



CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DIALOGUE ON LGBTQI+ D.A.T.A.

Who Gets Counted and Who Counts: Challenges of Data Capture and Analysis of LGBTQ+ Population Groups in the Caribbean

*With a Focus on Education and Implications for Human
Capital*

Roundtable 8, 11:30 am - 1 pm
Education & Human Capital
SEPTEMBER 15, 2022



UWI

OPEN CAMPUS



Women & Development Unit

(WAND)

Presented By
TAITU HERON



WHO GETS COUNTED AND WHO COUNTS



Data tells a story

About who gets counted and who counts in development based on why and how data is collected. Laws and standards are created to buttress data collection. Theoretical underpinnings of data collection explains how population groups in societies are assumed to be organised.



WHY DO WE COLLECT DATA?

The fundamental role of data collection in development is undisputed as they are needed to describe social, economic and environmental conditions and to expose the need for interventions. Statistics are crucial for planning, governing, and developing societies – people, institutions and businesses and thus are indispensable to a progressive democracy.



DATA COLLECTION MODELS IN THE CARIBBEAN

Data collection models based on dominant heterosexual model of household composition and male headship of household. Categories have expanded to adjust to FHH and MHH and extended households.

However, there has been no deviation away from the heterosexual model of who comprises a household, who is a spouse and who is a parent and the number of children and family members that comprise a household.

The composition of what constitutes a household is based on union status which is enshrined by law.



DATA MODELS IN THE CARIBBEAN GUIDED BY UN STANDARDS

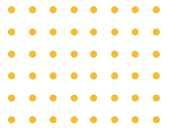
- United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics are incorporated in the national statistical legal frameworks of 24 Caribbean countries.

- Regional statistical standards and guidelines stem from this UNFPO guideline



DATA AND ACCESS; DATA AND THE LAW

- Data and access – official data/primary data is not always easily accessible. Not available by open source online.
- Data and the law / vital statistics – any data collected officially is guided by law, especially on vital statistics, establishment of statistical machineries and constitutional provisions which define categories of rights, definitions and protections of citizens.



POPULATION DATA: DEFINITION, CLASSIFICATION, ESTIMATION AND IMPORTANCE

Critical decisions for a nation, organization, or family are made based on population data. Population data contains various influential details such as birth, death, demographic information such as age, sex, annual income, occupation, language, etc.

The overall socio-economic, economic, political, cultural progress of a country is dependent on population data to a large extent. This is what is called your institutionalised population, i.e, already covered.



PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION SOURCES

Census

Geographic segmentation attributes include current residence, permanent residence, place of birth, workplace information, etc.

Personal and demographic details such as age, sex, marital status, literacy, language spoken at home, the number of people residing at home, Information on an individual's economic background, such as occupation, the current status of employment, primary source of income, are also included.

This affects other surveys - LMS, SLC, ESD, etc.



SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION SOURCES

FILLS GAPS

Data obtained from existing sources such as journals, academic papers, annual research reports, etc. and not directly by a government or a research organization is called secondary population data collection.

Country Assessments, MICS Survey, Situation Analyses, KAPS, RHS, WHSs, etc. For example – World Bank, IDB, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, etc... all make their research findings, data reports accessible online.



SAMPLING

Three main challenges that are mostly confronted when conducting sample surveys within the Caribbean.

Sampling frames of 'non-institutionalised population groups' is one of them: LGBTQ+ population groups for example.



NO DATA.

NO PROBLEM.

NO PROBLEM.

NO SOLUTION.



HUMAN CAPITAL

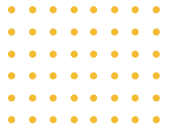
The accumulation of human capital is an important contributor to economic growth and social development.

The general finding is that individuals with more education tend to have better employment opportunities, greater earnings, and produce more output than those who are less educated.



HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

World Bank Human Capital Index gives policymakers in the Caribbean and around the world compelling evidence that delivering better outcomes in children's health and learning can significantly boost the incomes of people—and of countries—with returns far into the future.



HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

The Index ranks where each country is now in terms of productivity of the next generation of workers. According to the research, Trinidad and Tobago followed by Jamaica have made significant human capital gains and rank ahead of other countries in the Caribbean region.

Even so, comparable regional data is grossly lacking.



AND WHAT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEMS?

Education systems throughout the Caribbean are a hot mess.

Desperate need of transformation to meet the needs of learners, educators, the labour market and entrepreneurial innovation.

22 years in, the Education model has not changed to meet the demands of the 21st century.



CARIBBEAN EDUCATION SYSTEMS ARE EXCLUSIVE AND UNEQUAL

School systems mirror inequality and exclusion throughout societies.

Have a penchant for conformity over innovation and creativity



WHERE DO WE COUNT THE LGBTQ+ CITIZENRY?

If we have limited data on LGBTQ+ citizens, what are the implications for human capital and how we are attaining full productivity?



RECOMMENDATIONS



Policy Recommendations

- Multilayered
- Cross-sectoral
- Research based
- Lobbying
- Intersectional
- Knowing your oppressed neighbour a little more
- Do not reinvent the wheel. Learn from others have solved this problem before.



SOURCES CITED

- A. Bleeker and A. Abdulkadri, “A review of Caribbean national statistical legislation in relation to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics”, Studies and Perspectives series-ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, No. 86 (LC/TS.2020/1-LC/CAR/TS.2019/9), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2020. https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45100/1/S1901208_en.pdf. Accessed 13 Sep. 2022.
- Abdullahi Abdulkadri, Alecia Evans, Tanisha Ash, An assessment of big data for official statistics in the Caribbean Challenges and opportunities, ECLAC – Studies and Perspectives Series – The Caribbean – No. 48, January 2016. https://repository.eclac.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39853/S1501378_en.pdf. Accessed 14 Sep. 2022.
- Lilia Burunciuc, An Investment in Education Can Fuel the Caribbean’s Growth, October, 2021. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/opinion/2021/10/27/an-investment-in-education-can-fuel-the-caribbean-s-growth>. Accessed 13 Sep. 2022.
- Khadan, Jeetendra. Estimating the effects of human capital constraints on innovation in the Caribbean, IDB Policy Brief, Inter-American Development Bank; 274. 2018. <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Estimating-the-Effects-of-Human-Capital-Constraints-on-Innovation-in-the-Caribbean.pdf> Accessed 13 Sep. 2022.
- Hyun H. Son, Human Capital Development, ADB Economics Working Paper Series No. 225, October 2010. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28427/economics-wp225.pdf>. Accessed 11 Sep. 2022.
- Tindigarukayo, Jimmy. “Challenges in Conducting Sample Surveys in the Caribbean.” Social and Economic Studies, vol. 50, no. 2, 2001, pp. 167–88. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27865236>. Accessed 11 Sep. 2022.



SOURCES CITED CONTINUED

- UNESCO. Global Education Monitoring Report 2020 – Latin America and the Caribbean – Inclusion and education: All means all. Paris, UNESCO. 2020. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374614> Accessed 14 Sep. 2022.
- Carol Watson Williams, Caribbean Experiences with Collecting Data on Violence Against Women and Girls. CARICOM, UN Women, and Caribbean Development Bank, 2019. <https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/materials/publications/2020/3/caribbean-experiences-with-collecting-data-on-violence-against-women-and-girls>. Accessed 11 Sep. 2022.
- World Bank, Investing in a Research Revolution for LGBTI Inclusion, 2016. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/196241478752872781/pdf/110035-WP-InvestinginaResearchRevolutionforLGBTIInclusion-PUBLIC-ABSTRACT-SENT.pdf>. Accessed 13 Sep. 2022.
- World Bank, In Focus: Caribbean in the new Human Capital Index. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2018/10/15/in-focus-caribbean-in-the-new-human-capital-index>, October 2018. Accessed 13 Sep. 2022.