Report of the International Workshop on Gender Statistics

Wuhan, Hubei Province, China

28-30 July 2026

Summary and conclusions

Background and objectives

1. Gender statistics are an essential component of official statistics for monitoring gender equality and supporting evidence-based policymaking. Rather than simply disaggregating data by sex, gender statistics capture the differences and inequalities in women and men across all areas of life by reflecting how socially constructed roles, responsibilities and power relations shape opportunities and outcomes. In addition, gender statistics provide evidence required to monitor international commitments, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030), and other global and regional frameworks that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

2. The National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) jointly organized the International Workshop on Gender Statistics in Wuhan, China, from 28 to 30 July 2026. The workshop was part of the long-standing collaboration between NBS and UNSD, which has promoted statistical capacity development and advanced international statistical standards for more than two decades. Building on previous joint initiatives, including the International Workshop on Time-Use Statistics held in Xi'an in 2024, the workshop brought together almost 100 participants to exchange experiences and strengthen capacities for the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics.

3. The workshop aimed to strengthen national capacities to produce, analyze, disseminate and effectively communicate high-quality gender statistics for evidence-based policymaking and the monitoring of international commitments, including the 2030 Agenda and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. It also sought to promote the integration of a gender perspective across all domains of official statistics by advancing the use of international statistical standards, innovative data sources and effective communication approaches to ensure that gender data are translated into policies and actions.

4. The main objectives of the workshop were:
    a) To provide an overview of UN statistical standards and methods for gender statistics and indicators, including key disaggregation variables;
    b) To share China’s experience of a newly developed portal to facilitate access to gender data and metadata;
    c) To exchange country practices to collect, analyze, disseminate, and communicate gender data.
    d) To provide an overview of statistical standards for statistics on children and share practices for integrating gender perspectives into these statistics, as well as insights on key child-related areas of global concern, such as violence against children, children with disabilities, and children in alternative care.
    e) To strengthen the integration of a gender perspective across statistical domains by sharing advances in time-use statistics, and by promoting methodological

development in areas such as business and trade statistics and climate change statistics.

f) To promote more effective dissemination, communication, and use of gender statistics through data storytelling, visualization, and stronger engagement with policymakers and other users.

Organization

5. The workshop included an opening ceremony, nine substantive sessions covering conceptual and methodological issues and country experiences, plenary discussions, and a closing session.[1]

6. The event was in-person only. Simultaneous two-way translations of Chinese to English and English to Chinese were provided.

Participants

7. The workshop brought together 73 participants from China, representing the NBS, provincial and municipal statistical offices, government ministries and agencies, the United Nations Global Hub on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UNBDC), and research institutions. In addition, 21 international participants attended the workshop, including representatives from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of Bangladesh, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as experts from the UNSD, ESCAP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and WHO.

[1] See the Annex of the *Agenda for the International Workshop on Gender Statistics* (NBS and UNSD, July 2026).

Summary of discussions

From visibility to impact: strengthening the policy relevance of gender statistics

8. The workshop reaffirmed that gender statistics are a well-established and cross-cutting domain of official statistics, essential for understanding the different realities and opportunities of women and men and for supporting evidence-based policymaking. During the opening ceremony, NBS emphasized that women play an increasingly important role in political, economic and social life, and highlighted the contribution of gender statistics to advancing gender equality and implementing the 2030 Agenda. NBS also recognized the important role of UNSD in progressing international statistical standards and supporting countries in strengthening gender statistics.

9. Discussions highlighted that gender statistics go beyond the production of sex-disaggregated data. They require gender-sensitive concepts, methodologies, classifications, data collection processes, analysis and dissemination throughout the statistical production process. Participants emphasized that gender inequalities' visibility is only the first step. The ultimate objective is to produce statistics that are relevant, reliable and accessible so that they can effectively inform public policies and contribute to improving the lives of women and men.

10. The workshop stressed that strengthening gender statistics requires sustained institutional commitment and continuous methodological development. China demonstrated how its National Gender Statistics System has evolved through the integration of gender perspectives into population censuses and time-use surveys, the expansion of gender indicators, and the regular production and dissemination of statistical reports on the situation of women and men. These efforts have been accompanied by the progressive adoption of international concepts and methodologies.

