

Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality

Advances and challenges with information from ECLAC's Gender Equality Observatory (OIG)



Lucía Scuro Somma

Senior Social Affairs Officer
Division for Gender Affairs, ECLAC

Women's leadership in the geospatial field
19/10/2023



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Cascading crises reveal structural challenges in achieving gender equality in the region



For every 100 men living in **poor households**, there are **118 women**

1 in 3 women have no income of their own. For men, this figure is 1 in 10.

Women spend **three times as much time** on unpaid domestic and care work as men

1 out of 2 women are in the labour market while 3 out of 4 men are in the labour market

In 2021, at least **4,473 women from 29 countries** were victims of **femicide**

62,4% of women between the ages of 15 and 24 who are married or in a union are neither studying nor engaged in paid labour, compared to 24,1% of single women

The proportion of **women ministers** in the region is **28,7%**

Women hold 26% of seats in local governments

4 out of 10 women are not connected and/or cannot afford connectivity

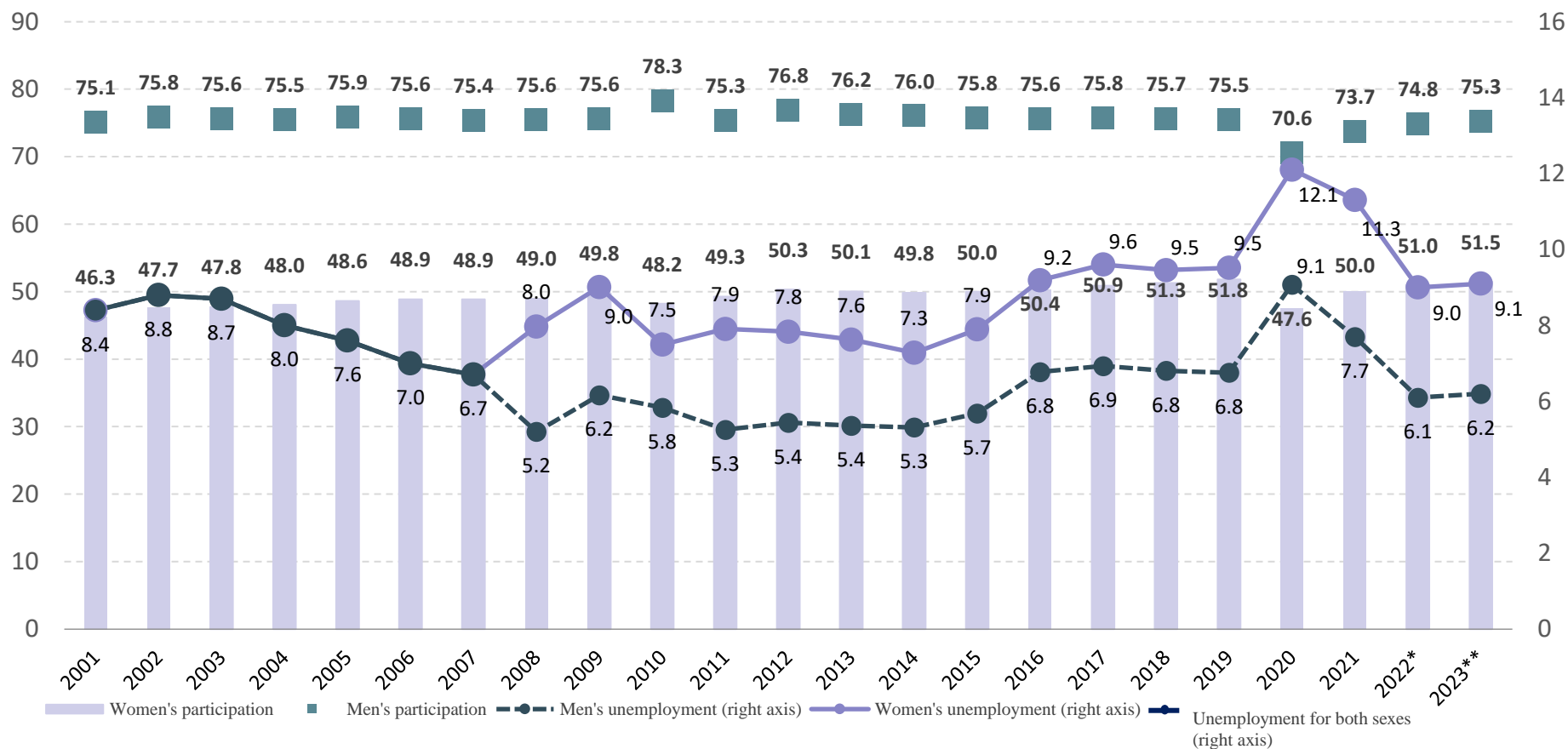


What does the data say about
about gender gaps in terms of
women's economic autonomy?



Large gaps in labour participation between men and women due to the overburden of domestic and care work for women

Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries, weighted average)^a: participation and unemployment rates evolution, by sex, 2001-2023
(In percentages)



The pandemic caused a nearly 20-year setback in women's participation rate.

Failure to close the historical gap between men and women.

The main obstacle to women's full insertion in the labour market is related to the overburden of unpaid domestic and care work.

