

**United Nations Workshop on Improving the Integration of a Gender Perspective into
Official Statistics
Chiba, Japan, 16 – 19 April 2013**

SUMMARY AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

1. A regional workshop to strengthen capacity of national statisticians to improve the integration of a gender perspective into official statistics was held from 16 to 19 April 2013 in Chiba, Japan. The workshop was organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Government of Japan. The workshop was conducted based on three manuals: (1) the United Nations Manual on Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, (2) Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women: Statistical Surveys and (3) the UNFPA/UNSD/UNWomen Guide on Gender Analysis of Census Data. Representatives from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam and from UNSD, UNFPA, the WB, SIAP, MIC and observers from Japan attended the workshop. The list of participants is attached (Annex 1). Opening statements were delivered by UNSD and SIAP and MIC made a welcome remark. The workshop was chaired by UNSD and SIAP.

Objectives:

2. The key objectives of the workshop are:
 - a. Strengthen the capacity of national official statisticians to apply international concepts and methods for gender statistics;
 - b. Exchange and share good practices and lessons learned on gender statistics among national statistical offices and relevant government units;
 - c. Promote the integration of a gender perspective into national statistical systems with the aim of improving the availability and quality of gender statistics.

Agenda

3. The workshop discussed the following topics:

Session 1: Develop a coherent and comprehensive plan for the production of gender statistics;

Session 2: Integrating a gender perspective in health statistics

Session 3: Integrating a gender perspective in statistics on work

Session 4: Integrating a gender perspective in poverty statistics

Session 5: Integrating a gender perspective in statistics on environment

Session 6: Violence against Women surveys

Session 7: Time Use surveys

Session 8: Population and Housing census: Use of census data for gender statistics

Session 9: Analysis and presentation of gender statistics – an overview
Session 10: Gender Statistics in ESCAP

4. The agenda of the workshop is attached in Annex 2.

Conclusions

General

5. The workshop expressed its appreciation to MIC, the Government of Japan, for its hospitality as well as to UNSD and SIAP for organizing and conducting the workshop.
6. The workshop took note of the objectives and main components of the Global Gender Statistics Programme, mandated by the UN Statistical Commission and implemented by UNSD in collaboration with members of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS).
7. Participants were informed of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators identified by the IAEG-GS and agreed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 44th session in February 2013 as a basic set for national production and international compilation of gender statistics. Participants welcomed this initiative and recognized that the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators will be a guiding framework for countries that are producing key gender statistics.
8. The workshop acknowledged the importance of establishing inter-agency/advisory committees for gender statistics, composed of all stakeholders with an interest on gender, including women's advocates and other data users to ensure: (a) proper collaboration and coordination; (b) the production of policy relevant statistics; and (c) the use of the statistics produced. The experiences of Japan and the Philippines were praised as good examples of how cooperation among all stakeholders contributes to the development of gender statistics in a country.
9. Other elements of production of gender statistics were discussed, including: (a) the importance of identifying key gender issues and policy questions that statistics should be produced for, and prioritizing according to a plan agreed by stakeholders; (b) relying as much as possible on regular government budget for the production of gender statistics, rather than ad-hoc financial support, to ensure continuity of gender programmes; (c) disseminating gender statistics in regular publications in addition to dedicated monographs/publications on the status of women and men; and (d) improving the use of gender statistics for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national policies.
10. The importance of involving the media was also emphasized to ensure they do not misunderstand and misinterpret key results thus misleading data users.
11. The Workshop recognized that integrating gender perspective into statistics entails: (a) identifying the gender issues relevant for policy making and ensuring their coverage in the national production of statistics, (b) integrating a gender perspective into all data collections, including the use of gender-sensitive methods in data collection to avoid gender bias and increase the quality of statistics; (c) improving analysis, presentation and dissemination of gender statistics.
12. The workshop recognized the usefulness and timeliness of the publications presented: (a) the new UNSD Manual on Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics, (b) the UNSD

Guidelines for the Production of Statistics on Violence against Women, and (c) the UNFPA/UNSD/UN Women Guide on Gender Analysis of Census Data as reference material covering harmonized concepts, definitions and methods on their respective areas, addressing current methodological needs of NSOs and ensuring the production of internationally comparable gender statistics.