11. Participants also recognized that mainstreaming gender requires integrating a gender perspective across all areas of official statistics rather than treating it as a standalone activity. UNSD presented the conceptual foundations of gender statistics and illustrated how a gender perspective can be systematically incorporated into statistical domains such as violence against women (VAW), time-use, asset ownership, business and trade, and climate change statistics. ESCAP complemented this perspective by demonstrating how existing data sources, including environment and energy statistics, as well as vital statistics, can be reanalysed through a gender lens to generate new evidence for policymaking. Georgia illustrated how sustained political commitment and investments, dedicated national strategies and institutional coordination can support the development of a mature gender statistical system.

12. Throughout the discussions, participants emphasized that the value of gender statistics ultimately lies in their capacity to generate actions. This requires moving beyond making gender inequalities visible towards strengthening statistical systems, improving measurement, integrating information across statistical domains, communicating evidence effectively, and promoting its use in policymaking. The workshop therefore underscored that gender statistics are a *public good* that can inform national development

strategies, monitor international commitments and contribute to improving the well-being of women and men.

Mainstreaming gender throughout the statistical production process

13. Discussions highlighted that mainstreaming the gender perspective requires more than producing a separate set of gender indicators. Rather, it means integrating this perspective throughout the statistical production process so that gender considerations inform how official statistics are designed, produced, analysed, disseminated, and ultimately used. The presentations demonstrated that this approach strengthens both the quality and the policy relevance of official statistics by ensuring that the different realities of women and men are systematically reflected across statistical domains.

14. Mainstreaming begins with identifying information needs for policy development and ensuring that statistical programmes respond to national priorities. China demonstrated how the National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council brings together government institutions to identify data needs, define priorities and monitor progress on national programmes for the development of women and children. This example illustrates how institutional coordination can help ensure that gender statistics respond to concrete policy questions, rather than simply expanding statistical outputs.

15. The gender perspective must also be incorporated into the design and implementation of statistical operations. Presentations by UNSD highlighted the importance of internationally agreed concepts, statistical standards and methodological guidance for ensuring the quality, comparability and credibility of gender statistics. Discussions further demonstrated that these principles should be reflected throughout survey design and data collection. Experiences shared by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA showed how interviewer selection and training, ethical protocols, confidentiality safeguards and respondent-centered approaches are essential components of data collection on sensitive topics such as VAW, violence against children (VAC), and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

16. Participants also emphasized that mainstreaming gender continues after data collection. Presentations on business and trade statistics illustrated how gender perspectives can be incorporated during data processing to produce new evidence from existing information systems. Discussions on climate change statistics, in turn, highlighted the importance of applying an intersectional approach, including in data analysis, to better understand how overlapping social, economic, and environmental factors influence women's and men's experiences. These examples demonstrated that integrating a gender perspective can generate new policy insights without necessarily creating new statistical operations.

17. Discussions also highlighted that mainstreaming the gender perspective extends to the dissemination stage of the statistical production process. Experiences from Morocco, Georgia and Bangladesh illustrated how dissemination can be adapted to different user needs through accessible formats, thematic products, online platforms and tailored communication channels. These experiences underscored the importance of combining wider access to gender statistics with appropriate safeguards for confidentiality,

anonymization, and the ethical use of sensitive data. Dissemination was therefore highlighted as an integral part of gender mainstreaming rather than a separate activity undertaken after statistical production is complete.

Building an integrated gender data ecosystem

18. Discussions recognized that gender inequalities are multidimensional and cannot be adequately understood through a single source of information. The workshop highlighted the value of an interconnected data ecosystem that brings together complementary sources of information to capture the different realities of women and men and the intersecting factors that shape their lives.

19. Presentations highlighted the complementary role of different data sources across the statistical system. Population and housing censuses provide comprehensive population coverage and small-area statistics, while household surveys generate detailed information that is not available through administrative systems alone. Administrative records and CRVS systems provide continuous and timely information; time-use surveys make unpaid domestic and care work visible; and geospatial information, citizen-generated data, and other non-traditional sources can provide additional perspectives on gender inequalities. UN Women highlighted the growing contribution of non-traditional data sources, including citizen-generated data, geospatial information and big data, as well as artificial intelligence, to addressing persistent gender data gaps and improving access to and use of gender data. The discussions highlighted the importance of combining these sources, where appropriate, to strengthen the coverage, timeliness, and policy relevance of gender statistics and support more detailed analysis of inequalities.

