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

Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC
XIV Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean
Task force on time use and unpaid work:
• Guidelines to harmonize time use surveys

- Time-use data
- Paid and unpaid work
- Poverty
- Social protection
- Access to productive and financial resources
- ICT

Methodology to calculate indicator 5.5.1

- Methodology to calculate indicator 5.5.1
- Adoption of international commitments
- Hierarchy of national Machineries for the Advancement of Women

Violence against women

- Violence against women
- Study on the quality of feminicide data
- Mainstreaming gender in the production of indicators to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Sexual and reproductive rights

- Sexual and reproductive rights
- Monitoring SDGs from a gender perspective and priorities for Latin America
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonomies</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic autonomy</td>
<td>• People without income of their own (18 countries 2017 data)</td>
<td>• Care related policies and laws</td>
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<td>• Total work time (16 countries latest available year)</td>
<td>• Pension laws</td>
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<td>• Feminity index of poor households (18 countries 2017 data)</td>
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<td>• Distribution of total employed population by productivity level sectors and sex (18 countries 2017 data)</td>
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<td>Physical autonomy</td>
<td>• Femicide or feminicide (19 countries 2018 data)</td>
<td>• Violence laws</td>
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<td>• Women’s deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner (29 countries 2018 data)</td>
<td>• Abortion laws</td>
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<td>Autonomy in decision making</td>
<td>• Executive power: percentage of women in ministerial cabinet positions (39 countries 2018 data)</td>
<td>• Quota legislation</td>
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<td>• Legislative power: percentage of women in the national legislative body (35 countries 2019 data)</td>
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<td>• Judicial power: percentage of women judges in the highest court or Supreme Court (29 countries 2018 data)</td>
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<td>• Local power: percentage of elected mayors who are female (28 countries 2018 data)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Local power: percentage of elected city council members who are female (26 countries 2017 data)</td>
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<td>• Countries that have signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
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<td>• Level within governmental hierarchy of national Machineries for the Advancement of Women</td>
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<td>Interrelashionsip of the autonomies</td>
<td>• Equality plans</td>
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<td>• Migration laws</td>
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- 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

- Guatemala: Time-use surveys
- El Salvador: Time-use surveys
- Ecuador: Administrative data to measure femicide, Unified registration on WAV, WAV survey
- Bolivia: Time-use surveys
- Paraguay: Indicators on VAW, Gender pay gaps
- Dominican Republic: Indicators on VAW
- Chile: Time-use surveys

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)

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

• 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

Time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean

What are time-use surveys?

Time-use surveys collect data on how time is divided among work, education, social and domestic activities, and leisure, on a daily or weekly basis. They can be conducted in various settings, including households, workplaces, schools, and community centers.

What are time-use surveys used for?

Time-use surveys are used to understand how time is allocated across different activities and to evaluate the impact of policies or interventions on time use. They can help answer questions such as how time use changes with age, gender, or socio-economic status.

Total work time in Latin America

The table shows the average total work time (in hours) for different age groups and educational levels. The data is presented for countries in Latin America, with breakdowns for men and women.