

# CONSTRUCTING A SYSTEM FOR GENDER INDICATORS

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**Session 7: SDGs: Gender indicators framework and data disaggregation - Leaving no one behind**

**Sixth Global Forum on Gender Statistics  
Statistics Finland and United Nations Statistics Division  
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## The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

**IBGE is the federal institute which coordinates the National Statistical System and the National Cartographic System.**

**It is present in all 26 states and the Federal District.**

**It has more than 500 agencies spread in all of the territory.**

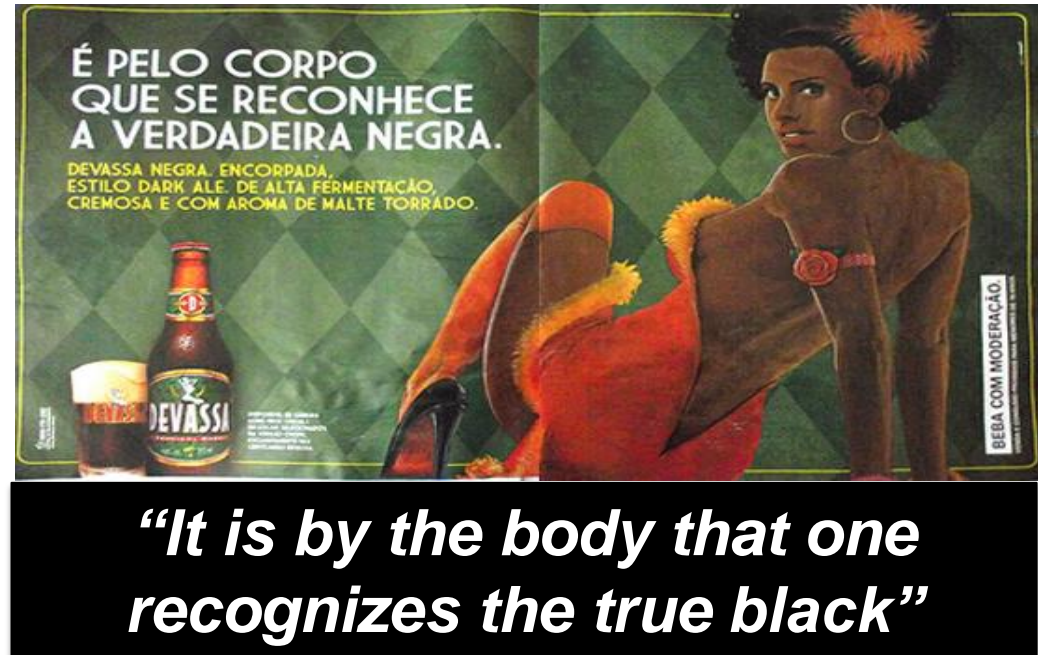
**These agencies work closely with the 5.570 municipalities in the country.**



**IBGE's local agencies.**

1. Gender issues in Brazil and the present dissemination of gender statistics
2. Challenges for the construction of a system for Gender Statistics in Brazil
3. National and International Demands : The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, SDGs indicators and Regional Agenda on Population and Development (Montevideo Consensus)
4. Gender Statistics Programme in Brazil: latest developments and the areas where capacity building and resources are needed, covering current and future areas of work and eventual data gaps and data needs to fulfill the demand for gender indicators in Brazil.

## 1. Stereotypes / Strengthening of gender roles in society



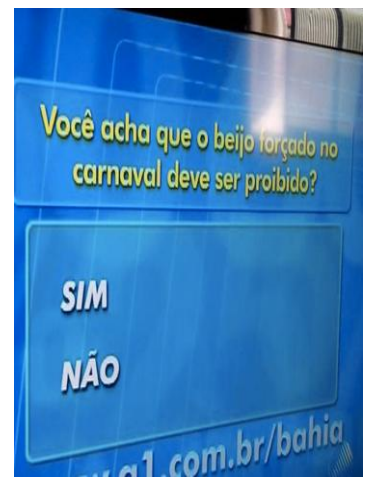
2. Low institutional care to women in vulnerable situations (health, violence, social assistance)
3. Access to sexual and reproductive rights - deaths by abortion, access to health services, support for mothers of babies with microcephaly in poor areas
4. Violation of basic rights
5. General genderbiases, discrimination and inequality



