



XV Regional Conference
on Women in
Latin America and the Caribbean
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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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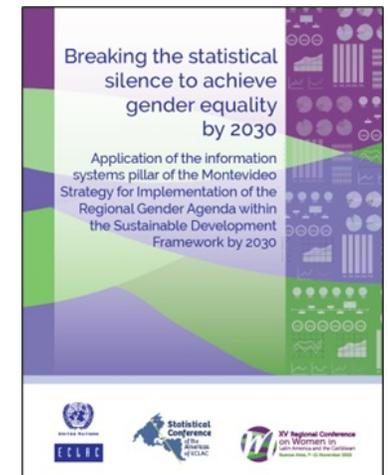
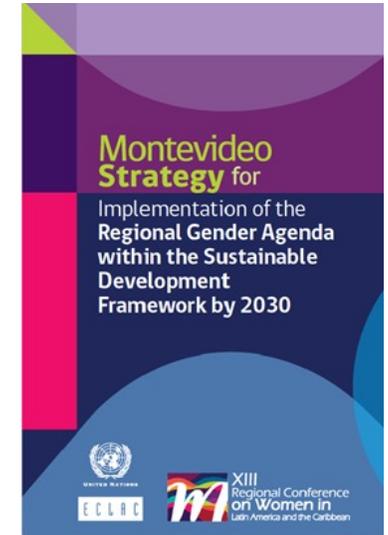
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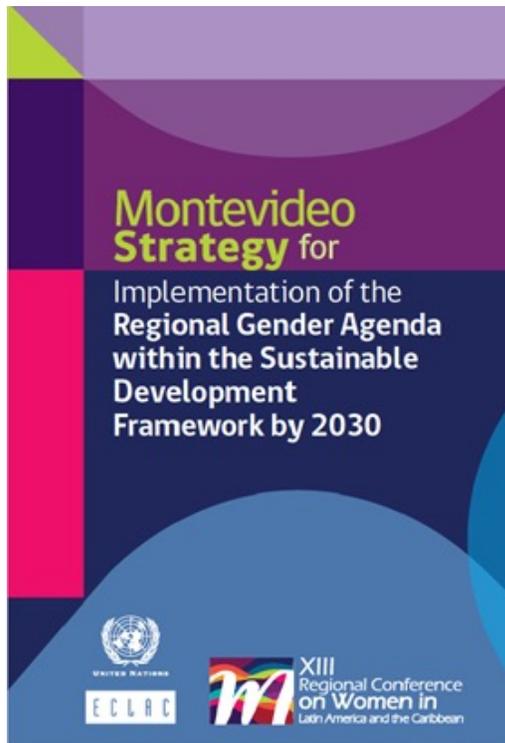


Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030

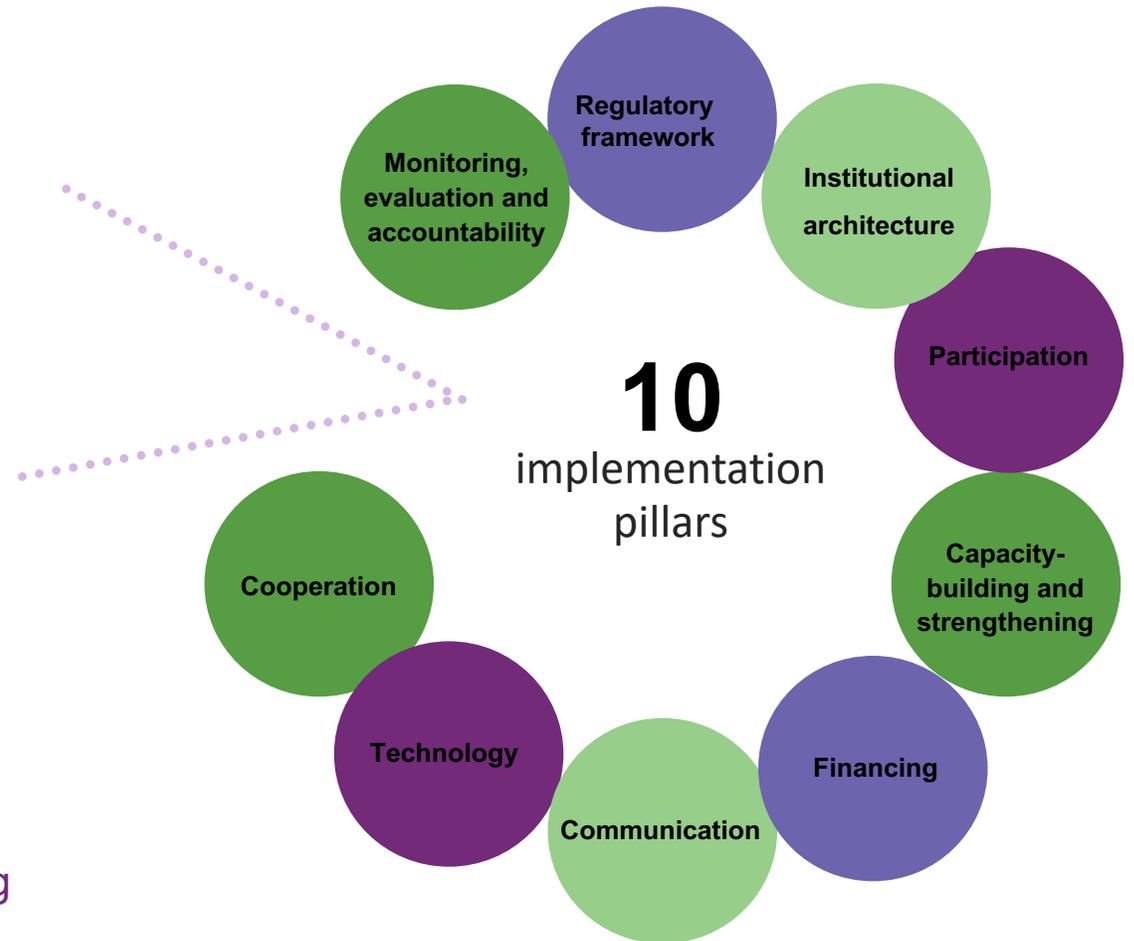
- I. The regional architecture supports the production of gender statistics and their comparability
- II. Mainstreaming the gender perspective in national statistical systems
- III. Partnerships between data producers and data users
- IV. Production of gender statistics
- V. What should we measure to 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?



