



# MAPPING OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND IDENTIFYING GAPS

Abdullahi Abdulkadri  
ECLAC Subregional  
Headquarters for the  
Caribbean

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# SOURCES OF DATA FOR GENDER STATISTICS

□ **National household surveys are the most comprehensive data source for gender statistics:**

- Household budget surveys (HBS)
- Surveys of Living Conditions (SLC)
- Country Poverty Assessments (CPA)
- Labour Force Surveys (LFS)
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

# SOURCES OF DATA FOR GENDER STATISTICS

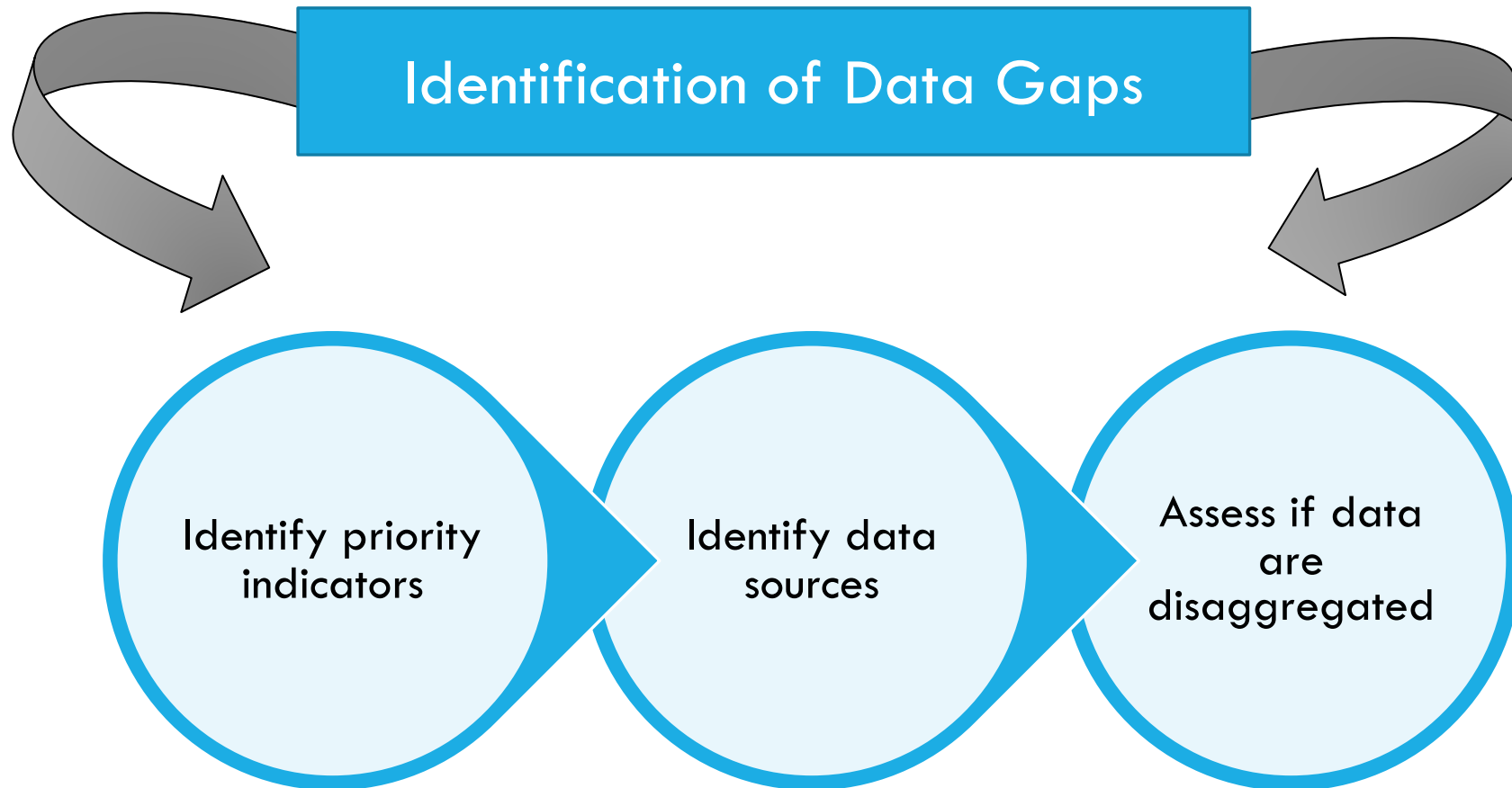
□ **Thematic and gender-specific surveys offer the richest information on gender statistics but usually with specific focus**

