

# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

## Gender indicators up to 2023

Regional Briefing on the 68th Session of the Commission  
on the Status of Women (CSW 68)



**Gender  
Equality Observatory**  
for Latin America and the Caribbean

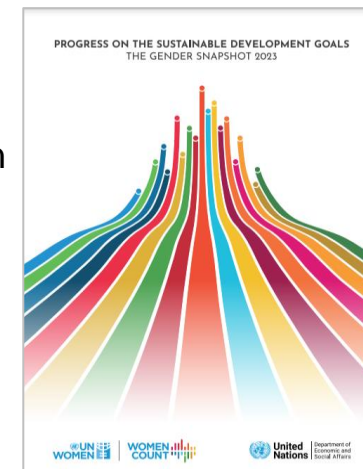


# Halfway to the established period to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to examine progress towards gender equality and *accelerate the pace*

- The 2030 Agenda sets out the urgency of achieving gender equality through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5, with a transformative vision towards sustainable development.
- In a context of challenges posed by multiple cascading crises: “only 25% of the targets for which information is available allow for forecasting their achievement by 2030. Conversely, it is estimated that 48% of them show a correct but insufficient trend to reach the respective goal, while the remaining 27% exhibit a regressive trend.”



- The mainstreaming of gender in the 2030 Agenda is reflected in a set of gender indicators, disaggregated by sex or addressing gender equality as an objective in itself.
- This set of indicators originates from the proposal of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) to the United Nations Statistical Commission. At the global level, the report “Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023” (UN Women and DESA) has been produced.



**Sources:** CEPAL, Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration, p9, 2023; ECLAC, The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality, 2022; UN Women/DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023 [online] <https://www.unwomen.org/es/digital-library/publications/2023/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2023>, 2023.



# The Regional Gender Agenda and the indicators of the regional framework

**Gender Equality Observatory**  
for Latin America and the Caribbean

Home Autonomies Indicators Regulations Equality policies Countries Maps of cares Dissemination resources Reports and studies

Economic Autonomy Autonomy in decision-making Physical Autonomy

**Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean** + **Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC**

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

- The Gender Equality Observatory (created in 2007 through the Quito Consensus) provides a set of indicators on women's autonomy and monitoring of the Regional Gender Agenda.
- Some of these indicators (total workload, population with no income of their own, and femicide or feminicide) were included as “complementary indicators” in the regional statistical monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda. This regional framework was adopted by the member states of ECLAC at the Statistical Conference of the Americas (ECLAC) in 2017. Subsequently, ECLAC adopted a set of 'Priority Indicators' for monitoring the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Breaking the Statistical Silence to Achieve Gender Equality by 2030 is the first outcome of the coordinated work between two intergovernmental bodies: the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

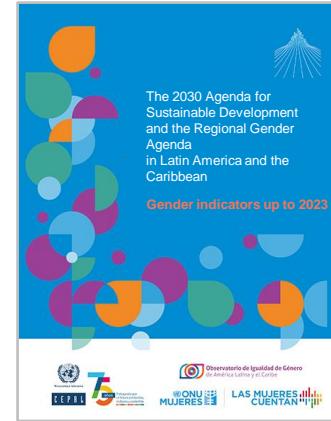
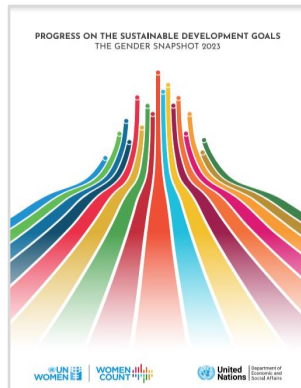
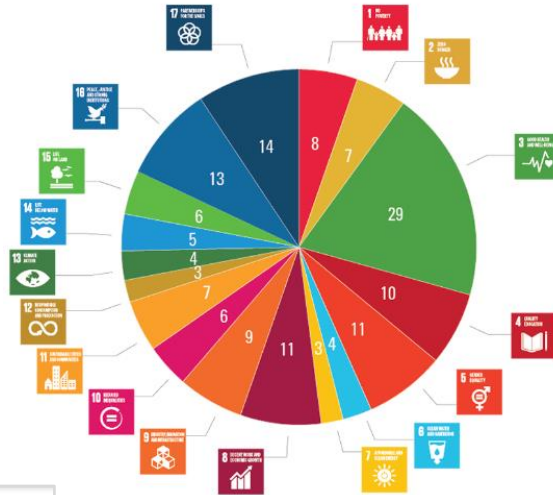
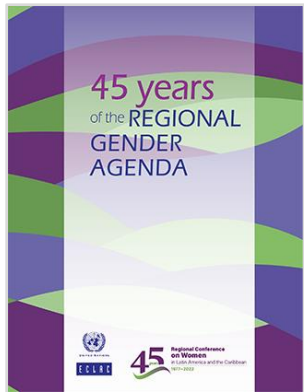
Sources: ECLAC, 45 years of the Regional Gender Agenda, 2023.

# The Regional Gender Agenda and the indicators of the regional framework



## SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Statistical knowledge management hub

Data, statistics and institutional resources to follow-up the 2030 Agenda



This document presents a descriptive analysis of the current situation of **progress towards gender equality** based on gender indicators for monitoring the SDGs and prioritized indicators from the regional framework, along with other relevant indicators in the context of the Regional Gender Agenda.

The purpose is to provide a reference document to boost decision-making processes that accelerate the achievement of equality and the full exercise of rights for women, adolescents, and girls in all their diversity.



