Gender Statistics: institutional and legislative mechanisms
Institutional and legislative mechanisms

1998-2006

- National Commission on Women’s Affairs – 1998
- Regional branches, network of gender policy focal points in every ministry – 2006

1998

- UN Convention - CEDAW

1999

- National Action Plan on the Advancement of Women

2005


2009

- RK Laws on domestic violence and equal rights and opportunities

2016

- Family and Gender Policy Concept in RK for the period of up to 2030
International recommendations for gender statistics (GS)

One of the strategic tasks of Beijing Platform of Action (1995) was recognition of the necessity:

“to generate and disseminate gender disaggregated data as well as the information on planning and estimation”

SDG 17.18 also states:

“…to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender,… and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.”
GS in the national laws and regulations

NLR


2006-2016 Gender Equality Strategy → Introduction of the Gender Statistics definition

2030 Family and Gender Policy Concept → One of the main tasks is “to implement gender indicators into gender statistics”

Expanding of the sectors’ coverage that provide gender disaggregated gender indicators
GS in the Statistical Activities System

- 2017-2025 Master-plan of statistical system development
- Provide monitoring of 2030 Family and Gender Policy Concept, 2030 SDGs
- New/current statistical surveys related to GS
- Gender disaggregation of some indicators (socio-demographical)

GS

Annual Plan of Statistical Work

Women and Men Statistical Compendium
Transformation of the institutional mechanism to implement GS

Till 2011 – gender statistics was part of Department of Social and Demographical Statistics

2011-2016 – Gender Statistics and MDG Indicators Office (4 people) as a part of Department of Social and Demographical Statistics

2016-2018 – Gender Statistics and SDG Indicators Sector (5 people) as a part Social and Demographical Statistics Office

Since August of 2018 – Separate SDG Statistics Office (5 people)
System of GS Indicators

- 2007 – Metadata of gender equality system of indicators in the Republic of Kazakhstan

  Includes 61 indicators in 8 sections of 2006-2016 Gender Equality Strategy in the Republic of Kazakhstan

- 2016 – Method of forming System of gender statistics indicators

  Includes 74 indicators in 10 sections

- 1) overcoming poverty
- 2) decent employment
- 3) reconciliation of professional and familial responsibilities
- 4) education
- 5) health care
- 6) social life and participation in decision making process
- 7) rights of women and girls
- 8) social protection
- 9) environment protection
- 10) access to ICT
Conducted Surveys

- **Quality of people with disabilities life from gender perspective – 2014** (results are published on the website, Braille, and audio recording reports are also available)

- **Violence Against Women – 2015** (the report is published on the website)

- **Public confidence in the law enforcement authorities – 2016** (table of the results are published on the website)

- **Generations and Gender – 2018** (the results are being processed, the report is scheduled to be published in 2020)

Other sources of data:

- *Living Standards Measurement Survey, since 2001*
- *Labor Force Survey, since 2001*
- *Study of Time Budget Use*
- *ICT Survey, since 2011*
- *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3 rounds*
- *National Census, 2 rounds*
- *Business Reporting*
- *Administrative data and others*
Dissemination of GS data

Women and Men in Kazakhstan Compendium

- First edition - 1999, most recent edition – 2018
- Annually in three languages (Russian, Kazakh and English)

Website Section
Gender Statistics
Cooperation of producers and users

- Work groups
- Round tables, conferences, meetings, work sessions
- Educational workshops, training sessions
- Requests, official correspondence
Middle-term Steps

1. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators – work on disaggregation
2. Violence against women and girls (men?!) – 2021
5. Increasing statistical literacy, including high-level politicians – 2020/2021
Thank you for your attention!!!