# The importance of gender mainstreaming in statistics for the public policy development

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

WEBINAR 1: Integrating a gender perspective into statistics
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# Gender and public policy

Gender policies are the expression of a double intervention aimed at modifying the course of events within and outside the State, taking into account the **differentiated impact** on men and women. Gender mainstreaming does not replace actions specifically directed at women or girls or older women. In this sense, "specific policies and the promotion of gender mainstreaming constitute a double dimension of equity and equality policies".

In order to define specific information needs, it is necessary to start from both knowledge of national policy priorities and those arising from gender policies, as well as to consider the demands of women's social movements and the dynamics that may exist between them (synergy, opposition and conflict, lack of awareness, etc.)

# Why are gender statistics and indicators necessary?

Gender statistics are a powerful tool that makes visible the magnitude and intensity of the different expressions of gender inequality

Gender statistics are used in monitoring progress towards gender equality and the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental rights by women and girls.
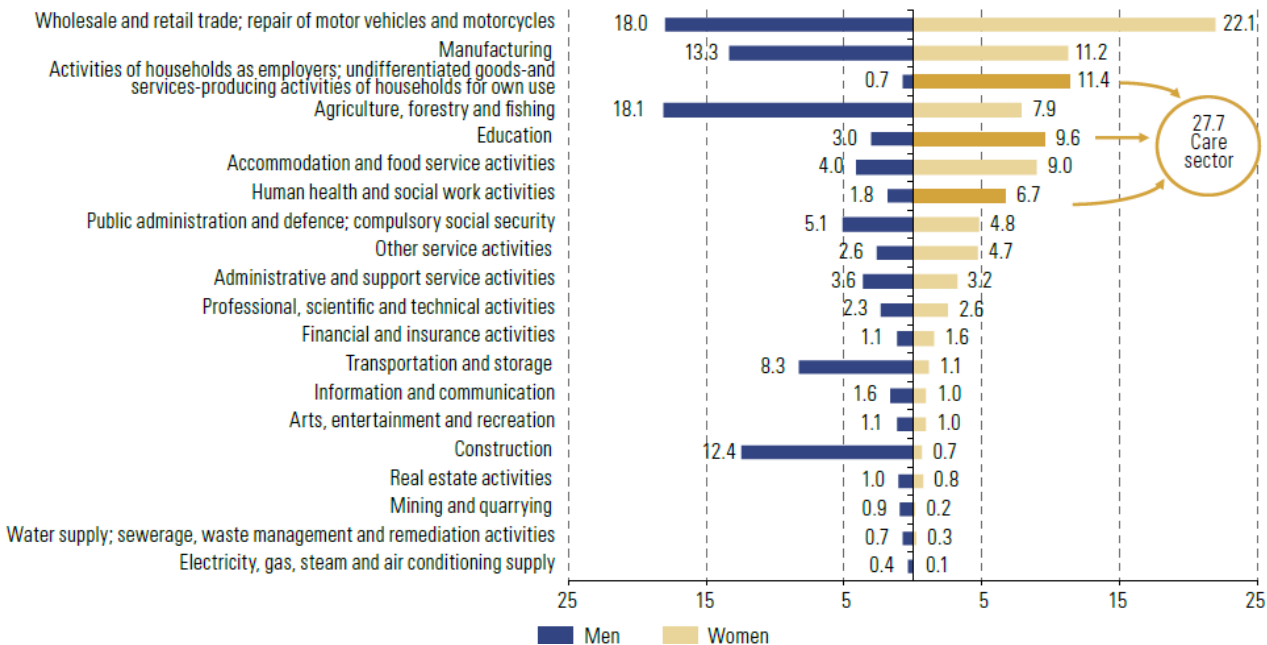
Gender statistics provide an evidence base for developing and monitoring policies and programmes oriented towards reduce gender inequality in access and use to all types of resources

Gender statistics made visible the magnitude of the contribution that women and men make in specific fields of human activity

Gender statistics have a crucial role in gender mainstreaming in development and poverty reduction policies and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the gender dimensions of poverty, which in turn can significantly change priorities in policy and programme interventions.
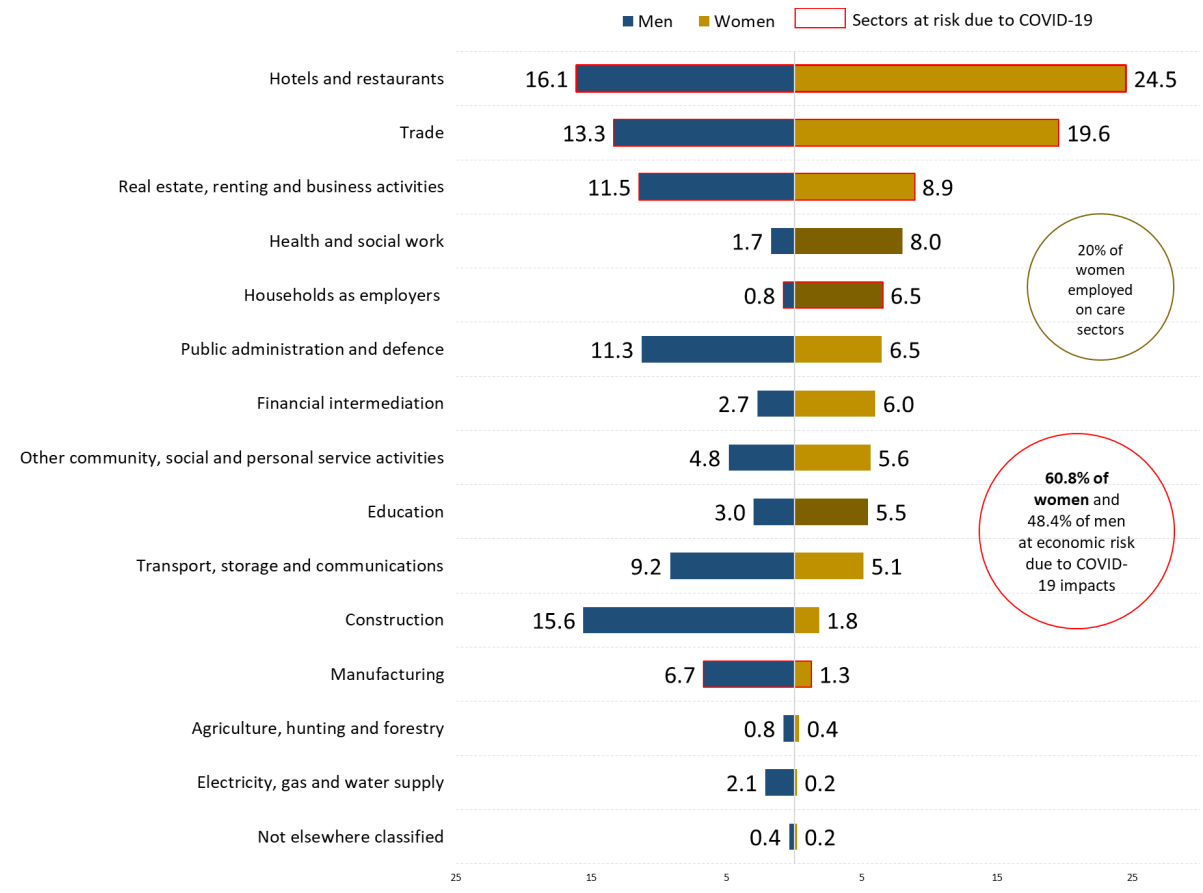
Gender statistics have an important role in developing and monitoring policies on the reduction of violence against women.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Latin America (16 countries$^a$): distribution of the employed population, by sector of economic activity, around 2017$^b$ *(Percentages)*

