

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean report on gender statistics activities



***7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics 2018
Tokyo, Japan***

16 November 2018

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Division for Gender Affairs

Regional architecture



Regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean



Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

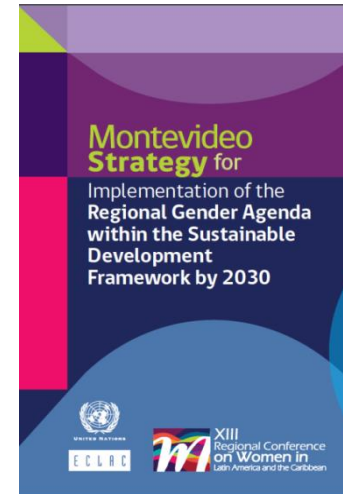
XIV
4-8 November 2019

“Women's autonomy in changing Economic scenarios”

Working Group on Gender Statistics



Report of countries' developments, activities and publications on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the production of statistics



Pillar 9
Information systems:
transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions

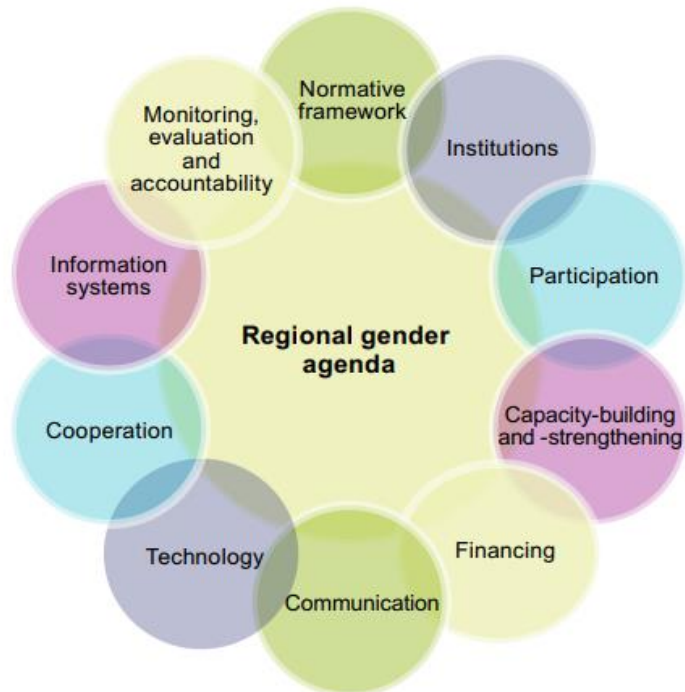


Gender Equality Observatory
for Latin America and the Caribbean

Montevideo Strategy for

Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030

Implementation pillars of the agreements of Montevideo Strategy



Source: Economic /Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Measures:

9.a Establish and strengthen national statistical systems with a gender perspective, which requires improving the coverage, quality and periodicity of sociodemographic and economic statistics through surveys, censuses and administrative records, using common classifications that ensure comparability.

9.b Ensure the disaggregation and dissemination of data by sex, age, race and ethnic origin, socioeconomic status and area of residence, in order to improve analyses to reflect the diversity of women's situations.

9.c Develop and strengthen instruments to measure gender inequalities, such as surveys on time use, violence against women, sexual and reproductive health and use of public spaces, and ensure their funding and periodicity.

9.d Design and incorporate into public information systems indicators to measure the level of commitment to and guarantee of women's human rights, differentiating structural, process and outcome indicators, and signs of qualitative progress.

9.e Build or strengthen inter-institutional partnerships between bodies that produce and use information, particularly between machineries for the advancement of women, national statistical offices, academic institutions and national human rights institutions.

9.f Publish and disseminate, through open-access digital means, good-quality, timely and free information on legislative discussions, approved and executed budgets and judicial decisions.

