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**REPORT ON THE MEETING OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS ON GENDER STATISTICS FOR  
THE ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS FOR THE GENDER EQUALITY OBSERVATORY\***

(Aguascalientes, Mexico, 2 and 3 October 2008)

\* This document has not undergone formal editing and the opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the Organization.

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## **A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **Place and date of the meeting**

1. The meeting was held on 2 and 3 October 2008 at the headquarters of the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Aguascalientes, Mexico.

### **Attendance**

2. The meeting was attended by experts in statistics and gender studies from national statistical institutes and machineries for the advancement of women from the following countries: Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay.

3. Experts from the following United Nations bodies also took part: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM); Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

4. Representatives of the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID) and the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) also participated.

### **Organization of work**

5. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Opening session
2. Presentation of gender observatories
3. Presentation of indicators on decision-making autonomy
4. Presentation of indicators on economic autonomy
5. Presentation of indicators on physical autonomy
6. Formation of three working groups (on economic, physical and decision-making autonomy)
7. Election of rapporteurs and initiation of discussions on indicators in each working group
8. Preparation of recommendations within each working group
9. Plenary session with presentation and discussion of the main recommendations of each working group
10. Presentation of conclusions
11. Adoption of the final technical report

## B. PROCEEDINGS

6. During the opening session, Ximena Abarca, Chairperson of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, thanked all those attending the meeting and welcomed the progress made and follow-up of the agreements adopted at the forty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers, held in Bogota in April 2008. She emphasized the need to move forward with establishing a Gender Equality Observatory. On behalf of Eduardo Sojo, coordinator of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Maria Eugenia Gómez Luna welcomed all those present and underscored the commitment of INEGI to supporting horizontal cooperation to improve gender statistics in the region, while also underlining the importance of fostering collaboration between the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

7. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC presented the proposal for the Observatory, underscoring the importance of the agreements reached in support of this initiative with the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID), the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). The Under-Secretary for Planning of the Special Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil, Lourdes de Bandejas, reported the launch of the National Observatory for Gender Equality, which would maintain links with the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, following similar national initiatives such as the Gender Affairs Observatory of the Office of the Presidential Advisor for Women's Equity in Colombia. The corresponding presentations can be viewed by accessing the following link: <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/noticias/0/33810/AgendaLinks.pdf>.

8. Visiting experts presented and commented on the proposed indicators for the three specific areas of concern of the Observatory (physical autonomy, economic autonomy and decision-making autonomy).

- Population groups whose members have no incomes of their own
- Total workload
- Proportion of women in national legislative bodies
- Proportion of women in ministerial cabinets
- Proportion of female elected mayors
- Teenage pregnancy
- Unmet demand for family planning
- Women's deaths at the hands of partners or former partners

For further detail, the presentations may be consulted at the following web page: <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/noticias/0/33810/AgendaLinks.pdf>.

9. During the discussions that followed the presentation of each indicator, it was agreed that efforts should focus on a limited but highly significant number of strategic indicators for the monitoring of the Quito Consensus. It was also recognized that consideration should be given to calculating other useful indicators in order to move forward with their preparation, identifying existing information gaps. Specifically mentioned was the need to include or develop in the future indicators to measure variables such as the economic participation rate and the difference between the percentage of total time devoted by

men and women to domestic and care work, along with those related to education, mortality linked to clandestine abortions and the measurement of pregnancies in the 12- to 14-year age group. Participants highlighted the need to monitor other institutional issues in future, such as levels of implementation and effectiveness of quota laws, or the technical and financial resources made available for machineries for the advancement of women. It was generally agreed that qualitative and quantitative research should be combined as a means to fully develop priority issues, moving beyond analysis of available quantitative information.

10. Following the establishment of the three working groups corresponding to the specific areas of concern of the Observatory, each group issued observations and recommendations that have been summarized in the following section and can be found in detail in annexes 2, 3 and 4.

