
MÉXICO
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Use of data for monitoring effectiveness of gender equality and women's empowerment policies and programmes

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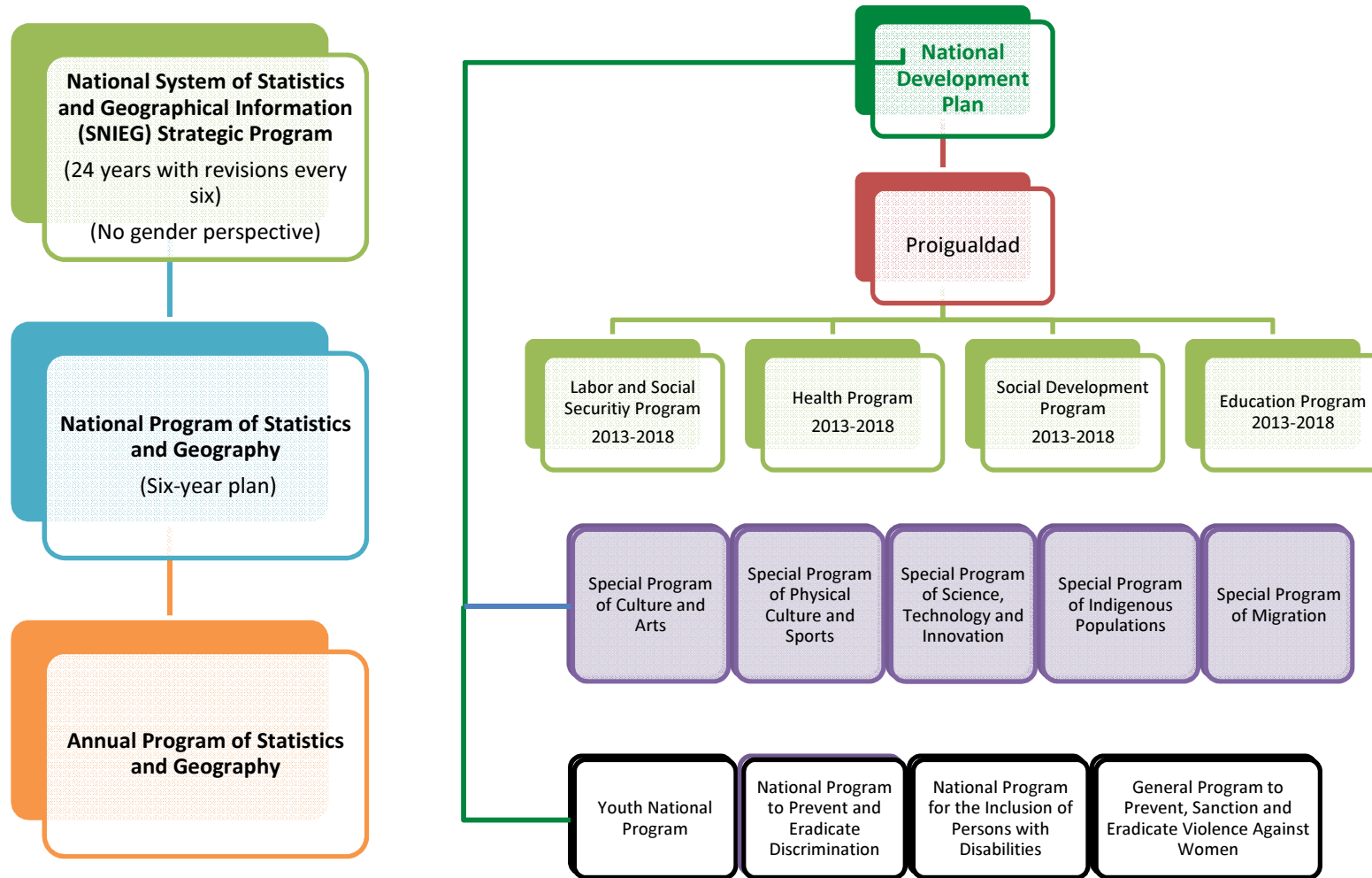
Statistics and public policy

For public policy to be effective it must be held up in evidence: official statistics produced by national agencies that are objective, timely and accurate.

Official statistics respond to States' need of information for development planning and public policy design.

Official statistics must fulfill the information demands of a country and must also be able to adapt to the changing reality that each government faces, addressing common topics along with emerging themes.

