

# CARICOM GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS:

## A Tool for Monitoring Commitments to the BPfA, CEDAW and the SDGs

ECLAC Symposium on Mainstreaming the SDGs in National Development Planning,  
Kingston, Jamaica, 15 February 2017

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# BACKGROUND AND INFORMATION

Uneven availability of gender statistics across the CARICOM region, due to a host of factors such as financial, human and institutional capacity challenges.

Beijing+20 reports in the CARICOM region show the habitual constraint of ineffective gender information systems, including in data capture and monitoring, despite the stipulations of BPfA & CEDAW ratification in the region.

Administrative data exist on gender, but are not consistently analyzed or disseminated.

The above challenges compromise the capacity of CARICOM Member States in identifying socioeconomic gender gaps; assessing and tracking progress on gender equality; and developing evidence-informed, gender-responsive policies and programmes to address gender-based disparities.

# PRIOR WORK ON GENDER and SOCIAL STATISTICS IN THE REGION

- CARICOM/UNSD project “Strengthening Capacity in Social/Gender and Environment Statistics for Conference Follow-up”. This served as foundation work in the area of gender statistics establishing core social/gender indicators to be produced by all CARICOM countries.
- At the end of the abovementioned project, a CARICOM Programme was formulated to sustain the capacity building put in place relative to continuity in the collection, compilation of these indicators.
- UNICEF and more recently CDB and CARICOM have been championing capacity-building in the DevInfo dissemination software. CARICOM recommended that countries can commence populating this system with available data necessary to measure progress on the SDG indicators.

# MAIN GOAL OF THE CARICOM GEI

**To Develop a set of indicators (the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators) Parallel to the Global Set of Minimum Gender Indicators to identify, assess, measure and track the persistent gender equality concerns and disparities across the CARICOM region, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals.**

# PARALLEL INITIATIVE: CARICOM SURVEY MODEL FOR MEASURING PREVALENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Household-based survey

Agreed by the CARICOM COHSOD in May 2014 to be piloted in 2015 – 2016, with a view to formal adoption in 2017

Being Piloted in Jamaica and led by STATIN with support from UN Women and IDB

Expected to be rolled out in Grenada, Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana in the coming two years

**The results of these surveys address a number of indicators in the CARICOM GEI Model and Goal 5 of the SDGs**

# THE GLOBAL MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS

**Discussed by the 42nd session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2011. These Indicators Support UN Member States with Monitoring BPfA and CEDAW Commitments:**

**Domain I:** Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources covers time use, Labour Force statistics and data on the use of technology and media.

**Domain II:** Education.

**Domain III:** Health

**Domain IV:** Public life and decision making covers statistics on the women's share of a range of decision making roles.

**Domain V:** Human rights of women and girl children covers early marriage and domestic and other forms of violence against women and girls.

# At the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians the CARICOM GEI was Validated

A minimum core set of 25 gender indicators (the CARICOM GEI) the CARICOM Member States can agree to collectively measure.

Notwithstanding the above, Member States are encouraged to measure the full set of the 52 Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators; and the additional gender equality indicators necessary to measure progress on all the SDG targets and indicators.

# THE CARICOM GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS: Alignment with the SDGs

- The CARICOM GEI corresponds to the SDG framework.
- The CARICOM GEI includes indicators most relevant to the CARICOM Context.





# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

*\* Italicised indicators are those considered for inclusion in the CARICOM GEI list in 2018 - 2019*

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b><i>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</i></b>		
Indicator 3a - Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex	<b>Main: Labour Force Surveys</b> <b>Other: Living Standard Surveys</b>	Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 3b - Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+, by sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 4 - Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 8a - Percentage distribution of employed population in agricultural sector, by sex and age		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 8b - Percentage distribution of employed population in industrial sector, by sex and age		Not in SDG Indicator Framework

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<i>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Cont'd)</i>		
Indicator 8c - Percentage distribution of employed population in service sector, by sex and age	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Main: Labour Force Surveys</b> <b>Other: Living Standard Surveys</b></p>	SDG indicator 8.9.2 “Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs by sex”, can be partially measured by this indicator.
Indicator 9 - Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment by sex and age		This aligns with SDG indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex. The CARICOM GEI goes further and disaggregates by age.
Indicator 10 - Youth Unemployment Rate for Persons aged 15-24, by Sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 11 – Proportion of population with access to credit by sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 12 - Proportion of population owning land, by sex, by size of land parcel		This can partially measure SDG Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<i>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Cont'd)</i>		
Indicator 13 - Gender gap in wages, by age	<p><b>Main: Labour Force Surveys</b>  <b>Other: Living Standard Surveys</b></p>	This can partially measure SDG 8.5.1 “Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and PWD.” The major challenge will be disaggregating by PWD.
Indicator 14 - Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex and age		Not in SDG Framework
<i>Proportion of people living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by age and sex*</i>		This is SDG 1.2.1
<i>Proportion of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location*</i>		This is SDG 5.4.1

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Cont'd)</b>		
<i>Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population (also disaggregated to look at single mother households within the bottom 40 percent) *</i>	<b>Main: Labour Force Surveys Other: Living Standard Surveys</b>	This is SDG 10.1.1
<i>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex *</i>		This is SDG 5.b.1
<i>Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex, age and location*</i>		This is SDG 17.8.1. The CARICOM GEI Indicator goes further by disaggregating by sex and location which the SDG indicator does not.