### C. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Participants in the Meeting of Technical Experts on Gender Statistics for the Analysis of Gender Observatory Indicators (2-3 October 2008, Aguascalientes, Mexico) analysed the indicators of the Observatory presented by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Consensus was reached on the following agreements and general recommendations:

1. *Thank* the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) of Mexico for their substantive and logistical support in organizing the meeting at their offices.

2. *Welcome and congratulate* ECLAC and all the participating institutions for fulfilling the commitments adopted in Quito during the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Bogota during the forty-first Meeting of Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, regarding the establishment of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the collaboration achieved within the framework of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

3. *Acknowledge* the importance of the conceptual framework as a starting point and the social relevance of the indicators, especially for monitoring the Quito Consensus, as well as the availability of sources to calculate and develop some of the indicators.

4. *Recognize* that the Observatory provides an opportunity to deal with the challenge of coordinating labour, income and household expenditure and consumption surveys with the 1993 System of National Accounts on a common conceptual basis. This long-term challenge should form part of the Observatory's future work.

5. *Engage* national statistical institutes, particularly members of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, in work on the harmonization of gender statistics in order to enhance comparability, particularly as regards the Observatory's selected indicators.

6. *Integrate* the indicators proposed for the Observatory into the Strategic Plan for National Statistics (PENDES), given the key role of these plans in developing the statistical information available in the countries.

7. *Encourage* machineries for the advancement of women to seek to influence national development plans in order to establish policies, strategies, goals and indicators related to issues dealt with by the Observatory, in accordance with the Quito Consensus.

8. *Welcome* the interest in focusing efforts on a limited but very significant number of strategic indicators to follow up the Quito Consensus and undertake to foster joint efforts between national statistical institutes and machineries for women's advancement to strengthen national information and gender statistics systems.

9. *Recognize* the need to progressively improve the Observatory's indicators and recommend maintaining the proposed indicators, together with the recommendations discussed in this meeting, during the initial stage. Also, to identify an agenda of issues related to women's autonomy, access to decision-making and unpaid work for further qualitative and quantitative research.

10. *Reaffirm* the need to strengthen the link between users and producers of gender statistics, recognizing the necessity to strengthen the normative role of national statistical institutes in the area of statistical information and that of machineries for the advancement of women in the area of gender policies. Specifically, it is recommended that tripartite agreements are signed by national statistical institutes in the area of statistical information, machineries for the advancement of women and other key bodies, such as electoral registries, the judiciary, the police and the courts, in order to generate indicators for the Observatory.

11. *Undertake* the necessary methodological assessments of the indicators, particularly to define the possibilities offered by each available source of statistics. For this purpose, ECLAC will prepare a manual of indicators to be used by the Observatory, which will include the methodological bases of each indicator and set out all the elements to help ensure that the indicators are well constructed in the countries.

12. *Congratulate* counties which, like Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, now have gender observatories linked, in some cases, with the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, and call on all governments to strengthen horizontal technical cooperation and develop indicators to monitor public policies.

13. *Reaffirm*, pursuant to the Quito Consensus, the need to integrate (whenever available information so permits) the aspects of race, ethnicity, age and area of residence, in order to highlight intra-gender gaps.

#### **D. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INDICATORS ON ECONOMIC AUTONOMY**

12. The corresponding working group analysed the indicators for 'Population groups without incomes of their own' and 'Total workload', recognizing their significance for following up the Quito Consensus, and made the following recommendations:

*Population groups whose members have no incomes of their own:*

- The indicator's target universe will be the population aged 15 years and over, except students who do not receive an income.
- Income sources captured by the surveys are fairly varied, and it was agreed to consider all monetary flows as part of total income, along with sources of income in kind valued in monetary terms.
- Disaggregation levels should include the variables for sex, age group and geographic area. Rural and urban disaggregation will follow the definition used in each country.
- ECLAC undertook to develop a detailed technical note clearly defining sources of income and other characteristics for the indicator, which will be distributed to the countries. The indicator will be calculated every two years.