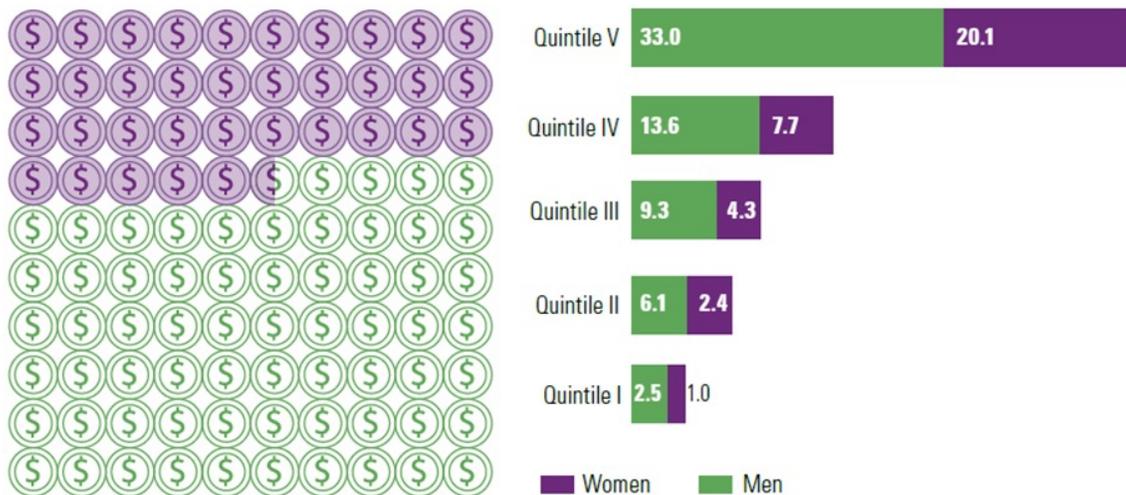


Socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty in the framework of exclusionary growth