20. Discussions also acknowledge that integrating multiple data sources presents important methodological challenges. These include inconsistencies between census, survey, and administrative data, arising frequently because of differences in concepts and definitions, changes in administrative boundaries, and varying levels of data quality across institutions. Participants emphasized the importance of cross-validating information, conducting systematic data quality assessments, and strengthening coordination among ministries and statistical institutions to improve the consistency and comparability of national and international statistics. Kazakhstan illustrated this approach through its national gender indicator system, which combines statistical data (45%) and administrative data (55%), supports SDG monitoring, and is being expanded through new data sources, including mobile phone data and artificial intelligence.

21. Innovation was recognized as an important opportunity to strengthen official statistics through the responsible use of new technologies and data sources. China presented the work of the UNBDC, highlighting the growing role of artificial intelligence, privacy-preserving computation, and the integration of multiple non-traditional data sources in expanding the capacity of official statistics to address emerging data needs. As a next step, China is planning to explore data on the digital economy from a gender perspective.

From indicators to lived realities

22. Discussions highlighted that gender indicators are far more than statistical measures. They provide an entry point for understanding the lived experiences of women and men and become most valuable when they help identify who is being left behind, where the largest inequalities persist, and how different forms of disadvantage intersect. Participants emphasized that while global indicators are essential for monitoring progress, averages and aggregate figures can mask important disparities, reinforcing the need for disaggregated data and intersectional analysis to produce policy-relevant evidence.

23. Presentations also underscored that the international statistical community has developed a robust measurement architecture to support the production and monitoring of gender statistics. UNSD presented the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as the global statistical framework for measuring gender equality, explaining its thematic domains, conceptual foundations and alignment with the SDGs. The Gender Snapshot further complements this measurement architecture by highlighting the importance of monitoring gender equality outcomes. During the discussion, participants also noted that existing SDG indicators on internet use and mobile phone ownership capture only part of the digital gender divide, highlighting the need for more comprehensive indicators that reflect the rapidly evolving nature of digital inclusion.

24. WHO highlighted the importance of gender-sensitive health indicators, particularly those related to VAW, while UNFPA presented methodological details on the SDG indicators on sexual and reproductive health and rights, emphasizing methodological guidance, data quality assurance and capacity development provided to countries to strengthen global monitoring. Participants also discussed data gaps for SDG indicators 5.6.12 and 5.6.23, with UNFPA noting that these indicators are relatively recent, depend heavily on household surveys, and are often constrained by limited financial resources for regular data collection. In addition, discussions on the measurement of VAW reinforced that high-quality data depend not only on internationally agreed standards but also on well-trained interviewers and strict confidentiality and privacy protocols. UNICEF noted that the MICS programme addresses these challenges through dedicated subsamples for the modules on violence against children and women and has expanded the latest round to include a module for men.

25. UN Women presented the Gender Data Outlook (GDO) as a framework for assessing countries' gender data capacity and identifying priorities for strengthening national gender data systems. The framework draws on existing international mechanisms, including the UNSD Global Survey on Gender Statistics and the Open Data Watch (ODW) Gender Data Compass, and emphasizes strengthening existing data systems rather than creating parallel reporting mechanisms. UNDP reviewed the evolution of its gender composite indices, including the Gender Development Index, Gender Inequality Index and Gender Social Norms Index, which complement thematic indicators by capturing broader dimensions of gender equality and persistent structural inequalities.

[2] Women's autonomy in sexual and reproductive health decision-making.
[3] Legal frameworks on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

26. Country experiences demonstrated how these international statistical frameworks can be translated into NSS. Kazakhstan presented a legislated national gender indicator system aligned with the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the SDGs, combining statistical and administrative data through standardized methodologies and regular dissemination. Bangladesh illustrated the institutionalization of gender statistics within its NSS, including a dedicated Gender Statistics Cell, the integration of sex-disaggregated indicators across major national censuses and surveys, and a regular Gender Statistics Compendium bringing together multidimensional gender indicators.

Making the invisible visible

27. Discussions emphasized that some of the most significant gender inequalities remain invisible unless they are deliberately measured. Participants agreed that measurement choices determine what becomes visible in official statistics and, consequently, what can be recognized, monitored, and addressed through public policy. Throughout the workshop, presentations illustrated how expanding the scope of gender statistics has made it possible to measure dimensions of well-being and inequality that were previously overlooked, including unpaid domestic and care work, VAW/VAC, sexual and reproductive health and rights, childhood gender inequalities, women's participation in the economy, disability and climate-related vulnerabilities.

