Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030

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

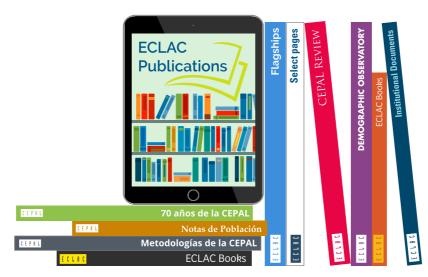








Thank you for your interest in this ECLAC publication



Please register if you would like to receive information on our editorial products and activities. When you register, you may specify your particular areas of interest and you will gain access to our products in other formats.

Register



www.cepal.org/en/publications



www.instagram.com/publicacionesdelacepal



www.facebook.com/publicacionesdelacepal



www.issuu.com/publicacionescepal/stacks



UNITED NATIONS



www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/apps

Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030

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







José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs

Executive Secretary

Raúl García-Buchaca

Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis

Ana Güezmes García

Chief, Division for Gender Affairs

Rolando Ocampo

Chief, Statistics Division

Sally Shaw

Chief, Publications and Documents Division

This document was prepared by the Division for Gender Affairs of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), led by Ana Güezmes, and by the ECLAC Statistics Division, led by Rolando Ocampo.

The editing team was coordinated by Lucía Scuro, Senior Social Affairs Officer, and Iliana Vaca Trigo, Statistician, both of the ECLAC Division for Gender Affairs, and composed of Carolina Miranda, Research Assistant, and Valentina Perrotta, Consultant, both from the same Division.

Special thanks are owed to Florencia Aguilera, Catalina Alviz, Nicole Bidegain, Diego Collado, Kethelyn Ferreira, Andrés Gutiérrez, Xavier Mancero, Rocío Miranda, Álvaro Monett, Daniela Moyano, Macarena Muñoz, Diana Rodríguez, Vivian Souza, Pauline Stockins, Alejandra Valdés, Belén Villegas and Marisa Weinstein for their support.

This document received contributions from representatives of the countries present at the special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in June 2022, and the twenty-first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, which took place in August 2022.

Thanks also go to the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the Wellspring Foundation for their support in the preparation of this document.

The boundaries and names shown on the maps included in this publication do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by the United Nations.

United Nations publication LC/CRM.15/4 Distribution: G Copyright © United Nations, 2022 All rights reserved Printed at United Nations, Santiago S.22-00753

This publication should be cited as: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022.

Applications for authorization to reproduce this work in whole or in part should be sent to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Documents and Publications Division, publicaciones.cepal@un.org. Member States and their governmental institutions may reproduce this work without prior authorization, but are requested to mention the source and to inform ECLAC of such reproduction.

CONTENTS

Introduction		7
Chapter I What do the data on structural challenges tell us about gender inequality?		11
	Il architecture supports the production of gender statistics	23
Chapter III		
	ing the gender perspective in national statistical systems	
	nanagement of national statistical systems	
	utional environment of information-producing organizationsstreaming gender in statistical production	
Chapter IV		
	s between data producers and data users	43
Chapter V		
	of gender statistics	
	uring paid and unpaid work	
	tics on women's physical autonomy	
	Neasurement of child, early and forced marriages and unions	
	gies in gender statistics and the intersectional perspective	
	f censuses, surveys and administrative records in gender analysis	
	rtunities for innovation	
Chapter VI What should	d we measure to move towards a care society?	87
Chapter VII		
	faction to 2030	103
Bibliograph	у	109
Tables		
Table III.1	Latin America (5 countries): technical and methodological documents on mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production	37
Table IV.1	Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries): initiatives on the production, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics	49
Table V.1	Latin America (12 countries): legislation containing provisions on administrative records and the production of statistical information on violence against women	64
Table V.2	Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries): surveys that provide information on the prevalence of violence against women, 2010—2022	65
Table V.3	Latin America and the Caribbean (23 countries): sources for calculating Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.3.1: "proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18"	69

Table VI.1	Latin America and the Caribbean (15 countries): examples of time-use measurements and level of disaggregation of activities	90
Table VI.2	Latin America (10 countries): economic assessment of unpaid household work	98
Table VI.3	Main results and parameters of studies on the cost of care	100
Figures		
Figure I.1	Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries): evolution of the rate of labour participation by gender, weighted average, 2001–2021	13
Figure I.2	Latin America and the Caribbean (26 countries): feminicide and femicide, around 2020	17
Figure I.3	Latin America (6 countries): time spent by the population aged 18 years and under on unpaid domestic and care work, by age and marital status, around 2020	20
Figure I.4	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	21
Boxes		
Box II.1	Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean	26
Box III.1	Mainstreaming the differential and intersectional perspective in Colombia	34
Box III.2	The gender perspective in producing information on international trade	40
Box IV.1	Gender statistics community of practice	48
Box IV.2	Contributions of civil society to statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean	53
Box V.1	Time-use measurements in the Caribbean: the challenges and opportunities of censuses	59
Box V.2	Legislation on statistical operations and records on violence against women and femicide or feminicide	67
Box V.3	Small area estimations and their potential for gender analysis	73
Box V.4	Using administrative records to measure financial inclusion from a gender perspective	77
Box V.5	Urban mobility and gender	79
Box V.6	The role of data stewardship and the gender perspective	80
Box V.7	Geospatial data in monitoring gender inequalities	82
Box V.8	Challenges facing the region in producing statistics on gender and climate change	83
Box VI.1	The statistical silence of care in assessing the impact of climate change	88
Box VI.2	Harnessing time-use information in care policies	91
Box VI.3	Care Indicator System of the City of Buenos Aires	93
Box VI.4	Care policies with a territorial perspective: the District Care System of Bogotá	94
Box VI.5	Federal Care Map of Argentina	96
Diagrams		
Diagram III.1	Towards a management model for mainstreaming the gender perspective in national statistical systems	32
Diagram III.2	Selected elements of mainstreaming gender in statistical production	39
Diagram IV.1	Necessary measures for strengthening joint work between bodies producing and using gender statistics	45
Diagram IV.2	Relevant criteria in selecting indicators for observatories on gender equality and women's autonomy	52
Diagram V.1	International conceptual agreements on the understanding of the concept of work	56
Diagram V.2	Sustainable Development Goal indicators key to the statistical monitoring of gender-based violence against women	63
Diagram V.3	Latin America (16 countries): sectoral coordination in the production of statistical information on femicides or feminicides	68

Diagram V.4	Key factors in the inclusion of a gender and intersectional approach in statistics	72
Diagram VI.1	Comprehensive care policies: the pillars to progress towards gender equality	89
Diagram VII.1	The Montevideo Strategy as a road map for moving towards the creation of information systems with a gender perspective	104
Maps		
Map I.1	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 (Sustainable Development Goals indicator 5.3.1)	19
Map V.1	Latin America and the Caribbean: progress in measurements of time use and unpaid work, 1998–2021	57
Infographics		
Infographic 1	The Montevideo Strategy: road map for implementing the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 and accelerate gender mainstreaming in statistical systems	8
Infographic I.1	What do data on the structural challenges tell us about gender inequality?	12
Infographic I.2	Latin America (17 countries): distribution of individual labour income by income quintile and gender, simple average, 2020	13
Infographic I.3	Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries): activity status of the population between 15 and 24 years of age, around 2020	14
Infographic I.4	Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries): time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by gender (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.4.1)	16
Infographic II.1	Links between the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the Regional Conference	24



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31805

