

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



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*11 th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and  
Expert Group on Gender Statistics*

*Rome, Italy*

*31 October 2017*



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# Regional architecture



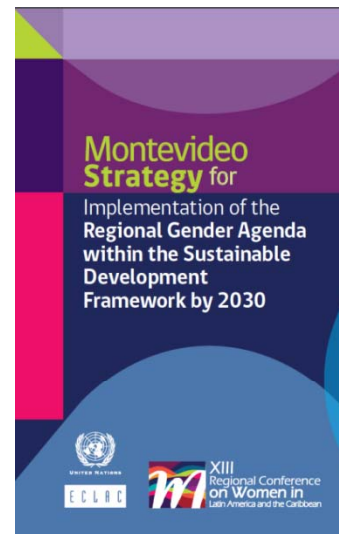
## Working Group on Gender Statistics



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



Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean



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



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# Areas of work

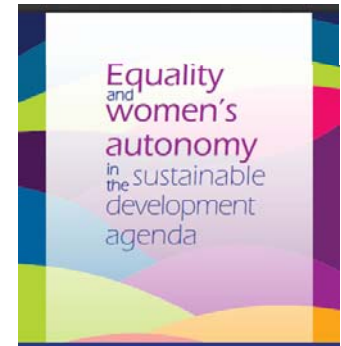
Methodological work and harmonization

Strengthening partnerships between users and producers

Capacity building activities

Facilitate south-south cooperation

Data analysis and dissemination



## Economic autonomy

Time-use data

Paid and unpaid work

Poverty

Social protection

Access to productive and financial resources

ICT

## Physical autonomy

Violence against women

Sexual and reproductive rights

## Decision-making autonomy

Political representation

Adoption of international commitments

Hierarchy of national  
Machinery for the  
Advancement of Women

Sustainable Development Goals



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# Strengthening partnerships between producers and users

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- XVII International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, September 7-9, 2016)

<http://www.beta.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2016/genero/>

- XVIII International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, September 6 to 9, 2017)

<http://www.beta.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2017/genero/>

- XIV International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work (Mexico City, Mexico, May 30 - 31 2016 )

[http://cedoc.inmujeres.gob.mx/Seminarios/utiempo/2016/RUT\\_Agenda\\_2016.pdf](http://cedoc.inmujeres.gob.mx/Seminarios/utiempo/2016/RUT_Agenda_2016.pdf)

- XV International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work (Mexico City, Mexico, June 8-9 2016)

[http://cedoc.inmujeres.gob.mx/Seminarios/utiempo/2017/RUT\\_Agenda\\_2017.pdf](http://cedoc.inmujeres.gob.mx/Seminarios/utiempo/2017/RUT_Agenda_2017.pdf)

- Side Event : Gender Statistics during the la XIII Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, Uruguay, October 2016)

- Side event During the CSW (New York, US, 2017)

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

Regional proposal of indicators to monitor the 2030 Agenda from a gender perspective

Task force on time use and unpaid work:

- Revision on CAUTAL use and correspondence with ICATUS
- Guidelines to harmonize time use surveys
- Recommendations on valuing unpaid household work



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# Capacity building

## Online courses:

- 1<sup>st</sup> " " Gender and Information and Communication Technologies (August 15 to October 23, 2016
- 3<sup>rd</sup> " Measuring Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean" (October 10 to 19 of December 2016).
- 8<sup>th</sup> "Statistics and Indicators of Gender: introduction" from April 17 to June 19, 2017
- 5<sup>th</sup> " Care public policies" (October 2 to December 4 , 2017) <https://www.cepal.org/es/courses/work-area/gender-affairs-8187>
- Time-use surveys

**Course** "Development Planning with a Gender Perspective" from 27 to 30 June 2017

## Technical assistance

### Time-use surveys

- Chile (NSO- MAW) 2015 -2016
- Paraguay (NSO-MAW) 2016-2017
- Surinam (MAW) 2016
- El Salvador (NSO-MAW) 2017
- Costa Rica (NSO - MAW) 2017
- Cuba (NSO-MAW) 2017
- Dominican Republic (NSO -MAW) 2017

### Valuation of unpaid work

- El Salvador (NSO-MAW-CB) 2016
- Guatemala (NSO-MAW-CB) 2016

### Access to credit

- Chile
- Guatemala
- Costa Rica

### Gender Statistics Frameworks

- Chile
- Dominican Republic
- Argentina (Buenos Aires)