28. Time-use statistics were presented as one of the clearest examples of how measurement can transform invisible work into evidence for policymaking. UNSD presented the international standards and methodological guidance supporting the production of harmonized time-use statistics and highlighted that women globally spend approximately 2.5 times more time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

29. Country experiences demonstrated the policy value of these data. Morocco showed that unpaid household production represented 34.5 percent of GDP in 2012, with women contributing approximately 92 percent of this value, while Mexico demonstrated that women work more hours overall than men, with inequalities arising from the unequal distribution of paid and unpaid work. The Republic of Korea presented ongoing innovations to modernize its long-established time-use statistics programme by complementing its five-year survey cycle with simplified surveys, mobile phone data collection and the utilization of artificial intelligence for activity classification to improve data timeliness and quality. China also presented ongoing efforts to strengthen time-use measurement through more frequent data collection and broader dissemination. Bangladesh illustrated the Household Production Satellite Account that assigns estimates and the economic value to of unpaid household and care work, strengthening the use of gender statistics for evidence-based policymaking.

30. Discussions further highlighted the need for continuous methodological innovation, including adapting survey designs to changing household structures, improving sample designs, strengthening links with administrative records and other surveys, and exploring

the use of artificial intelligence to improve data integration while maintaining statistical quality.

31. Presentations also demonstrated the importance of measuring sensitive dimensions of gender inequality that are often absent from conventional statistics. WHO emphasized that gender-sensitive health indicators are essential for monitoring the SDGs and informing health policies, using VAW as an example of the importance of internationally comparable concepts, definitions and measurement standards. UNFPA highlighted persistent data gaps in measuring women's decision-making on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, stressing the need for internationally comparable indicators supported by strong NSS. Discussions also recognized that measuring empowerment requires going beyond observable outcomes to capture women's autonomy, agency, and decision-making within households.

32. Particular attention was given to making children's experiences visible through gender statistics. UNICEF highlighted that, despite violence against children being included under SDG target 16.2, many countries still lack comparable data because of differences in concepts, definitions and measurement approaches. The presentation introduced the International Classification of Violence against Children (ICVAC) as an important step toward improving international comparability and also highlighted the need for disability-disaggregated statistics through the Child Functioning Module developed with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics.

33. Morocco illustrated how integrating time-use surveys, labor force surveys, violence surveys and census data helps reveal how gender inequalities emerge early in life, showing that girls aged 7–14 years spend considerably more time on domestic chores than boys. China presented its long-established child statistical monitoring system, which integrates a gender perspective across multiple thematic areas and provides extensive sex-disaggregated information to support national child development policies. Participants exchanged experiences on developing minimum indicator sets for children, adapting MICS modules to national contexts, and strengthening the dissemination of gender and child statistics.

Gender mainstreaming across emerging statistical domains

34. A major message emerging from the workshop was that gender statistics should not be confined to traditional social domains. Instead, it was emphasized that there is a need to systematically integrate a gender perspective into statistical areas where gender has not traditionally been considered, such as business, trade, climate change, and the environment. The discussions demonstrated that the challenge is no longer to recognize that gender matters in these areas, but to operationalize gender perspectives through appropriate concepts, statistical methods, classifications, and data integration.

35. Presentations on business and trade statistics illustrated this shift. UNSD presented the ongoing joint work of the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics (UNCEBTS) to mainstream gender into economic statistics through methodological guidance, indicators and technical tools designed to strengthen gender-responsive business and trade statistics.

Georgia demonstrated how linking customs records, business registers, employment data and business ownership information can generate new evidence on gender differences in business ownership, participation in international trade and employment.

36. During the discussion, participants noted that analyses based primarily on administrative records capture only the formal economy, whereas many women participate in informal businesses and trade activities. This highlighted the need to complement administrative sources with additional statistical operations, such as micro-establishment surveys, to capture women's economic participation better.

37. Climate change and environmental statistics provided another example of how gender perspectives are being integrated into emerging statistical domains. UNSD emphasized that the challenge is no longer to demonstrate the relationship between gender and climate change, but to translate this understanding into official statistics through practical methodologies and internationally agreed statistical frameworks.