13. Participants were informed about the work of ESCAP Committee on Statistics and actions taken by the secretariat in support of developing a regional programme for improving gender statistics in Asia and the Pacific including regional review of gender statistics, in-country needs assessments, and holding regional consultations for developing a regional programme. It was recognized that countries in the region need to make use of global and regional initiatives to mainstream gender perspective in programme of work of national statistical offices.

14. In general the workshop proposed to: (1) strengthen the relationship between NSOs and users, including social science research institutes to ensure proper exploitation of their available data from a gender perspective; and (2) to build statistical capacity of NSOs and users on gender relevant data analysis, including from census data.

Identifying gender issues

15. Identifying gender issues relevant for policy making is one important aspect of integrating a gender perspective into statistics. Results of the global review of gender statistics programmes in the ESCAP region showed that some areas of gender statistics remain less developed than others. With regard to the production of gender relevant statistics on work, already well covered in the region, participants were reminded of the importance of considering additional information such as on work conditions, opportunities for career and equal payment.

16. The workshop noted that the production of gender relevant statistics on environmental issues such as the impact of environment on the lives of women and men is still a complex task for NSOs. Participants highlighted the importance of accelerating efforts to integrate a gender perspective into environment statistics.

Integrating gender perspective into data sources

17. The importance of integrating gender perspective into data collection in surveys and censuses was highlighted. The Indian experience demonstrated how gender was integrated into all census operations, including: census advertising campaigns targeting specifically women; training enumerators on gender issues; hiring female enumerators; and ensuring no gender-based bias was included in the census questionnaire. Use of gender-sensitive methods in data collection on specific topics was also discussed, such as in reducing underreporting and misclassification of women's economic activities, providing details on marital status, and using specific criteria for identifying the household head.

18. The workshop discussed two types of surveys of particular importance from a gender perspective: violence against women surveys and time use surveys.

19. With regard to the measurement of violence against women, the workshop recognized the importance of undertaking dedicated surveys rather than a module attached to other surveys to ensure that all the special features, such as questionnaire design, training of interviewers and ethical considerations, are taken into account and respected. The workshop was informed of the new Guidelines for the Production of Statistics on Violence against Women that provides detailed information on how to measure sexual, physical, psychological and economic violence from population-based surveys.

20. The workshop took note of the experiences gained on measuring violence against women in some countries in the Asian region, and praised them for the results they achieved (Vietnam) and their future plans for improvement (Indonesia). The workshop also noted that some countries are collecting data on violence against women through the DHS module (India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, and Sri Lanka). The workshop was informed that Bangladesh has recently finalized a dedicated survey on the topic and results should be disseminated shortly. The workshop was also informed of the ongoing plans for dedicated surveys on violence against women (Lao PDR, Mongolia and Myanmar).

21. The workshop recognized the importance and usefulness of Time Use Surveys (TUS) to provide evidence to answer many policies questions, particularly on gender issues including on work-family life balance, time spent on unpaid work and on the total contribution of women to the economy. The workshop discussed the diary component of a time use survey, its advantage of collecting simultaneous activities, and the need for contextual variables. The workshop was also informed of different types of valuation techniques used to calculate satellite accounts for unpaid work.

22. The workshop took note that some countries represented at the workshop have conducted a TUS. While some countries have conducted a dedicated TUS (eg, China in 2008, Mongolia in 2011, Thailand in 2001, 2004 and 2009; Bangladesh in 2012), others have used a module on time use attached to a Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey (e.g. Laos). Having noted that ICATUS, the UN Trial International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics, is the classification used in the region, the workshop was informed by UNSD about its revision and expected completion in 2013.