UNITED NATIONS



# Gender Indicators for monitoring the **SDGs** and the **Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean**

## Main Results



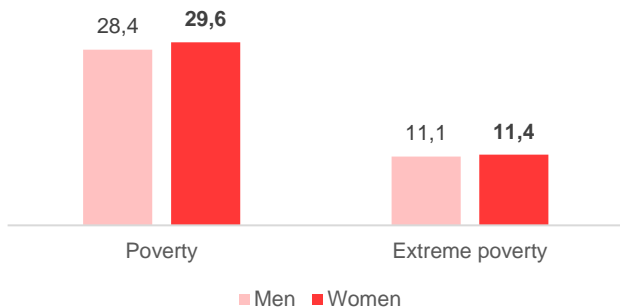


# End poverty in all its forms everywhere

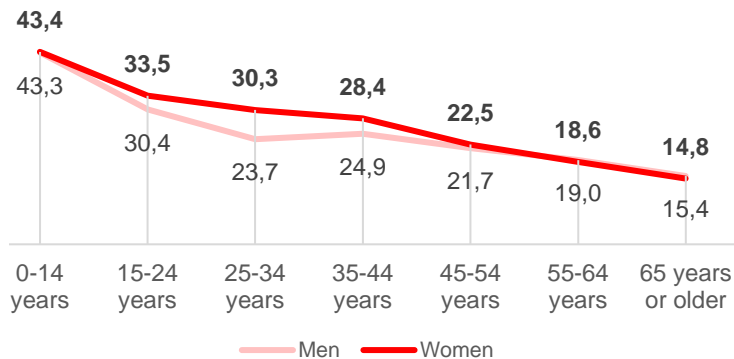


## Target 1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

Population living in poverty and extreme poverty, by sex, 2022 (Indicator P-1.1.1)



Population living in poverty, by sex and age group, 2022 (Indicator P-1.1.1)

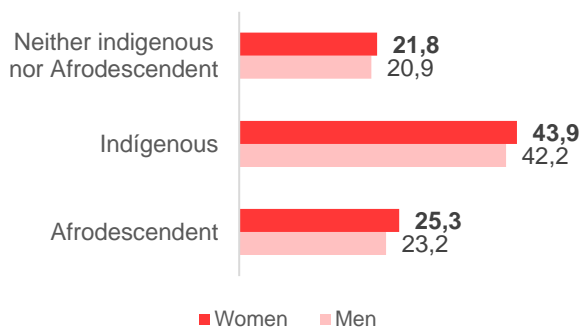


- In 2022, **3 out of every 10 women** in Latin America were in a situation of poverty, and 1 out of every 10 in a situation of extreme poverty

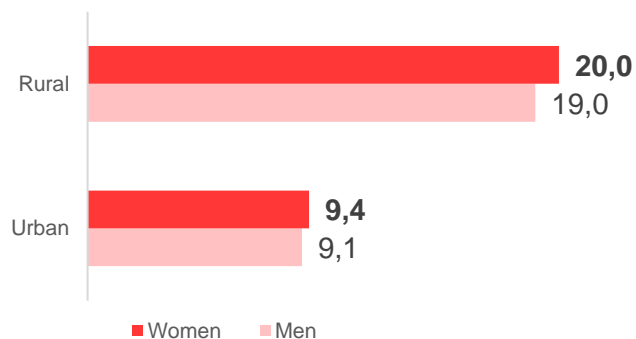
- The incidence of **poverty is higher** among women than among men.

- An **intersectional approach** allows us to identify that the incidence of poverty is higher among young women, indigenous people, Afro-descendants, and residents of rural areas.

Population living in poverty, by sex and ethnicity (2022) (Indicator P-1.1.1)



Population living in extreme poverty, by sex and geographic area, 2022 (Indicator P-1.1.1)



Source: ECLAC and others, "Banco de datos regional para el seguimiento de los ODS en América Latina y el Caribe".  
 Nota: Disaggregations are available for this indicator in the official source.



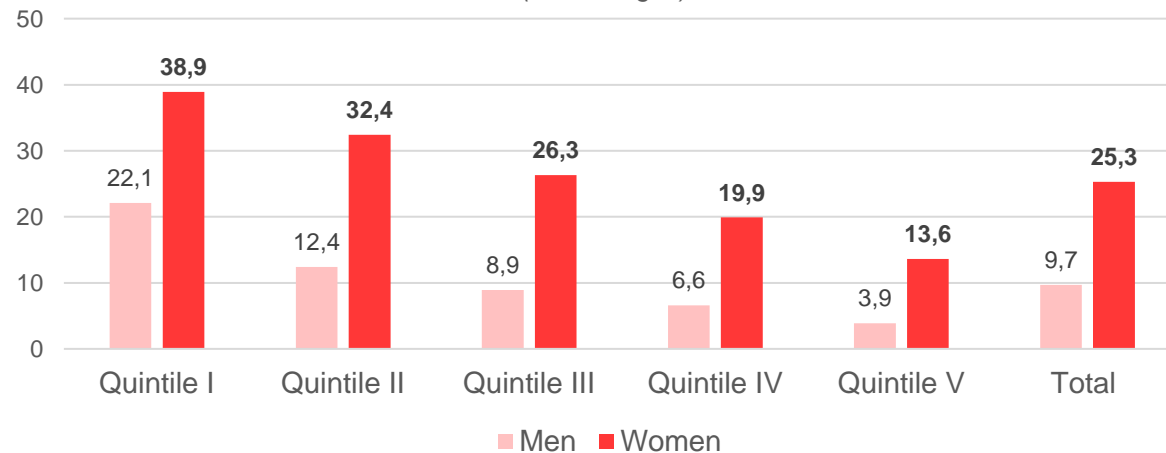
**Poverty feminization** index: **117.7** (2022)

- Urban zone: **121.4** (2022)
- Rural zone: **111.6** (2022)

**Extreme poverty feminization** index: **119.6** (2022)

- Urban zone: **127.0** (2022)
- Rural zone: **112.4** (2022)

Population 15 years and older without their own income, by sex and income quintile, 2022  
(Percentages)



- There are **118 women in poverty** and **120 women in extreme poverty for every 100 men** in similar situations (2022).
- **1 in 4 women** over the age of 15 (25%) **do not have their own monetary income** (2022). For men, the figure is 1 in 10 (10%).
- The proportion of women who do not have their own income is **2.6 times** higher than that of men.
- The **negative implications** for women’s economic and decision-making autonomy **are amplified when disaggregating** this indicator by household **socioeconomic quintile**. Among women in the first quintile, almost 40% do not receive any type of personal monetary income.