38. UN Women presented gender-environment surveys and geospatial approaches capable of revealing differentiated climate impacts, environmental decision-making gaps and biodiversity-related vulnerabilities affecting women and men. Bangladesh and Tanzania illustrated how dedicated Gender and Environment Surveys generate evidence on access to early warning systems, water and sanitation, environmental governance, disaster exposure, green jobs, land ownership, assets and mobility, providing information that is largely absent from conventional statistical programmes.

39. Discussions focused on the most appropriate statistical approaches for measuring the gender dimensions of climate change. Participants explored the possibility of incorporating a core set of climate-related questions into existing household surveys, including time-use surveys, to capture the additional burdens that climate change places on women. At the same time, it was recognized that dedicated gender and environment surveys provide richer and more comprehensive information but require dedicated sampling, significant resources, and a complete statistical production process. This discussion built upon UNSD's ongoing methodological work within the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS), which is developing Guidance and a core set of climate change questions suitable for integration into censuses and household surveys in response to countries' requests for more harmonized data collection approaches.

40. Bangladesh explained that, despite already conducting disaster-related surveys, it chose to implement a dedicated Gender and Environment Survey to obtain more recent and gender-specific evidence. Other countries, including Morocco, expressed interest in adopting similar survey instruments. At the same time, the discussion highlighted opportunities to build on existing statistical frameworks. In particular, reference was made to the recently endorsed Global Framework for Disaster-Related Statistics as an important foundation for strengthening the integration of gender perspectives into climate and disaster statistics.

From Data Production to Data Use

41. Participants emphasized that the value of gender statistics extends far beyond data production. Dissemination and communication were consistently presented as integral parts of the statistical process rather than as its final stage. Throughout the workshop, speakers highlighted that effective use of gender statistics begins by understanding users' information needs, designing products for different audiences and ensuring that statistical evidence is translated into formats and knowledge products that support policymaking, research, advocacy, media engagement and public understanding. Participants agreed that the ultimate objective is not simply to produce statistics and indicators, but to ensure that they are accessible, trusted, and used to inform decisions.

42. ESCAP and UN Women presented practical principles for communicating gender statistics more effectively, emphasizing user–producer dialogue, audience-specific dissemination products, data storytelling, interactive visualizations and strategic engagement with policymakers, researchers, journalists and civil society. Discussions highlighted that effective dissemination requires statistical products that are relevant to users' needs, timely, accessible, transparent, and accompanied by sufficient metadata to support correct interpretation. Participants also noted that attractive visualizations alone are not sufficient and may lead to misinterpretation if statistical concepts and methodological information are not clearly communicated.

43. Country experiences illustrated different approaches to maximizing the use of gender statistics. Bangladesh presented an integrated dissemination strategy combining statistical publications, online databases, interactive visualizations and continuous user–producer dialogue, while highlighting ongoing efforts to strengthen metadata and statistical documentation to facilitate data interpretation and reuse. The presentation also showed how the 2021 Time Use Survey established the national baseline for SDG indicator 5.4.1, supporting Voluntary National Reviews, advocacy, and policy discussions. Georgia demonstrated how an open Gender Statistics Portal, annual flagship publications, thematic infographics and systematic stakeholder engagement have increased the visibility, accessibility and impact of gender statistics. The presentation also highlighted ongoing work to disseminate results from the 2024 Population Census through updated digital maps and high-resolution 1 km grid spatial products, illustrating the growing role of geospatial visualization in communicating official statistics. Morocco showcased a comprehensive dissemination ecosystem built around open data, thematic reports, interactive platforms and the StatGenre Maroc portal, supported by institutional mechanisms that strengthen coordination among data producers, policymakers and other users of official statistics.

44. Discussions emphasized that robust safeguards for confidentiality and privacy must accompany wider access to data. Participants exchanged experiences on anonymizing microdata and geospatial information. Country experiences illustrated different approaches to facilitating access to gender statistics and underlying microdata. Morocco highlighted open access to anonymized microdata, complemented by a secure Data Room for researchers, while Georgia reported providing microdata for researchers as part of its dissemination strategy. Bangladesh also presented microdata access facilities, including a microdata laboratory.

What successful systems have in common

45. Although country experiences reflected different institutional contexts, statistical priorities and levels of development, the workshop identified a set of common characteristics shared by successful gender statistics systems. Across presentations, participants repeatedly highlighted the importance of strong political commitment, clear institutional mandates, internationally aligned statistical standards, sustained investments in statistical capacity, effective coordination across the NSS, integrated data ecosystems, user-oriented dissemination and continuous engagement with policymakers and other data users. Together, these elements demonstrated that strengthening gender statistics is not the responsibility of a single institution or statistical programme, but of the statistical system as a whole.

