Encuentro Internacional de
Estadísticas de Género

XXI

Serie de 4 webinars: LOS RETOS PARA **LA GENERACIÓN Y USO DE LAS ESTADÍSTICAS DE** GÉNERO EN CONTEXTO DEL **COVID-19.**

INEGI   ONU MUJERES   Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL   Naciones Unidas United Nations CEPAL   INMUJERES INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LAS MUJERES

Importance of generating gender data during the COVID-19 pandemic

UN WOMEN

WOMEN COUNT

Thursday, September 3rd 2020

Real time data to monitor the gender impact of COVID-19

COVID-19: Emerging gender data and why it matters | UN Women Data Hub

🔗 data.unwomen.org

Dashboard on the health impact of COVID-19 **(with WHO)**

Conduct rapid gender assessment surveys on the impact of COVID-19

Development of policy tracker to monitoring how gender equality is integrated in COVID-19 countries' fiscal and policy responses (with UNDP)

Research, Reports, blogs etc. on the impacts of COVID-19 with partners

Collaboration with the **UN System** to produce a **global and country dashboard of indicators** to monitor the impact of COVID-19

Discussions with partners to conduct **rapid assessment violence against women survey** in 20-25 countries (upcoming)

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Rapid gender assessments as one of UN Women's responses

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic

Global data available
for gender-specific
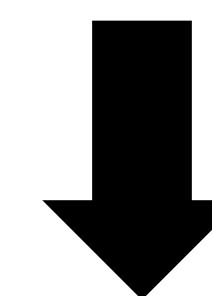SDG indicators