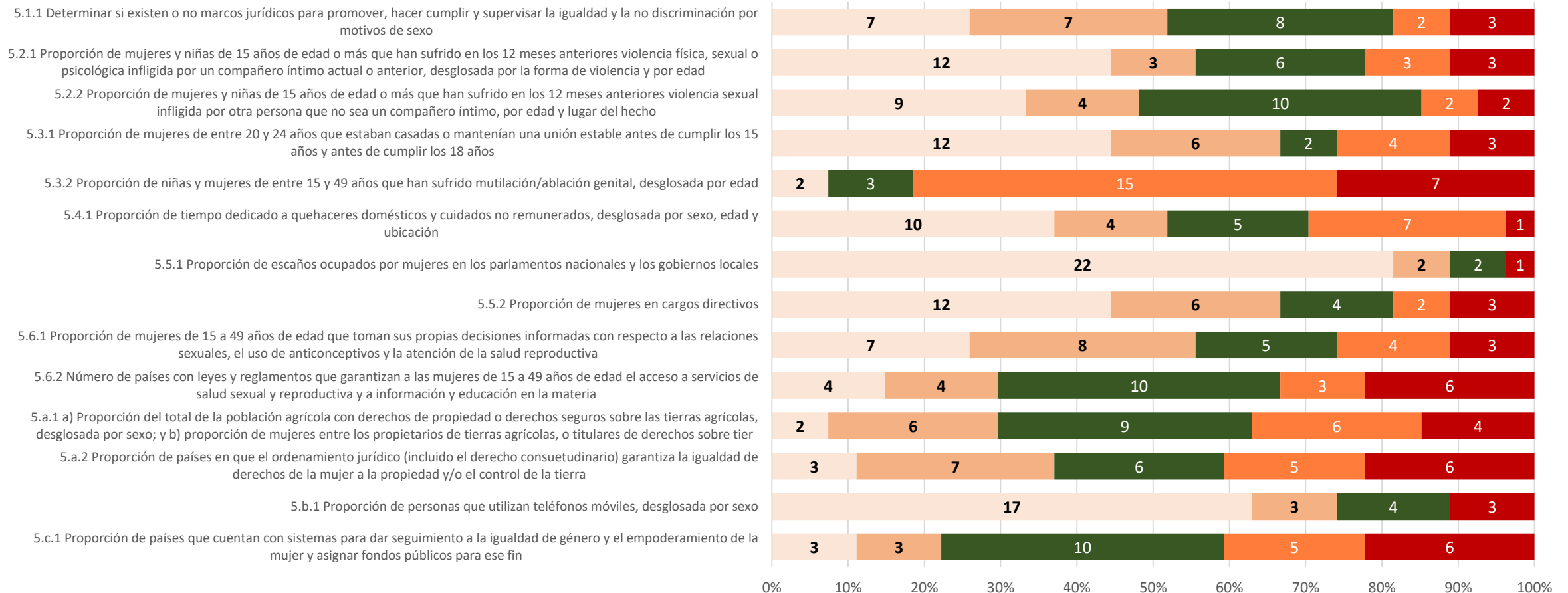
9.g Strengthen the statistical capacities of machineries for the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean to mainstream the gender perspective in all statistical generation or integration projects.

9.h Promote the production of information for follow-up on the commitments assumed under the Regional Gender Agenda, seeking complementarity with the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

9.i Intensify coordination between the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and encourage cooperation between countries and participation in the sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

National Statistical Capacities Questionnaire for the Production of the SDG Indicators

SDG 5 indicators (27 countries)



The indicators are produced

The indicators are not produced but could be from existing data sources

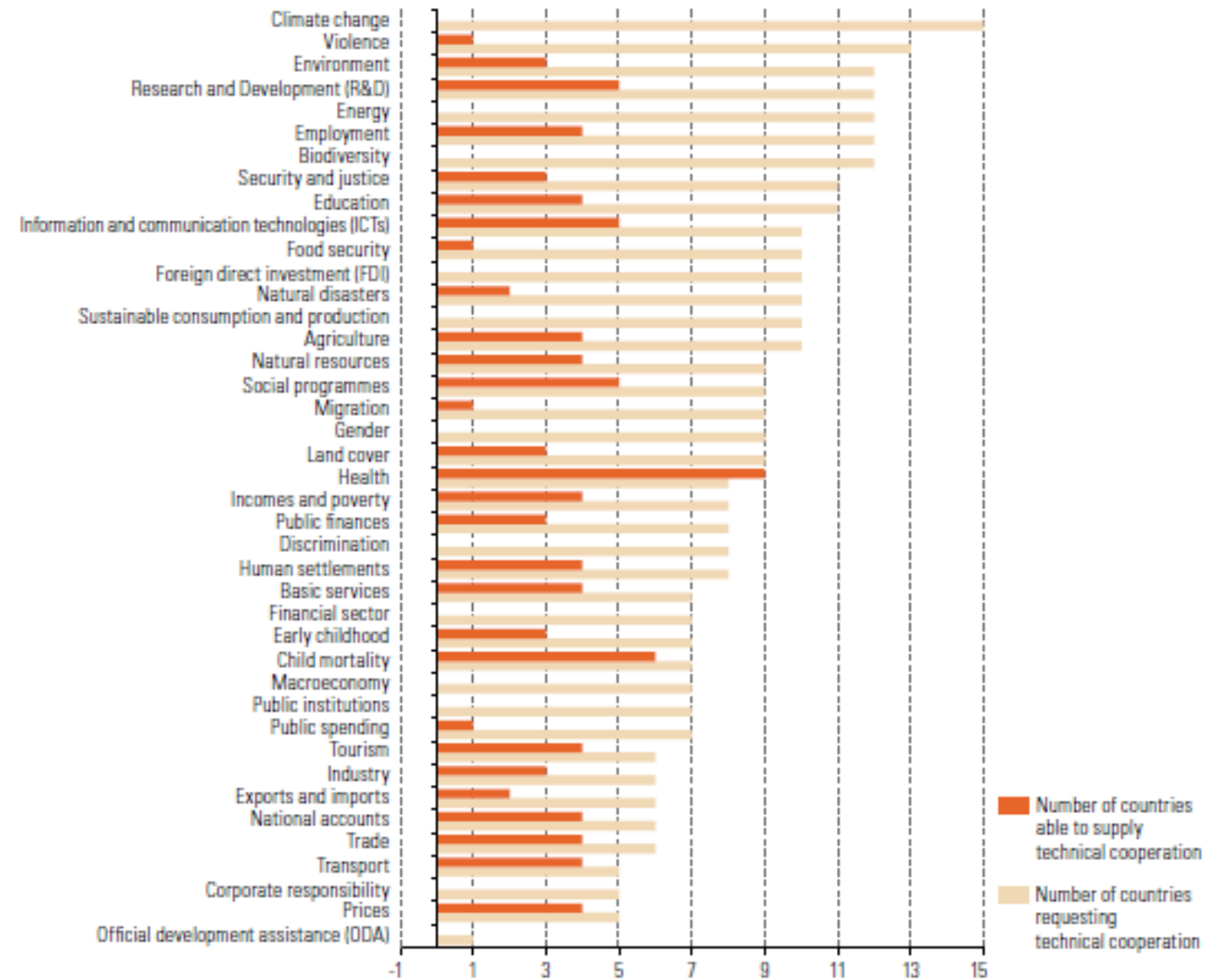
Some data are available but further refinement or supplementary information is required to produce the indicators

