



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment through Data: Challenges and Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Region

APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy

December 2019

APEC Project: PPWE 02 2019S

Produced by
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APEC#219-PP-01.7

This publication is part of Chile's 2019 APEC deliverables under the Women, SMEs and Inclusive Growth Priority.

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity of Chile and by the 2019 APEC Chile Women, SME's and Inclusive Growth team.

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Chile would like to express their gratitude to the Australian Government for their support in the development of the Workshop "Advancing women's economic empowerment through data". We would also like to thank all APEC member economies that actively participated by responding the survey whose findings and conclusions are incorporated in this report.

I. Executive Summary

The lack of sex-disaggregated data is a long-standing issue with global relevance. Measurements of gender equality are essential to identify inequalities and variations in these inequalities over time. When data collection doesn't capture women's lived experiences, it limits efforts towards advancing women's economic empowerment.

To respond to this concern, this report aims to share best practices and recommendations on gender data production, collection and dissemination among APEC economies. Additionally, this document represents an effort to raise awareness on the importance of disaggregating data by sex, as well as collecting and disseminating gender data periodically in the region.

As a first step towards closing the gender data gap across the region, APEC Chile alongside Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equity developed two instruments to gauge the pulse on gender data collection across member economies. With the collaboration of the Australian Government, a two-day workshop called "Advancing women's economic empowerment through data" was held so that member economies could exchange experiences, share their realities and reflect on the importance of producing gender data. In addition, a survey was shared with APEC's 21 economies, to update and integrate information about the current situation of gender data production in the APEC region.

It is positive to find out through the survey's results that APEC economies produce gender data. However, the production of gender data has unequal levels of development across member economies and the challenge remains to systematically collect and disaggregate data by sex, as well as to produce gender indicators for all variables included in the survey. Additionally, periodically collecting gender statistics has been challenging for member economies, which ultimately means that it proves difficult to track progress on women's economic empowerment.

Among the workshop's main findings were the important role the public and private sector play in working collectively in the production of gender statistics. In that regard, creating awareness is a first step to promote change, with civil society having a crucial role in this effort. Also important is improving the periodicity of statistical products in order to rely on timely indicators, and strengthening the coordination between institutions that collect gender statistics.

This report offers information on the value of sex-disaggregated data for policy making. It also presents a summary of best practices and challenges in the production of gender statistics across APEC economies. Finally, it delivers relevant information and policy recommendations on how to improve statistical systems to ensure the full mainstreaming of gender into data production in order to account for the reality of women's lives, as well as the several and multi-faceted barriers that prevent them from reaching their full economic potential.

II. Introduction

In recent years, the lack of gender data collection, production and dissemination has become a critical issue when discussing the development of gender-sensitive policy making. According to the World Bank, less than a third of economies disaggregate statistics by sex on issues such as informal employment, entrepreneurship, unpaid work, among other figures. This gap in the collection of sex disaggregated data "has resulted in an incomplete picture of the economic, political and social situation of women and men in the world." (World Bank, 2018).

What are the differences between sex-disaggregated and gender data?

- **Sex-disaggregated data** means any data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for women and men, girls and boys. Breaking statistics by sex allows to measure how women and men's realities differ on several social and economic spheres.
- On the other hand, **gender data** relies on sex-disaggregated statistics to capture the lived experiences of women and men. Even though sex disaggregated data is crucial to obtain gender data, the latter is a more comprehensive approach to data production, as it is designed to reflect gender roles and structural inequalities (European Institute for Gender Equality).
- **Gender analysis** is a methodology used to identify and understand the differences in the lives of women and men, and the diversity among women themselves, that is, in the diversity of their circumstances, responsibilities, social relationships and status within the economic, social, cultural, environmental, institutional structures and policies in any community or economy. It also allows to evaluate how policies, programs and projects can impact differently on women, men, girls and boy's daily lives experiences.

Gender data production, collection and interpretation is crucial to increase women's economic empowerment as it allows to track the progress made towards gender equality. It also allows policy makers to make well-informed decisions based on a variety of indicators and solid evidence.

The importance of collecting sex-disaggregated data

Creating gender data requires disaggregating statistics and indicators by sex to reveal differences and/or inequalities that disproportionally affect one sex more than the other (United Nations, 2016). Furthermore, gender data production's purpose is to reflect gender issues, that is, questions, problems and concerns related to all aspects of women and men's lives, including their specific needs, opportunities and contributions to society (United Nations, 2016).

Concepts and definitions used in data collection must be developed in such a way as to ensure that women of all backgrounds and their specific lived experiences are taken into account. In addition, data gathering methods should be shaped in a way that avoids gender bias in data production, such as underreporting female economic activity or violence against women (United Nations, 2016).

Gender statistics provide policymakers with a clear representation of women's different needs, which might be overlooked when data production does not take into account gender analysis. These measurements are essential to identify changes over time and priorities for decision-making processes. Thus, the collection of gender data is key for: monitoring the progress of commitments; designing and analyzing public policies; meeting the needs of different social groups; and advancing towards gender equality through the economic empowerment of women.

