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

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

Rome, Italy

31 October 2017

Iliana Vaca Trigo
Social Affairs Officer
Division for Gender Affairs
Regional architecture

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

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
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 Machineries for the Advancement of Women

Sustainable Development Goals
Strengthening partnerships between producers and users

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

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

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

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

• 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)
Capacity building

**Online courses:**
- 1st “Gender and Information and Communication Technologies (August 15 to October 23, 2016)
- 3rd “Measuring Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean” (October 10 to 19 of December 2016).
- 8th “Statistics and Indicators of Gender: introduction” from April 17 to June 19, 2017
- 5th “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)
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).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autonomies</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic autonomy</td>
<td>• People without income of their own</td>
<td>• Care related policies and laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Total work time</td>
<td>• Pension laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unpaid work time by sex and income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Feminity index of poor households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Distribution of total employed population by productivity level sectors and sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical autonomy</td>
<td>• Femicide or feminicide</td>
<td>• Violence laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner</td>
<td>• Abortion laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Teenage maternity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unmet demand for family planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maternal mortality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomy in decision making</td>
<td>• Executive power: percentage of women in ministerial cabinet positions</td>
<td>• Quota legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Legislative power: percentage of women in the national legislative body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Judicial power: percentage of women judges in the highest court or Supreme Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local power: percentage of elected mayors who are female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local power: percentage of elected city council members who are female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Countries that have signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Level within governmental hierarchy of national Machineries for the Advancement of Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrelationships of the autonomies</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Equality plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Migration laws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you

https://oig.cepal.org/en
www.cepal.org