The data needed to produce the indicators are not available

No response

National Statistical Capacities Questionnaire for the Production of the SDG Indicators

Latin America and the Caribbean: number of countries stating that they require or could provide technical cooperation on topics included in the questionnaire sent to the countries, by topic, 2016



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "National Statistical Capacities Questionnaire for the Production of the SDG Indicators", Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2016.

Regional framework of indicators for monitoring the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean



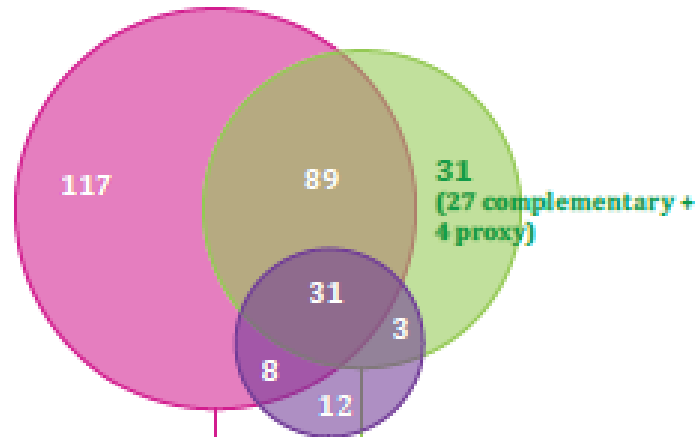
National Statistical System



Regional coordination mechanism for Latin America and the Caribbean of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations

Regional framework of indicators for monitoring the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean

