmful social and gendered norms. Regional validation exercises related to the definition are planned by UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA to achieve inclusive consensus.

50. Existing evidence indicates a high prevalence of technology-facilitated violence against women.²³ However, significant gaps remain because of a lack of standardized concepts and measures. This hampers comparable prevalence estimates and the impact of data on such violence, namely, its ability to effectively inform and aid in the monitoring of targeted policies and programmes.²⁴ The development of standardized measures and indicators will need to address such factors as acts of technology-facilitated violence against women, its treatment as a modality and/or separate form of violence, denominators, frequency measures, reference periods and perpetrator characteristics. Indicators will need to reflect the varying scope, advantages, limitations and complementarity of data sources. This includes considerations relating to the inclusion of additional questions within existing surveys and administrative records, time intervals between surveys, types of surveys (for example, dedicated surveys on violence against women or other broader surveys) and ethical and safety implications when considering the use of innovative methods such as web-based surveys or analysis of social media data, which can raise issues relating

¹⁹ The language of violence against women, rather than gender-based violence, is used for measurement purposes, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals and existing survey tools and methodologies.

²⁰ See [A/HRC/38/47](#); Adriane Van Der Wilk, *Cyber Violence and Hate Speech Online against Women: Women's Rights and Gender Equality* (European Parliament, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2018); Council of Europe, general recommendation No. 1 (2021) on the digital dimension of violence against women; African Commission on Human and People's Rights, resolution 522 (LXXII) 2022 on the protection of women against digital violence in Africa; and [A/77/302](#).

²¹ See [A/HRC/38/47](#); International Centre for Research on Women, "Technology-facilitated gender-based violence: what is it, and how do we measure it?", 2018; Council of Europe, general recommendation No. 1 (2021) on the digital dimension of violence against women; and UNFPA, *Making All Spaces Safe: Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence* (2021).

²² See UN-Women and UNFPA, "Technology-facilitated violence against women: towards a common definition", report of the meeting of the Expert Group, New York, 15–16 November 2022.

²³ See Institute of Development Studies, "Global evidence on the prevalence and impact of online gender-based violence", 8 October 2021.

²⁴ See UN-Women and WHO, "Technology-facilitated violence against women: taking stock of evidence and data collection", March 2023; University of Melbourne and UNFPA, "Measuring technology-facilitated gender-based violence: a discussion paper", February 2023; Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse, *Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: Preliminary Landscape Analysis* (2022); and Wilson Centre and UNFPA, "Technology-facilitated gender-based violence: data and measurement – methodology matters", November 2022.

to core ethical principles, for example, ensuring women's informed consent, safety and privacy and the confidentiality of data collected and stored.²⁵

51. Technical consultations, along with further testing and piloting of measures and knowledge-generation, will be critical to developing measurement standards. In accordance with paragraph (h) of Statistical Commission decision 54/104, UN-Women started to engage groups of gender statistics experts convened by the regional commissions to get their inputs for the development of methodological standards.²⁶ UN-Women is leading exploratory studies to pilot test innovative methods, including web-based multi-country surveys,²⁷ complemented by qualitative and legal research, and non-conventional data sources, such as big data from online search engines and social media networks.²⁸ Prioritization of ethical and safety standards will be central to determining the feasibility of these methods. UN-Women is also conducting research on technology-facilitated violence against women in politics.²⁹

52. WHO regularly updates its Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women³⁰ survey tools, the reference measurement instrument for data collection of violence against women, which is used and has been adapted widely. Some additional questions on technology-facilitated violence against women will be included in the questionnaire through (a) a systematic assessment of measures on such violence currently being used in other surveys and technical consultations with survey data producers, (b) identification of potential survey questions to include within the Study, (c) cognitive and pilot testing of the new questions in a diverse set of countries and (d) development of methodological guidance on incorporating agreed survey measures of technology-facilitated violence against women in existing surveys on violence against women.

53. Within the framework of the kNOwVAW data initiative,³¹ UNFPA is conducting a number of small-scale quantitative and qualitative research studies in a range of countries in Asia-Pacific.³² That initiative is also working to produce a scoping paper

²⁵ See WHO, "Putting women first: ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women", 2001. These guidelines are being updated by WHO and will also include the ethical and safety considerations when using remote/online methods of data collection.