31%
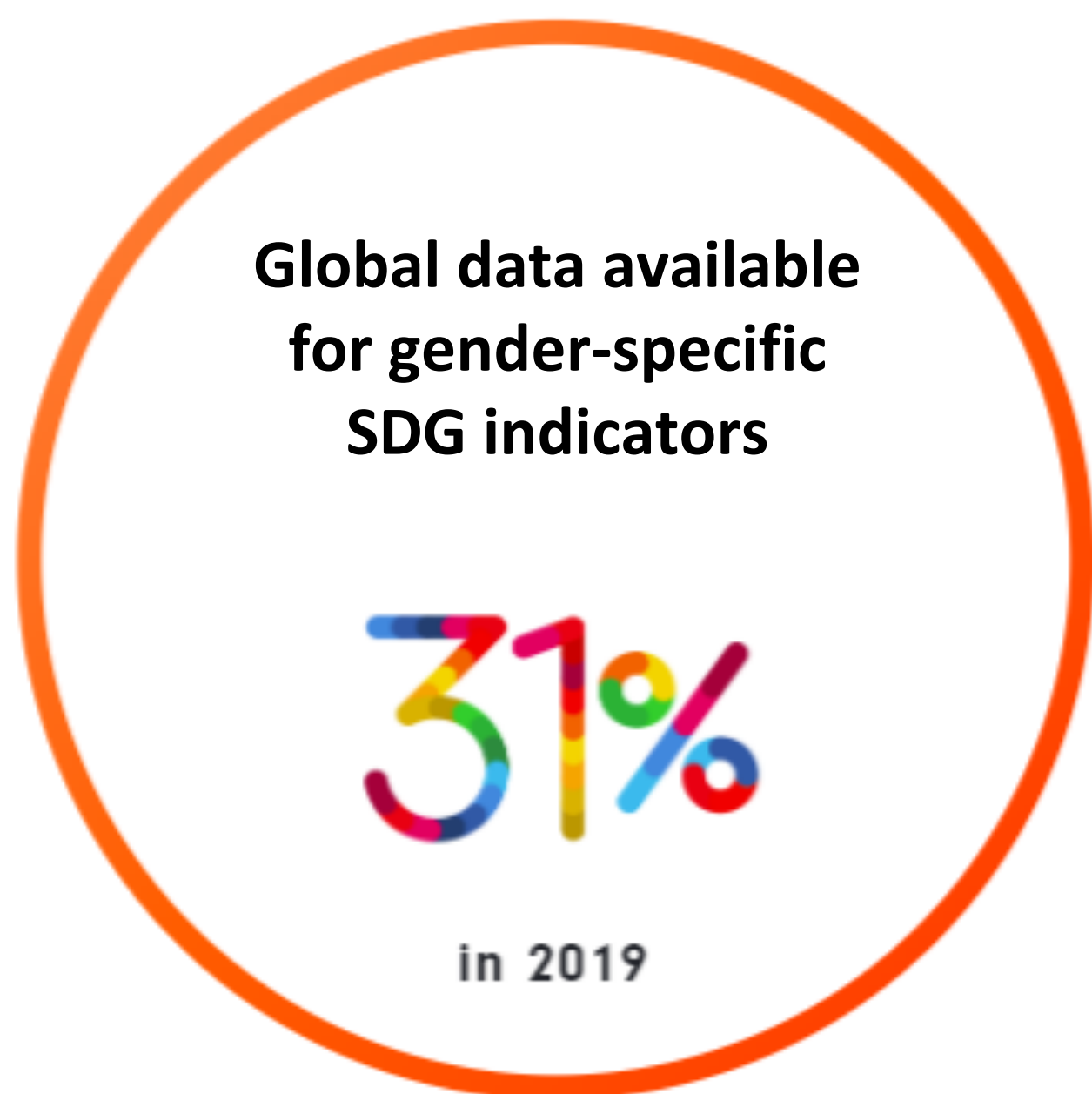
in 2019

33% for Latin America
and the Caribbean in 2019

During the COVID-19 pandemic

Data on gendered impacts of COVID-19, such as:

- Access to healthcare and information
- Differential socio-economic impacts (income, employment, care work)
- Coping strategies
- Trends in gender-based violence

?

UN Women's response:
Rapid gender assessment surveys

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Rapid gender assessments: Focus on relative changes and trends

- General aim is to provide information on the livelihoods and circumstances of women and men are affected by COVID-19
  - ✓ Simple
  - ✓ Low-cost
  - ✓ Quick to use
  - ✓ Easy to integrate

- Data collection modality - online survey, phone-call survey, survey via SMS

- Caveats
  - Focus on relative changes – not on exact measures
  - Limited reach of the survey e.g. to populations subscribed to a phone service, literate, with access to internet etc.
  - Countries are at different stages of the COVID-19 crisis, so care needs to be taken when aggregating or comparing results

- Ethical and safety principles are of utmost consideration, as well as maintaining data privacy and confidentiality – **DO NO HARM**!

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Results show that COVID-19 has gendered consequences

Europe and Central Asia
report on 10 countries
(July 2020)

Asia and the Pacific
report on 11 countries
(July 2020)

Arab States
report on 9 countries
(August 2020)

- **Women report doing more unpaid domestic and care work than men.**
- Increases in the workload for both women and men, but women are shouldering the extra burden, particularly in terms of care of children and household-related chores.

- **Women sustained large drops in income from employment, savings, businesses and investments, farming and remittances.**
- But in Asia and Pacific, men are more likely to secure support from governments and non-governmental organizations.

- **High rates of mental and emotional distress are reported, with women reporting higher rates than men.**

To access the reports and results:

data.unwomen.org/COVID19

Why these results matter as national responses are developed…

Some use cases of the rapid gender assessments on the impacts of COVID-19

- **Maldives**
  - Informed the country's **socio-economic impact assessment**, which forms the basis of integrated policy responses to COVID-19 and is used for designing mitigation strategies
  - Using the findings on loss of jobs and less paid work hours among women informal workers, the **COVID-19 Income Support Allowance** was extended to self-employed and in the informal sector
  - Informed **recovery plans of the COVID-19 recovery team** established by the Office of the President

- **Thailand**
  - Informed the **UNCT Socio-Economic Assessment**, which serves as basis for national response to the crisis

- **Jordan**
  - Informed UN Women's COVID-19 emergency response in **targeting cash assistance and GBV services**

- **Ukraine**
  - Canadian International Development Agency extended **its financial support to integrate a COVID-19 response** to an already existing project on "Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment through Decentralization Reform of Ukraine"

