

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY: IL VALORE DELLA SCELTA E DELLA RACCOLTA DEI DATI ALLA BASE DELLA POLITICA ECONOMICA

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Rilevanza del problema

Newsdesk

The indirect impact of COVID-19 on women
 Lockdown measures and school closures affect girls and women differently across the world and may have long-term negative consequences. Talha Burki reports.

Soon after the emergence of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) last winter, it became apparent that mortality rates were higher for men than for women. This remains the case but it is women who are more likely to bear the brunt of the social and economic consequences of the pandemic. Earlier this year, UN Secretary-General António Guterres noted that "COVID-19 could reverse the limited progress that has been made on gender equality and women's rights". With the pandemic set to stretch into 2021, his words are looking less like a warning than a prediction.

"When you are thinking about a pandemic, you have to differentiate between what comes from being infected and what comes from being affected," points out Clare Westham, Assistant Professor of Global Health Policy, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK. "The Lancet Infectious Diseases writes that 12 552 765 cases of coronavirus had been confirmed worldwide, with 561 617 deaths, largely in Europe, the Americas and Africa. The clear trend has been that women are disproportionately affected. The distribution is not even across countries. In April 2020, "Across the world, women are more likely to be about 10% more likely to be employed in the informal sector. They have less access to social protections and are the majority of single-parent households. Their capacity to absorb economic shocks is therefore less than that of men." A report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies found that mothers in the UK were 1.5 times more likely than fathers to have either quit their job or lost it during the lockdown. An estimated 740 million women are employed in the informal economy. In developing nations, such work constitutes more than two-thirds of female employment. But as countries all over the world locked down, these jobs quickly disappeared. That can have catastrophic consequences. "In many places, if you are fired today, it means that you do not eat tonight," said Abdulla, Country Director for Africa at the International Labour Organisation that works with informal and migrant communities in many countries.

The reasons behind the disparity are yet unclear. "Men die earlier than women generally, so it could be we are seeing COVID-19 exacerbating underlying mortality differences," suggests Hawkes. It has also been suggested that women are more likely to be employed in high proportion, powerful informal economies. "During the 2013-16 Ebola epidemic, women had a higher unemployment rate than men and subsequently took considerably longer for them to re-enter the workforce. The UN has cautioned that a lot of women who have escaped extreme poverty are at risk of falling back. They advise national governments to make cash transfers to the most vulnerable groups. "We absolutely need to put money in women's hands", agrees Abdulla. "But we have to be careful to ensure this is done in a way that does not disrupt the local markets."

Then there are issues associated with the response to the pandemic. Some 243 million women are thought to have experienced sexual or physical abuse at the hands of an intimate partner at some point over the last 12 months. Many of these women have been trapped with their abuser. Within 1 week of France instituting its lockdown, reports of domestic violence had surged by 30%. It was a similar story in dozens of other countries.

904 www.thelancet.com/infection Vol 20 August 2020

McKinsey Global Institute

COVID-19 and gender equality: Countering the regressive effects

What is good for gender equality is good for the economy and society as well. The COVID-19 pandemic is that truth into stark relief and raises critically important questions.

By Anu Madgwick, Olivia White, Mekala Krishnan, and Anurag Choudhary

July 2020

McKinsey

OECD
 TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBAL EFFORT
oecd.org/coronavirus

Response, recovery and prevention in the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in developing countries: Women and girls on the frontlines

September 2020

This policy brief focuses on how women and girls are well-integrated through response and recovery efforts to COVID-19 in development co-operation. It examines how the quality of their policies and practices will raise investments in gender equality and economic recovery. It also identifies challenges that partners will need to identify and integrate into decision making around issues ranging from packages to redoubling financing and implementation across a range of sectors. This approach includes representation in leadership and decision making for responding to the COVID-19 crisis. This policy brief also examines the reasons for why a gender-responsive recovery to support sustainable and inclusive growth, and initial gender equality improvements in the area of gender equality and development.