Analysing gender statistics

23. The workshop took note of the importance of properly analyzing gender statistics to address gender issues. Some of the aspects that need to be taken into consideration include: (a) assessing data quality to avoid mis-interpretation of results; (b) using appropriate indicators/tabulations that reflect gender issues; (c) using multivariate analysis to ensure a proper understanding of gender inequality in its many dimensions; and (d) interpreting results of the analysis with careful consideration of other confounding factors (such as distinguishing the impact of “socio-economic” and “biological” factors on health outcomes).

24. Techniques to combine census data with sample surveys data were presented and discussed during the workshop. The importance of these techniques for detailed analysis at lower geographical levels or for sub-population (for example in the field of poverty), was acknowledged by the group.

25. With regard to the analysis of gender gap in poverty, the workshop noted that poverty in Asia is mainly measured at the household level and gender is addressed mainly through comparisons between female- and male- headed households. As a result, gender differences in poverty levels and related risk factors are difficult to assess. In this context, the workshop emphasized the need to disaggregate the female- and male- headed households, including by relevant characteristics of the household, in order to explain the relationship between the characteristics of the head of household and the overall risk of poverty.

26. In addition, participants were reminded to properly define the concept of “head of household” based on factual considerations and to make sure enumerators/interviewers understand it, to ensure consistency and comparability of household data collected.

27. The workshop further discussed the importance of using individual-level data in addition to household-level data in gender-related poverty analysis, to ensure that gender inequality within the household is taken into account. The participants also discussed possible non-consumption indicators for various poverty dimensions, such as: (1) education (e.g. school attendance), (2) time use (e.g. time spent on leisure activities, time spent on household chores), (3) health (e.g. immunization, expenditure on health, subjective health status), (4) social exclusion (e.g. political participation, social network), (5) participation in intra household decision making (on how income is used), and (6) subjective evaluation of access to food and clothing (such as measures of food insecurity).

Way forward: 12-month

28. The participants developed a 12-month national plan for mainstreaming gender perspective into all statistical activities from the view point of decision makers, coordinators, data producers, and data analysers. Participants discussed in four different groups and proposed specific strategies that contribute to achieving four objectives: (a) to include in action plan of NSOs, the production of gender statistics; (b) to come up with a working national plan integrating global initiatives and adopting it to the national context; (c) to make objective sex-disaggregated data available; and (d) to produce and disseminate a feasible set of indicators on gender statistics.

Chiba, 19 April 2013

Annex 1. List of Participants

No.	Country / Organization	Contact Person Information
1.	BANGLADESH	1. Ms. Aziza PARVIN Director Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
		2. Md Eidtazul ISLAM Senior Assistant Secretary Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) Bangladesh
2.	CHINA	3. Ms. Shaojun GONG Director National Bureau of Statistics
		4. Mr. Rui LI Senior Program Officer National Bureau of Statistics
3.	INDIA	5. Mr. Deepak RASTOGI Additional Registration General Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner Ministry of Home Affairs
		6. Ms. Sekhar JEYALAKSHMI Additional Director General Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India
4.	INDONESIA	7. Ms. Dwi Retno Wilujeng WAHYU UTAMI Division Chief of Region Resilience Statistics BPS-Statistics Indonesia
5.	JAPAN	8. Ms. Shizuka Takamura Former Counselor for Gender Equality Analysis Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office
		9. Ms. Yukiko KATSUMATA Director Department of Information Collection and Analysis National Institute of Population and Social Security Research Hibiya Kokusai Building 6th Floor 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicyo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011
		10 Ms. Kana FUSE Researcher Department of Population Structure Research National Institute of Population and Social Security Research Hibiya Kokusai Building 6th Floor 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicyo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011
		11 Ms. Reiko HAYASHI Director Department of International Research and Cooperation

