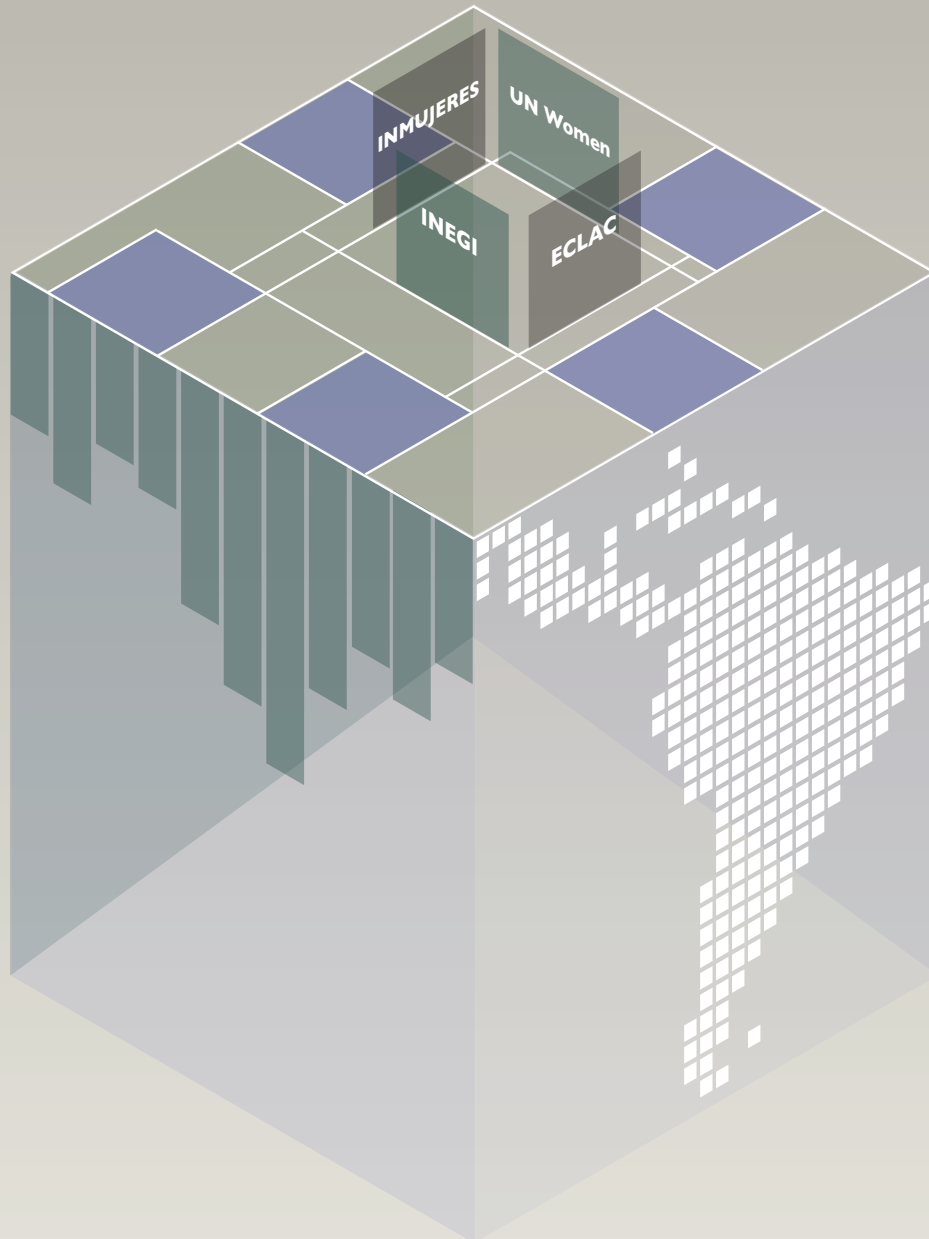


# GENDER STATISTICS

## A strategic alliance for Latin America and the Caribbean



# a strategic alliance to advance production and analysis of gender statistics

Achieving gender equality requires coordination across government sectors and society. Only in this way can all areas of the lives of women and girls be influenced.

In the mid-1990s, the office of UNIFEM (part of UN women), the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), created an alliance to promote, the development of *gender-sensitive* statistics in the national agenda.

At the inception emphasis was on producing and disseminating gender-disaggregated statistics in various publications, creating a national system of gender sensitive indicators using national sources,<sup>1</sup> and venturing in the production of information on time use (TU) and unpaid work (UnW).<sup>2</sup>

In 2000, UN Women, INEGI and INMUJERES agreed on the need to initiate an international dialogue with the countries in the region, in order to disseminate knowledge in the field of gender statistics related to the main areas of concern of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, the binding mandate of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women: "Convention of Belem do Para".



