CARIBBEAN GENDER STATISTICS WEBINARS

Statistics for Gender Equality: Data, knowledge, policies

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International and regional tools for gender equality

Regional Gender Agenda (since 1977)
- Economic, social and cultural rights
- Autonomy and gender equality
- Right to a life without violence and discrimination
- Sexual and reproductive rights
- Collective and environmental rights

10 implementation pillars

12 Critical areas of concern

Montevideo Strategy: a road map for the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and the Beijing Platform for Action, and for accelerating the achievement of the SDGs by 2030
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.
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.
International and regional tools for gender equality

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;
## National mandates on measuring the care economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Mandate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, 2008</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>New Constitution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia, 2010</td>
<td>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).</td>
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<td>Law 1.413</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru, 2011</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law 29.700</td>
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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
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 being 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.
Virtuous circle in the production of gender statistics

- Conceptual frameworks
- Collection instruments
- Categories used in the variables to be investigated
- Training of staff involved in information collection
- Information processing and analysis
- Presentation and dissemination of results

Incorporate a gender perspective
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
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
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.
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 correspondence
COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean

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.

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