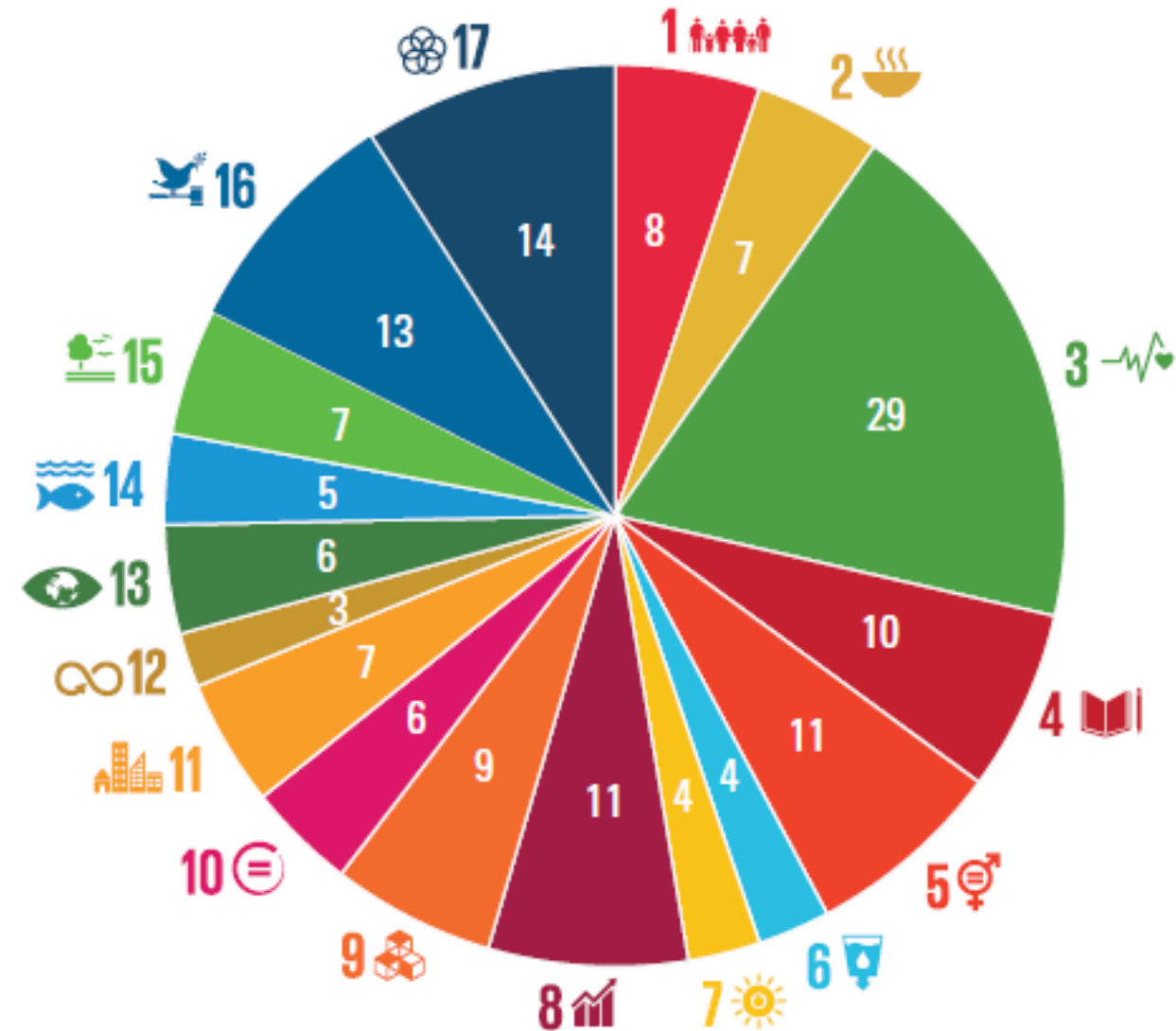
August 2018



Global indicator framework for the SDGs (245 indicators)

Indicators for regional follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development^a (54 indicators)

Set of indicators prioritized for monitoring the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean (154 indicators)