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

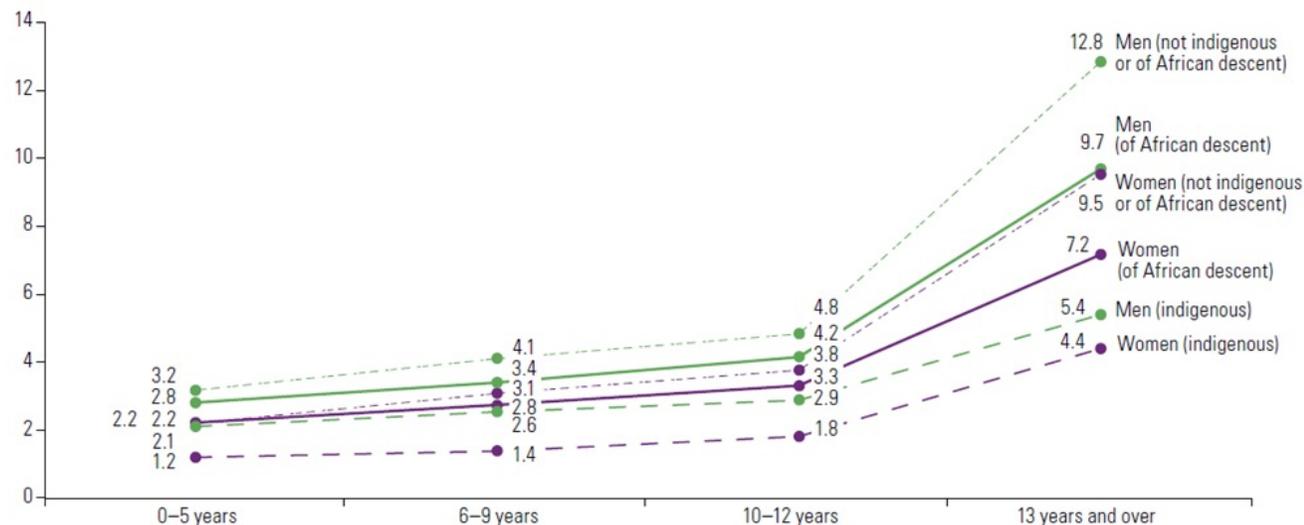
Productive inclusion and decent employment greatly marked by gender and ethnic-racial biases, the effects of which are mutually reinforcing

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



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

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^a (International dollars and years of schooling)^b



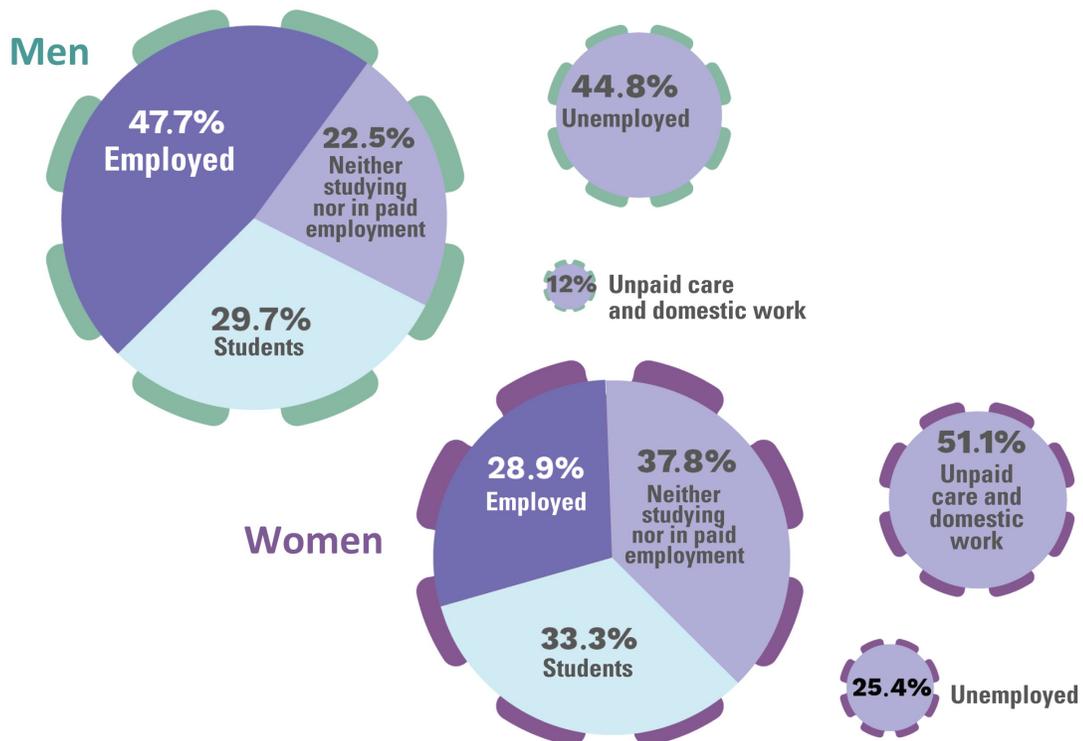
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG); World Bank, "PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)" [online] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PPP>