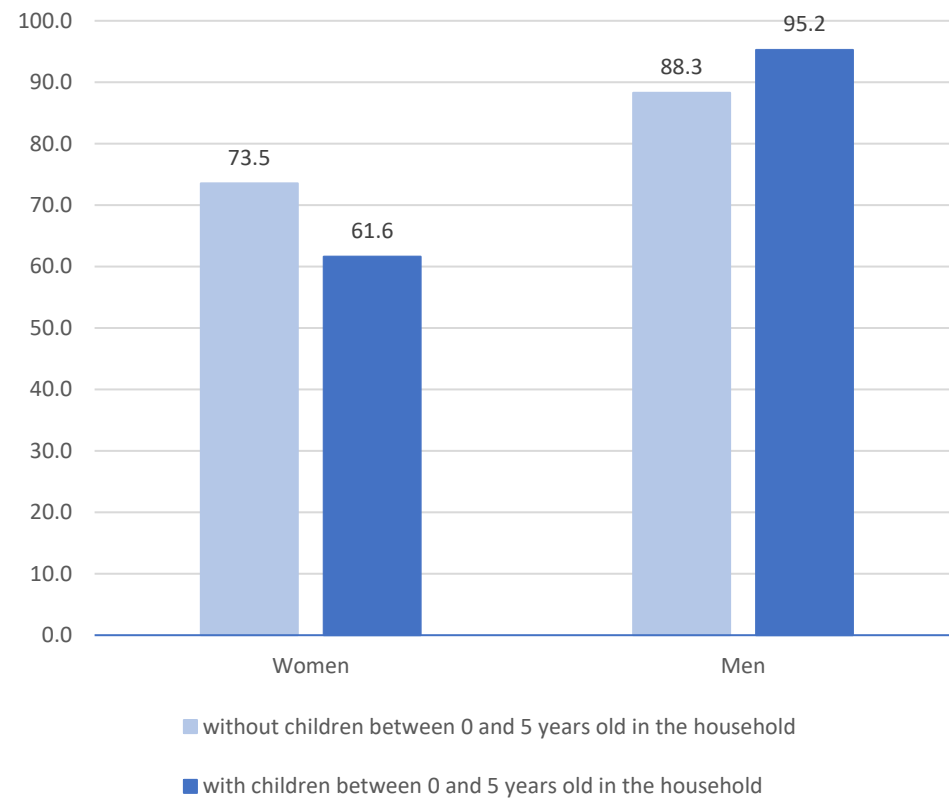
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on official country figures and projections.

a: Countries considered: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Figures for 2019 do not include the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. *Figures for 2022 correspond to estimates from the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC 2022. ** Figures for 2023 are projections.

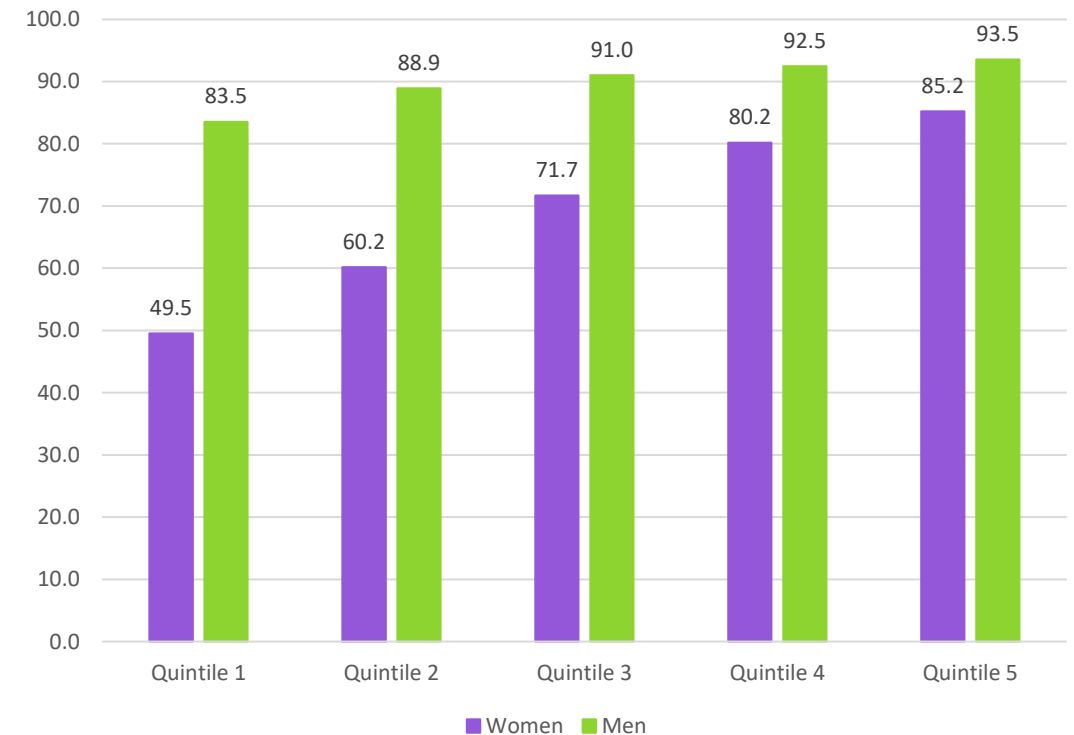


Increased burden of care work is the main barrier to women's labour force participation

Latin America (15 countries): **Participation rate** of people between ages 20 and 44, **by sex and presence of children** between 0 and 5 years old in the household. Around 2022.



Latin America (15 countries): **Participation rate** of people between ages 20 and 44, **by sex and household income quintiles**. Around 2022.