Mainstreaming gender equality

1,1		1,2				1,3					1,4				1,5					1,a			1,b																	
1.1.1	P-1.1.1	1.2.1	C-1.2a	1.2.2	C-1.2b	1.3.1	P-1.3.1a	C-1.3a	P-1.3.1b	C-1.3b	C-1.3c	1.4.1	P-1.4.1a	P-1.4.1b	1.4.2	P-1.4.2	C-1.4a	C-1.4b	1.5.1	1.5.2	P-1.5.2	1.5.3	1.5.4	1.a.1	1.a.2	1.a.3	C-1.a	1.b.1												
2,1		2,2			2,3			2,4		2,5		2,a		2,b	2,c																									
2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	C-2.2a	C-2.2b	C-2.2c	2.3.1	2.3.2	2.4.1	C-2.4a	C-2.4b	2.5.1	2.5.2	2.a.1	2.a.2	2.b.1	2.c.1																							
3,1			3,2		3,3							3,5			3,6	3,7				3,8			3,c	3,b	3,c															
3.1.1	3.1.2	C-3.1	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.1	C-3.3a	C-3.3b	3.3.2	3.3.3	3.3.4	3.3.5	C-3.3c	3.4.1	3.4.2	3.5.1	C-3.5a	C-3.5b	3.5.2	C-3.5c	3.6.1	3.7.1	P-3.7.1	C-3.7a	3.7.2	C-3.7b	C-3.7c	C-3.7d	3.8.1	3.8.2	C-3.8a	C-3.8b	3.9.1	C-3.9	3.9.2	3.9.3	3.a.1	3.b.1	3.b.2	3.b.3	3.c.1
4,1		4,2		4,3			4,4		4,5		4,6		4,7	4,a	4,b	4,c																								
4.1.1	C-4.1	4.2.1	C-4.2	4.2.2	4.3.1	P-4.3.1	C-4.3	4.4.1	C-4.4	4.5.1	C-4.5	4.6.1	C-4.6a	C-4.6b	4.7.1	4.a.1	4.b.1	4.c.1	C-4.c																					
5,1		5,2		5,3		5,4			5,5		5,6		5,a	5,b	5,c																									
5.1.1	C-5.1	5.2.1	C-5.2	5.2.2	5.3.1	5.3.2	5.4.1	C-5.4a	C-5.4b	C-5.4c	C-5.4d	5.5.1	C-5.5	5.5.2	5.6.1	C-5.6	5.6.2	5.a.1	5.a.2	5.b.1	C-5.b	5.c.1	C-5.c																	
6,1		6,2	6,3		6,4		6,5	6,6	6,a	6,b																														
6.1.1	P-6.1.1	6.2.1	P-6.2.1	6.3.1	6.3.2	C-6.3	6.4.1	6.4.2	C-6.4a	C-6.4b	6.5.1	6.5.2	6.6.1	6.a.1	6.b.1																									
7,1			7,2	7,3	7,a	7,b																																		
7.1.1	C-7.1a	7.1.2	P-7.1.2	C-7.1b	7.2.1	7.3.1	7.a.1	7.b.1																																
8,1		8,2			8,3		8,4					8,5			8,6	8,7	8,8		8,9		8,10		8,a	8,b																
8.1.1	P-8.1.1	8.2.1	P-8.2.1	C-8.2a	C-8.2b	8.3.1	P-8.3.1	8.4.1	9.4.1	8.4.2	P-8.4.2	C-8.4a	C-8.4b	8.5.1	8.5.2	C-8.5a	C-8.5b	C-8.5c	C-8.5d	8.6.1	C-8.6	8.7.1	C-8.7	8.8.1	8.8.2	C-8.8	8.9.1	8.9.2	C-8.9	8.10.1	8.10.2	C-8.10	8.a.1	8.b.1						
9,1		9,2			9,3		9,4		9,5			9,a		9,b		9,c																								
9.1.1	C-9.1a	C-9.1b	9.1.2	C-9.1c	C-9.1d	9.2.1	P-9.2.1	9.2.2	9.3.1	9.3.2	9.4.1	9.5.1	9.5.2	C-9.5a	C-9.5b	C-9.5c	9.a.1	C-9.a.a	C-9.a.b	9.b.1	P-9.b.1	9.c.1	C-9.c.a	C-9.c.b																
10,1		10,2		10,3			10,4		10,5	10,6	10,7		10,a	10,b	10,c																									
10.1.1	10.2.1	C-10.2	10.3.1	C-10.3a	C-10.3b	C-10.3c	C-10.3d	C-10.3e	C-10.3f	10.4.1	C-10.4	10.5.1	10.6.1	10.7.1	10.7.2	C-10.7	10.a.1	10.b.1	10.c.1																					
11,1		11,2				11,3		11,4	11,5	11,6			11,7		11,a	11,b	11,c																							
11.1.1	C-11.1	11.2.1	C-11.2a	C-11.2b	C-11.2c	C-11.2d	C-11.3	11.3.1	11.3.2	11.4.1	11.5.1	11.5.2	11.6.1	P-11.6.1	11.6.2	P-11.6.2	11.7.1	C-11.7	11.7.2	11.a.1	11.b.1	11.b.2	11.c.1																	
12,1		12,2		P-12,2.2	C-12,2	12,3	12,4		12,5		12,6		12,7	12,8	12,a	12,b	12,c																							
12.1.1	12.2.1	12.2.2	P-12.2.2	C-12.2	12.3.1	12.4.1	12.4.2	12.5.1	P-12.5.1	12.6.1	C-12.6a	C-12.6b	C-12.6c	12.7.1	12.8.1	12.a.1	12.b.1	12.c.1	C-12.c.a	C-12.c.b																				
13,1			13,2		13,3				13,a		13,b																													
13.1.1	13.1.2	13.1.3	C-13.1	13.2.1	P-13.2.1	C-13.3a	C-13.3b	C-13.3c	C-13.3d	C-13.3e	13.3.1	13.3.2	13.a.1	C-13.a	13.b.1																									
14,1		14,2			14,3		14,4	14,5	14,6	14,7	14,a	14,b	14,c																											
14.1.1	C-14.1	14.2.1	C-14.2a	C-14.2b	14.3.1	14.4.1	C-14.4	14.5.1	C-14.5	14.6.1	14.7.1	C-14.7	14.a.1	14.b.1	14.c.1																									
15,1		15,2			15,3	15,4	15,5	15,6	15,7		15,8			15,9	15,a	15,b	15,c																							
15.1.1	C-15.1a	C-15.1b	15.1.2	C-15.1c	C-15.1d	C-15.1e	15.2.1	15.3.1	15.4.1	15.4.2	15.5.1	15.6.1	P-15.6.1	15.7.1	15.8.1	C-15.8a	C-15.8b	C-15.8c	15.9.1	15.a.1	15.b.1	15.c.1																		
16,1			16,2			16,3			16,4	16,5	16,6	16,7		16,8	16,9	16,10		16,a	16,b																					
16.1.1	16.1.2	16.1.3	P-16.1.3a	P-16.1.3b	16.1.4	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	C-16.3a	16.3.2	C-16.3b	C-16.3c	16.4.1	16.4.2	16.5.1	16.5.2	C-16.5	16.6.1	16.6.2	C-16.6a	C-16.6b	16.7.1	16.7.2	C-16.7	16.8.1	16.9.1	16.10.1	16.10.2	C-16.10	16.a.1	16.b.1								
17,1		17,2	17,3		17,4	17,5	17,6	17,7	17,8	17,9	17,10	17,11	17,12	17,13	17,14	17,15	17,16	17,17	17,18			17,19																		
17.1.1	17.1.2	C-17.1a	C-17.1b	17.2.1	17.3.1	17.3.2	17.4.1	C-17.4	17.5.1	17.6.1	17.6.2	17.7.1	17.8.1	17.9.1	17.10.1	17.11.1	17.12.1	17.13.1	P-17.13.1	17.14.1	17.15.1	17.16.1	17.17.1	17.18.1	P-17.18.1	17.18.2	P-17.18.2	17.18.3	17.19.1	C-17.19a	17.19.2	C-17.19b	17.19c	C-17.19d	C-17.19e	C-17.19f	C-17.19g			

