



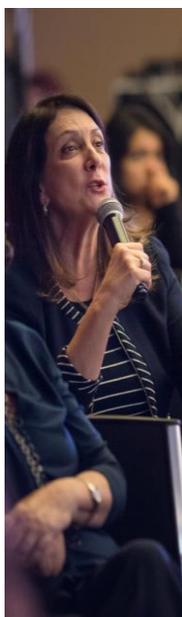
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT



Launch of the CEGS & First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

Outcomes Report

September 10 – 11, 2019
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mexico City, Mexico



Contents

- Acknowledgements**..... 3
- Introduction** 4
- Section 1** 6
 - Launch of the CEGS..... 6
 - High Level Panel Discussion on CEGS 8
- Section 2**..... 9
 - First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work..... 9
 - Panel Session 1: Time Use Surveys, successes, shortcomings and possibilities 10
 - Panel Session 2: Why is measuring unpaid care and domestic work important for addressing gender inequality? 11
 - Panel Session 3: How well do current measures capture gender inequalities in unpaid care and domestic work 13
 - Panel Session 4: What do we know? How do methodological difference in conducting time-use surveys affect data comparability and global SDGs monitoring? 15
 - Panel Session 5: Beyond time-use surveys: Innovations in the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work 17
 - Panel Session 6: Policy and programmatic uses of unpaid care and domestic work data: How is this data used, if at all? 19
- Section 3**..... 21
 - Commitments and Next Steps 21
- Attachment A: Agenda** 22

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS). The CEGS appreciates the support of INEGI and UN Women Mexico -co-organizers of this event- and who supported the participation of colleagues from different countries around the world.

A special thanks to:

- Members of the Executive Board of the CEGS:

Julio Santaella, President of INEGI

Enrique De Alba, Vicepresident of
INEGI

Edgar Vielma, General Director of
Sociodemographic Statistics of INEGI
Maria Noel Vaeza, Director of
Programme Division of UN Women¹

Luiza Carvalho
Regional Director for the Americas
and the Caribbean
UN Women²

Belén Sanz, Representative of UN
Women Mexico

Papa Seck, Chief Statistician,
Research and Data Section of UN
Women

- All presenters, speakers, special guests, and moderators for sharing knowledge and encouraging the discussion.



¹ Maria Noel Vaeza was Director of Programme Division of UN Women in the moment of the installation of the CEGS' Executive Board. Today, she is the currently Representative/ RO Director RO Americas & Caribbean.

² Luiza Carvalho was the previous Representative/ RO Director RO Americas & Caribbean of UN Women in the moment of the installation of the CEGS' Executive Board. Today, she is recently retired of UN Women system.

Introduction

This report summarizes key findings, outcomes and recommendations from the *Launch of the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS)* and the *First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work*.

Co-organized by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, Spanish abbreviation), UN Women Mexico and UN Women's Research and Data Section, the conference was held September 10-11, 2018 in Mexico City, Mexico. It brought together over 140 experts on gender statistics from UN agencies, National Statistical Offices (NSOs), governments, academia, civil society organizations, the private sector, all of them came from 20 countries for panel sessions, discussions, with two main objectives:

1. To attend the high-level launch event of the CEGS to discuss the aims and objectives of this new Centre and how it can help close gender data gaps and contribute to the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda.
2. To generate current state knowledge by exploring the present-day status and use of innovation in the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work and its relevance for policy making, providing a platform for experts to present their innovative and constructive ideas at global level.

The context of these Launch and Global Conference is the cross-cutting gender perspective on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where it is mentioned in the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empowering all women and girls", which exclusively addresses gender equality and gender specific targets are mainstreamed in the other 16 goals through targets and 54 gender-specific indicators.

Duly implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs requires a robust, gender-responsive follow-up and accountability framework designed to effectively measure and document inequalities between women and men as well as address intersectional inequalities to ensure that no one is left behind. Adequate gender indicators and statistics are of critical importance for the follow-up process, this includes informing decisions, guide efforts (both of governmental and non-governmental agencies), determine progress based on an adequate baseline, and monitor whether objectives are met within established timeframes.