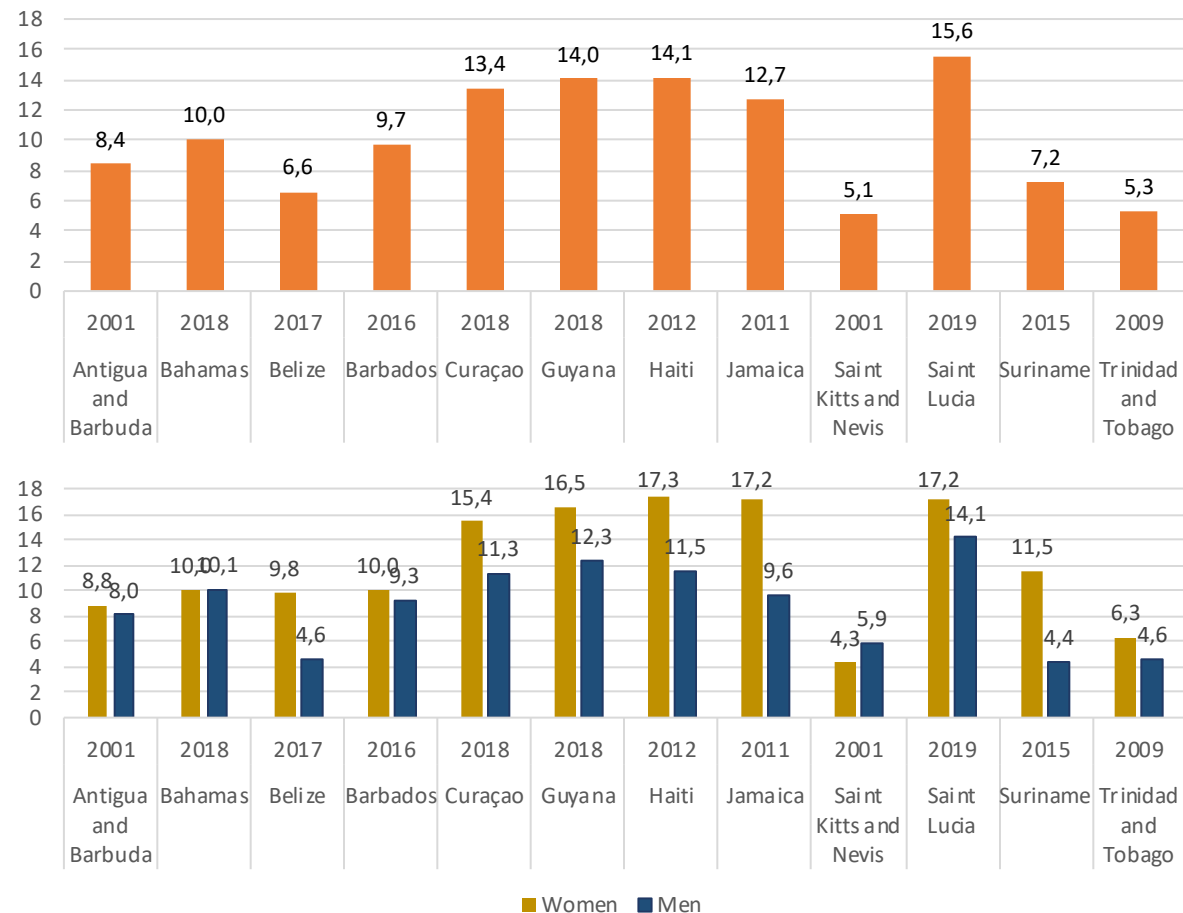| Sector | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 18.0 | 22.1 |
| Manufacturing | 13.3 | 11.2 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use | 0.7 | 11.4 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 18.1 | 7.9 |
| Education | 3.0 | 9.6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 4.0 | 9.0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1.8 | 6.7 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Other service activities | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Transportation and storage | 8.3 | 1.1 |
| Information and communication | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Construction | 12.4 | 0.7 |
| Real estate activities | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0.4 | 0.1 |

27.7 Care sector

Men — Women

## Aruba (2011) distribution of the employed population, by sector of economic activity *(Percentages)*

Men — Women — Sectors at risk due to COVID-19

| Sector | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|
| Hotels and restaurants | 16.1 | 24.5 |
| Trade | 13.3 | 19.6 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 11.5 | 8.9 |
| Health and social work | 1.7 | 8.0 |
| Households as employers | 0.8 | 6.5 |
| Public administration and defence | 11.3 | 6.5 |
| Financial intermediation | 2.7 | 6.0 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| Education | 3.0 | 5.5 |
| Transport, storage and communications | 9.2 | 5.1 |
| Construction | 15.6 | 1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 6.7 | 1.3 |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Not elsewhere classified | 0.4 | 0.2 |

20% of women employed on care sectors

**60.8% of women** and 48.4% of men at economic risk due to COVID-19 impacts

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## The Caribbean (12 countries): Unemployment rate
*(Percentages)*

Values (first chart):
- Antigua and Barbuda (2001): 8,4
- Bahamas (2018): 10,0
- Belize (2017): 6,6
- Barbados (2016): 9,7
- Curaçao (2018): 13,4
- Guyana (2018): 14,0
- Haiti (2012): 14,1
- Jamaica (2011): 12,7
- Saint Kitts and Nevis (2001): 5,1
- Saint Lucia (2019): 15,6
- Suriname (2015): 7,2
- Trinidad and Tobago (2009): 5,3

Second chart (Women / Men):
- Antigua and Barbuda (2001): 8,8 / 8,0
- Bahamas (2018): 10,0 / 10,1
- Belize (2017): 9,8 / 4,6
- Barbados (2016): 10,0 / 9,3
- Curaçao (2018): 15,4 / 11,3
- Guyana (2018): 16,5 / 12,3
- Haiti (2012): 17,3 / 11,5
- Jamaica (2011): 17,2 / 9,6
- Saint Kitts and Nevis (2001): 4,3 / 5,9
- Saint Lucia (2019): 17,2 / 14,1
- Suriname (2015): 11,5 / 4,4
- Trinidad and Tobago (2009): 6,3 / 4,6

■ Women ■ Men

Source: International Labour Organization. (2020). ILOSTAT database [database]. Available from https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