- Sexual/Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS)
- Adolescent/Youth Health Surveys (YHS)
- Women's Health Surveys (WHS)

□ **Other data sources include:**

- Censuses – Population and Housing Censuses; Agricultural Census
- Administrative data – Civil Registration and Vital Statistics and others
- Big Data and other non-traditional sources

# A FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING GAPS





# MAPPING OF AVAILABLE DATA TO IDENTIFY GAPS

Priority Indicators	Data sources	Relevant Ministry, Agency, Department	Data Gaps			
			Data available?	Data disaggregation possible?	Timeliness & Frequency?	International standard?
<p><b>Indicator 5.2.1:</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.2.2:</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DHS</li> <li>Women's health Survey</li> <li>Caribbean National Prevalence Surveys on GBV</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most in the Caribbean have not conducted DHS in some time.</li> <li>Some countries conduct GBV surveys but most do not</li> </ul>	Sex Age Race Ethnicity Location Income Migratory status Education Others in national context	Ad hoc	Does not allow for comparability

# DATA GAPS: DATA AVAILABILITY

- **Surveys are not systematically/regularly conducted** in all countries, limiting availability and scope of data for generating gender statistics
- When surveys are done, **there is a long time lag between data collection, processing and dissemination** to timely inform policies and programmes
- **Vulnerable sub-populations** (e.g., homeless/displaced persons, migrants, those living in crime-prone/hard-to-reach areas, squatters, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minorities) **tend to be underrepresented** in traditional surveys and statistics generated from these sources
- **Only a handful of countries conduct time-use surveys** which are essential in understanding family care and unpaid work

# DATA GAPS: DATA DISAGGREGATION

- **Basic sex disaggregation is an issue.** Most data are collected at the household level rather than at the individual level. Without proper configuration of survey instrument, gender-specific information on household members are lost in the analysis of data.
- **Simultaneous disaggregation of the data by multiple socio-economic characteristics** (e.g., age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, income, disability, geographic location and other characteristic relevant to the national context within sex) is required to adequately capture the cross-section of gender disparities.

# DATA GAPS: DATA STANDARDIZATION

- **Adherence to international standards** is essential for comparability across sectors, regions, and countries.
- A **functional NSS** will enhance data standardization.
- **In-service training for non-statisticians** handling administrative data will also contribute to better understanding of international standards.



# OTHER DATA GAPS: ANALYSIS & COMMUNICATION OF DATA

- **Accurate analysis and visualization of data is essential** to improve the understanding of gender inequalities.
- **Often overlooked is data communication** The real value of the gender data is in its use in decision-making. This cannot be achieved if gender statistics are not communicated to policy makers in a form that can be easily interpreted.
- The capacity of the NSS to **effectively communicate information collected to policy makers and other data users** need to be enhanced.

# OVERCOMING GENDER DATA GAPS IN THE CARIBBEAN TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

- Governments need to increase their investment in data across the NSS. This includes better and more efficient utilization of existing national and international data sources.
- The utilization of existing data to track SDG progress is essential. NSS need to place greater focus on strengthening capacity in the use of administrative data to provide gender statistics.
- NSS and national mechanisms for gender equality and empowerment should dedicate efforts to map existing data sources, identify disaggregated statistics that could be produced and use them to populate gender indicators.