Average hours per week spent on unpaid and paid work by sex

Rates of femicide
Gender-related killings of women aged 15 years and older per 100,000 women

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, and not working exclusively in the home, by sex

- Explicit targets on gender equality or women's rights 47.7%
- Implicit targets on gender equality or women's rights 15.2%
- Targets that create conditions for gender equality or women's rights 8.6%
- Targets indirectly related to gender equality and/or women's rights 28.5%



Gender Equality Observatory

for Latin America and the Caribbean



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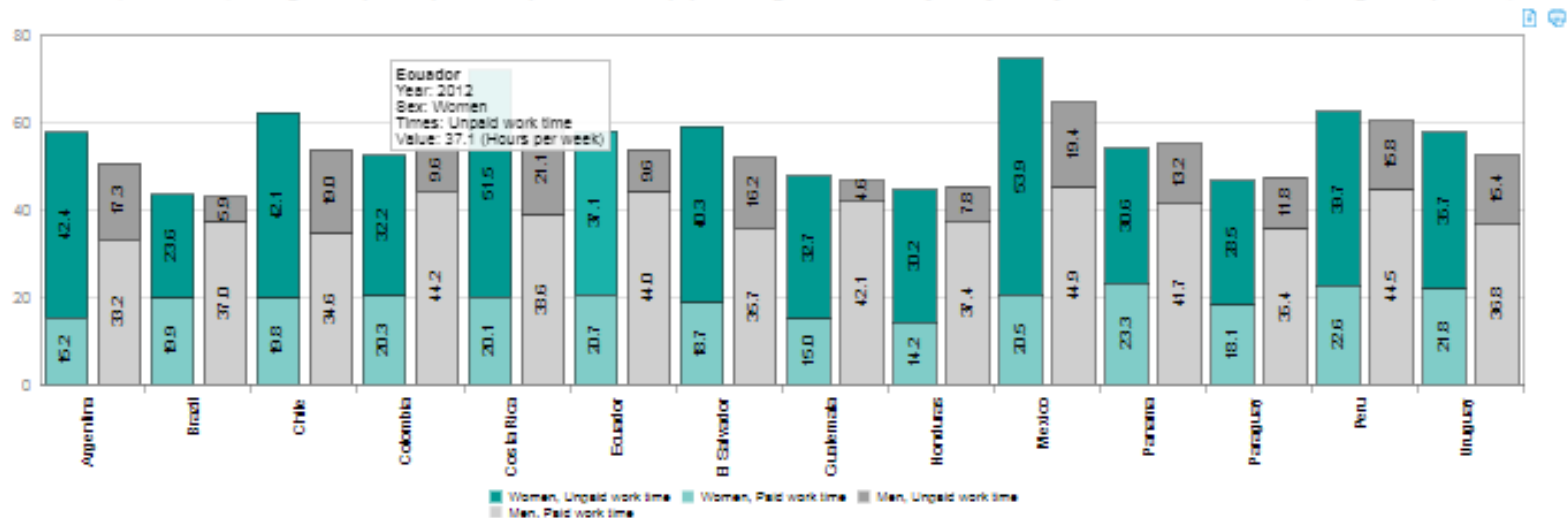
Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

