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Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

Regional training course on the development of
gender indicators and collection of data on gender
26 - 28 November 2013
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

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EVALUATION REPORT OF REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON GENDER INDICATORS AND COLLECTION OF DATA ON GENDER

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Evidence-based policy decisions depend crucially on a broad scope of accurate, timely and comparable statistics on every sector of development. Gender statistics and indicators, in particular, are key for evidence-based policymaking, as well as monitoring trends in reducing gender inequality and progress in women's empowerment. However, the lack of adequate data and appropriate gender indicators to guide the collection of data has been a serious impediment to informed and effective policymaking on gender issues. This has been the situation in the Caribbean subregion where many countries continue to face many serious constraints in the compilation and production of timely and reliable statistics and indicators. This has been demonstrated by the sustained challenges with producing the necessary indicators to enable monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals.

2. Several mandates promote or drive the production of gender statistics and indicators. Chief among these is the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action which sets out strategic objectives and actions for promoting the advancement of women and gender equality in 12 core areas. Of specific relevance is strategic objective H.3 which calls on national, regional and international statistical services, governmental and United Nations agencies to "generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation".

3. The development of technical capacity in the compilation, dissemination and use of gender indicators and statistics is therefore essential for ensuring the sustained capacity of national statistical offices and gender bureaus to produce data on a continuous basis. Reliable and timely statistical data form a critical foundation for evidence-based policy formulation, good governance and planning and drives the development and implementation of policies and programmes that facilitate the achievement of national goals for the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

4. Against this backdrop, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), subregional headquarters for the Caribbean convened the Regional training course on gender indicators and the collection of data on gender. The workshop was organized in response to requests from member States for national institutional capacity development in this area. The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- (a) To learn from member States and other partners of their experiences in connection with their knowledge of and capacity to compile gender statistics and indicators that are internationally recognized and recommended;
- (b) To review existing knowledge and skills and to address capacity gaps that remain in the key areas of gender statistics and indicators;
- (c) To discuss how the production and use of data on gender can be enhanced;
- (d) To identify and document possible strategies for follow up assistance to compile the relevant gender statistics and indicators from existing data, and possible approaches to the production of these data from different sources.

5. The workshop facilitators were drawn from the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile and the Social Development Unit of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. Funding for the technical assistance mission was provided under the regular programme for technical cooperation.

B. ATTENDANCE AT THE WORKSHOP

1. Place and date of the session

6. The Regional Training Workshop on gender indicators and the collection of data on gender was held from 26 to 28 November 2013 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

2. Participation

7. The workshop primarily targeted gender statistics focal points and statisticians from national statistics departments/ offices and national gender machineries/ bureaus. In attendance were representatives from the following Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee member and associate member countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. A representative of the Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD), a non-governmental organization in Trinidad and Tobago, also attended the workshop. The composition of the participants by sex was 15 (83.3%) females and 3 (16.7%) males. The full list of participants is annexed to this report.

C. SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

1. Opening session

8. The workshop was preceded by a short opening ceremony which featured remarks from Sheila Stuart, Social Affairs Officer, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and Lucia Scuro, Social Affairs Officer, Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC.

9. In delivering the opening remarks on behalf of the Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, the Social Affairs Officer highlighted the importance of gender indicators and statistics and further reiterated their value as key tools for facilitating the transformation needed to address gender issues in the Caribbean. She referred to mandates such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Women that called for the production of gender statistics and restated the importance of statistical data for facilitating evidence-based policymaking, monitoring trends in reducing gender equality and progress in women's empowerment. She cautioned against the notion that sex-disaggregated data constituted the production of gender statistics, and instead encouraged a more policy oriented approach that extended to and included the compilation of internationally recognized and recommended gender indicators. She concluded by reiterating the importance of producing timely and reliable statistics and indicators, and identified the regional workshop as well as other training courses conducted by ECLAC and other regional organizations as important activities for developing national institutional capacity.

10. In her remarks, Lucia Scuro of the Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC headquarters stressed the significance of the workshop not only for improving technical capacity, but also for strengthening the partnership between the Division for Gender Affairs and Caribbean governments. She further underscored the importance of such technical assistance workshops within the framework of the working group on gender statistics of the Statistical Commission of the Americas. She reinforced the need for a coordinated approach to the production of gender statistics and indicators that involved both users and producers of statistics. In that regard, she commended the participation of representatives of both the gender bureaus and national statistical offices at the workshop and noted that the most successful experiences with the production of gender indicators in Latin America have been those that embraced this strategic partnership between data users and producers.