What's coming up in Latin America and the Caribbean…

Rest of the World

COMPLETED SURVEYS (37)

❑ Asia and the Pacific (11)

❑ Europe and Central Asia (16)

❑ Arab States (9)

❑ Africa (1)

ONGOING SURVEYS (2)

❑ Africa (2)

UPCOMING SURVEYS (19)

❑ Asia and the Pacific (3)

❑ Africa (16)

Latin America and the Caribbean

What's happening now…

- **Mexico, Colombia, and Chile** are working on conducting the rapid gender assessments
- Data collection is expected to begin in **September 2020**
- Done in partnership **with national stakeholders**

What still *needs* to happen…

- **More countries in LAC to conduct rapid gender assessment surveys** on the impacts of COVID-19
- **Demonstrated use** of the results of the rapid gender assessments once available
- **Sustained partnerships** with national partners *and* the private sector

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From insights to action: Gender equality in the wake of COVID-19

FROM INSIGHTS TO ACTION

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE WAKE OF COVID-19
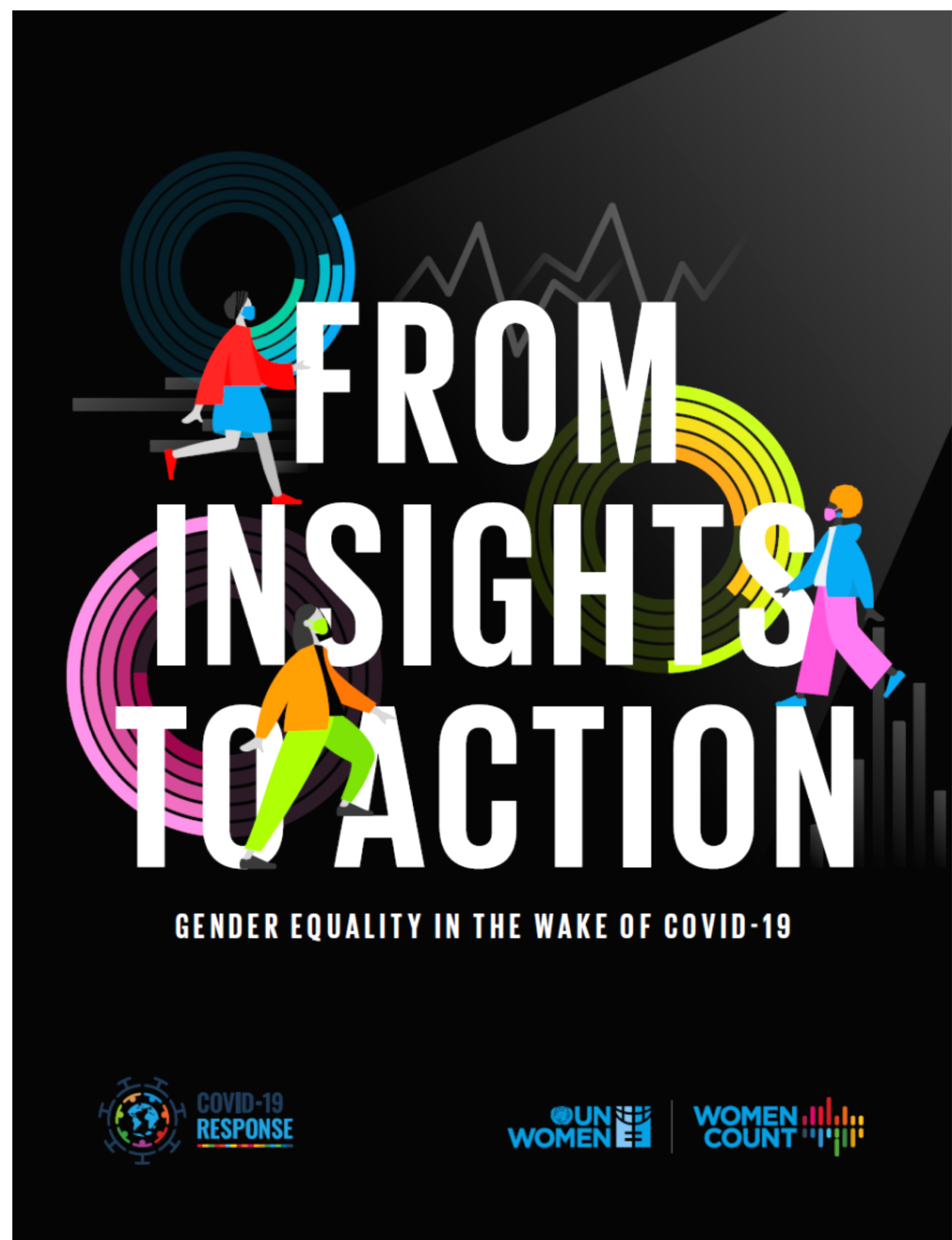
1. Health Impact
2. Impact on jobs
3. Impact on poverty by sex and age -- new projections to 2030!
4. Impact on unpaid acre work and time poverty
5. The shadow pandemic: violence against women
6. Gender data gaps for a better response