## 6. Episodes of gender violence and victim blaming



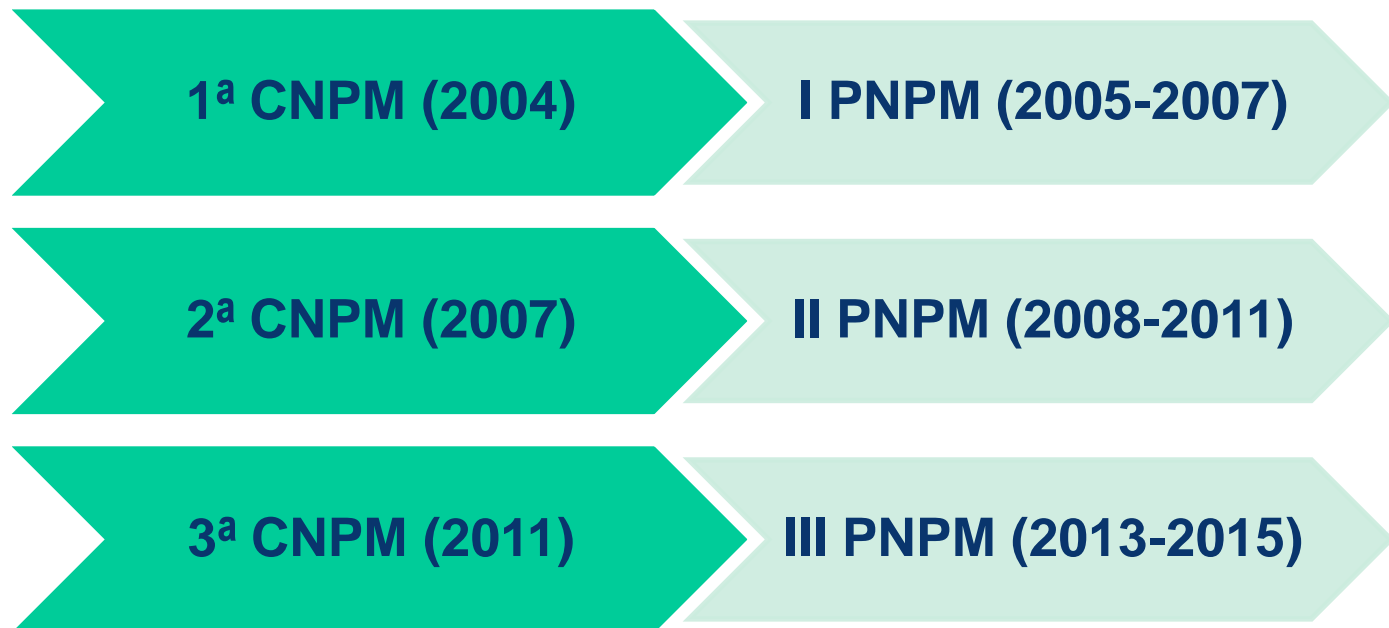
*“Did you drink too much and forget what you did? Your friends will remember you for a long time. Enjoy life without drinking.”*



*“Do you think that the forced kiss at Carnival should be prohibited?”*



- ✓ **1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution**
- ✓ **The creation of the National Council of Women's Rights (1985) and the Secretariat of Policies for Women (2003) institutionalized gender issues at the federal level and allowed boost the implementation of actions, programs and policies aimed at the realization of women's rights and to combat discrimination and gender inequality in the country.**



1

• Equality in the world of work and economic autonomy

2

• Education for equality and citizenship

3

• Women's integral health, sexual and reproductive rights

4

• Confronting all forms of violence against women

5

• Strengthening and participation of women in positions of power and decision

6

• Sustainable development with economic and social equality

7

• Land rights with equality for women in the rural and forest

8

• Culture, sports, communication and media

9

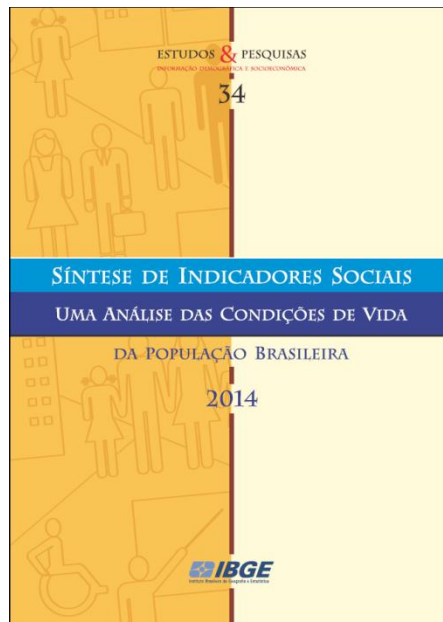
• Confronting racism, sexism and lesbophobia