2. Main achievements

11. The overall objective of the workshop was to deepen existing knowledge and skills in relation to the compilation of gender statistics and indicators and further address capacity gaps that may exist in the region. As a consequence, it was expected that the workshop would have contributed to the full mainstreaming of gender into the production, analysis and dissemination of national statistics and indicators. Furthermore, the workshop should have facilitated the strengthening of capacities of Caribbean member States in the compilation of sex-disaggregated data and the generation of internationally recommended gender indicators. One of the key outcomes was strengthening the dialogue between statistical offices and gender bureaus, as well as the exchange of experience between the participating countries and territories.

12. The workshop was designed to provide participants with an in-depth understanding of rudimentary concepts and definitions as well as more advanced methodological issues related to the collection of data and compilation of gender indicators. Emphasis was placed on providing participants with adequate exposure to the regional and international initiatives and standards that support and promote the effective compilation and use of gender statistics and indicators. Workshop activities were structured to stimulate a high level of participation and interaction among participants. Group activities and country presentations were used to encourage greater dialogue between representatives of gender bureaus and national statistical offices.

13. During the first day the workshop content focused on ensuring that all participants had a shared understanding of the basic concepts relating to gender, gender equality, sexual division of labour, as well as gender statistics and indicators. Key international and regional commitments were presented as well as the existing institutional framework and regional forums in which countries could take part. Sources of gender indicators in the Caribbean were explored and countries were given the opportunity to explore some of the strengths and challenges they encounter at the national level when it comes to producing gender statistics and indicators.

14. Over the second day, the workshop presented the development and use of indicators of the Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean as they pertain to the three spheres of autonomy: physical autonomy, autonomy in decision-making and economic autonomy. Countries were given the opportunity to comment on the indicators and their applicability in each of the participants' countries. The afternoon session focused on the measurement of unpaid work through collection of information on time-use through the presentation of the experience of countries in Latin America, as well as the case of Spain.

15. In the final day, the workshop explored in greater detail sources of statistical information in the Caribbean, focusing on the link between the producers and users of gender statistics and indicators. Responding to a direct request of the countries, the final sessions of the workshop explored the statistical needs relating to the multiple reporting requests countries receive, with a specific focus on reporting on the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and MDGs.

16. During a short closing ceremony on the final day of the workshop, certificates of participation were awarded to all 18 participants who had successfully completed the workshop. Participants also received electronic copies of all PowerPoint presentations delivered during the workshop as well as other materials and documentation circulated or referenced during the workshop. Participants were also apprised of the various resources available for enhancing their technical capacity as well as the mediums for seeking further technical support in the production of gender statistics and indicators.

D. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION

17. The following section provides a summary of a detailed analysis conducted on responses submitted by participants at the conclusion of the workshop. Responses were received from all 18 participants, thus the views expressed below were fully representative of the group.

18. The composition of the respondents of the evaluation by sex and organizational type/affiliation was as follows:

Table 2
Sex of respondents by department or ministry

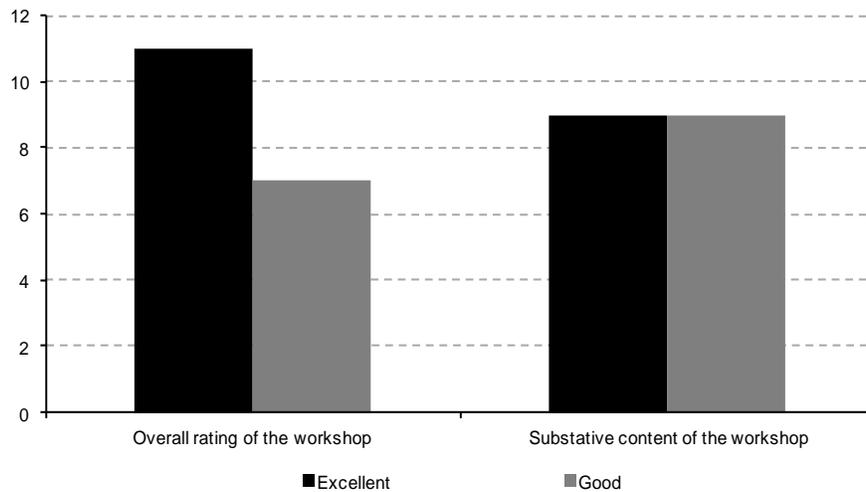
		<i>Type of organization you represent:</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>National Statistics Department/ Office</i>	<i>Gender Bureau or machinery</i>	<i>Non- governmental Organization</i>	
Sex of respondent	Male	1	2	0	3
	Female	10	4	1	15
Total		11	6	1	18