To access the reports and results:

www.unwomen.org

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Immediate health effects: still a lot we don't know

COVID-19 is causing unimaginable human suffering

Globally, more than

25 million people had been **infected** and over

846,000 people had **died**, as of August 2020.

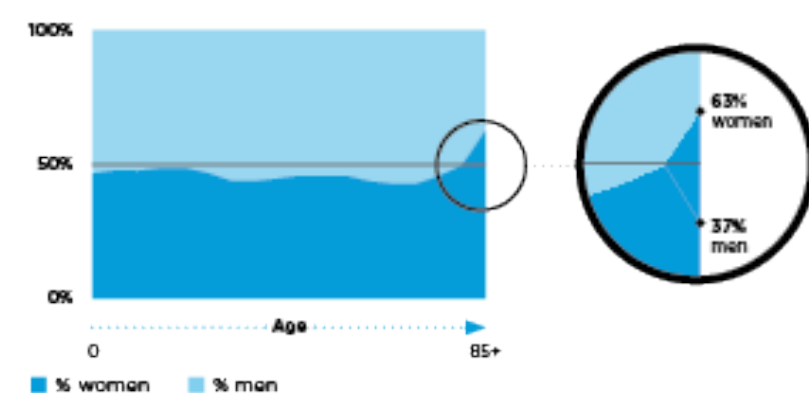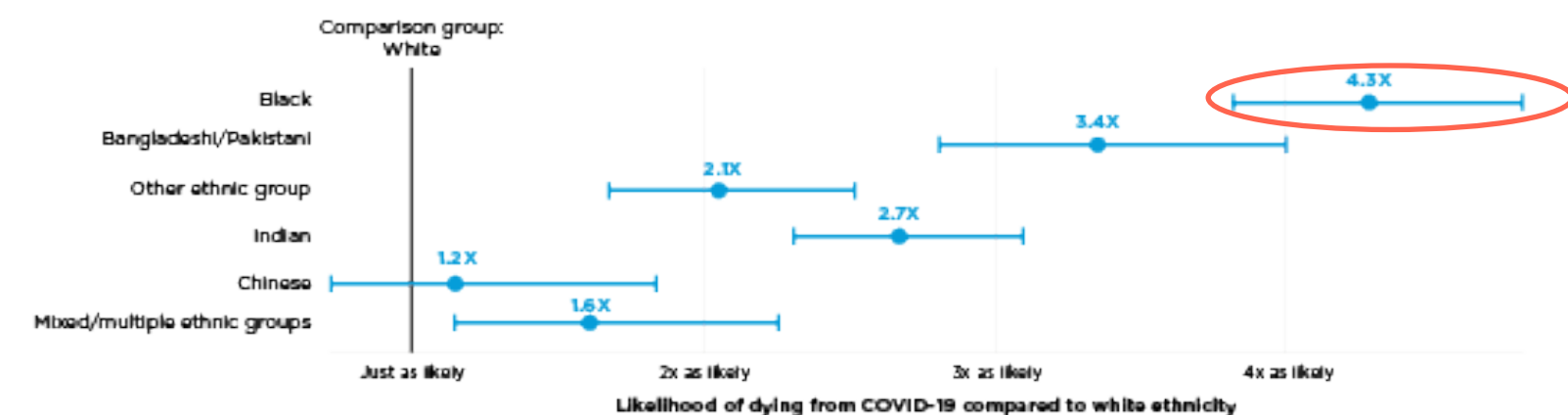The majority of cases are among men (53%), yet women account for more than 63% of cases in the 85+ age cohort (provisional analysis).