Thus, the CEGS was established through a collaboration agreement between UN Women and INEGI to strengthen gender statistics through collaboration, knowledge sharing, research and innovation in order to effectively contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the main international commitments on women's rights and gender equality including the CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the 2030 Agenda. As part of the broader UN Women Flagship Programme Initiative “Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count)”, the CEGS intends to promote innovation in the field of gender statistics and contribute to UN Women's strategic efforts on gender statistics at a global and regional level.

This CEGS Launch and conference outcomes report is presented in two sections, with the first section outlining key messages and discussions from the CEGS Launch and the High-level panel discussion about the CEGS. The second section includes a report of key discussions, country examples and findings from the six panel sessions that were held during the global conference. The third section details main recommendations for actions following the conference. Finally, in the Attachment A section you kindly find the full Agenda with names of participants, institutions, session topics and links to find presentations in the following webpage: <https://data.unwomen.org/news/launch-center-excellence-global-statistics>.



Section 1

Launch of the CEGS



To officially inaugurate the work of the newly established CEGS, UN Women, in partnership with INEGI and the government of Mexico, a high-level launch event was organized.

This Launch was designed to discuss the aims of the CEGS and how it can help to close gender data gaps and contribute to sustainable development globally. Furthermore, this dialogue was focused on the encouragement to build partnerships to strengthening production, as well as the use and dissemination on gender statistics. The Launch featured a series of recommendations, commitments and actions in order to strengthen gender statistics.

UN Women in conjunction with INEGI created the CEGS, which was established through a collaboration agreement in 2017. It is important to highlight that the CEGS is an important product of two decades of intensive work, which has been done by a variety of actors such as UN Agencies, especially UN Women, governments, academia, civil society organizations, as well as experts, among others. Thus, the CEGS represent the importance of strategic partnerships among key actors so no one is left behind.

The CEGS's will play a key role in promoting collaboration and access to technical expertise through the creation of multidisciplinary networks, knowledge generation, dissemination and sharing and innovating in new and emerging

areas of gender statistics. Initially, the CEGS will focus on the following three thematic areas:

1. Measurement of different forms of violence against women and girls.
2. Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work.
3. Gender and geospatial analysis, including vital statistics.

“The CEGS is an important outcome of a teamwork of many years between INEGI and UN Women”

-JULIO ALFONSO SATAELLA CASTEL.

“We are confident that the CEGS Launch is a watershed in gender statistics, and in the life of girls and women, in consequence”

- MARIA NOEL VAEZA.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- To collaborate with various **NSOs around the world**, in order to **encourage them to exchange best practices and experiences** among NSOs, institutions, producers and users of gender statistics.
- To encourage governments to use gender statistics during **the design of public policies** for the development of the country.
- **To disseminate and share** generated knowledge on gender statistics in a global scale, unlocking the potential of best practices on gender statistics.
- To foster and promote **innovation in research on gender statistics** through new methodologies, such as geospatial analysis.
- **To facilitate** statistical technical resources between NSOs, in order to improve the quality and regularity of data with a cross-cutting gender perspective.



High Level Panel Discussion on CEGS

In this session, four high representatives of OECD, ECLAC, UNSD and UN Women and two representatives of NSOs; DANE and GEOSTAT, talked about their strengths that could contribute to the work of the CEGS, and on the other hand they mentioned their main challenges in order to identify how the CEGS could benefit their institutions.

Through a [presentation to introduce the CEGS by UN Women](#), it was set that the Centre was founded to become a platform for collaboration, knowledge sharing and innovation on gender statistics and to contribute in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CEGS operates under three interrelated and mutually-reinforcing programmatic strategies: i) Facilitate technical expertise; ii) Develop a Knowledge Hub; and iii) Develop an Innovation Lab.

ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- UN Women for the Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office is interested in working with the CEGS to **identify needs of the organizations** regarding production and use on gender statistics.
- The OECD and UNSD mentioned that they support the initiative of the CEGS, and they are interested in providing support through their wide expertise on gender statistics to the CEGS. On the other hand, they consider that the CEGS has a key role in the **articulation among producers and users** of gender statistics. Thus, it is essential to coordinate actions to improve gender statistics, in this regard the CEGS has a key role to articulate actors at a global level.
- Colombia's NSO (DANE) mentioned that it is important to **develop methodologies** to measure informal work. This would facilitate the design of a public policy to strengthen Colombian economy.
- Georgia's NSO highlighted the importance of **knowledge sharing** of gender statistics in a global scale.



Section 2

First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work



The global conference was focused on the importance of measuring unpaid care and domestic work for achieving gender equality. Topics explored include time-use, research and measurement, including whether current measures adequately capture gender inequalities in unpaid care and domestic work; methodological differences in the measurement of unpaid care work and how this affects global monitoring of SDGs; innovations in measurement, including use of technology; and policy and programmatic uses of unpaid care and domestic work data.

These sessions were designed to encourage participants to engage with key elements within the broader agenda in a more concentrated space to share knowledge on gender statistics. A brief summary of key discussions, recommendations and actions from each of the six panels sessions are included in the following pages.



Panel Session 1: Time Use Surveys, successes, shortcomings and possibilities

This session was focused on key topics about the conceptual and methodological design of time-use surveys, including pros and cons of activity-list and time diaries, the measurement of supervisory or “on-call” responsibilities for children, the diseased, the elderly and individuals with disabilities and the impact of the wording used in the questions, and survey design on the respondent reports.

Throughout her [research trajectory presentation](#), [Nancy Folbre](#) provided practical examples of how to measure women’s labor force participation of unpaid work at macro and microlevels, this was the bases to develop a feminist economic analysis. The main finding was to distinguish “passive care” (supervisory care) from “active care”, as well as the implications of a Macro-valuation on satellite account, which estimates unpaid work with overestimated passive care. Considering these findings, Folbre provided key points about how time-use surveys had an impact on the definition of work, new measures of gender inequality, and useful information in order to design public policies, a better measurement of the informal sector, new additions to National Income Accounts, and new research on family living standards.

“Surveys need not be identical, but should be harmonizable”

- Nancy Folbre

ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Improvements** on missing information, incorrect measurement of simultaneous activities, excessive passive activity aggregation, are some current challenges.
- In order to **inform public policies**, it is important to take into consideration methodological issues when designing time-use surveys.
- **An Activity list** is more useful to better measure passive care activities, than a diary. While **time diary** is better measuring simultaneous activities (passive and active activities). To choose one of them, it is important to take into consideration the country's aims and needs.
- Surveys do not have to be identical, but they should be harmonizable to design better public policies and provide comparative international information. Thus, a **hybrid between times diaries and an activity list** could be an option.



Panel Session 2: Why is measuring unpaid care and domestic work important for addressing gender inequality?

This session focused on the links between unpaid care and domestic work and other measures of gender inequality, such as poverty, employment and gender pay gaps. To the extent possible, the session was focused on evidence of causal links in different countries, and it was moderated by [OECD's representative, Gaelle Ferrant](#), who set the importance to build policy dialogue between measurement on unpaid care work and policy-makers.

In the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, [representative of the Levy Institute Measure of Time and Income Poverty \(LIMTIP\), Valeria Esquivel](#), combined the income and time poverty to identify hidden poverty. This is not visible if we consider only the official poverty line. Thus, it considered a time-adjusted poverty line, the large time deficits for those living just above the official poverty line are the reason for this hidden poverty, especially for women's poverty.

[Xiap-yuan Dong, representative of the University of Winnipeg \(Canada\), shared China's experience](#), where it was estimated the earnings effects of unpaid care work's interference with paid work by introducing three indicators to measure the degree to which unpaid care work interferes with paid work. The main finding was that responsibilities for unpaid care work are the main cause of interference with paid work, and it is correlated with lower earnings, especially for women.