46. Country experiences illustrated these common enabling factors in different ways. Georgia demonstrated how a dedicated gender statistics strategy, a strong legal framework, institutional partnerships and sustained dissemination have contributed to a mature and internationally recognized gender statistics system. Korea highlighted the importance of legal and administrative infrastructures that facilitate secure data linkage across registers. At the same time, Kazakhstan showed how a national gender indicator system can engage multiple institutions through a common SDG monitoring framework. Morocco emphasized the role of open data, institutional reforms and citizen-oriented dissemination platforms in strengthening the accessibility and use of gender statistics. Indonesia demonstrated how investing in administrative data integration and capacity development supports the modernization of national gender statistics. At the same time, Tanzania illustrated how government ownership, sustainable financing and collaboration among national institutions and development partners made it possible to expand the scope of gender statistics in the country. China concluded by presenting its ongoing efforts to benchmark international experiences, strengthen institutional partnerships and continuously improve its national gender statistics system.

47. While the pathways differed across countries, participants agreed on one overarching lesson: gender statistics become sustainable when they are institutionalized. This requires embedding a gender perspective across the statistical system, ensuring long-term political and financial commitment, investing in statistical capacity and building lasting partnerships that connect data production with the needs of policymakers and society.

Conclusions

48. Gender statistics play a fundamental role in informing the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies. Closing persistent gender data gaps requires a comprehensive approach, not only strengthening traditional statistical sources, such as censuses and household surveys, but also integrating administrative records, CRVS, geospatial information, big data and citizen-generated data into NSS.

49. Equally important is ensuring that statistical evidence is effectively communicated and translated into action through clear dissemination strategies, data storytelling and engagement with policymakers, researchers, civil society and the general public. Gender statistics are a foundational statistical domain, that continues to evolve, expanding into

emerging statistical domains, including business and trade statistics, as well as climate change and environment statistics, where integrating a gender perspective is increasingly recognized as essential.

50. The workshop demonstrated that gender statistics have evolved from a specialized statistical field into a cross-cutting approach for strengthening official statistics. Participants emphasized that integrating a gender perspective requires not only sex-disaggregated data, but also gender-sensitive concepts, methodologies, analysis, dissemination and use across the entire statistical production process.

51. Country experiences showed that successful gender statistics systems share common foundations, including strong leadership, clear institutional mandates, internationally aligned standards, coordination across the NSS, sustained investments in capacity, integrated data systems and user-oriented dissemination. Although national approaches differed, participants agreed that institutionalization is essential for ensuring the sustainability of gender statistics.

52. The workshop also reaffirmed the importance of international collaboration. The complementary contributions of UNSD, partner agencies and participating countries demonstrated that advancing gender statistics depends on shared standards, continuous exchange of experiences and coordinated efforts to translate global guidance into national statistical practice.

Recommendations

53. Participants agreed to continue institutionalizing gender mainstreaming across NSS by embedding a gender perspective into statistical strategies, standards, programmes, capacity-building activities, and regular statistical operations.

54. It was recommended to strengthen integrated gender data ecosystems by connecting statistical and administrative data sources, expanding interoperability, promoting common standards and broadening the use of complementary data sources to support intersectional analysis.

55. It was emphasized that the expansion of the integration of gender perspectives into emerging statistical domains, including business, trade, climate change and environment statistics, while continuing methodological work on practical approaches for mainstreaming gender across official statistics is paramount.

56. Participants agreed that, in order to turn gender data into action, it is necessary to strengthen dissemination and communication, integrating gender evidence into Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and other SDG monitoring processes, and promoting greater use of gender statistics in policymaking.

57. Finally, a key action is to continue international collaboration through the development of statistical standards, methodological guidance, technical assistance, capacity-building and the exchange of country experiences to support the implementation of gender statistics.