Source: ECLAC and others, “Banco de datos regional para el seguimiento de los ODS en América Latina y el Caribe”.  
Note: The Own Income Indicator is a complementary indicator of the Regional Gender Agenda to SDG 1.4.





## End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

**Target 2.1** End hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

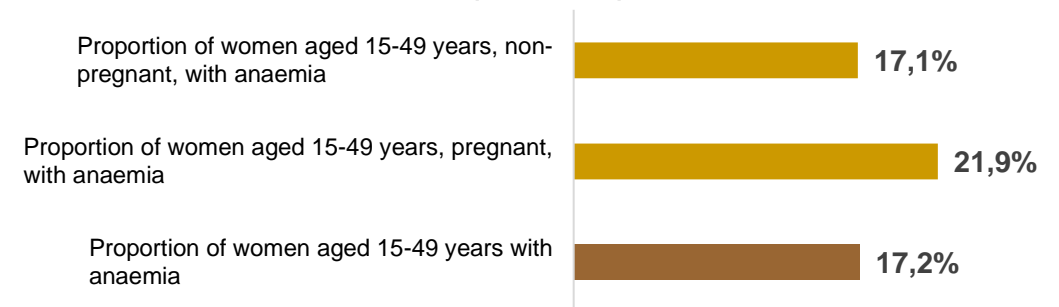
**4** out of **10 women** in LAC experienced some degree of food insecurity compared to **3** out of **10** men (2022) (SDG 2.1.2).

**Target 2.2** End all forms of malnutrition achieving internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescents girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

**1** out of **10 children** in **LAC** were either stunting or overweight (2022) (SDG 2.2.1 and 2.2.2).

**Target 2.2** End all forms of malnutrition

Proportion of women with anemia, 2019  
(SDG 2.2.3)



- **17.1%** of **women** aged 15 to 49 in the LAC region, in 2019, had **anemia**; this percentage increases to **21.9%** in the case of **pregnant women**.
- **41.8%** of women in the region experienced some degree of **food insecurity**, compared to 32.7% of men (2022).





## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Target 3.1** Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

**87.6** **Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births** in 2020 (SDG 3.1.1)

The pandemic led to an increase compared to 2019 (78.3). The reported data has not allowed for the update of the regional average.

**95.8%** Proportion of **births attended by skilled** health personnel in 2022 (SDG 3.1.2)

**Target 3.7** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services

**51.4** **Adolescent fertility rate per thousand women** aged 15 to 19 for 2023 (SDG 3.7.2)

Despite having decreased since the year 2000 (83.5), it continues to be one of the highest in the world.

**83.3%** Proportion of women meeting their **family planning needs** with **modern methods** (2023) (SDG 3.7.1)

**Target 3.4** Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases

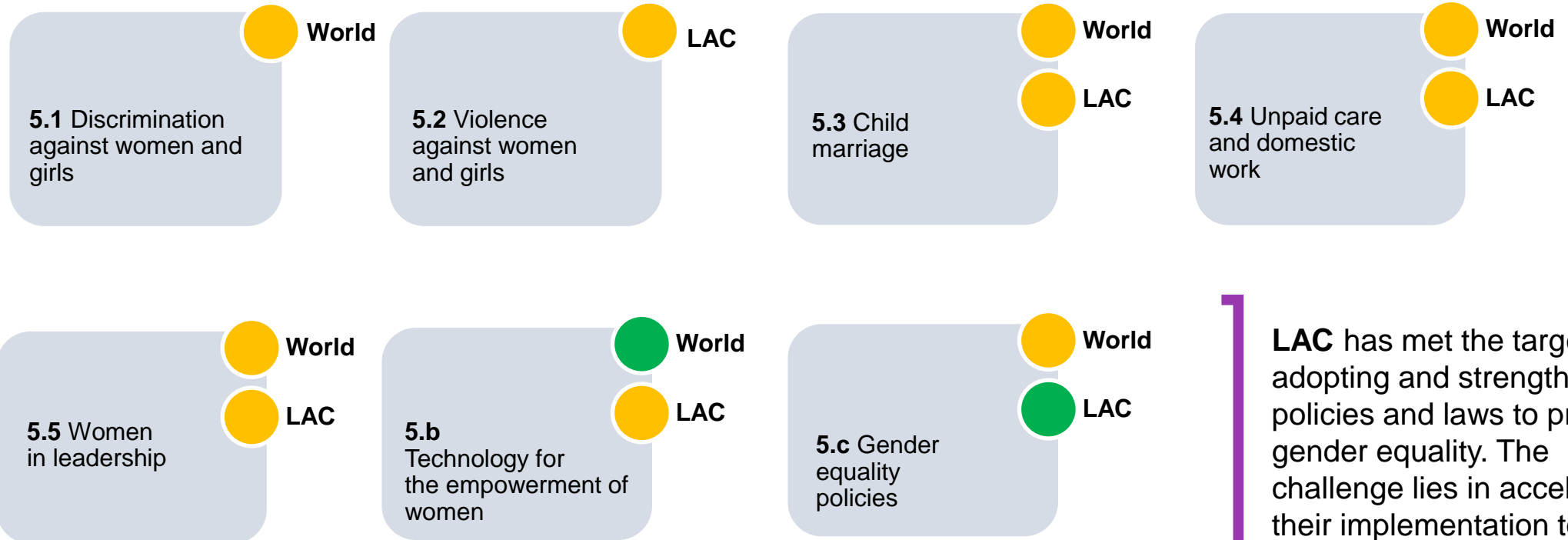
The rate of women aged 30 to 70 years who in 2019 had a probability of dying from one of the four main **non-communicable diseases** was **12.6%** compared to 17.1% for men (SDG 3.4.1).