No.	Country / Organization		Contact Person Information
			National Institute of Population and Social Security Research Hibiya Kokusai Building 6th Floor 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicyo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011
6.	LAO, DPR	12	Ms. Thirakha CHANTHALANOUVONG Deputy Director General, Social Statistics Department Lao Statistics Bureau
7.	MALAYSIA	13	Ms. Saidah HASHIM Director, Manpower and Social Statistics Division Department of Statistics
8.	MALDIVES	14	Ms. Ashiyath SHAZNA Assistant Director, Statistics Development and Coordination Section Statistics Division, Department of National Planning
		15	Ms. Hudha HALEEM Statistical Officer Statistics Division , Department of National Planning
9.	MONGOLIA	16	Ms. Lkhagvadulam CHIMEDDAMBA Analyst of Population and Housing Census Bureau National Statistical Office
		17	Ms. Tsogzolmaa JARGALSAIKHAN Analyst of Population and Housing Census Bureau National Statistical Office
10.	MYANMAR	18	Mr. Than ZAW Deputy Director Central Statistical Organization
11.	NEPAL	19	Mr. Bikash BISTA Deputy Director General Central Bureau of Statistics Government of Nepal
12.	PHILIPPINES	20	Ms. Jessamyn ENCARNACION Director, Social Statistics Office National Statistical Coordination Board
		21	Ms. Socorro ABEJO Director III National Statistics Office
13.	SRI LANKA	22	Ms. Champika Deepani DE SILVA Senior Statistician Department of Census and Statistics
14.	THAILAND	23	Ms. Pstharee PANMEE Statistician National Statistical Office
15.	VIET NAM	24	Ms. Kim Loan BUI Statistician Official General Statistics Office

No.	Country / Organization		Contact Person Information
		25	Ms. Thi Viet Nga NGUYEN Statistician Official General Statistics Office
16.	WORLD BANK	26	Ms. Masako HIRAGA Development Data Group The World Bank
17.	SIAP	27	Ms. Margarita Guerrero Director United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) 2-2 Wakaba 3-Chome Mihama-ku, Chiba-shi Chiba 261-8787 Japan
		28	Arman Bidarbakht-Nia United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)
18.	UNFPA	29	Mr. Ralph HAKKERT Technical Advisor Population and Development Branch United Nations Population Fund 220 East 42nd Street 17F New York, NY 10017
19.	UNSD	30	Ms. Francesca GRUM Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section Statistics Division, United Nations Two UN Plaza DC2-1552 New York, NY 10017
		31	Ms. Haoyi Chen Statistician, Social and Housing Statistics Section Statistics Division, United Nations Two UN Plaza DC2-1550 New York, NY 10017
		32	Ms. Ionica BEREVOESCU Consultant Social and Housing Statistics Section Statistics Division, United Nations Two UN Plaza DC2-1552 New York, NY 10017

Annex 2. Work programme

United Nations Statistics Division
Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
in collaboration with the
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan

**Workshop on Improving the Integration of a Gender Perspective
into Official Statistics**

Chiba, Japan
16 to 19 April 2013

Agenda

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) are organizing a regional workshop on gender statistics, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan (MIC). This regional workshop is intended to train national statisticians on the production and use of gender statistics, as well as discuss the newly developed UN manual: *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics*. Participants will also benefit from the training on the use of census data for gender analysis, based on the UNFPA *Guide on Gender Analysis of Census Data*.

The key objectives of the workshop are:

- Strengthen the capacity of national official statisticians to apply international concepts and methods for gender statistics;
- Exchange and share good practices and lessons learned on gender statistics among national statistical offices and relevant government units;
- Promote the integration of a gender perspective into national statistical systems with the aim of improving the availability and quality of gender statistics.

