

CARIBBEAN GENDER STATISTICS WEBINARS



NACIONES UNIDAS



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Statistics for Gender Equality: Data, knowledge, policies

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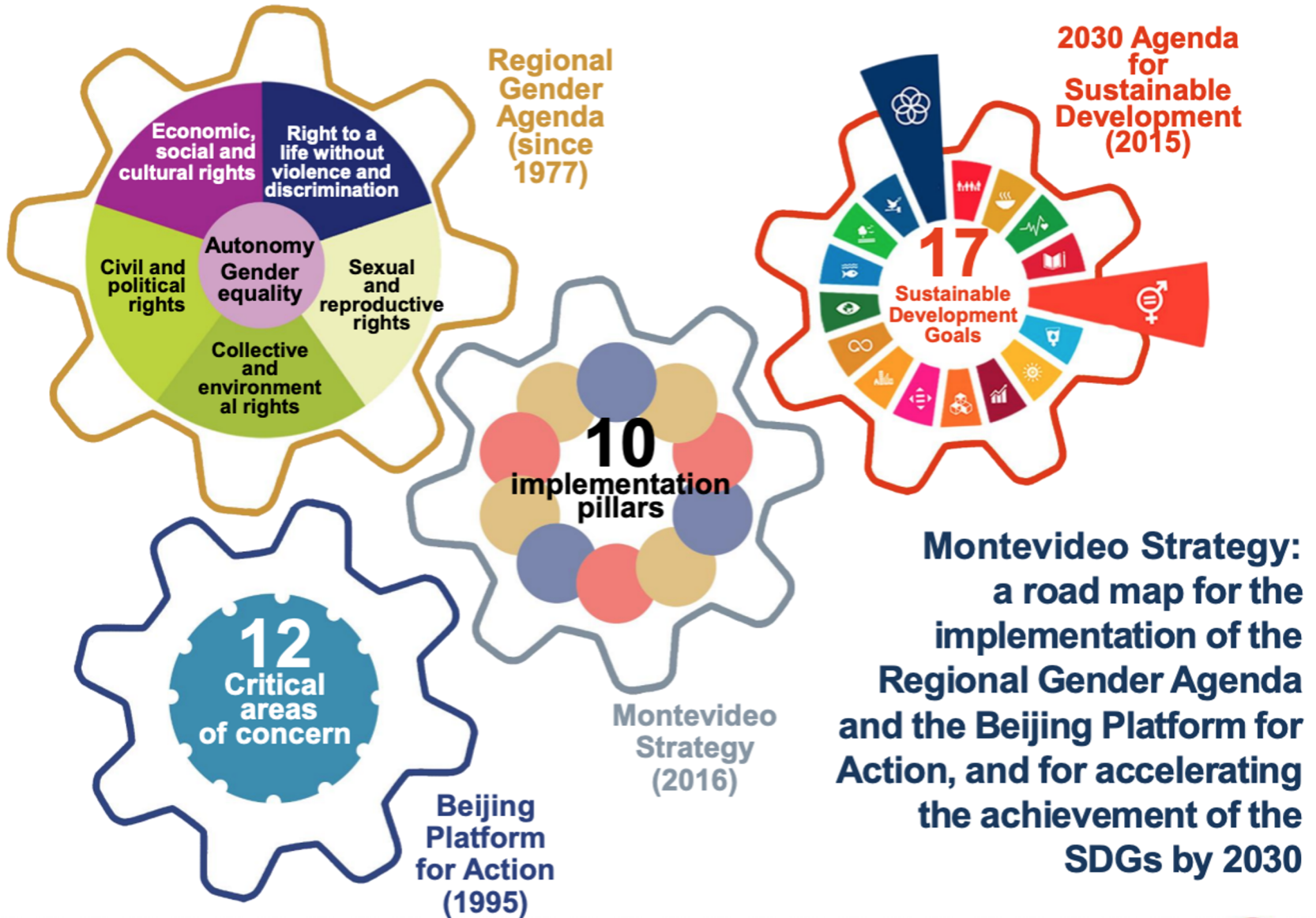
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International and regional tools for gender equality



