

Recomendaciones del grupo de trabajo para la medición de la negociación y toma de decisiones al interior del hogar

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Background

- Power and decision-making recognized as an important domain of gender equality
- SDGs refer to 'all levels' of decision-making
- Official statistics on 'power and influence' or 'women in decision-making roles' usually limited to public sphere
- However, access to power outside the home may very well be limited if power is gender-divided within the home
- Linked to but different from division of labour (unpaid and paid). *Who decides, not who does.*

- Recognition that
 - gender inequalities in the household reinforce, and are reinforced by, gender inequalities in society
 - Measures of poverty, deprivation and well-being tend to assume household-level level equality
- Various existing approaches but no robust, standardized indicators
- 2015-6: concept note, literature review, business case...



Rationale

- Public and private gender inequalities are mutually reinforcing
- Gender equality policies are more likely to work if they address causes as well as consequences
- Gender equality is an end in itself



Mandate for action



- CEDAW, ICPD, Beijing: Women in Power and Decision-making
- Beijing & ICPD: “from the most personal to the highly public”
- **SDG 5.4: “promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family”**
- New EC regulation: “promote equal sharing of responsibilities”

“the power relations that prevent women from leading fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to the highly public”



“Inequality in the public arena can often start with discriminatory attitudes and practices and unequal power relations between women and men within the family”



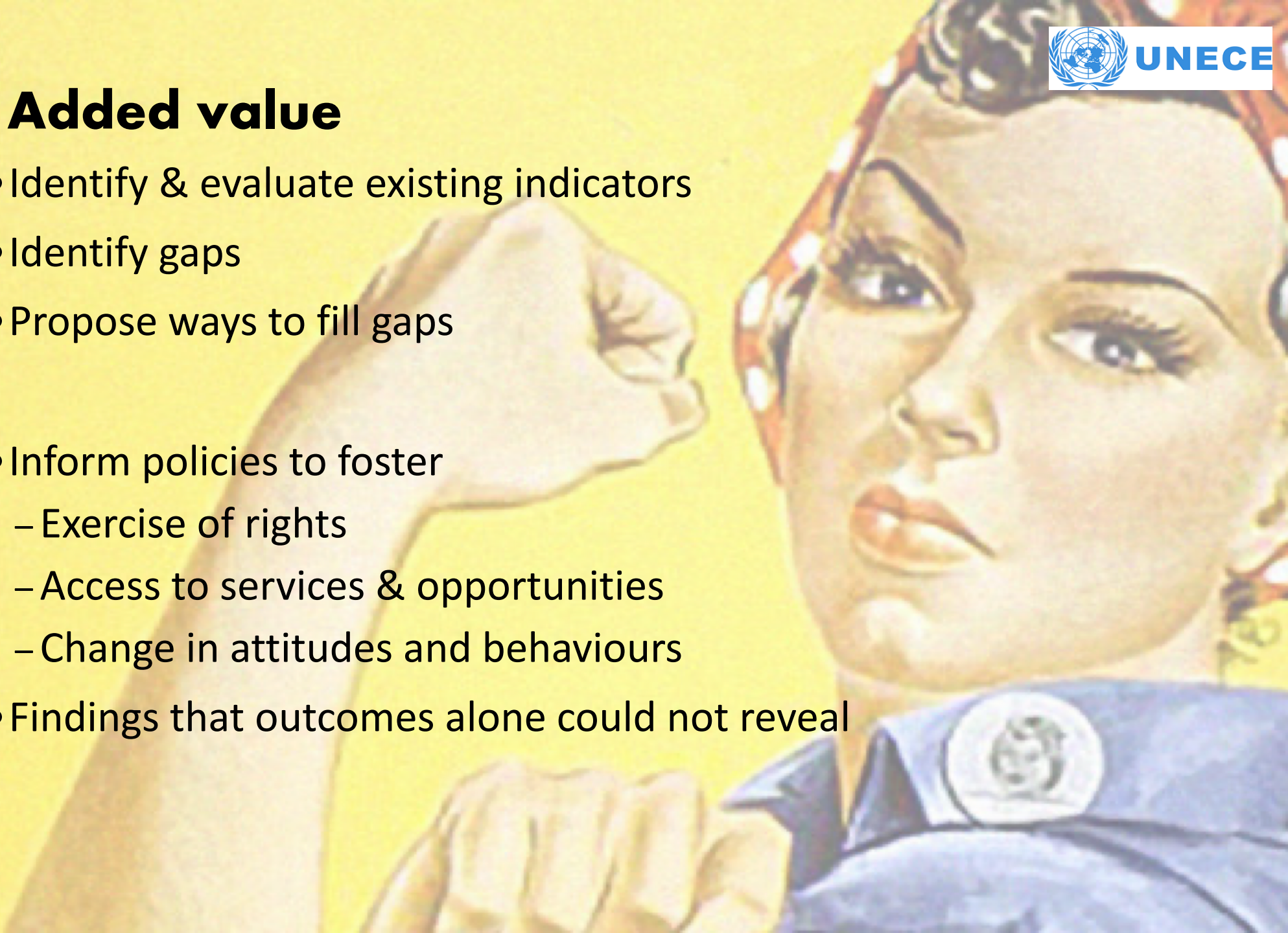
- Feb 2017: CES bureau established Task Force
- NSOs of all CES member countries were invited to participate → 21 members from 19 countries and organizations
- Chaired by Pierre Turcotte, Statistics Canada

Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Serbia, Italy, Statistics Canada, Canadian Dept. for Women & Gender Equality, Mexico, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Turkey, Mongolia, Colombia, Belarus, Montenegro, Philippines, Armenia, Russian Federation, EIGE, OECD, MPIDR

Added value

- Identify & evaluate existing indicators
- Identify gaps
- Propose ways to fill gaps

- Inform policies to foster
 - Exercise of rights
 - Access to services & opportunities
 - Change in attitudes and behaviours
- Findings that outcomes alone could not reveal





Terms of Reference

Objective: to make an inventory of indicators and sources and provide recommendations to statistical offices on measuring the gendered dimensions of intra-household power and decision-making



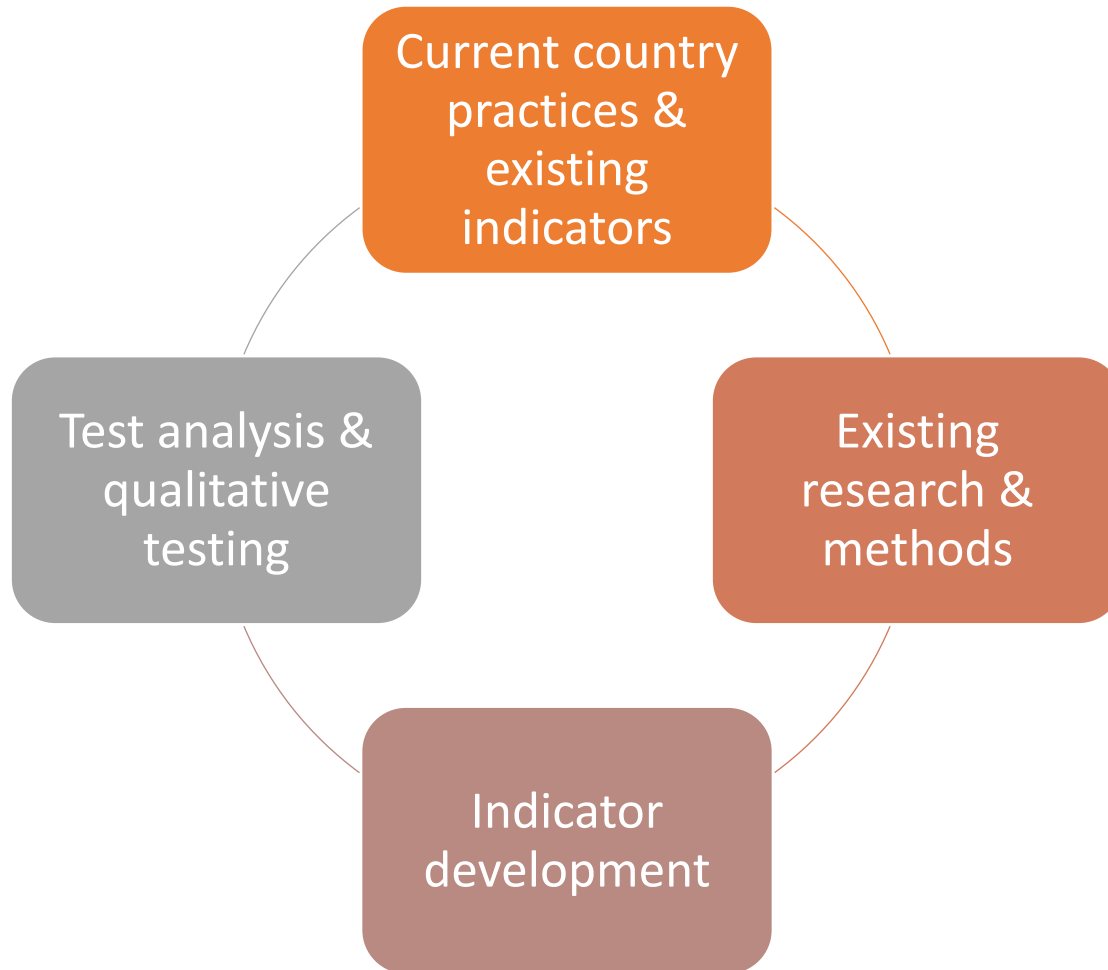
Delimiting scope

Heterosexual couple relationships in households with or without children

- ✗ *how* individuals influence decision-making procedure, e.g. through persuasion, negotiation, bargaining (power processes)
- ✓ ***who* finally takes decisions (*results* of bargaining), & extent to which spouses agree on decisions (power outcomes)**
- ✗ actual expenditure, division of labour, reproductive outcomes, etc. (final outcomes)