10

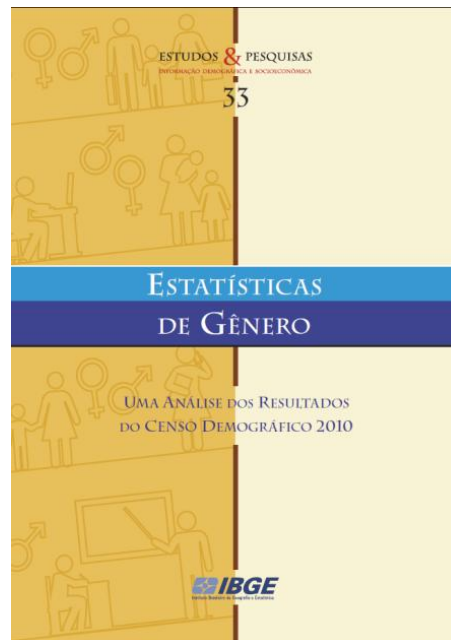
• Equality for young , older and disabled women



- Traditionally, most of the social indicators produced by IBGE are disaggregated by sex in areas such as Demography; Family; Education and Labour:



Annual Social Indicators Synthesis – since 1999



The National System of Gender Indicators (Census data)



■ Government reports:



“Woman Annual Socioeconomic Report” (Ministry of Justice and Citizenship - MJC)



Hotline for attending women on violence situation (MJC) – Annual report



“If you were a harassment victim, break the silence”  
 “Call 180 – the purple telephone”

Main Dimension	Statistical Source(s)	Comments
<b>Women's economic empowerment</b>	Annual National Household Survey (PNAD)	Discontinued in 2015
	Monthly Labour Survey (PME)	Discontinued in 2015
	Continuos PNAD (PNAD+PME) Brazil, Federal Units and its capitals, Urban/Rural, some Metropolitan Areas	2012-... Productive and Reproductive work Life conditions, fertility, family and migration.
	Household Budget Survey (POF)	5/5 years (but the last one was in 2008/2009)
	Demographic Census	Last one in 2010
	Agricultural Census	Last one in 2005
	Labour Administrative Registers	Only formal work



Main Dimension	Statistical Source(s)	Comments
<b>Time use statistics and unpaid work</b>	Annual National Household Survey (PNAD)  Continuous PNAD (PNAD+PME) Brazil, Federal Units and its capitals, Urban/Rural, some Metropolitan Areas	Discontinued in 2015  2012-... Types of reproductive work and time spent (altogether)  A pilot test was applied as a part of a bigger test of C-PNAD in 2009. In 2013, Brazil/IBGE held the 2013 IATUR Conference and, since then, we prepared some studies and projects in order to implement a TUS on a regular basis.