International and regional tools for gender equality



Montevideo Strategy (2016) - Implementation Pillar 9

Information systems: transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decision

Gender information systems involve the processes of selecting, compiling, integrating, processing, analysing and disseminating information on gender inequalities, as well as on the progress made and challenges that remain in ensuring fulfilment of women's rights. Qualitative and quantitative gender statistics and indicators may come from various sources, mainly from the data-producing agencies that make up the national statistical system



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Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

A) Clear interest in strengthening the **quality of information**

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

B) Territorial disaggregation whenever possible is promoted throughout the agenda and in the indicators of the global and regional monitoring framework.

C) The regional framework of SDG monitoring indicators focuses on the challenges for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

International and regional tools for gender equality



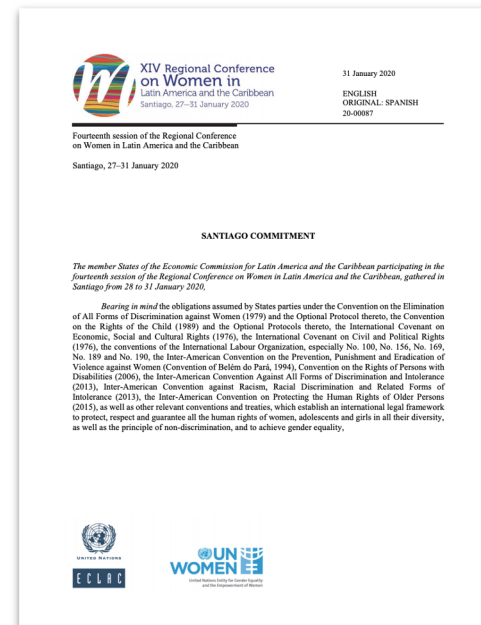
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RCW 2020, Santiago Commitment

37. Acknowledge the work done by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular advances in the measurement of femicide or feminicide, total work time and women's participation in local government, and strengthen support for the production of gender statistics that will contribute to monitoring the commitments of the Regional Gender Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

38. Strengthen the production of gender statistics at the national level and acknowledge the technical assistance of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for national gender equality observatories, which facilitates data comparability and the construction of time series;





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National mandates on measuring the care economy

Country	Mandate
Ecuador, 2008 New Constitution	Articles 325 and 333 include the recognition of the unpaid domestic work of self-support and human care that takes place in households, family work and autonomous forms of work in the definition of the economic system.
Colombia, 2010 Law 1.413	The law aims to include the care economy made up of unpaid household work in the System of National Accounts, in order to measure women's contribution to the country's economic and social development (Art.1).
Peru, 2011 Law 29.700	Include a satellite account of unpaid work in the National Accounts, through the application of time-use surveys. The National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology is the institution responsible for the application of the provisions of this Law. (Summary Art. 1)

What are gender statistics?



Gender statistics are a numerical representation of facts that locate positions of men and women in a certain time and space.

The production of gender statistics is generally carried out by the national statistical offices, which develop and review systematically concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies.

GS play an important role in the elimination of stereotypes, for the design and the implementation of public policies and monitoring it.

Important:

- a) Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification
- b) Data reflect theoretical gender issues framework
- c) Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives
- d) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data



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Characteristics

- **Relevance:** The indicators must respond adequately to the relevant aspects of social policies of equity, therefore the selection of indicators should be that which maximizes the response to inequality problems in a clear and concise manner, reducing to the minimum possible number of indicators.
- **Easy to understand:** The information that each indicator can provide is not necessarily aimed at experts in the field or technicians familiar with the methodology used. Therefore, the indicators must be easily understood by most of the target audience.
- **Feasibility:** Statistical instruments do not always have the necessary coverage to satisfy the comprehensive demands for the calculation of indicators. It is therefore essential that the questions selected have their correlation in the feasibility of be answered with the available information.