²⁶ Panel sessions on the measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women were organized by UN-Women in 2023 at the meeting of the ECE Group of Experts on Gender Statistics, and also at the meeting of the ESCAP Regional Steering Group on Population and Social Statistics and at the joint regional workshop on gender statistics of the African Development Bank, the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, ECA and UN-Women. See [ECE/CES/GE.30/2023/2](https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2023/02/ece-ces-ge-30-2023-2).

²⁷ See UN-Women, "Violence against women in the online space: insights from multi-country research in the Arab States", 2022; and UN-Women, "The dark side of digitalization: addressing technology-facilitated violence against women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia".

²⁸ See UN-Women, "Social media monitoring on COVID-19 and misogyny in Asia and the Pacific", 2020; UN-Women, "Big data analysis on hate speech and misogyny in four countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand", 2023; and UN-Women, "Using big data analytics for insights on online violence against women in Libya", May 2023.

²⁹ See Ingrid Beck, Florencia Alcaraz and Paula Rodríguez, *Violencia de Género en Línea Hacia Mujeres con Voz Pública. Impacto en la Libertad de Expresión 2022* (Alianza Regional por la Libre Expresión e Información and UN-Women, 2022); UN-Women, *Cuantificación y Análisis de la Violencia contra las Mujeres Políticas en Redes Sociales: Uruguay* (2022); and UN-Women, *Estudio Violencia Política contra las Mujeres en el Ecuador* (Quito, 2019).

³⁰ See WHO, *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women: Initial Results on Prevalence, Health Outcomes and Women's Responses* (2005).

³¹ See <https://knowvawdata.com>.

³² See University of Melbourne and UNFPA, "Measuring technology-facilitated gender-based violence".

on methodologies and a training module. Work is ongoing in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic and North Macedonia, and studies have already been conducted in Serbia³³ and Türkiye.³⁴ Given the increasing use of technology tools to collect data on technology-facilitated violence against women, UNFPA has developed recommendations for measuring the issue, including by using technology,³⁵ as well as for safe and ethical data practices.³⁶

54. UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA are collaborating with key global initiatives and research partners to develop and strengthen the measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women, including with the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence, the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality, the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-based Online Harassment and Abuse, the eSafety Commissioner of Australia, the Association for Progressive Communications, the Sexual Violence Research Initiative and University College London.

VIII. The way forward: priorities for 2024 and 2025

55. In 2024 and 2025, under the Global Gender Statistics Programme, the work of the Statistics Division and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group will cover the activities agreed upon by the Group at its sixteenth and seventeenth meetings. In particular, priority will be given to: capacity-building activities on time use and gender statistics; reviewing conceptual and statistical frameworks related to care and documenting their intersection; disseminating the results of the global survey of national gender statistics programmes; finalizing a guidance note on integrating the gender perspective into climate change statistics; and continuing to explore other thematic areas to integrate a gender perspective into the work of the Commission, including liaising with the Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics, and conducting an annual assessment of the inclusion of gender issues in the Statistical Commission agenda.

56. Furthermore, in 2024 and 2025, the Statistics Division, in collaboration with the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, will organize and convene the eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the tenth Global Forum on Gender Statistics, planned for 2025. Countries are invited to express interest in hosting the Forum.

IX. Points for discussion by the Commission

57. **The Commission is invited:**

(a) **To endorse the *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use*, encourage countries to collect time-use data and request the Statistics Division and partners to support countries in the implementation of the *Guide*;**

(b) **To review and approve the note on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics, take note of progress made on**

³³ See https://serbia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/ispred_ekrana_sa_koricom_1.pdf.

³⁴ See https://turkiye.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/digital_violence_report.pdf.

³⁵ See Wilson Centre and UNFPA, "2022 global symposium on technology-facilitated gender-based violence results: building a common pathway", 2023.

³⁶ See UNFPA, "Guidance on the safe and ethical use of technology to address gender-based violence and harmful practices: implementation summary", March 2023.

mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics and provide further guidance on priority topics to integrate a gender perspective;

(c) To request the Statistics Division to prepare an annual analysis of how gender issues are considered in the agenda of the Commission, including in official reports, background documents, decisions and side events, as a means of monitoring Commission decision 51/115;

(d) To welcome the organization of the tenth Global Forum on Gender Statistics and request countries to express their interest in hosting this global event;

(e) To express its views and provide guidance on current and future priority areas related to gender statistics, including on the methodological work concerning the measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women, in particular by inviting national statistical offices to engage in validating the conceptual definition of such violence, and to contribute to the development of measures, tools and frameworks.