Annex: Agenda of the International Workshop on Gender Statistics

July 28, 2026

Introduction to gender statistics as essential tools for evidence-based policymaking and for fulfilling international commitments, including the Beijing Platform for Action and the Sustainable Development Goals. Discussion of the importance of disaggregated data by key variables to better understand gender gaps

09:00 – 09:30	**Opening Ceremony** **Chair**: **Mr. Xiao Xingzhi**, Director-General, Department of Social, Science and Technology, and Cultural Statistics, NBS • **Remarks by Ms. Ruan Jianhong,** Deputy Commissioner of the NBS • **Remarks by Ms. María Isabel Cobos,** Chief of the Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD
09:30 – 10:00	Tea break
10:00 – 11:00	**Session 1: Introduction to gender statistics** **Chair**: **Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo,** Statistician, Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. • Introduction to gender statistics, by **Ms. María Isabel Cobos,** Chief of the Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. • Regional perspective on mainstreaming gender in official statistics, by **Ms. Rachael Beaven**, Director, Statistics Division, ESCAP. • Georgia's experience on mainstreaming gender perspective in statistics to support policymaking and data use, by **Mr. Paata Shavishvili,** Deputy Executive Director, GeoStat. **Open discussion**
11:00 – 12:30	**Session 2: Gender perspective in data sources and intersectional analysis** **Chair: Ms. Rachael Beaven**, Director, Statistics Division, ESCAP. • Gender in International Standards, **by Iliana Vaca Trigo,** Statistician, Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. • Strengthening gender statistics through administrative data, citizen data, geospatial information, and other non-traditional data sources, by **Ms. Tsz Yu Chang,** Consultant, UN-Women. • Civil registration, vital statistics and gender statistics, by **Mr. Romesh Silva,** Senior Technical Specialist, UNFPA. **Country experiences:** • Gender Perspective in Data Sources and Intersectional Analysis, by **Mr. Budi Setiawan**, Director, Directorate of Social Welfare Statistics, BPS–Statistics Indonesia. • The Power of Data Linkage: Advancing Gender Statistics in Korea, by **Ms. Seo Young Kim**, Director, Ministry of Data and Statistics of Korea. **Open discussion**
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	**Session 3: Gender Indicators and Indices** **Chair: Ms. Monica Madrid,** Consultant, UNSD. • Overview of gender indicators, by **Ms. María Isabel Cobos,** Chief, Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. • Monitoring gender equality through SDG gender indicators and indices, by **Ms. Tsz Yu Chang,** Consultant, UN-Women. **Deep dive: Technical discussion on selected indicators**

	• Indicators on violence against women and girls: Data and measurement, by **Ms. LynnMarie Sardinha,** Technical Officer, Violence against Women Data and Measurement, WHO. • Indicators on access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRHR)**,** by **Mr. Romesh Silva,** Senior Technical Specialist, UNFPA. • Gender Composite Indices, by Ms. **Yanchun Zhang,** Chief Statistician, UNDP.
15:30 – 16:00	Tea break
16:00 – 17:00	**Country experiences:** • Gender Indicators and Sustainable Development Goals: Kazakhstan, by **Ms. Ainur Dossanova,** Director of Department, Bureau of National Statistics Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. • Gender Indicators and Indices in Bangladesh, by **Mr. Md Quamrul Ahsan Talukder,** Deputy Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. **Open discussion**

July 29, 2026 Focusing on selected topical areas, countries will exchange practices in collection, analysis, dissemination and communication of gender data.	
09:00 - 10:00	**Session 4: In Focus – Gender Statistics in China** **Chair: Ms. Feng Yilin,** Deputy Director-General, Department of Social, Science and Technology, and Cultural Statistics, NBS. • Introduction to Gender Statistics from the Perspective of Big Data in China**,** by **Ms. Song Shaoying,** Deputy Director, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Zhejiang UNBDC. • Status and Perspectives of Gender statistics in China, by **Ms. Zhao Lijing**, Director, Department of Social, Science and Technology, and Cultural Statistics, NBS. **Open discussion**
10:00 – 10:20	Tea break
10:00 - 12:30	**Session 5: The potential of time-use data for gender statistics** **Chair: Ms. Maria Isabel Cobos,** Chief, Social and Gender Statistics Section,, UNSD. • Foundations and standards for time-use statistics in gender analysis, by **Iliana Vaca Trigo,** Statistician, Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. **Country experiences:** • The Potential of Time Use Data for Gender Statistics**,** the case of Morroco. by **Ms. Sanaa Drissi El Bouzaidi,** Head of Socioeconomic Household Survey Unit HCP Morocco. • Time Use Survey in Indonesia**,** by **Mr. Budi Setiawan,** Director, Directorate of Social Welfare Statistics, BPS–Statistics Indonesia. • Time Use and Gender Statistics, Sharing the Korean Experience: Time-Use Data, by **Ms. Seo Young Kim,** Director, Ministry of Data and Statistics of Korea.