Sex disaggregated data is an essential input into gender analysis and the understanding of the different economic contributions, circumstances and realities of women and men. Sex disaggregated data can provide information about the multi-faceted barriers that women face, and help policy makers advance women's economic empowerment.

Sex disaggregated data can be used to:

- Identify the different situations of women and men, including changes over time;
- Understand the impact of events such as regional economic crises on women, and hence assist in formulating activities in response to these events;
- Better allocate resources to support programs and policies which are beneficial to women;
- Evaluate and monitor results and outcomes by sex; and,
- Show progress or lack thereof of women using indicators and regular data publications.

Gender equality plays a prominent role in international development, and accordingly, it has been recognized by key international actors such as the World Bank as smart economics. Economies, the private sector and individuals benefit when the reality of women and men for economic progress is acknowledged and used in decision-making.

Gender data systematization: international examples

Even though in most APEC economies -and at a global scale- there is still a gap in terms of gender data production, some international organizations are both systematically collecting sex segregated data as well as raising awareness on the importance of producing gender-sensitive indicators and statistics.

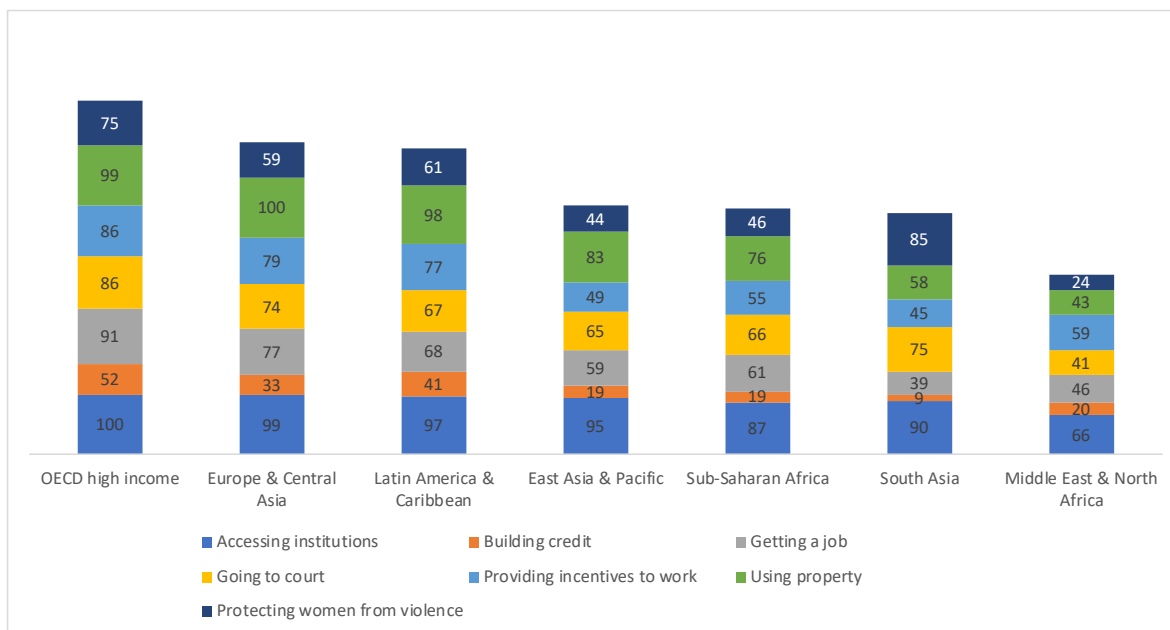
World Bank's Gender Data Portal

A clear example of these efforts to systematize gender statistics is the World Bank's Gender Data Portal, a comprehensive source for the latest sex disaggregated data and gender statistics covering dimensions such as demography, education, health, economic opportunities, public life and decision-making, and agency. The database is updated four times a year (April, July, September, and December).

Additionally, through the annual report "Women, Business and the Law", the World Bank also incorporates qualitative indicators that track the progress on laws and advances in the area of gender and justice. The report presents an analysis of data based on seven indicators (Graph #1): access to institutions, use of property, employment access, incentives to work, presence in courts,

access to credit and protection of women against violence, analyzing a total of 189 economies in its 2018 version.

Graph 1: Women, Business and the Law 2018 APEC economies score



Source: Authors own compilation based on World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2018*.

The contribution of the United Nations: enabling comparative analysis in gender data

The United Nations (UN) has also contributed to standardizing gender analysis at a global scale. They have developed a gender minimum collection indicator with the aim to provide guidance to all economies and encourage international comparison.

The UN indicators are both qualitative and quantitative, and they are organized into five areas: Economic structures and Access to resources; Education; Health and related services; Public life and decision-making; and, Human rights of women and child.

Each area addresses one or more of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action critical areas of concern. Owing to the unavailability of data or clear concepts and definitions, three of the 12 critical areas of concern are not covered in the minimum set of gender indicators.

Each of the five areas allow for a comprehensive understanding of people's well-being and also help to understand that gender is present in all dimensions of life.