RESPONSE, RECOVERY AND PREVENTION IN THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC IN © OECD 2020

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HELP FIND

THE SHADOW PANDEMIC: HOW THE COVID-19 CRISIS IS EXACERBATING GENDER INEQUALITY

U.N. Foundation

BLOG COVID19 THE SHADOW PANDEMIC: HOW THE COVID-19 CRISIS IS EXACERBATING GENDER INEQUALITY

Rilevanza del problema



European Parliament

Parliamentary questions

6 April 2020

Question for written answer E-002125/2020
to the Commission
Rule 138
Robert Biedroń (S&D)

Subject: Impact of Covid-19 on the situation of women in the EU

Women have been on the front line of the coronavirus epidemic in Europe and around the world. In Europe, women are more likely than men to be in occupations with a high risk of Covid-19 infection. An example is the health and social care sector, where they are more vulnerable to the negative economic impact of the crisis, partly due to the fact that 30% of women in the EU (compared to 20% of men) work to care for children or other family members.

I welcome the Commission's proposals thus far to address the impact of the crisis. These include a EUR 37 billion package for public investment and jobs in an emergency (SURE).

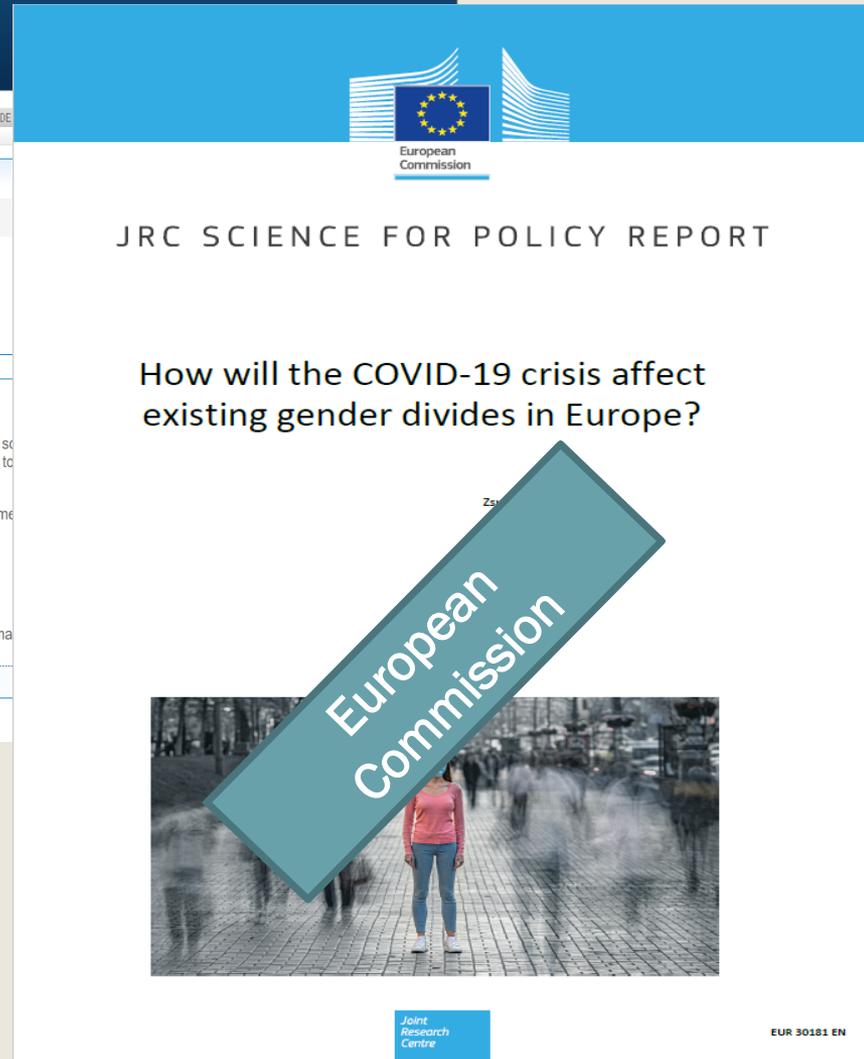
In this connection, could the Commission state:

1. Whether the gender criterion will be taken into account in the implementation of the above-mentioned measures. And if so, how?
2. Whether it is considering presenting a support package for women to help them through the crisis and to facilitate their return to the labour market?