63% women

37% men

■ % women ■ % men

Marginalized groups are more likely to die from COVID-19

In the United Kingdom, Black women are 4.3 times more likely than white women to die from COVID-19.

Comparison group: White

Black — 4.3X
Bangladeshi/Pakistani — 3.4X
Other ethnic group — 2.1X
Indian — 2.7X
Chinese — 1.2X
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups — 1.6X

Just as likely | 2x as likely | 3x as likely | 4x as likely

Likelihood of dying from COVID-19 compared to white ethnicity

Women's access to sexual and reproductive health care is paramount

Before the pandemic, **810 women** died from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth every day.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only **60% of births** are attended by skilled health personnel.

In Brazil, the maternal death rate due to COVID-19 is **2x higher** among Black women than white women.

In Azerbaijan and Turkey, **60% of women** have had trouble accessing gynaecological and obstetric care as a result of COVID-19.

Governments need to gather more and better data

As of July 2020, only **37%** of confirmed cases had been reported to WHO had been disaggregated by sex and age.

Disaggregated data on COVID-19 are essential to fully understand the virus's transmission and its impacts. **Insights** from these data will ensure that measures in place will reach those who are **highly at risk and most in need.**

- Men are 53% of confirmed cases and limited data also shows higher mortality
- women account for more than 63% of cases in the 85+ age cohort
- But the data is still quite incomplete, and many questions remain unanswered (e.g. deaths by sex and age)

COVID-19 exposes and exploits pre-existing inequalities
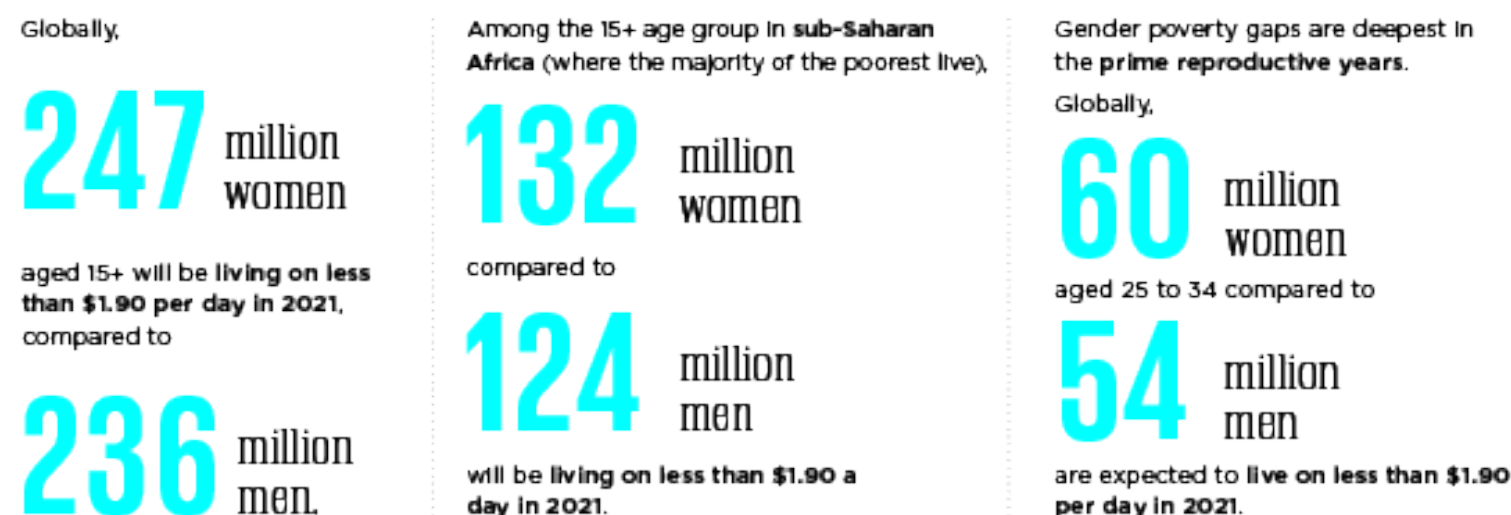
- Poor and marginalized communities are more vulnerable to COVID-19: Black women are 4.3X more likely than white women to die from COVID-19 in the UK