The indicators are categorized into three tiers, as follows:

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- **Tier 1:** addresses relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment; is conceptually clear and has an international established methodology and standards; and **data are regularly produced by economies**, allowing to track progress over time.
- **Tier 2:** addresses relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment; is conceptually clear and has an international established methodology and standards; **but data are not regularly produced by economies.**
- **Tier 3:** addresses relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment; **but with no international established methodology or standards; data are not regularly produced by economies.**

These indicators seek to improve the global panorama on gender data production and are available for all APEC economies. For example, the rate of female labor participation, mortality of children under 5 years of age, teenage pregnancy rate is all reported by the 21 APEC economies with data updated to 2017 in most cases.

However, for some key gender indicators that are less explored, such as the proportion of women in senior positions (management), data is not regularly updated. Although efforts for statistical development in gender are recognized, new areas of interest must be continued with periodic updates.

III. Data collection in APEC

Inclusion of a gender perspective in APEC

During the last decade APEC has widely recognized the critical role and contribution that women play in achieving rapid and sustainable economic development in the region. APEC has embarked on many initiatives to encourage the participation of women in the economy. Various efforts have pointed in the direction of establishing a robust agenda on gender issues, and in order to push it forward, making women's lived experiences visible through data is essential. For instance, the Women Leaders Network (WLN) of APEC was founded in 1996 in Manila as an informal, dynamic network which brings together women leaders from all sectors, public, private, academia, civil society, indigenous, rural and women in technology, to provide policy recommendations to APEC officials.

Other critical milestones and outcomes have included the 1998 APEC Ministerial Meeting on Women celebrated in the Philippines, which led to the 1999 Framework for Integration of Women in APEC, established to provide recommendations for the integration of women in the mainstream of APEC processes and activities. The key recommendations of the Framework where: (i) pushing forward gender analysis to examine the differences between women and men in APEC's deliberation processes; (ii) collecting and using data differentiated by sex in APEC meetings and conferences; and (iii) promoting the participation of women in the institutional framework of the forum.

Following, in 2002 Ministers endorsed the establishment of the Gender Focal Point Network (GFPN), to continue to advance the implementation of the Framework. In 2011, the public and private sectors came together to discuss the importance of the economic potential of women, during APEC's first Women and the Economy Summit held in San Francisco, United States, where the San Francisco Declaration was adopted.

That same year, the APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE) was created with the objective of advancing the economic integration of women in the Asia Pacific region, undertaking the responsibility of coordinating gender activities in other working groups of the Forum. The PPWE combined the former APEC Gender Focal Point Network and the private sector-oriented Women's Leaders Network—creating a single public-private entity to streamline and elevate the influence of women's issues within APEC.

Existing efforts within APEC on data collection

The Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE) focuses its work on five pillars that are considered crucial to advance women's economic empowerment: access to capital, access to market, skills and capacity building, women's leadership and agency and innovation and technology.

As a first attempt to systematize gender data for the region, the PPWE supported the development of the **APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard**, an initiative that aims to present a panoramic

view on the status of women's economic empowerment in the region. The dashboard is composed by over 80 indicators and is proposed as a "tool to track, measure and communicate progress in reducing barriers to women's economic participation across the aforementioned five key pillars." (APEC, 2017).

Some examples of data captured by the Dashboard are women's access to markets, education attainment, private sector leadership representation, among others. All indicators are up to date metrics from different international organizations, including the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), the World Bank (WB), the World Economic Forum (WEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others.

The first dashboard report was prepared by APEC's Policy Support Unit, and it was launched in September 2015. Indicators have been subsequently updated (2017 and 2019) in order to ensure relevance and data integrity.

Additional efforts consider the Gender Focal Point Report, in which APEC Secretariat reports annually to the PPWE with the aim of bringing members up-to-date "on gender integration in APEC projects, including project proposals, implementation and completion phases." (APEC, 2019) For instance, the latest report showed that in terms in 2018, 44% of APEC events participants were female (APEC Secretariat Gender Focal Point Report, 2019)

The 2017 APEC Gender Inclusion Guidelines (GIG) call for actions considers data collection and analysis in Strategic and Work Plans, Annual Reports and overall in APEC Projects, with the aim to reflect positive impact of actions on gender inclusion: "Undertake a gender analysis at the outset of an initiative to establish baseline data on women's participation and contribution to their area of work, and how enabling environments may be further improved" (APEC Gender Inclusion Guidelines, 2017).

IV. Gender statistical production across APEC member economies: main challenges and findings

As an effort to explore the different realities of APEC economies regarding gender data collection, the authors developed two instruments. Firstly, a survey was designed and circulated among PPWE delegates to learn about the challenges economies face in gender data collection, and best practices. Additionally, a workshop was held on the margins of the Second Senior Official Meeting, with the goal to bring together international experts and practitioners to highlight the importance of producing and collecting sex-disaggregated data.

Overall, gender data collection varies across APEC's member economies, and while some have specialized institutions, units or departments dedicated exclusively to produce gender data, that is not the reality for all 21 economies. However, a key finding worth highlighting is that all APEC members produce gender data and have sex disaggregated indicators.