1. Substantive content and usefulness of the workshop

19. The evaluation sought participants' overall perceptions of various aspects of the workshop ranging from the relevance of the content and the value added by the training to the conduct of the sessions and the general organization of the workshop.

20. Participants overall rating of the workshop was high with all responses being split between the categories of "excellent" (61%) and "good" (39%). Similar positive ratings were provided regarding the substantive content of the workshop. Responses to this item were evenly distributed between the categories of "excellent" and "good". Table 1 displays the distribution of the responses across the 5-point scale used for those two items.

Figure 1
Participants' feedback on content and overall quality of the workshop



21. Participants were also required to indicate, through a dichotomous question, the extent to which the workshop lived up to their initial expectations. With the exception of one person who had ambivalent feelings (3= "not sure or no response"), all participants responded positively to this item.

2. Usefulness and impact of training

22. A number of items were included in the evaluation form to assess the value added through the regional training workshop. Of particular importance were participants' views on the initial impact of the training. This was assessed in terms of key factors such as the relevance of the training to participants' needs, the usefulness of the methodologies and recommendations presented and the usefulness of the training for strengthening technical capacity. A combination of open-ended and rating scale items were used for this component of the evaluation. Each of the closed-ended items was scored along a continuum from "highly useful" to "not useful at all".

23. In terms of the relevance of the training for the work of their respective institutions, 15 (83.3%) respondents indicated that it was "very relevant" and the remaining 3 (16.7%) viewed it as "relevant".

24. As follow-up to that item, participants were asked to identify specific areas for improvement such as topics that should have been included or could have been addressed during the sessions. In terms of areas for improvement, participants made suggestions that related to the following core areas:

- Inclusion of more practice sessions:

"All subjects were important. However, more practice sessions can be done to identify and calculate indicators."

"I would also have liked to have gained exposure in the calculation of some of the gender indicators"

"Practical exercises should be introduced to reemphasize content."

- More in-depth discussions on special topics of interest:

"How to target the challenges that were mentioned by all participants. Concrete examples of successes in other countries and how this was made possible."

"More analysis of the care economy especially in the area of pensions. The case of Spain was a good model. Interested Caribbean countries without a welfare system could model what worked well and strengthen what didn't for implementation."

"Some of the topics needed greater depth. For example, the subject on time-use needed some more greater depth."

- More interaction among participants:

"I would have liked to have interacted more with the different participants to get a better idea of what there are doing in gender statistics."

"The target group is fine but if the target group does not come up with the indicators then they are merely reactive. Therefore, key persons who can impact the indicators need to be targeted."

- A few participants did however express satisfaction with the content as presented in the workshop and those views were articulated in statements:

"The subjects addressed were adequate for the time."

"The information was very well delivered, I found it to be well thought out and the find details were explained to a good understanding."

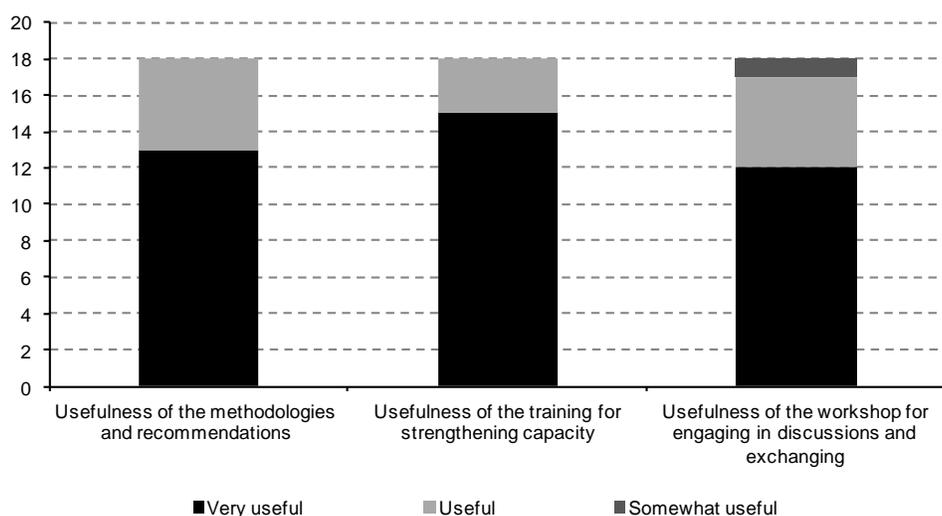
"The quantity and quality of the subjects addressed were useful in every aspect."