	• Time-use statistics for gender analysis: Mexico's ENUT 2024 experience, by **Ms. Teresa de Jesus Cruz Apanco,** Director, Information and Differential and Intersectional Studies, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). • Gender Perspectives on Children in China, by **Ms. Chen Yili,** Deputy Director-General**,** Department of Social, Science and Technology, and Cultural Statistics, NBS. **Open discussion**
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:00	**Session 6: Gender perspectives and statistics on children** **Chair: Ms. LynnMarie Sardinha,** Technical Officer, Violence against Women Data and Measurement, WHO. • Gender and child statistics across key domains, including violence against children, children with disabilities, and children in alternative care**,** by **Mr. Ranto Harivelo** • **Ramananjato**, Data & Analytics Manager, UNICEF. • Conclusions of the First African Gender and Children Statistics Forum, by **Ms. Tsz Yu Chang,** Consultant, UN-Women. **Country experiences:** • Gender and Childhood in Morocco**–** **Ms. Sanaa Drissi El Bouzaidi**, Head of Socioeconomic Household Survey Unit, HCP Morocco. • Gender Perspectives on Children in China, **by Ms. Wen Xin**, Senior Programme Officer, NBS of China. **Open discussion**
15:00 – 15:30	Tea break
15:30 – 17:00	**Session 7: Dissemination, communication and use of gender data** **Chair: Ms. Yanchun Zhang,** Chief Statistician, UNDP. • ESCAP & UN Women: Overview of approaches and good practices in disseminating and communicating gender statistics**,** by **Ms. Rachel Beaven.** Director, Statistics Division, ESCAP. **Country experiences:** • Dissemination, Communication and Use of Gender Data in Bangladesh, by **Mr. Md Quamrul Ahsan Talukder,** Deputy Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. • Dissemination, communication and use of gender data in Morocco, by **Ms. Sanaa Drissi El Bouzaidi,** Head of Socioeconomic Household Survey Unit, HCP Morocco. • Dissemination, Communication and Use of Gender Data**, by** Mr. **Paata Shavishvili,** Deputy Executive Director, GeoStat. **Open discussion**

July 30, 2026
Integration of the gender perspective in selected statistical areas of the economic and environmental pillar, areas traditionally considered gender-neutral or not relevant for gender issues, e.g. business and trade statistics, climate change statistics.

09:00 – 10:00	**Session 8: Gender and business and trade statistics** **Chair: Ms. María Isabel Cobos**, Chief, Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. • Guidance notes on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics and Further work on integrating business and trade statistics by the CEBTS, **by Ms. María Isabel Cobos**, Chief, Social Statistical Standards Section, UNSD. **Country experience:** • Gender in Trade Assessment in Georgia, Georgia's Experience: Linking Trade, Business and Gender Data, by **Mr. Paata Shavishvili**, Deputy Executive Director, GeoStat. **Open discussion**
10:00 – 10:30	Tea break
10:30 – 12:20	**Session 9: Gender data and climate change** **Chair: Ms. Rachael Beaven**, Director, Statistics Division, ESCAP • Guidance notes on mainstreaming a gender perspective into climate change statistics and Progress update on the UNEP/UNSD Development Account project on gender and environment statistics, by **Ms. Monica Madrid,** Consultant, UNSD. • Advancing gender-environment statistics through dedicated surveys, data integration and country support, by **Ms. Tsz Yu Chang,** Consultant, UN-Women. **Country experiences:** • Experiences from Bangladesh Gender and Environment Survey (BGES) 2025, by **Mr. Md Quamrul Ahsan Talukder,** Deputy Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. • Tanzania Gender and Environment Survey 2025**,** by **Mr. Philbert Mrema,** Coordinator of Gender Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania. **Open discussion**
12:20 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	**Final Recap and Evaluation,** UNSD
15:30-16:00	**Closing Ceremony** **Chair:** NBS • **Remarks by Ms. María Isabel Cobos,** Chief of the Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD. • **Remarks by Ms. Feng Yilin,** Deputy Director-General, Department of Social, Science and Technology, and Cultural Statistics, NBS.