Gender data collection in the APEC region Survey

A survey was designed and sent to all 21 economies to explore the current situation of the economies in terms of gender data production and focused on issues such as gender indicators used in each economy, knowledge about development and ways of collecting gender indicators, and the dissemination and public availability of the data (Annex 1). A total of 12 economies responded the questionnaire.

Results

Gender data institutionalization

- 11 out of 12 economies surveyed have an institution in charge of producing, monitoring and systematizing gender data
- In 7 economies, out of the total economies that responded, a bureau of statistics is the institution in charge of gender indicators
- In 2 economies out of 12 the institution devoted to women and/or gender issues is in charge of providing official statistics.
- It is crucial to promote a more robust coordination between the institution in charge of gender data and those in charge of public policies devoted to women: only in 2 cases, a link was found between the statistical institutions and the mechanisms for the advancement of women. This coordination would allow economies to: (1) set gender data priorities based on policy making needs, (2) to include in all the data generation and collection a gender approach and to (3) design and evaluate public policies based on evidence.
- An important step to produce gender data is to have an integrated system with a comprehensive approach that can capture the multiple barriers faced by women including social, economic, cultural and sustainable dimensions, among others. Sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators are essential for recognizing the different roles, needs and

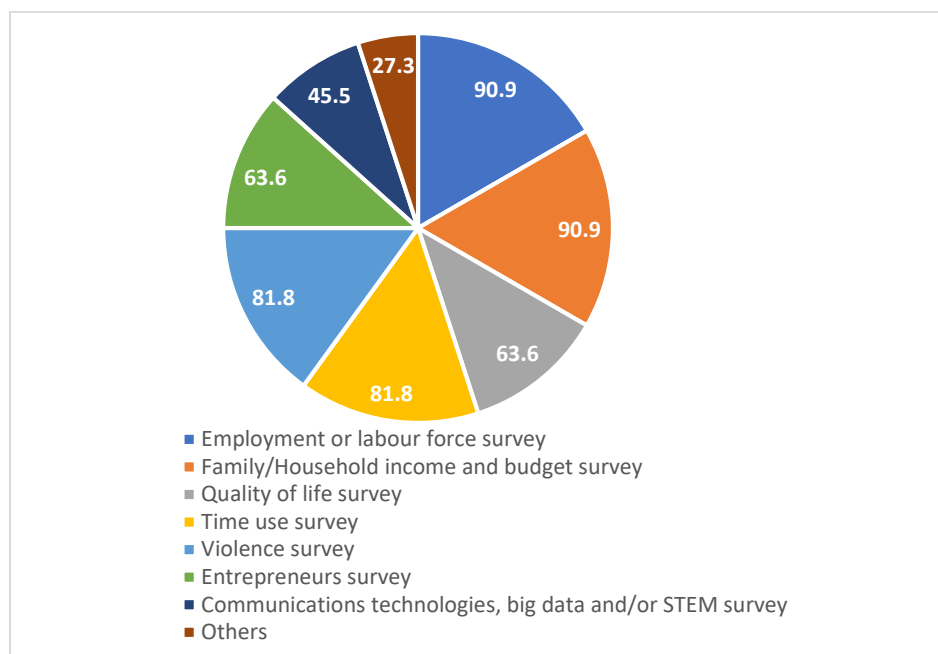
stereotypes of women and men. Indicators systems are also essential for effective monitoring progress or setbacks, evaluation, and decision making.

- 9 out of 12 economies surveyed have a system that manages to integrate diverse sex disaggregated indicators.
- Only 3 of the 12 economies that responded have legislation on the autonomous production of official statistics. This is crucial not only for gender data, but also to ensure that official data collection and systematization is done periodically and on a regular basis.

Economies' official surveys

- The surveys carried out by most economies are: "Employment or labor force survey" and "Family / Household income and budget survey" (Graph 2).
- The less common surveys are: "Entrepreneurs survey" (in only 5 economies) and "Communications technologies, big data and/or STEM survey" (in only 3 economies).

Graph 2: APEC economies Main data sources



Source: APEC Chile, Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, 2019. "Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment through Data" Questionnaire.

Periodicity and type of sex-disaggregated indicators

- In general, economies produce sex-disaggregated indicators to measure issues such as maternal mortality, employment and poverty, income level, and violence against women.
- All 12 economies surveyed have indicators disaggregated by sex published at least once a year. The most common indicators collected with this periodicity are labor indicators such