25. Given that the main objective of the workshop was to deepen existing knowledge and skills in relation to the compilation of gender statistics and indicators, participants were provided with an opportunity to evaluate the extent to which this objective was met by indicating the usefulness of the training for strengthening their capacity in that area. Responses to this item were a key indicator of actual impact of the training. Of the 18 respondents, 15 (83.3%) stated that the training was "very useful" for meeting that goal while the remaining 3 (16.7%) rated it as "useful".

26. Participants provided similar feedback to the item on the usefulness of the methodologies and recommendations presented at the workshop. Figure 2 shows the distribution of the ratings for these two aspects of the training.

27. The evaluation also assessed the usefulness of the workshop as a forum for networking and exchanging experiences with counterparts in the region. Participants rated that aspect of the workshop along a 5-point scale that ranged from “very useful” to “not useful at all”. The majority (66.7%) of the respondents stated that it was “highly useful”, 5 (27.8%) stated it was “useful” and 1 responded rated it as “somewhat useful”. The distribution of responses for that item is also included in figure 2.

Figure 2
Participants’ views of the usefulness of the training for capacity building and the methodologies and recommendations presented at the workshop



3. Relevance of the sessions

28. Participants were also asked to comment individually about the relevance of each of the sessions. Participants rated each session on a 5-point scale that ranged from 1 = “very relevant” to 5 = “not relevant at all”.

Table 3
Participants’ perceptions of the relevance of the sessions

<i>Session</i>	<i>Very relevant</i>	<i>Relevant</i>	<i>Somewhat relevant</i>
Why we need gender indicators: Basic conceptual framework for the production and interpretation of gender statistics and indicators	14 (77.8%)	4 (22.2%)	-
National experience with integrating a gender perspective into national statistics: identification of strengths and weaknesses	12 (66.7%)	5 (27.8%)	1 (5.6%)
Institutional framework for the production and use of gender indicators	10 (55.6%)	8 (44.4%)	-
Collection and importance of sex-disaggregated data	13 (72.2%)	5 (27.8%)	-
Incorporating gender into the production of statistics: indicators with a gender perspective, the case of CEPALSTAT	13 (72.2%)	5 (27.8%)	-
Friends of the Chair – Indicators on Gender based violence	7 (38.9%)	9 (50.0%)	2 (11.1%)
ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory – Conceptual Framework	15 (83.3%)	3 (16.7%)	-
Exercise on indicators of the Gender Observatory	14 (77.8%)	4 (22.2%)	-

<i>Session</i>	<i>Very relevant</i>	<i>Relevant</i>	<i>Somewhat relevant</i>
Advances and challenges of time use statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean	10 (55.6%)	8 (44.4%)	-
The use of gender indicators and statistics for public policies: The case of Spain and the dependency legislation	5 (27.8%)	13 (72.2%)	-
The collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics from the perspective of the user and producer	13 (72.2%)	5 (27.8%)	-
The use of data for the development of national policies and the use of statistical data for the preparation of national reports (MDGs, CEDAW, CRC)	12 (66.7%)	5 (27.8%)	1 (5.6%)