Unemployment rates are calculated based on data from on Labour force surveys except for Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis where rates are based on data from the population census; Haiti which is based on data for a Living conditions survey ; Suriname which is based on data form the continuous household survey and Trinidad and Tobago which data come from the Continuous Sample Survey of the Population

## Latin America and the Caribbean (26 countries): activity and employment rates, by sex, 2008–2018[a]
*(Percentages)*

Men's participation: 2008: 75,6; 2009: 75,6; 2010: 75,3; 2011: 75,1; 2012: 75,9; 2013: 75,6; 2014: 75,5; 2015: 75,1; 2016: 75,0; 2017: 75,1; Third quarter of 2018: 74,4

Women's participation: 2008: 48,9; 2009: 49,6; 2010: 49,4; 2011: 49,1; 2012: 49,9; 2013: 49,7; 2014: 49,5; 2015: 49,6; 2016: 50,0; 2017: 50,4; Third quarter of 2018: 50,3

Unemployment rate for women (right scale): 2008: 8,0; 2009: 9,0; 2010: 8,5; 2011: 8,0; 2012: 7,8; 2013: 7,6; 2014: 7,3; 2015: 7,9; 2016: 9,2; 2017: 9,6; Third quarter of 2018: 10,0

Unemployment rate for men (right scale): 2008: 5,1; 2009: 6,1; 2010: 5,7; 2011: 5,3; 2012: 5,5; 2013: 5,4; 2014: 5,3; 2015: 5,7; 2016: 6,8; 2017: 7,0; Third quarter of 2018: 7,3

☐ Women's participation (percentages)  ■ Men's participation (percentages)  --●-- Unemployment rate for men (right scale)  —●— Unemployment rate for women (right scale)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of International Labour Organization (ILO), 2018 Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean, Lima, 2018.
[a] Weighted average of the following countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. Excludes hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama. Weighting factors used are International Labour Organization (ILO) projections of the total labour force and by sex.
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**Latin America (9 countries): population aged 15–64 outside the labour market for family reasons, around 2017**
*(Percentages)*
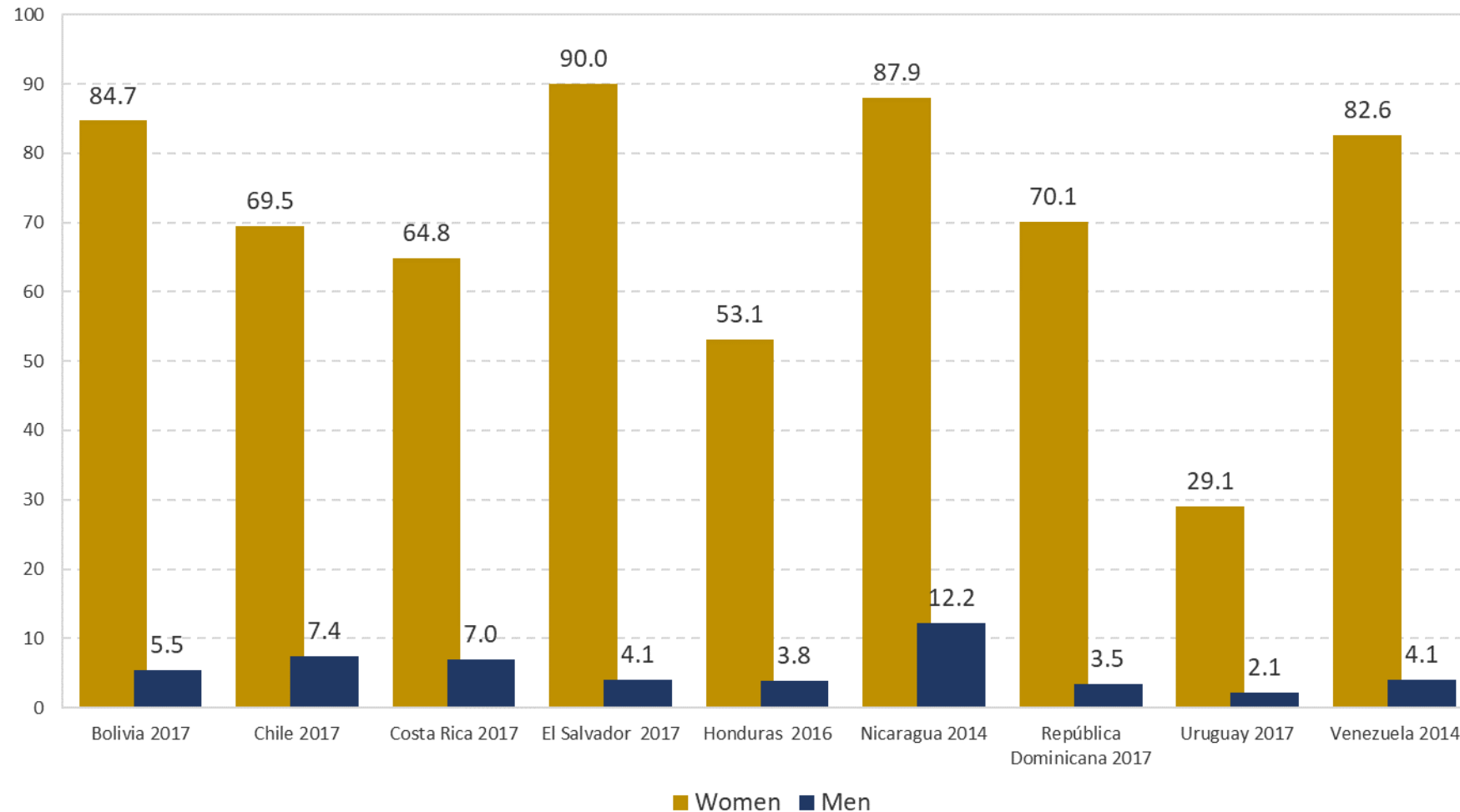


**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of the Household Survey Database (BADEHOG

# Latin America (18 countries): time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex and type of unpaid work (SDG indicator 5.4.1), latest available year
## *(Percentages)*



Men / Women

| Country | Men | | | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina, 2013 | 9.3 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 23.4 |
| Bolivia*, 2001 | 12.1 | | 12.1 | 23.1 | | 23.1 |
| Brazil*, 2017 | 5.1 | | 5.1 | 11.6 | | 11.6 |
| Chile, 2015 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 16.5 | 8.1 | 24.7 |
| Colombia, 2017 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 14.3 | 3.6 | 17.9 |
| Costa Rica, 2017 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 18.4 | 4.2 | 22.6 |
| Cuba, 2016 | 12.5 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 15.9 | 5.1 | 21.0 |
| Ecuador, 2012 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 15.9 | 3.8 | 19.8 |
| El Salvador , 2017 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 5.5 | 20.2 |
| Guatemala, 2017 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 15.3 | 4.6 | 19.9 |
| Honduras, 2009 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 15.5 | 1.8 | 17.3 |
| Mexico, 2014 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 18.6 | 5.1 | 23.7 |
| Nicaragua*, 1998 | 12.1 | | 12.1 | 22.9 | | 22.9 |
| Panama, 2011 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 18.0 |
| Paraguay, 2016 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 15.0 |
| Peru, 2010 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 4.0 | 21.0 |
| Dominican Republic, 2016 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 16.7 |
| Uruguay, 2013 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 14.3 | 5.6 | 19.9 |

