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





13th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

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Areas of work





Working Group on Gender Statistics



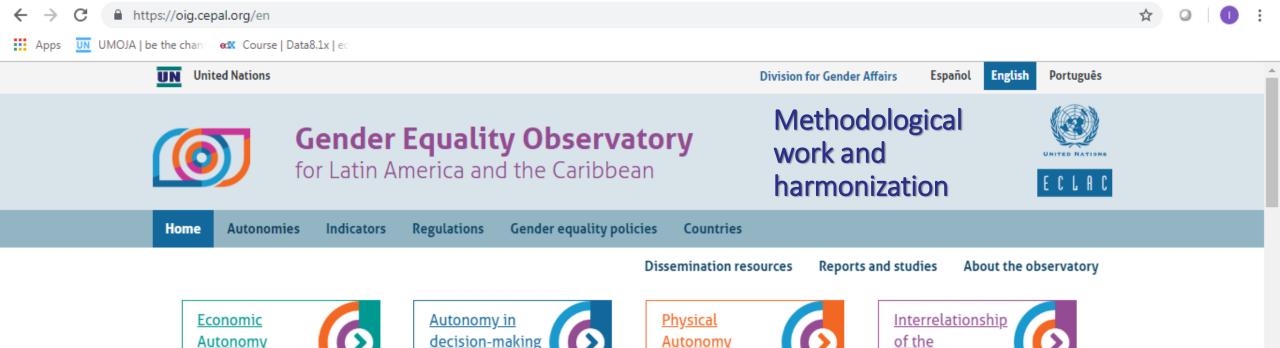
Report of developments, activities and publications on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the production of statistics Methodological work and harmonization

Strengthening partnerships between users and producers

Capacity building activities

Facilitate south-south cooperation

Data analysis and dissemination



Task force on time use and unpaid work: •Guidelines to harmonize time use surveys



Paid and unpaid wok

Poverty

Social protection

Access to productive and financial resources

ICT

Political representation

Methodology to calculate indicator 5.5.1

Adoption of international commitments

Hierarchy of national Machineries for the Advancement of Women

Violence against women

Study on the quality of feminicide data

Sexual and reproductive rights

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

autonomies

Monitoring SDGs from a gender perspective and priorities for Latin America

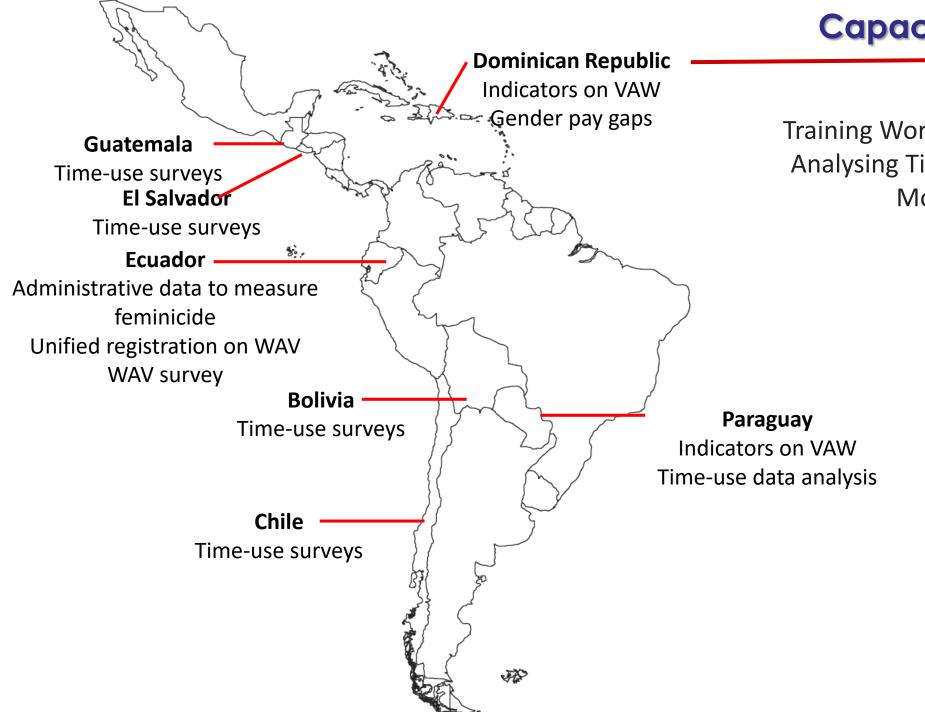
Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Autonomies	Indicators	Regulation
Economic autonomy	 People without income of their own (18 countries 2017 data) Total work time (16 countries latest available year) Feminity index of poor households (18 countries 2017 data) Distribution of total employed population by productivity level sectors and sex (18 countries 2017 data) 	Care related policies and lawsPension laws
Physical autonomy	 Femicide or feminicide (19 countries 2018 data) Women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner (29 countries 2018 data) 	Violence lawsAbortion laws
Autonomy in decision making	•Executive power: percentage of women in ministerial cabinet positions (39 countries 2018 data) •Legislative power: percentage of women in the national legislative body (35 countries 2019 data) •Judicial power: percentage of women judges in the highest court or Supreme Court (29 countries 2018 data) •Local power: percentage of elected mayors who are female (28 countries 2018 data) •Local power: percentage of elected city council members who are female (26 countries 20179 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	•Quota legislation
Interrelashionsip of the autonomies		 Equality plans Migration laws



- Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (in partnership with UNSD)
- Indicator 5.5.1 (b) Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (in partnership with UNWomen)





Capacity building

Training Workshop on Processing and Analysing Time- Use Information for Monitoring SDG's

laboral.

Paraguay: Diseño del
Observatorio de
Derecho de las
Mujeres a una Vida
Libre de Violencia,
Uso del Tiempo,
revisión
deindicadores para el
Atlas de Género e
información sobre
uso del tiempo.

Strengthening partnerships between producers and users



•XX International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, September 11 to 13, 2019) https://www.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2019/genero/



•XVII International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work (Aguascalientes, Mexico, September 10 to 11, 2019)

https://www.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2019/rut/

•Expert Group Meeting on Measurement of feminicide in Latin America and the Caribbean Regional statistical progress since Beijing

 Regional statistical challenges for the implementation of SDGs from a gender perspective

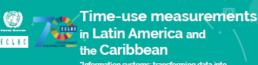
 Statistical information with a gender perspective: intersectionality and interculturality, migration statistics, geospatial statistics; time-use data, statistics on violence against women

Discussion on the guidelines to harmonize time use surveys

•In order to improve administrative records and to assure reliable statistics ECLAC conducted a study on the quality of data on femicides in the region as part of a process to harmonize data on violence against women



Data analysis and dissemination



"Information systems: transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions" Pillar 9 of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Pramework by 2030

time-use measure

What are time-use surveys?

Time-use surveys are methodological tools for data collection that allow the activities carried out by people in a given period and the amount of time they spend on each of

Thanks to the information provided by these surveys, a thorough analysis can be carried out of the time spent on all forms of work, including different activities related to domestic and care work, paid work, community work and volunteering, as well as

Latin America has a wealth of experience in the conceptual and methodological

Over the last 40 years, the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean has driven a gradual. development of time-use measurements. In addition, since it was established in 2006, the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has been instrumental in methodological progress in this area.

What are time-use surveys used for?

Time-use surveys are extremely important because they provide input for the design, formulation, monitoring and evaluation of economic and social equality policies and because of their broad analytical capacity for different areas

- · analysis of the sexual division of labour and gender inequalities;
- studies on the link between monetary poverty, income and the distribution and allocation of time.
- studies on the relationship between production within the system of retional accounts and household production.
- measurements of well-being; national, regional and international requirements for data on unpaid work;
- measurements of all forms of work.

In Latin America, time-use surveys have been central to the discussion on recognizing and redistributing unpaid work and have guided the formulation of public policies that address the social needs of care through social co-responsibility, by transferring responsibilities from the family to the public and private sectors (Aguirre goonomic commission for Latin America and the caribbean (gcl.Ac)







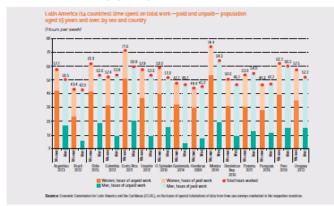
by others or for own use (I.O. 2013). as well as household maintenance, or benefits (ECLAC 2017).

carried out within households and for INMUJERES/UN-Women, 2016).

Comprises any activity performed by These are social reproduction tasks, Referstoal workdone for the production persons of any sex and age to produce such as caring for children, older people, of goods and services undertaken by goods or to provide services for use. The sick and persons with disabilities, third parties in extrange for remuneration

Total work time in Latin America

The time-use surveys that have been carried out in Latin America in recent decades have allowed the total work time of men and women to be calculated, which has been adopted by the countries of the region as one of the Indicators of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.







https://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/gender-affairs https://oig.cepal.org/en