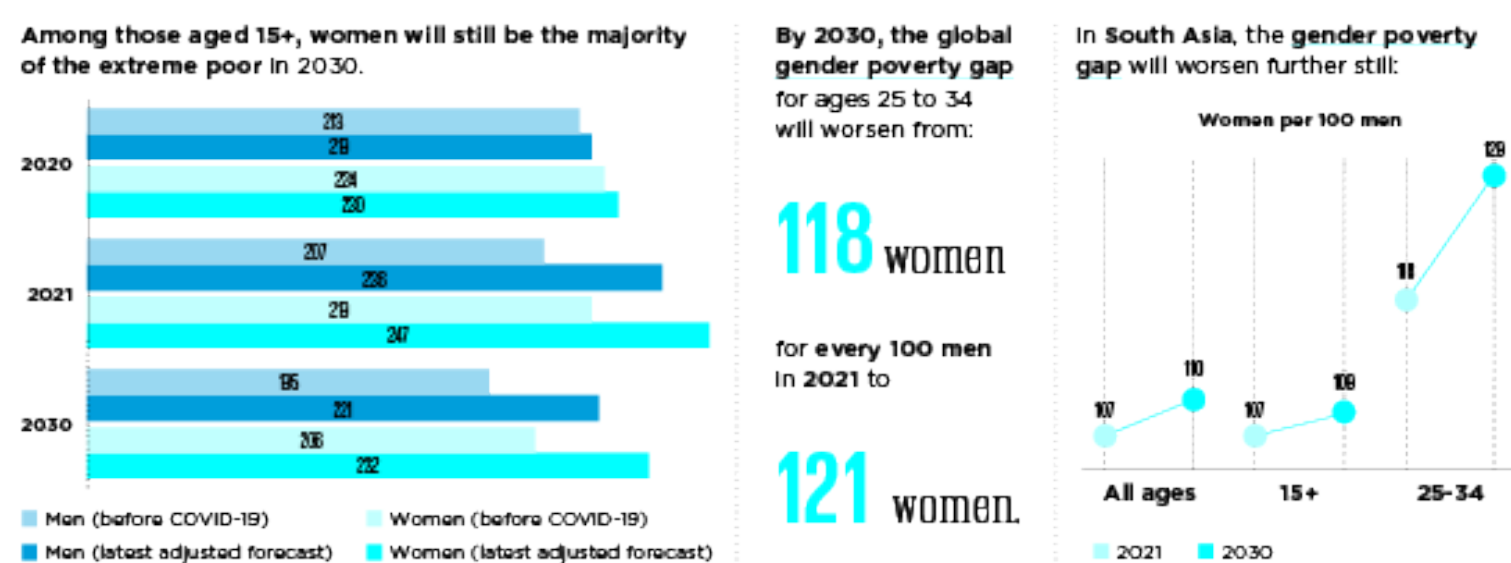### Sexual and reproductive health services must get priority

- In Asia and the Pacific, 60% of women report difficulties seeing a doctor as a result of the pandemic
- COVID-19 could lead to an additional 56,000 maternal deaths

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COVID-19 Will push millions more into extreme poverty

The COVID-19 crisis will likely increase female poverty

Globally,

247 million women

aged 15+ will be living on less than $1.90 per day in 2021, compared to

236 million men.

Among the 15+ age group in **sub-Saharan Africa** (where the majority of the poorest live),

132 million women

compared to

124 million men

will be living on less than $1.90 a day in 2021.