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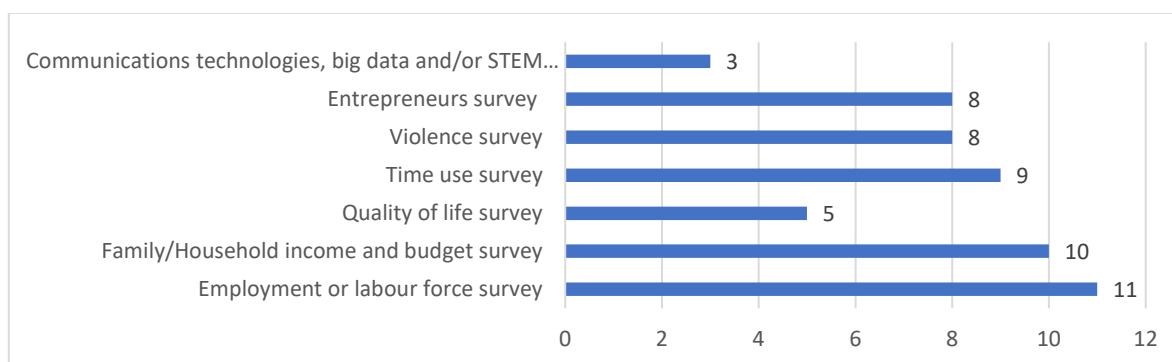
as labor force rate, paid working hours and employment by economic sector. Also, poverty rate, maternal mortality rate and femicide rate are captured periodically at least once a year.

- 9 out of 12 economies were found to have time-use indicators. Specifically, they measured unpaid working hours for men and women. This indicator was measured with a periodicity greater than one year.
- Regarding indicators that measure more specific dimensions of the integration of women in the economy, only 7 economies have an indicator about female-led exporter companies, 8 economies capture the gender wage gap, and 5 economies, out of the total that responded, collect data on female leadership positions in both the public and private sector.

Surveys to produce gender data

- Most of the economies that disaggregate indicators by sex obtain them from employment, income and time-use surveys (Graph 3).
- In all economies that responded, gender violence surveys only collect indicators about women's situation.
- A common challenge in gender data production is the periodicity of surveys. There is a need to collect data periodically in order to be able to regularly update indicators and to be able to compare progress over time.

Graph 3: Which of the surveys that your economy officially conducts include questions regarding the production of gender-disaggregated indicators?



Source: APEC Chile, Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, 2019. "Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment through Data" Questionnaire.

International guidelines for gender data production

- Most economies surveyed have adopted an international framework to advance in terms of gender statistics. The most common frameworks are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and Beijing Platform for Action.
- Some economies also highlighted other perspectives and sources of support for their gender statistics, for example the "Gender Statics Manual" by the United Nations Statistics Division; the "Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental

Development, the Measurement of Scientific, Technological and Innovation Activities” of the OECD; and the ITU Manual for measuring ICT access and use by households and individuals.

Gender data challenges

- There are three main challenges for economies on gender data production: budgetary constraints to produce gender indicators, the inclusion of a gender perspective in all available data, and being able to periodically generate gender indicators.
- Regarding the inclusion of a gender perspective, economies faced the challenge of the lack of the sex-disaggregation of data in government administrative records, surveys and census.
- Also, economies face a challenge when it comes to capturing the gaps and barriers faced particularly by indigenous women or for those living in rural populations.

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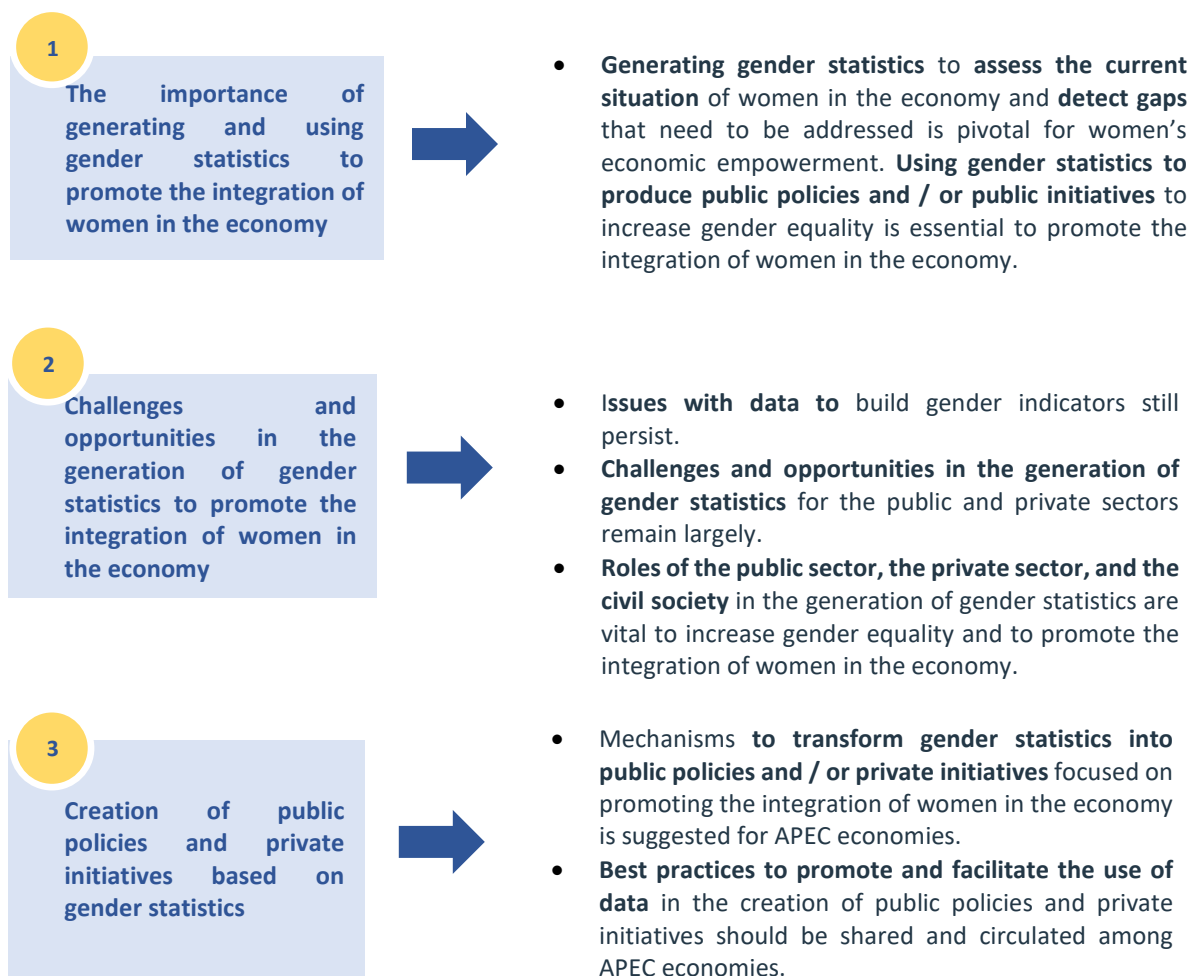
Workshop: Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment through Data