The efforts and specialized knowledge of national institutions and UN agencies converge in this strategic alliance, to obtain data on inequalities in the lives of women and girls, and thus contribute to achieving substantive equality between men and women.

Thus, a strong strategic alliance was built, to which the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC joined in 2006. Since then, this partnership has provided support for the development of several specialized international meetings on gender statistics.

This has also led to productive regional dialogue with the exchange of experiences, the identification of progress and the remaining challenges in the field of statistical information, and the establishment of a shared agenda framed by the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (SCA-ECLAC).

While these achievements are encouraging, the challenges are still enormous for mainstreaming gender in national statistical information systems, and to effectively contribute to the achievement of equality and the exercise of human rights of women and girls in all spheres of public and private life.

# international meetings on gender statistics

During the past fifteen years, efforts have been made to create and consolidate institutional workspaces to accelerate progress in the production and use of *gender sensitive* information.

At the beginning of the new millennium, the heads of international and national institutions responsible for the promotion of gender equality, empowerment and autonomy of women, and the statistical offices of the region, agreed on the need to accelerate the mainstreaming of gender perspective in the production and diffusion of information.

Thus, the First International Meeting on Gender Statistics emerged in 2000, with the aim of:

1. Exchanging experiences and discussing conceptual and methodological aspects of the tools of statistical information from the gender perspective.
2. Promoting the production and use of information for public policies.
3. Analyzing the progress, good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming in statistical production.
4. Reviewing the challenges of information systems to produce statistics with a gender perspective, including afro-descendants and indigenous women.<sup>3</sup>

So far, there have been fifteen international meetings for the exchange and analysis of information<sup>4</sup> conducted at the headquarters of INEGI in Aguascalientes, Mexico, sponsored by INMUJERES, INEGI, UN Woman and ECLAC.

One of the most important advances in the agenda of production and dissemination of statistical information was the creation of the Working Group on Gender Statistics (WGGS) of SCA-ECLAC, drafted during the VII International Meeting of Statistics on Gender in 2006, which became a reality in 2007.

The WGGS continues its work in seeking connections with other working groups of the SCA-ECLAC; for example, the groups on national accounts, institutional development and agricultural statistics. Emphasis has been placed on measuring TU, UW and its economic value, the development of national accounts of unpaid work, the development of economic statistics, of violence against women and the measurement of poverty with a gender perspective.

2006.

Participants at the VII International Meeting of Gender Statistics, in which the proposal for the creation of the WGGS was approved.





# international meetings on time use and unpaid work

The study on TU from a gender perspective is of utmost importance in the design of policies for economic development, labor participation and poverty reduction.

Under this approach, it is necessary to have information sources that allow the measurement of inequalities in TU within households and, at the aggregate level, between women and men.

The first meeting of experts in TU and UW surveys took place in 2002, under the auspices of UN Women, INMUJERES and INEGI, and since 2006 ECLAC joined in. So far, twelve international reunions have been held.

With the alignment of agendas of the meetings on TU and UW with the work program of the SCA-ECLAC in 2008, these meetings have become an important institutional space of discussion and knowledge-building on the analysis of UW, the development of satellite accounts to measure the value of UW [commitment adopted by countries in the world in the Beijing Platform (1995)] and the adoption of public policies to address the consequences of the unequal distribution of TU for women [CEDAW, general recommendations 9, 16 and 17 and regional commitments of the Quito Consensus (2007) and the Consensus of Santo Domingo (2013)].

The results of these international meetings have led to the discussion on the existing linkages between TU, UW and poverty of women;<sup>5</sup> the valuation of unpaid work as a part of the Systems of National Accounts (with progress in Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Guatemala); the deployment of efforts to include in the multidimensional measurement of poverty the dimension of unpaid work (INMUJERES-UN Women, PNUD-Levy Institute);<sup>6</sup> and the creation of tools to harmonize instruments for gathering information on TU and UW of women, particularly, the Time Use Classification for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), a regional tool aligned with the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS).



# working group on gender statistics of the statistical conference of the Americas WGGS/SCA-ECLAC

The countries that make up the WGGS, as coordinated by INEGI, along with the Secretariat under the responsibility of ECLAC and the technical assistance of INMUJERES and UN Women, have made significant efforts to assist Latin America and the Caribbean to fulfill commitments on producing gender statistics.