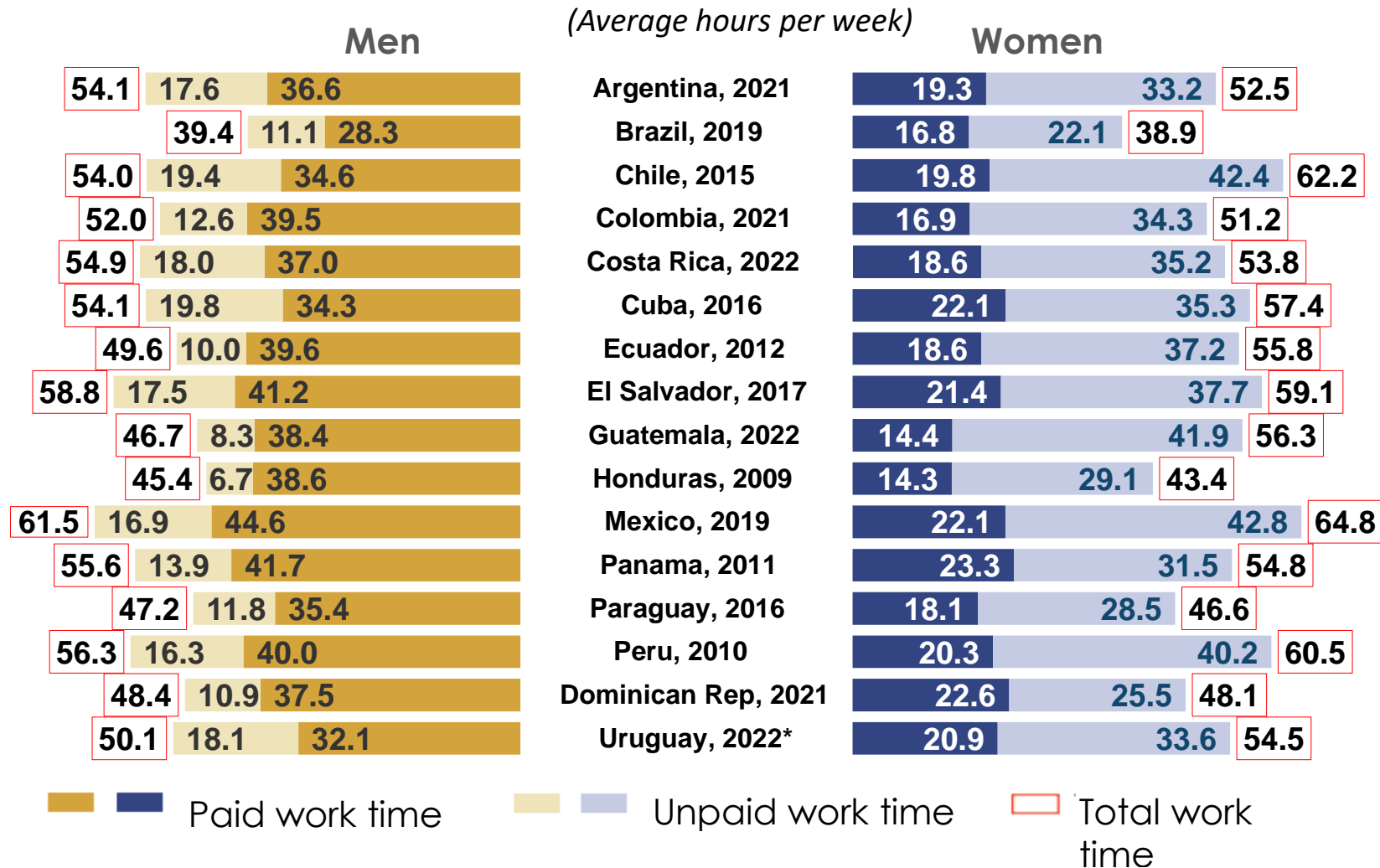


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).



In Latin America, women spend on average 3 times as much time as men on unpaid care and domestic work

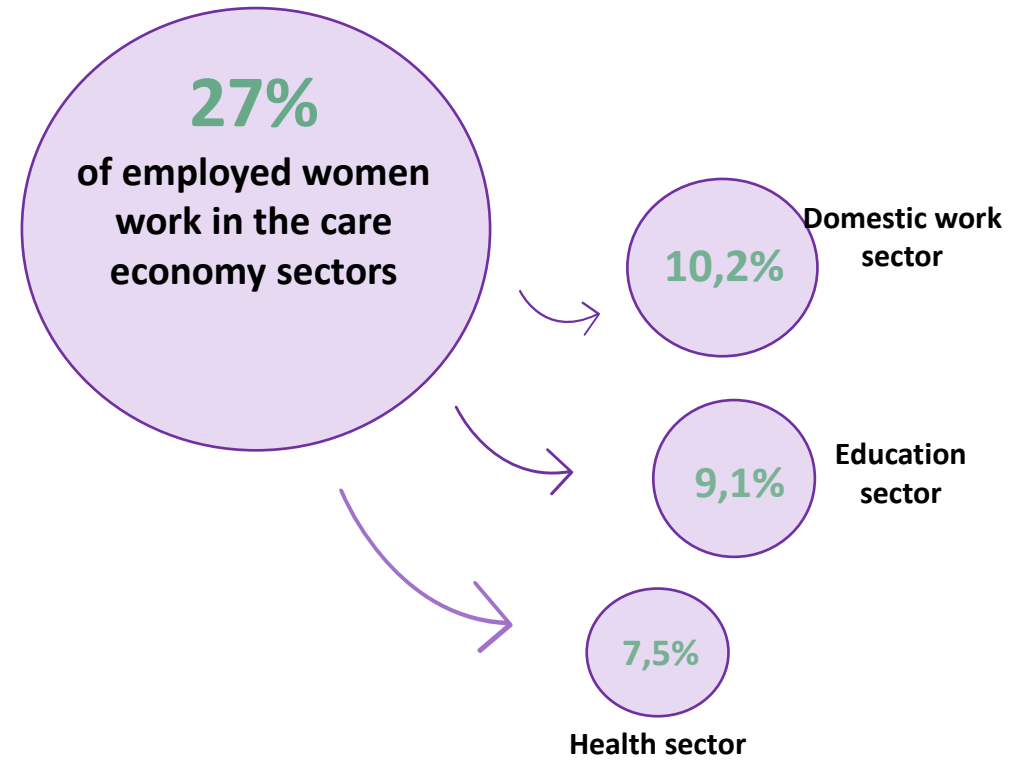
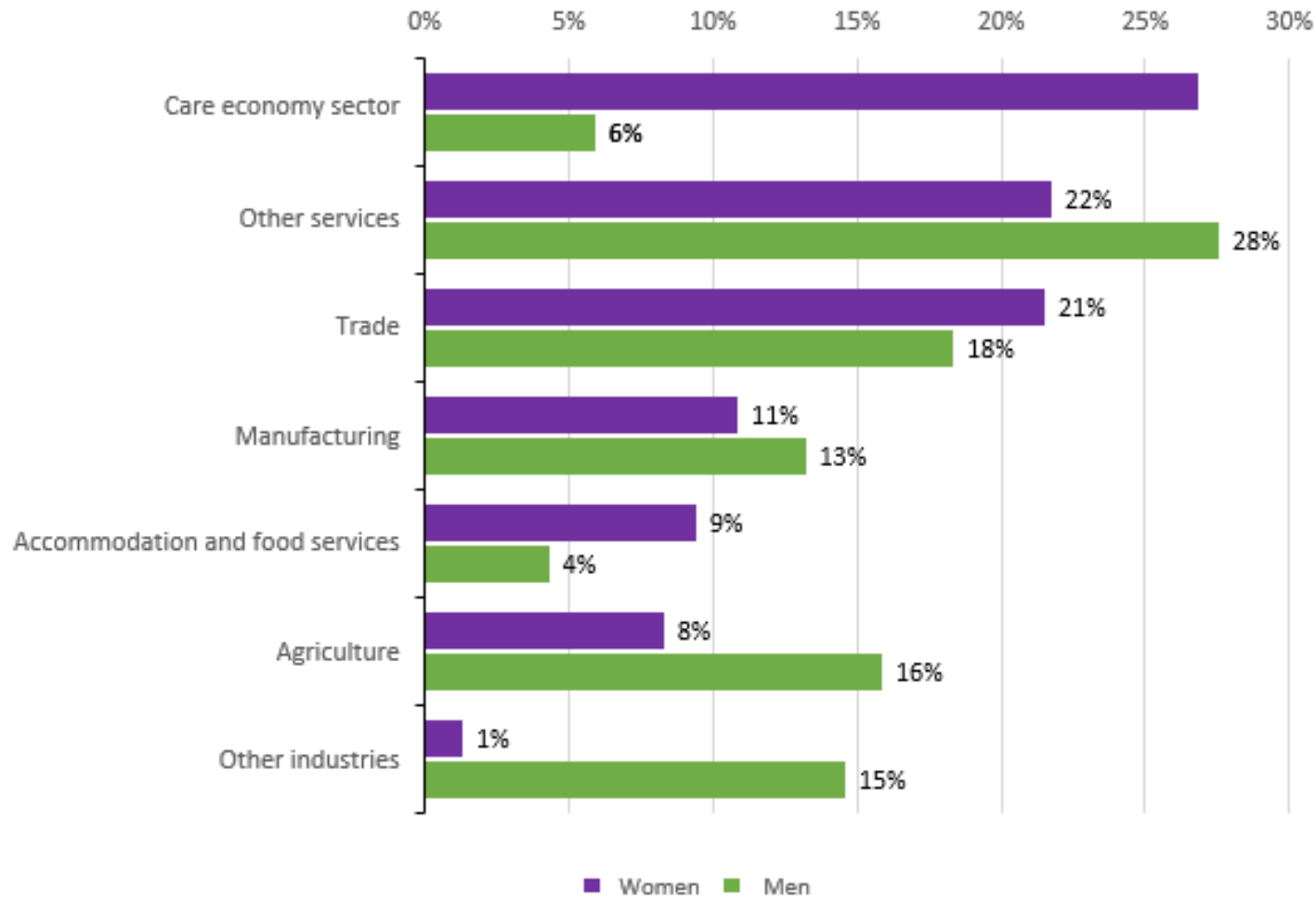
Latin America (16 countries): Average time spent on paid and unpaid work of the population aged 15 and over, by sex and country. Latest available data