Legend: Domestic work | Care work | Total of domestic and care work

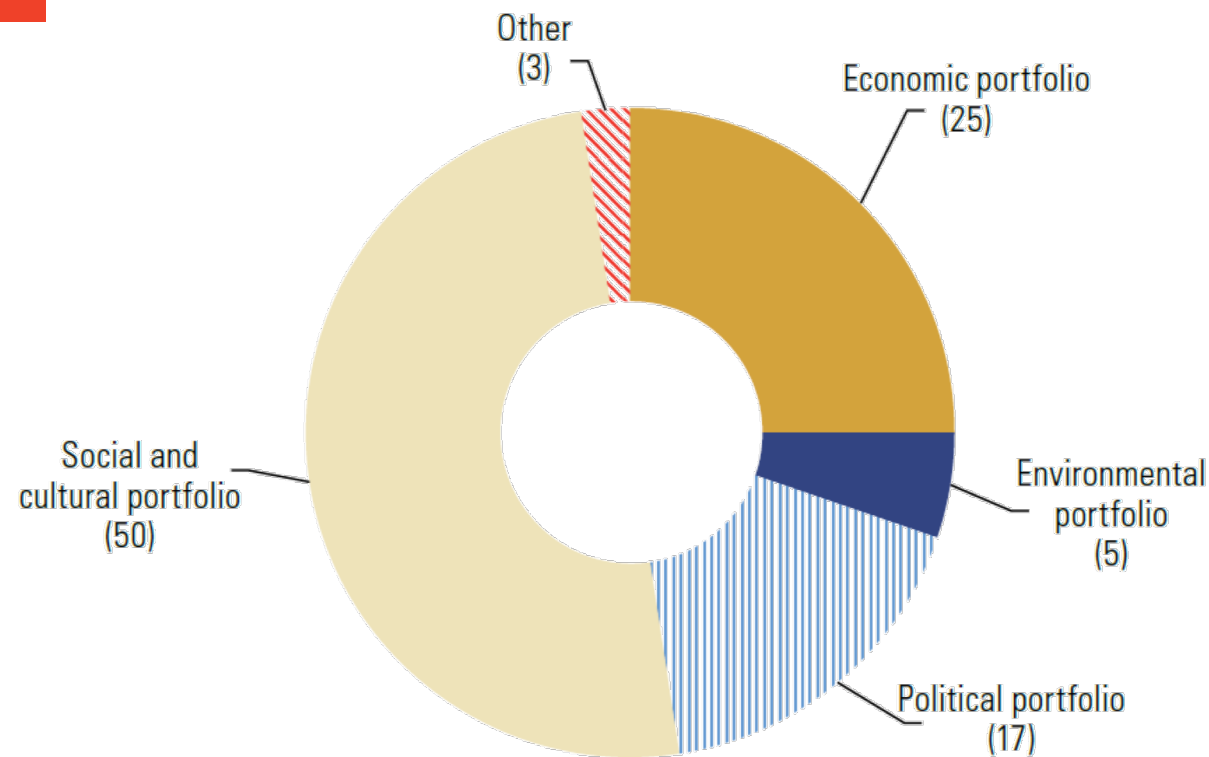**Source**: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] https://oig.cepal.org/en/infographics/repository-information-time-use-latin-americaand-caribbean.
**Note**: The heterogeneity of the data sources does not allow for comparability between countries. The aim of this graph is to show the trends within each country. Domestic work refers to the activities of producing goods and services for consumption by members of the household or other households. Care refers tor all activities of direct support to members of the household or other households. The population considered is 15 years of age or over, except in the case of Argentina, which considers the population of 18 or over, and Cuba, which considers the population aged between 15 and 74.
a Does not allow for domestic work to be distinguished from care work.

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Production within the System of National Accounts