Based on the proposal that emerged during the VII International Meeting of Gender Statistics, the Working Group on Gender Statistics of SCA-ECLAC was created in 2007,<sup>7</sup> to encourage efforts to systematize national statistical information with a gender perspective and to promote surveys on time use in all countries to measure the unpaid contribution of women, a commitment that has been adopted by different countries since the Beijing Conference (1995).

The initial impetus to strengthen this mechanism was given by the statistical Offices of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

The 2005-2015 Strategic Plan of SCA-ECLAC establishes the promotion and development of gender statistics, sets priorities for statistical development in the region and provides a framework of biennial programs of regional and international cooperation in the SCA-ECLAC.

The agenda of WGGS involves:

- the promotion of the production of statistics on violence against women, poverty and for the valuation of unpaid work, as well as the calculation of satellite accounts;
- capacity building for production and analysis of gender statistics (methodological and technical);
- strengthening of the relationships between producers and users of gender statistics;
- encouraging the discussion to mainstream gender perspective in the process of discussion of the post-2015 Agenda and its impacts on the generation of information.

The international meetings on gender statistics and the international meetings of experts in TU and UW surveys in Mexico have played an important role in strengthening the use and production of information.

2013.  
Nancy Folbre.  
XIV  
International  
Meeting  
on Gender  
Statistics



2013.  
Line Bareiro.  
XIV  
International  
Meeting  
on Gender  
Statistics

2013.  
Antonella  
Picchio.  
XIV  
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Statistics



2012.  
Ángeles Durán.  
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International  
Meeting  
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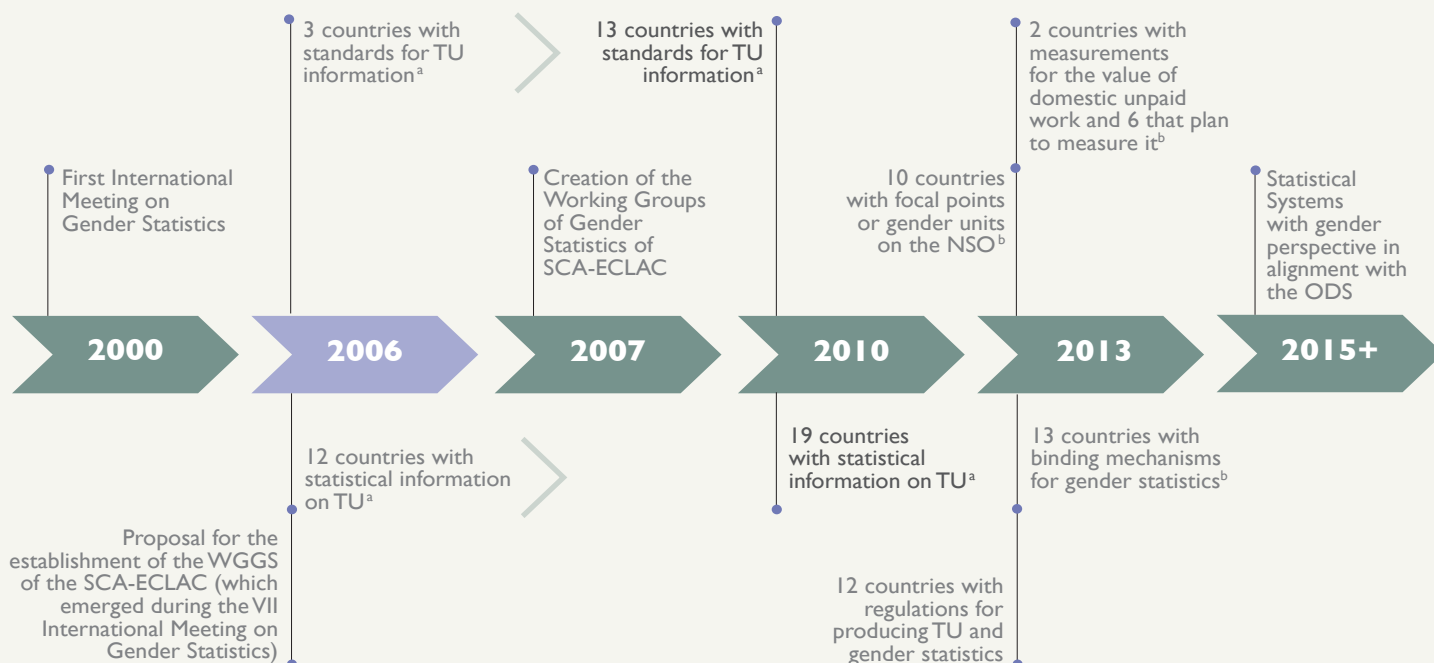
## The WGGS is currently integrated by:<sup>8</sup>