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

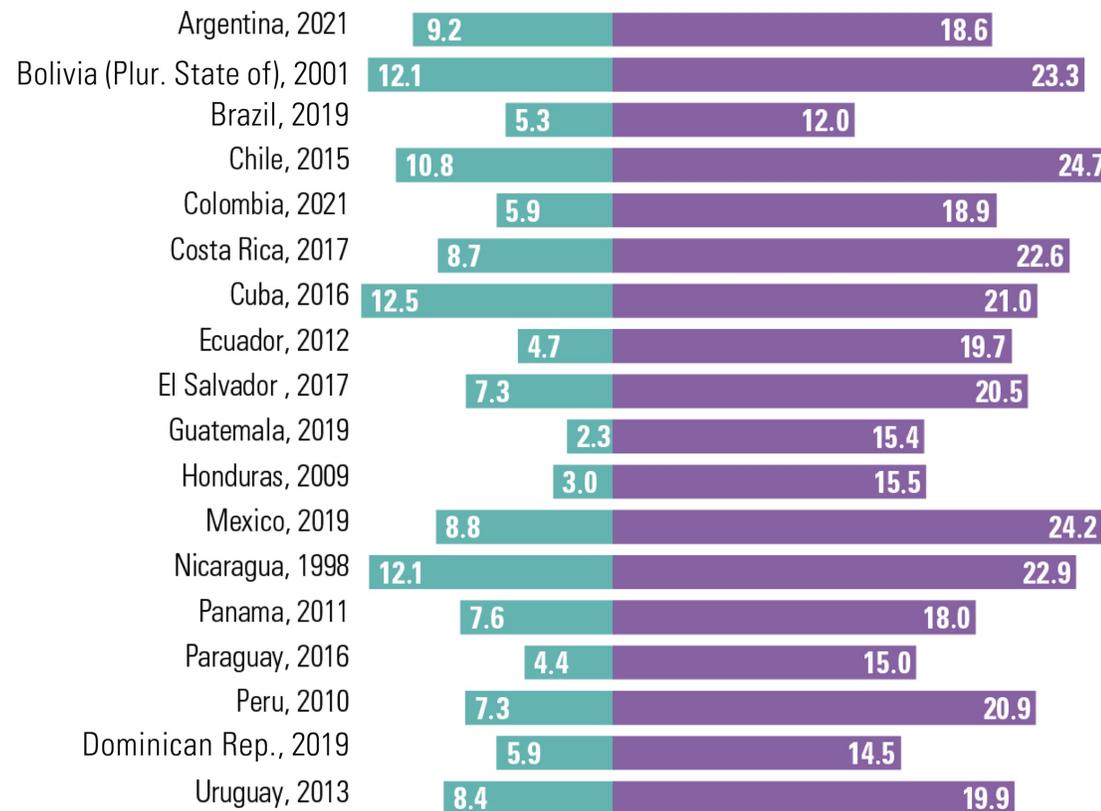
Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries):^a activity status of the population between 15 and 24 years of age, around 2020^{b c}
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

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)



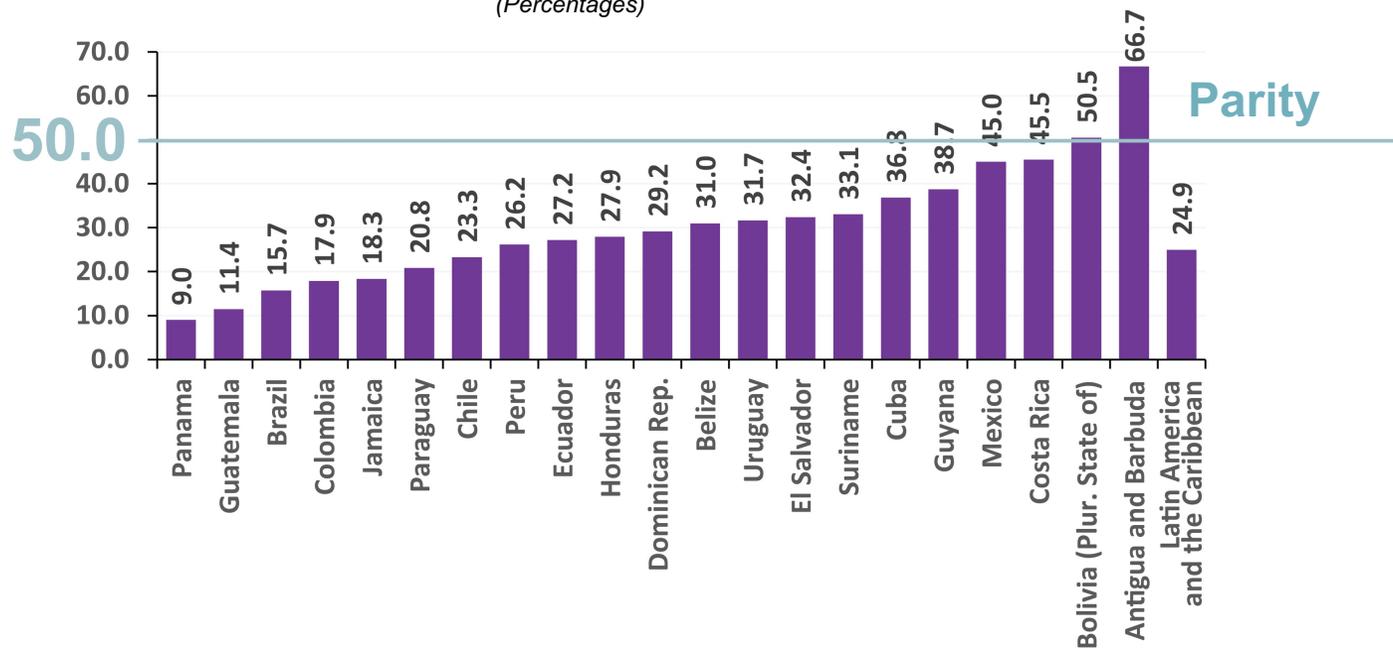
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean



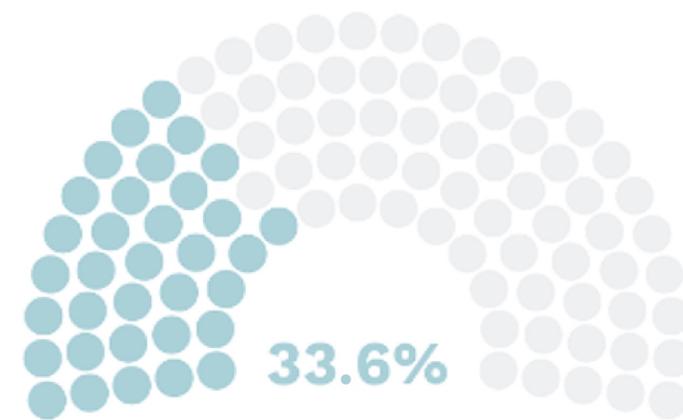
Concentration of power and hierarchical relations in the public sphere

Women occupy **24.9%** of elected seats in the decision-making bodies of local governments (2020)

Latin America and the Caribbean (21 countries:) Proportion of seats held by women in local governments, SDG indicator 5.5.1.b (Percentages)



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



33.6% of seats in national parliaments are occupied by women (2021)



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)



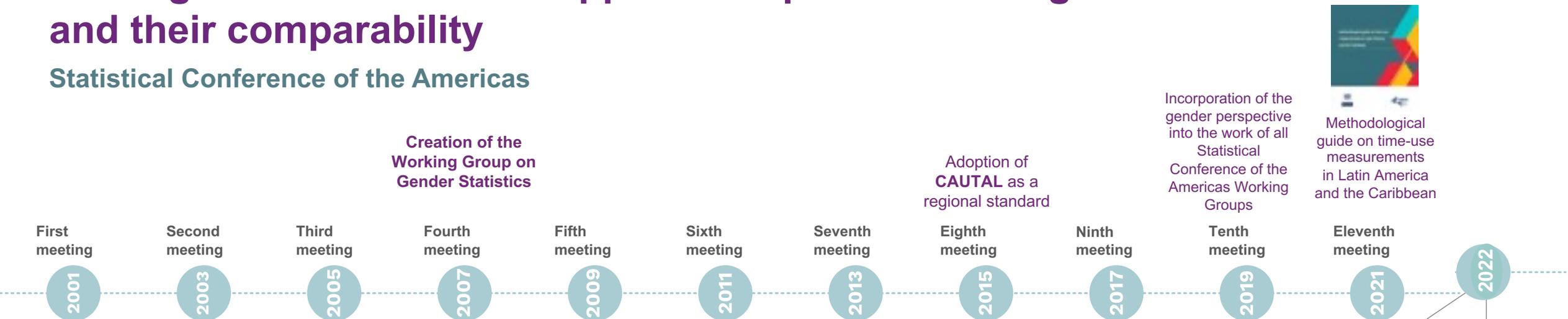
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Regional architecture



The regional architecture supports the production of gender statistics and their comparability

Statistical Conference of the Americas



Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer (CRM)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