GDP

Production outside the System of National Accounts

20.6 Colombia 2017

25.3 Costa Rica 2017

15.2 Ecuador 2012

21.3 El Salvador 2010

18.8 Guatemala 2014

24.2 México 2014

20.4 Perú 2010

22.9 Uruguay[a] 2013
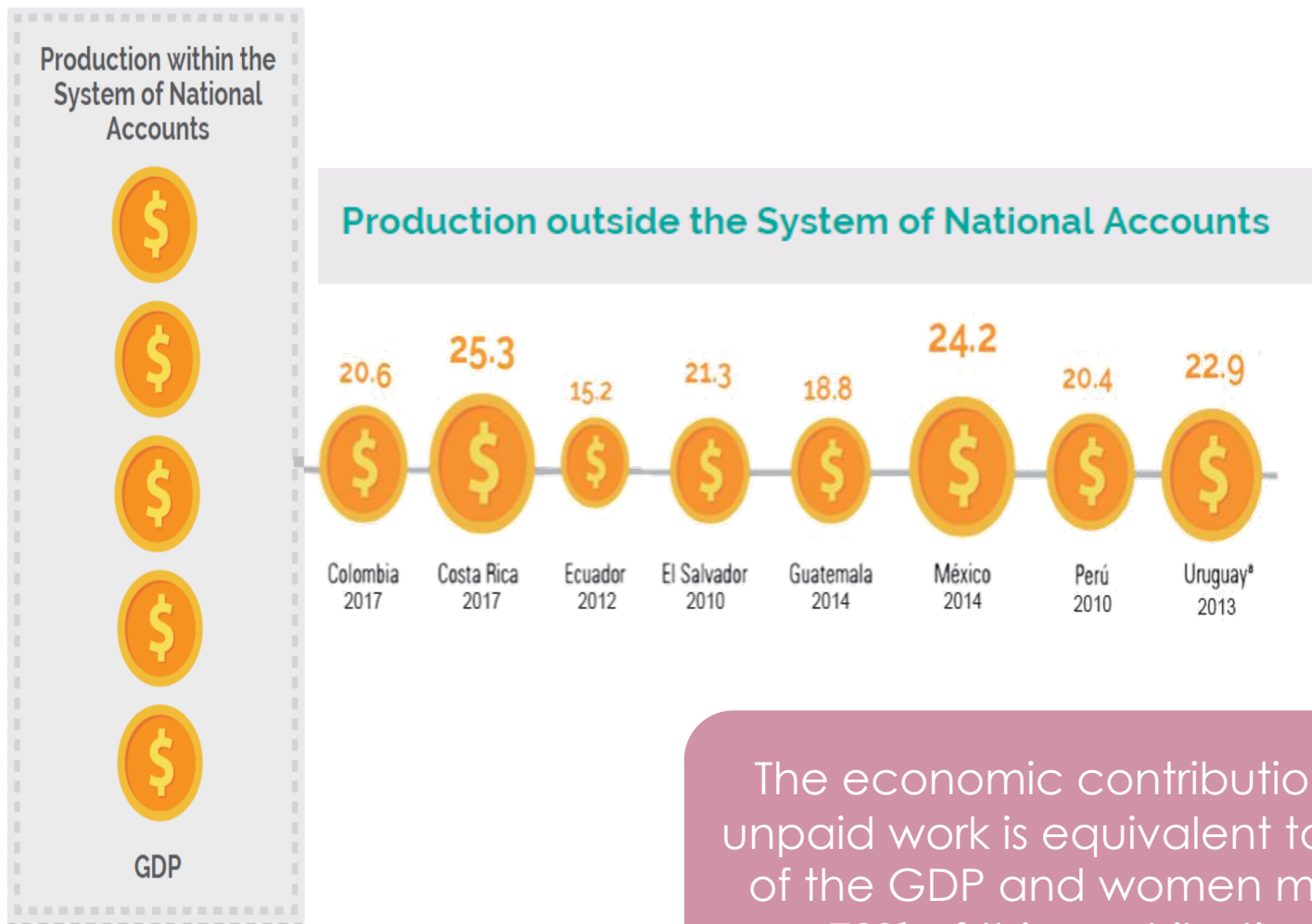
SDG 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

The economic contribution of unpaid work is equivalent to 20% of the GDP and women make 70% of this contribution

# Gender statistics have a crucial role in gender mainstreaming in development and poverty reduction policies

## Latin America (average 18 countries): poverty and extreme poverty rate and femininity index of poverty 2002-2020
*(Percentages)*



Legend: ■ Extreme poverty   ■ Poverty   ● Femininity of poverty index
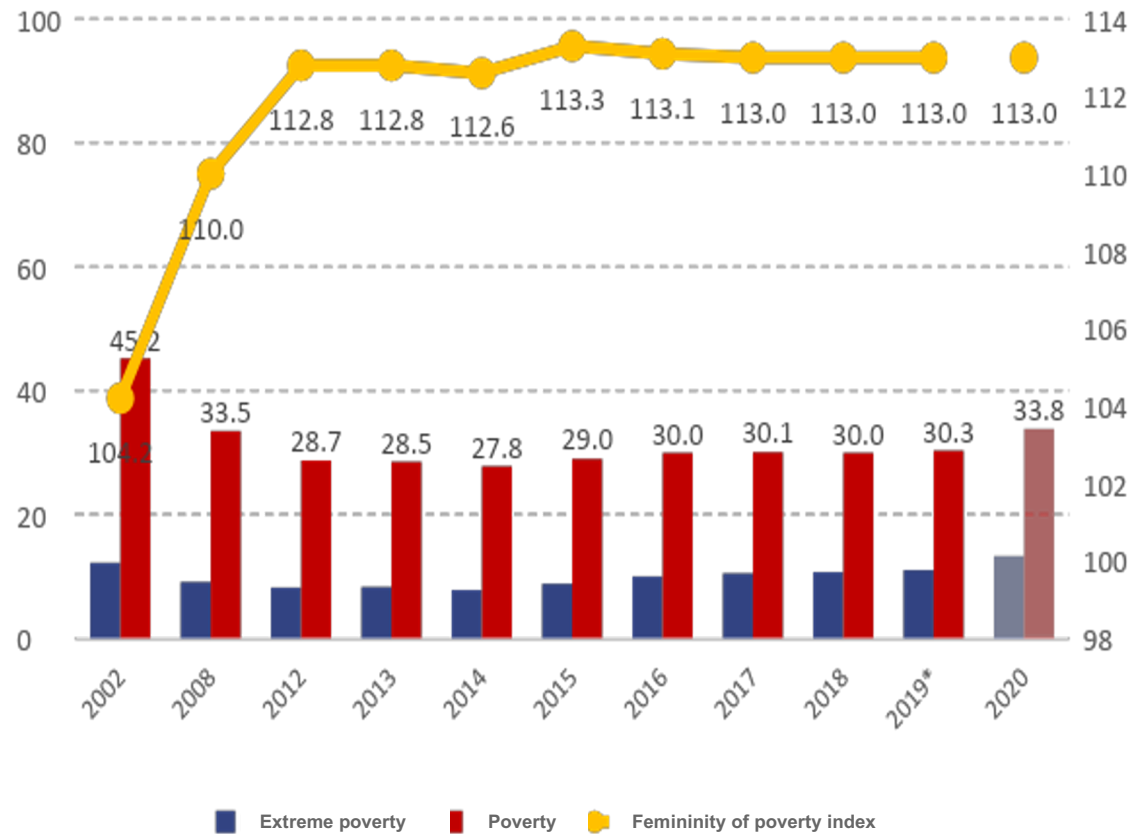
## Latin America (18 countries): people living in poverty and femininity index of poor households, around 2017
*(Percentages)*
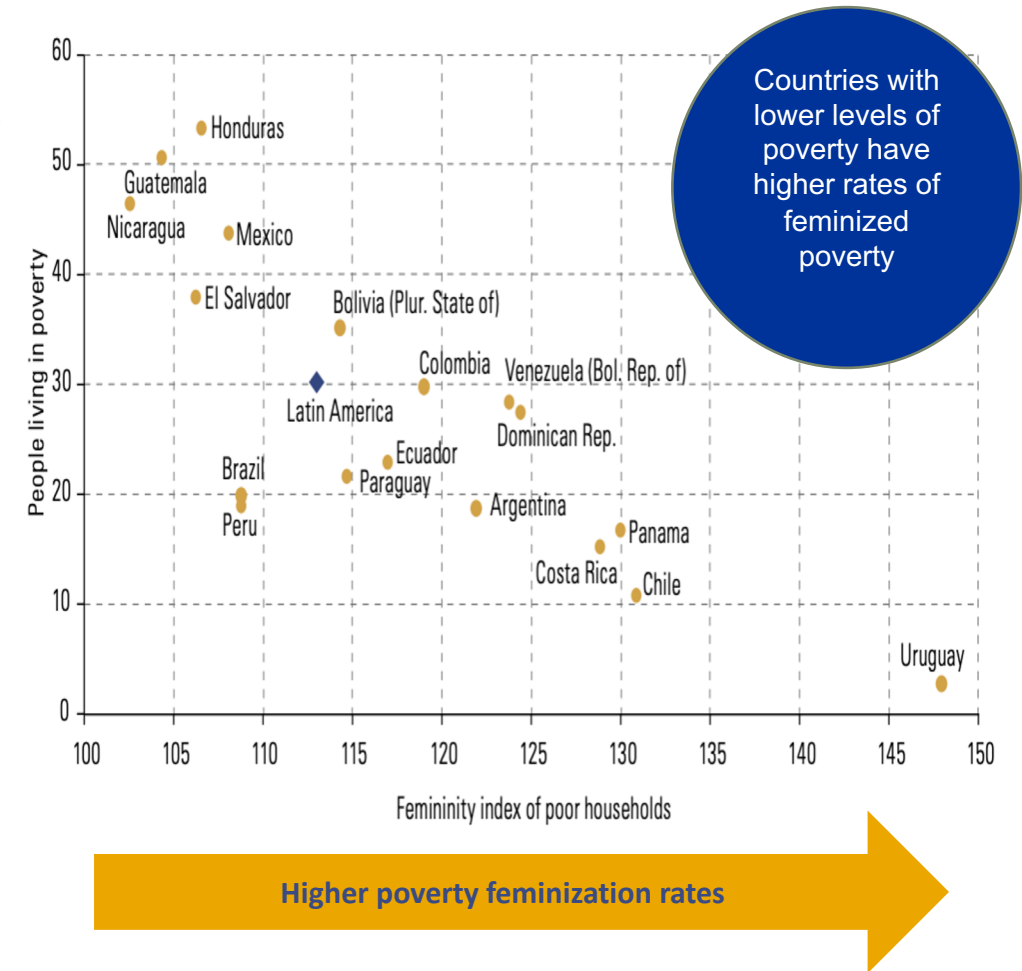