DAY 1: TUESDAY, 16 APRIL 2013

TIME	TOPIC
8:30 – 9:00	Registration and welcome
9:00 – 10:00	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD • Ms. Margarita F. Guerrero, Director, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific • Introduction of resource persons, participants and staff members <p>Welcoming address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Masaaki Nakagawa, Director for International Training Co-operation, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications • Group Photo
10:00 – 11:00	<p>Session 1: Develop a coherent and comprehensive plan for the production of gender statistics</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Review of Gender Statistics Programmes (UNSD) 2. Overview of gender statistics: why, what, for whom and how (gender statistics for policy-making and research, mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics – SIAP) 3. Discussion/conclusions
11:00 – 11:15	<i>Tea Break</i>
11:15 – 12:15	<p>Countries' experience in integrating gender into national statistics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country experience: India 2. Country experience: Philippines 3. Discussion/conclusions
12:15 – 13:45	<i>Lunch Break</i>
13:45 – 15:45	<p>Session 1 (cont.):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country experience: Japan <p>Session 2: Integrating a gender perspective into health statistics</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bringing gender issues into health statistics (UNSD) 2. Country experience: Bangladesh 3. Country experience: Myanmar 4. Discussion/conclusions

15:45 – 16:00	<i>Tea Break</i>
16:00 – 17:30	<p>Session 3: Integrating a gender perspective in statistics on work</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bringing gender issues into statistics on work (UNSD) 2. Country experience: Malaysia 3. Discussion/conclusions

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 17 APRIL 2013

TIME	TOPIC
9:00 – 10:00	<p>Session 4: Integrating a gender perspective in poverty statistics</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bringing gender issues into poverty statistics (UNSD) 2. Country experience: Nepal 3. Discussion/conclusions
10:00 – 11:00	<p>Session 5: Integrating a gender perspective in statistics on environment</p> <p>Presentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bringing gender issues into statistics on environment (UNSD) 2. Country experience: Sri Lanka 3. Discussion/conclusions
11:00 – 11:15	<i>Tea Break</i>
11:15 – 12:15	Group exercise
12:15 – 13:45	<i>Lunch Break</i>
13:45 – 15:45	<p>Session 6: Violence against women surveys</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women (UNSD) 2. Country experience: Indonesia 3. Country experience: Viet Nam 4. Discussion/conclusions
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Tea Break</i>

16:00 – 17:30	Session 7: Time use surveys Presentations <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Time Use Surveys and gender statistics (SIAP)2. Country experience: China3. Country experience : Thailand4. Discussion/conclusions
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DAY 3: THURSDAY, 18 APRIL 2013

TIME	TOPIC
9:00 – 12:15	<p>Session 8: Population and Housing censuses: Use of census data for gender statistics</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengths and weaknesses of the use of census data (UNFPA) 2. Tabulation of census data (UNFPA) 3. Limitations on the kinds of conclusions that can be drawn from census tabulations (UNFPA) 4. Country experience: Lao DPR
12:15 – 13:45	<i>Lunch Break</i>
13:45 – 15:45	<p>Session 8: (cont'd)</p> <p>Group exercise</p>
15:45 – 17:00	<p>Presentations (UNFPA)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Types of indicators that can be constructed with census data 6. Comparison of census indicators with similar indicators from other sources 7. Country experience: Maldives

DAY 4: FRIDAY, 19 APRIL 2013

TIME	TOPIC
9:00 – 10:45	<p>Session 8: (cont'd)</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Multivariate analyses 9. Selected substantive analyses 10. Country experience: Mongolia 11. Discussion/conclusion
10:45 – 11:00	<i>Tea Break</i>
11:00 – 12:15	Group exercise
12:15 – 13:45	<i>Lunch Break</i>
13:45 – 14:15	<p>Session 9: Analysis and presentation of gender statistics: an overview</p> <p>Presentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From raw data to easily understood gender statistics (UNSD)
14:15 – 16:00	<p>Session 10: Regional perspective of ESCAP</p> <p>Presentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional perspective, the way forward (SIAP) 2. Country discussion on future plans 3. Discussion
16:00– 16:30	<i>Tea Break</i>
16:30 – 17:00	<p>Conclusions</p> <p>UNSD/SIAP will introduce the major conclusions of the workshop. Plenary discussion will then follow for all participants to comment.</p>
17:00-17:30	<p>Closing Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarding certificate to the participants • Closing Remarks (UNSD, SIAP)