Original language of question: PL

Last updated: 25 September 2020

Parlamento Europeo



European Commission

JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT

How will the COVID-19 crisis affect existing gender divides in Europe?

European Commission

Joint Research Centre

EUR 30181 EN

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY

Valutare per decidere



Cosa è l'evidence-based policy?

- *Un approccio che aiuta a prendere decisioni informate riguardo a politiche, programmi e progetti mettendo al centro dello sviluppo e dell'implementazione delle decisioni politiche la migliore evidenza disponibile proveniente dalla ricerca (Davies, 2004: 3)*
- Può portare a decisioni più efficaci e dunque risultati migliori per la comunità
- E' una derivazione della **policy evaluation**
- Applicazione più evidente in medicina, dove le procedure sono standardizzate e dove c'è accordo su variabili, outcomes e misure
- Richiede un **framework sistematico di valutazione**

Esempio di framework di valutazione



I dati al centro della valutazione

“Why do statistics matter?

In simple terms, they are the evidence on which policies are built. They help to identify needs, set goals and monitor progress. Without good statistics, the development process is blind: policy-makers cannot learn from their mistakes, and the public cannot hold them accountable”

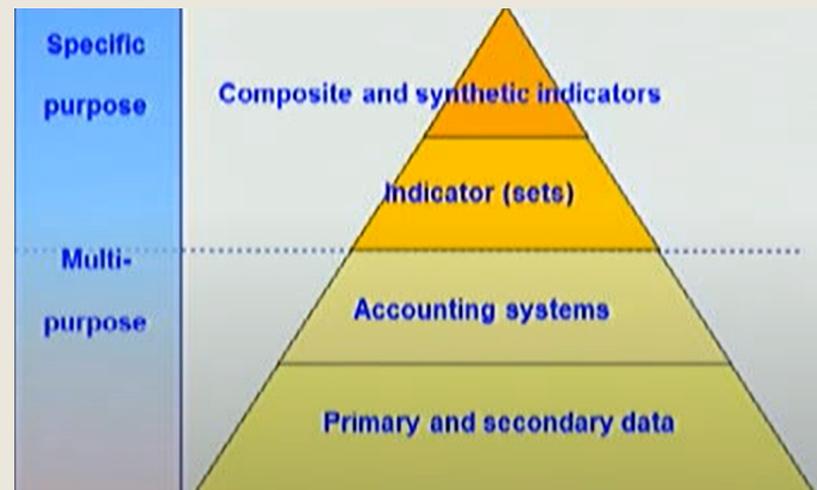
World Bank, 2000, vii

- La scienza dei dati come supporto:
 - *alla definizione di politiche e strategie*
 - *alla decisione*
 - *all'azione*
 - *alla verifica (di strategie, decisioni e azioni)*

La ricetta per “trasformare i dati in conoscenza per l’azione”

1. **Partire dai policy maker:** mettere le informazioni a favore di chi prende le decisioni
2. **Data4action:** gli indicatori, dati e SI devono essere orientati all’azione. Servono dati organizzati e in forma sintetica