APEC Chile, Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equity and Matrix Consulting in collaboration with the Government of Australia, put together the "Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment through Data", a two-day Workshop, held in Viña del Mar on May 7 and 8 of 2019, in order to discuss with APEC economies delegates, representatives from the private and public sector, NGO's and academia experts (Annex 2), the main challenges and recommendations in the APEC region for gender data collection, production and dissemination.

One of the workshop's objectives was to identify strategies, recommendations and best practices related to the production of gender statistics for the integral inclusion of women in the economy. After the discussion panels, speaker and participants were divided into working groups to address different issues regarding data collection.

The topics covered during both days focused on: (1) Reflection on the importance of generating and using gender statistics to increase gender equality in the labor market; (2) Identification of the main issues presented by the data used to generate gender equality statistics; (3) Discuss and prioritize challenges in the generation of gender equality statistics and discuss opportunities to address them.

Some of the workshop's key findings were:



V. Conclusions and main Recommendations for APEC economies

Taking into consideration the answers to the questionnaire and the Workshop's group discussions, this report has identified some main issues that are pivotal for making progress on data production, collection and dissemination.

General recommendations for APEC economies include:

- Include a gender perspective in data production in order to disaggregate by sex data obtained from statistical products such as surveys, administrative records, census, among others.
- Improve the periodicity of statistical products in order to rely on timely indicators and to be able to compare progress over time.
- Allocate resources to improve and support statistical capacity building efforts.

Promote joint efforts between the public and private sectors

- The generation of public policies and initiatives to achieve gender equality and the promotion of women's economic participation should be a continuous and joint effort of both the public and private sectors.
- It is important then to ensure the commitment of both sectors, either by raising awareness of the importance and benefits associated to the incorporation of women to the economy or through specific incentives for each sector.

Raise awareness

- It is relevant to raise awareness about the importance of achieving gender equality and promoting the integration of women in the economy, not only because it is ethically correct but also because it brings multiple benefits for both the public and private sectors.
- Creating awareness is the first step to promote change, with civil society having a crucial role in demanding results (data) from both the public sector and private companies.

Promote the use of data

In order to promote the use of data to achieve gender equality and the integration of women in the economy, it is important that the public sector leads by example creating public policies based on gender data, improving access to gender data, and reporting concrete results accessible to everyone. Specific recommendations by sector include:

Public sector

Regarding the importance of generating gender statistics:

- a) Have a comprehensive overview of women in the economy

Having a complete set of gender indicators allows policy makers to understand the status of women in the economy, including an understanding of the challenges faced by more vulnerable populations, which are sometimes overlooked (e.g., women with disabilities, indigenous women, entrepreneurs, etc.).

It also allows for governments to understand and characterize women in the informal labor market, facilitating the design of adequate policies that are tailored to the needs of this group.

Gender statistics are crucial for designing effective public policies and increasing female integration in the economy and, therefore, growth, productivity, and competitiveness.

b) Detect and address gender gaps in the labor market

Gender statistics are a useful tool for monitoring progress towards gender equality goals. They are crucial to map and understand potential gender gaps in the labor market (e.g., salary gaps) and to set priorities that facilitate the design of laws and policies focused on promoting the integration of women in the economy.

c) Create awareness and drive change through civil society and media engagement

Gender statistics are of great value not only to for the public and private sector, but to civil society and media as well, as it allows them to raise awareness about gaps in gender equality, as well as encouraging public debate, which is key to bring about social change and advance in the incorporation of women in the economy.

d) Gender equality is also a matter of justice

Gender statistics helps drive gender equity and the integration of women in the economy as a priority, which it is a moral and ethical imperative.