[Linda Laura Sabbadini pointed out that The Italian National Institute of Statistics \(Istat\) carried out a research using information of time-use surveys](#). The importance to distinguish the structural effect from behavioral effect on time-use was highlighted. Women's change on household work and unpaid care is affected mainly by structural effects, which is correlated with changes on population structure, levels and employment rates of the population. On the other hand, changes on men's participation are mainly affected by behavioral change (71.4%) and structural are a minority (21.8%).

[Representative of UNDP, Tanni Mukhopadhyay, develop the main findings of the Gender Inequality Index \(GII\)](#), which captures inequalities that women face in reproductive health, education, political representation and labor market. This is important to understand and identify which and when are interventions important in order to address gender inequality.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Time poverty is associated to **employment status**, gender pay **gap** and **gender inequality**. Thus, public policies are necessary to address the lack of income and time poverty.

The GII faces challenges, such as **reinforcement of the methodology**, **representative data**, adequate coverage and disaggregation.



Panel Session 3: How well do current measures capture gender inequalities in unpaid care and domestic work

The discussion was focused on key measures about unpaid care and domestic work and related research, data collection and compilation efforts.

[Nancy Folbre shared her presentation](#) about her findings research that she had through analyzing differences between activities versus responsibilities concepts in order to identify when an activity is considered as a primary, secondary or an overlapping activity. It was mentioned that it would be possible to have more accurate measurement. Some negative consequences are that most national surveys are not comparable; for development policies it is difficult to accurately compare effects of public childcare on active or supervisory care time.

[Lauren Pandolfelli spoke about a systematic research conducted by UNICEF, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey \(MICS\)](#), demonstrated the importance of the incorporation of a methodology to analyze information on children's unpaid care and domestic work. Main findings show that gender disparities in the burden of unpaid domestic and care work could be cemented in adulthood, for example, girls aged 5-9 spends an average almost 4 hours per week doing household chores, when they turn into adolescents, time-use increase around 9 hours.

[Mandy Yap, researcher of the National University of Australia, shared results on the Individual Deprivation Measure \(IDM\)](#), which is a measure of multidimensional poverty, and includes a wider range of dimensions, such as gender disparity: voice in the household and public domain, time-use, violence and relationships. Regarding time-use, consequences of time-use deprivation, such as; no time to vote, if unpaid care and domestic work is valued by others, and if there are a humiliating treatment were analyzed.

[Cecilia Tinonin, representative of ILO](#), mentioned that it is important to take into consideration the very first International Statistical definition of work in order to have international comparable statistics, according to ILO international work's definition is: "any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or provide

services for use by others or for own use". Through this definition, ILO developed a Labour Force Survey (LFS) Pilot Study Programme, which is a good example of a methodological guide focused on selected topics of relevance on time-use, in order to design and include a time-use module into employment surveys and produce indicators about paid and unpaid work.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nowadays, there are no standard **tools** to measure how **children** spend their time. UNICEF develop a first pilot through two approaches; Light diary and stylized questions into the children's activities. It would be important to strength this methodology.

Some challenges into the ILO's methodological guide are the **integration** of a **wider variety of employments**, as well as a wider range of people's ages.



Panel Session 4: What do we know? How do methodological difference in conducting time-use surveys affect data comparability and global SDGs monitoring?

This session discussed important data quality issues and identified ways to improve consistency and comparability of unpaid care and domestic work data. During the session, the similarities and differences of main classification methods, including a discussion of other factors that affect global comparability of time use data were highlighted.

[Francesca Grum's participation, representative of UNSD](#), looked for an answer to the question: how can we produce time-use data more efficiently? There are some elements which are important to take into consideration to design and implement a time-use survey, for example, cost, high respondents burden, literacy of respondents, low responses rates, not fully utilized and data collection modes. Considering these elements, it is recommended to use mixed mode in order to combine the best of all possible tools and methodologies, according to the country's needs.