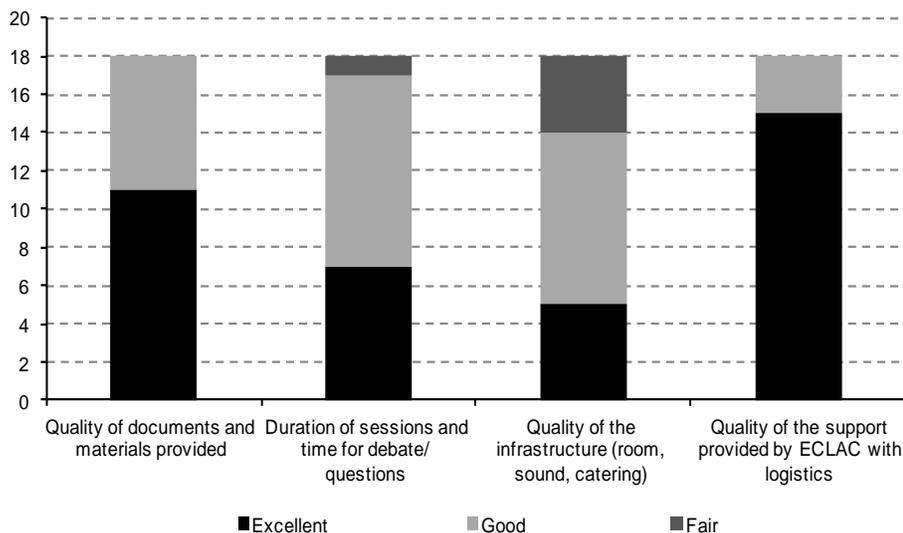
29. Participant's responses to this item on the relevance of each session were positive and were distributed across the response categories of "very relevant", "relevant" or "somewhat relevant". For all but one session, the modal ratings were "very relevant". The responses validated participants' earlier views on the overall relevance and the value added by the workshop.

4. Organization of the training workshop

30. Responses to the two dichotomous questions on participants' access to the training materials prior to the workshop and the use of these materials in preparing for the event revealed that, with the exception of one person, all participants received the training material. Of those 17 participants, only 15 (83.3%) reported that they had read the material.

31. A 6-point scale was used to evaluate several aspects related to the organization of the workshop. Four components of the organization were assessed and these included the quality of the documents and materials, the duration of the sessions and time for discussions, the quality of the infrastructure and the quality of support from ECLAC. Each aspect was scored along a continuum ranging from 1 to 6, with 1 representing "excellent" and 6 indicating "no response/ not sure". For all aspects except the quality of the infrastructure, at least 17 (94.4%) of the participants provided ratings of "excellent" or "good"; the modal score for each being "excellent". Participants had disparate views on the quality of infrastructure; 14 (77.8%) indicated that the quality was "excellent" or "good" and the remaining 4 (22.2%) opted for the rating of "regular". Figure 3 shows the distribution of these ratings.

Figure 3
Participants' views of the organization of the workshop



32. In the final section of the evaluation, participants were given an opportunity to provide general comments and suggestions. Some of the comments provided were consistent with those provided in the previous section and for the most part were complimentary. Generally, participants were satisfied with the workshop and used phrases such as “very good”, “informative” and “well organized” to describe their overall impressions of the workshop. Participants also recorded the following more detailed qualitative assessments:

- “Overall the workshop was well organised and the presentations were also well delivered.”
- “Everything worked well however, more can be done to identify indicators.”
- “The workshop was very well organized. All the information was sent on time and all presentations were sent by e-mail on the same day they were held.”
- “The more concrete and specific topics were most interesting to me. What can be improved is adding more in depth technical information about gender indicators.”
- “Having the presentation adds a lot to the knowledge that will be carried back to my institution.”
- “I am very pleased with all that was presented. The order and structure and the content of each topic.”
- “The strategic timing of this training helped to reinforce the necessity of practical application of the theoretical knowledge.”
- “We received the documents and materials on time. There was enough room for debate and questions. The sound, room and catering was excellent.”
- “The prompt submission of all the presentations to participants is very commendable.”
- “There was an excellent supply of material provided to everyone. The documentation was very comprehensive and informative. We needed a bit of more discussions.”
- “Overall the workshop was well organised and the presentations were also well delivered.”
- “The delivery and discussion heard were very good”

33. In addition, one recurring comment related to the catering. Most participants called on an improvement to the variety and quality of the lunch. Other comments related to the readability of the projector screens and arrangements for per diem payments. There was also a call for the allocation of more time for discussions and interaction among participants.