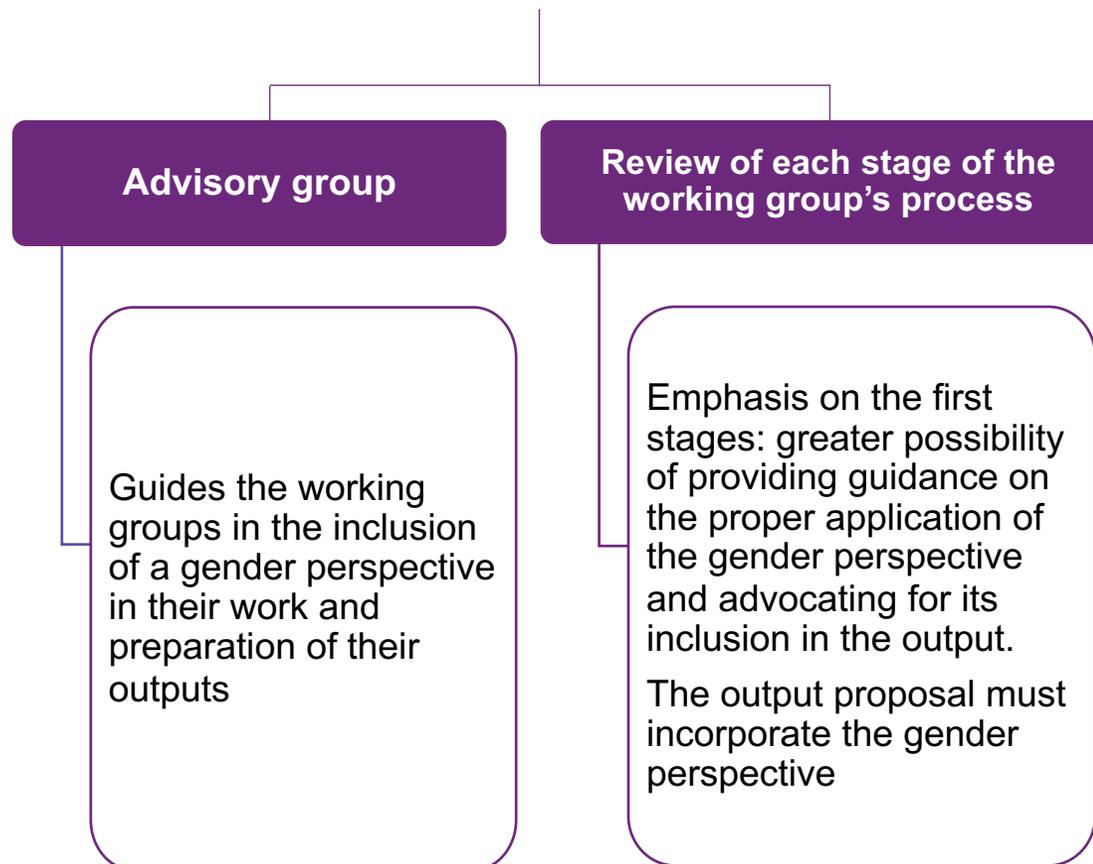
Gender mainstreaming in the Statistical Conference of the Americas

Working Group on
Gender Statistics of the
Statistical Conference of
the Americas (2007–2019)

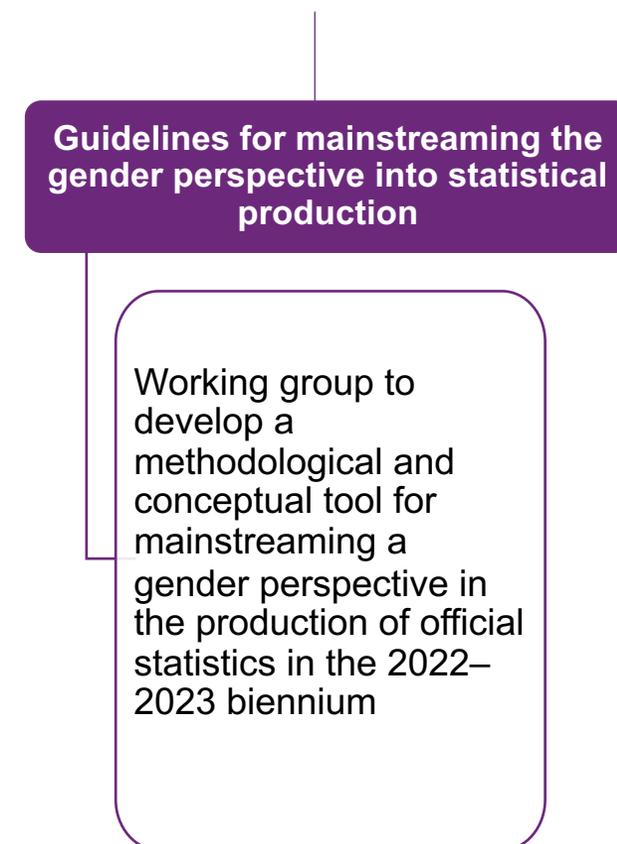


**RESOLUTION 11(X) of the
Statistical Conference (2019)**
Recognizes the cross-cutting
nature of gender issues and asks
that the working groups of the
Statistical Conference of the
Americas mainstream the gender
perspective into their work

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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