In the context of Latin America and the Caribbean, [the ECLAC, through its representative Iliana Vaca](#), identified challenges in the region to produce harmonizable information of time-use. For example, harmonization of methodologies; collection instruments; periodicity; budget for time-use surveys; use information for public policies; improve technical capabilities to analyze data. Considering these challenges, it was mentioned that a Task Group was created since 2008 in the framework of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas-ECLAC, to develop "Regional guidelines to harmonize time-use surveys" in order to reach the standardization goal of gender statistics and indicators.

[Vjollca Simoni, representative of the Albania's NSO \(INSTAT\)](#), provided a good example of how time-use surveys can contribute to improve public policies focused on developing a strategy on care services to population, especially women. Furthermore, this information is useful to monitor these policies in order to improve them. As a result, the government has measurable targets and goals, to empower women through these public policies; maternity and paternity leave is an example.

[Methodological variations across 133 surveys from 76 countries are thoroughly analyzed by Jacques Charmes.](#) Two types of surveys were analyzed; diaries and questions. The main issues are the treatment of simultaneous activities that cannot be simply added up and valued as the main activities. To identify simultaneous activities diary is more appropriate than activities-list, as well as an accurate GDP measure.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mixed methodologies on data collection modes could be an option to **combine** the best of all methodologies, considering countries' **needs**.

To face challenges in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, it is important to **reinforce** the work of the **Task Group** that was created through the Americas-ECLAC in order to **produce Regional guidelines** to harmonize time-use surveys.



Panel Session 5: Beyond time-use surveys: Innovations in the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work

The objective of this session was to discuss and learn about innovations in the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work. The potential use of alternative data sources, including administrative sources, big data, geospatial and project/programme data is to inform new measures or complement existing ones.

[Marjut Pietiläinen, representative of NSO's Albania](#), provided a good example of how time-use information, collected through diaries, not only is useful to evaluate, design and monitor public policies on system care, measure GDP or to plan transport, but also to innovate and to address other issues, such as air pollution, or consumption of electrical energy, that would be innovative topics of time-use.

[Lessons from Canada, provided by Allison Williams](#), showed a new research opportunity for gender statistics through Geospatial Information Science (GISc), which it was illustrated how it is possible to use geospatial tools available in GISc with a variety of different data sources, such as census, GPS Tracking, time-use data, occupational status, and other gender statistics, in order to visualize the inequalities that exist between men and women, with respect to unpaid work. Highlighting both time and space using GISc provides new light on analyzing sex and gender inequalities in place, and has the capacity to enhance responses by educational, public health and community and primary health care systems. Furthermore, the research focused on certain geographic areas, it has global relevance, as it is replicable in other geographic contexts. For instance, in the research work on care workers and transportation. Also, it was developed a project measuring spatial access to health/social care services for career-employees, as well as an assessment of mobility of career-employees using limited spatial and time-use data.

[Indira Hirway, representative of the Centre of Development Alternatives \(CFDA\) in India](#), set that, in the global south, problems the quality of data exist because of low coverage of time-use surveys and data quality. These issues have two elements; the design of time-use survey; and second, data collection using time diary. To address the second one,

countries have found some options: first, interviewers are hired to collect data based on one day recall, and face to face interviews with bigger time slots; second, giving an inexpensive time pieces to households to enable them to keep time records; third, developing methods to enable respondents to report activities chronologically.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most countries of the global south are interested in producing time-use data. To meet the demand, it is needed to produce a new **Guidebook** for the countries of the South.

Communication and **dialogue** between producers and users are fundamental to take advantage of gender statistics in order to **design public policy**. Furthermore, an easy access to the data, would be an important step to disseminate information and make it accessible for users.

Geospatial analysis is a proper field to **innovate** and encourage the use of **new methodologies** in the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work. Combination between time and space opens an opportunity to innovate in gender statistics, and in public policy influence.



