

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)

8 November 2019

Iliana Vaca Trigo

Statistician
Division for Gender Affairs

Areas of work



XIV Regional Conference
on **Women in**
Latin America and the Caribbean

Working Group on Gender Statistics



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



Gender Equality Observatory
for Latin America and the Caribbean

Methodological work and harmonization

Strengthening partnerships between users
and producers

Capacity building activities

Facilitate south-south cooperation

Data analysis and dissemination



Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Methodological work and harmonization



Home

Autonomies

Indicators

Regulations

Gender equality policies

Countries

Dissemination resources

Reports and studies

About the observatory

Economic
Autonomy



Autonomy in
decision-making



Physical
Autonomy



Interrelationship
of the
autonomies



Time-use data

Paid and unpaid work

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
Machinery for the
Advancement of
Women**

**Violence against
women**

Study on the quality of
femicide data

**Sexual and
reproductive rights**

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

Monitoring SDGs
from a gender
perspective
and priorities for
Latin America

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

Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Autonomies	Indicators	Regulation
Economic autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care related policies and laws • Pension laws
Physical autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Femicide or feminicide (19 countries 2018 data) • Women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner (29 countries 2018 data) 	<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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota legislation
Interrelationships of the autonomies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Paraguay
Indicators on VAW
Time-use data analysis

laboral.
Paraguay: Diseño del Observatorio de Derecho de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia, Uso del Tiempo, revisión de indicadores 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/>

- 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

- 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/>

Discussion on the guidelines to harmonize time use surveys

- Expert Group Meeting on Measurement of femicide in Latin America and the Caribbean

•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

Time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean

"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 Framework by 2030

economic commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

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 them to be measured quantitatively.

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 personal activities.

Latin America has a wealth of experience in the conceptual and methodological development of time-use measurement.

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 of research:

- 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 national accounts and household production;
- measurement 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 heads of care through social co-responsibility by transferring responsibilities from the family to the public and private sectors (Aguiar and Ferns, 2014).



Total work

Comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use (ILO, 2013).

Unpaid work

These are social reproduction tasks, such as caring for children, older people, the sick and persons with disabilities, as well as household maintenance, carried out within households and for their own use or profit (ECLAC/INEC/ INMUIJERES/LIN-Women, 2018).

Paid work

Refers to all work done for the production of goods and services undertaken by third parties in exchange for remuneration or benefits (ECLAC, 2017).

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.

Latin America (14 countries): time spent, on total work –paid and unpaid– population aged 15 years and over, by sex and country (hours per week)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of data from time-use surveys conducted in the respective countries.

La medición del feminicidio: desafíos y ruta de fortalecimiento en América Latina y el Caribe

“Sistemas de información transforman datos en información, información en conocimiento y conocimiento en acción política” (Pillar 9 of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030)

La comprensión del feminicidio o “los asesinatos de mujeres por razones de género”

depende en gran medida de la existencia de información a través de registros delictivos y fiables que permitan identificar las características de víctimas, de los entornos, las motivaciones, patrones de comportamiento, entre otros.

El Observatorio de Igualdad de Género de América Latina y el Caribe ha avanzado en la medición del feminicidio en la región, para disponer de información confiable, verificable y comparable en los países y entre ellos, con el fin de contribuir al diseño, implementación y evaluación de políticas en el ámbito de la prevención del feminicidio, la reparación de las víctimas secundarias, así como para la sanción a los victimarios.

El desafío de la comparabilidad regional tiene importantes retos, por ello la CEPAL está impulsando el desarrollo de un Sistema de Registro de Feminicidios para los países de América Latina y el Caribe, que sirva como una herramienta para mejorar la calidad de la información nacional con vistas a profundizar el análisis del feminicidio y fortalecer la comparabilidad.

El proceso de construcción del indicador regional de feminicidio se inició en 2009, con datos oficiales para el indicador de “muertes de mujeres por partera intrínseca o ex partera intrínseca”.

En ese entonces, sólo 4 países habían aplicado legalmente el indicador de feminicidio: Costa Rica y Venezuela (2007) y Guatemala y Colombia (2008).

En 2013, se inició el desarrollo del indicador de feminicidio en los países de América Latina y el Caribe.

En 2015, se inició el desarrollo del indicador de feminicidio en los países de América Latina y el Caribe.

A fines de 2015, en la mayoría de los países de América Latina y el Caribe se habían realizado datos nacionales de 15 países de América Latina y el Caribe.

La Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Agenda Regional de Género

Transversalización de género en el seguimiento estadístico de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

La igualdad de género es un principio transversal en la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible. Está presente en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y sus metas, como en los indicadores propuestos para su monitoreo.

En el ODS 5, objetivo específico para lograr la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de todas las mujeres y las niñas, se establecen metas de formas explícitas para la igualdad entre hombres y mujeres (ODS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17).

La Agenda 2030 abre una gran oportunidad para la producción de información desde una perspectiva de género, sin embargo plantea desafíos de calidad y cobertura de la producción estadística y de los ODS se requiere el cálculo de indicadores apropiados para la región que permitan observar las principales tendencias entre hombres y mujeres en todas las dimensiones del desarrollo sostenible.

La enorme cantidad de datos requeridos y los múltiples actores y productores de información requieren la modernización de los estándares y tecnologías para facilitar la integración de datos de múltiples fuentes. Por un lado, esto significa hacer uso de los datos de fuentes tradicionales, como censos, encuestas, registros administrativos y vitales. Por otro lado, esto exige explorar el poder de la tecnología para aprovechar mejor los datos, sin descuidar la calidad, confiabilidad y comparabilidad de la información integrada.

169 metas

232 indicadores globales

Desafíos pendientes:

- 69.5% de los países no tienen datos estadísticos de género.
- 11.4% de los países no tienen datos estadísticos de género.

Queda mucho por hacer en incorporar el enfoque de género en los procesos de producción de datos estadísticos.