Time use survey

**TUS Pilot 2009:**

**Classification: ICATUS 2005**

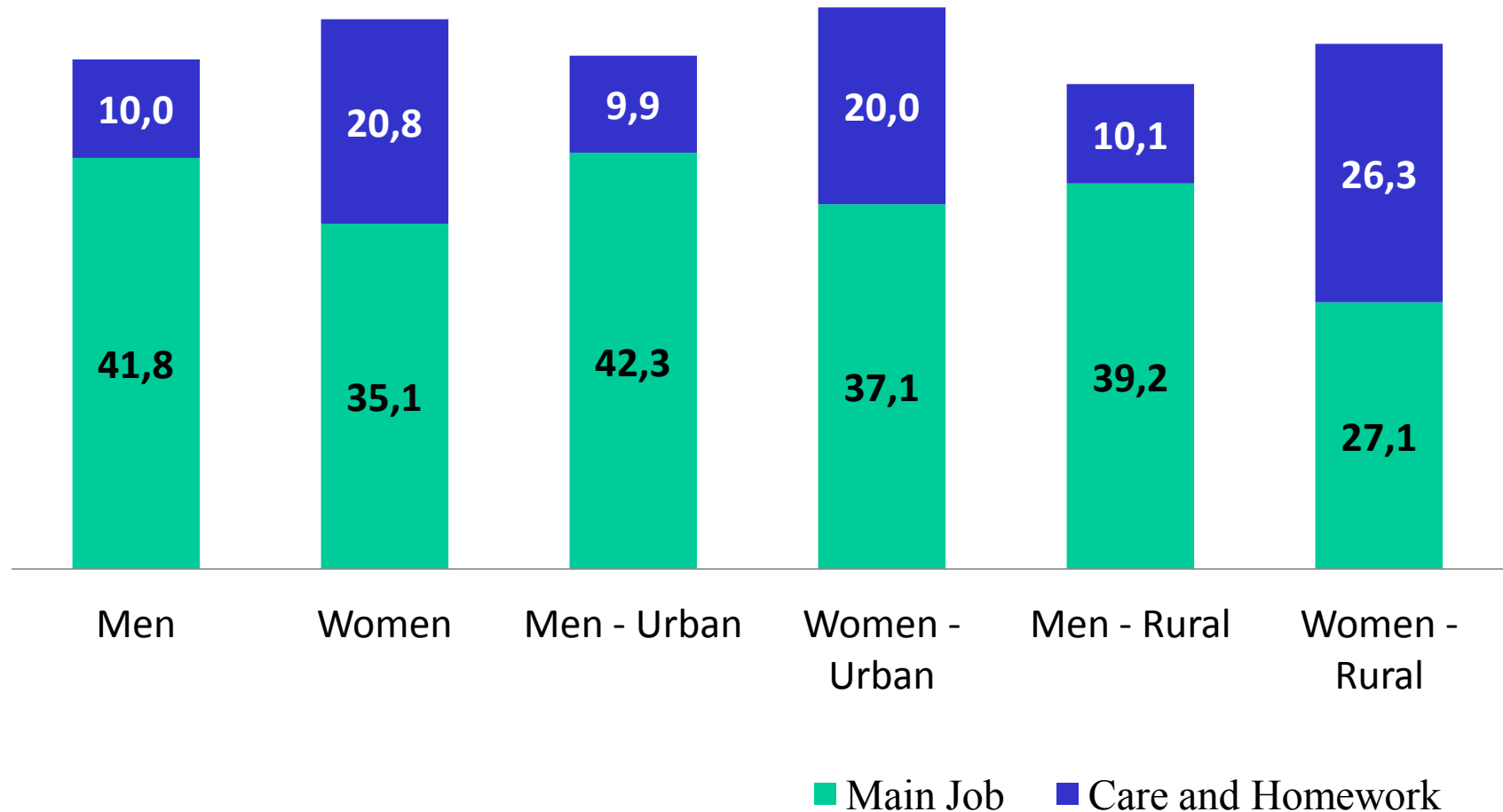
**Sample: 5 states (in 27)**


**Reference population: 10+, one selected per household**

**Reference period: 4th quarter of 2009**

**Survey instruments: Self-report 24 hour paper diary (15') and face-to-face interview with handheld computer**

## Number of hours spent on the main job and care/homeworks, by sex and residence – Brazil - 2012



Main Dimension	Statistical Source(s)	Comments
 <p><b>Women's political participation</b></p>	Annual National Household Survey (PNAD)	Discontinued in 2015 Employed people in management positions
	Continuous PNAD (PNAD+PME) Brazil, Federal Units and its capitals, Urban/Rural, some Metropolitan Areas	2012-... Employed people in management positions
	Administrative Registers – Ministry of Planning and Budget and other Ministries	Public officials in management positions
	Superior Electoral Court	Election Statistics
	Survey of Basic Municipal Information (MUNIC) Annual Census (since 1999) of all municipalities (5.570 city halls)	Informations about local policies implementation and profile managers. Gender policies: 2009, 2013
	Same for States (state gov' 27) (ESTADIC)	Gender policies: 2012, 2013

