Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality

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

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Women's leadership in the geospatial field
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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.
- 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

- Socioeconomic inequality and persistence of poverty
- Sexual division of labour
- Concentration of power
- Patriarchal cultural patterns

- 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 feminicide
- 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
What does the data say 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): 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), Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, 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.

- **Women**
  - Without children: 73.5%
  - With children: 61.6%

- **Men**
  - Without children: 88.3%
  - With children: 95.2%

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

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

- **Women**
  - Quintile 1: 49.5%
  - Quintile 2: 60.2%
  - Quintile 3: 71.7%
  - Quintile 4: 80.2%
  - Quintile 5: 85.2%

- **Men**
  - Quintile 1: 83.5%
  - Quintile 2: 88.9%
  - Quintile 3: 91.0%
  - Quintile 4: 92.5%
  - Quintile 5: 93.5%

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Paid work time (Female)</th>
<th>Unpaid work time (Female)</th>
<th>Total work time (Female)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina, 2021</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>52.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil, 2019</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>38.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile, 2015</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, 2021</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica, 2022</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba, 2016</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, 2012</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador, 2017</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala, 2022</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras, 2009</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, 2019</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>42.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama, 2011</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay, 2016</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru, 2010</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep, 2021</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay, 2022</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

27% of employed women work in the care economy sectors

- Health sector: 7.5%
- Education sector: 9.1%
- Domestic work sector: 10.2%

Source: ECLAC on the basis of household surveys in the countries. Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).
1 in 3 women in Latin America do not have an income of their own.

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.

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

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

Relevant criteria for the selection of indicators for gender equality and women’s autonomy observatories:
- Intersectionality
- Territorialization
- Regional comparability
- International comparability
- Sustainability
- Traceability

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)
Indispensable sources for georeferencing gender gaps and designing public policies for equality

- Demographic trends.
- Migration statistics
- Child marriage and early unions

Population Census

- Birth and death records.
- Police and judicial records of violence against women.
- Migration records.
- Public services on care.

Household Surveys

- Labour Force Surveys
- Time Use Surveys.
- Health and population surveys
- Violence surveys.

Non-Traditional Data Sources

- E.g. transportation trends on Google maps.
- Social networks and apps.
Information on time use and unpaid work

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

*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 Bogota.
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

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