5. Follow-up activities and areas for future work

34. The final component of the evaluation included a few questions on ways in which ECLAC could support their respective institutions and countries, in the area of statistics and social development. Participant’s responses were diverse, however the majority called for follow-up training in gender-related topics including time-use surveys:

- “The need to conceptualize and undertake time-use survey is increasingly apparent. Consequently, we recognize that there is need to get technical support for the development of these surveys.”
- “Some practical training in the development of some key gender indicators would be extremely useful and beneficial to the agencies. It would certainly assist in the harmonization of these indicators to allow comparability among countries.”
- “Time-use surveys because of the lack on research in Caribbean countries. I'm looking forward to the online course.”
- “Support the design of the indicators of the observatory. Support in just overall collection of gender indicators since the Ministry of Social Affairs does not have a statistical unit that would enable them to collect data.”
- “More technical assistance for sustained capacity building in this area. Not on an ad hoc basis especially for continuity to organizations; technical assistance for gender budgets, gender audits and use of data for results-based reporting. Suggest the autonomy presentations be used for additional technical assistance activities where there are gaps for example time-use surveys. Technical assistance / training on imputation for missing data.”

- “Follow up to ensure Gender divisions and Statistics units work together to identified needed indicators and to ensure that the central statistical offices within the Police Forces are also involved in the process.”

There was also a request for support with training in other areas of social and demographic statistics, including databases such as CEPALSTAT:

- “A course in analyzing statistical data for statistician in the social and demographic fields.”
- “More technical information on disseminating data and harmonizing data. Regional and international comparisons are often difficult because of differences in methodologies and definitions used.”
- “Conducting a database training on CEPALSTAT.”

E. CONCLUSIONS

35. Overall, participants’ responses to the evaluation reflected a generally high level of satisfaction with the training provided during the three-day workshop. There was evidence that the workshop met its immediate objective of increasing knowledge and skills in relation to the compilation of gender statistics and indicators. There were strong indications of participants’ appreciation of the content addressed by the workshop. Feedback on the organizational aspects of the workshop was also positive and participants expressed a strong interest in the conduct of similar training sessions on issues related specifically to gender, as well as other areas including social and demographic statistics.

F. FUTURE ACTIONS

36. As a follow-up activity, ECLAC would conduct a post-training evaluation six months after the workshop to assess impact of the workshop in terms of the transfer of knowledge, particularly its application for developing gender indicators and collecting data on gender. The evaluation would be conducted through an electronic survey via the Vovici Survey Platform in May 2014.

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Annex II**WORKSHOP EVALUATION**

**REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
GENDER INDICATORS AND THE COLLECTION OF DATA ON
GENDER**

**Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
26 – 28 November 2013**

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

In an effort to assess the effectiveness and impact of this training course, kindly complete the following evaluation form. Your responses will be invaluable in providing feedback on the overall workshop, identifying areas of weakness and help improve the organization of future workshops.

IDENTIFICATION	
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Country of origin: _____	
Institution(s) you represent: _____	

Substantive content and usefulness of workshop**1. How would you rate the training overall?**

1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Regular 4. Poor 5. Very poor 6. Not sure/no response

2. How would you rate the substantive content of the course?

1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Regular 4. Poor 5. Very poor 6. Not sure/no response

3. Did the workshop meet your initial expectations?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure / no response

4. How relevant was the training for the work of your institution?

1. Very Relevant 2. Relevant 3. Somewhat relevant 4. Not relevant 5. Not sure/no response

5. How would you improve this workshop in terms of the subjects addressed (for example, issues you would have liked to address or analyze in greater depth or subjects which were not so important)?**6. How useful did you find the methodologies and recommendations presented at the workshop for your work?**

1. Very useful 2. Useful 3. Regular 4. Not very useful 5. Not useful at all 6. Not sure /no response

7. Did you find the training useful for strengthening your capacity to develop indicators and collect data on gender?

1. Very useful 2. Useful 3. Somewhat useful 4. Not useful 5. Not sure/no response

8. How useful did you find the workshop for engaging in discussions and exchanging experiences with representatives of other institutions?