*Total workload (henceforth: Total working time):*

- It was agreed to rename this indicator 'Total working time', understood as the total time devoted to paid activities and unpaid services for other household members. The indicator will show an average for the total number of hours per day (or week) dedicated to paid and unpaid work, disaggregated by sex, for people aged 15 years and over.<sup>1</sup>
- Progress towards developing a concept of work that includes public and private dimensions, prioritizing the adoption of an activities classification system based on ICATUS,<sup>2</sup> adapting it to the specific circumstances of the region. Such an effort should commence with a clear definition of the general group of activities to be covered. With this in mind, the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas will hold consultations regarding the possibility of proposing a definition of the concept of work, a harmonized module of questions and classification criteria, and reference periods for the indicator.
- On the basis of the aforementioned proposal, the statistical institutes will be asked to process the indicator based on available time-use surveys.
- It was recommended that countries conduct time-use surveys in the framework of ongoing statistical operations such as censuses and household surveys. They were also urged to conduct regular time-use surveys that serve to deepen the scope and improve the accuracy of the indicators.

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<sup>1</sup> During the discussions that followed the presentation of this indicator, the meeting took note of the proposal to measure the gender division of labour within the household based on the proportion of total time dedicated by men to household domestic and care work, less the proportion of total time dedicated by women to these same activities.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS).

## **E. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INDICATORS ON AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING**

13. The working group in question analysed the following indicators: 'Proportion of women in national legislative bodies', 'Proportion of women in ministerial cabinets', 'Proportion of female elected mayors', 'Hierarchical standing of national mechanisms for the advancement of women' and 'Countries that have approved and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women', and recognized their relevance for follow-up to the Quito Consensus. In this regard, specific recommendations were made for several indicators, and a research agenda was proposed with subjects and indicators that the Observatory could develop gradually. In particular, it was agreed:

- To strengthen collaboration among machineries for the advancement of women, electoral registers and courts and national statistical institutes, with a view to improving the availability of sex-disaggregated information in political and electoral matters.
- On the basis of information provided by machineries for the advancement of women, the following additional indicators are recommended for development:
  - *Proportion of women in the judiciary*: for instance, taking either the absolute number of women in the highest court or the number of women who are judges.
  - *Proportion of women elected to municipal councils*.

### *Proportion of women in ministerial cabinets:*

- Given that national institutes of statistics are not directly responsible for collecting political and electoral information in most countries, it was agreed to reaffirm the commitment of machineries for the advancement of women to sending in the information needed to update this indicator throughout the period of study (and not just at the beginning or end of each period). For this purpose, it was essential to agree an annual date on which machineries would update the indicator. It was therefore proposed that this date be discussed and decided upon at the next meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in Santiago on 4 and 5 December 2008.

### *Hierarchical standing of national machineries for the advancement of women:*

- Where possible, the analysis of this indicator should include other dimensions relating to institution-building (technically and in terms of budget) of machineries for women's advancement. In the medium term, this could involve exploring complementary indicators such as the mandate that establishes and gives legal status to each machinery (constitution, law, decree, administrative provision, etc.) and the characteristics of the budget allocation for machineries and/or governmental gender equality programmes (level of budgetary expenditure and other relevant criteria).
- It is vital to consider qualitative aspects of access to decision-making, such as the effectiveness of quota laws and the effective application of sanctions for non-compliance with those laws.



- Decision-making in the private realm of the household is an important issue to be developed in future research.