**Target 3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

- In 2019, women aged 15 or older consumed **2.6 liters of pure alcohol per capita** (consumption 3.8 times lower than that of men) (SDG 3.5.2).
- **8.5%** of women aged 15 or older **consumed tobacco** in 2020 compared to 18.3% of men.



# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



**LAC** has met the target of adopting and strengthening policies and laws to promote gender equality. The challenge lies in accelerating their implementation to increase the speed of progress in the right direction.

The trend is moving away from the target

The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met

Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend.



## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### INDICATOR 5.1.1

Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

**68.4%** General legal frameworks and public life (2022)

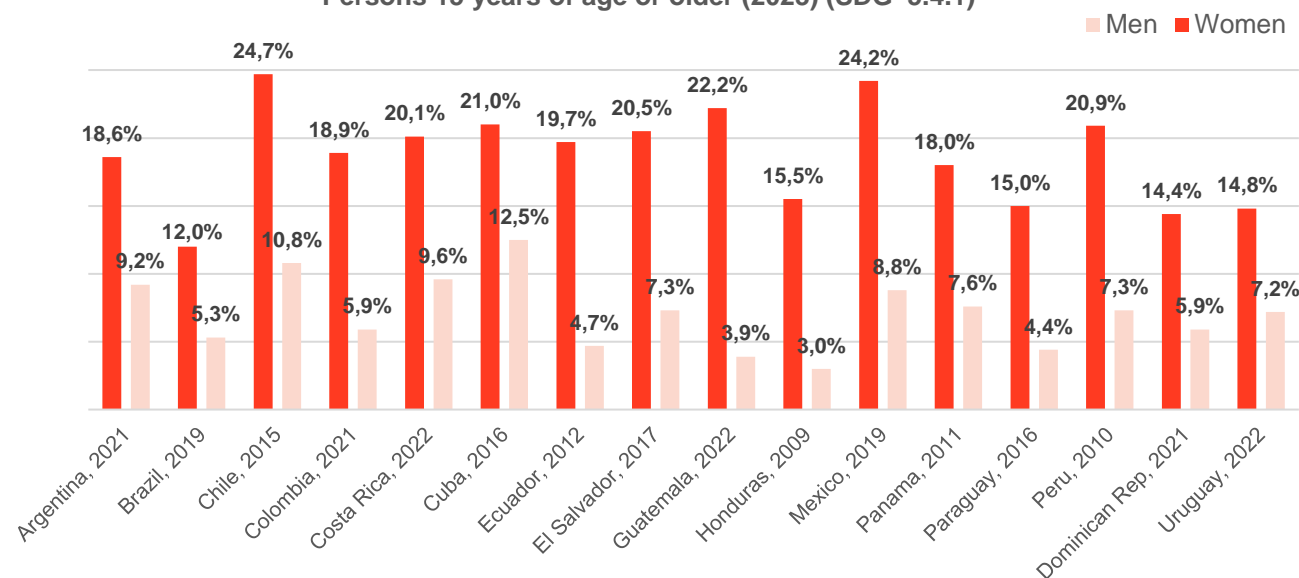
**79.6%** Legal frameworks on violence against women (2022)

**75.2%** Legal frameworks on employment and economic benefits (2022)

**86.2%** Legal frameworks on marriage and family (2022)

**Target 5.4.** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex  
Persons 15 years of age or older (2023) (SDG 5.4.1)



Note: A regional average is not provided due to methodological differences between countries.

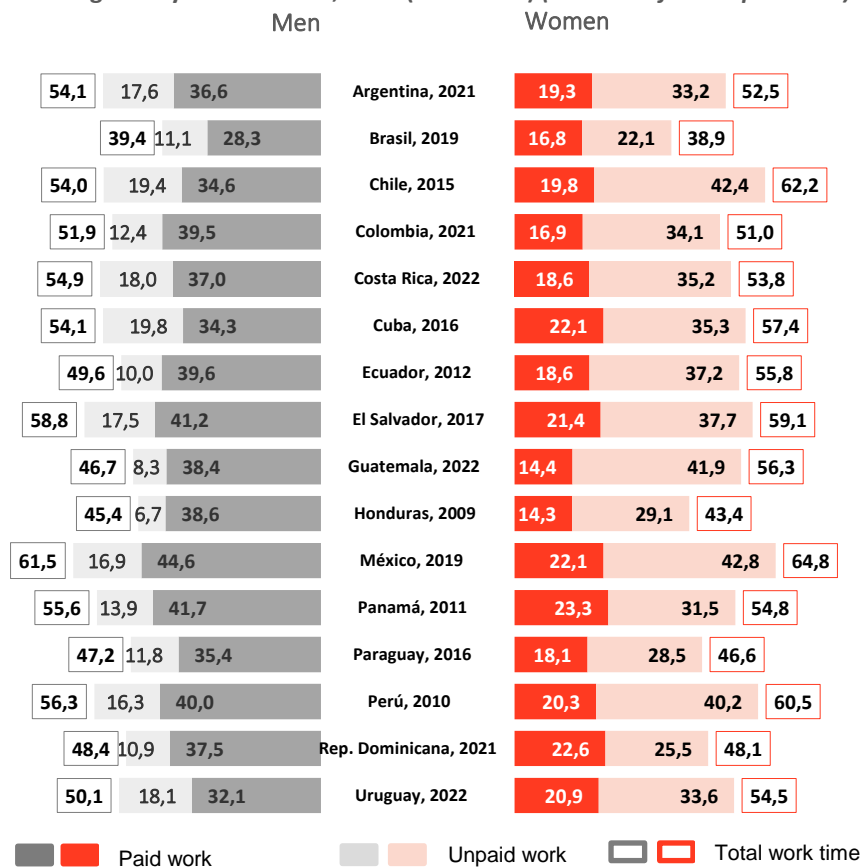
- Women dedicate **3 times more time** than men to unpaid domestic and care work, considering 16 countries in the region.
- Between **12% and 25%** of women's time is dedicated to unpaid domestic and care work. In men, this proportion ranges from 3% to 13%.



# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

## Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

Average hours per week spent on unpaid and paid work combined (total workload), by sex, population aged 15 years and over, 2023 (Goal C-5.4) (Number of hours per week)



- In most countries, women work higher total hours, but with a smaller proportion in paid hours. The data from countries with available information are not comparable to each other due to methodological differences.
- In 16 countries in Latin America with this indicator, **women** dedicate between **22.1** and **42.8 hours per week** to **unpaid domestic and care work**, while men dedicate between 6.7 and 19.8 hours.
- The **labour force participation rate for women in households with children** is **61.6%**, compared to 73.5% for women in households without children. For men, these rates are 95.2% and 88.3%, respectively.
- In 8 of the 16 countries, women work more total time, always with a lower proportion of paid hours. The data from the countries that have information are not comparable with each other due to methodological differences.

Source: ECLAC and others, "Banco de datos regional para el seguimiento de los ODS en América Latina y el Caribe".

Note: A regional average is not provided due to methodological differences between countries.



## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

• **1 in 10 women** have **suffered physical, sexual, or both violence** at the hands of their current or former partner **in the last 12 months, 2018** (SDG 5.2.1).

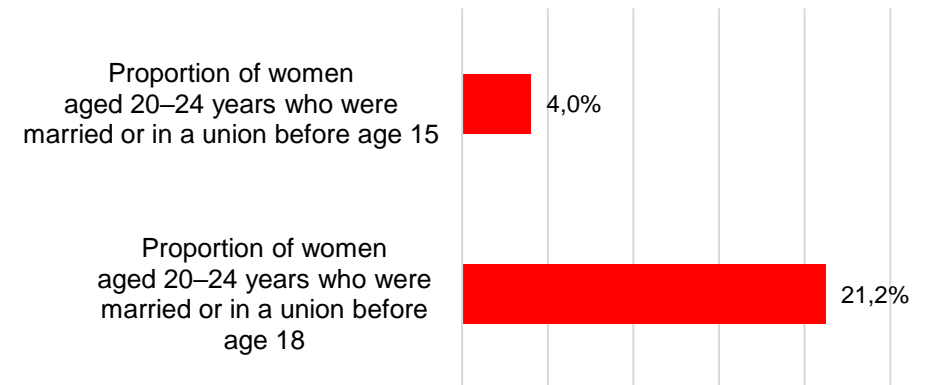
Percentage **of social acceptability of domestic violence.**

- **3%** Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Uruguay (Min)
- **31,8%** Mexico (Max)

• **1 in 4 women** have suffered **physical, sexual, or both violence throughout their lives, 2018.**

• In Latin America, **between 6 and 8** out of every 10 women\* have been victims of **violence throughout their lives.**

**Target 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation



• **1 in 5 women** between 20 and 24 years old **were married or in a stable union before turning 18, 2022** (SDG 5.3.1).

Source: (OECD)

Source: WHO, "Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and global and regional prevalence estimates for non-partner sexual violence against women", 2021.

\*Of the countries with prevalence studies México, Ecuador, Perú, Uruguay and Dominican Republic (ECLAC, 2023)

Source: ECLAC- and others, "Regional data bank for statistical follow-up to the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean".



## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

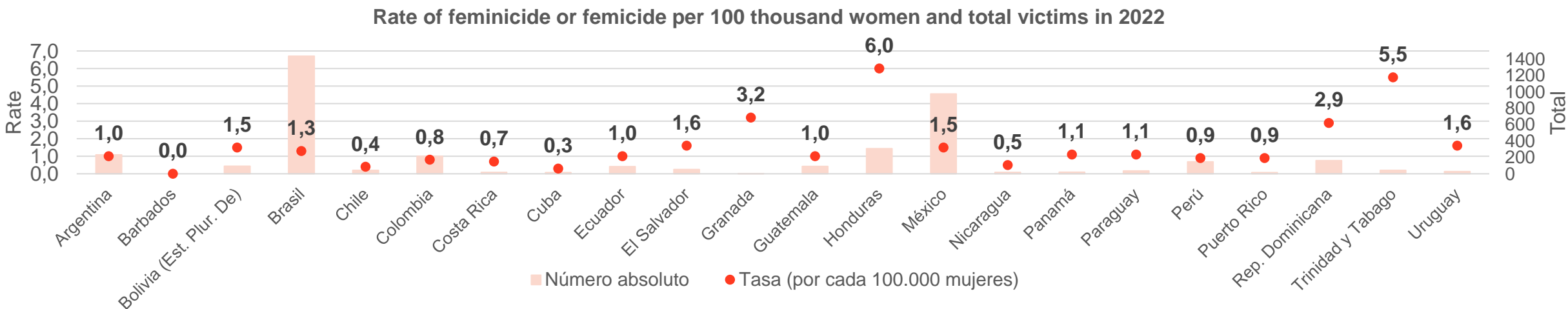
**Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

The most extreme expression of gender violence is **femicide** or **feminicide**.