3. **Sistemi informativi:**

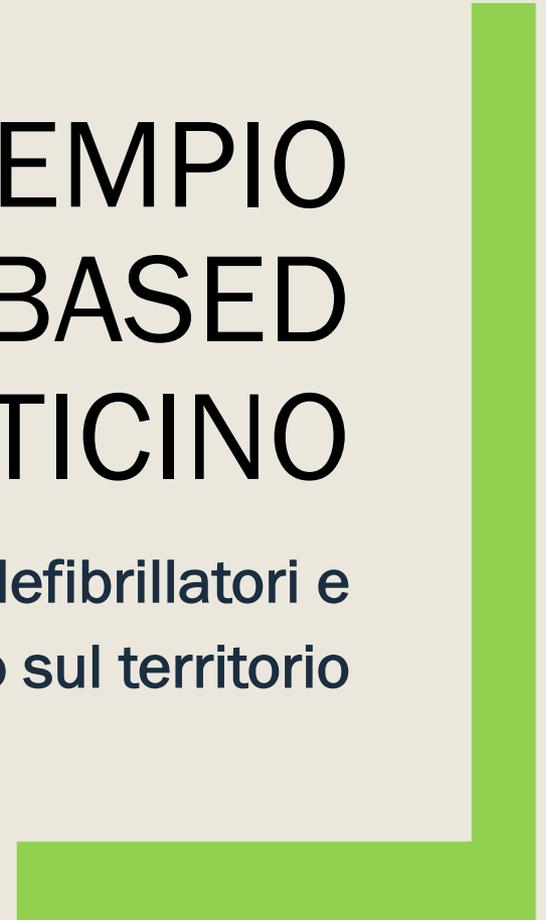


La ricetta per “trasformare i dati in conoscenza per l’azione”

4. **Fusione dei dati:** integrare le varie fonti che forniscono dati (d’indagine, amministrativi, geospaziali, Big Data)
4. **Qualità e completezza dei dati e metodologie:** la statistica ufficiale deve essere orientata alla *interoperabilità* e al *riuso*

ESEMPIO DI EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY IN TICINO

Ottimizzazione del posizionamento di defibrillatori e
mappa del rischio cardiaco sul territorio



Fasi della ricerca

- Definizione dei KPI
- Valutazione della sostenibilità del progetto e coinvolgimento degli stakeholders
- Selezione e raccolta dati: inter-operabilità / confrontabilità
- Definizione della metodologia di analisi
- AI/ML vs Statistica: integrazione
- Risultati preliminari
- Revisione dei KPI / nuovi dati

Definizione di obiettivi

- Visualizzazione dati con mappe interattive
- Quale è la distanza media rispetto al PAD più vicino all'evento?
- Quanti eventi sono nel raggio di 100m da PAD?
- Come disporre sul territorio nuovi PAD
- Come migliorare disposizione PAD esistenti
- Costruire una mappa del rischio cardiaco

1 minuto in meno di accesso al defibrillatore corrisponde a 10% di vite in più salvate

(Integrazione di) Dati e fonti

- Registro degli arresti cardiaci
- Registro delle sindromi coronariche acute
- Applicazione della FTC