Articulating public policy



Not all the statistics are produced with gender perspective although the national planning framework indicates so

International Legal Framework

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women “CEDAW”.

The General Recommendation no. 19 (1989) considers that statistical information is absolutely necessary in order to understand the real situation of women in each of the States parties to the Convention.

Beijing Platform for Action, Fourth World Conference on Women (1995). It stipulates the need to produce, analyze and disseminate statistics from a gender perspective.

Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women “Convention of Belém do Pará” (1994). It must be guaranteed that research and gathering of statistics and other relevant information relating to the causes, consequences and frequency of violence against women are accomplished, in order to assess the effectiveness of actions aimed at prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women and to formulate the necessary changes.

Gender perspective in public policy

National Development Plan

Public institutions must be permanent allies to women. The National Development Plan 2013-2018 clearly establishes this commitment by stating that all the public policies designed and implemented by the Federal Government must incorporate the gender equality perspective.

This is the first time that an Administration integrates the gender perspective as an obligatory reference in its strategic planning.

Hence the need for empirical evidence based on statistics produced and integrated from a gender perspective.

Planning Law (*Ley de Planeación*)

According to the Planning Law, **the National Development Planning** must be based (among other principles) on:

Article 2.VII. Gender perspective, in order to guarantee equal opportunities between women and men, and encourage women's advancement through equal access to the resources and benefits of development.

Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law

Last amendment published in August 2014

The obliged subjects to comply the dispositions of this Law must observe that the administration of the federal public resources must be managed with gender equality criteria.

Article 27. The preliminary budget projects must respect the programmatic structure and include at minimum:

III. Actions that encourage equality among women and men, eradication of gender violence and any other form of gender discrimination.

Article 28. The Federal Expenditure Budget Project will be presented and approved according to a gender classification, that groups the estimated expenditures, differentiating between women and men.

Legal Framework

Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law

Last reform in August 2014

Article 41. The Federal Expenditure Budget Project will include all the estimated expenditures for achieving equality between women and men.

Article 58. No reductions can be made to the budget allocated to programs or investments intended to achieve equality between women and men.

The performance evaluation system must include specific indicators that allow to evaluate the incidence of the budget programs on gender equality, gender violence eradication and any other form of gender discrimination.

General Law on Equality between Women and Men

Article 34. IV. Support the further development and coordination of national statistical systems in order to obtain better information on issues relative to equality between women and men in the national labor strategy.

Article 36. VI. Develop and update statistics broken down by sex on decision-making and senior management positions in the public and private sectors and in civil society.

Article 48. IV. Disseminating information on the diverse aspects related to equality between women and men.

General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence

Article 38. The General Program to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Violence against Women will include actions with gender perspective in order to:

IX. Guarantee the research and elaboration of statistical diagnoses of the causes, frequency, and consequences of violence against women in order to evaluate the efficiency of the actions developed to prevent, sanction and eradicate all types of violence.

PROIGUALDAD

Program for Equal Opportunities and Non Discrimination against Women

Specific actions to be undertaken by the National System of Statistics and Geographical Information (SNIEG):

2.5.10 Strengthen the generation of gender statistics on law enforcement in the SNIEG.

3.3.10 Produce economy statistics to know and evaluate the economic and financial situation and its impact on women's well-being.

3.6.7 Develop better statistics on paid and unpaid domestic work.

3.7.6 Develop gender perspective statistics about unpaid domestic and care work.

6.3.8 Consolidate the development of statistics for the gender equality, establishing this information as of national interest.

Law of the National System of Statistics and Geographical Information (SNIEG)

Article 11. The National Program of Statistics and Geography:

I. It will be formulated every six years in accordance to the Strategic Program of the National System of Statistics and Geographical Information and the National Development Plan; it must be evaluated and updated in the end of each fiscal year, or whenever this Strategic Program is modified.

Producing Information with Gender Perspective

National Statistical Offices and Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women

- Generate information with a gender perspective to make evident the inequalities between women and men.
- Eliminate gender biases in all the stages of the process of statistics generation.
- Introduce a wide gender vision in all sources of information, assisted by gender experts in each topic.
- Have statistical infrastructure with gender perspective: theoretical, conceptual and methodological frameworks, classifiers, questionnaires, validation criteria and indicators with gender perspective.



Analysis with gender perspective

- Identify inequality gaps between women and men to generate public policy (including follow-up and impact indicators).
- Measure the changes in gender relations over time, in different geographical spaces and in diverse population groups.
- Satisfying the growing demands of information and deal with the emerging challenges.
- Proposing new lines of investigation and experimental statistics that cover all the areas of interest, including the vision of gender and other inequality dimensions.
- Work hand by hand with academic institutions.