## **F. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INDICATORS ON PHYSICAL AUTONOMY**

14. The respective working group analysed the indicators entitled ‘Unmet demand for family planning’, ‘Teenage pregnancy’ and ‘Women’s deaths at the hands of partners or former partners’ and recognized that they were useful for the follow-up to the Quito Consensus. The working group made the following observations and recommendations:

- To include the indicator on maternal mortality in this thematic area and to examine the possibility of including indicators on sexual violence (including statutory rape, rape, incest, smuggling and trafficking, teenage pregnancy for the 12-14 age group, and so forth) and on the prevalence and incidence of HIV in women and men.
- For the indicators analysed, to indicate when the information allows for break-downs by ethnic identity, age group, geographical location (urban and rural), educational level and socio-economic level. The technical notes to be prepared for each indicator should include the specific features of the information available in the countries, as well as considerations on the interpretation of indicators in the region’s different cultural contexts, particularly within indigenous communities.
- It was recommended that national statistical institutes and machineries for the advancement of women, as well as the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the United Nations organizations involved in processing and developing indicators, should promote or continue to carry out demographic and health surveys, modules for household surveys or specific surveys that enable measurement of the phenomena observed.

### *Unmet demand for family planning:*

- Include the totality of women who are sexually active and not limit the target population to women who are married or in consensual unions, in which case the indicator would be redefined as “Percentage of sexually active women who do not wish to have more children or wish to postpone their next child but are not using contraception”.

### *Teenage pregnancy (percentage of adolescents aged 15 to 19 years who are pregnant or have had children):*

- Since not all the countries have information on the proportion of women aged 15 to 19 years who are pregnant, in those cases it is important to redefine the indicator to limit it to the proportion of women in that age group who are mothers.
- Where the information allows, single out the proportion of women aged under 15 years who are pregnant for the first time or are already mothers.

*Women's deaths at the hands of partners or former partners:*

- The proposed indicator was considered relevant to the regional agenda, although it was agreed to be more correct to include the rate of presumably willful homicides of women as a complement to the figure.
- Recognizing the unreliability or paucity of information from existing sources, as well as the difficulties in obtaining comparable results, it was recommended to include a qualitative element to facilitate comparison among countries, by means of information from penal codes as regards sentences and aggravating and attenuating circumstances allowed for the willful homicide of women, based on information provided by women's advancement machineries.
- In cases where information for the indicator is lacking, the following pending tasks were identified:
  - *Machineries for the advancement of women:* to explore the state of play as regards information in their country and raise awareness in institutions that generate administrative records in this area, with a view to ensuring that information is produced for the indicator.
  - *National statistical institutes:* to generate a single form to identify the presumed authors of willful homicides of women, in health-care, police and judicial systems; form inter-agency partnerships or agreements between producers of records and statistical institutes; and include health records as an input for the indicator.
  - *ECLAC and other United Nations organizations:* provide support for these tasks and actively coordinate with the Justice Observatory of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD).

For more detail on the discussions, see documents prepared and presented by the working groups in annexes 2, 3 and 4.

## Annex 1

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****A. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations bodies****Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

- Ana Elena Badilla, División para América Latina y el Caribe/Latin America and the Caribbean Division
- Karina Batthyany, Non-Profit Organizations consultant

**Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM)/United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

- María Paz López, UNIFEM-México/Regional Office of Mexico, Central America and the Dominican Republic

**Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones y Capacitación para la Promoción de la Mujer (INSTRAW)/ International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)**

- Alejandra Valdés, Consultora

**B. Organismos especializados /Specialized Agencies****Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO)**

- Lilia Jara, Asesora género y salud/Gender and Health Advisor, Washington, D.C.

