Gender Statistics

From the users' perspective

United Nations definition of gender statistics

Statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life

Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

- Domain I: Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources covering 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 including statistics on women's participation in decision-making roles

- Domain V: Human rights of women and girls covering early marriage and domestic and other forms of violence against women and girls.

Gender data answers the main question: Who?

- How many women, men, boys and girls are (affected), have (access), can or do?

- Who are the vulnerable/marginalized/underserved?

- What are the intersecting factors – (further disaggregation)?

Data for whom?

For all persons who need the data to make decisions for and with those about whom the data speaks to.

Data for what?

Gender statistics as a guide to decision making.

People are not a homogenous group

- Men and women have different needs – and men with one set of defining characteristics have needs that are different from other men with another set of defining characteristics.

- Men and women and various groups of men and women are impacted differently by the same thing.

Gender data assessment in Saint Lucia: Challenges and Recommendations

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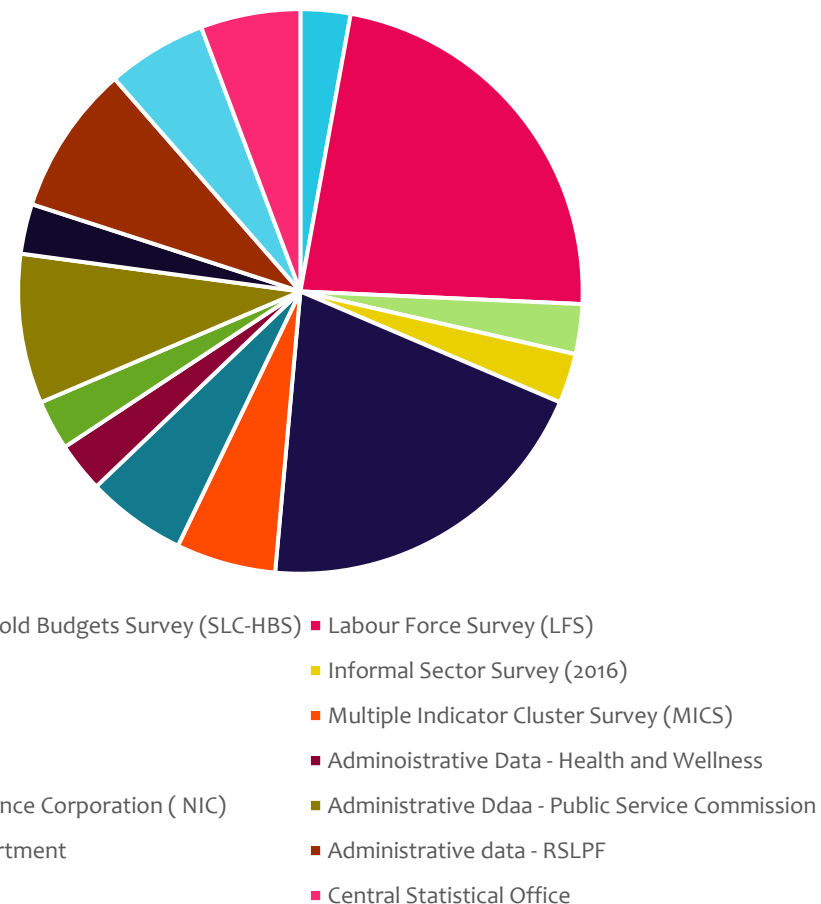
ECLAC

Using Gender Statistics

CARICOM GEIs by Data Source

Saint Lucia has the capacity to produce 30 out of the 33 CARICOM GEIs (indicators 9, 10 and 24 are not produced)

Data Source	GEIs producing	Indicator produced
Survey of Living Conditions - Household Budgets Survey (SLC-HBS)	1	1
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	8	2, 4 (a,b), 5, 6(a-c),8, 11, 12, 13
Central Beneficiary Registry	1	3
Informal Sector Survey (2016)	1	7
Educational Dijest	7	14(a-f) - 20
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	2	23, 25
Vital Statistics Report	2	22, 27
Adminoistrative Data - Health and Wellness	1	26
Administrative data -National Insurance Corporation (NIC)	1	30
Administrative Ddaa - Public Service Commission	3	28, 29, 30
Administrative data - Electoral department	1	29
Administrative data - RSLPF	3	31, 32, 33
Administratie data Family Court	2	32, 33
Central Statistical Office	2	32,33

Data Sources of GEIs

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Challenges to producing gender data and statistics in Saint Lucia

The low prominence given to gender in Saint Lucia created several challenges in developing and sustaining an effective and efficient gender data management system for national development. A lack of coordination in the national statistical system (NSS) and political will to tackle issues of gender inequality are the main challenges Saint Lucia faces in producing gender data and statistics.

Manifestations of Challenges

- Low reflection of gender considerations in evidence-based decision-making processes

- Poor inter-agency coordinating mechanisms

- Insufficient and inefficient use of resources

Challenges in priority and key development areas

- Economic activity and social protection

- Education

- Environment

- Health

- Reducing gender-based violence

- Migration

- Public participation

Using Gender Data: CEDAW

Recently trained National Report Drafters for CEDAW with consultants in Saint Lucia, January 2020

National Plan /Partnership For Action To End Gender Based Violence In Saint Lucia

Division of Gender Relations
Ministry of Health, Wellness, Human Services and Gender Relations

Using Gender Data in Saint Lucia

Project Advisory Team for CDB funded Gender Mainstreaming Project – Saint Lucia 2019

Gender Data Gaps in Saint Lucia (CARICOM GEIs)

Access to credit (GEI – 9), land ownership (GEI – 10) and the proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (GEI-24) are not currently produced.

Implications of GEIs 9 and 10

- It is more difficult to assess the economic autonomy of women when we cannot monitor their access to credit and the percentage of women who own the land that they use.

Implications of GEI 24

- It is more difficult to assess the physical autonomy of women when we cannot monitor how many of them are able to make their informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

- Moreover time use data is also not available at this time, which implies that unpaid domestic and care work SDG 5.4.1 is not being measured and monitored.

- Unpaid work is a barrier to women's economic and physical autonomy

Saint Lucia has prioritized gender mainstreaming in national development. Gender is a cross cutting theme in the medium term development strategy.

The national gender equality policy and strategy currently being developed will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the public sector and that accountability frameworks will be developed to ensure the gathering and analysis of gender data to inform decisions that shape policy and programmes, not only for gender-based violence, but for all initiatives that impact people.

Gender data informs planning that seeks to leave no one behind.

Thank You