Bahamas	Guatemala
Bolivia	Guyana
Brazil	Haiti
Chile	Honduras
Colombia	Jamaica
Costa Rica	Mexico
Cuba	Panama
Ecuador	Dominican Republic
El Salvador	Venezuela

# progress and achievements...

The strategic alliance of UN Women, ECLAC, INEGI and INMUJERES Mexico has contributed to boost the production of *gender-sensitive* statistics, dialogue and sharing of experiences and the institutionalization of mechanisms for discussion and agreement between the national statistical offices and the mechanisms for the advancement of women in the region, as well as achieving:

1. The agreement of the region's countries on the need to strengthen efforts, sharing a common agenda to accelerate progress in the production and dissemination of statistical information in Latin America and the Caribbean.
2. The consensus on the need for institutional spaces of continuous and ongoing dialogue between producers and users of information, as well as between national statistical offices through the SCA-ECLAC.
3. The recognition of the importance of regional strategic plans and monitoring mechanisms of achievements and progress to strengthen statistics in the areas of greatest concern to the gender agenda.
4. The growing trend in the production of statistics on TU, UW's value and violence against women.



a Source: INMUJERES, UN Women, ECLAC, INEGI 2014. Measuring unpaid work (UW) and time use (TU); visibilize the contribution of women to the economy and society.

b Source: Self-elaboration based on the survey applied to the National Statistical Offices (NSO) within the framework of the XIV International Meeting on Gender Statistics (2013).





UNWomen / Pim Shalkwijk

## the challenges

The challenges for mainstreaming gender perspective in national statistics and their use in public policy focus on:

- promoting knowledge management developed in national statistical offices and dialogue between producers and users of information;
- consistently producing *gender-sensitive* statistics in all areas of sustainable development, justice, equality and human rights;
- harnessing the intellectual capital of the region on *gender-sensitive* statistics and public policies to achieve the transformation of national realities.

Achievements for mainstreaming gender perspective in statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean in the past 15 years encourage the further strengthening of the regional alliance between INEGI, IMUJERES, ECLAC and UN Women. But progress is still asymmetric and insufficient in the region's countries, so it is important to pay attention to the challenges through various actions:

1. Develop strong alliances between national statistical offices and mechanisms for the advancement of women in the countries of the region.
2. Forge alliances between the working groups of the SCA-ECLAC to move transversally in the production and dissemination of gender statistics.\*
3. Achieve the mainstreaming of gender perspective in the national statistical systems.
4. Establish linkages with different government sectors in order to transit from cooperation and partnership, to the institutionalization of mechanisms for regional work, including budgets and policies for equality for women and girls in all countries.
5. Contribute, from the statistical agenda, to achieve compliance of commitments and international consensus, such as:

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action
- The Convention of Belem do Para
- Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- Consensus of Mexico, Brasilia, Quito and Santo Domingo

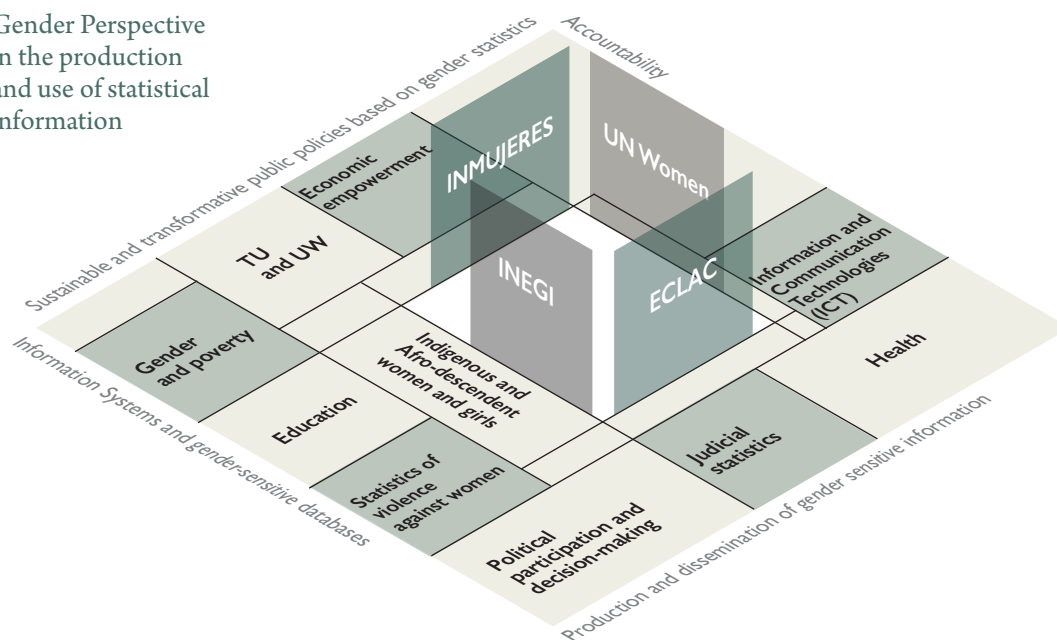
\* In the context of the Post-2015 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, alliances with the working groups on Harmonization of Statistics of Income Poverty and Public Transfers are essential as well as those Indicators of the Labor Market; Environmental Statistics; Measurement of Information and Communications (ICT); Household Surveys (WGGS); Statistics on Children and Adolescents; National Accounts; International Classifiers; Public Safety and Justice. The alliance with various working groups will accelerate and strengthen the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and contribute to the Post-2015 development agenda.