**C. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales/Other Intergovernmental Organizations****Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Ibero-American Secretariat**

- María de Jesús Aranda, Responsable de Género
- Laura Ruiz, Gestora del Fondo AECID-SEGIB

**Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)/Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID)**

- Raquel Tomás, Responsable de género para América Latina y Caribe

**D. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe/Economic Comisión for Latin America and the Caribbean****División de Asuntos de Género /Division for Gender Affairs**

- Sonia Montaña, Officer-in-Charge
- Carlos Maldonado, Social Affairs Officer
- Vivian Milosavljevic, Statistician

**División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas/ Statistics and Economic Projections Division**

- Xavier Mancero, Statistician

**Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC**

- Fabiana Del Popolo, Expert

### E. Representatives of national statistical institutes

Country	Name	Position	Institution
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Chile	Jaime Espina Ampuero	Subdirector de operaciones	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Colombia	Miyerlandi Fajardo	Coordinadora de Temática Social	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
Costa Rica	Roberto Dinarte Velásquez	Sociólogo, Unidad de estadísticas demográficas	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)
Cuba	Julia Magalys Perez Gonzalez	Directora de Información	Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE)
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Honduras	Martha Delia Leiva Welchez	Asistente técnica	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
Mexico	María Eugenia Gómez Luna	Coordinación de Asesores	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
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Peru	Cirila Gutiérrez Espino	Directora Ejecutiva de Indicadores Sociales	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI)
Dominican Rep.	Jafmary Félix	Enc. Depto. Investigación	Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE)
Uruguay	Nubia Pagnotta	Responsable de Género	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
Venezuela (Bol. Rep. of)	Ynés Guarata	Coordinadora de Estadísticas de Salud y Género	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

### F. Representatives of national machineries for the advancement of women

Country	Name	Position	Institution
Argentina	Fabiana Loguzzo	MREC	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto (Argentina)
Argentina	Ma.Jimena Armida	Asesora Técnica	Dirección Nacional de Asistencia Técnica, Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
Brazil	Lourdes de Bandeira	Subsecretaria de Planeación	Secretaría Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres
Brazil	Luana Simoes	Gerente de proyectos	Secretaría Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres
Chile	Vincent von Borries Conca	Profesional de Planificación y Control de Gestión	Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)
Colombia	Patricia Flórez R.	Asesora	Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer
Costa Rica	Ana Lorena Camacho de la O	Jefa de la Unidad de Investigación	Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)
Ecuador	Ximena Abarca	Directora Ejecutiva	Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres (CONAMU)

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Ecuador	Alba Pérez	Especialista en Información Estratégica	Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres (CONAMU)
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Paraguay	María Teresita Silvero	Directora de Gabinete	Secretaría de la Mujer
Peru	Elena de Checo		Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social
Uruguay	Lucía Scuro	Responsable sistema información de género	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

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## WORKING GROUP ON ECONOMIC AUTONOMY

### 1. Guide for summary of observatory indicators

Indicator	Information source			Operating definition of the indicator		Observations
	Main	Frequency	Alternative	Numerator	Denominator	
People without income of their own	Household employment surveys	Biannual and, in countries where possible, annual	Household income and expenditure surveys	Population aged 15 years and over, except students (only students) who do not receive income	Population aged 15 years and over	The sources for capturing income are quite heterogeneous. The calculation of the indicators would be carried out by the countries and ECLAC. Rural and urban location would be defined in accordance with each country. Leave use of monetary or total income to the countries. Disaggregation should include sex, age groups, area. ECLAC developing technical sheets –metadate- and the countries provide data.
Total working time. Time devoted to paid activities and to unpaid services for the household.				Total number of daily or weekly hours of paid and unpaid work, broken down by sex for people aged 15 years and over		The surveys should capture information on paid and unpaid work and information on time use, for which the gender statistics group will propose a harmonized module of questions and tabulators, as well as the reference periods for the indicator. As far as possible, link with ongoing statistical operations. Urge the countries to conduct time-use regularly to deepen analysis and improve accuracy of indicators.

## **2. Summary of discussion**

### **(a) Indicator on people without income of their own**

#### **National statistical institute, Peru**

- Delineate concept of own income.
- Define whether own income without discrimination amounts to economic autonomy –think about minimum parameters.
- Define levels of disaggregation of indicator.
- Include indicator related to level of schooling.
- The proposed indicator tends initially to overestimate the proportion of the population without own income by encompassing men and women who are still in the education system, mainly between the ages of 15 and 24 years, corresponding to the completion of secondary school and technical and higher studies. It is proposed to keep the indicator but limit it to the population aged 15 to 24 years and only studying, since society affords a moratorium on work to this age group.