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on the Repository of Time Use Information for Latin America and the Caribbean.

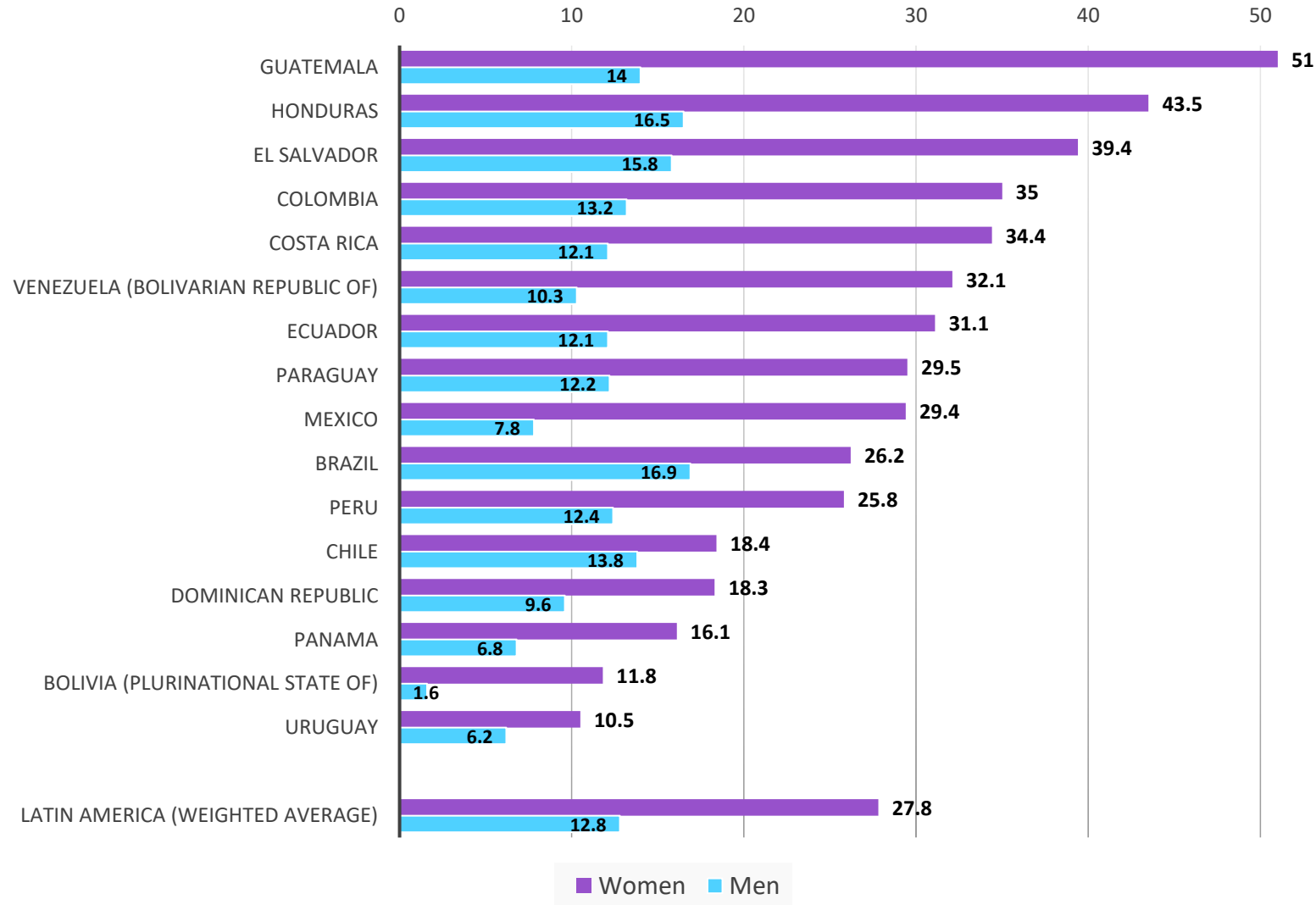


Women are concentrated in care-related jobs



1 in 3 women in Latin America do not have an income of their own

Latin America (16 countries): People without incomes of their own by sex. Around 2021.



