

Gender-Focused Population and Housing Census Data Analysis, Chiba, Japan, 9-12 May, 2011

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 with support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan successfully concluded the regional workshop on “Gender-focused population and housing census data analysis” in Chiba, Japan from 9 to 12 May 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 workshop aimed to provide knowledge and skills on how population and housing census can be analyzed with a gender perspective, 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, statisticians also need an understanding of gender equality priorities and issues in order to conduct meaningful analysis. Emphasis was given to the analysis of census data with gender concern by sub-population groups: the elderly, the disabled etc.

The workshop allowed participants to discuss the gender equality issues in their country and to share experiences in conducting population and housing censuses and analysing data.

In total 18 participants from 15 countries, namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Vietnam, have improved their knowledge on techniques and methods of analysis of sex disaggregated data analysis collected through the population and housing census.