Introduction to Gender Statistics

Workshop on communicating official statistics and measuring gender-in-trade
Astana, 19-21 October 2022
What are gender statistics?
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1. sex-disaggregated data
2. data that reflect gender issues
3. concepts and definitions accurately capture information on women and men
4. no gender bias in data collection methods
Sex versus gender: what is the difference?

**Sex**
- Male / female
- Biology – how we are born
- Relatively fixed

**Gender**
- Social norms
- Expected roles of women, men, girls and boys
- What it means to be ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’
- Can change over time
Sex or gender?

- Women give birth to babies, men don’t (Sex)
- Little girls are gentle, boys are tough (Gender)
- Men are more capable leaders and decision-makers (Gender)
- Men’s voices break at puberty, women’s do not (Sex)
- Women tend to work as nurses and school teachers, men tend to work as doctors and university professors (Gender)
Gender statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating, and analyzing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society.
Gender Statistics is not about women only, but about the role of both women and men in society.
- Business statistics
- National accounts
- Tourism
- Transport
- Prices
- Government finance
- Trade and balance of payments

- Population
- Migration
- Labour
- Health
- Education
- Income and poverty
- Justice and crime

- Climate change
- CO2 emissions
- Pollution
- Waste management
- Protected areas

Gender Statistics
The three main sources of official statistics

Censuses
- Population and housing census
- Agricultural census

Surveys
- Based on a representative samples of the population or businesses

Administrative data
- Product of administrative processes
- Hospital records
- School enrolment records
- Civil registration
- Business register
Official statistics

• Representative basis
• Economic, demographic, social and environmental phenomena of a country
• Produced by national statistical offices and other agencies formally part of a national statistical system
• Fundamental principles of official statistics (10)
  • Relevance impartiality and equal access
  • Professional standards and ethics
  • Accountability and transparency
  • Prevention of misuse
  • Sources
  • Confidentiality
  • Legislation
  • National coordination
  • Use of international standards
  • International cooperation
National Statistical System

Ministry of Education
- Enrolment rates

Ministry of Health
- Diseases
  - Causes of death

Statistics Office
- Migration
  - Tourism arrivals
  - Taxation records

Customs and Revenue
- Public service employment
  - Senior government officials

Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Population and housing census
- Agricultural census
- Household surveys
- Economic statistics

Ministry of Environment
- Natural disasters
  - People displaced
  - Economic costs

Ministry of Labour

Ministry of Justice
United Nations Statistical Commission
meets annually in New York

Committee for the Coordination
of Statistical Activities (CCSA)

Latin America and Caribbean
Africa
Asia-Pacific
Europe
Western Asia

Gender statistics
• Core set of gender indicators
• Guidelines, manuals and training materials
• Technical assistance
• Global and regional reviews

• Standards, methods, classifications
• Financial support
• Sharing experiences
• Databases and gender analysis
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Summary

• Sex and gender are different concepts

• Official statistics are those published by national statistical offices and other agencies formally part of a national statistical system

• Statistics provide impartial evidence

• Gender statistics cuts across all fields of traditional statistics to provide accurate information on women and men, boys and girls

• The entire statistical system is involved in producing gender statistics

• The international statistical system provides support and guidance