## Total and percentage distribution of mayors, by sex - Brazil 2001/2005/2009/2013

Year of election	Men	Women	% Men	% Women
2001	5 224	335	94,0	6,0
2005	5 115	449	92,0	8,1
2009	5 052	512	90,8	9,2
2013	4893	675	87,8	12,2

### MUNIC (IBGE)



### IPU (2016, September):

**Brazil = 155º**

**National Parliament: 9,9%**

**Federal Senate: 16,0%**

Main Dimension	Statistical Source(s)	Comments
<b>Women's health</b>	Annual National Household Survey (PNAD)	Discontinued in 2015 Supplementary Questionnaire in 2003 and 2008
	National Health Survey (PNS)	2013 (5/5 years)
	Students' Health National Survey (PeNSE) in partnership with Ministry of Health	2009, 2012, 2015 (3/3 years) 2015: comparison with Global School-based Student Health Survey - GSHS
	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) – 1996/2006 (not conducted by IBGE)	IBGE is currently in discussion with the Ministry of Health for the possibility of an agreement cooperation for a new DHS in 2018
	Medical-Sanitary Assistance Survey (AMS) – Public and Private health infrastructure	Last one in 2009
	Administrative Registers – Ministry of Health	Official records of attendance in the public health system





Main Dimension	Statistical Source(s)	Comments
<b>Violence against women</b>	Annual National Household Survey (PNAD)	Discontinued in 2015 Supplementary Questionnaire in 1988 and 2009
	National Health Survey (PNS)	2013 (5/5 years) – some questions
	Students' Health National Survey (PeNSE) in partnership with Ministry of Health	2009, 2012, 2015 (3/3 years) Bullying, risk exposure, types of aggression 2015: comparison with Global School-based Student Health Survey - GSHS
	Administrative Registers – Ministry of Justice and Citizenship (Call 180)	Hotline for attending women on violence situations
	Administrative Registers – Ministry of Health	Official records of attendance of women victims of violence in the public health system



## **Gaps and challenges for the construction of a system of gender indicators:**

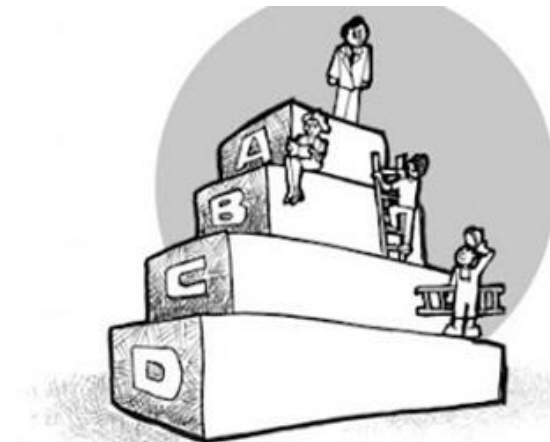
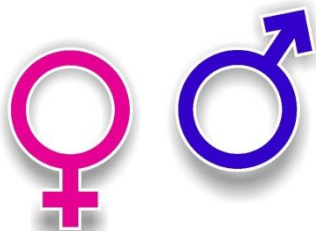
- **Further disaggregations and representative issues on sample surveys**
- **Integration of different databases (actors, dimensions)**
- **Main areas where capacity building and resources are needed in Brazil (data gaps)**
  - ✓ Time Use
  - ✓ Violence based on gender/Violence against women
- **International agendas**
  - ✓ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
  - ✓ Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (Regional Gender Agenda)
  - ✓ Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (MSGI)

## Historical cumulative disadvantages

The disaggregation of the population in **men** and **women** is generally transversal to other social groups. The nature and implications of these intersections must always be considered in the production of gender statistics.

**Women and men are not homogeneous groups.** There are significant differences among women and among men, depending on age, education and other significant categories as ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, state of residence, migration and citizenship status, etc.