FONDAZIONE
TICINO CUORE

- Registro delle sedi delle ambulanze
- Coordinate GPS dei defibrillatori

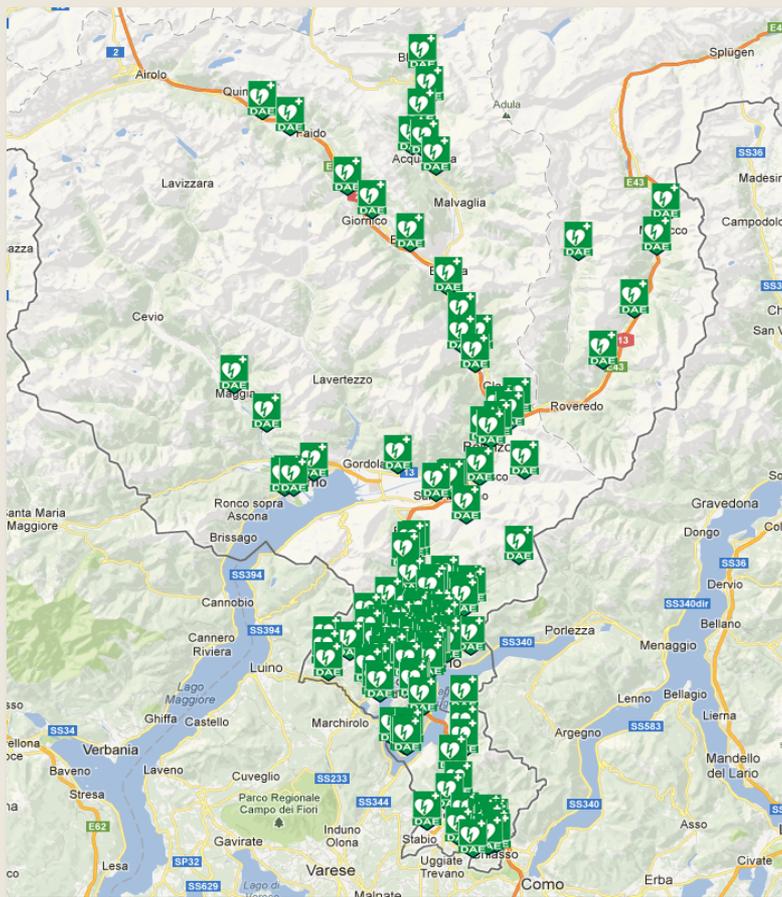


- Registro federale degli edifici e delle abitazioni
- Registro popolazione per fasce età



- Meteo Swiss
- Cartella clinica elettronica

Geolocalizzazione defibrillatori

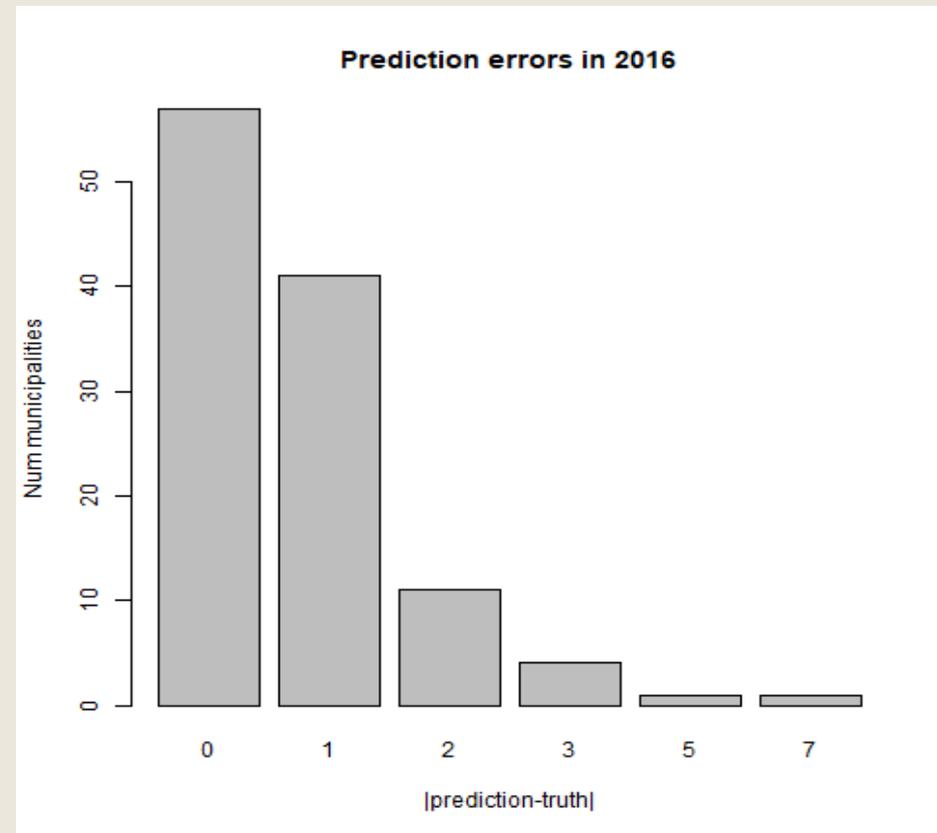
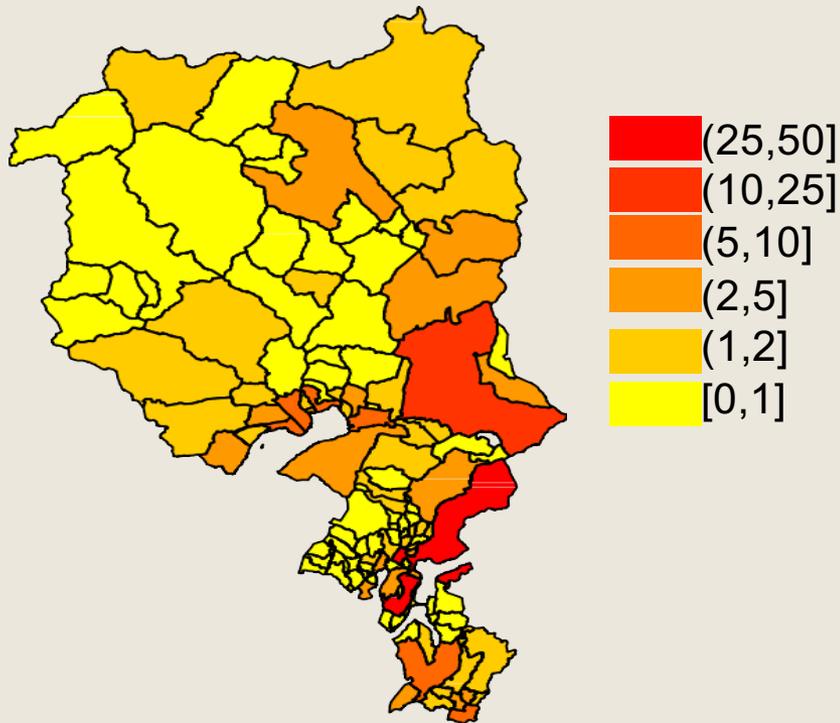