Higher poverty rates

Higher poverty feminization rates

Countries with lower levels of poverty have higher rates of feminized poverty

1 NO POVERTY

The dissemination of gender statistics to a large audience is crucial in reducing both gender stereotypes and the misrepresentation of the roles of women and men and their contribution to society and in promoting a new gender balance in the distribution of roles within the family, at the workplace and in positions of decision-making.

**Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries): activity status of young people aged 15 to 24 years by sex, latest available year.**
*(Percentages)*
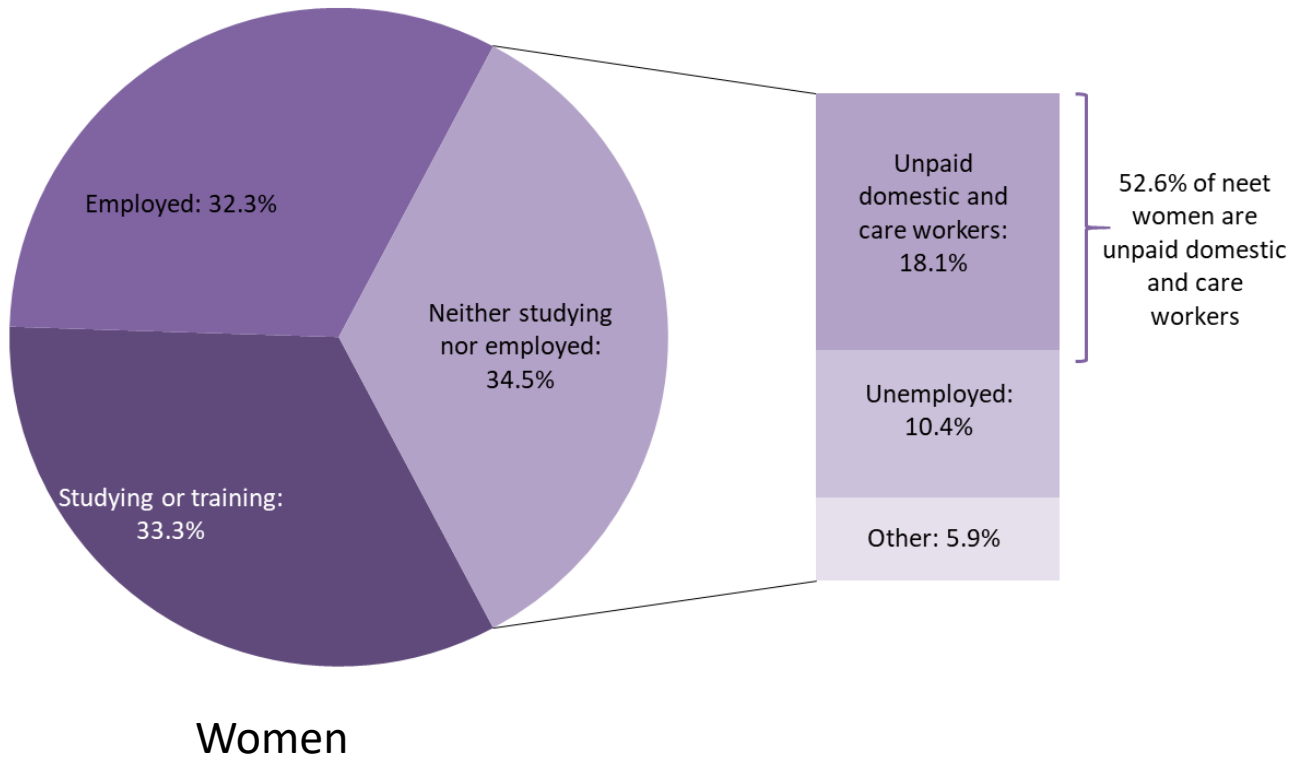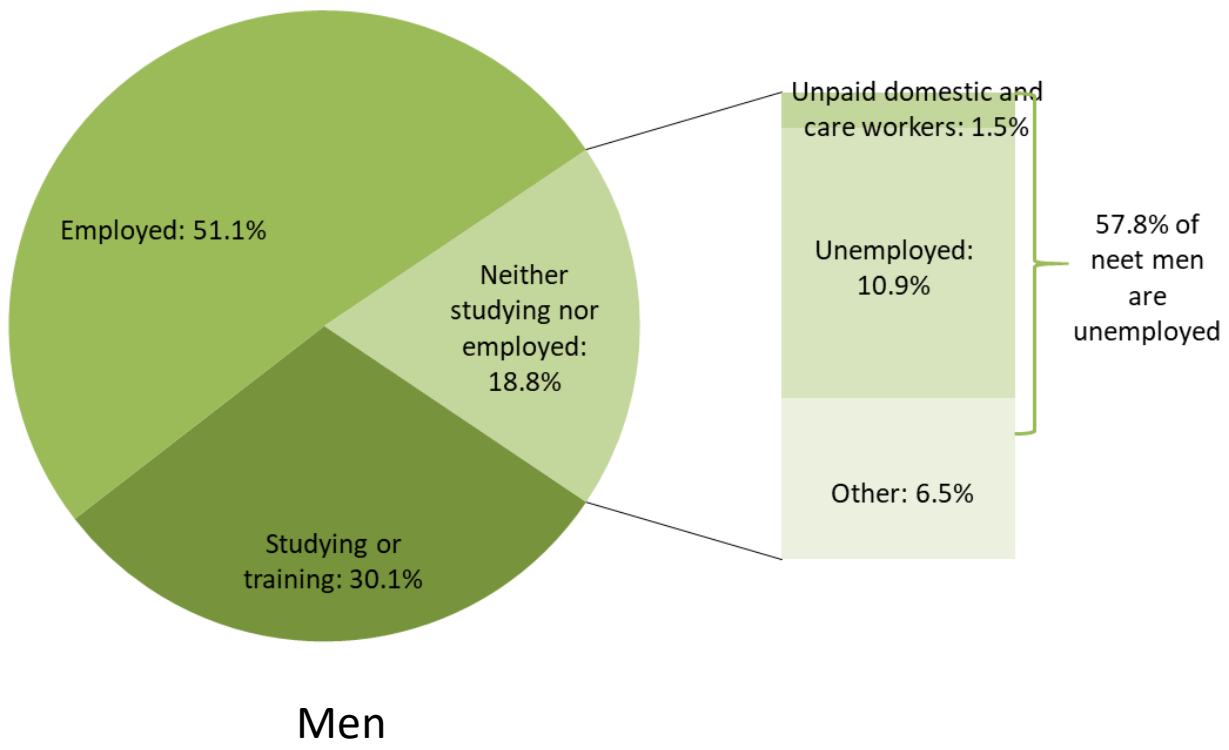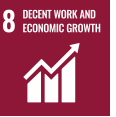