The main source of income for people in the region is labour income.

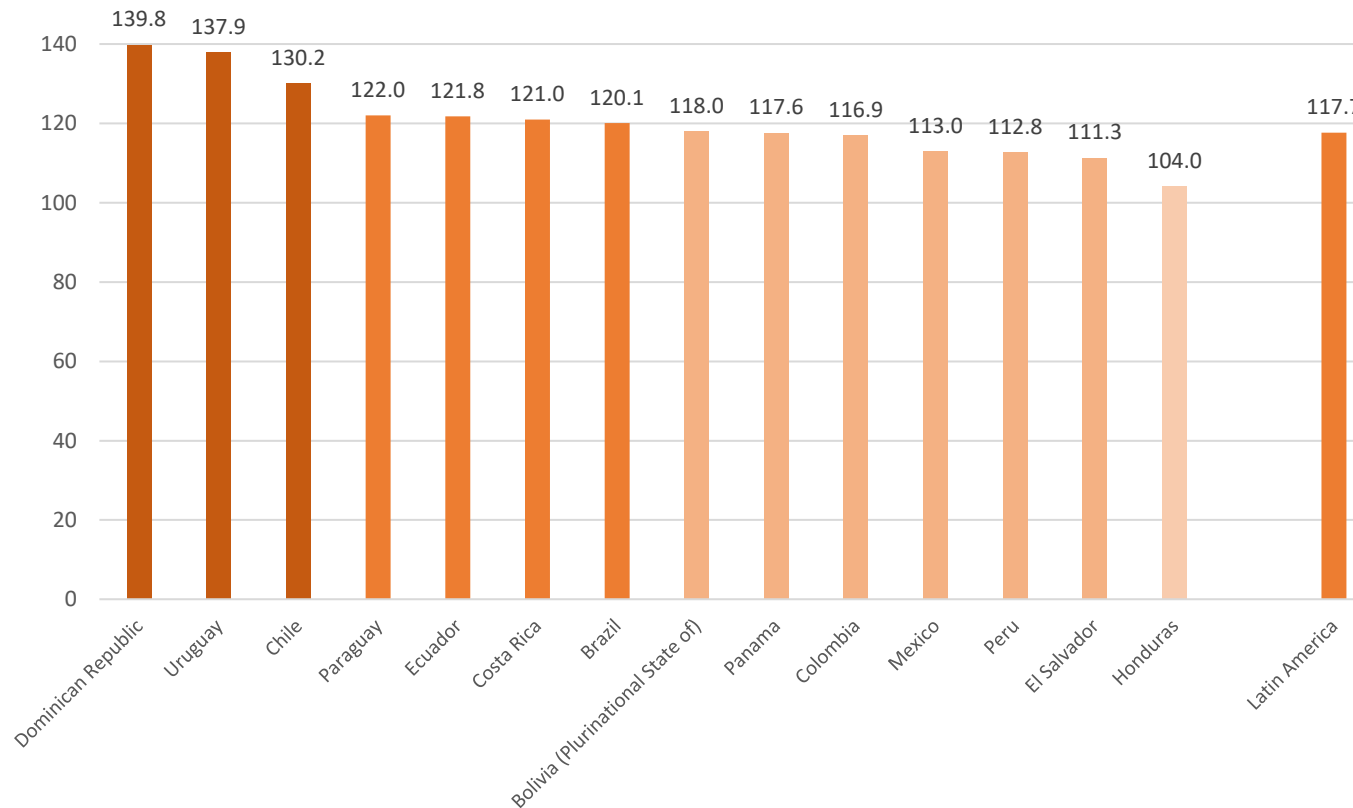
However, 1 in 3 women have no income of their own, which is directly linked to the barriers imposed by the sexual division of labour for their entry into the labour market.

Source: ECLAC based on household surveys of the countries. Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).



In 2022, for every 100 men living in poor households in the region, there were 118 women in the same situation

Latin America (14 countries): Femininity index of poor households
National totals, around 2022.



This situation is evidence of the **lack of economic autonomy of women**, who in the absence of other household income are more likely to be in poverty, a situation that is exacerbated in households with a greater presence of children.

Source: ECLAC based on household surveys of the countries. Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).



Progress in the production of Gender Statistics



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC





Gender Equality Observatory

for Latin America and the Caribbean

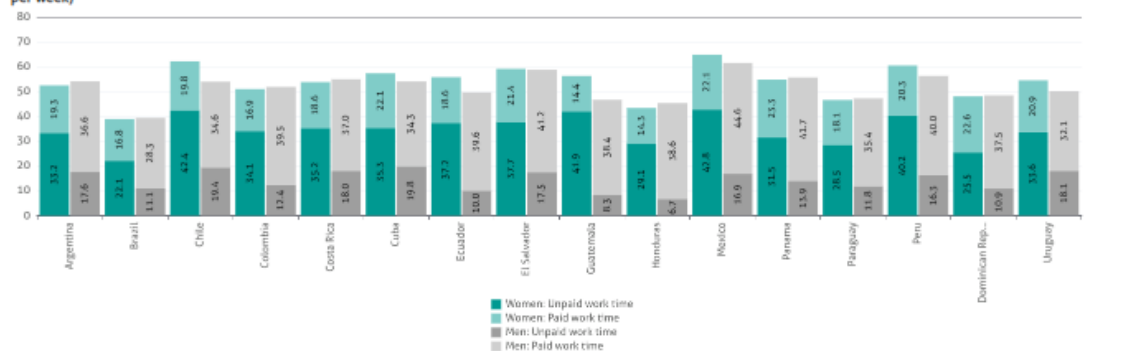
[Home](#)
[Autonomies](#)
[Indicators](#)
[Regulations](#)
[Equality policies](#)
[Countries](#)
[Maps of cares](#)
[Dissemination resources](#)
[Reports and studies](#)
[About the observatory](#)



FEATURED INDICATORS

Total work time

Latin America (16 countries): Average time spent on paid and unpaid work of the population aged 15 and over, by sex, by country, for the latest available data (Average hours per week)



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean

[Show indicator in CEPALSTAT](#)

[Show technical note and sources in CEPALSTAT](#)

Total work time is the sum of paid work time and unpaid work time. Paid work refers to work done for the production of goods or services for the market and is calculated as the sum of time devoted to employment, job search and commuting. Unpaid work refers to work done without payment and develops mainly in the private sphere. It is measured by quantifying the time a person spent on self-consumption work, unpaid domestic work and unpaid care for their own home or to support other household work.