Achieving gender equality and protecting the human rights, dignity and capabilities of diverse groups of women is a central requirement of a just and sustainable world.

e) The public sector needs more women's participation

With the government reporting gender indicators and setting the example, more women will be incorporated into public office; this can translate to a more balanced perspective in the design and implementation of laws, and a more inclusive approach to policymaking.

Economies with a larger number of women in public positions tend to have lower levels of inequality, and higher spending on health and education.

Private sector

For the private sector, gender statistics are key to increase women's participation in the workforce and therefore to take advantage of its benefits. The main findings in this regard were:

a) Make the case for companies to collect gender indicators

Gender statistics can help companies understand their challenges in terms of gender equality and identify the gaps that need to be addressed, to design tailored initiatives and monitor progress towards a more equitable workplace.

b) Report on gender indicators performance and turn it into a competitive advantage

Reporting on gender statistics allows the company to demonstrate their commitment towards achieving gender equality and how women's integration is a priority, which is also an increasing concern among consumers.

Having a balanced workforce helps maintain a good work environment and is a sign of equal conditions for men and women within the company; both factors are highly valued by workers and can be used as an advantage when attracting new talent.

c) Access to a wider pool of talent

Research shows that attracting highly skilled talent is one of the biggest challenges for companies and senior executives. Women account for more than half of the population, therefore, incorporating women into the labor market allows access to a broader pool of talent.

d) Increase the company's overall performance

Gender statistics are key when creating initiatives to incorporate more women to the company, and it is proven that companies with a greater number of women in leadership positions perform better.

Research has demonstrated that groups with diverse perspectives and flexibility in their thinking outperform homogenous groups, leading to higher levels of creativity and innovation.

Non-government organizations (NGOs)

Civil society organizations can raise relevant issues from their experiences. Likewise, the private and public sector can engage with civil society organizations to incorporate new dimensions into their work. Some of the main recommendations for NGOs are:

- Collect data focused on vulnerable groups that are not being covered by the public or private sector, for example women in rural areas or women immigrants, indigenous and/or informal intrapreneurs.
- Foster the dissemination of results with relevant stakeholders and showcase best practices.
- NGOs can be an important source of information for the media, helping to highlight relevant issues that need to be addressed.
- Collect gender statistics and support the public and private sectors in advancing on gender equality with diagnoses, empirical evidence, and new indicators.

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Annex 1: Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment Through Data Survey

Welcome to the Advancing women's economic empowerment through data questionnaire!

Your inputs will be extremely valuable for the elaboration process of Chile's deliverable at the margins of APEC 2019 by the Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equality. The deliverable comprises a Report that will reflect the challenges, good practices and possible routes for improvement regarding data production and collection within APEC economies.

We appreciate and value your time and disposition in responding this survey. All the information provided is confidential and will be published only in summary statistical form. The respondent will not be identified in any way.

1. Does your economy have a gender statistics system that integrates diverse sex-disaggregated indicators?

- Yes
- No

2. In your economy, which institution(s) is (are) in charge of producing, monitoring and systematizing gender data? Please describe and contextualize your economy's current situation

3. Which sex-disaggregated indicators are published periodically (at least once a year) in your economy? (Similar indicators can be included only if they address the same subject analysis). Please select all applicable indicators in your economy.

- Labor force participation rate disaggregated by sex
- Poverty rate disaggregated by sex
- Maternal mortality rate
- Paid working hours disaggregated by sex
- Unpaid working hours disaggregated by sex
- Employed population by sector of economy disaggregated by sex
- Number of femicides committed in one year
- Gender wage gap
- Female-led exporters: this can apply for firms led by a woman (e.g. CEO, manager, etc.) or firms owned by a woman
- Number of women in senior leadership positions across private sector
- Number of women in senior leadership positions across government
- Number of women on boards
- Other not listed above (please describe)

4. Which of the following surveys does your economy officially conduct, either through the national statistics office or other similar public institution? Please select all applicable surveys in your economy.

- Employment or labor force survey
- Family/Household income and budget survey
- Quality of life survey
- Time use survey
- Violence survey
- Entrepreneurs survey
- Communications technologies, big data and/or STEM survey
- Other not listed above (please describe)

5. Based on question 4, which of those surveys that your economy officially conduct, include questions to produce gender-disaggregated indicators. • Employment or labour force survey • Family/Household income and budget survey • Quality of life survey • Time use survey • Violence survey • Entrepreneurs survey • Communications technologies, big data and/or STEM survey • Other not listed above (please describe)
6. Which international guidelines or perspectives for gender data production has your economy adopted? (international conventions, international frameworks, normatives, etc.). Please select all the alternatives you most agree with. • CEDAW • ODS-2030 • Beijing platform for action • Other not listed above
7. Does your economy currently has a law governing the autonomous production of official statistics? Please select one alternative. • Yes • No • In process • Other not listed above (please describe)
8. Which challenges do you consider to be most important for your economy in terms of gender data? Please select all challenges applying to your economy. • Advance in the collection of data and to make improvements in field work • Improve questionnaires and surveys incorporating a sex variable in all statistical products • Disaggregate data obtained from statistical products (surveys, administrative records, census) by sex • Improve the periodicity of the statistical products in order to rely on timely indicators • Strengthen the national statistical coordination abilities for the development of data with a gender perspective • Including a gender perspective in the data production of your economy • Allocate resources for the development of this type of work • Cultural considerations (e.g., appropriateness and relevance of survey questions) • Other not listed above (please describe)