1. Very useful 2. Useful 3. Regular 4. Not very useful 5. Not useful at all 6. Not sure /no response

Relevance of sessions

9. How relevant did you find each of the content presented in each of the following sessions?					
Why we need gender indicators: Basic Conceptual framework for the production and interpretation of gender statistics and indicators <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
National experience with integrating a gender perspective into national statistics: identification of strengths and challenges <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
Institutional framework for the production and use of gender statistics <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
Collection and importance of sex-disaggregated data <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
Incorporating gender into the production of statistics: indicators with a gender perspective the case of CEPALSTAT <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
Friends of the Chair - Indicators on Genders based Violence	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
ECLA Gender Equality Observatory Conceptual Framework <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
Exercise on Indicators of the gender observatory <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
Advances and challenges of time use statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
The use of gender indicators and statistics for public policies: The case of Spain and the dependency legislation <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
The collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics for the perspective of the user and producer <input type="checkbox"/>	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>
The use of data for the development of national policies and use of statistical data for the preparation of national reports (MDG, CEDAW, CRC etc)	Very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	Not relevant at all <input type="checkbox"/>

Organization of the training workshop

10. a. Did you have access to the materials for the training workshop before seeing the presentations at this event?
 Yes No

b. Did you read them?
 Yes No

11. How would you rate the organization of the workshop? If you choose “poor” or “very poor” please explain your response so that we can take your opinion into account.

Quality of documents and materials provided	1. Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Good <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Regular <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	5. Very poor <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Not sure/No response <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration of the sessions and time for debate/questions	1. Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Good <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Regular <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	5. Very poor <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Not sure/No response <input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of the infrastructure (room, sound, catering)	1. Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Good <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Regular <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	5. Very poor <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Not sure/No response <input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of support from ECLAC to facilitate logistics for your participation in the event	1. Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Good <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Regular <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Poor <input type="checkbox"/>	5. Very poor <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Not sure/No response <input type="checkbox"/>

12. Based on the ratings selected above, please indicate what worked well and what could be improved.

13. Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the organizational aspects of the workshop?

14. What additional technical cooperation activities in the field of statistics or social affairs would you suggest that ECLAC undertake in the future?

Thank you!!

Annex III**RESPONSES TO QUANTITATIVE ITEMS**

Table A.1
Sex of Participants

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Male	3	16.7	16.7	16.7
Female	15	83.3	83.3	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.2
Type of organization being represented

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
National Statistics Office or Department	11	61.1	61.1	61.1
Gender Bureau or Division	6	33.3	33.3	94.4
Non-governmental organization	1	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.3
Overall Rating of the workshop

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Excellent	11	61.1	61.1	61.1
Good	7	38.9	38.9	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.4
Rating of substantive content of the workshop

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Excellent	9	50.0	50.0	50.0
Good	9	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.5
Did workshop live up to initial expectations

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Yes	17	94.4	94.4	94.4
Not sure/ no response	1	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.6
Relevance of the training to the work of your institution

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Very relevant	15	83.3	83.3	83.3
Relevant	3	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.7
Usefulness of the methodologies and recommendations at the workshop for participants' work

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Very useful	13	72.2	72.2	72.2
Useful	5	27.8	27.8	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.8
Usefulness of the training in for strengthening capacity in the develop gender indicators and collect data on gender

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Very useful	15	83.3	83.3	73.3
Useful	3	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.9

Usefulness of the workshop for engaging in discussions and exchanging experiences

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Very Useful	12	66.7	66.7	66.7
Useful	5	27.8	27.8	94.4
Somewhat useful	1	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.10

Did you have access to the material for the workshop prior to the event and did you read it?

		<i>Did you read them?</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No response</i>	
Access to the materials	Yes	15	2	0	17
before the event	No	0	1	1	18
Total		15	3	0	18

Table A.11

Quality of the documents and materials provided

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Excellent	11	61.1	61.1	61.1
Good	7	38.9	38.9	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.12

Duration of the sessions and time for debate and questions

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Excellent	7	38.9	38.9	38.9
Good	10	55.6	55.6	94.4
Fair	1	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.13

Quality of the infrastructure (sound, equipment, catering)

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Excellent	5	27.8	27.8	27.8
Good	9	50.0	50.0	77.8
Fair	4	22.2	22.2	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.14

Quality of the support from ECLAC to facilitate logistics for your participation in the event

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Excellent	15	83.3	83.3	83.3
Good	3	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	

Table A.16

Interest in receiving more information about activities or publications by ECLAC in the field of statistics

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Yes	18	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	18	100.0	100.0	