<https://oig.cepal.org/en>

Autonomies	Indicators	Regulation
Economic autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People without income of their own (18 countries 2016 data) • Total work time (14 countries latest available year) • Feminity index of poor households (18 countries 2016 data) • Distribution of total employed population by productivity level sectors and sex (18 countries 2016 data) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care related policies and laws • Pension laws
Physical autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Femicide or feminicide (24 countries 2017 data) • Women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner (29 countries 2017 data) • Adolescent maternity (22 countries) • Unmet demand for family planning (will be replaced by 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods) • Maternal mortality (36 countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence laws • Abortion laws
Autonomy in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive power: percentage of women in ministerial cabinet positions (39 countries 2017 data) • Legislative power: percentage of women in the national legislative body (35 countries 2018 data) • Judicial power: percentage of women judges in the highest court or Supreme Court (29 countries 2017 data) • Local power: percentage of elected mayors who are female (28 countries 2017 data) • Local power: percentage of elected city council members who are female (26 countries 2017 data) • Countries that have signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women • Level within governmental hierarchy of national Machineries for the Advancement of Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota legislation
Interrelationships of the autonomies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality plans • Migration laws

Total work time

Latin America (14 countries): Average time spent on paid and unpaid work of the population aged 15 and over, by sex, by country, for the latest available data (Average hours per week)



[Show indicator in CEPALSTAT](#)

[Show technical note and sources in CEPALSTAT](#)

Total work time is the sum of paid work time and unpaid work time. Paid work refers to work done for the production of goods or services for the market and is calculated as the sum of time devoted to employment, job search and commuting. Unpaid work refers to work done without payment and develops mainly in the private sphere. It is measured by quantifying the time a person spent on self consumption work, unpaid domestic work and unpaid care for their own home or to support other household work.

ANALYSIS

A key element to analyze gender gaps in well-being issues, is the use of time and the distribution of unpaid work within households.

In all the countries of the region for which data are available, the time women dedicate to unpaid work is higher than the time spent by men on the same activities. This shows that despite the growing participation of women in the job market, there has not been a real compensation with a greater male participation in domestic and unpaid care work within households.

In this sense, the overload of women working hours, act as an obstacle to an equal participation in the labor market as well as to an access to economic resources that could in fact provide them more autonomy.



Regulations

Care related policies and laws

COUNTRY

[Anguilla \(3\)](#)

[Antigua and Barbuda \(3\)](#)

[Argentina \(8\)](#)

[Bahamas \(2\)](#)

[Barbados \(1\)](#)

[Belize \(1\)](#)

[Bolivia \(4\)](#)

[Brazil \(10\)](#)

[Chile \(18\)](#)

[Colombia \(10\)](#)

[Costa Rica \(7\)](#)

[Cuba \(7\)](#)

[Dominica \(3\)](#)

[Dominican Republic \(3\)](#)

[Ecuador \(11\)](#)

[El Salvador \(7\)](#)

[Grenada \(3\)](#)

[Guatemala \(6\)](#)

This database comprises the existing care legislation contained in the constitutional charters and other legislative instruments at the national and sub-national level of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Public care policies are designed to guarantee the daily physical and emotional well-being of people with some level of dependence. They are meant to structure the social organization of care work and establish the right to be cared for accordingly.

The laws compiled in this database refer to: maternity leave for caring and breastfeeding, paternal and parental leave for caring for dependents of different age groups; facilitating the access and establishing extra-home care services; anti-discriminatory employment laws for mothers and fathers; social security in the event of maternity as well as access to preventive and curative medical childcare; legislation on promoting responsible motherhood and fatherhood; legislation on shared responsibility for families and the community; implementation of mechanisms and the provision of care regarding the social integration of persons with disabilities; monetary transfers to caregivers, and constitutional rights for unpaid care providers.

This digital repository of care laws of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean contains information on more than two hundred legislative bodies from 36 countries in the region.

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2017 | Mexico

Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos de México

Las mujeres durante el embarazo no realizarán trabajos que exijan un esfuerzo considerable y signifiquen un peligro para su salud en relación con la gestación; gozarán forzosamente de un descanso de seis semanas anteriores a la fecha fijada aproximadamente para el parto y seis semanas posteriores al mismo, debiendo percibir su salario íntegro y conservar su empleo y los derechos que hubieren adquirido por la relación de trabajo. En el período de lactancia tendrán dos descansos extraordinarios por día, de media hora cada uno para alimentar a sus hijos (art. 123, inc A (V)).