- In 2022, about **338 women per month** and **11 per day** were victims of gender-based homicide.
- At least **4,050** women and girls were victims.

- More than **70% of femicide victims** were between **15 and 44 years old**.

- The **rate** of feminicide or femicide in the region is heterogeneous, and the maximum value is **six victims per 100 thousand women**.



Source: ECLAC, "Femicide or feminicide", Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023 [online]



## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Target 5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

- **Parity has not been achieved**
- Women comprise **more than half** of the region's population and **remain underrepresented** in elected positions.

### LAC: women, leadership and political participation

<b>35,8%</b>	Proportion of seats held by women in <b>national parliaments</b> , 2023 (SDG 5.5.1a)
<b>27,2%</b>	Proportion of seats held by women in <b>local governments</b> , 2023 (SDG 5.5.1b)
<b>36,9%</b>	Proportion of women in <b>managerial positions</b> , 2021 (SDG 5.5.2)
<b>13,0%</b>	Proportion of <b>countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</b> , 2021 (SDG 5.c.1)

Source: ECLAC and others, *Regional data bank for statistical follow-up to the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

In **75%** of 20 Latin America countries, the Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women have a Ministry hierarchy or ministerial rank. In 18 Caribbean countries, this percentage is **11%** (2023).

**15.7%** of **elected mayors** and **32.7%** of **elected city council members** were women.

**30.4%** of the people who are part of the **highest court of justice in Latin American countries** are women.





## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

**Target 4.1.** Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

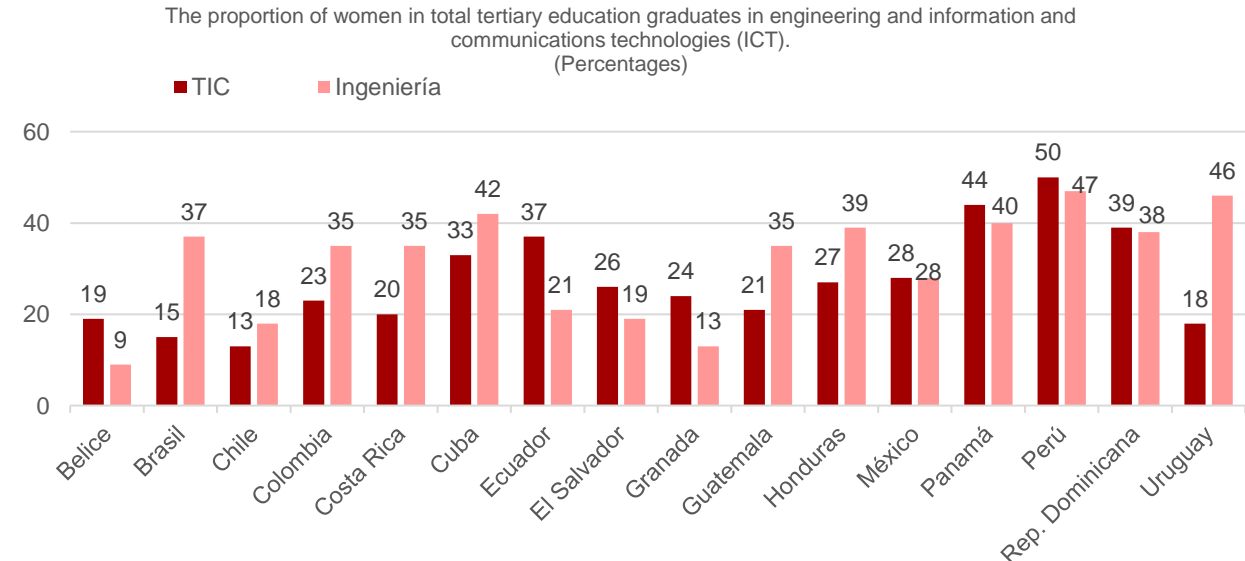
INDICATOR	MEN	WOMEN
<b>Completion rate (primary education) (2021) (ODS 4.1.2)</b>	<b>91,0%</b>	<b>95,0%</b>
<b>Completion rate (secondary education) (2021) (ODS 4.1.2)</b>	<b>60,0%</b>	<b>67,0%</b>

**Target 4.3.** Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

INDICATOR	MEN	WOMEN
<b>Gross enrollment ratio (higher education) (2022) (ODS C-4.3)</b>	<b>47,5%</b>	<b>65,7%</b>

**Women outperform men in enrollment and completion rates, but coverage and segregation challenges persist.**

- In 2022, the **average number of years of study for women was 10.7 years**, and for men, 9.7 years (EAP with 15 years or more).
- Women are **underrepresented** in STEM careers in 16 countries in the region.



- Between 2002 and 2017, **less than 50%** of tertiary education graduates in **information and communications technologies (ICT) and engineering** were women.

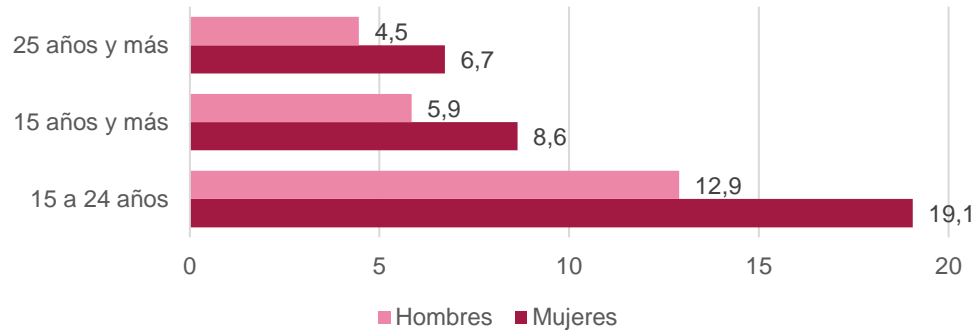


# Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Target 8.5** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

- In 2022, **the unemployment rate** was **higher for women** than men in all age groups.
- The **average labor income** of women represented between 70.1% (Peru) and 99.7% (Panama) of the income of men\*.