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Indicator 24a, 24b, 24c - Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education	<b>Main: Administrative Data, Other: Labour Force Survey or Census</b>	Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs
Indicator 24d: Proportion of students in secondary schools in 5 <sup>th</sup> Form enrolled in science and technical subjects by sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs
Indicator 24e: Proportion of students who complete secondary school at Form 5 with passes in at least two subjects English (or official language of country) and Mathematics by sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs
Indicator 24f: Proportion of students who take Mathematics and at least one of the Sciences in examinations (CXC or equivalent) at 5 <sup>th</sup> Form by sex		Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Indicator 25 - Share of graduates at the tertiary level by field of studies in science and related subjects by sex	<b>Main: Administrative Data, Other: Labour Force Survey or Census</b>	Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs
<i>Share of persons who have graduated at the tertiary level with science and related occupations by sex*</i>		Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs
<i>Percentage of Primary/Secondary Schools with Sexuality Education Programmes*</i>		Not in SDG Indicator Framework Alignment with Caribbean CSMDGs

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b>HEALTH</b>		
32 - Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	<b>Main: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) OR Demographic Health Survey OR Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practices Survey</b>	This can be replaced by SDG 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15 – 49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
32a - Unmet Need for Family Planning* (proposed by PAHO)		Not in SDG Indicator Framework. Proposed by PAHO
Indicator 34 – Maternal Mortality Ratio		This is SDG 3.1.1
Indicator 35b - Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits		Not in SDG Indicator Framework



# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Indicator 36a - Out of Pocket Health Expenditures by Sex	<b>Main: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) OR Demographic Health Survey OR Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practices Survey</b>	Not in SDG Indicator Framework. Proposed by PAHO
Indicator 39 - Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 40 - Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex and age		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 52 - Adolescent birth rate		This is SDG 3.7.2
<i>Time Use for Unpaid Health Care in Households by Sex*</i>		Not in SDG Indicator Framework. Proposed by PAHO
<i>Alcohol Consumption Prevalence by Sex, Age*</i>		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
<i>Adult Mortality 15 – 34; 35 – 59 years by cause*</i>		Not in SDG Indicator Framework

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>Main: Administrative Data, Establishment Surveys</b>	
Indicator 43 - Women's share of government ministerial positions		Not in SDG Indicator Framework
Indicator 44 - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		This is SDG 5.5.1
Indicator 45 - Women's share of managerial positions		This is SDG 5.5.2

# OVERVIEW OF THE CARICOM GEI INDICATORS AND SDG ALIGNMENT

Indicators	Data Source	SDG Alignment
<b><i>HUMAN RIGHTS</i></b>		
48 - Proportion of females subjected to physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	<b>Main: CARICOM Survey for Measuring Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence</b>	This is SDG 5.2.1
49 - Proportion of females subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner		This is SDG 5.2.2
<i>Financial and other resources made available to strengthen gender statistics</i>		Not in SDG Indicator Framework

# MAJOR GENDER DATA GAPS:

## UNPAID CARE WORK

- **5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location:** Most CARICOM Countries have not undertaken a Time Use Survey.

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- **3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods**
- **5.6.1 Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care**

Most CARICOM Countries, particularly in the OECS, have never fielded MICs or DHS Surveys. In the OECS St. Lucia has fielded the MICs.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- **SDGs 5.2.1: 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**
- **SDG 5.2.2: 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**

Except Jamaica, which has conducted a GBV Prevalence Survey and Grenada, Guyana and Trinidad, expected to conduct the same survey between 2017 to 2018, most CARICOM Countries do not have VAW Prevalence Data.

# CARICOM GEI: INTEGRATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND SDG REPORTING

- CARICOM GEI should be integral to standard country lists for SDG reporting.
- CARICOM GEI supports identification and monitoring of gender equality priorities, and national development planning.
- CARICOM GEI supports coherence in regional analysis and development planning.
- CARICOM GEI designed to support Member States with monitoring progress on international gender equality commitments particularly BPfA, CEDAW and the SDGs.

## CARICOM GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS: PROGRESS AND NEXT STEPS

- 4<sup>th</sup> October 2016 National User-Producer Dialogue on Gender Statistics: Using the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators to Measure Progress on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development.
- 5<sup>th</sup> October 2016 High Level Policy Dialogue on Gender Statistics: Using the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators to Measure Progress on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development and;
- Due to the commendable work done by Dominica and specifically, the Chief Statistician, this country is the first in the OECS to launch a publication on Gender Equality Indicators. The “**Dominica Gender Equality Indicators**” publication provides data on almost all the of the 52 Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.

## CARICOM GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS: PROGRESS AND NEXT STEPS Cont'd

- Memorandum of Understanding Between UN Women and CARICOM Secretariat signed in 2017.
- Gender Statistics Expert hired to support analysis of data to measure progress on GEI in the 4 pilot countries: Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Suriname.
- Drawing from the above, a report on the Status of Women and Men and the Caribbean is expected to be prepared by 2018.

**THANK YOU**