Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030

Implementing the information systems pillar of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030

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I. The regional architecture supports the production of gender statistics and their comparability
II. Mainstreaming the gender perspective in national statistical systems
III. Partnerships between data producers and data users
IV. Production of gender statistics
V. What should we measure to move towards a care society?
VI. A decade of action to 2030
The Montevideo Strategy is a tool to guide governments in formulating equality policies and plans as part of development strategies, in line with the Regional Gender Agenda, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Turn data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decision-making.
What do the data on structural challenges tell us about gender inequality?
Socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty in the framework of exclusionary growth

High concentration of income among men in the highest income quintiles. Only 35.5% of labour income is in the hands of women

Productive inclusion and decent employment greatly marked by gender and ethnic-racial biases, the effects of which are mutually reinforcing

Latin America (17 countries): a distribution of individual labour income by income quintile and gender, simple average, 2020

(Percentages)

Latin America (6 countries): labour income per hour of the employed population aged 15 years or over, by gender, level of education and ethnic-racial background, weighted average, around 2020

(International dollars and years of schooling)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).
Sexual division of labour and the unfair social organization of care

The main reason women are excluded from the labour market and the education system is related to caregiving responsibilities; for men it is unemployment.

Women spend 3 times as much time on domestic and care work than men

Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries): time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by gender (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.4.1) (Percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina, 2021</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia (Plur. State of), 2001</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, 2019</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile, 2015</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, 2021</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica, 2017</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba, 2016</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, 2012</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador, 2017</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala, 2019</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras, 2009</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, 2019</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua, 1998</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama, 2011</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay, 2016</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru, 2010</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep., 2019</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay, 2013</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).
Women occupy **24.9%** of elected seats in the decision-making bodies of local governments (2020)

It is estimated that, at this pace, it will take more than **40 years** to reach parity in national parliaments.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Discriminatory, violent and patriarchal cultural patterns and the predominance of a culture of privilege

National surveys available in the region show that between 63% and 76% of women have been victims of gender-based violence in different settings in their lives.

1 in every 5 girls has entered into a child marriage or is in an early union (2020)

Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries): women aged 18–24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 18 years, most recent available year (SDG indicator 5.3.1).

Percentages

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Regional architecture
The regional architecture supports the production of gender statistics and their comparability

Statistical Conference of the Americas

First meeting: 2001
Second meeting: 2003
Third meeting: 2005
Fourth meeting: 2007
Fifth meeting: 2009
Sixth meeting: 2011
Seventh meeting: 2013
Eighth meeting: 2015
Ninth meeting: 2017
Tenth meeting: 2019
Eleventh meeting: 2021
Twelfth session: 2022

First International Meeting on Gender Statistics: 1999
Sixth session: Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development (Havana)
Seventh session: Santiago Consensus
Eighth session: Lima Consensus
Ninth session: Mexico City Consensus
Tenth session: Quito Consensus
Eleventh session: Brasilia Consensus
Twelfth session: Santo Domingo Consensus
Thirteenth session: Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030
Fourteenth session: Santiago Commitment
Fifteenth session: 2022

Creation of the Working Group on Gender Statistics
Adoption of CAUTAL as a regional standard
Incorporation of the gender perspective into the work of all Statistical Conference of the Americas Working Groups
Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Gender mainstreaming in the Statistical Conference of the Americas


RESOLUTION 11(X) of the Statistical Conference (2019)
Recognizes the cross-cutting nature of gender issues and asks that the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas mainstream the gender perspective into their work

Regional:
- Advisory group
  - Guides the working groups in the inclusion of a gender perspective in their work and preparation of their outputs
- Review of each stage of the working group’s process
  - Emphasis on the first stages: greater possibility of providing guidance on the proper application of the gender perspective and advocating for its inclusion in the output. The output proposal must incorporate the gender perspective

National:
- Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production
  - Working group to develop a methodological and conceptual tool for mainstreaming a gender perspective in the production of official statistics in the 2022–2023 biennium

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Partnerships between data producers and data users
Partnerships between machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices

Necessary measures for strengthening joint work between bodies producing and using gender statistics
At least 18 countries of the region have official websites or web pages for disseminating gender statistics.