NOTE FOR EQUALITY

15/03/2023 | Note for equality [Economic Autonomy](#)

Note for Equality N° 32: Mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production

Transformar datos en información, información en conocimiento y conocimiento en decisión política.

[More Notes for equality](#)

FEATURED PUBLICATION

25/11/2022 | Document [Physical Autonomy](#)



Bulletin no. 1. Femicidal violence in figures - Latin America and the Caribbean. Bringing an end to violence against women and girls and femicide or femicide: a key challenge for building a care society

Violence against women and girls and its most extreme expression, femicide, femicide, or the gender-related killing of women and girls,1 dramatically bring to light the persistence of the structural challenges of gender inequality and gender-based discrimination and violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean. The deep historical and structural roots of patriarchal, discriminatory and violent cultural patterns, grounded in a culture of privilege, have proven among the most difficult to dismantle.

[More Reports and studies](#)

HIGHLIGHTED



[Sixty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)



[CEPALSTAT Gender Indicators](#)



[Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)



[Gender Regional Agenda](#)

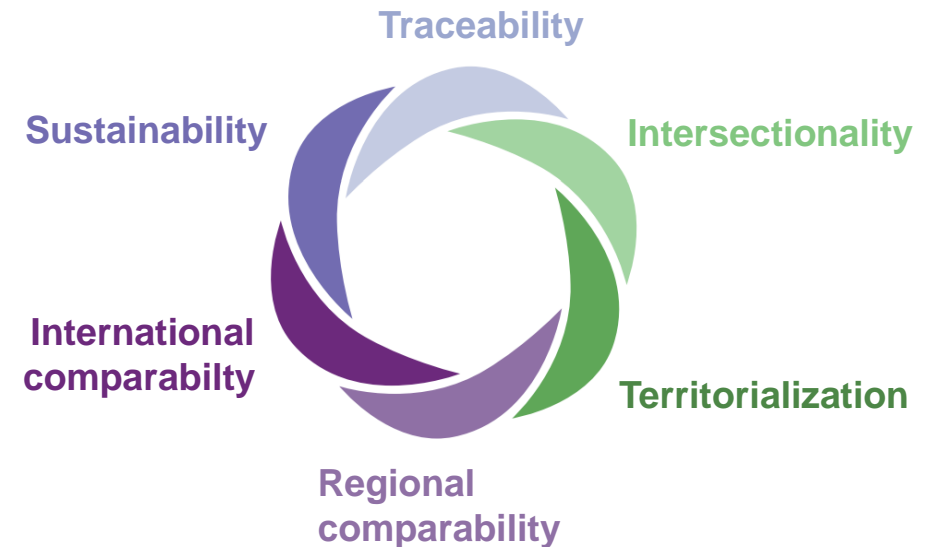


ECLAC

The link between NSOs and MAMs has enhanced the dissemination of gender statistics

At least 18 countries in the region have an official web page or website for the dissemination of gender statistics.

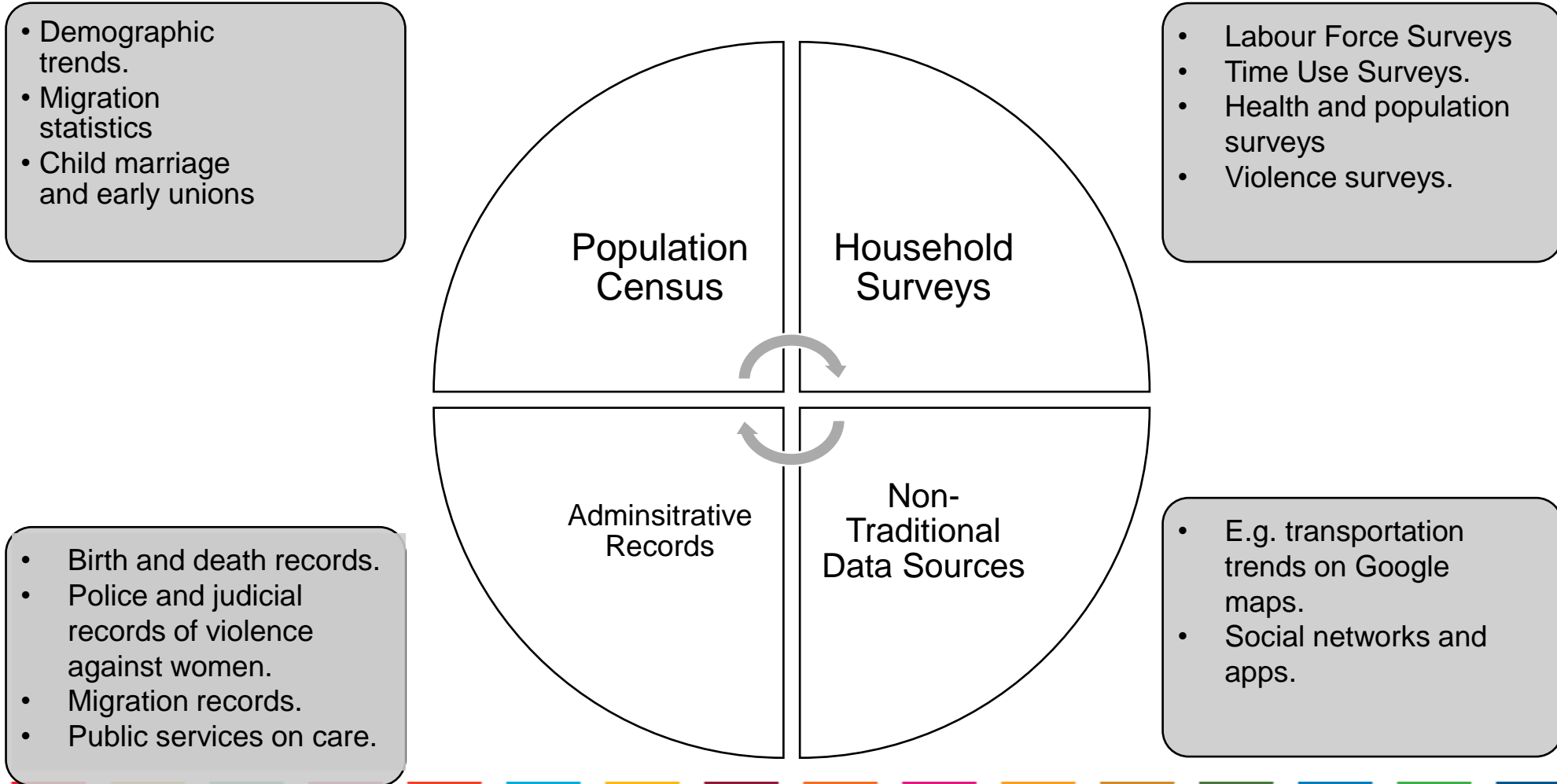
Relevant criteria for the selection of indicators for gender equality and women's autonomy observatories