- **Durability:** The indicators must refer to aspects that are durable over time, although susceptible to change.
- **Reliability and validity:** The technical and methodological procedures used in the construction of each indicator must be statistically valid and reliable. The presence of collection bias, ambiguous questions, high non-response rate, low sample coverage, lack of validation and consistency, can result in distorted information leading to indicators that do not have the capacity to adequately represent the objective for which they were set.
- **Comparability:** Indicators should be as comparable as possible, using international standards and classifications already in place.
- **Timeliness:** Indicators must be available in a timely manner, therefore, the time required between the collection and processing of information and the presentation of results must be foreseen well in advance, in order to serve political decision making in an efficient manner.

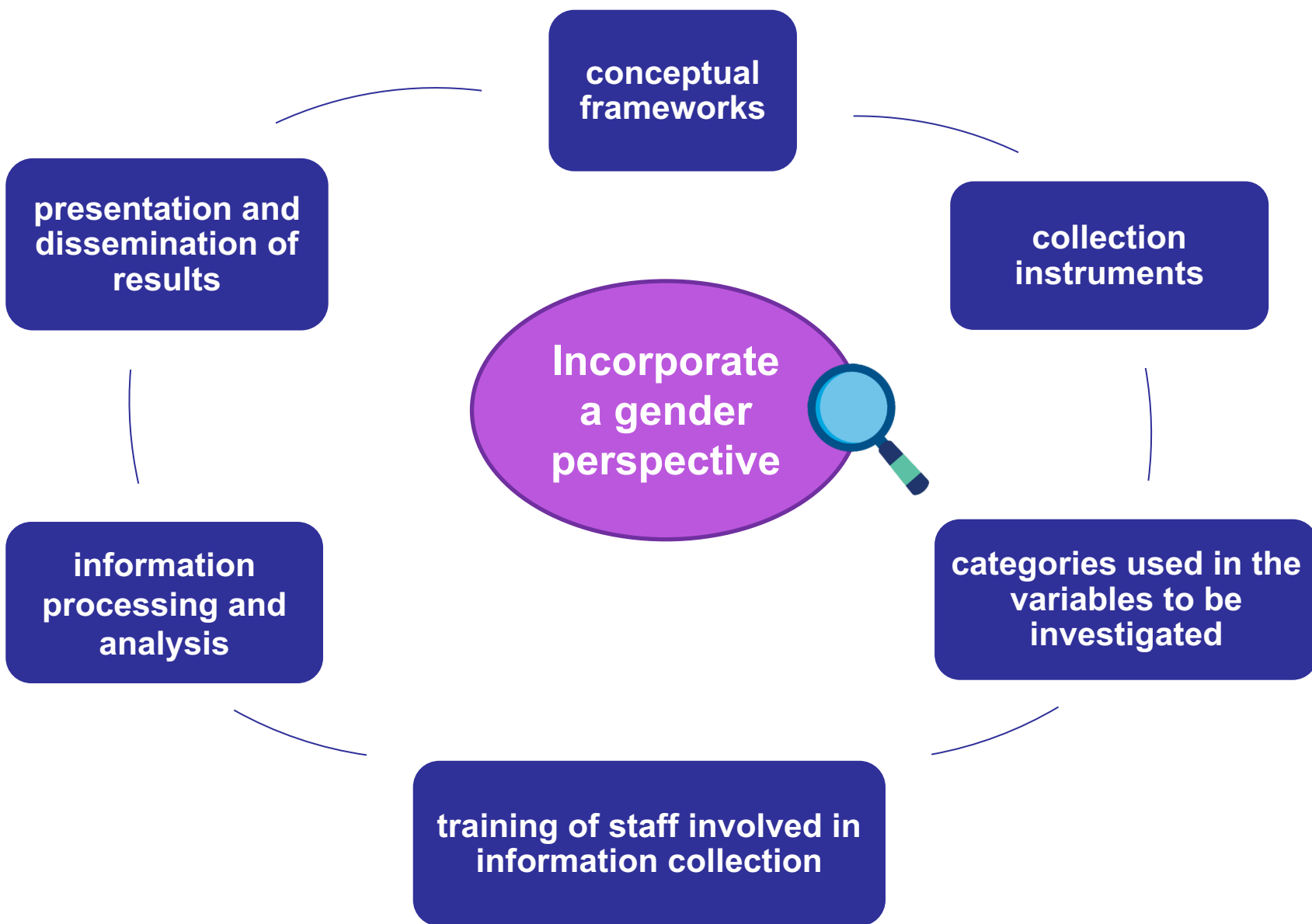




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Virtuous circle in the production of gender statistics





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What does the official production of gender statistics involve?

Leveling off knowledge among Machineries for the Advancement of Women, National Statistics Institutes, ministries, local governments

Breaking down institutional distrust and exchange information sources, databases and calculation formulas

Agreeing on a common language

Taking ownership of results

Converge on a strategy of dissemination and use of data



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Why do we need gender statistics and indicators?

To make the hidden visible (one of the characteristics that makes gender inequality so difficult to eradicate is its invisibility)

To formulate national plans and public policies based on the differential needs of men and women

To support the public policy debate with creative empirical evidence

To raise awareness among the authorities by making the subject matter visible through reliable data



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Why do we need gender statistics and indicators?

To have answers to sectorial and territorial problems

To monitor changes in gender relations and work behaviors

To adequately monitor and evaluate public policies, and for accountability and transparency in the actions of public bodies.



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What kind of policies could be informed from gender statistics?

Policies related to promoting and creating jobs

Policies related to poverty eradication and income generation

Policies related to equal opportunities and treatment in employment (non-discrimination)

Care-related policies (leave, systems of care; redistribution of time)

Policies related to unpaid work and corresponsability



COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic and social impact



COVID-2019 Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean: measures by country

We invite you to explore the measures that have been taken at national level to address the pandemic in the following areas: movements restrictions, health, economy, employment, social protection, education and gender. Click on each of the respective tabs, and then on the country of your interest, this will display a window containing active links to specific information on these measures.

- Movements
- Health
- Economy
- Labor
- Social protection
- Education
- Gender**



Mapping gender approach in public policies to face COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating the care crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda

Gender mainstreaming in the statistical monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals

January, 2020

Gender equality at the centre of the 2030 Agenda

Gender equality is one of the cross-cutting principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is present in the Declaration, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets and in the means of implementation, as well as in the proposed indicators for their follow-up.

Along with SDG 5, specifically aimed at achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, 13 other Goals (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17) establish clear commitments towards equality between men and women.

Mainstreaming gender in the production of statistics for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda provides a great opportunity for producing gender-sensitive information; however, it also poses challenges in terms of the quality and coverage of statistical production at the national level. Ensuring that no one is left behind requires indicators for monitoring the SDGs that are suited to the region and that are able to identify the main gender gaps in all dimensions of sustainable development.

In the light of the vast quantity of data needed and the multiplicity of users and producers of information involved, data-related standards and technologies must be upgraded to facilitate the integration of data from several sources. This means that better use must be made of traditional sources of data, such as censuses, surveys, administrative records and vital statistics; it will also ensure fully harnessing the power of technology to leverage new sources of data, without overlooking the quality, confidentiality and reliability of the integrated information.

17 Sustainable Development Goals

169 targets

232 global indicators

10.5% of indicators to explicit targets

15.6% of indicators to implicit targets

Remaining challenges:

- Quality and coverage of traditional sources
- Robust disaggregated databases
- Upgrading standards and technology

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)