Gender poverty gaps are deepest in the **prime reproductive years**. Globally,

60 million women

aged 25 to 34 compared to

54 million men

are expected to live on less than $1.90 per day in 2021.

Gender poverty gaps will worsen by 2030

Among those aged 15+, women will still be the majority of the extreme poor in 2030.

By 2030, the global gender poverty gap for ages 25 to 34 will worsen from:

118 women

for every 100 men in 2021 to

121 women.

In South Asia, the gender poverty gap will worsen further still:

Women per 100 men

All ages | 15+ | 25-34

2021 | 2030

Men (before COVID-19) | Women (before COVID-19)
Men (latest adjusted forecast) | Women (latest adjusted forecast)

Gender-responsive policymaking is key for closing gender poverty gaps

Over **100** million women and girls

can be lifted out of poverty globally if governments implement a comprehensive policy strategy aimed at improving access to education, family planning, equal wages and social transfers.

The cumulative cost of eradicating global poverty by 2030 is estimated at **US$ 2** trillion, just 0.14% of global GDP.

Considering that more women than men live in poverty, **eradicating extreme poverty requires investment in closing the gender poverty gap** – estimated to cost **US$ 48** billion in PPP.

New poverty forecasts commissioned by UN Women and UNDP and conducted by the Pardee Centre for International Futures at the University of Denver, offer the **first global estimates of extreme poverty by sex and age**, taking into account the economic fallout from the pandemic.

Unless measures are taken to shield the most vulnerable, 435 million women and girls will be living on less than $1.90 a day worldwide by 2021 – **including 47 million as a result of COVID-19**

And it gets worse with time for women aged 25-34: In 2021, it is expected there will be **118 women in poverty for every 100 poor men** globally, and this ratio could rise to **121 poor women for every 100 poor men by 2030**.

Global population living below the international poverty line by sex, all ages

Million

450
425
400
375
350
325
300

2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 | 2024 | 2026 | 2028 | 2030

Female (before COVID-... | Female (latest forecast)
Male (before COVID-19) | Male (latest forecast)

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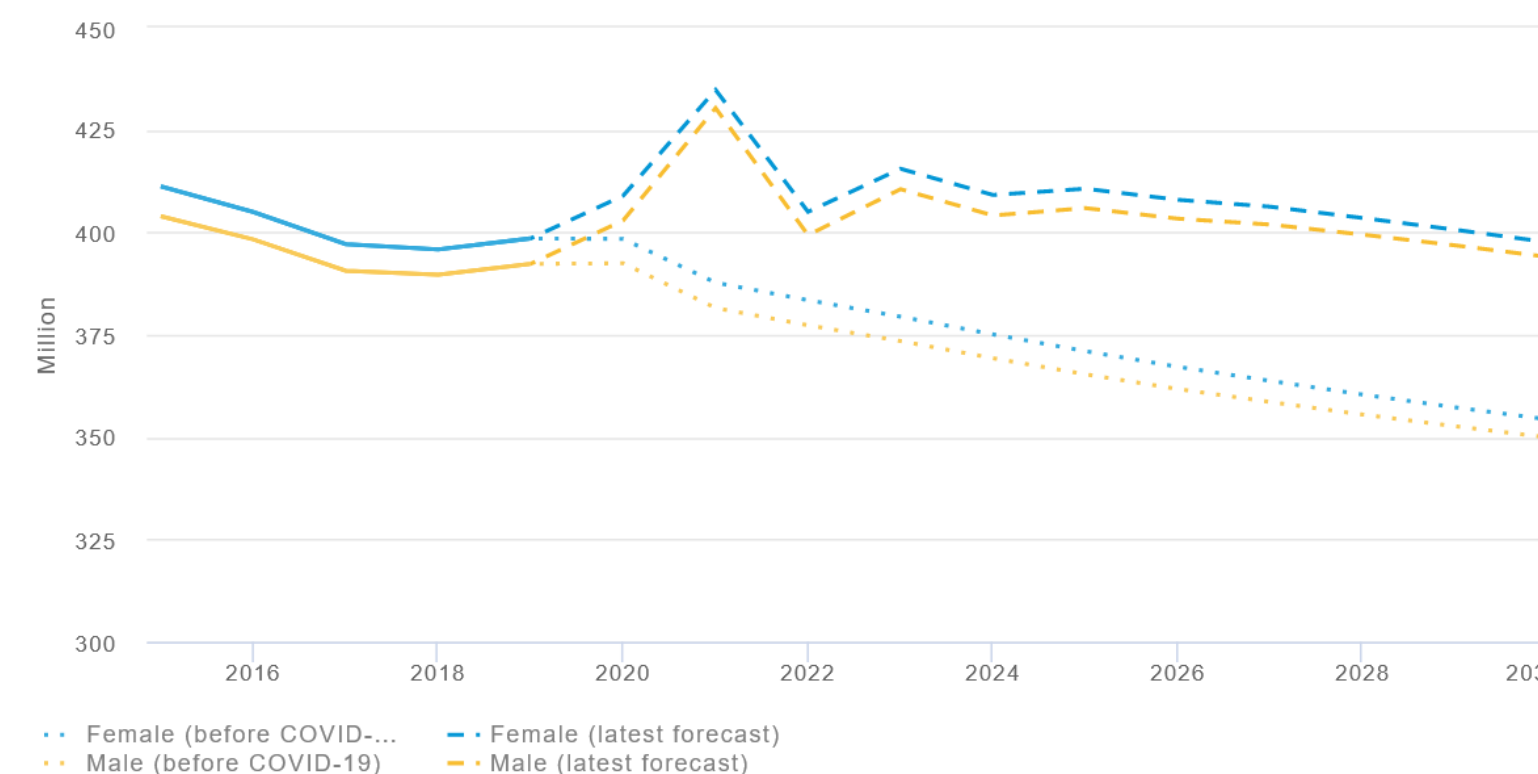
Gender data need to be prioritized