#### **ECLAC**

- The possible indicator is only an indicator of own income and is not complicated by minimum sums including income in kind (although difficult to achieve comparability).
- Exclude population aged 15 to 24 years.

#### **National statistical institute, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

- Define reference period —permanent or temporary income. Current income may be the route to take.

#### **Colombia**

- Establish a minimum for the indicator and combine with corresponding metadata.
- Examine how to improve income capture.
- Lack of attention to comparable levels of disaggregation.

#### **National statistical institute, Cuba**

- Conceptualize the indicator as a dimension of economic autonomy.

#### **National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), Ecuador:**

- Income may exclude population aged 15 to 24.
- Exclude temporary income in order to conserve current income.

**National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Mexico**

- Keep only monetary income.
- Exclude the population that only studies.
- Define income-expenditure survey.
- Cut definition of rural off at 15,000.

**ECLAC**

- Sources of information are fairly heterogeneous and work on them is ongoing.

**National statistical institute, Peru**

- Calculation of indicators should be performed by the countries with clear guidelines from the Observatory.

**National Women's Council (CONAMU), Ecuador**

- Include only labour income.
- As for transfers, more discussion needed about origin and how they relate to women's autonomy.

**ECLAC**

- The indicator should reflect, politically speaking, how monetary income affects the possibility of autonomy and empowerment in a positive way.

**(b) Indicator on total working time**

**National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), Mexico**

- Important to define the frequency of the indicator since yearly or two-yearly updating would mean using modules on time use in occupation and employment surveys, whereas a longer time frame would allow for the use of specific time-use surveys.

**National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Mexico**

- Vital to have time-use surveys to know what we are doing and what we are being prevented from doing.

**National Women's Institute (INAMU), Uruguay**

- The age taken as a base for this research varies and should be standardized across countries.

**National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), Peru**

- A very large budget is needed for a time-use survey, so small modules with major indicators may be considered instead.



**National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), Ecuador**

- Obtain information by inserting questions into regular surveys, drawing up a short, harmonized module on time use for annual use.

**National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Mexico**

- Support should be given for inclusion in regular surveys of research on time use.

**National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Mexico**

- Define very well what is being asked in order to capture work in caring for children, the elderly and disabled, infirm, etc. Use ICATUS classifier to define batteries of simple questions. Unlike the term “time”, the word “workload” does not reflect the asset time as a scarce resource and therefore does not help to reflect time poverty.

**3. Participants**

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## Annex 3

**WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING****1. Recommendations and observations****(a) Observations**

Reiterate the commitment of women's advancement mechanisms to send the information needed to update the indicator *Proportion of women in ministerial cabinets* throughout the period, and not only at the beginning and end of each period.

In cases where sufficiently disaggregated information is available, it is necessary to integrate analysis by ethnic and racial group into the proposed indicators on political participation.

The following indicators were considered very important for following up the matter of women's access to decision-making positions:

- Proportion of women in the legislative body
- Proportion of female elected mayors
- Approval and ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW
- Hierarchical level of machineries for women's advancement

**(b) Additional indicators recommended for development**

- *Proportion of women in judicial power*: examine, for example, the absolute number of women at the highest level of the judicial power or the proportion of judges who are women.
- *Proportion of women in local councils*: it is important to explore women's access to and presence not only as municipal heads but also at the lower levels of local government.

**(c) Recommendations**

- Include institution-building (technical and budgetary) as a dimension of the analysis.
- Explore complementary indicators such as legal origin of machineries for women's advancement (act, decree, etc.); nature of its budgetary allocation; level of budgetary spending and other relevant criteria.