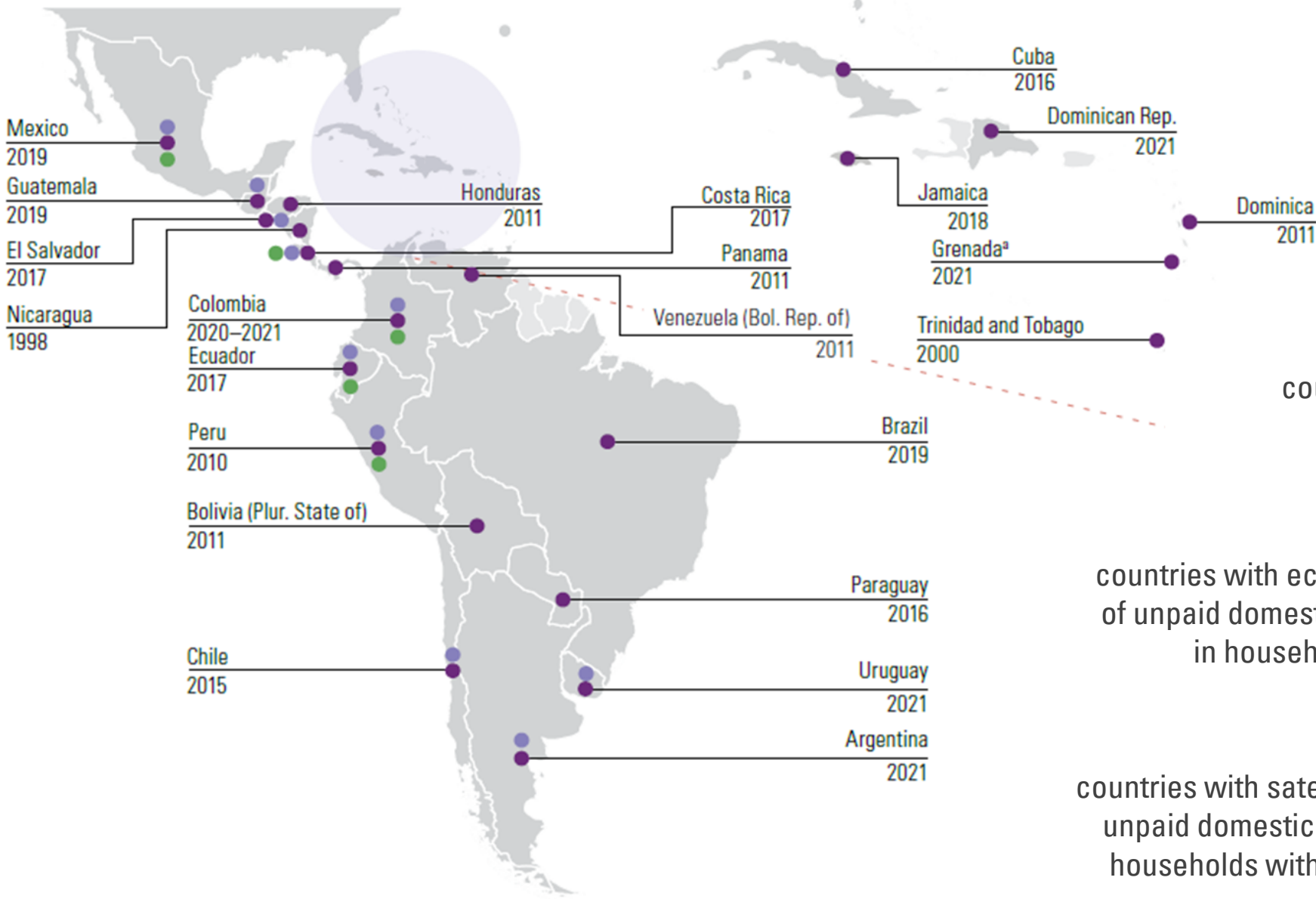
Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)





Indispensable sources for georeferencing gender gaps and designing public policies for equality




Information on time use and unpaid work



23 
countries with time-use surveys

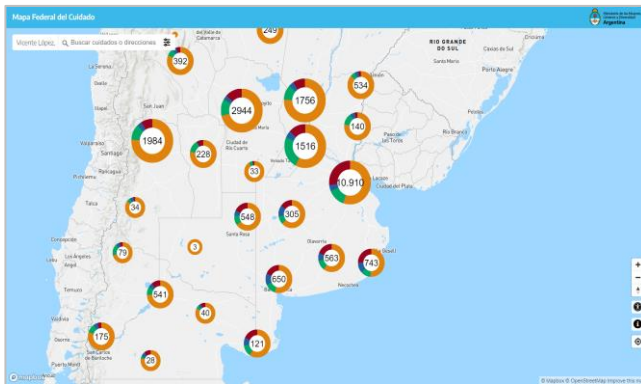
10 
countries with economic valuation of unpaid domestic and care work in households, from which,