- Es: citta' di Ascona (2016)



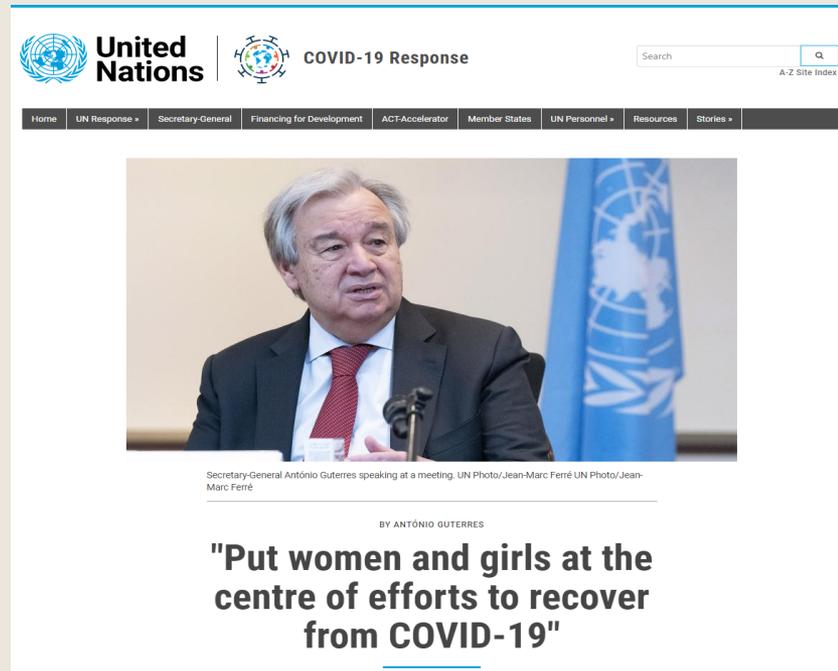
Mappa del rischio di arresto cardiaco

- *Errore massimo: 7 (Mendrisio)*
- *Also available for 2017 and 2018*
- *True Population and event data*



Considerazioni conclusive

- Non si può gestire quello che non si può misurare
- Dare valore ai dati per prendere decisioni partendo da decisori
- Investire in una infrastruttura di dati
- Infine, come nota conclusiva:



The image shows a screenshot of the United Nations website's COVID-19 Response section. At the top, there is the United Nations logo and the text "United Nations" next to the "COVID-19 Response" logo. A search bar is visible on the right. Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, UN Response, Secretary-General, Financing for Development, ACT-Accelerator, Member States, UN Personnel, Resources, and Stories. The main content area features a photograph of Secretary-General António Guterres speaking at a meeting, with a UN flag in the background. Below the photo is a caption: "Secretary-General António Guterres speaking at a meeting. UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré". Underneath the photo, it says "BY ANTÓNIO GUTERRES" followed by the quote: **"Put women and girls at the centre of efforts to recover from COVID-19"**.