Investment in gender data collection is low on the priority list for National Statistics Offices

Before COVID-19:	As of July 2020:	In 2020, only
Less than **10%** of development projects on statistics had gender data as the main objective in 2018.	**11%** of total budget for COVID-19 and data-related projects is going to activities with explicit gender dimensions.	**12** countries indicated that they had planned or started the fieldwork for a **time-use survey**. But the vast majority indicated they would or had started collecting price, labour and enterprise data.

101	82	78	12
Price survey	Labour force survey	Enterprise survey	Time-use survey

The needs of marginalized women and girls remain invisible when gender data are incomplete or missing

Coverage and completeness of **civil registration of deaths** before the pandemic was already below **20%** in many low- and middle-income countries.

Collecting data on gender and intersecting forms of inequality is crucial to 'leave no one behind'.

However, data collection efforts need to **be improved and designed accordingly**.

Only 60 out of 193 countries (31%) are currently reporting data on COVID-19 cases by sex and age to WHO.

UN Women's rapid gender assessment surveys are filling some of these gaps

UN Women is working with **62** countries to obtain much-needed **data on how the pandemic is affecting women and girls**. As of August 2020, 37 surveys were completed, 2 were ongoing, 23 were planned.

Samoa UN Women is working with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development to design the **COVID-19 data collection plan** and promote responses from rural communities.

Maldives and Pakistan Rapid gender assessments are being used to inform **socioeconomic impact assessment and integrated policy responses to COVID-19**.

Adequate and timely gender data and statistics need to be fully prioritized as part of the COVID-19 policy response

Closing the gender data and information gap will require:

1. *Collection of real-time COVID-19 data on incidence,* **hospitalization, testing and mortality**. Scientific studies, research and assessment of the impact and response to the pandemic must be inclusive and consider sex and gender as relevant factors

2. *Greater support to National Statistical Systems, strengthening of gender data collection and integration of a gender perspective in all statistical operations*

3. **Investments in dissemination and use of gender data**. *Information on the differentiated impact of the crisis must be* <u>accessible</u> *and* <u>used</u> *to inform prevention and response efforts*

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THANK YOU

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Thursday, September 3rd 2020

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