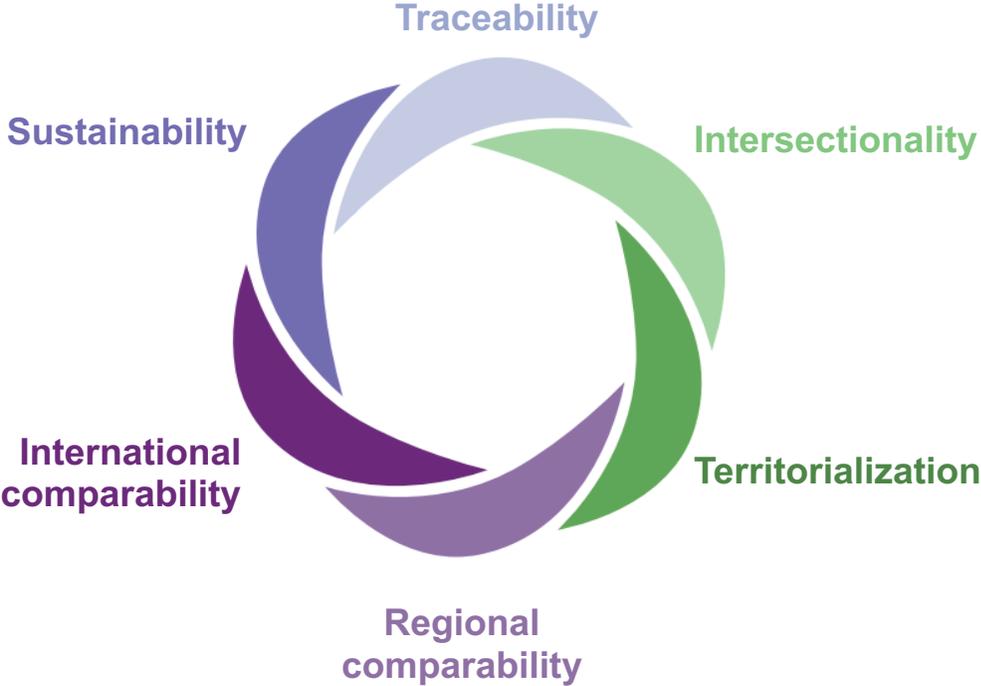
Dissemination of gender statistics enhanced by partnerships between machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices

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

The image shows three overlapping screenshots of official websites for gender statistics. The top-left screenshot is for 'SEG Estadísticas de Género' (Paraguay), featuring a navigation menu with 'Indicadores', 'Quiénes Somos', 'Qué son las estadísticas de género', and 'Recursos'. The middle-left screenshot is for 'DANE INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS' (Colombia), showing a search bar and various service links. The bottom-right screenshot is for 'ATLAS de GÉNERO DATOS Y MAPAS BASADOS EN ESTADÍSTICAS DE PARAGUAY', displaying a table of population distribution by gender and a map of Paraguay.

Tabla	Unidades	Hombres	Mujeres	Diferencia
2017		48,86	51,11	2,23
Rural		52,85	47,15	5,71
Departamentos				
Asunción		47,16	52,82	5,64
Concepción		51,43	48,57	2,86
San Pedro		52,27	47,73	4,52
Cordillera		51,86	48,12	3,74
Guairá		51,52	48,48	3,03
Caaguazú		51,57	48,43	3,14
Caazapa		51,45	48,55	2,89
Itapúa		53,62	46,38	7,24



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



^[1] Comprehensive laws: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, 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, Panamá, 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