Panel Session 6: Policy and programmatic uses of unpaid care and domestic work data: How is this data used, if at all?

This session was focused on country experiences and developed a discussion on the usefulness of household satellite to inform policy (i.e. beyond their advocacy uses). The session also included a discussion on how better linkages between data and policy can be fostered.

[Paulina Grobet, Coordinator of the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics](#), mentioned that in some countries of Latin America and the Caribbean several examples on how to take advantage of gender statistics related to time-use in unpaid care and domestic work in order to design and develop public policies with gender perspective were provided. In Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay a system of care programs in order to increase women's autonomy and empowerment was developed.

[Marie-Dominique de Suremain, representative of EuroSocial programme](#), showed the main outcomes of a systematic research conducted by EUROsociAL in France demonstrated that it is important to take into consideration different kinds of domestic work in two perimeters; the center (clean, cooked, wash dishes and clothes) and the extended perimeter (shopping, gardening, plating with the kinds).

Furthermore, [Jean-Yves Boulin, from the Université Paris Dauphine and EUROsociAL](#), identified four main topics on public policies that could be improved through time-use data: mental health and the burden on unpaid and paid work; in companies the perspective on work-life balance is important to promote flexible schedules, maternity and paternity leave; co-responsibility with government institutions to provide care services for children, the elderly and disabled; finally, regarding sustainable development a better design on transport distribution, as well as accessibility of places and services are important to reduce transportation-related pollution.

[Julio Alfonso Santaella Castell, President of NSO's Mexico](#), mentioned that the [Satellite Account of Unpaid Work \(SAUW\)](#) is a valuable instrument that shows the contribution of unpaid household work to the GDP, hence, to the national economy. The INEGI's

methodological framework introduced a hybrid approach to take into consideration degrees of specialization of activities, that allows combinations of activities in a household. SAUW is an important tool to design and assess public policy on gender equality.

[Eleanor Carey, representative of Data2X](#), showed main results of report focused on how time-use surveys measure unpaid work. The report finds that time-use data has had direct or indirect policy effects in 10 out of 18 countries studied. For example, in Albania and Mexico time-use data was used to define, monitor or evaluate gender equality policies; in Cambodia, Colombia and Uruguay it was used to design care policies; in Moldova to develop employment policies for women, child care centers; and in Finland employment projects for rural women, early retirement policies, child/family policies, media and cultural programs were developed.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It would be desirable to take advantage of time-use data to **innovate in other fields** of local policies, such as: **Schools' hours and rhythms**, childcare facilities' opening hours; **new working time arrangements** and relationships between working times and other social times; **transportation and mobility**, time schedules, mobility pacts, right to mobility, how to **reduce traffic jams**; Urban and **space regeneration** and requalification.

Time-use data remains **underproduced** and **underutilized**, thus it is important that policymakers and data producers must **work together** to produce relevant and useful information in their own context.



Section 3

Commitments and Next Steps



The CEGS proposes to step up the generation of gender-responsive statistical information in the world. Its launch had the participation of international organizations, NSOs from other countries, academia, and civil society organizations.

The CEGS was founded to become a platform for collaboration, knowledge sharing and innovation on gender statistics and to contribute to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Likewise, the importance of sharing findings, research and experiences at global level was highlighted.

Considering the main findings of the First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work, the importance for the development of a proposal of a new methodology that considered a mixed methodology to combine activity-list and diaries tools, in order to have a methodology that ensure quality data and efficient use of resources was highlighted.

Furthermore, it was encouraged to keep developing innovative methodologies to analyze and combine different data sources, such as census, GPS Tracking, time-use data, occupational status and other gender statistics. Thus, it was recommended to encourage and develop geospatial tools to analyze and combine different gender data.