Annex I

Advances in mainstreaming a gender perspective into all statistical areas as highlighted during the fifty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission, by pillar of sustainable development

<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of gender mainstreaming initiatives</i>
Cross-cutting ^a	Working methods of the Statistical Commission	The Statistical Commission “noted other workstreams of the Bureau on gender mainstreaming and clarifying normative categories of its work, and encouraged the Bureau to continue its work in those areas” (decision 54/114).
	International statistical classifications	The United Nations Committee of Experts on International Statistical Classifications presented for the endorsement of the Statistical Commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0), which includes gender statistics (code 503) under domain 5 (crosscutting statistics) • The international classification of violence against children, which builds on existing frameworks on gender-based violence against women.
	Data stewardship	The equity and inclusion workstream in the Working Group on Data Stewardship is aimed at guiding national statistical offices in promoting inclusive and equitable data use and is working on identifying research questions related to equity and inclusion, especially concerning Indigenous communities, gender and intersectionality.
	Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<i>Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022</i> , prepared jointly by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Statistics Division, contains the most recent data on gender equality across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on how women and girls are disproportionately affected by the socioeconomic fallout from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
	Regional statistical development	The report of the Economic Commission for Africa provided a list of statistical guidelines and technical documents, which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The regional knowledge-sharing and information-sharing platform in Africa; (b) The minimum set of gender indicators for Africa: phase 4 report

<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Description of gender mainstreaming initiatives</i>
Social	Social statistics	<p>The Statistical Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested the newly established Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics to “promote gender mainstreaming and an intersectional approach to data production, analysis and use” (decision 54/104) • “Took note of the need for methodological work to measure technology-facilitated violence against women and existing efforts to address this gap, and asked for this item to be included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session” (decision 54/104, para. (h))
	Crime and criminal justice statistics	In its report on the measurement of corruption, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime recognized the need to incorporate the gender perspective into the statistical framework for measuring corruption and to promote analysis that goes beyond the disaggregation of data by sex.
Economic	Economic statistics	The Network of Economic Statisticians’ research agenda for a new integrated statistical system for measuring inclusive and sustainable well-being was approved by the Commission (decision 54/106). The proposed research agenda includes time-use accounts and statistics.
	National accounts	The Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts research agenda to broaden the national accounting framework for better accounting for elements related to well-being and sustainability includes the topic of unpaid household service work.
	Business and trade statistics	<p>The Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics is analysing how to integrate gender measures into relevant business and trade statistics by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a guidance document on how to integrate gender aspects into relevant business and trade statistics (task team on business dynamics, demography and entrepreneurship) • Developing recommendations for the measurement of selected key aspects of the effect of the enterprise sector on equality and social inclusion for business (task team on well-being and sustainability)
Environment	Environment statistics	The topics of health and gender were given priority in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, since both areas contain tier 3 indicators and/or statistics.

^a Participants in the seminar on emerging issues entitled “Innovation and modernization of official statistics” emphasized bridging gender data gaps through innovation and citizen engagement. See <https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/events/2023/unsc-innovation>.

Annex II

Results of the 2022 global survey on gender statistics

Table 1
Number of responses to questionnaire, by region

<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ECLAC</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>	<i>ESCWA</i>	<i>Total</i>
18	36	17	24	12	107

Abbreviations: ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

Table 2
Overview of gender statistics in national statistical systems, by region

(Percentage of countries)