# the strategic alliance

The alliance of INMUJERES and INEGI in Mexico, ECLAC and UN Women has contributed to create and develop a regional agenda for the production and dissemination of gender statistics.

The main efforts have focused on accelerating the progress in statistics on TU and UW, violence against women and girls and the measurement of poverty from the perspective of gender. The work has achieved the mainstreaming of gender perspective through the institutionalization of spaces of dialogue, gathering and work in the region's countries.

## Gender Perspective in the production and use of statistical information



## Notes

1. In Mexico, UNIFEM (part of UN Women), INEGI and INMUJERES developed the System of Indicators to Monitor the Status of Women (SISESIM). See: UNIFEM. 2010. Estadísticas Sensibles al Género para el Diseño y Evaluación de Políticas Públicas [Gender Responsive Statistics for the Design and Evaluation of Public Policies], at: <https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWVfbnxtYXJ0aGFhYXJyaWdhfGd4OjE5NjFmZDFiZTlhZWJmM2Q>
2. The first survey on TU and UW was held in Mexico in 1996 (Encuesta Nacional sobre Trabajo, Aportaciones y Uso del Tiempo, ENTAUT 1996) thanks to the coordinated efforts of UNIFEM (part of UN Women), INEGI and the Mechanism for the Advancement of Women (formerly CONMUJER, which in 2001 would become INMUJERES). See: [http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/proyectos/metadatos/encuestas/enut\\_2310.asp?s=est&c=10885](http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/proyectos/metadatos/encuestas/enut_2310.asp?s=est&c=10885)
3. See: [http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/espanol/eventos/X\\_Encuentro\\_Genero/objetivos.html](http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/espanol/eventos/X_Encuentro_Genero/objetivos.html)
4. See: [http://estadistica.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/eventos\\_descripcion.php?IDEvento=4](http://estadistica.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/eventos_descripcion.php?IDEvento=4) and <http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/espanol/eventos/default.aspx?c=45&s=inegi&t=sc2&n=2>. UN Women, INEGI, INMUJERES and ECLAC conducted these meetings jointly. At the moment of this publication, fifteen International Meetings on Gender Statistics had been held and twelve International Reunions of Experts on Time Use and Unpaid Work for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.
5. See: International Seminars on Gender and Poverty at: [http://estadistica.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/eventos\\_descripcion.php?IDEvento=2](http://estadistica.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/eventos_descripcion.php?IDEvento=2)
6. See: INMUJERES and UN Women. 2010. Pobreza Multidimensional y Pobreza de Tiempo en el marco del Observatorio de Género y Pobreza [Multidimensional Poverty and Time Poverty within the framework of the Observatory of Gender and Poverty]. Written by Merino Dorantes, A., at: <http://www.inmujeres.gob.mx/inmujeres/images/stories/cuadernos/ct22.pdf> and Zacharias, A., R. Antonopoulos and T. Masterson. 2012. Why time deficits matter: implications for the measurement of poverty. Ed. UNDP and Levy Economics Institute. At: [http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/rpr\\_08\\_12.pdf](http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/rpr_08_12.pdf).
7. See: <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/deype/noticias/noticias/3/29203/P29203.xml&xsl=/deype/tpl/plf.xsl&base=/cea-cepal/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>. Resolution adopted at the meeting of the Statistical Conference held from the 25th to the 27th of July 2007 at Santiago de Chile.
8. See: ECLAC. 2013. Report on the implementation of the 2012-2013 biennial program of activities of regional and international cooperation, and draft 2014-2015 biennial program of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC], at: <http://www.cepal.org/deype/noticias/documentosdetrabajo/5/51445/LCL3664i.pdf>

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