Attachment A: Agenda

[Launch of the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics](#)
[and](#)
[First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work](#)

10 -11 September 2018
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sala José Ma. Morelos
Plaza Juárez 20, Col. Centro
Mexico City, Mexico

Agenda

Monday, 10 September	
09:30 – 10:00	Registration
Official Launch of the Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEEG)	
10:00 - 11:00	<p>Welcome and CEGS Presentation</p> <p>Belén Sanz, Representative, UN Women Mexico</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening Remarks <p>Ambassador Miguel Ruiz Cabañas, Deputy Secretary of Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation of CEGS and Official Signature Ceremony <p>María Noel Vaeza, Director of Programme Division, UN Women</p> <p>Julio Alfonso Santaella Castell, President of the CEGS Executive Board, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final Remarks <p>Francisco Guzmán, Chief of Office, Office of the President of the United States of Mexico</p>

High-Level Panel on the CEGS

11:15-12:15

Moderator: **Papa Seck**, Research and Data Specialist, UN Women, New York

- **Welcome address and presentation of the CEGS**
[Paulina Grobet, Coordinator of the Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics](#)

Panelists:

- **Luiza Carvalho**, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women Regional Office in Panama
- **Gabriela Ramos**, Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- **Mario Castillo**, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Santiago.
- **Francesca Grum**, Head of the Social and Gender Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) NY
- **Juan Daniel Oviedo Arango**, Director, National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia
- **Tengiz Tsekvava**, Deputy Director, Department of Statistics of Georgia (GEOSTAT)

First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care & Domestic Work	
12:15-12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the Conference Agenda Belén Sanz, UN Women Representative in Mexico
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
Session 1 Keynote Speech	
13:30-14:15	<p>The key speech note will focus on key topics being addressed as part of the Conference, including differences between the activity-list and time diaries, the measurement of supervisory or “on-call” responsibilities for children, the diseased, the elderly and persons with disabilities and the impact of the wording of questions and survey design on the respondent reports.</p> <p>Nancy Folbre, Professor Emeritus at the University of Massachusetts Amherst</p>
Session 2: Why measuring is unpaid care and domestic work important for addressing gender inequality?	
14:15-15:45	<p>The objective of this session is to discuss and identify research gaps. It will focus on research findings focusing on the links between unpaid care and domestic work and other measures of gender inequality, including poverty, employment and salaries, etc. To the extent possible, the session will focus on evidence of causal links.</p> <p>Moderator: Gaelle Ferrant, Economist, Development Centre, OECD France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valeria Esquivel, Employment and Gender Policy Specialist at the International Labor Organization in Geneva (ILO) Gender, time, and income poverty in Argentina Xiao-yuan Dong, Professor, University of Winnipeg, Canada Unpaid care work and salary gaps in China Tanni Mukhopadhyay, Senior Researcher and Policy Specialist, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) NY UNDP Gender inequality index. Prospects of the inclusion of unpaid care and domestic work

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linda Laura Sabbadini, Head of Research, National Statistics Institute of Italy Innovations in the gender-disaggregated analysis of time use for political decision making: the Italian strategy
<p>15:45 - 16:00 Break</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 3:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">How well are gender inequalities in unpaid care and domestic work captured in current measures?</p>	
<p>16:00-17:30</p>	<p>The objective of this session is to discuss and identify gaps in the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work. It will focus on key measures of unpaid care and domestic work and related research, data collection and compilation efforts.</p> <p>Moderator: Papa Seck, Research and Data Specialist, UN Women, New York</p> <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nancy Folbre, Professor Emeritus at the University of Massachusetts Amherst How well do time-use surveys measure supervision or responsibility in the care of children, the sick, the elderly, and people with disabilities; and how does this affect gender differences in unpaid care work? • Cecilia Tinonin, Project Technical Officer, Statistics Division, International Labour Organization (ILO) Geneva New international standards for gender statistics in paid and unpaid care work • Mandy Yap, IDM Researcher, National University of Australia Lessons learned from collecting time-use data through the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) • Lauren Pandolfelli, Gender Statistics Specialist, UNICEF NY Measuring unpaid care and domestic work among children for addressing gender inequality

Tuesday, 11 September

Session 4:

What do we know? How do methodological differences influence the application of time-use surveys in terms of the comparability and the monitoring of the SDGs?