	<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ECLAC</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>	<i>ESCWA</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Gender statistics entity						
 Within the national statistical office						
Office dedicated to gender statistics	56	19	47	46	75	42
One gender statistics focal point	44	44	24	33	50	39
Multiple gender statistics focal points	39	22	41	29	17	29
 Outside the national statistical office within national statistical systems						
Gender statistics entity in the national women's machinery	33	8	47	25	50	27
Gender statistics entity in other ministries/agencies	78	17	41	29	42	36
Gender statistics working groups, advisory groups, or other standing groups	39	6	47	13	17	21
Other	6	25	6	17	–	14
2. Main funding for gender statistics in the national statistical office						
 From the national budget for statistics						
On a recurring and regular basis	39	81	82	71	58	69
On an ad hoc and irregular basis	33	8	6	8	33	15
 From the budget of the women's machinery						
On a recurring and regular basis	6	–	–	8	–	3
On an ad hoc and irregular basis	11	14	24	–	33	14
 From any other sources						
On a recurring and regular basis	22	3	6	–	–	6
On an ad hoc and irregular basis	50	31	29	33	50	36
3. Laws or regulations mandating the production or dissemination of gender statistics						
Existing laws or regulations	94	78	100	79	92	86
Existing road map, strategy or action plan	72	58	71	71	83	68
Existing specific laws or regulations requiring national statistical systems to conduct specialized gender-statistics surveys	39	44	47	54	25	44

	<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ECLAC</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>	<i>ESCWA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Existing collaboration and dialogues between users and producers of gender statistics						
On a recurring and regular basis	33	28	35	38	17	31
On an ad hoc and irregular basis	33	44	41	21	67	39

Abbreviations: ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

Table 3

Existence and use of data sources for the production of gender statistics, by region

(Percentage of countries)

	<i>ECA</i>		<i>ECE</i>		<i>ECLAC</i>		<i>ESCAP</i>		<i>ESCWA</i>		<i>Global</i>	
	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>
Labour force surveys	83	72	89	86	100	94	96	88	100	92	93	86
Educational administrative records	100	94	83	81	100	71	100	92	100	92	94	85
Population censuses	94	83	92	81	100	88	96	83	100	92	95	84
Health administrative records	100	78	86	78	100	88	100	83	100	83	95	81
Demographic and health survey or equivalent	100	89	78	72	82	65	92	75	100	83	88	76
Civil registration records	83	61	94	83	94	71	100	71	100	75	94	74
Labour administrative records	94	78	83	75	100	65	92	75	58	50	87	71
Living standard or living conditions surveys, or equivalent	83	72	83	78	76	53	75	67	83	75	80	70
Police records	94	67	78	67	100	65	92	71	83	67	88	67
Judiciary records	94	61	81	67	88	71	92	63	92	67	88	65
Income and expenditure surveys	83	50	86	81	88	59	83	58	75	58	84	64
Parliamentary records	100	72	61	47	76	65	88	63	92	75	79	61
Social security records	83	39	78	58	88	59	88	67	83	50	83	56
Agricultural censuses or surveys	89	56	86	44	82	53	88	71	67	58	84	55
Population registers	44	22	72	67	59	53	58	38	83	75	64	51
Surveys on violence against women	61	39	47	44	59	47	67	58	75	67	59	50
Electoral register	83	50	67	33	94	76	88	42	67	50	79	47
Independent time-use surveys	28	28	50	47	59	53	54	50	33	25	47	43
Disability surveys	39	28	53	39	65	35	71	58	75	50	59	42
Establishment censuses or surveys	78	44	53	28	88	47	63	46	83	50	68	40
Migration surveys (including refugee surveys)	56	22	50	42	47	29	38	29	42	25	47	32
Business register records	83	28	75	42	53	–	67	29	75	42	71	30
Time-use modules in parent survey	33	22	28	22	65	59	17	17	17	8	31	25
Victimization surveys	22	–	31	28	65	35	25	21	33	33	34	23
Shelter records	39	17	50	25	76	35	67	17	25	17	53	22
Financial records	39	17	64	25	76	24	54	8	67	42	60	21
Geospatial data (including satellite)	28	6	47	22	53	18	46	13	42	33	44	18
Other type of data	17	17	31	31	24	18	13	8	–	–	20	18
Trade records	67	11	53	14	65	18	63	8	75	33	62	15
Modern media (including social media)	22	6	17	14	35	18	17	4	33	25	22	12

	<i>ECA</i>		<i>ECE</i>		<i>ECLAC</i>		<i>ESCAP</i>		<i>ESCWA</i>		<i>Global</i>	
	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Exist</i>	<i>Used</i>
Other private sector data	28	22	11	6	29	18	21	–	58	33	24	12
Traditional media records	17	6	14	8	29	6	25	13	33	17	21	9
Citizen-generated data	22	11	6	–	35	12	8	4	33	25	17	7

Abbreviations: ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.