**Men**

Employed: 51.1%
Neither studying nor employed: 18.8%
Studying or training: 30.1%

Unpaid domestic and care workers: 1.5%
Unemployed: 10.9%
Other: 6.5%

57.8% of neet men are unemployed

**Women**

Employed: 32.3%
Neither studying nor employed: 34.5%
Studying or training: 33.3%

Unpaid domestic and care workers: 18.1%
Unemployed: 10.4%
Other: 5.9%

52.6% of neet women are unpaid domestic and care workers

# Gender statistics have an important role in developing and monitoring policies on the reduction of violence against women

## The Caribbean (13 countries): femicide, latest year available[a]
### (Absolute numbers and rates per 100,000 women)



Legend:
- Absolute number
- Rate per 100,000 women
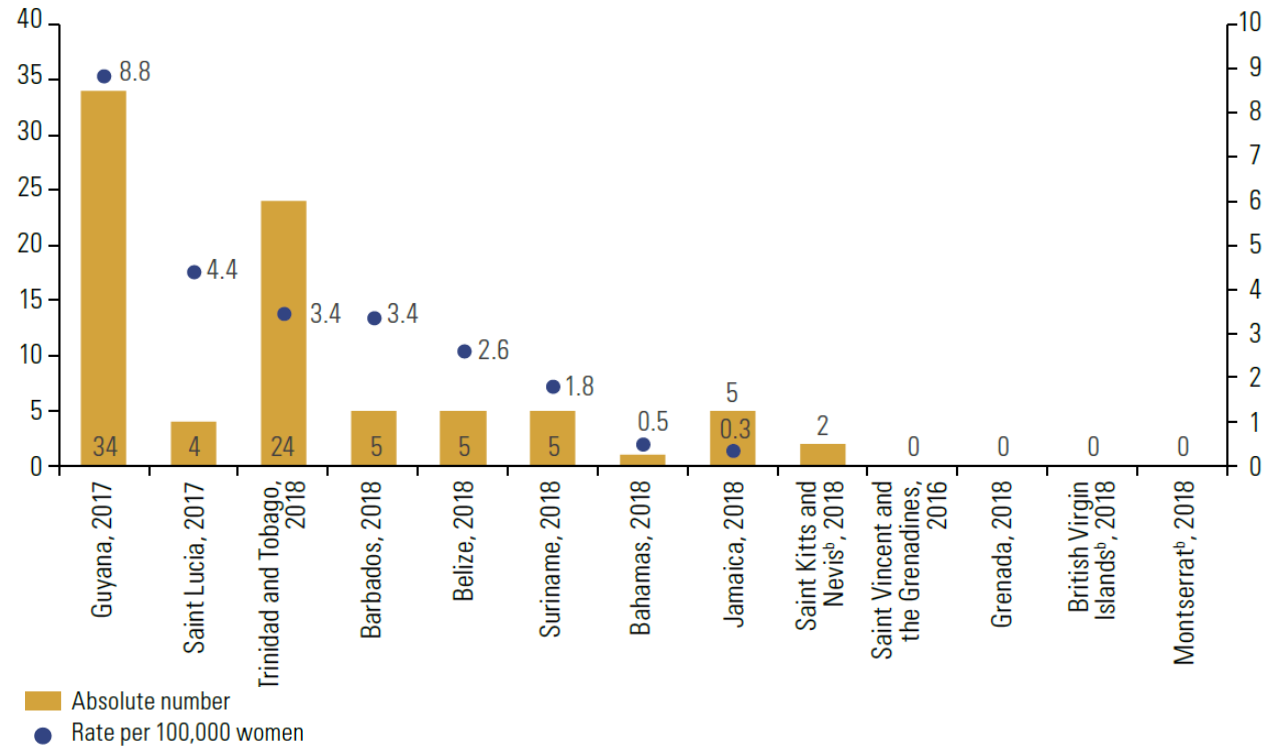
## Latin America and the Caribbean (12 countries): total femicides and intimate partner femicides[a], latest year available
### (Rates per 100,000 women and percentages)
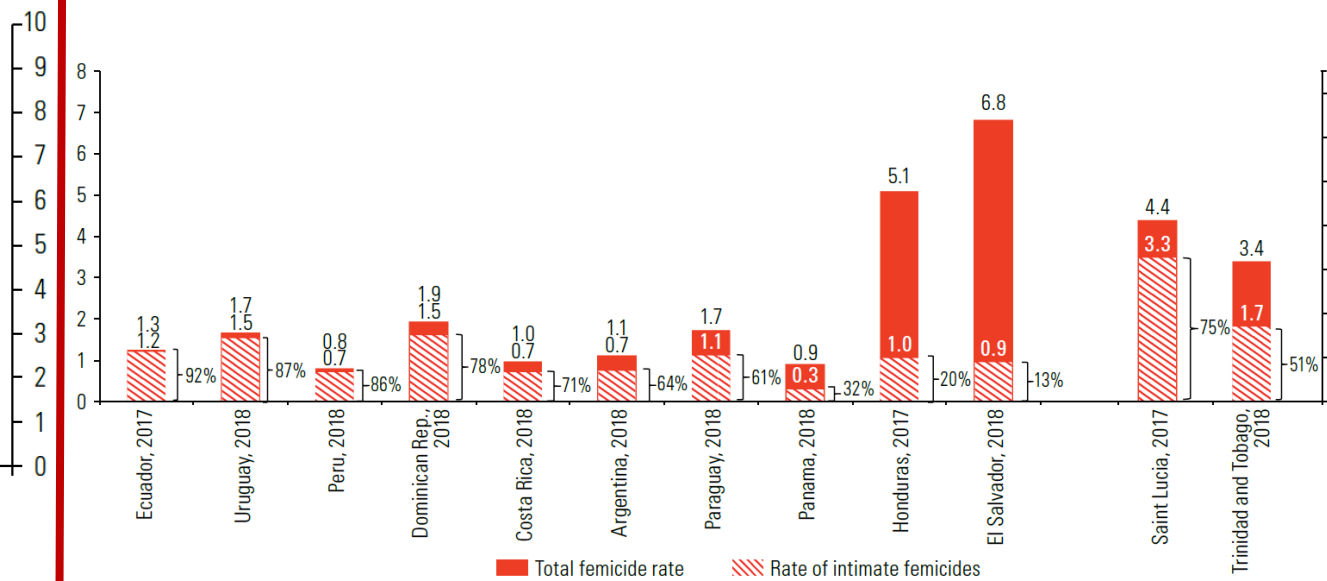


Legend:
- Total femicide rate
- Rate of intimate femicides

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] https://oig. cepal.org/en.
[a] The data refer to femicide, except in the case of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname, which only report on cases of intimate femicide (committed by a current or former partner).
[b] The calculation of the rate per 100,000 women for the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis is not possible owing to the lack of population estimates. The British Virgin Islands and Montserrat reported no femicides in the most recent year for which data are available (2018 and 2017, respectively), while Saint Kitts and Nevis recorded two femicides in 2018.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] https://oig. cepal.org/en.
[a] This concept refers to femicide committed by the victim's current or former partner.