**2. Diagnostic on desirable indicators to develop in the medium term**

Explore the possibility of obtaining information and developing a solid conceptual definition of the indicator "Proportion of women prosecutors".

**3. Research agenda recommended for exploration by the observatory in future studies or activities**

- Lack of legal identification as a fundamental issue as regards the guarantee and full exercise of women's citizenship rights.
- Research the critical route of women's political participation, identifying factors that facilitate or hinder participation and access to elected positions.
- Propose a reflection on political participation by civil society.
- Establish continuous follow-up on implementation of quota laws.
- Explore inequality in access to decision-making positions and nominated posts, for example in meritocratic or non-elected situations such as courts, academies and so forth.
- The impact of the presence of women in positions of decision-making on the public/government agenda, on legislation adopted and on policies implemented (case studies).
- Educational and administrative requirements for access to elected positions at the local level.
- Characteristics of parties that encourage women's participation.
- Participation in decision-making in mixed institutions (trade unions, universities, political parties and movements).
- Raise the profile of participation in feminist and women's organizations.

#### 4. Outstanding challenges

<b>AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING: CHALLENGES</b>	
<b>INDICATORS:</b> <i>Proportion of women in the legislative body</i> <i>Proportion of women in the legislative body</i> <i>Proportion of female elected mayors</i> <i>Approval and ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW</i> <i>Hierarchical level of machineries for women's advancement</i> <i>Proportion of women in ministerial cabinets</i>	
General observation/recommendation	- Strengthen the analysis of the qualitative dimensions and those related to the proposed indicators
Challenges for ECLAC and other United Nations agencies	- Improve communication with machineries for women's advancement, particularly in the preparation of Observatory meetings. - Strengthen the Observatory's inter-agency work and communication with machineries for women's advancement and national statistical institutes.
National statistical institutes	- Coordination of national statistical institutes and machineries for women's advancement with electoral mechanisms in order to improve statistical quality in the political and electoral dimension
Machineries for women's advancement	- Articulation of national statistical institutes and machineries for women's advancement with electoral mechanisms in order to improve statistical quality in the political and electoral dimension - Set a date and frequency for machineries for women's advancement to update information on ministerial cabinets
Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	- Participate and encourage the articulation of national statistical institutes and machineries for women's advancement in order to improve statistical quality in the political and electoral dimension

#### 5. Summary of discussion and main points mentioned

- Initially, since the information is not produced by national statistical institutes, the source needs to be the machineries for women's advancement.
- Electoral information in Brazil is handled by the Superior Court of Elections: national statistical institutes do not have this attribute. There are also NGOs that systematize and analyse this information (although it would not be appropriate to make this the general rule). Brazil maintains computerized electoral information for the three levels of government.
- Distinguish administrative positions and levels within the bodies analysed.
- Disaggregation by sex of candidatures is a weak point in many electoral records. Machineries for women's advancement should undertake cooperation agreements with electoral registries or authorities in order to ensure such information is available and improve the quality of data on candidatures, lists and positions or seats elected, broken down by sex.
- Administrative/legal requirements for local-level candidatures carry a high costs which poses a dilemma between inclusion/participation and aptitude/performance of the people chosen.

- Need for political training for women to deal with such obstacles as lack of training/education.

## **6. Participants**

María Jesús Aranda (SEGIB), Lourdes Bandeira (Office of the Under-Secretary for Planning of the Women's Secretariat -Brazil), Verónica Bermúdez, (CONAMU-Ecuador), Ana Lorena Camacho de la O, (National Women's Institute-Costa Rica-rapporteur), Danis Cedeño (Office of Statistics and Censuses-Panama), Carlos Maldonado (ECLAC-moderator), María Teresita Silvero (Women's Secretariat-Paraguay) and Alejandra Valdés (INSTRAW-moderator).

Annex 4

**WORKING GROUP ON PHYSICAL AUTONOMY**

**1. General recommendations for all indicators**

- Include qualitative components in the indicators for each country.