09:30-11:15

The objective of this session is to discuss data quality issues and identify ways to improve the consistency and comparability of unpaid care and domestic work data. The session will focus on the similarities and differences of main classification methods, including a discussion of other factors that affect global comparability of time-use data.

Moderator: **Ana Laura Pineda Manríquez**, Director-General of Gender Statistics, Information and Training, INMUJERES

Panelists

- [**Francesca Grum**, Head of the Social and Gender Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division \(UNSD\) NY](#)
Time-use surveys: Current status and challenges.
- [**Iliana Vaca**, Social Affairs Associate Officer, Division for Gender Affairs, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean \(DGA-ECLAC\) Santiago](#)
Regional challenges on time-use surveys
- [**Marjut Pietiläinen**, Senior Researcher, Statistics Institute of Finland](#)
Harmonised European Time-Use Surveys (HETUS)
- [**Vjollca Simoni**, Head of European Integration Sector, INSTAT Albania](#)
Conducting time-use surveys: Experiences and lessons learned from Albania
- [**Jacques Charmes**, Statistical Economist, Institute of Research for Development in France](#)
How do methodological differences affect the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work?

11:15-11:30 Break

Session 5

Beyond time-use surveys: Innovations in the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

The objective of this session is to discuss and learn about innovations in the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work. The session will focus on new initiatives and the potential of using new technologies to collect such data. The potential of alternative data sources, including administrative sources, big data, geospatial and project/programme data to inform new measures or complement existing ones will be discussed.

Moderator: **Nadine Gasman**, Representative of UN Women Brazil

11:30-13:00

- [Marjut Pietiläinen, Senior Researcher, Statistics Institute of Finland](#)
[Experiences and lessons learned from Finland's time-use survey and options for innovation](#)
- [Allison Williams, Research Chair in Gender, Work and Health, McMaster University, Canada](#)
[Lessons from Canada: What can GIS information tell us about gender equality and unpaid care](#)
- [Indira Hirway, Director and Professor of Economics at the Centre for Development Alternatives \(CFDA\), India](#)
[Global comparability of time-use data and methodological differences in conducting time-use surveys: Addressing Critical Concerns with reference to the global south.](#)

13:00-14:00 Lunch

Session 6:

Policy and programmatic uses of unpaid care and domestic work data: How is this data used, if at all?

14:00-16:00	<p>The objective of this session is to discuss the ways in which unpaid care and domestic work data are used in policy advocacy and formulation. The session will focus on country experiences and will include a discussion on the usefulness of household satellite to inform policy (i.e. beyond their advocacy uses). The session will also include a discussion of how better linkages between data and policy can be fostered.</p> <p>Moderator: Enrique de Alba, Vice President of Socio-Demographic Statistics, INEGI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Paulina Grobet, Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics</u> <u>Statistics on time-use and care for the design of public policy: Latin America and the Caribbean experience.</u>• <u>Marie-Dominique de Suremain, EuroSocial</u> <u>Best Practices on gender indicators for the evaluation of policies or care programmes in Europe.</u>• <u>Jean-Yves Boulon, Associate Researcher, Université Paris-Dauphine, EUROsocial</u> <u>Time-use surveys results in a local time policy perspective.</u>• <u>Julio Alfonso Santaella Castell, President of the Governing Board of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)</u> <u>Satellite Accounts of unpaid work in Mexico</u>• <u>Eleonor Carey, Technical Manager, Data2X</u> <u>Invisible no more? Report and Country Case Studies on Time-Use and Unpaid Work.</u>
16:00-16:15	Break
Closing	
16:15-17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enrique de Alba, Vicepresident of INEGI• María Noel Vaeza, Policy Director, UN Women NY• Erasmus Lara, Director-General for Human Rights and Democracy, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs• Antonino De Leo, UNODC Representative