Unemployment rate, by sex and age groups, 2022 (SDG 8.5.2)



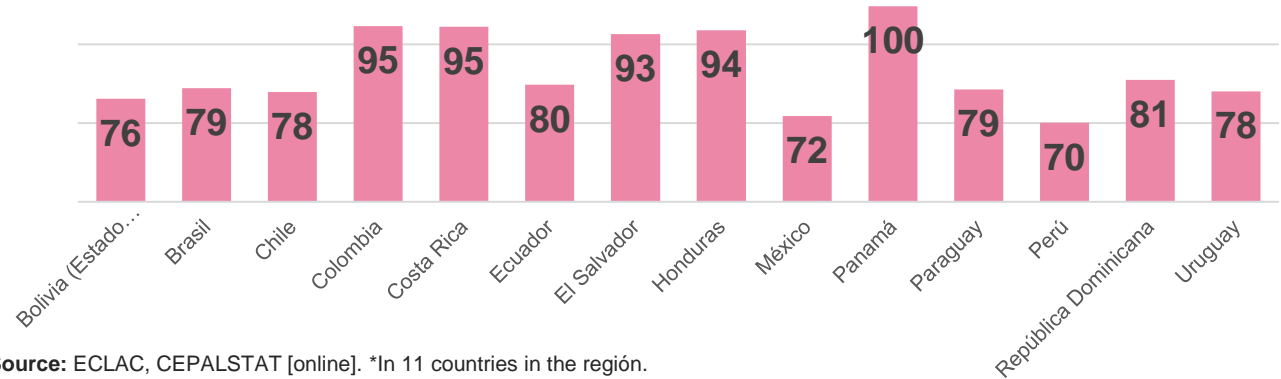
Source: ECLAC and others, "Regional data bank for statistical follow-up to the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean".

**Target 8.6** Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

**26.9% of women** and 13.9% of men between 15 and 24 years old were **neither studying nor employed in the labor market** in 2022.

Source: ECLAC/ILO, "Labour market inclusion of young people and redistribution of care work: challenges and opportunities", Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, No. 29 (LC/TS.2023/197), Santiago, 2023.

Ratio of average labor income between the sexes, around 2022 (Complementary indicator of SDG 8.5.1)



Source: ECLAC, CEPALSTAT [online]. \*In 11 countries in the region.

**The economic participation rate** of women over 15 years old was **51.7%** and that of men was **74.5%** (2022).

Source: ECLAC, CEPALSTAT [online]

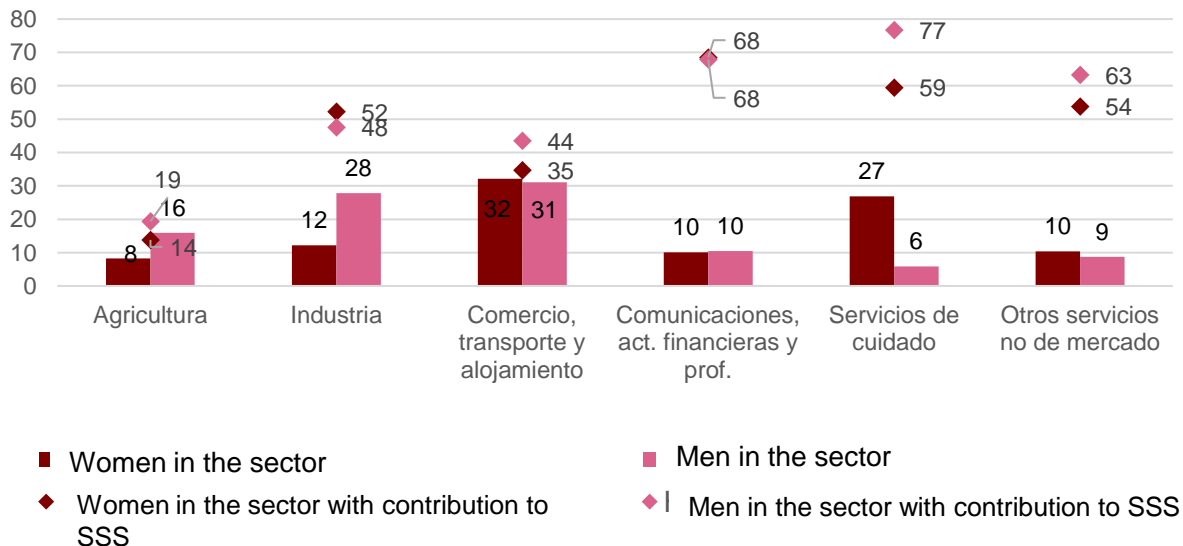


# Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

In Latin America\*:

- Women **have a greater** participation in the **care sector**.
- In most sectors, a **lower proportion** of employed women have **labor or social protection**.