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

The potential of georeferenced information

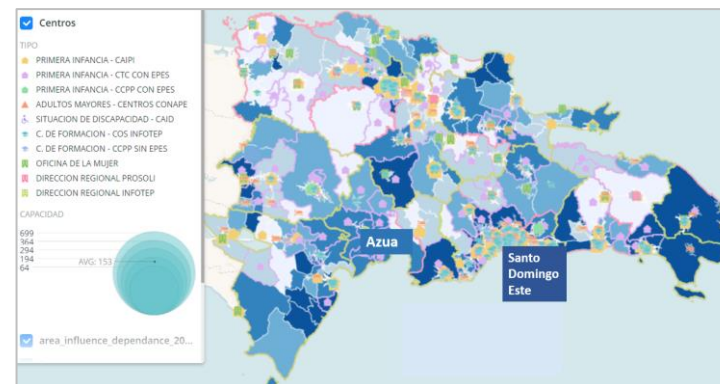
- Care indicators from a territorial perspective
- Georeferencing of care service demand and supply

Argentina: Federal Care Map



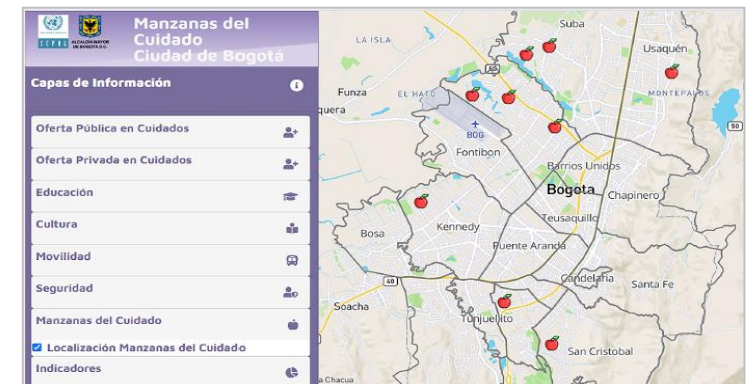
The Federal Care Map shows the geographical location of various organizations, educational institutions and services that provide care or training in care work.

Dominican Republic Care communities



Care communities that will develop local care plans through a model that will involve the different entities linked to care in each territory.

Bogota: District Care System



Georeferencing of the "Manzanas del cuidado" and indicators that guide the design and implementation of the district care system in Bogotá.



COVID-19 Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean: Measures and actions at the national level



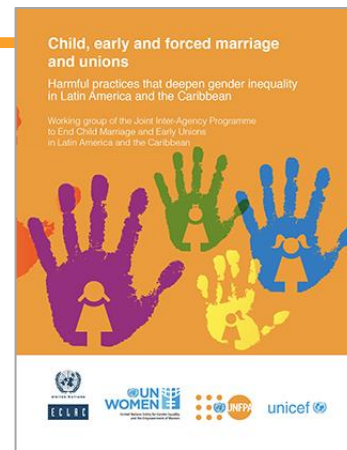
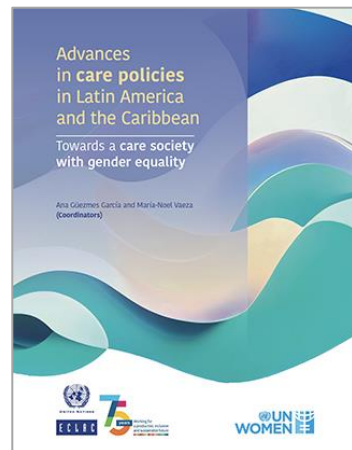
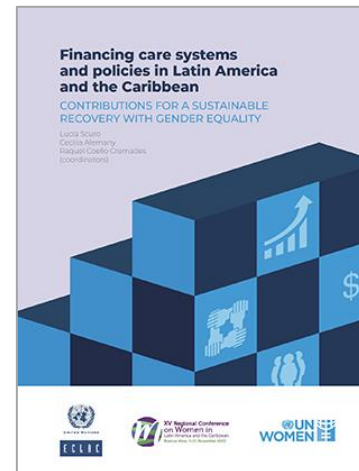
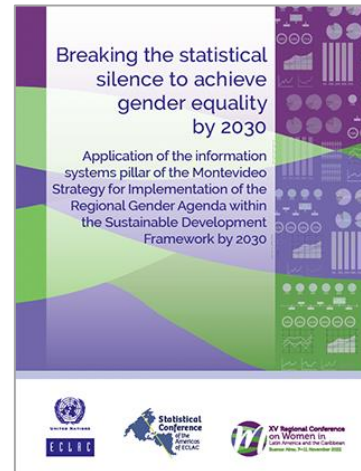
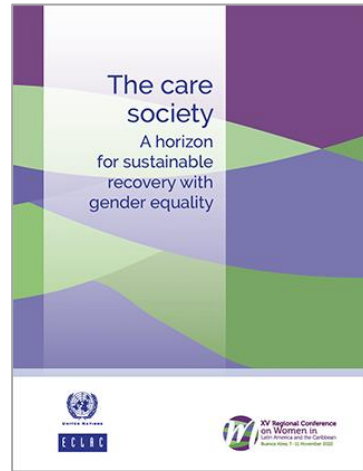
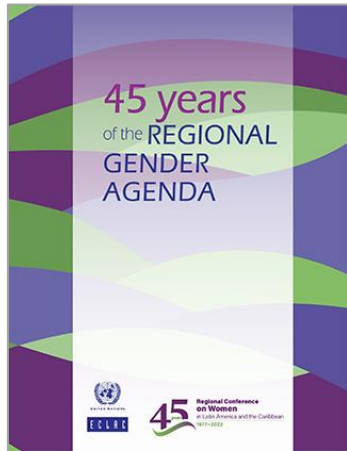
Mapping of national actions in the areas of:

- Gender-based violence against women
- Care economy
- Employment and income generation
- Benefits, transfers and other social protection measures
- Women's participation in the digital age
- Others



Source: United Nations Resident Coordinator System in Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women and ECLAC.

We invite you to take a look at our documents and resources



Gender Affairs ECLAC
<https://www.cepal.org/en/topic/s/gender-affairs>

Gender Equality Observatory
<https://oig.cepal.org/en>