## Historical cumulative disadvantages



## Integration:

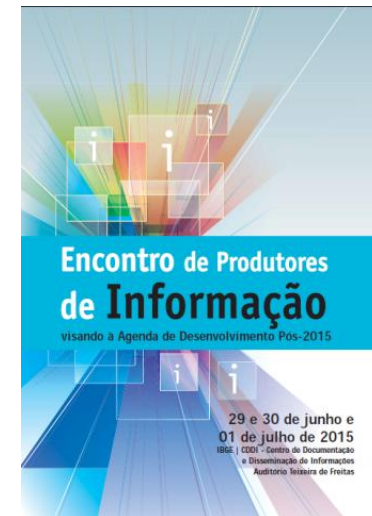
### The National System of Official Informations (SNIO) Proposal

In considering the organization of a statistical system, a number of questions arise: *What is the statistical system? Who is at its head? What is the legal basis of the system? Who makes sure that the head of the system does the right thing? Who pays for the operation of the system?* (UNSD, 2003)

The SNIO was set in a specific program in the Multi-Year Plan 2016-2019 of the Federal Government (Democracy and Improvement of Public Management), which has as one of its objectives the improvement of knowledge about the Brazilian reality by improving management information official statistics and geoscientific and administrative records. **IBGE is the head of the SNIO and responsible for its construction.**

## First attempt on this direction considering the SDGs indicators

- On June 2015, IBGE promoted the *First Meeting of Producers of Official Informations seeking the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, which brought together more than 70 national institutions producers of information.
- At the time, Working Groups were formed for the purpose of thematically accompany each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and look into the evaluation of the suggested indicators.
- It was developed a web platform for discussion: [www.ods.ibge.gov.br](http://www.ods.ibge.gov.br)



- The Gender Group (SDG 5) pointed out some aspects to be considered:
  - ✓ Gender equality permeates all SDGs
  - ✓ Some targets should be evaluate considering their suitability and monitoring
  - ✓ It is important discuss indicators not only according to international perspective, but also in the national context
  - ✓ Binary indicators are not a suitable measure
  - ✓ Some indicators are not appropriate for the target
  - ✓ It is necessary discuss about methodology, concepts and sources

- ✓ Inequalities are "boosted" in its many aspects: gender, racial, generational, social class, regional, etc.
- ✓ Most indicators are related to specific regions and they should not be used in a global perspective
- ✓ In some cases there are problems with periodicity of information
- ✓ In some cases, the indicators attend only part of the target (not the target as a whole)
- ✓ Data gap on violence, time use, DHS
- ✓ The indicators do not take into account the demographic dynamics of countries



## 3rd National Conference of Producers and Users of Statistical, Geographical and Environmental Informations (December, 2016)

- **General objective:** Structuring an interagency agenda and actions considering the current demands and the construction of the SNIO.
  
- **Specific objectives:**
  - Map gaps, identify improvement opportunities, and explicit new demands for information in the country;
  - Identify the producers of official informations to promote and strengthen the link between those and the IBGE, encouraging the formation of networks and institutional contacts servers with key partners in the respective areas.
  - Develop comprehensive and updated diagnosis on the state of the art production of information in the country;
  - Constitute thematic committees and interinstitutional agreements for the construction of the SNIO;
  - Share responsibilities in the production of official information, the production of ODS indicators, PPA and Montevideo Consensus and the discussion of the agenda of each subject;

## **International Agendas: SDGs, Montevideo Consensus and MSGI**

It is clear that each one of these agendas has its own identity and goals, in their respective contexts, aiming to provide important informations about gender issues in the world, in the regions and countries, through common methodologies for the agreed indicators and the possibility of international comparisons.

However, it is very important to identify synergies between these agendas, and the consequent demands, in order not to overload the national statistical systems and permit a common view of the situation of gender inequalities in the world. A hard core of information that meet all agendas, safeguarded their specificities, is fundamental.

- The MSGI has not been adopted in Brazil as a “guide” or a specific publication, but most of the indicators is present at IBGE social publications or it is possible to calculate them from administrative records.

Dimensions	Used in Brazil	Not used in Brazil, but possible	Notes	Lack of data
1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources (19 indicators)	15	1	Persons aged 16-24 and 16+ (age permitted for work)	7. Percentage of firms owned by women, by size 11. Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex 12. Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex
2. Education (12 indicators)	7	1		27. Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex 28. Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex 29. Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex 30. Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex

Dimensions	Used	Not used, but possible	Notes	Lack of data
3. Health and related services (11 indicators)	9	2		
4. Public life and decision-making (5 indicators)	3	2		
5. Human rights of women and girl children (5 indicators)	2			48. Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months  49. Proportion of women (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15  50. Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only) – not applicable
<b>52 indicators</b>	<b>36</b> <b>(69,2%)</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>10</b>

**Thank you!**

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