Annex 2: Advancing women's economic empowerment through data' Workshop Agenda

Day One	
8.30 – 9.00 am	Registration and Arrival
9.00 – 9.15 am	Welcome Remarks • Felipe Muñoz - Chile's Undersecretary of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, Surrogate
	Welcome Remarks • Robert Fergusson - Australia's Ambassador to Chile
9.15 – 9:35	Keynote Address on the importance of sex disaggregated data for women's economic empowerment, collection methods and opportunities for use • Papa Seck - Chief Statistician, UN Women
9.35 – 9.45	Group Photo
9.45 – 10.00	Coffee Break
Session 1 10.00 – 11.30 am	Making progress in the economic integration of women in the APEC region: How far have we come? Challenges in gender statistics production, collection and periodic updating • Carlos Kuriyama - Senior Analyst, Policy Support Unit at APEC • Camila Cuevas – Head of Gender Statistic Unit, National Statistics Institute of Chile • Josie B. Perez – Deputy National Statistician, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) • Maria Esther Cutimbo Gil – Secretary General, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru (INEI)
Session 2 11:30 – 13:15 pm	Best practices for catalyzing Gender Equality. Improving Gender sensitive Data Collection • Papa Seck – Chief Statistician, UN Women • Marc Lachance – Director of the Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Statistics Canada • Isabel Santagostino – Private Sector Development Specialist, Women Business and Law, World Bank • Mario Farren - Superintendent, Superintendence of Banks and Financial Institutions ("SBIF")
13:15 – 14.15 pm	Lunch Break

ADVANCING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH DATA

Session 3 14.15 – 15:45 pm	Identifying Challenges in data production and collection: Interactive Group Work • Participants will divide into groups in a structured discussion on challenges for data production and collection and areas for improvement within APEC economies and regionally.
15.45 – 16:00 pm	Coffee Break
Session 4 16:00 – 17:00 pm	Wrap Up of Day One: Plenary Session • Group presentation on main findings, consensus and dissensions. • Next Steps & Action Planning lead by Facilitator.
Day Two	
8.30 – 9:00 am	Registration and Arrival
Session 5 9.00– 10.45 am	Closing the gender gap: Public-private initiatives that promote women's leadership and economic participation through data • Vanessa Paterson - Program Delivery Executive Manager, Workplace Gender Equality Agency Australia • Vanessa Erogbogbo – Chief, Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains, International Trade Center • Verónica Alaimo – Senior Labor Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank • Alejandra Sepúlveda – Executive Director, Comunidad Mujer & Gender Parity Taskforce Chile Secretariat • Juliet Bourke- Head of Diversity and Inclusion, Deloitte Australia
10.45 – 11:00 am	Coffee Break
Session 6 11.00 am – 12.30 am	An Ecosystem approach: Identifying facilitators for women empowerment and market integration. Interactive Group Work • Participants will divide into groups in a structured discussion on tangible actions APEC economy authorities and businesses can make. This would include identifying roles for government, industry, academia, and the public in promoting women's economic advancement through data collection and usage.
12:30 – 13:30 pm	Lunch Break
Session 7 13:30 pm – 14:30 pm	Wrap up of day two: Plenary Session and closing remarks • Group presentation of principal findings, consensus and dissensions. • Next Steps & Action Planning lead by Facilitator.
Day 2 Evaluation & Recommendations	
Session 8 14:30- 14:45 pm	Closing Remarks • Maria Jose Abud - Head of Study Department, Ministry of Women and Gender Equity of Chile

Annex 3: Workshop Key Recommendations Summary

Key Recommendations Summary

	Public sector	Private sector	NGO's
Production of gender data	> Promote or demand (if necessary) the participation of the private sector in the production of gender data > Define the guidelines and standards for data production, in order to obtain comparable and standardized data throughout the economy	> Implement a rigorous methodology that ensures the reliability of the data reported > Produce standardized data in order to facilitate consolidation and analysis	> Produce data focused on vulnerable groups that are not being covered by the public or private sector
Recollection and analysis of gender data	> Consolidate and analyze the data available, and obtain a complete overview of the participation of women in the economy > Identify the main gaps that need to be addressed and set priorities	> Comply with the data delivery requested by the government > Analyze the data and act on it, promoting the participation of women in the economy > Provide feedback to the entities in charge of generating public policies	> Help with the identification of gender gaps that need to be address > Highlight issues that the government may overlook
Reporting of results	> Share the results and raise awareness in society to enable change > Make data easily available and accessible for everyone > Ensure data protection and privacy	> Report results periodically, showing progress in terms of gender equality and female participation > Be transparent when reporting results to the public	> Facilitate the diffusion of results among economies and share best practices > Be a source of information for the media, helping to highlight relevant issues that need to be addressed