Work streams

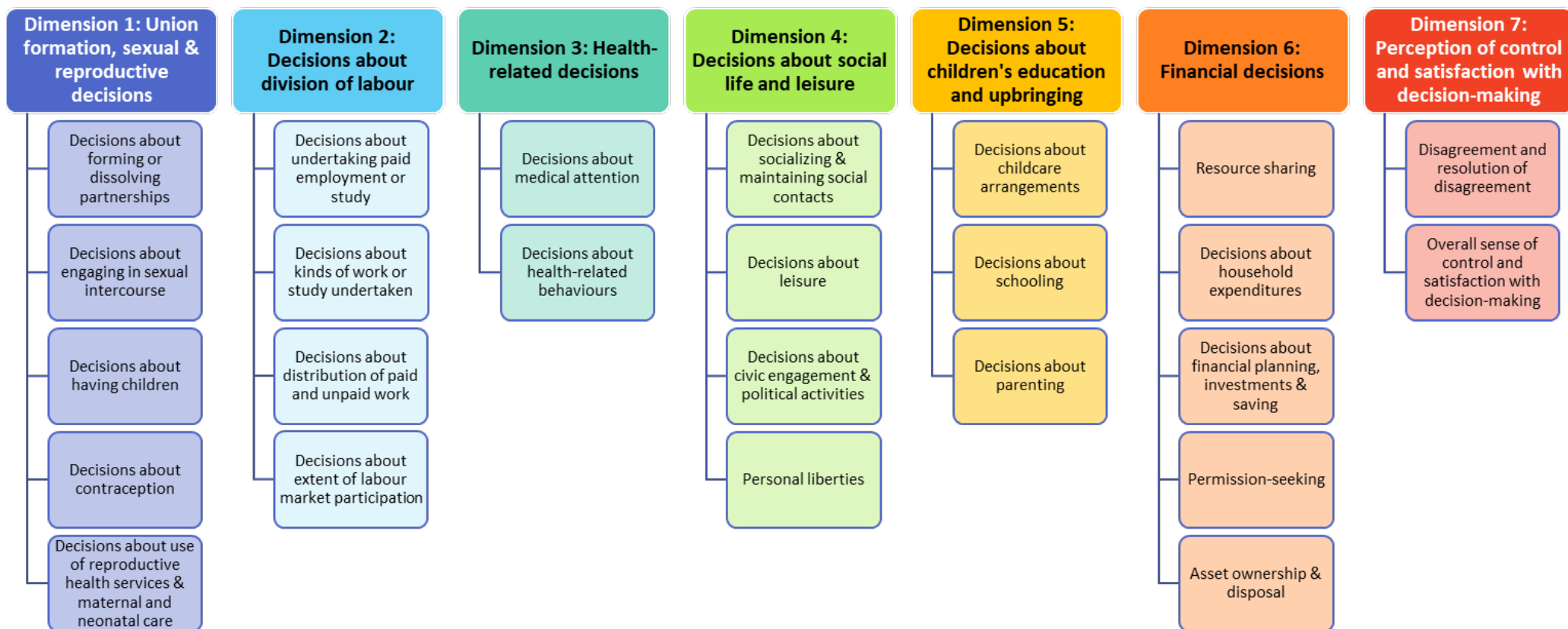




Existing research & methods

- Agricultural surveys and censuses
- Development programming esp. nutrition, rural development
- Demographic and reproductive health surveys
- Large-scale social survey programmes:
 - Generations & Gender Surveys
 - International Social Survey & European Social Survey
 - LSMS
 - MICS
- EU-SILC 2010

Dimensions





Indicator suggestions

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- For each dimension:
 - description and policy relevance
 - Existing indicators, questions and approaches
 - For each sub-dimension:
 - Brief description of what it captures
 - Indicator name
 - Example questions
 - Observations
 - References
 - Suggested core indicators
 - Special considerations



Methodological considerations

- Sampling units:
 - individuals or couples
 - cost & feasibility
 - proxy responses
 - discordant responses
- Internal dynamics
 - preferences, values & attitudes
 - path-dependency
 - implementation vs. orchestration power
 - choice vs constraint
- Response bias
 - self-selection, social desirability, recall
 - presence of others
 - interviewer, instrument & mode effects
- Sensitive & complex topics
 - family formation, reproduction, relationships, finances, violence



Next steps

- Consultation among all CES member countries
- Draft will be revised to take into account feedback from countries
- Final version (+ summary of feedback received during consultation) presented to CES in June 2020 for endorsement
- Final endorsed version will be published.





And then?

- This is just the beginning
- We are nowhere near clear-cut recommendations on what to measure or how to measure it
- All countries need to conduct qualitative testing
- May seek volunteers for pilot testing.

Gracias por su atención!

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