ECLAC:

- Technical evaluation of the indicator of unmet demand, according to the following:
- Disaggregation by ethnicity, age groups, geographical location (urban/rural), education, income (socio-economic level)
- Include an item in the technical notes on cultural affiliation and interpretation where appropriate

- **Recommendations for the inclusion of new indicators**

Maternal mortality

- **Recommendations for development and study of new phenomena**

- Sexual violence (including statutory rape, rape, incest, trafficking, etc.)
- Study incorporating the prevalence and incidence of HIV in women and men.

## 2. Indicator: Unmet demand for family planning

Indicator	Source of information		Operational definition of the indicator		Recommendations		
	Main	Frequency	Alternative	Frequency		Numerator	Denominator
Percentage of sexually active women who do not wish to have more children or wish to postpone their next child but are not using contraception	Demographic and health surveys and equivalent	Every 5 years			Percentage of sexually active women who do not wish to have more children or wish to postpone their next child but are not using contraception	Total number of sexually active women	<b>Machinery for the advancement of women:</b> promoting or continuing to carry out demographic and health surveys to capture the phenomenon
							<b>International agencies:</b> supporting or continuing to support the implementation of demographic and health surveys in countries
							<b>Statistical offices:</b> including modules or conducting specific surveys to measure the phenomenon in household surveys
							<b>ECLAC:</b> recommending that the Statistical Conference develop statistical operations to measure the phenomenon

## 3. Indicator: Teenage pregnancy

Indicator	Source of information			Operational definition of the indicator		Remarks	Recommendations	Additional suggestions
	Main	Frequency	Alternative	Frequency	Numerator			
Percentage of adolescents aged 15 to 19 who are pregnant or already mothers	Demographic and health surveys and equivalent	Every 5 years	Population and housing censuses	Every 10 years	Number of women aged 15 to 19 who are pregnant or have at least one child	Total number of women aged 15 to 19	<b>Machinery for the advancement of women:</b> promoting or continuing to conduct demographic and health surveys to capture the phenomenon	Including those aged under 15 in an additional indicator
						This is a composite indicator: the rate of pregnant women and the rate of women who are mothers, combined. Some countries do not yet have plans to establish the number of pregnancies	<b>International agencies:</b> supporting the implementation of demographic and health surveys in countries	
							<b>Statistical offices:</b> including questions on fertility (including pregnancy) in household surveys	
							<b>ECLAC:</b> recommending to the Statistical Conference the inclusion of questions on fertility (including pregnancy) in household surveys	



## 4. Indicator: Women's deaths at hands of partners or former partners

Indicator	Source of information			Operational definition of indicator		Remarks	Recommendations	Additional suggestions
	Main	Frequency	Alternative	Numerator	Denominator			
Death rate of women at the hands of partner or former partners (spouse, former spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, partner)	Police, legal system or health system (complementary)	Annual		Number of women who die at the hands of partners or former partners	Total number of women aged 15 or above	This indicator will have a qualitative aspect associated with penal codes. The group suggests that the Observatory does not enter the debate about the concept of femicide or feminicide, and that it adopt the indicator of death of women	<b>Machineries for women's advancement:</b> establishing the situation in each country	As part of a complementary agenda, develop indicators of violence against women
							<b>Machineries for women's advancement:</b> campaigning to raise the awareness of institutions that produce records	
							<b>Machineries for women's advancement:</b> for countries that do not have systematic records, studies should be carried out on the subject	
							<b>Statistical institutes:</b> generating a single form to identify the author in health-care, police and legal systems	
							<b>Statistical institutes:</b> forming inter-agency partnerships between those who produce records and statistical institutes	

											<b>Machineries for women's advancement:</b> identifying qualitative components, such as the characteristics of each country's penal code	
											<b>Statistical institutes:</b> Including health records as an input for the indicator	
											<b>ECLAC:</b> coordinating with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)	

## **5. Participants**

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