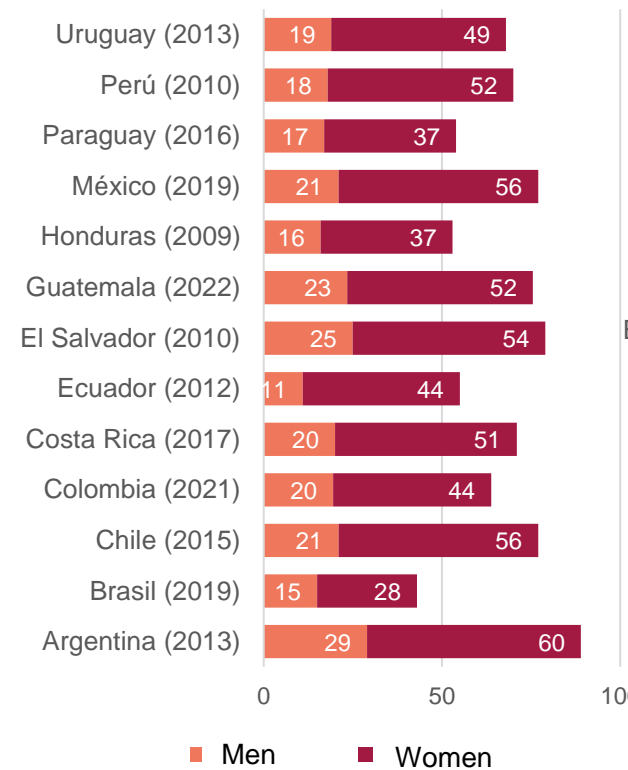
Distribution of employment by sectors of economic activity and proportion of people who contribute to the social security system (SSS), 2022 (Percentages)



Source: Own elaboration, based on "Banco de Datos de Encuestas de Hogares" (BADEHOG).

\* 13 countries in the region.

Unpaid work time of the population aged 20 to 59 WITHOUT own income (In weekly hours)



Unpaid work time of the population aged 20 to 59 WITH own income (In weekly hours)



In all countries in the region, **women** dedicate more time to **unpaid work**.

Source: ECLAC, CEPALSTAT [online]. Note: The data are not comparable between countries due to methodological differences.



## Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

**Target 16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

- Although **the victims of intentional homicides** were overwhelmingly men (9.6 times more than women) in 2021.
  - Women and girls are disproportionately affected by homicidal violence in the **private sphere**.
  - Women are at **considerably greater risk** than men of being victims of intentional homicide in the family and relationship context.

**Source:**  
UNODC/UN Women, 2023.  
UNODC, "Victims of intentional homicide - Regional estimate", 2023.

**Target 16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels



- In 2023, there were 14 **women presidents of permanent upper house committees**, compared to 28 men presidents..



- In 2023, there were 31 **women presidents of permanent lower or single house committees**, compared to 66 men presidents.

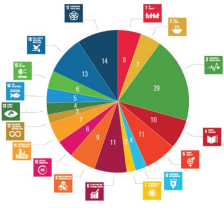


- In 2023, there were 7 **women speakers in parliaments (upper house)**, compared to 11 men speakers.



- In 2023, there were 8 **women speakers in parliaments (lower house or single chamber)**, compared to 23 men speakers.

**Source:** ECLAC and others, "Regional data bank for statistical follow-up to the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean".



# Progress in meeting the Goals of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030: Comparison between the world and Latin America and the Caribbean



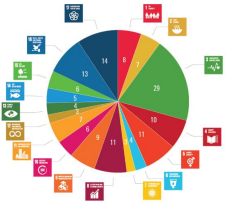
With the **current trend**, is evident the need to **accelerate efforts** to achieve the **SDG goals** and achieve **gender equality**.

Goal	Region	Target											
SDG1	LAC	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a						
	World	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a						
SDG2	LAC	2.1	2.a	2.2	2.b	2.c	2.5						
	World	2.1	2.a	2.2	2.b	2.c	2.5						
SDG3	LAC	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.d
	World	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.d
SDG4	LAC			4.1	4.2	4.5	4.a	4.b	4.c				
	World			4.1	4.2	4.5	4.a	4.b	4.c				
SDG5	LAC				5.3	5.4	5.5	5.b	5.c				
	World				5.3	5.4	5.5	5.b	5.c				
SDG8	LAC	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	
	World	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	
SDG16	LAC	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.10	16.a						
	World	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.10	16.a						

The **SDG 5** is the only that **doesn't have** targets in red (the tren is moving away from the target).

The trend is moving away from the target.
  The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met.
  Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend.

Source: Own elaboration, based on ECLAC, *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration (LC/FDS.6/3/Rev.1)*, Santiago, 2023; United Nations, *Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2023* [online] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/progress-chart/>



## Final Thoughts

**Latin America and the Caribbean countries must increase efforts to achieve substantive equality and the autonomy of women, adolescents, and girls in their diversity.**



**Women are more likely** to be in situation of **poverty** (SDG 1) and **food insecurity** (SDG 2).



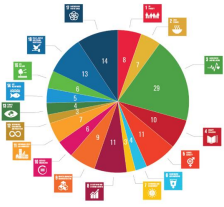
They have a **lower possibility** of investing **time** and **energy** in activities related to their **self-care**, personal **development**, and participation in **public decision-making spaces** (SDG 5).



Although **women** have surpassed men in terms of **average years of study** and **gross rates** of primary completion and enrollment in higher **education** (SDG 4), this does **not translate** into better outcomes for women as a **way out of unemployment** (SDG 8) and **equal remuneration** for work of equal value in the labor market (SDG 8).



The **challenge** of guaranteeing the right to a **life free of violence** (SDG5 and SDG 16) **persists**. The **prevalence** of these **human rights violations** is high despite the **progress** in **regulatory frameworks**.



## Final Thoughts

Despite progress, the **structural challenges of gender inequality** identified in the 2016 Montevideo Strategy continue to be **significant barriers** to the exercise of **autonomy of women and girls**.

- These challenges include: 1) socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty; 2) discriminatory and violent patriarchal cultural patterns and the predominance of the culture of privilege; 3) the sexual division of labor and the unjust social organization of care, and 4) the concentration of power and hierarchical relations in the public sphere.

At the **current rate of progress**, it is **unlikely** that these **challenges will be overcome** to achieve substantive equality by the year 2030.

**The paradigm of the care society, adopted in the Buenos Aires Commitment (2022), is the horizon to follow the path towards sustainable development and equality in Latin America and the Caribbean.**



# Thanks