Information

- Economic value of unpaid domestic work: **19.7% of the GDP**
 - **15.0% women and 4.7% men.**
- Economic value of caregiving work: **6.6% of the GDP** (32.7% of the total economic value of the unpaid domestic work)
 - **77.4% women and 22.6% men.**

Policy

Health Ministry:

- National System of Universal Health Services
- *Seguro Popular*

Ministry of Social Development- Indesol: Social Co-Inversion Program

Support women who are the primary care givers at the households, through an economic transfer to Civil Society Organizations, Higher Education Institutions and Research Centers that run programs on social co-responsability in the care giving work.

Information

Women that have experienced at least one incident of violence

Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 and older MEXICO 2011		
Type of violence	Throughout the life	During the last year
Community	31.7	15.5
Domestic	8.9	3.4
Patrimonial	3.9	NA
School violence	3.0	1.0
Employment discrimination due to pregnancy	14.9	NA
Employment discrimination	20.6	20.6
Workplace harassment	7.5	4.3
Workplace violence	26.1	22.6
Intimate partner violence (throughout their current or latest relationship)	47.0	27.3
At least one type of violence	62.7	40.0

Source: INMUJERES based on INEGI-INMUJERES. ENDIREH2011. Data updated with the last population projections.

General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence

Policy

Ciudad Mujer.

Women's Justice Centers.

Shelters for women victims of violence.

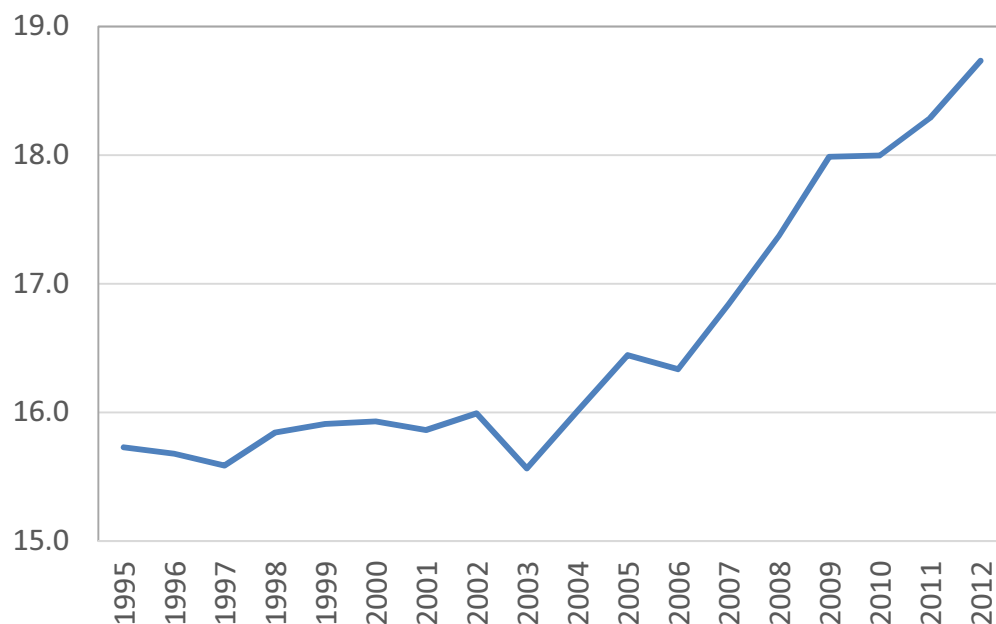
Training public servants of the "*Ministerio Público*" on gender-sensitive inquiries integration (criminal investigations).

Access to justice with gender perspective.

Information

Policy

Percentage of births to women 19 years old or younger, by year of registration 1995-2012



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).
Vital Statistics. Interactive Data Consulting, October 29 2014.