Relevant criteria in selecting indicators for observatories on gender equality and women’s autonomy include:

- Intersectionality
- Territorialization
- Regional comparability
- International comparability
- Sustainability
- Traceability

Dissemination of gender statistics enhanced by partnerships between machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Progress in the production of gender statistics
Progress in the production of gender-based violence statistics

Latin America and the Caribbean: regulatory developments in the area of violence against women and girls

- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Convention of Belém do Pará ratified by all countries**
- **All countries have legislation in place to end violence against women**
- **13 countries have passed comprehensive laws\(^1\) that broaden the understanding and scope of action to address GBV**
- **17 countries have classified femicide/feminicide or deaths of women linked to gender-based violence as crimes\(^2\)**
- **10 countries have regulations on production of data and information on GBV and femicide/feminicide\(^3\)**

\(^1\) Comprehensive laws: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay y la.

\(^2\) Criminalization of femicide/feminicide: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

\(^3\) Laws governing production of information: Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.
### Progress in the production of gender statistics

| Inclusion of a question on gender identity in current census round and in continuous surveys |
| Use of more inclusive terms for the category “head of household”, such as “reference person” |
| Integration of non-traditional data and sources |
| Progress in the collection of data with a gender perspective. Identification of wide variety of cohabitation arrangements through differentiation between houses, households and individuals |
| Use of administrative records to identify gender gaps in access to financial services |
| Understanding digital gender gaps by measuring the availability of information and communications technologies (ICTs) |
What should we measure to move towards a care society?
Information on time use and unpaid work

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
The potential of georeferenced information

- Care indicators from a territorial perspective
- Georreferencing of care service demand and supply

Argentina: Federal Care Map

The Federal Care Map shows the geographical location of various organizations, educational institutions and services that provide care or training in care work.

Dominican Republic: Communities of Care

Communities of Care that will develop local care plans using a model that includes the various care-related entities in each territory.

Bogotá: District Care System

Georreferencing of the "Manzanas del cuidado" and indicators that guide the design and implementation of the district care system in Bogotá.
Opportunities for measuring the care society

- **Population censuses**: Understanding new and diverse cohabitation arrangements within households. Measuring time-use information in the Caribbean.
- **Civil registry and vital statistics**: Monitoring and updating of demographic information. Follow-up of care policies and population health.
- **Statistics on persons with disabilities**: Survey of living conditions and analysis of care demands.
- **Statistics on migration**: Production from an intersectional perspective, describing situations that are more pronounced in migrant populations (global care chains, demand for care while on the move).
- **Administrative records**: Identification, monitoring and evaluation of private, public and community care services.
- **Household surveys and national labour force surveys**: Socioeconomic surveys of households. Greater visibility to the care sector workforce, especially women's work and link with own-use goods production, informality and rurality.
- **Time-use surveys**: Improve data on time use and unpaid work in countries that already have a measurement mechanism and incorporate them in countries yet to have one. Design of satellite accounts for unpaid household work.
A decade of action to 2030
Montevideo Strategy as a road map for moving towards the creation of information systems with a gender perspective

**Information systems**

**Regulatory framework**
- Regulations that govern, guide and ensure the sustainability of actions to strengthen the gender perspective in the production of statistics and their use in public policies.

**Participation**
- Continuous participation of civil society and women’s and feminist movements, as well as academia specializing in relevant fields.

**Financing**
- Integration of multiple sources for new indicators. To include subjective measurements that address the particularities of various life trajectories.

**Technology**
- Integration of multiple sources for new indicators. To include subjective measurements that address the particularities of various life trajectories.

**Communication**
- Communications plans aimed at specific target audiences for the continuous dissemination of gender statistics.

**Cooperation**
- Ensure participation of national statistics offices and machineries for the advancement of women in regional forums for exchange and production of tools to harmonize the production of gender statistics.

**Institutional architecture**
- Intergovernmental bodies for coordination between producers and users of statistics with clearly defined institutional architecture.

**Capacity-building and strengthening**
- Capacity-building and strengthening.
It is not about valuing what is measured but about measuring what is valued.

Information is not an end in itself but a means for decision making.

Transform data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decision to advance towards substantive equality.
Thank you!