# Gender statistics allow the monitoring of women participation at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

## The Caribbean (16 countries): women in ministerial cabinet positions, 2018[a]
### *(Percentages)*



The Caribbean (16 countries) bar chart values:
- Anguila: 25.0
- Antigua and Barbuda: 14.3
- Bahamas: 5.6
- Barbados: 20.0
- Belize: 14.3
- Dominica: 14.3
- Grenada: 31.3
- Guyana: 30.0
- Haiti: 33.3
- Jamaica: 19.2
- Montserrat: 20.0
- Saint Kitts and Nevis: 11.1
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 9.1
- Saint Lucia: 20.0
- Suriname: 33.3
- Trinidad and Tobago: 29.4
- The Caribbean: 20.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] https://oig. cepal.org/en.
[a] Most recent term of office for which data are available.

## Latin America and the Caribbean (35 countries): women in ministerial cabinet positions and breakdown by portfolio, 2018[a]
### *(Percentages)*



Donut chart:
- Other (3)
- Economic portfolio (25)
- Environmental portfolio (5)
- Political portfolio (17)
- Social and cultural portfolio (50)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] https://oig. cepal.org/en.
[a] Most recent term of office for which data are available. The countries included are: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

## The Caribbean (13 countries): proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (SDG indicator 5.5.1a), 2019
### (Percentages)
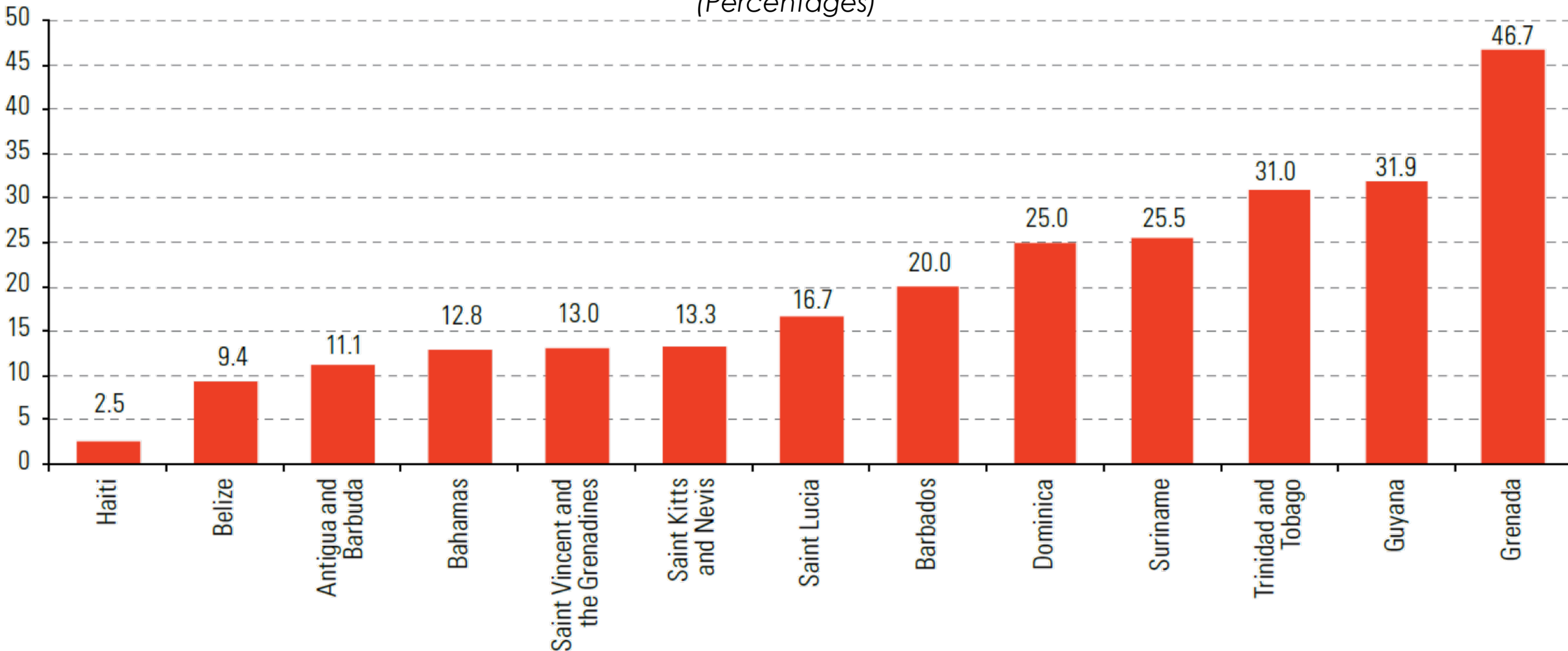
# Challenges and opportunities

➤Improve data collection instruments to ensure:
  ➤Data is collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification
  ➤Data reflect gender issues

➤Advance data comparability and harmonization of methodologies
  ➤Agree on concepts and definitions
  ➤Develop classifications and methodologies

that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives

➤Ensure periodicity and budget for gender-specific surveys such as time-use surveys, violence against women.

➤Harness the power of technology to leverage new sources of data, without overlooking the quality, confidentiality and reliability of the integrated information

➤Promote use of information to guide the implementation of public policies



13 goals with clearly established gender equality commitments

17 Sustainable Development Goals

1 specific goal on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls

Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

40 years of the REGIONAL GENDER AGENDA

Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030

Recognizes the cross-cutting nature of gender issues and asks that the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas mainstream the gender perspective into their work, along with other cross-cutting elements of statistical work such as classifiers;

# Thank you

**Division for Gender Affairs**
https://www.cepal.org/en/acerca-de-asuntos-de-genero

**Gender Equality Observatory**
**for Latin America and the Caribbean**
https://oig.cepal.org/en

**SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean:**
**Statistical knowledge management hub**
https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/index.html

**Regional progress report on the Montevideo Strategy for**
**implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the**
**sustainable development framework by 2030**
https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/44957-regional-progress-report-montevideo-strategy-implementation-regional-gender

**COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean**
https://www.cepal.org/en/topics/covid-19