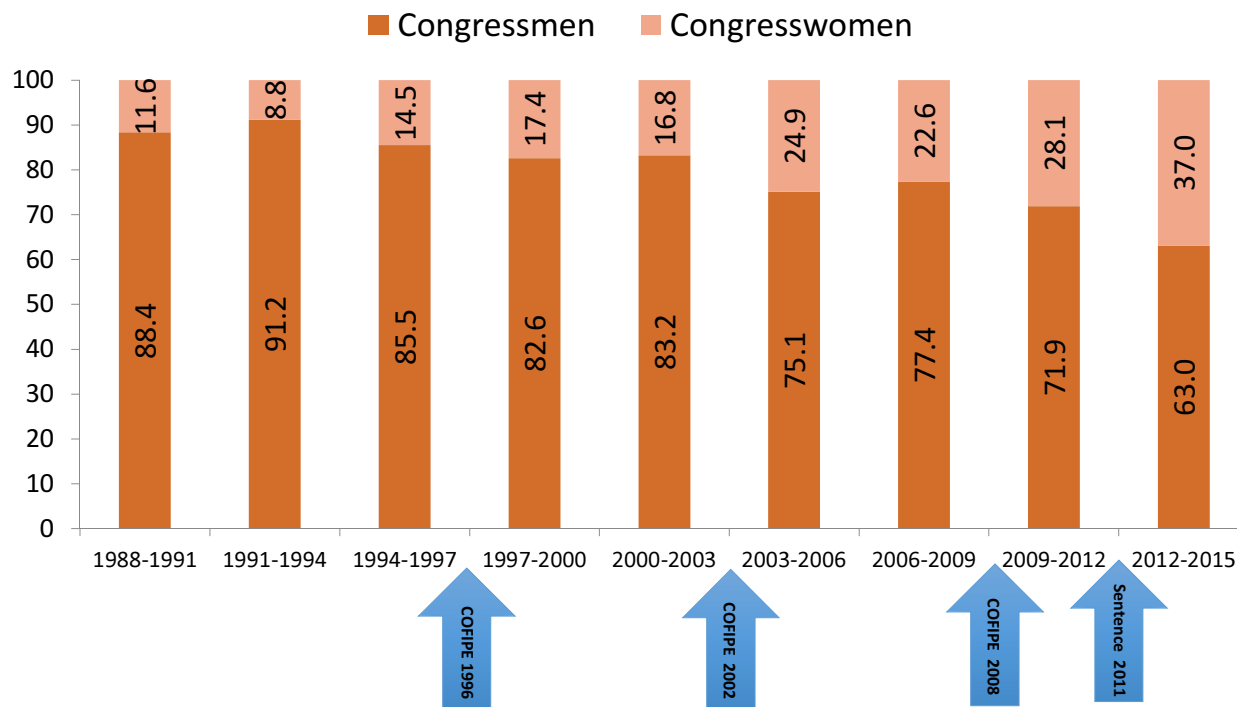
Young Health Programme.

National strategy to prevent teenage pregnancy.

Basic education scholarships for young mothers and pregnant teenagers.

Acquire statistical information on girls aged 10-14 years.

Chamber of Deputies



QUOTAS LAW

Legislative changes

1. Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE)*
2. Political Constitution of the United Mexican States
 Art. 41 requires that political parties establish rules to guarantee gender parity in the nomination of candidates in federal and local congressional elections.

*The Code was abrogated and substituted by the General Law of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (May 23rd 2014).

¿ What still needs to be done in the statistics area?

Consolidate surveys relevant to the achievement of substantive gender equality, such as surveys on:

- Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH)
- Time Use (ENUT)
- Demographic Dynamics (ENADID)
- Gender equality and non discrimination in employment
- Sexuality
- Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE)
- Public Perception of Science and Technology (ENPECYT)

¿ What still needs to be done in the statistics area?

Design and/or strengthen administrative data with gender perspective on:

- National registry of missing and disappeared persons
- All forms of gender violence
- Health
- Political participation
- Crimes against women
- Occupation and employment
- Social security

¿What still needs to be done in the statistics area?

Produce information on:

- Law enforcement (investigation, prosecution and sentencing)
- Assistance to women victims of severe violence (shelters)
- The living conditions of women in prison
- Participation in science and technology
- Migration
- Decision making

Conclusions

- Include in the laws that regulate the Statistical Offices, the obligation of both, disaggregating information by sex and age, and producing statistics with gender perspective.
- Countries must commit to build their National Statistical Systems with gender perspective so that public policies aiming at closing gender gaps can be designed.
- We need accurate data to be available in order to enhance the design, planning, budgeting and evaluation of the public policies oriented to build a more equal and violence-free society.
- Statistical information should be regarded as a public good, that is useful for both, society and the state.
- Eliminate the assumption of gender neutrality that deals with the needs of women and men, girls and boys, in the same way, when in fact they are different.
- Design a Statistics Development Programme with gender perspective.