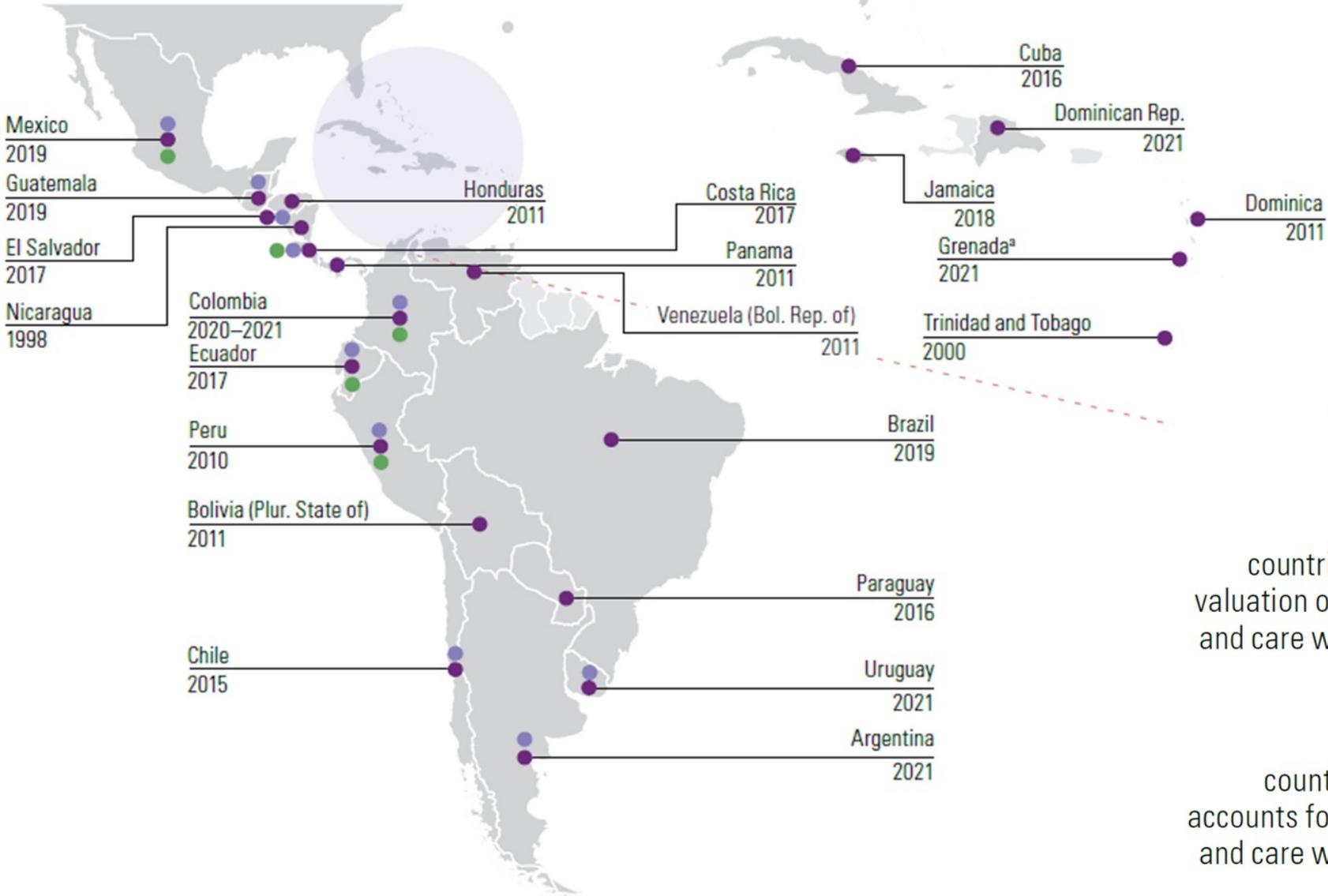


Understanding **digital gender gaps** by measuring the availability of information and communications technologies (ICTs)

What should we measure to move
towards a care society?



Information on time use and unpaid work



23 countries with time-use surveys 

10 countries with economic valuation of unpaid domestic and care work in households 

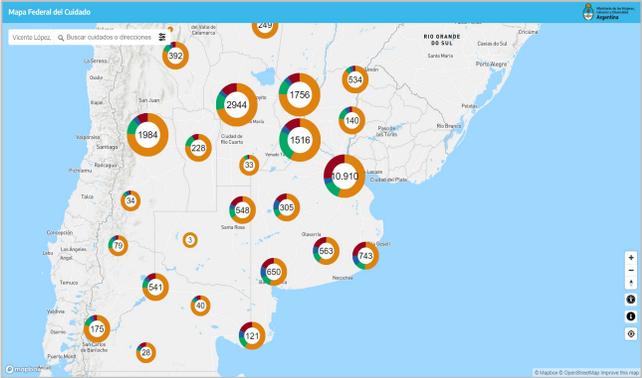
5 countries with satellite accounts for unpaid domestic and care work in households 

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The potential of georeferenced information

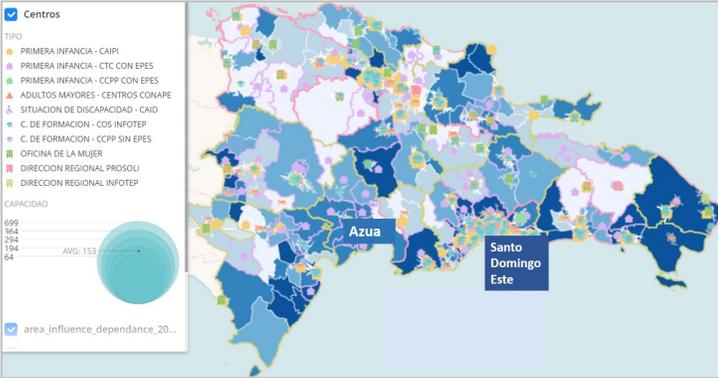
- Care indicators from a territorial perspective
- Georeferencing of care service demand and supply

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



Georeferencing 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

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

Monitoring, evaluation and accountability

Financing

Technology



Institutional architecture

Intergovernmental bodies for coordination between producers and users of statistics with clearly defined institutional architecture

Capacity-building and strengthening

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

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





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Thank you!



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