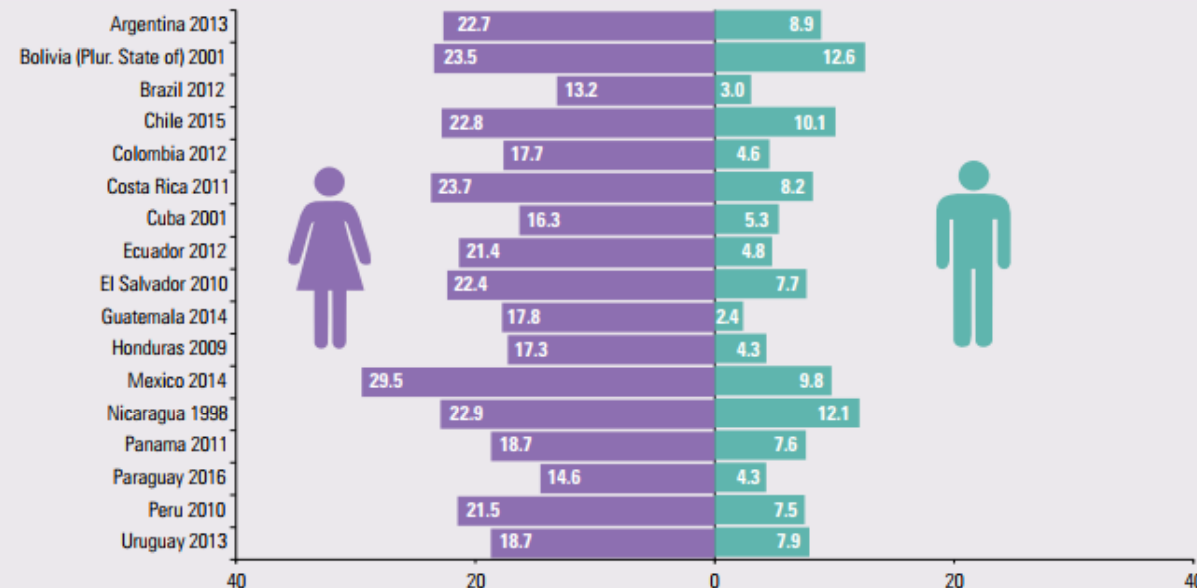
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# Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean of ECLAC

Compiles databases provided by the countries of the region and has the necessary metadata to analyse this information. For the purposes of comparability and the analysis and dissemination of information, data are harmonized to two digits on the basis of the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL).

Latin America (17 countries): proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.4.1), by sex

(Percentages)



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

Note: Calculated on the basis of metadata published in United Nations Statistics Division [online] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf>, at 3 August 2017. Data correspond to national totals, except for Costa Rica (Greater Metropolitan Area) and Cuba (Old Havana), and refer to the population aged 15 years and over, except in Argentina (population aged 18 and over) and Nicaragua (population aged 6 and over).

<http://interwp.cepal.org/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idIndicador=3201&idioma=e>



Time distribution: a key element of the inequality analysis



[http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/41599/4/S1700566\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/41599/4/S1700566_en.pdf)





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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"><li>• People without income of their own</li><li>• Total work time</li><li>• Unpaid work time by sex and income</li><li>• Femininity index of poor households</li><li>• <b>Distribution of total employed population by productivity level sectors and sex</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Care related policies and laws</li><li>• Pension laws</li></ul>
Physical autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Femicide or feminicide</li><li>• Women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner</li><li>• Teenage maternity</li><li>• Unmet demand for family planning</li><li>• Maternal mortality</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Violence laws</li><li>• Abortion laws</li></ul>
Autonomy in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Executive power: percentage of women in ministerial cabinet positions</li><li>• Legislative power: percentage of women in the national legislative body</li><li>• Judicial power: percentage of women judges in the highest court or Supreme Court</li><li>• Local power: percentage of elected mayors who are female</li><li>• Local power: percentage of elected city council members who are female</li><li>• Countries that have signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</li><li>• Level within governmental hierarchy of national Machineries for the Advancement of Women</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quota legislation</li></ul>
Interrelationships of the autonomies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equality plans</li><li>• Migration laws</li></ul>

Thank you

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

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



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[www.cepal.org](http://www.cepal.org)