

Regional Training Course on Analysis of Population and Housing Census Data with Gender Concern, 8-11 November 2011, Daejeon, Korea.

The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, the training arm of ESCAP in Statistics, in collaboration with the UNFPA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Statistics Korea successfully concluded the regional workshop on “Analysis of population and housing census data with gender concern” in Daejeon, Korea from 8 to 11 November 2011

Population and housing censuses, conducted in most countries of the Asia-Pacific region every 5-10 years, are a rich source of information for measuring progress in gender equality. Collecting data on every woman, man and child allows statisticians and analysts to measure changes in a wide range of areas, such as family formation, occupation, type of employment, school attendance, literacy, disability, migration and housing characteristics, including access to water and sanitation. Most data can be analysed by each individual's sex, age, geographic location, level of education, employment status, etc, providing comprehensive statistics on the national population.

The regional workshop aimed to provide knowledge and skills on how population and housing census data can be analyzed with a gender perspective using Redatam software, in order to produce and disseminate coherent and quality sex-disaggregated data and analyses. While publishing sex-disaggregated data is an essential component of gender statistics, data producers and users also need to identify gender related issues to conduct meaningful analysis. Emphasis was given to the analysis of census data with gender concern by sub-population groups using Redatam software and sampled census dataset from Indonesia.

The workshop allowed participants to discuss the gender issues in their country and to share experiences in analysing census data by involving in group work discussion and presentation.

In total, 17 participants from 7 countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Bhutan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and Vietnam, have improved their knowledge on techniques and methods of analysis of sex disaggregated data analysis collected through the population and housing census and acquired skills in the use of Redatam software to carry out simple descriptive analysis.