[2017_constitucionpolitica_mex.pdf](#)

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Dissemination resources

INFOGRAPHICS

VIDEOS

NOTES FOR EQUALITY



The challenges of equality for Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and diaspora women

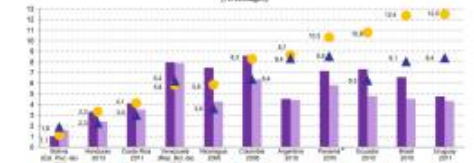
The current situation of Afro-descendant women in Latin America and the Caribbean shows the persistence of deep inequalities regarding other social groups. They remain ignored when defining policies compared to the rest of the population, they are underrepresented in the decision-making processes and they see their rights and that of their communities to live lives free of violence more violated. This is compounded by the absence or weakness in the official statistics of the countries, a situation that hinders the development of gender equality policies that could transform and pay off the historical debt of the States and societies of the region with this population.

The average total incomes of Afro-descendant women, estimated at 1.9 poverty lines, barely exceeds the poverty vulnerability line defined by ECLAC (1.8 poverty lines); which in the recessive context that the region currently lives shows the probability of an imminent fall in poverty.

Young Afro-descendant women between 18 and 24 years of age represent the group with the lowest tertiary education enrolment rates in six countries in the region (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), after the Afro-descendant males. At the same time, among persons with a higher level of education (eight or more years of schooling), they are placed, after indigenous men and women, at the lower extreme of the income scale, which shows that the achievements in educational matter are rewarded in the labor market in an asymmetrical way due to ethno-racial and gender biases.

The group most affected by unemployment in five of the 11 countries in the region with available data is made up of Afro-descendant women, and in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, they are at least twice as many as non-Afro-descendant men in this same situation (Graphic 1).

Graphic 1
Latin America (11 countries): unemployment rate among the population aged 15 years and older, by gender and ethno-racial status, last available year (Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of general censuses of censuses/censuses.

Notes: The non-Afro-descendant population does not include people who self-identify as indigenous or whose ethno-racial status is unknown.

Afro-descendant women, along with the indigenous women are located in lower-value and less recognized branches of production in the labor market, as is the case of paid domestic work, which employs between 13 and 23% of the total Afro-descendant women over 15 years old in countries such as Brazil, Costa Rica and Ecuador. Afro-descendant women, along with the indigenous women are located in lower-value and less recognized branches of production in the labor market, as is the case of paid domestic work, which employs between 13 and 23% of the total Afro-descendant women over 15 years old in countries such as Brazil, Costa Rica and Ecuador. They also present lower rates of affiliation to a pension system than non-Afro-descendant men and women for all

AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

CONSOLIDAR POLÍTICAS INTEGRADAS DE CUIDADO UN IMPERATIVO DE IGUALDAD

EL TRABAJO DE CUIDADO SE REALIZA EN CONDICIONES DE DESPROTECCIÓN Y DESIGUALDAD

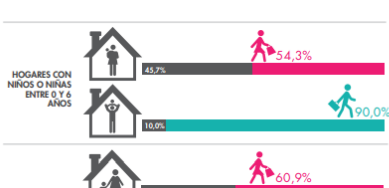
94% DE QUIENES LO EJERCEN DE FORMA REMUNERADA SON MUJERES

24% SON POBRES

63% SIN AFILIACIÓN A LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

LA MITAD DE LAS MUJERES EN CUYO HOGAR HAY NIÑOS O NIÑAS MENORES DE 7 AÑOS, SE ENCUENTRA FUERA DEL MERCADO LABORAL

SOLO 10% DE LOS HOMBRES ESTÁ EN ESTA SITUACIÓN





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LANGUAGE

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AUTONOMY

Autonomy in decision-making (10)

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The Caribbean Outlook



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Gender Statistics: Social indicators for women in Brazil



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Advancing the economic empowerment and autonomy of women in the Caribbean through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean



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Time-use surveys

- XVI International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work (Aguascalientes, Mexico, September 4 to 5, 2018)
- Paraguay (NSO-MAW); El Salvador (NSO-MAW); Guatemala (NSO -MAW); Dominican Republic (NSO -MAW)

Valuation of unpaid work

- El Salvador (NSO-MAW-CB)

Violence against women

- Measuring Femicide: EL Salvador (MAW) ; Dominican Republic (MAW)
- Observatories on violence: Paraguay (MAW); Uruguay (MAW)
- Violence Against women surveys: EL Salvador (MAW); Uruguay (MAW)
- Costs of violence: El Salvador (NSO-MAW-CB)

Access to credit

- Chile (Bank Regulators)
- Guatemala (Bank Regulators- MAW)
- Costa Rica (Bank Regulators - MAW)

Mainstreaming gender in the production of indicators to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

- XIX International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, September 5 to 7, 2018)
- Chile (Ministry of Social Development)
- Dominican Republic (NSO)

